IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS READING THIS DOCUMENT, PLEASE CONTACT THE USCIS HISTORY LIBRARY AT CISHISTORY.LIBRARY@DHS.GOV.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF LABOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1923

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1923

JV
6414
.A2
1923

CONTENTS.

PART I.

	Page.
Office of the Secretary	1
Department quarters	2
Assistant secretaries	3
Solicitor	4
Chief clerk	4
Appointment clerk	4
Disbursing clerk	7
Publications and supplies	12
Department library	15
Conciliation service	17
The jurisdictional dispute	20
United States Employment Service	34
United States Housing Corporation	39
Immigration	44
Reorganization of districts	44
Deportation	44
Board of review	45
The per centum act of 1921	45
Oriental immigration	49
Contract labor	50
Deserting alien seamen	50
Smuggling and surreptitious entry	51
Deportation of aliens	53
Net revenue	53
Century of immigration	54
Bureau of Labor Statistics	54
Historical	54
The Monthly Labor Review	54
Other publications	55
Reports transmitted but not published	57
Statistics on volume of employment	58
Extension of cost-of-living surveys	59
Accident-prevention survey, accident statistics, and safety code work	59
Labor conditions in insular possessions	62
Efficiency and productivity of labor	62
Labor laws and decisions	63
Children's Bureau	63
Maternity and infancy	63
Constitutionality of the maternity and infancy act	65
Child hygiene	66
Street trades	67
Employment of children in stores, mills, and factories in Georgia	68
Rural child labor	68
Minimum wage for minors	68
Other child-labor studies	69
Juvenile-court standards	69
Studies of child dependency	69
Child welfare in Porto Rico	71
Recreation	72
Child-welfare legislation in 1923	72
Child-welfare commissions	72
Committee on traffic in women and children	72
Publications	73

1693

6910

Page.
Bureau of Naturalization ---- 74
Reorganization ---- 74
Citizenship training ---- 75
Volume of the work ---- 77
Separate status of women ---- 77
Women's Bureau ---- 78
Industrial conference ---- 78
Investigations ---- 79
Special studies ---- 80
Research and educational work ---- 84
Moving pictures ---- 85
The radio ---- 85
Publications ---- 86
The coming year ---- 86

PART II.

Conclusions and recommendations ---- 89
Introductory ---- 89
America and the alien ---- 92
A century of immigration ---- 93
An alien code ---- 104
The quota law ---- 104
Specific amendments ---- 105
Naturalization ---- 108
Nonnaturalizable aliens ---- 113
Summary ---- 114
Railway Labor Board ---- 115
"To improve their working conditions" ---- 115
Seasonable employment ---- 116
Vocational Board ---- 117
Women and children ---- 117
Child labor ---- 117
Maternity and infancy act ---- 121
Procedure of Federal courts in children's cases ---- 121
Women in industry ---- 121
Appendixes:
Appendix I. A century of immigration—Statistics and charts ---- 126
Appendix II. Letter to the President on the immigration problem ---- 141
Appendix III. Act creating the Department of Labor ---- 147

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1923

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 9 of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1913, entitled "An act to create a Department of Labor," provides—

> 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.

In accordance with the foregoing provision of law, I have the honor to submit a report of the business of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, and with it certain reports of investigations and conclusions, together with certain recommendations which to me seem proper and important.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF LABOR.

PART I.

The Department of Labor consists of the Office of the Secretary, with its nine subdivisions, and the Bureau of Immigration, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Children's Bureau, Bureau of Naturalization, and Women's Bureau.

The fundamental act creating the Department of Labor primarily requires this department "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." By this same act the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Immigration, the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Naturalization, the Division of Conciliation, and later the United States Employment Service, the Women's Bureau, and the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation (U. S. Housing Corporation) were placed under the jurisdiction of this department. Therefore, either accidentally or by design, the Department of Labor has control of matters involving solely and exclusively personal or human rights, affecting the welfare and happiness of men, women, and children everywhere. Its responsibilities are measured by its opportunities for good or evil, and the Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries, who act for and in his behalf, are called upon to decide personally and promptly great and momentous questions without the power to delegate the authority. The time of the Second Assistant Secretary is devoted almost exclusively to immigration matters, while the Secretary and First Assistant are employed in the solution of problems equally as perplexing and equally as important arising in connection with the other activities of the department.

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).

While the department library, the Division of Conciliation, the United States Employment Service, and the Bureau of Industrial Housing are officially divisions in the Office of the Secretary, each of these rises to the importance of a bureau in the magnitude of its operations and the importance of the service therein performed. The department library is perhaps the most important and extensive collection of literature dealing with industrial relations in the world. The Division of Conciliation performs a service second to none in the Government in its far-reaching effects on industrial relations and industrial peace. From every standpoint it has assumed the dignity of a bureau. The United States Employment Service is more extensive in its operations and in personnel than some bureaus, and also is entitled to the standing of a bureau. The Bureau of Industrial Housing is presumed to be a dying branch, and it is my hope that it may be finally wound up at an early day. However, the magnitude of property values handled by it and the necessity for operating certain enterprises does not promise early termination. The work of the Secretary and of his responsible assistants is greatly added to by the fact that these vast and important activities are merely divisions in the Office of the Secretary instead of bureaus in the department.

Department quarters.

The department building is a modern nine-story and basement, fireproof building containing 84,981 square feet of floor space which, after deducting hallways, toilets, etc., leaves 72,424 feet available for use. Of this 8,430 square feet is used for the maintenance of the building and storage, leaving 63,994 feet of available office space. By rearrangement of the offices in the building it was possible during the past year to transfer from Tempo Building No. 4 a part of the United States Employment Service. The department building now houses the Office of the Secretary, the Bureau of Immigration, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Naturalization, and the major portion of the United States Employment Service.

This move enabled the department to return to the Public Buildings Commission 1,825 square feet of floor space in Tempo Building No. 4, and also permitted the much-needed expansion of the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau. The Children's Bureau now occupies 17,180 square feet; the Women's Bureau 5,960 square feet; and the Employment Service 2,310 square feet in that building.

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation occupies 5,935 square feet of space in the Maltby Building, 200 New Jersey Avenue.

The lease on the department building at 1712–1722 G Street NW., renewed July 1, 1922, for a period of five years, will expire on June 30, 1927. It is necessary that some arrangements be made before the expiration of this lease for housing the department. In order to do this adequately in one building, approximately 120,000 square feet of office space would be required. If a building is to be constructed for the department, as provided on page 342 of the report of the Public Buildings Commission of December 18, 1917, on the Government-owned site bounded by Fourteenth and Fifteenth and C and D Streets NW., it would be necessary to have immediate legislation. The project of the Public Buildings Commission, as set forth in that report, was to erect a building comprising 85,525 square feet, this building to be capable of extension so as to supply net floor space of 155,650 feet. The report contemplated the housing of the Bureau of Efficiency and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission in that building. Since the Department of Labor requires approximately 120,000 square feet it would seem that a building containing a total floor space of 155,650 feet would not be too large to allow for normal expansion for four years. It is possible that some other small activity of the Government could be temporarily housed therein. If it is proposed to house the department in one of the Government-owned buildings it is necessary that preparation be made in time.

A garage, built in the department building, houses the various motor vehicles of the department. Should another building be secured, arrangements must necessarily be made for the housing of this equipment and provision be made to pay rental and maintenance therefor.

I can not, of course, state whether the present owners of the department building will renew the lease, or, if renewed, on what terms.

By the act approved February 13, 1923, the care and maintenance of the department building was transferred to the superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Buildings, effective July 1, 1923. Accordingly, instructions have been issued throughout the department that every effort be made by officials to cooperate with the superintendent for the successful and economical operation of the building.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

The Assistant Secretary and the Second Assistant Secretary perform the duties assigned them by statute and such other duties as may be delegated to them by the Secretary.

SOLICITOR.

While the solicitor 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, 1923, are as follows:

Legal opinions rendered, formal	102
Contracts and leases examined, approved, or disapproved	191
Contracts, leases, forms of bonds, etc., drafted, redrafted, or modified	7
Bonds on contracts examined, approved, or disapproved	20
Bonds, alien immigrants, examined, approved, or disapproved	5,403
Bonds, official, examined, approved, or disapproved	5
Acts drafted and redrafted	11
Miscellaneous matters embracing everything submitted for advice or suggestion of the solicitor, or for the formulation of departmental action, not included in the foregoing	455
Total	6,194

CHIEF CLERK.

Under the direction of the Secretary, the chief clerk has direct charge of the various divisions of the Office of the Secretary, and performs such duties as are usually performed by similar officers in all of the executive departments.

Appointment clerk.

Officials and employees.—There was an increase of 299 employees in the department at the close of June 30, 1923, as compared with the number employed on the same date of the previous year. The Immigration Bureau and Service had 184 additions, Children's Bureau 71 (of which number 46 are temporary), Bureau of Labor Statistics 25, and the Bureau of Naturalization 9, while there was a reduction of 38 in the Office of the Secretary. The reduction in the Office of the Secretary was made under the act of Congress of February 13, 1923, which transferred all maintenance of building employees to the Office of the Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Buildings. The table below shows 381 statutory positions for the present fiscal year while for the previous year there were 428 positions authorized by statute. There are 10 vacant statutory positions in the Children's Bureau. There are at present 436 persons holding appointments in the department at the nominal compensation of $1 per annum. Of this number there are 32 in the Division of Conciliation, 5 in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 57 in the Children's Bureau, 27 in the Immigration Service, and 315 in the Employment Service. Those in the Employment Service are mainly State, county, and municipal officers working in cooperation with the service.

Total number of officials and employees in the Department of Labor July 1, 1923.

Bureau or office.	Statutory.	Non-statutory.	In District of Columbia.	Outside District of Columbia.	Total July 1, 1923.	Total July 1, 1922.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Office of the Secretary	81	.....	81	.....	81	119	−[1] 38
Commissioners of conciliation	.....	74	7	[2] 67	74	54	+20
Bureau of Labor Statistics	112	34	131	[3] 15	146	121	+25
Children's Bureau	65	176	154	[4] 87	241	170	+71
Immigration	53	1,794	60	[5] 1,787	1,847	1,663	+184
Naturalization	70	218	98	190	288	279	+9
United States Employment Service	.....	510	35	[6] 475	510	494	+16
Woman's Bureau	.....	47	47	.....	47	35	+12
Total	381	2,853	613	2,621	3,234	2,935	+299
Housing Corporation	.....	481	470	11	481	587	−106

[1] Decrease due to act of Feb. 13, 1923.
[2] Of this number 32 are employed at the nominal sum of $1 per annum.
[3] Of this number 5 are employed at the nominal sum of $1 per annum.
[4] Of this number 57 are employed at the nominal sum of $1 per annum.
[5] Of this number 27 are employed at the nominal sum of $1 per annum, 15 of these being under sec. 24, immigration act.
[6] Of this number 315 are employed at the nominal sum of $1 per annum.

Changes in personnel.—The following table indicates the changes in personnel throughout the executive offices and bureaus of the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923:

Appointments, separations, and miscellaneous changes in personnel during fiscal year 1923.

Bureau or office.	Appointments.					Separations.					Miscellaneous changes.
	Permanent.			Temporary.	Total.	From permanent.			Temporary.	Total.	
	Competitive.	Excepted.	Unclassified.			Competitive.	Excepted.	Unclassified.			
Office of the Secretary	12	1	.....	1	14	21	.....	1	1	23	43
Commissioners of conciliation	.....	36	.....	.....	36	.....	21	.....	.....	21	24
Labor Statistics	18	6	.....	20	44	26	.....	.....	9	35	70
Children's Bureau	30	43	.....	120	193	20	12	.....	60	92	118
Immigration	234	67	4	118	423	216	28	.....	91	335	717
Naturalization	47	1	.....	28	76	39	1	.....	13	53	234
United States Employment Service	2	271	.....	64	337	9	170	.....	3	182	243
Women's Bureau	19	1	.....	20	40	8	2	.....	5	15	22
Total	362	426	4	371	1,163	339	234	1	182	756	1,471

There was a total of 1,163 appointments, 756 separations, and 1,471 miscellaneous changes of personnel during the year. There were 371 appointments to and 182 separations from temporary positions, 362 appointments to and 339 separations from competitive positions, 426 appointments to and 234 separations from excepted positions, and 4 appointments to and 1 separation from unclassified positions.

Transfers.—There was only a slight change in the personnel caused by transfers to and from the department, a total of 36 coming in

from the various departments and 8 being transferred out. However, this does not show the number of employees who were appointed under the civil-service rules being nominally reinstated in other departments for the purpose of immediate transfer to this department.

The following table shows the number of transfers to and from the department during the year:

Transfers to and from the department during the fiscal year 1923.

Bureau or office.	From—											To—				
	Department of Commerce.	Navy Department.	War Department.	Department of Justice.	Panama Canal Commission.	Treasury Department.	Department of State.	Agriculture Department.	Veterans' Bureau.	Government Printing Office.	Total.	Treasury Department.	Panama Canal Commission.	Veterans' Bureau.	Department of Commerce.	Total.
Office of Secretary	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	1
Bureau of Labor Statistics	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	7	1	...	...	...	1
Children's Bureau	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Immigration	...	1	3	1	...	3	2	1	1	...	12	4	1	1	...	6
Naturalization	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
United States Employment Service	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Women's Bureau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	3	12	1	1	8	2	2	4	2	36	5	1	1	1	8

Comparative statement.—The following table shows the number of persons employed in the Department of Labor at the close of June 30, 1923, and the number on the rolls on July 1, 1923. These changes come about mainly by change in appropriations. The statement shows an increase of 33 employees between the close of June 30, the end of the fiscal year, and July 1. It will be observed that there is a decrease of 8 employees in the District of Columbia, but an increase of 41 in the field service.

Comparative statement of the number of employees of the Department of Labor, June 30, 1923, and July 1, 1923.

	June 30, 1923.			July 1, 1923.		
	In District of Columbia.	Field.	Total.	In District of Columbia.	Field.	Total.
Office of the Secretary	121	...	121	81	...	81
Conciliation	7	74	81	7	67	74
Bureau of Labor Statistics	122	6	128	131	15	146
Children's Bureau	164	102	266	187	99	286
Bureau of Immigration	60	1,757	1,817	60	1,787	1,847
Bureau of Naturalization	98	189	287	98	190	288
United States Employment Service	35	464	499	35	475	510
Women's Bureau	47	...	47	47	...	47
Total	654	2,592	3,246	646	2,633	3,279

Retirements.—The retirement law, act of May 22, 1920, which became effective on August 1, 1920, has been working very satisfactorily in this department, through a complete understanding with the retirement division of the Pension Bureau. Certain methods of keeping records have been adopted which it is hoped will in later years be of invaluable worth to those handling the work. Since the retirement act became effective there have been 52 employees retired on annuities, and in the same period 37 extensions based on value of the services of the individuals so retained. There have been 536 applications for refund of the deductions approved and paid. The following table gives figures by years:

Retirements, extensions, and refunds for the period August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1923.

	1921	1922	1923	Total.
Employees retired	25	13	14	52
Extensions	20	5	12	37
Applications for refund	163	195	178	536
Total	208	213	204	625

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 ended June 30, 1923, is appended.

Appropriations.—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, the appropriations by Congress to the department and its services were as follows:

Salaries, Office of the Secretary of Labor	$140,380.00
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation	175,000.00
Contingent expenses, Department of Labor	50,000.00
Increase of compensation, Department of Labor	566,832.00
Rent, Department of Labor	24,000.00
Printing and binding, Department of Labor	200,000.00
Salaries, Bureau of Labor Statistics	172,960.00
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics	69,000.00
Library, Bureau of Labor Statistics	300.00
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration	74,200.00
Expenses of regulating immigration	3,300,000.00
Refund to Swedish-American Line at New York, N. Y.	30.00
Immigration station, Ellis Island, N. Y:	
For vacuum heating system, Island No. 3	15,000.00
Renewal of plumbing system, Island No. 3	23,000.00
Remodeling and renovating buildings and plant	100,000.00

Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization	$97,010.00
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization	600,000.00
Salaries, Children's Bureau	106,040.00
General expenses, Children's Bureau	85,000.00
Investigation of child welfare, Children's Bureau	120,000.00
Promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy (includes $62,500 for administrative expenses welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy)	1,240,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau	100,000.00
Employment Service, Department of Labor	225,000.00
Total	7,483,752.00

Under the provisions of the act approved May 22, 1920 (41 Stat. L. 614) the following amounts were deducted from the appropriations for the Department of Labor and placed to the credit of the civil-service retirement and disability fund in the Treasury Department:

Salaries, Office of the Secretary	$2,894.25
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation	263.75
Salaries, Bureau of Labor Statistics	4,166.00
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics	500.00
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration	1,730.00
Expenses of regulating immigration	57,884.00
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization	2,425.25
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization	9,960.00
Salaries, Children's Bureau	2,418.50
Investigation of child welfare, Children's Bureau	1,998.00
Promotion of welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy	318.71
United States Employment Service	730.00
Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau	1,592.50
Total deductions	86,880.96

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

Office of the Secretary:	
Salaries, Office of the Secretary, 1922	$5,700.46
Salaries, Office of the Secretary, 1923	135,169.67
Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1921	65.08
Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1922	13,490.41
Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1923	37,516.26
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1921	18.41
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1922	9,964.48
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1923	147,382.52
Increase of compensation, Department of Labor, 1922	20,902.76
Increase of compensation, Department of Labor, 1923	510,696.55
Rent, Department of Labor, 1922	2,000.00
Rent, Department of Labor, 1923	22,000.00
Printing and binding, Department of Labor, 1923	148,604.83
	1,053,511.43

Office of the Secretary—Continued.		
Less credit by recoveries as follows—		
Salaries, office of the Secretary, 1921	$56.87	
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1921	53.97	
Increase of compensation, Department of Labor, 1921	66.67	
Total credits		$177.51
Net total		1,053,333.92
Bureau of Labor Statistics:		
Salaries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1922		6,876.44
Salaries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1923		157,859.37
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1921		1.54
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1922		9,847.22
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1923		58,340.25
Library, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1922		.33
Library, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1923		287.95
		233,213.10
Less credit by recoveries to miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1921		9.40
Net total		233,203.70
Bureau of Immigration:		
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration, 1922		2,908.64
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration, 1923		68,298.89
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1921		15,819.66
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1922		220,239.04
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1923		3,090,214.15
Enforcement of laws against alien anarchists, 1921		16.49
Expenses of deporting aliens, 1921		26.50
Immigration stations—		
Ellis Island, New York		71,125.92
Ellis Island, New York, 1923		55,093.04
		3,523,742.33
Less credit by recoveries to—		
Enforcement of laws against alien anarchists, 1921	$54.09	
Expenses of deporting aliens, 1921	83.77	
Total credits		137.86
Net total		3,523,604.47
Children's Bureau:		
Salaries, Children's Bureau, 1922		4,096.66
Salaries, Children's Bureau, 1923		91,526.12
General expenses, Children's Bureau, 1921		1.32
General expenses, Children's Bureau, 1922		9,583.77
General expenses, Children's Bureau, 1923		51,201.74

Children's Bureau—Continued.		
Investigation of child welfare, 1921		$0.49
Investigation of child welfare, 1922		4,953.88
Investigation of child welfare, 1923		103,594.32
Promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, 1922		313.19
Promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, 1923		3,432.89
Administrative expenses, welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy		19,827.53
		288,531.91
Less credit by recoveries to—		
Salaries, Children's Bureau, 1921	$0.35	
General expenses, Children's Bureau, 1921	4.35	
Total credits		4.70
Net total		288,527.21
Bureau of Naturalization:		
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization, 1922		3,819.16
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization, 1923		86,902.73
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1921		4.76
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1922		39,780.32
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1923		526,775.13
		657,282.10
Less credit by recoveries to miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1921		102.66
Net total		657,179.44
Women's Bureau:		
Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1922		5,606.85
Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1923		90,018.47
		95,625.32
Less credit by recoveries to Women in Industry, 1921		3.19
Net total		95,622.13
United States Employment Service:		
United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, 1921		183.73
United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, 1922		14,009.86
United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, 1923		200,945.67
		215,139.26
Grand total		6,066,610.13

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 (estimated)	$43,341.30
Children's Bureau	432.95
Claims settled by the General Accounting Office of the Comptroller General	877,834.21
Total	921,608.46

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

Bureau of Immigration:	
Head tax	$4,071,734.60
Fines	196,879.77
Forfeiture of bonds	161,200.00
Rentals and sale of exclusive privileges	4,208.03
Telephone service	850.82
Sale of Government property	1,244.20
Miscellaneous collections	4,206.28
Total	4,440,323.70
Bureau of Naturalization:	
Naturalization fees	651,128.45
Nunc pro tunc examination head tax	34,070.08
Miscellaneous:	
Proceeds of sales of Government property, etc	505.21
Total receipts	5,126,027.44

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 March 29, 1923:

Salaries, Office of the Secretary of Labor, 1921	$567.24
Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1921	2,810.56
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1921	915.19
United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, 1921	31.65
Women in Industry, Department of Labor, 1921	556.83
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1921	4,028.44
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration, 1921	1,674.02
Enforcement of laws against alien anarchists, 1921	6,387.20
Expenses of deporting aliens, 1921	42.60
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization, 1921	273.51
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1921	878.18
Salaries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1921	4,809.34
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1921	503.81
Library, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1921	.50
Salaries, Children's Bureau, 1921	2,507.65
General expenses, Children's Bureau, 1921	1,299.19
Investigation of child welfare, Children's Bureau, 1921	1,391.36
Increase of compensation, Department of Labor, 1921	116.51
Total	28,793.78

Publications and supplies.

Printing and binding.—In the act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and of Labor for 1923 there was appropriated for the Department of Labor for printing and binding the sum of $200,000. This amount was apportioned by the Secretary as follows:

Office of the Secretary	$12,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	90,000
Bureau of Immigration	5,000
Immigration Service	19,000
Children's Bureau	37,500
Bureau of Naturalization	2,500
Naturalization Service and examiners	25,000
Women's Bureau	9,000
Total	200,000

After the apportionment to bureaus had been made it was found that the cost of binding manifests at immigration stations, always heretofore paid from the appropriation for "Expenses of regulating immigration" was chargeable properly to "Printing and binding." This depleted the printing fund something over $6,000.

There were outstanding from 1922, and sent to the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year 1923, requisitions covering $200,796.55. Up to July 1, bills were submitted by the Public Printer for $156,270.68, leaving an estimated balance of $44,525.87 to be paid out of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1923. It is believed the variation between the appropriations and the estimates will be equalized as the work nears completion; if it shall appear that a deficit might be caused by reason of inaccurate estimates, it will be rectified by accepting smaller editions on some of the requisitions.

It is shown by comparison of the bills rendered by the Public Printer with the estimates that the bills usually are considerably in excess, due in a considerable measure to charges for "author's corrections." Every effort is being made to reduce this latter source of expenditure.

One hundred and ninety-four books or pamphlets were printed during the year, aggregating 16,503 pages. Of these publications 1,067,561 copies were issued.

Printed stationery.—During the fiscal year 1923, 470 requisitions for printed stationery were filled. Of this number 230 were for offices and bureaus within the department and 240 for services outside the District of Columbia.

Envelopes.—During the year 267 orders were placed with the envelope companies, calling for 4,260,440 envelopes, at a cost of

$7,620.51, as compared with 171 orders in 1922, calling for 2,829,450 envelopes, costing $6,220.53. The increase in the number of envelopes ordered during the year was due principally to the fact that the surplus stock of envelopes left by the war-time services of the department had been exhausted and new stock had to be bought. This condition will be even more pronounced next year.

Supplies.—A contingent fund of $50,000 appropriated for the use of the department was allotted to the bureaus, offices, and services as follows:

Office of the Secretary	$32,175
Bureau of Labor Statistics	4,225
Bureau of Immigration	2,500
Children's Bureau	4,350
Women's Bureau	2,500
Bureau of Naturalization	4,250

To this there was added from the appropriation "Expenses of regulating immigration, 1923," the sum of $13,500 for the use of the immigration field service.

On June 30, an apparent balance of $2,532.90 remained in the contingent fund and of $2,361.34 in the fund for the Immigration Service. These balances may be altered slightly by reason of the impossibility of estimating exactly the cost of certain services for which bills have not been received. There are ample funds remaining to the credit of the department to meet all outstanding liabilities.

The value of supplies on hand on July 1, 1922, was $16,219.12; an inventory as of July 1, 1923, shows a valuation of $18,918.37. This valuation is based on replacement cost, which is considerably above 1922 prices. This small stock permits the department promptly to fill requisitions of the various bureaus and services for standard articles without delay caused by waiting for the supplies to be purchased and delivered.

There were received from the various bureaus, offices, and services during the year 1,906 requisitions, as compared with 1,599 requisitions during 1922. On these requisitions there were written 2,329 orders, as against 2,164 in the year previous.

The cost of upkeep of cars has been materially less during the year 1923 than in any previous year, due in great part to the fact that the passenger-carrying vehicle is comparatively new, and it is not anticipated that any considerably increased expense in this particular will be experienced during the fiscal year 1924.

Periodicals.—The Monthly Labor Review continues as reported last year, while the title of the Industrial Employment Survey Bulletin has been changed to the Industrial Employment Information Bulletin. The statistical portion of this publication has been discontinued, that feature now being handled by the Bureau of

Labor Statistics in the Monthly Labor Review. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, besides its retail prices and cost of living statement, now issues monthly a small statistical statement of wholesale prices of commodities, summarized quarterly in the Review. There is also issued monthly a report of activities of State and municipal employment agencies.

Editorial work.—Editorial and proof reading, expressed in figures, was as follows: Folios of copy (not including reprints) forwarded to the Government Printing Office, 20,783. Galley proofs received, 4,055. Page proofs received, 12,009. Proofs of forms received, 278.

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

NUMBER OF REQUISITIONS FILLED.

Inside service	704
Naturalization Service, clerks	4,673
Naturalization Service, examiners	147
General (Immigration, Employment, and Customs)	1,101
Total	6,625

SHIPMENTS MADE.

	Number.	Weight.
Boxes, freight	1	385
Packages, registered mail	3,915	30,328
Packages, regular mail	28,063	265,676
Immigration laws, etc	5,358	2,533
Bags, regular mail	1,481	118,480
Letters, invoices, etc	518,352	26,235
Total	557,170	443,637
Other divisions:		
Boxes, freight and express	125	5,088
Packages, regular mail	6,403	18,719
Letters	1,306,818	65,340
Total	1,313,346	89,147
Supplies:		
Freight and express	6,866	272,335
Mail	437	2,274
Total	7,303	274,609
Total shipments	1,877,819	807,393

Packages received:	Number	Weight.
Blanks	21,117	274,705
Supplies	5,727	421,411
Total	26,844	696,116
Total parcels handled	1,904,663	1,503,509

Certificates of naturalization:	
171 books of 10	1,710
166 books of 25	4,150
1,251 books of 50	62,550
935 books of 50 (special)	46,750
2,523 Total	115,160

BOOKS AND BLANKS SENT.

Books, general	8,885
Books, naturalization	2,523
Total	11,408
Blanks	8,608,100

WORK PERFORMED IN DUPLICATING SECTION.

Franks handled	117,064
Publications issued on franks	1,926,731
Publications issued on mailing lists	347,262
Mimeograph requisitions handled	1,735
Mimeograph copies made	3,034,199
Mimeographed copies folded	765,541
Envelopes, letters, and cards addressed	491,793
Envelopes sealed	771,723
Photostat copies made	1,246

Department library.

The record of the work of the library for the year shows progress in four directions—valuable additions to the collection, added facilities for its use, wider service to the bureaus of the department, and larger use of the library's resources by outside organizations.

During the year 6,189 books and pamphlets were catalogued and added to the collection. In addition, much material of ephemeral character but of real value temporarily was made available for quick use by subject in the vertical files. About 50,000 cards were added to the card index. One thousand four hundred and fifty-two volumes were sent to the bindery.

The collection of State codes and session laws in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the department library were combined into one collection and catalogued. This made possible the discarding of old and superseded volumes and the filling in of gaps in the collection. With the volumes of the Federal statutes and the general laws of Canada, Great Britain, and France, the special compila-

tions of labor laws, and the current translations published by the International Labor Office, the library now has a compact and up-to-date collection of American and foreign labor legislation.

Special efforts were made during the year to complete the files of publications of American trade-unions and many important additions were made to this part of the collection. Particular attention was paid also to securing as promptly as possible all new publications in relation to the coal industry, particularly those relating to the living and working conditions of miners. This part of the collection is extremely valuable, and many of the publications gathered over a period of years could not now be replaced. During the past months it has been used extensively by the research staff of the coal commission.

Some progress has been made also in reestablishing cooperative exchange relations with organizations in the labor and social welfare field abroad, which had been interrupted by the war, and with the many new organizations that have come into being since, particularly in the new political divisions of Europe. This work involves, however, besides the correspondence, a good deal of preliminary research, for which the necessary assistance has not been available.

The Department of Labor library has for some time been preparing "copy" for the catalogue cards printed by the Library of Congress for all of the publications of the department. These entries go out on the Library of Congress proof sheets to the principal libraries of the country and to a number of the largest libraries abroad, and serve to make better known the valuable publications issued by the different bureaus. The library regularly furnishes "copy" also for catalogue cards for its important new accessions and, in addition, during the last year has prepared analytical cards for the various studies and reports of the International Labor Office.

The number of periodicals and new books circulated in the bureaus has greatly increased during the year. The library endeavors to keep informed of new investigations in progress or projected in order that material bearing on these may be obtained as promptly as possible and placed at the disposal of the different investigators. Important periodical articles bearing on the problems studied are also called to their attention. The circulation of material in the bureaus whose work is closely related is greatly complicated by the fact that two of the research bureaus of the department are located in another building some blocks away. Better methods for meeting the needs of these two bureaus are being sought.

The library is being called upon constantly for definite and highly specialized information. To furnish this promptly more elaborate subject catalogues are needed than for a general collection.

More detailed subject indexing is now being done than in previous years, but the cataloguing assistance available is still inadequate to handle the current work. There remains untouched arrears of cataloguing amounting to over 8,000 books and pamphlets. The catalogue is the key to the resources of the library, and it is a serious loss to the research work of all the bureaus that the cataloguing is not being brought up to date.

The number of persons using the library from outside the department has greatly increased during the year. In its library the department has a collection of source material covering the whole field of social welfare unequaled in the United States. While this collection exists primarily to meet the basic need of its own research work, it is the policy of the department, in line with the purpose for which the department was created, to make the collection as widely available as possible. It is used extensively by other Government departments, by research bureaus, and by individual investigators, is consulted as freely by employers' organizations as by labor.

The inquiries coming to me for reply through the library are many and varied. They range from the names and addresses of officials and organizations or the publisher of a particular book to questions involving considerable research, such as information regarding State-operated coal mines, foreign laws relating to the work of women underground, use of cost of living figures in wage determination, registration of dock laborers in foreign countries, wages in the celluloid industry in Japan, and similar questions.

The pressure of the work prevented the completion of two extensive bibliographies begun during the year. These cover the living and working conditions of coal miners in the United States and employee representation in industry. A bibliography on "Profit-sharing and labor copartnership" was contributed to the April number of the Monthly Labor Review and the list on the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations was brought up to date and published as an appendix to Bulletin No. 322 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CONCILIATION SERVICE.

Actuated solely by a desire to be helpful to "man and manager" in industry, the conciliation service of the Government becomes year by year a more important factor in the maintenance of industrial peace.

The commissioners in the conciliation service are experienced men and women who willingly and energetically endeavor by advice and suggestion to avert breaks between employer and employee and to harmonize and adjust strikes and threatened strikes and lockouts through joint negotiations between the parties at interest.

The problem of industrial relationship is as old as industry. It is true that it varies somewhat with changing industrial methods

and conditions, but fundamentally the issues confronting the contending interests in an industrial conflict in this age present many of the elementary economic problems that brought about a suspension of work in mine, mill, and factory during the preceding century. In some countries industrial conflicts have eventually led to the battlefield and in several instances precipitated revolutions. In these enlightened days, however, a better and finer spirit of cooperation and an appreciation and understanding of the rights of employer and employed enables the manager and worker to act with each other fairly to solve their problems in a calm and peaceful manner.

This procedure, when followed, brings as its reward happy and efficient workers and steadier and better production. If a trade dispute develops to the point where work is suspended for a time through a strike by workers or a lockout or a suspension of operations on the part of the management conciliation paves the way for closer active cooperation. The same procedure—common counsel to find common ground—eliminates divided responsibility and brings instead that joint relationship which year by year is being more generally accepted by the interests concerned. To prevent strikes and lockouts if possible, or to speedily bring these regrettable industrial conflicts to a close, is the task imposed upon the Secretary of Labor and his representatives—the commissioners of conciliation—by the Congress of the United States.

It is a comparatively new function of government, and year by year an increasingly important and satisfying activity. The Department of Labor has no panacea for the industrial ills that from time to time confront our business life. We know that just so long as men are actuated by the wholesome desire for gain, man and manager will be faced by differences of opinion which oftentimes result in stoppage of work. It is the department's policy to approach these situations in a practical and common-sense way, without prejudice and with open mind.

In our national industrial life there is such a diversification of occupations that a suspension of operations in most industries presents first of all a problem for those directly affected, and, secondly, for the public living in the immediate section affected by the strike or lockout. However, when our transportation systems, our mining or other industries closely associated with the production of the necessaries of life cease to fulfill their mission and obligation to the public because of a general suspension due to any cause, all of our people are affected. Happily these situations are not common to American industry.

Trade disputes are not of recent origin. The peoples of all lands have witnessed these trade conflicts as far back as history records.

Workers in what was actual slavery in the brick plants in the time of the Pharaoh who ruled Egypt late in the fourteenth century B. C., on account of an edict from the ruler that the workers henceforth should supply their own straw and stubble to be used in making the bricks, became incensed and threatened an uprising. The situation was further aggravated by bad food supplied to them by the taskmasters under the king. When the unrest became most serious, Moses and his brother, Aaron, left at once to wait on the ruler. Moses mildly complained to Pharaoh, who refused to consider any of the grievances, saying, "Wherefore do ye lead the people from their work? Get you unto your burdens." And Pharaoh commanded the same day the taskmasters of the people, saying, "Ye shall no more give the people straw to make bricks. Let them go and gather straw for themselves." And the workers had to ransack the country for straw and stubble, which was very scarce. When no concessions could be secured they quit work in a vast mass, to the number of more than half a million (in all 603,555 were employed). Moses finally led them to a land of freedom, pursued by the Egyptian soldiers. The story of the exodus is well known to all readers of Scripture.

A strike of bakers occurred in Egypt over a thousand years before the Christian era; and so on down through the ages we find conflicts between employer and employee. With the changes in industry bringing ultimately into existence the factory system, strikes and suspensions were of frequent occurrence in all parts of the world.

In this country there is a sure but slow reduction in the number of contests reaching the stage of a strike or lockout; notwithstanding the great coal and railway shopcraft strikes of 1922, the American people have made gratifying progress toward peace in industry. I do not expect to see the day when absolute industrial peace will reign, but I do hope to see the day when the American business genius and the enlightened American working man will negotiate agreements around the peace table before and not after a break develops. This action will minimize the number of trade disputes and the efforts of the service then will be better utilized in assisting by advice and suggestion based on a familiarity with negotiations and all phases of the particular industry affected, thus helping both sides in reaching a satisfactory adjustment.

During the year the conciliation service used its good offices in 534 trade disputes, strikes, threatened strikes, and lockouts. These cases involved directly 294,320 and indirectly 101,358 workers.

In 428 of these situations the department secured amicable settlements. In 19 cases the commissioners assisted State officials, city officials, and local committees. There remained 60 pending on June 30, and in 27 cases no settlements could be secured.

This is a particularly pleasing record, because of the impetus in the building trades and kindred industries during the past year or year and a half. During the war and immediately thereafter a slackening up in the building program caused builders to put forth a tremendous effort in recent months to catch up. This strenuous program naturally strained the relationship at times very near to the breaking point. Good counsel, however, prevailed and at the close of our fiscal year matters of general industrial relationship demonstrate what can be accomplished by joint effort when all concerned move in the right direction along conciliatory lines.

As the matter of coal occupies an important place in our industrial life, particularly in view of the suspension of work on the part of 600,000 miners last year, the Department of Labor has given considerable thought to all phases of the subject. No one will deny that strikes are regrettable and that they bring in their wake sufferings and hardships aside from the monetary losses to both worker and manager that can never be regained; but there are other phases than the strike problem that require our best thought and most serious consideration.

For 20 years, 1900–1919, according to Geological Survey reports gathered from coal operators, strikes in coal mines resulted in the loss of 124,747,199 man days. But in the same time in the same mines there were lost 1,053,576,000 man days through no market, transportation, disability, or breakdowns at the mines. In other words, 10.5 per cent of the total loss in the coal mining operation in 20 years was due to strikes, while 89.5 per cent loss during the same time was due to other causes than strikes and lockouts. While this ratio of loss would not apply to all other lines of industry, it does apply to a lesser extent in a great many other lines of industrial endeavor.

The jurisdictional dispute.

The serious effect of the jurisdictional dispute upon both workers and employers—particularly in the building trades—calls for remedial regulation by voluntary agreement on the part of the crafts affected.

The interests of the public generally are closely interwoven with those of mechanics and builders involved in these disputes. It has frequently happened that because of disputes between contending crafts important undertakings, including hospitals, schools, and other public structures have been held up, entailing heavy and unnecessary expenses upon the taxpayer.

It would appear therefore that the skilled American craftsmen should without delay formulate some plan that will for all time eliminate these bitterly contested and profitless controversies. If

this be not feasible, it is believed that a more general reference of these jurisdictional problems to the Jurisdictional Board of Award created in 1918–19 would result in the avoidance of many of the interruptions in the building industry.

The department will gladly lend all possible aid to any and all interests concerned, with the hope that joint effort shall effectively prevent these disputes which have done so much injury to building-trades craftsmen, the contractor and the public.

Limitation of space prevents even a brief descriptive account of all of the trade disputes of the year just closed. It is, however, possible to report in detail upon some of the cases presented for conciliation. The following are submitted as typical examples of the work. Some of these are not cases involving the greatest number of workers affected, but are cases that show the diversity in occupations involved, issues in dispute, and plans of settlement secured by and with the aid of commissioners of conciliation of the Department of Labor.

The great coal strike.—Commissioner Hywel Davies, of California, and W. H. Rodgers, of Iowa, devoted several months to the special study of the coal problem, both antecedent to and during the great coal strike of 1922 in the anthracite and bituminous mines of the country. The director of conciliation, Mr. H. L. Kerwin, jointly with the above-named commissioners, aided by six field commissioners, served as mining advisers to the Secretary of Labor, so that the Secretary could be kept thoroughly posted on every phase of this great controversy that disturbed the industrial and economic welfare of the country from April to September, 1922. The department's close touch with the entire situation materially helped in the final settlement. As the strike overlapped into the fiscal year 1923, but was settled before the annual report for the year 1922 was submitted to the President and Congress, it was deemed advisable to include in the 1922 report (which see) the complete story of the strike, thus dispensing with the necessity of repetition in this annual report, even though the strike was not settled until August, 1922, in the bituminous, and September, 1922, in the anthracite fields.

Stonecutters, New York City.—The agreement between the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of New York City and the Greater New York Cut-Stone Contractors' Association contained an article to the effect that if a general wage advance were made covering the building-trade crafts, it should apply also to the stonecutters. Some of the crafts had received advances, amounting in some cases to $2 per day, but the increase had not become general and varied in the amounts granted. This condition created dissatisfaction among the stonecutters and culminated in a demand for a wage increase of $2 per day. Commissioners Thomas J. Williams, E. H. Dunnigan, and R. A. Brown were assigned to the case by the department.

On April 18 the men struck to enforce their demands. Some 2,600 men answered the strike call. The building program of Greater New York was threatened with serious interruption. A radical difference of opinion existed between the contending parties as to whether or not the existing agreement had been broken. As both sides appeared adamant in support of their views on the subject, the commissioners deemed it best to ignore this phase of the situation and endeavor to find some common ground upon which both sides might meet and

open negotiations. The commissioners attended meetings first with one side and then the other, and then arranged a joint conference to work out a formula, if possible, to overcome the deadlock. The point was reached where the contractors declined to consider the matter further until the men returned to work. The men countered with the proposition that they would return to work and confer after their wages were advanced. It was admitted by representatives of the employers that some men much less skilled than the stonecutters were receiving higher wages, and this fact doubtless had considerable weight in persuading them to grant an advance. Specific reference was made to derrick men, who were receiving $1 per day in excess of the amount received by the stonecutters. This was a strong factor in bringing about an adjustment. On May 7 a second joint conference was arranged. A proposition to increase wages $1 a day in lieu of the previous demand of $2 was accepted by the strikers' representatives. The compromise was the suggestion of the commissioners. On May 8 the men returned to work, after 21 days of idleness.

New England granite industry.—On April 1, 1922, the granite producing companies in the New England States put into effect a general wage reduction of 20 per cent and certain changes in working conditions. This action was followed by a strike which was quite general throughout the industry. Many of the firms had had contractual relations with their employees for a number of years. Upon the inauguration of the strike, however, the manufacturers' association declared for the open shop. The good offices of the Department of Labor was not requested until the month of August, when Commissioner R. A. Brown was delegated to look into the matter with a view to bringing the contending parties together. It developed that there were four parties concerned in the strike, namely, the Quarry Owners' Association who produced the rough stock, the Quarry Manufacturers' Association who own and operate the cutting plants, the Quarry Workers' Union, and the Granite Cutters' Association. The officers of the two unions expressed a willingness to negotiate for a settlement, but the producers' associations at first declined the commissioner's proffer of his good offices. It soon became manifest that individual settlements would have to be made, as many of the manufacturing companies were anxious to resume operations and were not in accord with their organization in its stand for the open shop. A growing scarcity of both the rough and finished granite was a factor tending toward a settlement. The efforts of the board of control of the manufacturers' association to prevent their locals from dealing with their workers' representatives ended in failure and a number of companies resumed contractual relations and restored the old rates of pay. This proved to be the beginning of the end of the strike. Individual settlements continued to be made until practically the entire industry had resumed operations under the old conditions. This called for a minimum wage of $1 per hour and a 44-hour week for the granite cutters. The quarry workers in most cases accepted a reduction of 10 cents per hour, establishing the rate at 62 cents, with an 8-hour day. Upwards of 3,500 men were directly affected by the strike.

Shoe strike, Cincinnati, Ohio.—This strike of seven months' duration, stubbornly contested on both sides, ended in a compromise. After months of contention which resulted in very heavy monetary loss to both sides and untold hardships to many of the workers involved, and after the futility of continuing the struggle had been made manifest to both sides, a spirit of compromise finally prevailed and an agreement was brought about. Probably the same result could have been reached during the first week of the strike if the contending parties had shown any disposition to give and take.

The original proposition of the manufacturers was for a 25 per cent reduction of wages. This the workers promptly rejected and threatened to strike. The

manufacturers met again and the proposed wage cut was fixed at 10 per cent. The question of accepting or rejecting the reduction left to a referendum vote of the workers and the decision to strike was carried by a small majority.

Commissioners W. C. Liller and Oscar F. Nelson were designated as the Department of Labor's representatives in an effort to bring the parties together.

The manufacturers contended that they had lost money the previous year and that they could not compete with manufacturers in other cities because of labor costs. This assertion was flatly contradicted by the workers' representatives who pointed to the fact that seven companies in Cincinnati were continuing the old scale. They also maintained that the peak war-time wages never had obtained in the Cincinnati shoe shops.

Many conferences were held at various times without result and it was only after seven months of industrial warfare that a compromise proposition based on a 5 per cent wage reduction was accepted by a big majority of the strikers.

Embroidery workers, New York City.—Commissioner Charles Bendheim was assigned by the department to take up a strike situation involving 2,000 embroidery workers employed in 125 shops in New York City.

A group of these manufacturers were associated together under the name of the Bonnaz and Hand Embroiderers' Protective Association. This organization had previously been in contractual relations with the union, but when the commissioner intervened in the situation all negotiations between the parties had been broken off and the prospects for a long and disastrous struggle was imminent.

It was through the instrumentality of the commissioner that the president of the manufacturers' association and several of its committee members met in conference at a luncheon with the general manager of the joint board of the union and several other union officials and renewed efforts to bring to a satisfactory conclusion a situation that was daily developing into a more tense and determined struggle.

The chief contention conserved unionization of general workers, such as finishers, buckram, scrapers, and basters, which class of help, under previous agreements, the employer employed in the busy seasons without regard to union affiliation.

After several conferences extending over a period of two weeks a final agreement was reached, the terms and conditions of which were embodied in a contract under date of August 31, 1922, 16 days subsequent to the beginning of the strike. This settlement put back to work 2,000 workers in the shops of the association members and other plants.

Building trades, Indianapolis, Ind.—Commissioner Harry B. Dynes was instrumental in averting a general strike in the building trades of Indianapolis, Ind., in the spring of 1923. On April 1, the following crafts struck for higher wages: Plasterers, hoisting engineers, iron workers, lathers, and electricians. These craftsmen numbered about 800. As the strikes were rather interlocking it was apparent that if the crafts on strike did not settle by the time the buildings were ready for these crafts still on the job, the latter would be forced into idleness. The situation was difficult owing to the fact that each case had to be handled as a separate entity, as endeavors to adjust one situation had no effect on the other crafts on strike. There was danger also of other issues being injected unless the contending parties could reach a settlement.

On April 12 the hoisting engineers and structural iron workers settled with their employers, the former on a basis of from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour depending upon the class of engine, and the latter receiving an increase to $1.17½ to May 1 and $1.25 thereafter. On May 1 the lathers returned to work, getting an increase from $7.20 to $8 per day. On the same day the electricians settled, re-

ceiving an increase from $1 to $1.10 per hour until September 1, 1923, and $1.12½ thereafter. On May 4 the plasterers returned to work, receiving an advance from $9 to $10.50 per day until September 1, and $11 per day thereafter. These adjustments averted a general strike and gave a promise of peaceful conditions for the rest of the fiscal year.

House wreckers, New York City.—The 2,000 members of House Wreckers' Union, Local No. 95, located in New York City and vicinity, made demands upon the Demolition Contractors' Protective Association and independent firms for a wage increase of 25 cents per hour. An agreement under which the contracting parties had been working expired on March 31, 1923. In addition to the wage increase, the union also asked that the men be retained on a job until the end of the week in lieu of the prevailing practice of sometimes discharging men at the end of a day's work, and also requested that the foreman on every job be a union man in good standing. Commissioner E. H. Dunnigan was the department's representative on the case.

The contending parties were unyielding in their views and a deadlock ensued. It was argued by the contractors that the wrecking of buildings required no skill and that this class of men were already paid from 10 to 25 cents per hour more than the construction laborers. Conferences were held and the demands discussed. The contractors finally agreed to an increase of 5 cents per hour for bar men and helpers. This was flatly rejected by the union. A joint conference of the interested parties was then arranged, but this also adjourned without a settlement being reached. The question of arbitrating the differences was suggested and rejected. On April 4, having been unable to reach an agreement, the men went out on strike. Conferences were again resumed and at a stormy meeting of the contractors it was voted to grant an increase of 10 cents per hour. The new offer was then presented at a largely attended union meeting and was rejected. As the new offer seemed a very fair one the commissioner appeared before a union meeting and pleaded for its acceptance. Finally on April 11 the men voted to accept the offer and to waive their other demands. The strike was declared off and work resumed on April 12.

Lockout of workers on children's knee pants and jackets.—Manufacturers of knee pants and jackets in Greater New York City have the work done by contractors. These contractors operate shops away from the premises of the manufacturers, employing and having supervision of all workers. They locked out the workers, claiming that they could not operate profitably unless the workers either accepted a wage reduction or the manufacturers agreed to pay an increased price for the work.

There were 10,000 workers idle when the department detailed Commissioners Bendheim and Weinstock to take up the situation with a view to its adjustment. The commissioners commenced their work on January 4, 1923, when they ascertained that all negotiations between the contractors and the union had terminated and no attempt was made by any of the interested parties to hold conferences with the manufacturers.

The contractors contended unless union workers would accept a decrease in wages, it would result in a general strike against the manufacturers for the purpose of compelling them to grant an increased price for the work. The union insisted before it would take any action in the matter that the contractors must reopen their shops and reinstate the workers.

The commissioners held several conferences with the Knee Pants Contractors' Association, Children's Clothing Contractors' Association, individual contractors, and individual employers and representatives of the union. The contractors agreed to resume operations, which they did on January 10, 1923, with the

understanding that immediately thereafter committees representing the union and contractors would be appointed to take up for adjustment with individual and small groups of manufacturers the question of a readjustment of prices for work that would justify a higher level of pay.

Teamsters, Cleveland, Ohio.—Cessation of building operations in Cleveland, Ohio, was threatened in May, 1923, when the building teamsters went on strike. About 600 men struck, involving indirectly upward of 2,500. Unless satisfactorily adjusted teamsters local unions Nos. 407 and 436 threatened to go out in support of local No. 444 who were on strike, and such action would have soon caused all building operations to automatically cease. The strikers were demanding an increase in wages, a reduction in hours, and recognition of their union. The Department of Labor assigned Commissioner A. L. Faulkner to assist in reaching a settlement.

Conferences were arranged and the matters in dispute carefully considered. An amicable adjustment was reached on the ninth day of the strike. An increase of 5 cents per hour was granted to all employees, and the same was made retroactive to May 1. The insurance feature of the agreement was restored. All strikers were restored to their old positions without discrimination. Recognition of the union was waived.

Texas & Pacific Railway shopmen.—To the splendid spirit of cooperation and helpfulness manifested by Judge Rufus E. Foster, of the United States District Court of New Orleans, and by Hon. J. L. Lancaster, receiver for the road, appointed by Judge Foster, may be attributed the settlement of the shopmen's strike on this railroad. An effort to adjust the shopmen's difficulties on the various lines traversing the State of Texas had been made by Gov. Patrick Neff and his associates, including State Labor Commissioner Joseph S. Myers. An invitation extended by the governor to the eight executives of the roads crossing the State to attend a joint conference in the governor's office to discuss ways and means of terminating the strike, had been declined by the executives. At the instance of the governor, therefore, State Labor Commissioner Myers requested the Department of Labor to use its good offices and endeavor to bring the strikes to an end. It was pointed out that while nearly all of the strikers were employed elsewhere at wages as good or better than they had been receiving from the railroads, they were nevertheless in many instances separated from their families or compelled to leave their homes, in many cases only partially paid for, and settle in other communities, and if a settlement of the strikes could be brought about it would be an act tending toward stability generally and a happy event to many families seriously affected. The department assigned Commissioner Charles T. Connell, of Los Angeles, Calif., to conduct negotiations.

Sensing that efforts along the lines taken by the State officials would result in failure, the commisioner determined that his efforts would be made with the individual roads concerned. The Texas & Pacific road was in the hands of receivers appointed by Judge Foster and it was determined to center efforts on this company. Commissioner Connell proceeded to New Orleans and laid the matter before the judge for counsel and advice. He found the latter highly sympathetic relative to the welfare of the former employees. The outstanding contention against which the strikers demurred was that they must join the so-called company union before they would be reemployed. The judge passed upon this question and decided that such membership was not a requisite to reemployment. This was a decided concession to the men and brought about a much better feeling. The method to be employed in the reemployment of former employees was referred by the judge to the receivers and the operating

officials of the company. The following was submitted by the company as a basis of settlement upon which the former employees could return to work:

1. No discrimination whatever against the old men. On the contrary former employees to receive preference whenever vacancies occurred.
2. No new men to be discharged for the purpose of replacing them with former employees.
3. No requirement that applicants must join the existing employees' organization. Any man employed by the receivers is at liberty to join the new organization or retain his membership in any other organization that he may be a member of, and all employees are to be treated exactly alike.

While the above terms were not altogether satisfactory to all of the strikers, they were eventually accepted and the strike declared off. This has enabled many of the old men to return to their own communities and homes, and has assured the Texas & Pacific of a full force of contented and efficient shopmen in contrast to the bitterness still existing among the forces of some of the other railroads in that vicinity. The department is appreciative of the faithful cooperation of State Labor Commissioner Joseph S. Myers in this case.

Potters' strike.—A strike of about 7,000 operative potters in 61 plants in the United States occurred on October 1, 1922. On account of the magnitude of the strike and the fact that it embraced sections of 12 different States, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, the department assigned four commissioners of conciliation at different points, namely, W. C. Liller, W. H. Rodgers, L. R. Thomas, and A. L. Faulkner.

For a period of upward of 28 years, the most friendly relations had existed between the United States Potters' Association, representing the employers, and the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, representing the workers. Each year representatives of both sides met in conference and reached amicable agreements as to wage rates and working conditions. This year, however, they were unable to agree upon a wage rate. A reduction of 10 per cent had been agreed upon at the previous year's meeting, and this had been followed by an additional cut of 7 per cent the following November. The union demanded the restoration of the 7 per cent reduction, and this stand was indorsed by a referendum vote of the membership. Conferences were held at East Liverpool, Ohio, Trenton, N. J., and other points. The manufacturers were adamant in the position they had assumed, declaring that conditions in the industry prohibited any wage advance and they had decided to close down their plants. Negotiations were rendered difficult owing to the fact that the officers of the union did not have authority to settle the strike, but must first be armed with this authority by a referendum vote of the membership. The strike continued until the first week in December, when the workers voted to return to work at the same wages prevailing when operations were suspended, with the understanding that the representatives of the United States Potters' Association and the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters would meet at Atlantic City on December 18 to negotiate a new agreement and wage scale. At this meeting a new agreement was signed and a wage increase of 4½ per cent granted.

Seamen on the Great Lakes.—The sailors, firemen, cooks, and coal passers employed on the ships controlled by the Lake Carriers' Association, by referendum vote, decided to strike during the month of August, 1922, because the association had failed to accede to their request for an increase in wages and the abolishment of the so-called "discharge book" issued under the welfare plan of the association, and the demand of the sailors and cooks for

the eight-hour day, or three-watch plan. Commissioners Oscar F. Nelson and Benjamin M. Marshman were assigned to the case by the department.

On August 3 the commissioners attended a meeting of the executive committee of the unions at Detroit, Mich. The executive committee granted the commissioners a hearing and after their appeal that no action be taken until the Department of Labor had had an opportunity to conciliate the situation, they voted to defer action until such an effort had been made. Representatives of the union then proceeded to Washington, D. C., for a meeting with Secretary Davis and Director of Conciliation Kerwin. Negotiations were entered into by the department with the Lake Carriers' Association, with the result that an increase of $15 per month to all classes of help was granted, effective September 1. This action averted a strike on the Great Lakes at that time.

In September the sailors' union took a vote on the question of whether they should strike on October 1 unless the eight-hour day, or three-watch system, was instituted. The vote was for a strike. The department's commissioners conferred with officials of the union and with the president of the Lake Carriers' Association and with a number of ship owners in Detroit and Buffalo. Each side was firm in its position and on October 1 the strike went into effect. Only a portion of the sailors responded to the strike order. However, some delay occurred in transportation. On October 16, at the solicitation of the commissioners, a meeting of the executive committee of the union convened. After consideration of the situation the committee issued instructions to discontinue the strike and authorized the men to return to work on November 1.

Children's dresses, house dresses, bath robes, and kimonos, New York City and contiguous territory.—A strike in these industries occurred on the 2d day of February, 1923, which involved approximately 10,000 workers and quite a large number of manufacturers and contractors.

A large number of the workers were members of locals Nos. 10, 41, and 50 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the strike was precipitated by the union to establish work standards, after having first invited the employers to meet with its settlement committee and arrange peaceable settlements.

Commissioners Charles Bendheim and Anna Weinstock were assigned to the case. They conferred at various times with representatives of the union and manufacturers and contractors and it was at their solicitation that Mr. Samuel Borads and Mr. S. L. Hoffman, president and secretary respectively of the House Dress and Bath Robe Manufacturers' Association met in joint conference at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, with official representatives of the union.

These conferences were continued from time to time and finally resulted in an agreement covering all questions at issue. Employers agreed to the demand of the workers to unionize all shops within the jurisdiction of the association, a general weekly wage increase of $2, with the establishment of a minimum wage scale, and the enforcement of recognized sanitary conditions.

This settlement, together with 90 individual settlements effected after the commissioners entered the situation, disposed of practically the entire controversy.

Bakers, Washington, D. C.—For the third consecutive year the master and journeymen bakers of Washington, D. C., entered into a controversy at the expiration of their agreement. For the first time, however, a strike of a few days' duration actually occurred. About 600 bakers were affected, indirectly involving about 1,200 workers. The demands of the workers included a request for a substantial increase in wages, a revision of the hours, which would

increase the period of time during which the night rate was paid, and certain restrictions as to the employment of automatic machines. Commissioner J. B. Colpoys represented the Department of Labor.

Commissioner Colpoys was confronted with a situation wherein the journeymen bakers refused to make concessions upon which a basis of settlement could be negotiated. He found it necessary to lay the matter before the international officers of the bakers' union at Chicago, Ill. The international office wired the local bakers' union to modify their demands and enter into immediate negotiations with their employers.

Joint conferences were held, but the difficulties seemed insurmountable. So threatening had become the aspect of the case and so little hope had the master bakers of arriving at a settlement that a large number of men had actually been brought into the city to take the places of the strikers, and provisions had been made for their subsistence. When matters had so shaped themselves that a fight to a finish seemed inevitable, Commissioner Colpoys finally persuaded the contending parties to make a final effort for a settlement in joint conference at the Department of Labor at which Assistant Secretary Henning and Director of Conciliation Kerwin participated.

This meeting resulted in an amicable basis of adjustment being reached. A general increase of about 10 cents per hour was allowed and the other demands were waived and a few days later all were back at work.

Shirt-waist and dress makers, Philadelphia, Pa.—Approximately 4,000 shirtwaist and dress makers in Philadelphia, Pa., went out on strike in February, 1923, in support of their demands for a wage increase of 15 per cent and improved shop conditions. Previous to the strike conferences had been held in the mayor's office and elsewhere and many propositions, including an offer to arbitrate the difficulties, had been submitted by the workers, through Commissioner John A. Moffitt, and rejected. The strike involved 172 employers, of whom 60 were members of the manufacturers' association, and 112 were outside that organization. Differences of opinion between the organization members and the independent employers as to terms of settlement became apparent. An agreement was reached which terminated the strike so far as the independent manufacturers were concerned. The terms of the agreement provided for a wage increase and improved working conditions. The members of the manufacturers' association continued to run their plants on the open-shop basis. It was generally conceded, however, that in order to retain their employees they would be compelled to meet the conditions granted by the independents.

Woven-label manufacturers, New York City and vicinity.—Commissioner Robert M. McWade attended a conference in New York City between representatives of the woven-label manufacturers and their employees in which the question of the wage rate for the ensuing year was taken up and decided upon. The employees demanded the return to the old scale which had obtained prior to April 5, when wages had been reduced from 10 to 13 per cent. The negotiations were conducted in a friendly spirit and ended in the old scale being restored. Among the firms affected by the agreement were the Artistic Weaving Co., Pompton Lakes, N. Y., the United States Woven Label Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and the E. H. Kluge Weaving Co., West New York, N. J.

Building trades laborers, Buffalo, N. Y.—A strike of 4,000 building trades laborers occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., in May, 1923. Commissioner Thomas Finn was assigned to adjust the matter if possible. These workers struck for 75 cents per hour, an increase of about 10 cents, and for recognition of their union, and a signed agreement. It developed that if the strike continued at length, 10,000 building trades workmen might become involved. This threatening aspect

of the case induced the department to assign two additional conciliators, Messrs. L. R. Thomas and Fred Keightly, who cooperated with Commissioner Finn and a member of the New York State Board of Mediation. The strikers took the position that there should be no settlements with individual contractors and that at least 60 per cent be returned to work before any employer would be furnished with men. The officials of the Building Trades Council gave every assistance in endeavoring to effect an adjustment, although the laborers on strike were not affiliated with that organization. The strike of laborers had not received the sanction of the officers of the international union, and consequently was not indorsed by the Building Trades Council. The strikers were advised by the council that they would have to sign up with any individual contractors who might be willing to sign or they would lose the support of that organization. The larger contractors were opposed to recognition of the laborers' organization. The strike was in effect, with gradually diminishing effectiveness, for about five weeks, and was then declared off. None of the demands were granted.

Fancy leather-goods workers, New York City.—Employees of Jeffs & Co., Inc., New York City, struck to enforce union recognition, wages, and working conditions. Commissioner Charles Bendheim, who happened to be in the city in connection with other conciliation work, proffered his good offices to the contending parties, which they accepted. He experienced some difficulty in arranging a conference between representatives of the respective parties owing to the management being averse to negotiating with union officials. But finally all objections were overcome and a preliminary conference arranged.

The antagonistic feeling which was manifested at the inception of this conference gradually gave way to a more conciliatory spirit as it progressed, and at its conclusion a better understanding was reached.

However, it required several subsequent conferences before the commissioner succeeded in getting the parties in entire accord. While at the outset this situation seemed likely to develop into a prolonged struggle, it lasted only a few days and culminated in an agreement which provided for the following conditions:

1. Employment of union workers only.
2. Work week of 44 hours, which by mutual consent could be made the basis of a five-day work week.
3. Overtime pay at the rate of time and a half, with the limitation that no more than two hours of overtime be done on any one day.
4. Workers classified as first-class to receive minimum wage of $38 a week, and those in the second class a minimum wage of $34.

Anthracite strikes.—A number of strikes of considerable magnitude but of short duration have occurred in the anthracite region during the past year. These strikes, occurring at a time when the country was short of anthracite, due to the prolonged strike of 1922, have in the aggregate caused a loss in production of thousands of tons. Commissioner Thomas Davis was assigned to the anthracite region during the past year for the purpose of assisting in the settlement of such strikes and shortening their duration. The following cases are cited as examples of the many difficulties taken up:

Pennsylvania Coal Co., Pittston Pa., and vicinity: Nearly 10,000 men were ordered to strike in this instance in support of a few miners who struck at the Butler Colliery on account of a minor grievance. After one day's idleness the miners were induced to return to work.

Philadelphia & Reading Co.: A four days' strike, affecting 700 miners, occurred in the mines of this company due to a change from nationality locals to colliery locals. The matter was settled by a referendum vote of the miners agreeing upon the colliery locals.

West End Coal Co., Mocanaqua, Pa.: This controversy affected 900 miners who threatened to strike, citing a number of minor grievances. The matter was referred to the Anthracite Conciliation Board for disposition.

Plasterers, St. Louis, Mo.—The union plasterers in St. Louis, Mo., struck in June, 1923, in support of their demands for a wage increase from $12 to $14 per day. Competition among the contracting plasterers had induced some of them to pay from $1 to $2 above the prevailing rate. This action caused unrest and dissatisfaction in the ranks of those not getting the advance and culminated in a strike on June 11. An adjustment was brought about on June 28 when the boss plasterers agreed to pay $14 temporarily, but refusing to acknowledge it as the scale. Commissioner F. A. Canfield assisted in the adjustment.

California oil fields.—Commissioner Hywel Davies, as referee on interpretations of the joint wage and labor agreements for two of the largest oil companies on the Pacific coast, reports harmony and cooperation in this industry without the loss of a shift during the fiscal year. There was some slight disturbance in some of the California tank farms early in the summer on account of some I. W. W. agitation, but neither of the companies working under the above joint agreement was affected. These desired results were contributed to very materially by the cooperation of Commissioners Chas. T. Connell, of Los Angeles, and E. P. Marsh, of Portland, Oreg., through their active contact with all labor disturbances on the Pacific coast. Their activities often stopped the contagion of unrest and prevented the fruition of many slated strikes by demonstrating that the department's sincerity and ability to get prompt hearings and consideration from the employers soon removed the cause of unrest.

The copper industry.—As further proof of the preventive value of the closer association between the Division of Conciliation and the basic industries of the country, it is only necessary to call attention to another year of industrial peace in the copper industry of the West, where recognized workmen's shop committees are functioning successfully. These shop committees were inaugurated through the activities of the Department of Labor six years ago, and continued contact of representatives of the Division of Conciliation has materially contributed to continued peace in an industry that suffered seriously from strikes and I. W. W. disturbances before the present working relations were established.

Clothing workers, Toledo, Ohio.—A reported threatening situation in the clothing industry of Toledo, Ohio, induced the department to assign Commissioners William Robinett and H. D. Friel to look into the matter. It developed that a campaign to organize the workers in the industry had caused considerable newspaper publicity with reports of an impending strike. Investigation showed that these reports were exaggerated and the alleged discrimination against union workers was not found. The visit of the commissioners to the city allayed suspicion and brought about a better feeling.

Hosiery mills, Adamstown, Pa.—A strike affecting four hosiery mills at Adamstown, Pa., took place on January 3, 1923. Commissioner W. C. Liller took up the matter and brought about a prompt adjustment. The operatives struck for a wage increase from 13 to 15 cents per dozen pairs of hose. A compromise was agreed upon which brought the rate to 14½ cents per pair. The strike lasted but two days.

Ladies' Hat-frame Makers, New York City.—A strike affecting upward of 1,500 workers in this industry occurred in New York in July, 1922. About 80 firms are engaged in this industry in the greater city and union conditions largely prevail. There being no association of the manufacturers it became necessary to make separate agreements. The demands were for a 44-hour

week and a minimum wage. In the final adjustment 71 firms signed the agreement with the union. Six firms, while agreeing to the rates and conditions prescribed by the union, declined to sign. The agreement runs for a period of one year with an assurance of peace for that time. Commissioner John B. Colpoys assisted in the negotiations.

Finery Hosiery Mills, Clifton, N. J.—A threatened strike of the full-fashioned knitters and other employees of the Finery Hosiery Mills, Clifton, N. J., was averted through the good offices of Commissioner Robert M. McWade. A controversy had arisen over the wage rate, the full-fashioned knitters demanding a substantial increase. Conferences held in Philadelphia and in Clifton resulted in an amicable adjustment being reached. The knitters were given an increase to $1.43 per dozen, and other employees a proportionate advance. This action set the pace for other full-fashioned hosiery plants in that section and eliminated the possibility of trouble in the industry generally.

Street-car employees, Erie, Pa.—The department, through Commissioner Thomas M. Finn, was instrumental in averting a strike of the street-car employees at Erie, Pa. The company in this case was willing to arbitrate the question of an increase in the wage rate. The employees were very much opposed to this form of settlement. Commissioner Finn conferred with the representatives of the men and urged its acceptance. The employees had made a demand for an increase averaging 30 per cent. A compromise was finally agreed upon which granted an increase of 5 cents per hour, and the questions pertaining to working conditions went to arbitration.

Bakers, Portland, Oreg.—The bakers' union of Portland, Oreg., alleged a violation of their agreement with the Master Bakers which had been negotiated the year previous by a representative of the Department of Labor. The specific complaint was that representatives of the union were denied access to the plants in pursuance of their union duties. The matter was amicably adjusted through an arrangement which provided that the union representatives would be permitted to visit the plants, provided such action did not hamper the employees in their work. Commissioner E. P. Marsh, who had negotiated the previous agreement, brought about the settlement.

Coal miners, Bicknell, Ind.—A strike of the 750 coal miners employed at the Bicknell mine No. 1 of the American Coal Mining Co. occurred on March 6. These miners went out in protest against the use of "permissible" powder in place of the black powder usually used. The company desired the change as a matter of safety, as an explosion had recently occurred in the mine in which two men were killed. The miners contended that the new powder was inferior and cut down their output. Commissioner Edward Stewart was able to arrange an amicable settlement, the miners agreeing to use permissible powder with the understanding that if one brand did not blast the coal satisfactorily different brands would be tried out until a satisfactory one was secured. This mine is one of the largest in the United States, having a daily production of about 6,000 tons.

Sewer construction laborers, Baltimore, Md.—A strike of some 300 sewer construction laborers, timbermen, and pipelayers occurred in Baltimore on April 2 to enforce a demand for a wage increase, an eight-hour day, and a signed agreement. Commissioner Homer J. Brown was assigned by the department.

The mayor of Baltimore welcomed the representative of the department and cordially assisted him in his efforts to adjust the matter. A settlement was soon effected and an agreement signed for a period of one year. Its terms provided for an increase for laborers from 37½ and 40 cents per hour to 50 cents and an advance to timbermen and pipelayers to 60 cents per hour. An eight-hour day was also provided for. The men returned to work on April 9.

The cloak and suit manufacturers of Philadelphia, Pa., were confronted with a strike of about 3,000 operatives on February 1. Three units composed the manufacturers, to wit, the manufacturers, the jobbers, and the subcontractors. The two former groups were not involved in the strike. The strikers alleged that the subcontractors had broken their agreement by attempting to reintroduce the "sweat-shop system" whereby work was sent to the private houses of the workers and done at a cost less than their agreement with the union called for. Commissioner John A. Moffitt, who was detailed on the case by the department, arranged a joint conference. An agreement was reached on February 8 which contained the following provisions:

1. That each of the subcontractors deposit $200 with the jobbers' association for their faithful carring out of their agreement with the union.
2. That a standing committee of three be appointed, one representing the manufacturers, one representing the operatives, and the third to be a neutral party.
3. That all future grievances would be taken up by this committee and the damages assessed, if any, would be taken out of the total sum deposited and paid over to the union; and that there be no strikes or lockouts pending a decision of all grievances by said committee.

Building trades laborers, Charleston, W. Va.—The building trades laborers of Charleston went out on strike on May 1, demanding a wage increase from 75 to 90 cents per hour. The strike was unauthorized and did not receive the support of the Building Trades Council, as that body had agreed not to make a demand for a wage increase during the year. Commissioner Samuel B. Montgomery used his good offices to bring about an adjustment. Efforts to have the matter go to arbitration were blocked by the contractors. The commissioner was then authorized to settle the dispute on the best terms possible. At this time it seemed doubtful that all the strikers could secure their places back. The strike was declared off, however, and assurances were given the commissioner by the contractors that the men would all be taken care of. There was no change made in the wage rate.

Lorraine Mills, Westerly, R. I.—Commissioner Robert M. McWade was successful in adjusting a strike affecting more than 600 operatives of this company who had been on strike for a period of about six weeks. At the beginning of the strike the company promised to adjust all grievances if the strikers would first return to work. The operatives declined this proposition. When Commissioner McWade arrived he found conditions about the same as at the beginning of the strike. Upon taking the matter up with the management he was promised that if the operatives would return to work there would be no discrimination against the strikers or union members and that all real grievances would be redressed. The strike was declared off on this basis.

American Locomotive Co., Dunkirk, N. Y.—After a month of idleness the strike of molders at the plant of the American Locomotive Co., Dunkirk, N. Y., was adjusted. Commissioner Hugh D. Friel assisted in the settlement. The adjustment was made upon the basis of a proposition submitted by the employer, which after some changes had been made in conference, was recommended by the commissioner. A wage increase of 6½ cents per hour was granted.

Steam dredge employees, San Francisco and vicinity.—On June 4, 1923, the department received a telegram from Mr. E. F. Kraut, secretary of the dredgemen's union of San Francisco, Calif., advising of a controversy affecting the members of his organization and requesting the good offices of the department in an effort to adjust the difficulties. Commissioner E. P. Marsh, of Portland,

Oreg., was assigned to the case and subsequently was assisted by Commissioner C. T. Connell, of Los Angeles. This case involved a wage dispute between the dredgemen's union of San Francisco and operators of dredges in San Francisco and surrounding territory, including Sacramento and Stockton. The union had had a signed contract with the operators from 1918 until June 1, 1922. On the latter date the operators declined to renew a written agreement, but orally agreed to continue wages and working conditions unchanged until June 1, 1923. They also agreed to hire their help at the union headquarters. In 1921 a wage reduction ranging from $10 to $15 per month had been accepted by the union. On April 26 it served notice of a demand for the restoration of the old scale; also that time and one-half for overtime should be increased to double time. These demands the employers refused to concede. A request for a joint conference to consider the differences was ignored, some employers stating that they would enter a conference if one were called, but refusing to take any initiative in getting the employers together. At this juncture the department's representatives appeared on the scene. Separate conferences were held with representatives of both sides. The employers at first demurred on going into a joint conference, but finally agreed to meet the union representatives under the department's auspices, in an informal conference, with the understanding that they would not be asked to make a written agreement. The conference lasted all day and was harmonious and pleasant. The employers finally agreed to increase wages $5 and $10 per month, depending upon the class of work, and to make all increases effective June 1, 1923, and to continue for one year. It was agreed that existing working conditions should continue. The commissioners then addressed a letter to the union urging it to accept the offer made to its representatives. The union accepted the offer by formal vote at San Francisco, Stockton, and Sacramento, and expressed its appreciation of the department's good offices.

Summary of workmen affected by months.

Month.	Workmen affected.		Month.	Workmen affected.	
	Directly.	Indirectly.		Directly.	Indirectly.
July	11,468	2,264	February	46,593	6,911
August	37,150	7,155	March	17,688	8,681
September	2,510	830	April	35,462	14,407
October	17,618	11,702	May	38,441	30,386
November	5,715	2,993	June	[1] 42,781	[1] 4,781
December	13,437	3,312			
January	25,457	7,936	Total	294,320	101,358

[1] Potters directly affected, 1,954; indirectly affected, 611.

Number and disposition of cases.	Mar. 4, 1913, to June 30, 1923.									
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Number	33	42	227	378	1,217	1,780	802	457	370	534
Adjusted	28	26	178	248	865	1,223	596	338	266	[1] 428
Unable to adjust	5	10	22	47	71	111	96	48	41	27
Pending		5	21	42	7	13	9	24	31	60
Unclassified		1	6	41	66	214	101	47	32	19

[1] California oil cases (adjusted), 26; pottery cases in United States (adjusted), 26; cases pending at beginning of fiscal year 1923 (now adjusted), 87; total adjustments during fiscal year, 515.

RECAPITULATION.

Month.	Number of cases.	Month.	Number of cases.
1922.		1923—Continued.	
July	26	March	44
August	13	April	63
September	17	May	66
October	23	June	64
November	11		
December	40	Total	482
		California oil cases	[1] 26
1923.		Pottery cases in the United States	[1] 26
January	60		
February	55	Total	534

[1] California oil cases (adjusted), 26; pottery cases in United States (adjusted), 26; cases pending at beginning of fiscal year 1923 (now adjusted), 87; total adjustments during fiscal year, 515.

Cases reported from each State for each month.

State.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Arizona						10	4				2	9	26
California	1					10	4				2	9	26
Connecticut								1		3	1	2	7
Delaware					1				1				2
District of Columbia				1						3	3		7
Florida									1			1	2
Illinois	2	2	4	2	1	2	1	4		3	3	2	26
Indiana				1	1	2		4	1	1	3	9	22
Iowa									1	2	1	3	7
Kentucky									1				1
Maine						2	1						3
Maryland	1		2				2	1		3	2	1	12
Massachusetts						2	1	4	10	5	10	3	35
Michigan			1								1	1	3
Missouri	1		1	1			1				1	2	7
Nebraska										1			1
New Hampshire							14			3		1	18
New Jersey	2	5	1	1			5	2	3	2	3	7	31
New York	10	3	3	5	4	6	18	18	11	6	15	8	107
Ohio	1	1		2	1	3	1	4	4	4	3	3	27
Oklahoma												1	1
Oregon		1						1			1		3
Pennsylvania	7	2	2	8	3	5	9	16	8	15	14	8	97
Rhode Island							2		2		1	2	7
Texas									1				1
Vermont			1			6	1		1	3			12
Virginia				2									2
Washington	1									1			2
West Virginia			1			2				6	2	1	12
Wisconsin										1			1
Total	26	13	17	23	11	40	60	55	44	63	66	64	482
California oil cases													26
Pottery cases in United States													26
Total													534

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

During the fiscal year under review the department has been confronted by a problem greatly different from that heretofore obtaining. While no great wave of employment existed, yet a steady demand for service continued, a demand more insistent than during the strees of the unemployment crisis. The other side of the employment question—the demand side—was making itself felt. With the expansion of business, employers besieged the Employment Service

offices to secure the help necessary to man their industries. The bidding for labor has become sharper and the Employment Service has been pushed to find "men for jobs" instead of "jobs for men." Thus, experience has proved that the public employment service in times of prosperity as well as during a depression is a necessary and essential function of government for the general welfare of all the people.

The United States Employment Service is cooperating with 40 States and the District of Columbia. Practically one-third of the entire appropriation is expended to maintain the Federal Government's share of this cooperative service. The aim of the service is to bring every State into cooperation with the Federal Government and this will be accomplished when all the State legislatures see fit to appropriate money to bear their share of the expense of a public employment service. The cooperative system enables labor to be cleared from one place to another between the States. Requests for employment which come to the administrative office from all parts of the country are referred for placement to the Federal director in the State from which the request comes or to the Federal director in the State where the applicant desires to locate.

During the unemployment crisis temporary employment offices cooperating with the Federal Government to relieve the distressing situation were opened and maintained by many cities throughout the country. Practically all of these emergency offices are now closed. The record of the work accomplished by the cooperative service of the Federal Government and the several States and municipalities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, is shown by the following figures:

Registrations	2,887,697
Help wanted	2,864,393
Referred	2,516,617
Placed	2,156,466

The figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, were as follows:

Registrations	2,874,785
Help wanted	1,810,490
Referred	1,734,493
Placed	1,458,746

Junior division.—The two obvious functions of the junior service in the field of junior guidance and placement are—

1. To collect and make available for general use reliable information on junior employment in its relation to public schools and the occupational world; and
2. To organize and conduct placement offices for the vocational guidance and placement of boys and girls between the legal working age and 21 years.

The junior division functions through cooperation with the public employment services of the several States, with local school systems, and with other agencies. It helps to establish and maintain a limited number of placement offices in sections where local educational and occupational conditions are especially favorable to the development of the work. These local offices serve (1) as junior employment bureaus in their respective cities and (2) as experimental stations where fundamental and specific junior placement problems can be worked out by a trained personnel, where information can be collected and made available to the whole country.

The junior division is at present assisting in the maintenance and operation of local placement offices in 17 selected cities in 13 States. One new office, at San Luis Obispo, Calif., has been established during the past year. It is expected that two new cooperative offices will be established in California and one in Massachusetts.

The work in the office for negroes at Atlanta, Ga., has been reorganized and cooperation has been established with the other agencies conducting social work for the colored people of Atlanta. The work in the office at Wilmington, Del., has extended so greatly as to necessitate a permanent central downtown office. There has been reasonable progress and expansion in all the other field offices.

The weekly field reports are compiled and charted in the Washington office, which during the past year has issued periodic News Letters and Field Studies, carrying to the workers in the field information regarding placement work and definite instructions for the administration of placement offices. In cooperation with the Children's Bureau a survey has been made of vocational guidance and placement in the United States which is now nearing publication and which will meet a long expressed demand for general information regarding the present status of vocational guidance and placement.

The farm labor bureau.—"The farm labor bureau of the United States Employment Service handles laborers for the various lines of agricultural work only. This should be easy and simple—just men for the farm, that's all.

"However, when we consider that agriculture embraces one-third of the population of the country; reaches into every State of the Union, is capitalized at approximately one hundred billions of dollars, and is nearly as diversified as industry itself, demanding many and varied classes of laborers, we begin to realize that it may not be so easy and simple as at first it appears."

Thus has been outlined the problems and the work of the farm labor bureau, directed especially to the harvesting of the cotton and wheat crops. With the cooperative help of the labor departments of the several States, of county farm agents, chambers of commerce,

and kindred organizations, 113,282 harvest hands were recruited and distributed in the fiscal year 1923 to harvest the cotton, wheat, corn, potato, and sugar-beet crops. So successfully were these harvesters directed to the place of need that the farm labor bureau received favorable recognition and commendation of the press from Texas to the Canadian border.

The main office of the farm labor bureau is at 2014 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo., the headquarters of the field director, where a well-equipped personnel knows no set office hours in keeping tab on agricultural conditions, number of harvesters necessary in each section, the wages paid, the most direct routes, and the sources of labor supply. In order to assist in recruiting farm labor, posters are sent for display to each postmaster throughout the country, calling attention to the probable dates of harvest and giving the addresses of the farm labor bureau offices.

A permanent branch office is maintained at Sioux City, Iowa, and recruiting centers are opened in the larger cities of the Central West. In order to distribute men more readily, temporary offices are opened in the harvest areas and are moved northward as the harvest advances and men are released from the Southern to the Northern States.

The assistant manager of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce said: "The work performed by the temporary office of the farm labor bureau at Fort Worth saved the cotton growers of Texas $1,000,000 last year." The work at this Texas office was done at an expense of less than $1,500 and is sufficient proof of what proper organization and directing of men can accomplish. The close of this fiscal year sees a permanent branch office established at Fort Worth, a strategic point with reference to the cotton crop.

It is planned to establish additional permanent offices of the farm labor bureau in other strategic agricultural centers. It is obvious that the farm labor bureau should be extended and developed so as to render service in supplying labor not only to the growers of cotton and wheat but to all farmers of the Nation.

The service was extended during the past fiscal year to Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana at the request of the authorities of these States, as they were unable alone to meet their farmers' demands for help.

It is hoped to establish a branch of the farm labor bureau at Ellis Island in an effort to divert immigrants with farming experience to agricultural districts, thus furnishing a permanent source of farm help and lessening congestion in foreign quarters of cities. An office at this point would not give big results immediately, but development could make it produce effective service.

Industrial employment information section.—The industrial employment information section gathers current information regarding employment conditions, the distribution of labor, and the fluctuations of employment. Nine district directors, located at important centers throughout the United States, with the help of special agents in each district and the forces of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, collect and forward regularly to Washington this information, which is published monthly in the Industrial Employment Information Bulletin. The scope of the bulletin is broadening, as industrial comment is now collected from 416 cities as against 310 in June, 1922, and the policy is to increase the number of contacts.

The industrial comment is augmented by telegraphic reports from special agents in 65 of the largest industrial centers of the country. The editorial on the first page of the bulletin is based on these reports, which furnish pay-roll data from 1,428 firms, each employing 500 or more workers. The reports are grouped according to the following basic industries: Food and kindred products, textiles and their products, iron and steel and their finished products, lumber and its manufacture, leather and its finished products, paper and printing, liquors and beverages, chemicals and allied products, stone, clay, and glass products, metals and metal products other than iron and steel, tobacco manufactures, vehicles for land transportation, railroad repair shops, and miscellaneous industries. The same firms have furnished reports since January, 1921, and these reports of their pay-roll data eliminate the necessity of guesswork as to the state of employment in the 14 basic industries. The comparative value of these figures increases in proportion to the length of time during which they are collected.

Inability to extend this important work of collecting pay-roll data and information regarding employment and unemployment from all industries and from firms employing 100 men and upward is to be regretted. Such a report would give a representative picture of the condition of industry throughout the country instead of the trend in the industries given at present. However, requests for place on the mailing list and the interest manifested in the Industrial Employment Information Bulletin is conclusive proof that it meets a want which previously was unfilled. It informs the public employment offices throughout the country as to the location of the demands of industry as well as those places where no opportunities for labor exists, and thus expedites the clearance of labor between the States. It supplies information to the wage earner generally, to labor organizations, to the Federal Reserve Board and its several branches, to banking institutions, railroad companies, business men, and economists.

UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION.

The revenues of the United States Housing Corporation for the fiscal year 1923, which have been or will be covered into the Federal Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, amounted to $3,847,958.08. The sources from which these moneys were derived were as follows:

Disposal of properties	$986,863.47
Operation of properties	87,781.70
Contract interest	837,411.93
Repayment of loans	1,613,214.65
Interest on loans	322,686.33
Total	3,847,958.08

The total expenses for the administration of this business amounted to $125,534.15, or but 3.26 per cent. This, it will be observed, shows a saving of 1.35 per cent against administrative costs for the preceding year and constitutes a record which compares most favorably with the charges prevailing in private business for work of this character.

In addition to the aforementioned amounts the corporation also collected as receipts from the Government Hotels the sum of $936,015.89. Deducting operating expenses of $859,646.35 from this amount shows a net profit to the Government on this activity of $76,369.54. Of course, this profit is arrived at only by omitting from consideration rent, interest on investment, and depreciation.

The receipts of the Norfolk County Ferries, another activity with the supervision of which the corporation is charged, were $677,807.40. Operating expenses of the ferries were $533,605.02, showing a net profit of $144,202.88, the largest ever recorded in their history.

(This report is made at a date when it is manifestly impossible to give exact figures for the entire fiscal year 1923. Those set out above, however, represent actual receipts and expenditures for the first 11 months, and anticipated receipts and expenditures for the last month.)

As has been stated in previous reports, the various activities of the corporation fall under the following general classifications:

1. Rentals and sales of properties.
2. Collections from rentals and sales.
3. Liquidation of transportation and public utility loans.
4. Operation of the Norfolk County Ferries.
5. Operation of the Government Hotels.

Rentals and sales.—Sales of improved and unimproved property to the number of 142, and having an aggregate value of $380,955.43, were made during the period July 1, 1922, to June 15, 1923. In the same period of time 329 assignments of sales contracts, which, so far as administration is concerned, require as much attention as original sales. were handled.

Foreclosures.—The bulk of the corporation's properties were sold to individual purchasers on the time-payment plan. It was almost an inevitable consequence of the cessation of war activities in certain of the communities where housing projects were constructed by the corporation that some of its purchasers would default on their mortgages. It is gratifying to know, however, that in comparison with the total number of purchasers, the number of cases in which it has been necessary to institute foreclosure proceedings has been exceedingly small. Throughout the fiscal year 1923 there were 116 instances of this character, with 41 pending at the end of the year. The cost of reacquiring title and possession in the 116 cases referred to was $7,401.09, of which $4,871.79 represented accrued taxes.

Conveyancing.—With the limited personnel at its command, it was manifestly impossible for the corporation to deliver deeds to all of the approximately 5,000 purchasers of its properties simultaneously. Its report for the fiscal year 1922 enumerated the various communities in which deeds were delivered and mortgages or deeds of trust and notes taken back during that period. In the fiscal year 1923, 928 additional transactions of this character were completed, covering properties located at Aberdeen, Md., Alliance, Ohio, Bath, Me., Cradock, Va., Erie, Pa., Lowell, Mass., and Watertown, N. Y. In passing, it is perhaps worthy of mention that the total cost of this work was but $2,688.33. This amount covers all such charges as recording fees, stenographic services, and incidental expenses, and excepts only the salary of a corporation employee for the period of time in which he was engaged on this work. In other words, the average cost of conveyancing in each instance was but $2.90.

Insurance.—Pursuing its established policy of requiring purchasers of its various properties to provide insurance for the corporation's benefit wherever any portion of the purchase price remains unpaid, the corporation had in its custody at the beginning of the fiscal year some 4,300 policies representing approximately $20,245,000 of insurance. In the course of the year a number of these policies were surrendered to purchasers who took up their mortgages; so that by June 15, 1923, there were in force 4,000 policies covering properties of the corporation and amounting to $20,000,000. During the year 2,308 renewal policies have been secured to cover expirations. The securing of these renewals entailed no little work on the part of the corporation. In many instances it was necessary to conduct extensive correspondence with purchasers who were reluctant to renew their insurance, or who, after the policies had been written, were delinquent in paying the premiums thereon. The competition which exists among the various agents or brokers at the different projects also occasioned prolific correspondence to eliminate duplications and

to meet the desires of the purchasers respecting the companies with which they wished to place their insurance.

As a result of the assignment of contracts, resales of properties for which deeds had been delivered, and other similar causes, about 1,000 assignments of insurance were authorized during the course of the year.

Losses by fire or lightning occurred to 12 houses owned by the corporation. All of these properties were covered by insurance and there was collected from this source $18,144.

Liquidation of transportation and public-utility loans.—Reference has been made heretofore to amounts advanced by the corporation to various transportation and other public-utility companies for the purpose of enabling these concerns to provide additional service in connection with the emergencies of the war.

These contracts contemplated, as a general proposition, that an appraisal of the properties which were acquired with the advances made by the corporation, might be made one year after the declaration of peace as officially proclaimed by the President, and that the amounts fixed by such appraisal should be received by the corporation in settlement of these obligations.

In the course of the fiscal year 1923, interest to the amount of $322,686.33 and principal payments aggregating $1,613,214.65 were collected on account of these contracts. There was also received $4,486.61 as part payment for certain utilities which the corporation sold to a municipality.

The Norfolk County Ferries.—Net profits of the Norfolk County Ferries for the year are expected to total more than $144,000, surpassing the amount earned in 1922, and constituting by far the best record that has ever been made by this enterprise under either private or Government management.

I feel that the corporation may indulge a certain sense of pride in achieving this result. The difficulties in operating the average public utility are too well known to require restatement here. Almost complete reorganization was necessary to place this business on a profit-making basis. And it was necessary at the same time to accord equal consideration to the right of about 250,000 persons who are patrons of the ferries to the most efficient transportation service which could be rendered. That the corporation has been able to meet their requirements and at the same time attain the financial results indicated above is regarded as one of its most important achievements.

Government Hotels.—The popularity of the Government Hotels apparently continues undiminished. Two occurrences within the latter half of the fiscal year, however, left their impress upon the record for that period. The first of these was occasioned by the

early adjournment of Congress and the consequent departure from Washington of a considerable number of congressional employees who had resided at the hotels.

The second grew out of the action of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. in serving notice upon the corporation that it would expect either the payment of rent for the use of its property, upon which certain of the buildings that go to make up the Government Hotels are located, or their removal before April 1, 1923. It is but fair to the railroad company to state that by virtue of an agreement executed during the war it had consented to the use by the Government of this land during the period of hostilities and for 12 months thereafter, in consideration of the Government's paying merely the local taxes thereon. The demand for rent, therefore, followed the expiration of this agreement.

In the absence of specific legislative authority the corporation was unable to pledge itself to any rental payment. With the owner of the land insisting, on the one hand, upon such an agreement as a condition precedent to any further extension of the lease, and the evident desire of Congress that the hotels should continue in operation, confronting the corporation, on the other, it found itself in considerable of a quandary. The entire matter was accordingly submitted to the Public Buildings Committees of the House and Senate, and a joint resolution, which was intended to authorize the payment of rental to the railroad company was reported out. This resolution promptly passed the Senate, but failed of passage in the House in the closing hours of the Sixty-seventh Congress. Following the adjournment of Congress, protracted negotiations, which were participated in by the chairmen of the aforementioned congressional committees, representatives of the department, and the railroad company, elicited from the latter a proposal to extend the lease to the Government up to and including January 31, 1924, for the sum of approximately $160,000. By the exercise of every means at their command, the representatives of the Government finally persuaded the officers of the railroad company to reduce this proposed rental to the rate of $74,314.91 per annum, which from the period November 14, 1922 (the date of the expiration of the aforementioned agreement), to January 31, 1924, would amount to $90,003.62.

Throughout these entire negotiations the department was of course handicapped by reason of its inability to extend any actual assurance that this money would be paid. In other words, the most that it could do was to agree to recommend to the next Congress that the requisite appropriation be made. Upon the strength of the assurance by the department that it would do this and the promise of the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Public

Buildings and Grounds that they also would urge upon Congress the passage of the appropriation, the railroad company agreed to defer until January 31, 1924, any action looking to the demolition of the hotel buildings.

At the time the resolution, which was intended to authorize the payment to the railroad company of a reasonable rental for the use of its land, was under consideration in the Senate, it was clearly indicated as the sense of that body that whatever rental was determined upon should be met through increased guest rates. In deference to this opinion, therefore, it was decided that, as a condition of the aforementioned agreement, a reserve fund as nearly equivalent as possible to the amount which Congress would be asked to provide for rent should be raised in this way. Accordingly, the monthly rates for accommodations in the hotels were increased $4.50 per person as of March 16, 1923. Inasmuch, however, as the rental term dates back to November 14, 1922, and the increase in rates could not be put into effect until March 16 last, the indications are that there will be set up as a reserve the sum of approximately $75,000 to meet the request appropriation of about $90,000, which will be submitted in the corporation's estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1925, or for incorporation in the first deficiency bill, if it is determined that it should be embodied in that measure.

Operation and maintenance.—By the exercise of the most rigid economy, material reductions in operating and maintenance expenses of the hotels were effected in the course of the year. Among the changes that were inaugurated may be mentioned a self-service system for lunches, which made it possible to dispense with a considerable number of waitresses, and the extension of the opportunity to a number of the guests of the hotels to reside there upon the European plan, as distinguished from the American plan, which hitherto had been followed exclusively.

Expenditures for the year amounted to $859,646.35, or $21,641.36 less than those for the fiscal year 1922.

Laundry.—At the instance of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Bureau of the Budget, an investigation was instituted for the purpose of determining the cost of laundry work which was being done by private contractors for the various branches of the Government in the District of Columbia, as compared with costs for similar work that was done in the laundry of the Government Hotels. It was ascertained that the prevailing charges of private contractors for laundering towels for the Government departments ranged from $1 to $2 per hundred, a very few paying less than $1. It is estimated that the same work can be done by the Government Hotels for 57 cents per hundred. Allowing an

average saving of but 50 cents per hundred on towels, and computing the quantity which will be turned over to the hotels at 50,000 per week, or 2,600,000 per annum, it is estimated that a yearly saving of $13,000 can be effected on this item alone; and it is anticipated that the inclusion of certain other articles will still further augment this saving.

IMMIGRATION.

Immediately upon assuming office I discovered a woeful lack of cooperation between the Bureau of Immigration in Washington and the field service. Districts were created along State lines, no attention having been given to topography or means of transportation. There was no direct contact between the bureau and field offices, and an amazing lack of uniformity in the enforcement of the law. Inefficiency, waste, and unreasonable delays marked the administration of the immigration laws and called for immediate and oft-times drastic remedy. The work of reorganization, unification, and simplification of administrative methods was placed under the immediate control and supervision of the Assistant Secretaries, with most gratifying results in increased efficiency, economy, and the elimination of unnecessary delays and useless expense.

Reorganization of districts.

District boundaries have been readjusted, thus bringing about a closer cooperation between the bureau and field service. A supervisory staff of immigration officers has been created, thus making it possible at all times for the department and bureau to keep in direct and intimate contact with the field service. A system of promulgating general instructions has been adopted, so now by the issuance of "general orders" applying to each district alike, uniformity in administration has been attained, not only in the forms and printed matter in use, but also in the law itself. Old rules and regulations adopted May 1, 1917, have been revised and added to so as to meet the requirements of the service, and these fixed rules may be supplemented by "general orders" when the occasion or experience demands.

Deportation.

The method of deportation under warrant proceedings has likewise been changed. In the past the bureau provided immigrant inspectors or others to accompany deportees to the respective points of embarkation. This practice entailed large travel and per diem expense and the service of many officers whose time could be more advantageously used in other work. Under the practice now obtaining deportation parties are conducted at stated intervals from coast to coast and from interior points to coast or borders, and

deportees along said line of travel or within the territory contiguous thereto are joined at the nearest railroad point. The railroad companies over whose lines these parties travel have made reduced rates and in addition furnish all guards at their own expense. Approximately 2,500 aliens under orders of deportation were conveyed to various ports of departure in these parties, with a saving to the Government of approximately $20,000.

Board of Review.

"The Secretary's Board of Review," created and in operation since January 1, 1922, has proved a most valuable adjunct to the Secretary's office in the consideration of appeals and other matters demanding the Secretary's attention. Before this board the alien may appear through his counsel, relatives, or friends, and is assured of a hearing. Decisions in appeal cases, warrant cases, Chinese cases, and other matters are thus expedited, as the recommendations of the board are usually made and the Secretary for the most part is able to decide such cases on the day the record is presented.

During the past fiscal year 22,606 cases, either on original hearing or on rehearing, were submitted to the Board of Review for consideration and recommendation. These cases involved 48,385 aliens, and of this number 3,184 requested and were permitted to present oral arguments.

The per centum limit act of 1921.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, was the second complete year during which the so-called quota limit act of May 19, 1921, was in operation, and because of various important developments believed to be wholly or in part attributable to that law the records of the Immigration Service during the 12 months under consideration are of unusual interest and significance.

In the first place, the number of immigrant aliens admitted reached a total of 522,919 during the year compared with 309,556 such admissions in the fiscal year 1922, an increase of 213,363. This gain was almost entirely due to increased immigration from British North America and Mexico, which countries are not within the scope of the quota limit law, and from the fact that natives of north and west European countries used 90 per cent of their allotted quotas in the year just ended, compared with only 46.4 per cent in the preceding fiscal year.

Another interesting development of the past year was the large numerical and proportional decrease among emigrant aliens leaving the country when compared with the record of former years. The total number of departures of this class in the year just ended was only 81,450, as against 198,712 in the fiscal year 1922, and an annual average of 288,578 in the five pre-war years 1910–1914. The record

of the year in this respect seems to indicate a most unusual degree of stability among our recent immigrants, due, no doubt, in large measure to the favorable employment conditions which prevailed in the United States practically throughout the past year.

The per centum limit law marked the beginning of actual restriction or limitation of immigration to the United States so far as European sources are concerned. The Chinese exclusion law has been in operation since 1882; the agreement with Japan under which laborers are not admitted from that country became effective in 1908; and the so-called Asiatic barred zone provision in the general immigration law of 1917 closed the doors against the lawful entry of the peoples of India and other countries of southern Asia, but the actual restriction of immigration from Europe, Africa, and Australasia was never before attempted.

It is, of course, true that we have had a general immigration law since 1882, but it is also true that the general law, although several times revised and strengthened, has been and still is based on the theory of selection rather than of restriction. The provision barring illiterate immigrants, which was added to the law in 1917, was clearly intended as a restrictive measure, but in its practical effect it was simply another addition to the thirty or more classes of alleged undesirables already excluded by statute, none of which could be relied upon actually to limit the volume of immigration.

Even a casual survey of congressional discussions for the past quarter of a century makes it obvious that Congress realized the constantly increasing influx of immigrants from the south and east of Europe and Asiatic Turkey, which in the 25 years following 1890 practically supplanted the old-time movement from the British Isles, Scandinavia, Germany, and other countries of northwest Europe. The widespread popularity of the literacy test was quite obviously based on the belief or hope that its application would tend to lessen the preponderance of the so-called new immigration, but it was enacted at a time when the movement from Europe was practically stopped by the war and its effectiveness as a corrective remedy was never fairly tested.

The Congress, however, seemingly recognized that even the comprehensive immigration law of 1917, including the literacy test, would afford only a frail barrier against the promised rush from the war-stricken countries of Europe, and at the special session called at the beginning of the present administration the quota law was quickly enacted, and, with President Harding's approval, became a law on May 19, 1921. This law expired by limitation June 30, 1922, but by the act of May 11, 1922, its life was extended to June 30, 1924, and some strengthening amendments were added.

The operation of the per centum limit law has necessitated the introduction of new, although limited, series of immigration statistics which, for the following reasons, are not comparable with existing statistics:

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 table.
2. Both immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens may appear in quota law statistics, or by reason of exemption already referred to, arriving aliens of both classes may not be counted against quotas at all, or in other cases after a quota is exhausted.

For example, during the fiscal year just ended 335,480 aliens were charged to the various quotas, while a total of 522,919 immigrant aliens were admitted during the same period, or an excess of 187,439. However, this difference is readily accounted for by the fact that during the fiscal year 193,960 immigrant aliens were admitted from British North America, Mexico, and the West Indies, and only a minor part of such immigration was subject to the provisions of the quota law.

With this explanation there is presented a table showing operations under the quota law during the past two fiscal years.

TABLE I.—*Immigration quotas allotted to specified countries and regions of birth, and the number of aliens admitted and charged against such quota allotments, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, and June 30, 1923.*

Country or place of birth.	Year ended June 30, 1922.		Year ended June 30, 1923.		Per cent of quota admitted.	
	Quota.	Number admitted.	Quota.	Number admitted.	1922	1923
Albania	288	280	288	288	97	100
Armenia	1,589	1,574	.....	.....	99	.....
Armenia (Russian)	.....	.....	230	230	.....	100
Austria	7,451	4,797	7,451	7,358	64.4	98.8
Belgium	1,563	1,581	1,563	1,563	101.2	100
Bulgaria	302	301	302	295	99.6	97.7
Czechoslovakia	14,282	14,248	14,357	14,357	99.8	100
Danzig, Free City of	301	85	301	233	28.2	80.5
Denmark	5,694	3,284	5,619	5,226	57.6	93
Finland	3,921	3,038	3,921	3,921	77.5	100
Fiume, Free State of	71	18	71	67	25.3	94.4
France	5,729	4,343	5,729	5,034	75.9	87.9
Germany	68,059	19,053	67,607	49,258	28	73
Greece	3,294	3,447	3,294	3,294	104.7	100
Hungary	5,638	6,035	5,638	5,638	107.2	100
Iceland	.....	.....	75	59	.....	78.6
Italy	42,057	42,149	42,057	42,057	100.2	100
Luxemburg	92	93	92	92	101.1	100
Netherlands	3,607	2,408	3,607	3,607	66.8	100
Norway	12,202	5,941	12,202	12,202	48.7	100
Poland (including eastern Galicia)	25,827	26,129	31,146	29,730	101.1	95.5
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira Islands)	2,520	2,486	2,465	2,465	98.6	100
Rumania	7,419	7,429	7,419	7,419	100.1	100
Russia (including Siberia)	34,284	28,908	24,405	24,405	84.4	100
Esthonian region	.....	.....	1,348	241	.....	17.9
Latvian region	.....	.....	1,540	1,513	.....	98.3
Lithuanian and Memel regions	.....	.....	2,460	2,460	.....	100
Spain	912	888	912	912	97.4	100
Sweden	20,042	8,766	20,042	19,867	43.8	99.1

TABLE I.—*Immigration quotas allotted to specified countries and regions of birth, and the number of aliens admitted and charged, etc.*—Continued.

Country or place of birth.	Year ended June 30, 1922.		Year ended June 30, 1923.		Per cent of quota admitted.	
	Quota.	Number admitted.	Quota.	Number admitted.	1922	1923
Switzerland	3,752	3,723	3,752	3,752	99.2	100
United Kingdom	77,342	42,670	77,342	77,342	55.2	100
Yugoslavia	6,426	6,644	6,426	6,426	103.5	100
Other Europe (including Andorra, Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Malta, Memel, Monaco, and San Marino, and Iceland for 1922)	86	144	86	86	167.4	100
Palestine	56	214	57	57	382.1	100
Syria	906	1,008	928	928	111.2	100
Turkey (European and Asiatic, including Smyrna region: and Turkish-Armenian region for 1923)	656	1,096	2,388	2,388	166.9	100
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 Russia quota)	81	528	81	81	651.9	100
Africa	122	195	122	122	159.8	100
Australia	279	279	279	279	100	100
New Zealand and Pacific islands	80	88	80	80	110	100
Atlantic islands (other than Azores, Canary Islands, Madeira, and islands adjacent to the American continents)	65	83	121	118	127.7	97.5
Total	356,995	243,953	357,803	335,480	68.3	93.8

The real significance of the data shown in the foregoing compilation will be more readily comprehended by a study of the following table, in which are compared the quota allotments of and the number of aliens admitted from northern and western Europe; southern and eastern Europe, including Asiatic Turkey and other Asia, during the fiscal years 1922 and 1923:

TABLE II.—*Immigration quotas allotted to specified areas and the number of aliens admitted and charged against such quota allotments, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1922, and June 30, 1923.*

Area.	Year ended June 30, 1922.		Year ended June 30, 1923.		Per cent quota admitted.	
	Quota.	Number admitted.	Quota.	Number admitted.	1922	1923
Northern and western Europe	198,082	91,862	197,555	177,943	46.4	90
Southern and eastern Europe, including Asiatic Turkey and other Asia	158,367	151,446	159,646	156,938	95.6	98.3
Africa, Australia, New Zealand and other Pacific islands, and Atlantic islands	546	645	602	599	118.1	99.5
Total	356,995	243,953	357,803	335,480	68.3	93.8

Table I shows that the quotas of the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland were either completely or practically exhausted, the German quota being the only one of this group which reached the end of the fiscal year with any considerable balance.

On the other hand the quotas of the southern and eastern European and Near East group were substantially exhausted in both years, the small increase in 1922–23 being due to the fact that more favorable conditions surrounding the immigration of natives of Russia made possible the coming of increased numbers of that nationality.

It is of interest to note the effect of the operations under the quota law upon immigration from the various countries when comparison is made with the record of the year 1913–14, a fairly typical pre-war immigration year, and 1922–23. In the year 1913–14 there were admitted of the races from southern and eastern Europe and Turkey 921,160, as compared with 162,695 in the year 1922–23, a decrease of 758,465. This comparison not only shows a numerical decrease but further establishes that the proportion of these peoples in the total immigration fell from 75.6 per cent in 1913–14 to 31.1 per cent in 1922–23. On the other hand, while there were admitted from northern and western Europe 274,507 in 1922–23 as compared with 253,855 in 1913–14, such peoples or racial stocks formed 52.5 per cent of all our immigration in 1922–23 compared with only 20.8 per cent of the whole in 1913–14.

The total number of immigrant aliens of all nationalities admitted from Mexico and Canada during the fiscal year 1923 was 180,779, as compared with 66,361 during the preceding fiscal year. This increase has been due to the unprecedented demand for workers in the United States and, no doubt, would have been greater were it not for the fact that the amendment to the quota act requires that aliens other than natives of Canada and Mexico must have resided at least five years in one of those countries immediately preceding the time of their application for admission to the United States to render them exempt from the operation of the act mentioned.

Oriental immigration.

There was a slight decrease in the number of immigrant aliens of the Chinese race admitted during the year, the totals being 4,074 in 1922–23 and 4,465 in the fiscal year 1922. The number of Chinese emigrant aliens leaving the country, however, decreased from 6,146 in 1921–22 to 3,788 in the year just ended, so that the result is a small gain in oriental population.

The number of Japanese immigrant aliens admitted during the past year was 5,652 as compared with 6,361 in the previous fiscal year. In fact, the number of this race admitted in 1922–23 was the smallest since the fiscal year 1911. On the other hand, the number of Japanese emigrant aliens leaving the country decreased from 4,353 in the fiscal year 1922 to 2,844 in the year just ended.

Immigration from the so-called Asiatic barred zone which was created under the immigration act of 1917 is negligible, only 156 East Indians having been admitted during the past year. This

seems to indicate that a movement from India which at one time gave promise of becoming an important factor in our immigration has been stopped at its beginning.

Contract labor.

Contract-labor cases have commanded the attention of the Bureau of Immigration in an increasing proportion since last year. During the past fiscal year 1,409 contract laborers were debarred and 60 arrested and deported after having unlawfully entered the country, as compared with 809 debarred and 71 deported during the fiscal year 1922.

Because of the additional restrictions imposed by the quota law and the vigilance of our officers in the enforcement of the contract-labor provisions, applications to import skilled labor on the ground that labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country are now being presented with ever-increasing frequency. Such applications require careful and systematic investigation on the part of the officers specially designated therefor under section 24 of the act of February, 1917, but ofttimes our regular immigration officers are compelled to assist in the work. The investigation must not only determine the good faith of the request but the statement that labor of like kind unemployed is not to be had in this country must always be verified. The question whether the labor sought to be imported actually falls within the classification "skilled labor" presents difficulties not easily understood, and efficiency and ability of a high order are necessary to properly and fairly administer this feature of the immigration law. The applications for these skilled laborers are as varying as the industries asking the privilege to import. It is interesting to note that during the past fiscal year applications have been made to import "experts in the art of tying double-wing trout flies," "mushroom growers," "artificial-eye makers," "repairers of old violins," and so on through the whole gamut of the technical industries, with equally as large a list of the more generally known industries and including machinists, bricklayers, plasterers, cigar makers, etc. Each application is given the same painstaking examination, and final decision is never rendered until the department is in possession of all the facts and the recommendations of its field service.

Deserting alien seamen.

Reports received from the principal immigration officers in charge of seaports indicate that the desertions of alien seamen are occurring with increasing frequency, especially at the port of New York. In the fiscal year just ended such desertions reported reached a total of 23,194 at all ports and 14,734 at the port of New York alone. In the previous fiscal year only 5,879 desertions were reported for all

ports. It is not possible to learn how many of these seamen do reship foreign, this being the ostensible purpose for which they land. In normal years it is probable that a majority of them do reship sooner or later, but it is known that during the year just ended large numbers permanently deserted to take advantage of superior wage conditions in the United States. It is probably true also that a considerable number who thus deserted used this means of overcoming restrictions imposed by the immigration laws and particularly the quota limit act. The best available information indicates that there are now between 2,000 and 3,000 deserting Chinese seamen in the vicinity of the city of New York, all of whom have by this means entered and are now in the country unlawfully. Very recently 102 deserting Chinese seaman were apprehended under departmental warrants of arrest at various industrial plants located on Long Island and deported to China at no inconsiderable expense to the Government.

Since the regulation requiring seamen of the excluded class to furnish bond has been in force, the desertions of Chinese and barred-zone seamen have been reduced to a minimum, and it is unfortunate that some doubt has arisen as to the validity of this regulation and the authority of the Secretary to promulgate it. In the case of the United States ex rel. Young *v.* Stump, commissioner, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit held, Woods, circuit judge, dissenting, that a bona fide Chinese seaman, touching temporarily at an American port, is entitled to shore leave, and to land in pursuit of his calling, and that neither the treaty with China nor the Chinese exclusion act includes such seamen in their exclusive and restrictive provisions.

An earnest effort was made during the past year to have Congress enact legislation which would provide the department with ample authority and proper control over alien seamen, but no definite results were obtained. In view of the decision just cited and other considerations equally as important, it is hoped that the law will be so amended as to prevent the abuse of the shore-leave privilege by any alien seamen.

Smuggling and surreptitious entry.

Alien smuggling has been a most troublesome phase of the immigration problem ever since the enactment of the first Chinese exclusion law, and for a good many years such operations were largely confined to bringing aliens of that race into the country. With the development of the general immigration law toward greater restriction, however, the practice spread to other alien peoples of the diseased and otherwise inadmissible classes, and to-day the efforts of aliens to effect unlawful entry into the United States from Cuba, Canada, and Mexico continue unabated and have assumed such pro-

portions as to challenge the immediate attention of Congress. The smuggling of aliens into this country is perhaps nearly as prolific a source of revenue to those engaged in the traffic as is the bringing in of contraband liquor and narcotics, and with the great expanse of unprotected sea coast and land border and the lack of sufficient officers and facilities at the disposition of the bureau to cope with the situation the smugglers experience very little difficulty in plying their trade.

The long-established routes from southern Europe to Mexican ports and overland to the Texas border, formerly patronized almost exclusively by diseased and criminal aliens, are now resorted to by large numbers of Europeans who can not gain legal admission because of passport difficulties, illiteracy, or the quota law.

It is difficult, in fact impossible, to measure the illegal influx of Mexicans over the border, but everyone agrees that it is very large. Illiteracy is common among them and comparative poverty is widespread, and these barriers, together with the head-tax requirement of $8, are incentives to illegal entry.

The illegal entry of aliens from Canada has also increased with the advent of more restrictive laws. This is true to some extent of the Canadians themselves, but it is especially true of Europeans, who in increasing numbers appear to be seeking entry into Canada with the real purpose of getting themselves into a more advantageous position for entry under the quota law, or of evading that and other laws altogether.

Reliable information has been received to the effect that there are now in existence numerous far-reaching organizations that take the alien from his home in Europe, secure a passport for him (a fraudulent one if necessary), purchase his steamship passage, place him on the ship, arrange for his entry into Cuba, Canada, or Mexico, and later conduct him by various underground routes into the United States—all for a fixed price.

It must not be understood that no effort is being made to put an end to this illegal practice. To the very limit of its ability, the Immigration Service has sought out and deported those unlawfully here, and prosecutions have been instituted, and in a great many cases convictions have been obtained against those responsible for and participating in the illegal entry.

The examination of aliens who apply for admission at the land border ports has become the chief work of nearly all our officers on the northern boundary, and a large majority of those stationed on the Mexican border, and what was once a mobile border guard has become a force of examiners at fixed stations. This consideration points to the remedy for existing conditions. If we would successfully prevent wholesale smuggling and the unlawful entry of in-

admissible aliens, our wholly inadequate border guard or patrol must be increased.

Deportation of aliens.

The work of deporting aliens unlawfully in the country could be greatly extended if ample funds were available. Because of this lack of funds it has been impossible to make a systematic canvass of the various penal and other public institutions throughout the country with a view to the deportation of alien inmates who may be unlawfully in the country. The law provides, and even directs, that such an inquiry shall be made from time to time, but this has not been possible to any great extent for the reason stated.

A total of 3,661 aliens were deported under warrant proceedings during the present fiscal year as compared with 4,345 during the fiscal year 1922. Some of the principal causes of deportation, and the races or peoples involved, are set forth in the following tables:

TABLE III.—*Causes for deportation.*

Likely to become a public charge	1,188
Criminals	394
Mental diseases or defects	319
Prostitutes, procurers, and other immoral classes	299
Unable to read	262
Entered without inspection	229
Under per centum limit act	151
Under Chinese exclusion act	115
Other causes	704

TABLE IV.—*Aliens deported, after entering the United States, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Number.	Race or people.	Number.
African (black)	70	Lithuanian	9
Armenian	9	Magyar	21
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	7	Mexican	1,012
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	47	Polish	63
Chinese	224	Portuguese	37
Croatian and Slovenian	16	Rumanian	21
Cuban	7	Russian	37
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	4	Ruthenian (Russniak)	27
Dutch and Flemish	24	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	78
East Indian	51	Scotch	149
English	401	Slovak	20
Finnish	17	Spanish	151
French	302	Spanish American	22
German	121	Syrian	20
Greek	83	Turkish	3
Hebrew	99	Welsh	2
Irish	137	West Indian (except Cuban)	3
Italian (north)	30	Other peoples	39
Italian (south)	188		
Japanese	109		
Korean	1	Total	3,661

Net revenue.

The total revenue derived from the enforcement of the immigration laws during the fiscal year and turned into the general fund

of the United States Treasury was $4,651,180.83. Of this amount $4,285,306.60 is represented by head-tax collections, and $365,874.23 by fines, bond forfeitures, and miscellaneous collections. The net revenue accruing to the Government from the Immigration Service for the year was $1,019,236.07.

Century of immigration.

Attention is invited to a compilation of statistics with charts telling the story of immigration since 1820 to the present day. These statistics and charts will be found at pages 126 to 139 of this volume. A discussion of this survey begins at page 93.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Historical.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the oldest of the bureaus in the Department of Labor, having been organized January 1, 1885, under the name of the Bureau of Labor, as a bureau of the Department of the Interior. In 1888 it became the Department of Labor, with independent status but without executive representation. On the organization of the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903, the bureau was incorporated therein, under its old name of Bureau of Labor. In 1913 it was transferred to the newly organized Department of Labor and given its present name.

The function of the bureau has continued unchanged from its organization, the act creating it providing that it "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." The organic act of the Department of Labor provides that the bureau 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.

Established in July, 1915, sixteen volumes of the Monthly Labor Review have now been issued, and its general worth as a means of disseminating current news of interest to labor and advance summaries of investigations by the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been proved. It has been on a subscription basis since July, 1920, to all but official labor bodies, State labor officials, public employment officers, and organizations exchanging publications with the bureau.

In every issue of the Monthly Labor Review there is printed one or more special articles on pertinent and timely subjects relating to

labor, while summaries of the results of original investigations by the bureau are given early publication therein. In addition there appear digests of current labor legislation and decisions of courts affecting labor; reports of State labor bureaus, workmen's compensation commissions, and factory and mine inspection offices, abstracts of pertinent data published in official reports of foreign nations; accounts of important current movements of interest to labor, of new and successful labor methods, and of public and private activities for the betterment of industrial conditions. Important trade agreements are digested or printed in full, and current statistics of the conciliation and immigration work of the department appear regularly.

During the past fiscal year there were printed summary reports of original investigations by the bureau of rates of wages and hours of labor in the following industries: Boot and shoe, cotton manufacturing, woolen and worsted manufacturing, hosiery and underwear, tin-plate mills, automobile, sheet mills, blast furnaces, and iron and steel; and changes in union wage scales were published promptly. Wholesale prices of commodities and retail prices of food and coal were printed monthly, and retail prices of gas and dry goods were published quarterly. Cost-of-living data were secured quarterly and given prompt publication. Statistics of strikes and lockouts appeared quarterly, and important labor legislation and court decisions, workmen's compensation, and minimum wage laws and orders have been summarized and reviewed. Statistics of the conciliation work of the department and of immigration and brief reports of the work of the State labor bureaus were given publication each month, together with current items of interest to labor and a bibliography of current labor publications. A selected bibliography of Federal, State, and municipal aid to housing, 1918 to 1922, and a list of recent references on profit sharing and labor copartnership were printed, and a directory of labor officials of the United States and Canada appeared in the July, 1922, issue.

Other publications.

At the end of the fiscal year there had been issued in completed form 32 bulletins, a subject index to the first 11 volumes of the Monthly Labor Review, and 12 issues of the Monthly Labor Review. The 45 publications issued contained 7,670 pages of printed matter, 351 charts, 48 illustrations, 32 line drawings, and 3 maps. Listed according to serial numbers, the bulletins issued during the fiscal year are as follows: No. 296, Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1920; No. 298, Causes and prevention of accidents in the iron and steel industry, 1910–1919; No. 300, Retail prices, 1913 to December, 1920; No. 302, Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1921; No. 304, Proceedings of the eighth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial

Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Chicago, Ill., September 19–23, 1921; No. 305, Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1920; No. 308, Labor legislation of 1921; No. 309, Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1921; No. 310, Industrial unemployment: A statistical study of its extent and causes; No. 311, Proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services; No. 312, National health insurance in Great Britain, 1911 to 1921; No. 313, Consumers' cooperative societies in the United States; No. 314, Cooperative credit societies (credit unions) in America and in foreign countries; No. 315, Retail prices, 1913 to December, 1921; No. 316, Hours and earnings in anthracite and bituminous coal mining: Anthracite, January, 1922; bituminous, winter of 1921–22; No. 317, Wages and hours of labor in lumber manufacturing, 1921; No. 318, Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in 1921; No. 319, The Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor: Its history, activities, and organization; No. 320, Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1921; No. 321, Labor laws that have been declared unconstitutional; No. 322, Kansas Court of Industrial Relations; No. 323, Proceedings of the ninth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada; No. 324, Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry: 1907 to 1922; No. 325, Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1922; No. 326, Methods of procuring and computing statistical information of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; No. 327, Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1922; No. 329, Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1922; No. 331, Code of lighting: Factories, mills, and other work places; No. 333, Proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions; No. 336, Safety code for the protection of industrial workers in foundries; No. 337, Proceedings of the tenth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services; No. 338, Safety code for the use, care, and protection of abrasive wheels.

The bureau has continued during the past year its cooperation with State labor bureaus, the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, and the Association of Governmental Labor Officials, in an effort to advance the standardizing and harmonizing of State labor legislation and administration, and publication is given to current activities of State labor bureaus each month in the Monthly Labor Review, thus enabling each bureau to keep in touch with the work of the other bureaus.

At the request of the committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, work was undertaken by the bureau

having for its object the formulation of a "standard disability schedule" and a uniform system of forms and procedure. This work is practically completed and final report will be submitted to the convention of that association at St. Paul in September, 1923.

The bureau is now cooperating with the American Engineering Standards Committee in the development of industrial safety codes, the bureau undertaking to publish and distribute these codes with a view to securing their adoption by the various States. Through a representative the bureau is assisting in the formulation of the following safety codes: Electrical safety code, sanitation, machine tools, electrical power control, walk ways, and woodworking. This representative of the bureau is also on the safety code correlating committee. An index of the codes is being prepared by the bureau—a separate index for each code and also a cumulative index for all codes.

Extensive research work has been carried on by the bureau, not only for the selection and verification of material for the Monthly Labor Review, but in order to furnish information requested by Members of Congress, members of official bodies, economists, employers' associations, labor organizations, and others interested in labor matters.

A subject index of the first 11 volumes of the Monthly Labor Review was issued during the year, making readily available the extensive and valuable material contained therein.

Reports transmitted but not published.

Besides the 45 publications issued by the bureau (32 bulletins, 1 subject index, and 12 numbers of the Monthly Labor Review), 13 other bulletins were sent to the Government Printing Office, 7 of which were completed but not delivered, and 4 of which had part of the proof reading done.

The serial numbers and the subjects of these 13 bulletins are as follows: No. 328, Wages and hours of labor in hosiery and underwear industry, 1922; No. 330, Labor legislation of 1922; No. 332, Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and Canada, 1920 to 1922; No. 334, Retail prices, 1913 to 1922; No. 335. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1922; No. 339, Statistics of industrial accidents in the United States; No. 340, Chinese migrations with special reference to labor conditions; No. 341, Trade agreements in the silk-ribbon industry of New York City; No. 342; International Seamen's Union of America: A study of its history and problems; No. 343, Laws providing for bureaus of labor, etc.; No. 344, Decisions of courts and opinions of Attorney General, 1922; No. 345. Wages and hours of labor in cotton goods manufacturing, 1922; and No. 346, Humanity in government.

Statistics on volume of employment.

This branch of the work has been expanded within the last year to cover 50 industries instead of 13 as originally carried. The number of establishments from which reports are received monthly has now reached 6,441 and the total number of employees reported by these establishments for June, 1923, was 2,251,565. The total pay roll reported for June was $60,066,469. These establishments and this number of employees are distributed through the 50 industries.

In most cases we have unquestionably an adequate number of plants and an adequate number of employees fairly to represent the industry. However, some of the industries should be strengthened and unquestionably other and entirely new industries should be added. There is, however, a legitimate public demand for these statistics by localities as well as by industries, and this would require not only strengthening the basic material for certain parts of the country but also a certain amount of revision with the geographical idea in mind. It must be realized that the boot and shoe industry, for instance, might be strictly normal in its volume of employment in Chicago and St. Louis at a time when the industry was practically dead in Lynn, Haverhill, and Brockton, Mass. With 169 boot and shoe establishments reporting, and the industry being considered as a whole, the unemployment in the three Massachusetts towns mentioned would not be sufficient perceptibly to influence the aggregates which form the index for the industry as a whole. Under such conditions the truthfulness of our statements is questioned immediately by the representatives of the industry in the Massachusetts towns, and there is certainly an element of fairness in their contention that our industrial statistics should be so divided into geographical districts as to show local as well as general conditions. Admittedly this should not be carried too far, and a demand that we keep tab on purely local conditions would necessarily have to be denied. However, the general principle should be adopted and applied to all the industries in our employment statistics.

Again, in the selection of factories to be reported upon in any industry all types of establishments, large and small, must be taken into consideration. To say arbitrarily that we will accept reports only from concerns employing 500 persons or more, again throws the statistics into geographical ridges as it were. To illustrate: New York City employs a great many more workmen than does Detroit, Mich.; but in New York City the factories are small, very few employing 500 or more in one plant. On the other hand, in Detroit a very large proportion of establishments exceed this number of employees. Under the 500 rule, therefore, Detroit becomes a very much more important city than New York City, influencing the final statistical average three or four times as much as New York City,

though the latter employs several times as many workmen in the aggregate. All these statistical problems should be met, and this could be done by a careful combination of the two ideas without abandoning the basic idea of statistics of employment by industries rather than geographically.

The statistical facts now obtained are placed at the disposal of the United States Employment Service of the department, which service in turn cooperates similarly with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Extension of cost-of-living surveys.

The cost-of-living surveys made by the department through the Bureau of Labor Statistics are to-day the basis of settlement of wage controversies in more than 50 per cent of the cases in which such controversies arise. The proposal last year to change the surveys from quarterly to semiannually was met with a protest by employers and wage earners.

It is very plain that the bureau must continue to make these surveys every three months no matter at what cost, and the only immediate problem is how to answer the demand for such surveys from smaller cities and from a wider geographical distribution of industrial centers. Instead of 32 industrial centers the number should be at least double that. The original survey of this character, made in 1919, covered 92 industrial centers. It is not, however, claimed that so large a number is at present necessary.

In connection with this the number of cities from which retail prices are secured monthly should be considerably increased. It does not follow that every city from which the local chamber of commerce sends a request that it be incorporated in our retail price list of cities should be added to the list, though in most cases there are very sound reasons submitted for the request; but it is true that the list of cities is too small and that the cities taken are too large. What I mean by this is that prices should be given from a few smaller places to answer the very persistent and admittedly reasonable question as to whether or not prices in the smaller cities are practically the same as those in the larger cities.

Accident-prevention survey, accident statistics, and safety-code work.

It is not greatly to the credit of our people that nobody knows with any substantial degree of accuracy how many industrial accidents occur annually in the United States. No one knows even the annual number of industrial fatalities. Estimates as to the probable annual number of industrial deaths range from 12,500 to 35,000. Based upon incomplete data, the Department of Labor estimates the total annual number of disabling work accidents under normal industrial conditions as approximately 2,453,400. Of these 21,230

result in death, 1,730 in permanent total disability, 105,620 in permanent partial disability such as the loss of an arm, foot, finger, etc., 1,351,470 in temporary disability under 2 weeks, 540,350 in temporary disability of from 2 to 4 weeks, and 433,000 in temporary disability over 4 weeks.

The total annual wage loss resulting from these industrial accidents amounts to at least one billion dollars. The injured workmen and their dependents are reimbursed in accident compensation approximately $200,000,000 each year. Thus it will be seen that in spite of the compensation laws the workers must still bear four-fifths of the economic burden resulting from industrial injuries.

The difficulty in obtaining reliable data showing the number and severity of industrial accidents in the United States is due largely to the incomparability and incompleteness of the accident statistics published by the various States. In some States the scope of the compensation and accident reporting laws are limited to so-called hazardous employments, excluding mercantile establishments, professional employments, and clerical occupations. All the States except one exclude agriculture and domestic service. Six States and the District of Columbia have no workmen's compensation and accident reporting laws at all, and consequently no accident statistics are available. Even in those States which have compensation laws the methods of compiling accident statistics vary so much that in many cases the data published are not comparable and can not be combined with the statistics of other States. Some States use as a unit the number of accidents which *occurred* during the year, some use the number *reported* during the year, and others use the number of cases *closed* or *adjudicated* during the year; again some States present their data for the calendar year and others for the fiscal year. This lack of uniformity makes an accurate comparison of the data of one State with that of another utterly impossible. In only 20 States are accidents classified by industry; in only 18 States are they classified by cause; in only 12 by nature of injury, and in only about one-half by severity of injury. Only two States have compiled and published accident rates, without which it is impossible to know whether accidents are increasing or decreasing, or to check up the value of accident-prevention work.

In order that there may be made available accurate industrial accident statistics for the United States, the department is making a special study of the problem. It is enlisting the aid and cooperation of the various States in the work of standardizing their accident statistics. Uniform standard tables and classifications have been formulated, and already some 15 States are compiling their accident statistics in accordance with this standard. The several States have been requested to furnish their accident data to the Bureau of Labor

Statistics annually for compilation. The Federal bureau thus will become the distributing center for information with respect to industrial accidents in the United States.

In this connection it seems important to call your attention to the fact that the only industries which report with anything bordering on completeness are those industries where accident reports are made to the United States Government through some of its bureaus. The Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior has, after years of patient work, organized the machinery through which a practically complete system of accident reporting as to accidents occurring in mines has been established. The Bureau of Mines has a field work survey which has enabled it to make practical use of this information and greatly assist in rendering the mines safer.

The Interstate Commerce Commission gets practically complete reports on railroad accidents, and the commission has been very serviceable in the installation of safety devices which render railroad work less hazardous.

In 1910 the Bureau of Labor Statistics began the organization of the machinery by which accidents in the iron and steel industry would be reported to it, and it now receives practically complete reports.[1] The bureau has had one man on this work continuously, and the classification, tabulation, and presentation of this statistical material, periodically published, has resulted in practically all the large steel corporations and companies taking the matter up and introducing safety devices and methods which have resulted in a very startling decrease in the accident ratio in this industry. What the department proposes now is to apply the same methods to the whole industrial situation, organize the machinery for complete and thorough reporting of accidents, make such field survey, as will put the department in touch with the more hazardous industries and furnish the men who can establish the methods of prevention; in other words, do for the entire field what has been done for the iron and steel industry.

The department has allied itself with the American Engineering Standards Committee in the construction and publication of safety codes, and it is important that this phase of the work be more directly and immediately pushed. Three of these codes have already been published (see Bulletins Nos. 331, 336, and 338) and another is in press. It is the purpose to publish these factory safety codes as rapidly as they are agreed upon by the American Engineering Standards Committee. Personal contact with the enforcing officers of the various States is essential to the rapid adoption of these factory safety codes.

[1] See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 234, "The Safety Movement in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1907 to 1917," and Bul. No. 298, "Causes and Prevention of Accidents in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1910 to 1919."

The State departments of labor frequently ask this department to send them men who are practical factory inspectors so that the inspection work in their State can be reviewed and, if necessary, revised. Such an instance happened very recently, when the State of Maryland asked this department to detail a man practically to install its factory inspection system. I feel that we should be in a position immediately to respond to such an invitation.

The first thing, however, is to make a survey and to get into actual touch with the real situation in the various States.

Labor conditions in insular possessions.

A broad, accurate, intensive, impartial, and authoritative survey should be made at once of the wages of labor and working conditions in Alaska, the Philippines, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. As matters stand to-day it is impossible to secure any information from any of these localities not colored by controversial struggle. Various interests make various statements, which are immediately contradicted by other interests. The organic law of Hawaii requires the Bureau of Labor Statistics to make a survey of working conditions in that island every five years. Such survey has not been made since 1916 because there were no funds available with which to make it.

In my judgment a thorough and impartial survey of labor conditions in the Philippines and in the Virgin Islands is more important at this time than a survey of Hawaii. A continuing appropriation—that is to say, one that would be available until spent—is necessary in order to acquaint the public with the essential facts as to the working conditions in these islands.

Efficiency and productivity of labor.

Closely correlated with wages, hours of labor, and opportunity to secure work is the question of efficiency of labor. The wages per hour indicate what a workman gets for his time but give little or no clew as to what he does for his wages.

From a social point of view both things are important, and a knowledge of each of these facts will go far toward settling industrial wage claims. In order to throw some light upon this problem the department has now in hand investigations into the productivity and efficiency of labor in a number of industries, namely, common-brick manufacture, boots and shoes, and building trades, and has already in its possession material covering lumber, bituminous and anthracite coal, and slaughtering and meat packing. To keep abreast of conditions in basic industries along these lines, such as iron and steel from the ore to the structural shapes, so that at any time changes in volume of production, changes or proposed changes in wages or in hours, can be fully measured as to their results is the new

field which I am very eager to see the department enter. We should be able to state with substantial accuracy the output per man per hour and the labor cost of production in all basic industries, as well as the accident conditions, and so forth, in such industries.

Labor laws and decisions.

For many years the department, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has carried forward the work of publishing the labor laws of the various States and the decisions of courts thereon affecting labor. The latest publication of this kind was Bulletin No. 148, published in 1914. Since that time the plan has been to publish annually a survey of State labor laws, coupling them up as well as possible through a cumulative subject index. This, however, has become very cumbersome, and therefore its purpose is largely defeated. The reduction of statutory positions in the Bureau of Labor Statistics resulting from the reduction of appropriations for the fiscal year 1921 has greatly hampered this work. The interests of labor require a new edition of the labor laws, and one should be published. The information is available but not the man power to do this work within a year.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Maternity and infancy.

The last annual report described the initial steps taken by the States, the Federal Board of Maternity and Infancy, and the Children's Bureau, in the cooperative undertaking to reduce the mortality of mothers and babies made possible by the act of Congress of November 23, 1921. As very few of the State legislatures were in session in 1922, only 11 of the States were then operating under legislative acceptances of the act. During the last year this number has been increased to 40, all the States having accepted the act except Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kansas. In Maine the legislature passed an acceptance act which was vetoed by the governor; in Louisiana and Illinois the act received a substantial majority in the senate but failed of passage in the house; in Kansas the act passed the senate unanimously but did not come to a vote in the house. In Connecticut a general act authorizing the acceptance by the State health department of any Federal funds for the promotion of public health was passed in 1919. The Connecticut Legislature in 1923 instructed the health department not to accept the funds available under the maternity and infancy act.

The money available under the 1923 appropriation act for maternity and infancy was $1,240,000, the full amount authorized by the act. Of this amount, $240,000 was an unmatched fund apportioned $5,000 to each State upon approval of its plan of work by the Federal

Board of Maternity and Infancy; the additional $1,000,000, minus $50,000, which is allowed for the Federal expenses incident to the administration of the act, was apportioned to the States cooperating and matching with State funds as follows: $5,000 to each State plus an additional amount determined on the basis of population. Fourteen of the States accepting the act were unable to match with any State funds the funds made available by the 1922 appropriation. Appropriation acts passed to date will enable the 40 States accepting to match in whole or in part the Federal funds.

The staff of the maternity and infancy division of the Children's Bureau, which has been immediately responsible for the Federal administration of the act, has consisted of: Two physicians, serving as director and associate director, a public-health nurse, an accountant, a secretary, and a stenographer.

During the year every State which is cooperating under the act has been visited by either Doctor Rude, the director, or Doctor Watters, the associate director, of the division, to discuss plans of work and activities.

At the request of the State health departments and divisions of child hygiene, nurses' institutes on maternal and infant care have been conducted in 17 States by Miss Phelan, the public-health nurse of the bureau staff. Three others were held during the summer months of 1923.

The financial accounting for Federal funds and State funds used in matching has involved much detail. The necessary forms and reports were worked out after consultation with the General Accounting Office, other departments and boards administering similar acts, and a special representative appointed by the State and provincial health officers. The bureau accountant has visited and checked the books in all but one of the 41 States in which Federal funds were expended during the last year.

It is impossible in a brief statement to discuss the work that has been done in the States, but it is a satisfaction to record that a very creditable beginning has been made during the year. A condensed summary of State activities includes the following items: (1) Increase in number of public-health nurses in either State or county positions, or both; (2) establishment of maternal and infant health centers; (3) stimulation of better birth registration; (4) improvement in milk supplies; (5) surveys of maternity homes and infant homes; (6) studies of the midwife problem and methods of its solution; (7) general educational activities through literature, exhibits, lectures, demonstrations, campaigns, mothers' classes, and correspondence courses.

The act makes it the duty of the Children's Bureau to undertake such studies and investigations as will promote its efficient adminis-

tration. During the last year, in addition to the regular staff of the maternity and infancy division, a physician and a social worker have been employed for a survey of maternity homes in Pennsylvania. The cooperation of local physicians has also been secured in a number of localities for statistical studies to determine the causes of stillbirths, neonatal mortality, and maternal mortality. These investigations are incomplete as yet and will be extended to other localities during the coming year.

At the request of the health officer of Alabama, a test of birth registration was made to assist the State in analyzing the problem of how birth registration may be brought up to the standard required for admission to the United States birth-registration area.

An analysis of infant mortality in the United States birth-registration area, prepared by the statistical division of the bureau, shows a decrease of 24 per cent for the six-year period from 1915 to 1921. (Final reports for 1922 are not yet available.) This encouraging decrease was due almost wholly to improvement in health conditions and was explained only in small part by expansion in the area.

In 1915, the infant mortality rate in the cities was one-fourth higher than that in rural districts; but with the progress of infant welfare work in the cities and the continued progress in the efficient regulation of the production and distribution of milk, the city rate in 1921 was brought for the first time below the rural rate in the original birth-registration area.

While the infant mortality rate of 76 in 1921 was the lowest ever recorded for the United States birth-registration area, the American rate is still higher than the rates for five foreign countries, as shown by the most recent available statistics for the nations of the world.

A revision of the Children's Bureau bulletin on maternal mortality in the United States and certain foreign countries is in progress. The United States death rate of mothers in childbirth shows a slight decrease in 1921 from the preceding year, but it is still higher than the rates in most foreign countries that have good statistics of births and deaths. In this connection it is interesting to note that only comparatively few States require the reporting of cases of puerperal septicæmia, the most fatal of the diseases connected with pregnancy and confinement; and in but one State did the number of cases of puerperal septicæmia reported exceed the number of deaths certified as due to this disease.

Constitutionality of the maternity and infancy act.

When a bill for the acceptance of the maternity and infancy act was before the State Legislature of Massachusetts in the spring of 1922, the question of Congress's power to enact legislation of this sort was raised. This question was referred to the attorney general

of the State and he rendered an opinion to the effect that the act was not within the constitutional powers of the Federal Government and that as a means of testing its constitutionality, suit could be brought by the State of Massachusetts against the Federal officials whose duty it is to administer the act. Although Massachusetts was at that time accepting Federal aid under 22 other acts of Congress, and this measure merely extended the well-established principle of Federal and State cooperation to the new field of protection of maternity and infancy, the legislature directed the attorney general to start suit.

Accordingly complaint was filed by the State of Massachusetts in the United States Supreme Court in October, 1922. Later a taxpayer's suit was started by Harriet A. Frothingham, a citizen of Massachusetts, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. That court dismissed the plaintiff's bill of complaint and later the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia affirmed its decree. An appeal was then taken to the United States Supreme Court and was argued, with the Massachusetts case, in April, 1923. In addition to the brief submitted by the Solicitor General in defense of the act, briefs were also filed on behalf of the States of Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and the Association of Land Grant Colleges, as amici curiæ.

There was no dissent to the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court on June 4, 1923, that both these cases must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. In affirming the dismissal of the Frothingham suit, the court pointed out that "It is of much significance that no precedent sustaining the right to maintain suits like this has been called to our attention, although since the formation of the Government, as an examination of the acts of Congress will disclose, a large number of statutes appropriating or involving the expenditure of moneys for non-Federal purposes have been enacted and carried into effect."

While the merits of the question of the constitutionality of the act were not discussed, the opinion indicated agreement with the Solicitor General that if the interpretation of the Constitution urged by the State of Massachusetts were followed, not only would other forms of Federal aid be unconstitutional, but Congress's right to create the Department of Agriculture and most of its bureaus, as well as the Department of Labor and several bureaus in the Department of the Interior, would be denied by the same logic.

Child hygiene.

In addition to the bureau's investigations of infant hygiene, special studies have been made of children of preschool age and in the whole field of child hygiene. The Child Welfare Special, the bureau's

motor truck which is equipped as a demonstration clinic for children of preschool age, was sent to Tennessee during the last fiscal year, at the request of the State board of health, and continued its work in that State until late in November of 1922. Nearly 2,400 physical examinations were made in Tennessee. In response to a request from the university extension division, the State board of health, and other organizations, the special was sent to Oklahoma in the spring of 1923 and is still holding conferences there. To date over 1,000 examinations have been made in Oklahoma.

A critical study is being made of the present status of the knowledge of children's physical fitness by surveying the work now being done in this country and assembling the literature on the subject. The following aspects of the study are being given special attention: Anthropometric studies, nutrition and metabolism, nutritional studies on animals which have a bearing on the subject, the relation of bodily mechanics to physical fitness in children, functional tests of physical vigor, physical tests in relation to mental factors, disease and defects in relation to physical fitness, and an annotated bibliography of all the available literature on the growth and development of children.

An intensive study has been made of the incidence of rickets among young children in the District of Columbia, in connection with which information has been obtained on the influence as causal factors of housing, sunlight, diet, and the care of children. The study includes an analysis of the diets of children in different age groups and of their mothers during pregnancy and lactation.

The bureau has made a survey of the extent and efficiency of the nutrition work for preschool children in nine eastern and midwestern cities and in three rural areas. Each of the 33 organizations visited was studied from two standpoints: The general policy and standards of the organization in regard to the care given to preschool children, and the character of the nutrition work undertaken and the methods of conducting it—in health centers, clinics, classes, and the homes of the children.

The child-hygiene division has analyzed the resources of child-placing agencies in selected cities and the methods used in protecting the health of the children under their care, cooperating in this study with the social-service division of the bureau, which has been making a study of the organization and general methods of these agencies.

Street trades.

Conditions surrounding children engaged in street trades, a relatively unregulated form of child labor, have been the subject of study during the last year. Information for over 4,000 children who

sold newspapers, did bootblacking, tended market stands, or peddled flowers, candy, gum, etc., was obtained in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Columbus, Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., and Omaha, Nebr. In connection with this inquiry into the extent and conditions of street work, a study of the administration of State and local street-trading regulations has also been made.

Employment of children in stores, mills, and factories in Georgia.

At the request of the Georgia State Children's Code Commission, a survey of children employed outside of school hours (exclusive of those in street work) was made in Atlanta, and establishments employing children were inspected, primarily to ascertain the extent of the employment of children under 16 in industries not covered by the present State child labor law.

Thirty-nine textile mills in 17 cities or towns in Georgia were also visited by agents of the Children's Bureau in the autumn of 1922 for the purpose of comparing the standards of employment with those in effect under the Federal child labor tax law declared unconstitutional in 1921. This inquiry brought to light 560 violations of the standards of the Federal child labor laws which were held unconstitutional in 1918 and 1922 and 149 violations of the Georgia child labor law.

Rural child labor.

Continuing a series of studies of rural child labor begun in 1920, the industrial division during the last year has completed field work in connection with two such surveys and has begun a third. To date this series of studies has covered parts of 14 States and has included approximately 11,000 children under 16 years of age working in the cotton fields, on truck crops, in beet and tobacco fields, and on farms in the wheat and corn belts. During the last year, surveys were made in tobacco-growing sections of Kentucky, South Carolina, Virginia, Connecticut, and Massachusetts and in the Corn Belt in Illinois. A study in truck and fruit growing sections of the State of Washington is now in progress.

Minimum wage for minors.

Several months before the Supreme Court decision declaring unconstitutional the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia we began an investigation into the effects of the rates for minors and learners established by the minimum-wage boards in the District of Columbia, California, and Minnesota, where individual certificates were issued to all minors included in wage-board rulings. According to the records of the commissions, large numbers of children obtain certificates to work at learners' rates, remain only a short period on the job, and are then lost sight of by the commission. A schedule

study of the industrial history of a group of minors certificated in these two States and the District of Columbia is being supplemented by pay-roll records and other data from these States and from Wisconsin and Massachusetts. The investigation should indicate whether a comparatively high minimum rate tends to reduce the number of children employed; whether there is any tendency to discharge the children when they become legally entitled to increases; whether the minimum rate becomes the maximum; and whether the minors go into industries in which a legal minimum has not been established at wages lower than the legal minimum in other industries.

Other child-labor studies.

Studies have been made during the last year of industrial opportunities open to subnormal minors in Newark, N. J., and of industrial accidents to minors in Wisconsin, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. Census material and child-labor and compulsory school attendance legislation have been summarized and analyzed.

An increasing number of State and city agencies are furnishing annually to the Children's Bureau comparable statistics relating to the issuance of employment certificates, and hence to the number of children legally employed.

Juvenile-court standards.

During the year much interest has been expressed in the juvenile-court reports prepared in the social-service division of the bureau. The attention of judges and probation officers has been called to them by the National Probation Association, by the State board or commission, or by state-wide conferences called for discussion of court problems in Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Texas.

The committee on juvenile-court standards appointed in 1921 made its final report at a joint conference held in Washington May 18, 1923, under the auspices of the Children's Bureau and the National Probation Association. The committee was at work for two years. It submitted a preliminary report at a joint meeting in Providence in June, 1922, and, after a two-day session in January of the present year, agreed upon a draft of standards, which was sent to more than 200 judges, probation officers, and others interested in juvenile courts, more than 50 of whom made specific suggestions.

Studies of child dependency.

Aid to children in their own homes.—The publications on so-called mothers' pensions, especially the proceedings of the conference held in June of 1922, have been used by and distributed to those actually engaged in this work by the State boards in Arizona, Delaware, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The publication of a legal chart showing the differences in the various State laws on this subject was of special interest in connection with bills pending in the various State legislatures in 1923.

At the annual meeting on June 21 of the committee on public aid to mothers for the care of children in their own homes (formerly the cooperating committee on mothers' pensions) we were requested to undertake during the coming year detailed studies of the standards that prevail in the work of agencies administering aid to dependent children, with special reference to health, housing, and education. Arrangements are being made for such a study, in which the committee will cooperate.

The collection of information as to the administration of mothers' pensions in the various States has continued, and a report on this subject will be published during the coming year.

Foster-home care.—During the last half of the year a field study was made of the organization and methods of work of child-caring agencies in 10 localities, two of them state-wide. The agencies were selected as presenting examples of some of the best work in child placing in different parts of the country. The object of the study is to obtain information in regard to constructive handling of the social and health problems of dependent children.

A publication is now ready for press entitled "Foster-Home Care for Dependent Children." This includes contributions by 11 of the leading authorities on child-caring work, each dealing with a different phase of the problem of care and protection of dependent children. This publication also includes a bibliography of United States and foreign material on the subject of foster-home care and a reprint of the conclusions of the "White House conference for dependent children" of 1909.

A study of dependent children in the District of Columbia is ready for the press. The study was undertaken at the request of the Board of Children's Guardians. A feature of the report is a statistical analysis of the data regarding children who were under care of the board during one year. At the request of the District Council of Central Agencies, some information was also secured from private institutions, making possible some comparisons of the work of the private institutions and that of the public agency.

The field work has been completed on a study of children indentured by the Wisconsin State Public School for Dependent Children, undertaken at the request of the Wisconsin authorities. Schedules for approximately 500 children who were made wards of the State a number of years ago have been secured giving information available in regard to the family situation at the time the children were removed from their homes and the history of the parents subsequent to the taking over of the children by the State.

Institutions.—Through the cooperation of the State schools and homes for dependent children in Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, the record material for all the children under the care of these agencies during the last year has been obtained. It is being analyzed with special reference to the parental status at the time the children were received as wards of the State, ages of the children when received, the present disposition, reasons for the release of those who ceased to be wards during the year, and the length of time the children have been under care.

At the suggestion of members of the staff of the Georgia Department of Public Welfare, we have undertaken to edit the manuscript of a "Handbook of Institutions for Dependent Children" that had been prepared by the staff of the Georgia department. An advisory committee, composed of representatives of State boards, of public and private institutions, and of other experts in this field, is revising the manuscript. It has also been submitted to a large number of people throughout the country whose advice and assistance would be of special value. Incorporating the suggestions received, supplementing the material on some points, and final editing remain to be done.

Child welfare in Porto Rico.

In the spring of 1923, a brief follow-up study was made of the Children's Year survey in Porto Rico. In spite of many and serious difficulties, the child-welfare activities initiated during the previous year have gone forward in a most encouraging manner. Play and athletics have been given greater importance throughout the school system, and the training of teachers in play has established those activities upon a firm foundation. The Red Cross and the insular department of health, working in cooperation, have increased the number of child-health centers, continued the program of baby weeks, and conducted an institute on those subjects and other aspects of public health.

The university summer courses in home hygiene have been continued, with special emphasis on infant and child care, and an experimental course in social service has been given. This has helped to call attention to the whole field of child welfare. Health teaching has been continued in the schools. Dental clinics have been extended by the cooperation of the Junior Red Cross and the municipalities. The school for blind children is now being built. We are assured that a bill providing for an industrial school for girls will pass the legislature. The business men's organizations have taken a definite interest in the homeless boys of San Juan and have raised funds for constructive work to assist these children.

The 1923 legislature has provided $60,000 for the establishment of an insular puericultural and maternity institute for promoting the

hygiene of maternity and infancy. The institute is to have consultation centers for expectant mothers and for children, besides hospital facilities for women during confinement.

Recreation.

During the last year a specialist in recreation has been added to the bureau staff, and it is hoped that in the future this part of the bureau's work can be greatly extended. A Brief Manual of Games for Organized Play adapted from Standard Sources, prepared in connection with the Porto Rican survey, has been much in demand here.

Child-welfare legislation in 1923.

During 1923 the legislatures of 43 States have met in regular session, and bills relating to many aspects of child welfare have been considered. Some definite gains have been made, but many bills whose passage would have been in the interest of the children have failed of enactment. On the other hand, a few bills which would have meant retrogression instead of progress were considered and most of them, fortunately, were defeated.

We have been receiving from officials of the various States copies of bills relating to child welfare and information concerning the action taken upon these bills. In addition to the passage by 29 States of legislation providing for the acceptance of the Federal maternity and infancy act, bills relating to State and municipal health departments, public-health nurses, birth and death registration, physical education, and medical or dental examination of school children have been considered in many States and have become law in a number.

Child-welfare commissions.

The department has continued to cooperate with the child-welfare commissions by supplying information and copies of its bulletins. A revision of a bulletin entitled "State Commissions for the Study and Revision of Child Welfare Laws," first published in 1920, has been prepared and is now in press. It includes a history of the development of State commissions, a statement of the essential features in commission programs, summaries of organization and plans of work, and a list of reports and articles relating to the work of commissions.

Committee on traffic in women and children.

The Chief of the Children's Bureau was, on my recommendation, appointed by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, to serve in an unofficial and consultative capacity on an international advisory committee on traffic in women and children.

The traffic in women and children is one of the few fields in which there had been international agreement for legislation prior to the war. The first White Slave Conference was held in 1902, and the United States was a party to the international agreement of 1904 which grew out of that conference. A second conference was held in 1910, at which the United States was also represented.

In the summer of 1921 a conference on the traffic in women and children was called. At that meeting it was recommended that an advisory committee on traffic in women and children which would serve as a committee of experts to watch developments continually in this field and to consider ways in which the traffic may be prevented should be created. Such a committee was appointed, and includes representatives of the following Governments: British Empire, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Poland, Rumania, Spain, and Uruguay.

Publications.

During the fiscal year 1922–23 the bureau issued 34 new publications, charts, and leaflets, 12 of which were included in the Tenth Annual Report, leaving a total of 22 since that report went to press. Twenty-five others are now in press and 24 in preparation. Reprints of 33 of the bureau publications have been ordered and received, and three additional reprints are now in press.

Of the new publications, the following are among the most important, not already mentioned:

Child hygiene.—No. 110, The Nutrition and Care of Children in a Mountain County of Kentucky; No. 111, Physical Status of Preschool Children, Gary, Ind.; No. 112, Infant Mortality, Gary, Ind.

Child labor.—No. 89, The Working Children of Boston; No. 106, Child Labor and the Welfare of Children in an Anthracite Coal-Mining District; No. 114, Child Labor in the United States—Ten Questions Answered; No. 115, Child Labor and the Work of Mothers in the Beet Fields of Colorado and Michigan; No. 116, Standards and Problems Connected with the Issuance of Employment Certificates; and No. 117, The Welfare of Children in Bituminous Coal-Mining Communities in West Virginia.

Delinquency and dependency.—No. 104, The Chicago Juvenile Court; No. 107, County Organization for Child Care and Protection; No. 109, Proceedings of Conference on Mothers' Pensions; and No. 118, Standards of Public Aid to Children in Their Own Homes.

During the year 821,735 publications (other than dodgers) were distributed, an increase of 195,985 over the number distributed in 1921–22. The distribution of popular bulletins in the Care of Children series was as follows: Prenatal Care, 157,887; Infant Care, 334,654; Child Care, 129,161. This means an increase of 60,644 over

last year in the distribution of Prenatal Care, of 131,401 in Infant Care, and of 58,791 in Child Care. During the last six months of the year the monthly distribution averaged approximately 33,000 copies of Infant Care, 14,000 of Prenatal Care, and 12,000 of Child Care. Even with this increase, we have had to refuse thousands each month, and the sales at the Government Printing Office have greatly increased.

Each year the number of individuals who seek information as to some phase of child care increases. During the year just passed, the Children's Bureau received 98,553 letters, an increase of 13,059 over the preceding year.

In addition to the public and private child-welfare agencies of the country with which we maintain active cooperation, individual parents in increasing numbers are applying for information. In giving the information sought, we make these requests the opportunity for informing correspondents of helpful local agencies.

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION.

Reorganization.

In the middle of the fiscal year just ended the complete reorganization of administrative procedure in naturalization matters was begun. This reorganization extends throughout the entire naturalization service and has for its purpose the accomplishment of a simplified and more rational administration of the uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, prescribed by the Constitution. From 10,000 to 20,000 petitions for naturalization have been dismissed annually under the operation of the old administrative system of examining the aliens after they had become petitioners. Under the reorganization plan, all aliens are to be examined before they become petitioners. In approximately 100,000 of the 160,000 petitions filed, the applicant made two trips to the courthouse and one to the examiner. One of these trips has been eliminated wherever the new procedure has been established. The time of the two citizen witnesses and the alien applicant is reduced at the administrative examination about one-half under the new plan, and in the judicial examination in court amendments to petitions for naturalization, which in some courts have been large consumers of time, have been eliminated, thus making it possible for the judge to hear a larger number of petitions within the same length of time.

As a part of this reorganization of administrative procedure, a branch of the Bureau of Naturalization was established on Ellis Island to specialize in the work of furnishing certificates of arrival for naturalization purposes. At the time certificates of arrival were created to enable an alien arriving after June 29, 1906, to file a

petition for naturalization, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization existed. Upon the organization of the Department of Labor, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization was divided into two bureaus, the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization. The naturalization work performed at Ellis Island by the immigration authorities was not detached from that bureau until the reorganization referred to was undertaken. With a personnel whose prime and sole duty is naturalization engaged upon the certificate of arrival work at Ellis Island, it will not be necessary to withdraw members from this organization to engage in immigration work when the landing of aliens at Ellis Island is in such large numbers as to make such action necessary as heretofore. The first duty of the naturalization bureau employees on Ellis Island was to clear off the congestion of applications, and at the close of the fiscal year all applications received prior to May 1 had been disposed of. The work promises to be current within three months from now.

Citizenship training.

Coincident with the reorganization referred to, there was a restoration of the citizenship-training activities to the coordinate relationship established by the naturalization law from the secondary relationship to which it had been relegated. The promotion of citizenship training by the public schools was extended and made effective at the most vital point of weakness—the promotion of the training of teachers for Americanization or citizenship training classes. The cooperation of the bureau in citizenship training work was accepted during the past year by the public schools of 2,461 communities throughout the United States (including rural places), which either ordered educational supplies or organized classes through the efforts of the field service. In addition, students from 355 outlying places attended classes in the near-by cities or towns conducting them. The practically unanimous participation in some form or other in citizenship training or Americanization by the public schools is established. Many influences have been at work to cause this. Partially due to the legislation providing for separate naturalization of married women, the work with foreign-born women has assumed greater proportions than ever before and home classes for women have become more numerous and popular. Public ceremonies attending the presentation of the department's certificate of graduation through the public schools have received added emphasis, due to the greater stress now placed upon preparation by both the native and foreign born for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Great national organizations, especially women's organizations, are very active in this field. The individual members of the American Bar

Association are actively advocating higher standards of admission to citizenship through a better appreciation of our institutions of government, and in this movement are being stimulated by the hearty support of the judges administering the naturalization law.

The Federal Citizenship Textbook, as issued, has been successfully used in large quantities. During the fiscal year the new part devoted to elementary and intermediate students received universal and hearty commendation. Much has been accomplished by the educational field representatives in arousing interest in communities as shown by the resulting citizenship-training classes, which are attended not only by the foreign born but American adults as well, who are attracted by the name "citizenship-training classes," whereas they were repelled by the title "classes for illiterates." The relations and cooperation with State superintendents of public instruction and State directors of Americanization have been even more cordial than heretofore. An equally important phase of citizenship-training activity is the participation by the bureau in the organization in Federal and State penal institutions throughout the country of classes for teaching English and the responsibilities and obligations of good citizenship to their inmates. Acting as a clearing house upon citizenship-training matters, an exchange of periodicals written and published by Americanization classes in the various States has been accomplished by the bureau. Supervisors and teachers find that the publication and exchange of these papers furnish valuable motivation, and the periodicals themselves show evidence of remarkable progress in English, great appreciation by the students of the public-school opportunities offered, and a desire to be worthy citizens. The Federal Council of Citizenship Training, created in January, 1923, by the President, on which the Commissioner of Naturalization is the representative of the Department of Labor, has already made substantial progress in furthering its objective of citizenship improvement. Candidates for citizenship living on farms and in isolated places not convenient to schools are taken care of through earnest and devoted volunteer teachers; their names being sent by the clerk of court to the county superintendent of schools, who appoints a teacher volunteering for the purpose. These classes now number 1,204, an increase of 385 over last year. The classes, naturally, are each composed of only a few scholars, with a probable average of two to each class.

A close touch has been kept with the industrial plants, where numerous citizenship-training classes are in operation, some of the classes being conducted wholly or partly during working hours; others after the closing hour.

During the year 738 communities have been supplied with the names of 264,199 candidates for citizenship and the names of 25,534

wives, making a total of 289,733 names sent to school officials, an increase of more than 30,000 over the preceding year. In addition, 61,106 cards of invitation have been sent out for Boy Scout delivery. Reports show that the activities of the Boy Scouts were largely instrumental in the formation of five citizenship classes in one city alone. These scouts have proved their worth time and time again by their courteous and tactful presentation of the invitations, by serving as ushers at Americanization meetings, school exercises, and other public ceremonies, and even by providing the music therefor.

Volume of the work.

There are millions of naturalization papers in the archives of the Bureau of Naturalization, representing thousands upon thousands of every European nationality. There is no knowledge of the relationship by nationalities or otherwise of these alien-born residents of America toward American citizenship. In the reorganization plans a statistical presentation of this tremendously valuable information has been undertaken.

The reorganization along these lines has become assured and the service rendered to the public and the benefits derived by the public more than doubled, as indicated, showing the necessity of the reorganization; and this becomes doubly significant when considered with the fact that no increase in the appropriation of the Bureau of Naturalization has been submitted to support this expansion and increased efficiency of service to the public. No reduction of the current appropriations for the bureau can be made without seriously impairing this reorganization work.

During the year 296,636 declarations of intention and 158,059 petitions for naturalization were filed, and 137,975 civilian certificates of naturalization, and 7,109 military, or a total of 145,084 certificates of naturalization were issued by clerks of courts. The courts denied 24,884 petitioners admission to citizenship, or 15 per cent of petitions heard. Continuances of petitions for ignorance of government, 11,005; for illiteracy, 1,270; nonappearance, 23,840; miscellaneous, 12,117; a total of 48,232. The bureau's incoming mail amounted to 517,779 pieces; outgoing, 886,405 pieces. The total receipts from naturalization fees for the fiscal year were $636,132.90, or $37,422.95 more than for the preceding year.

Separate status of women.

Of far-reaching importance was the enactment of the act of September 22, 1922, providing independent naturalization status for married women. Heretofore their citizenship depended on the allegiance owed by the husband. Under the provisions of this act the status of a woman is not affected by marriage unless the husband is an alien ineligible to citizenship; otherwise, if she is a

citizen of the United States, she remains a citizen; if she is an alien she must apply for naturalization even if she marries a citizen.

As the result of two decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court during the past fiscal year, interpreting the words "white persons" as used in the naturalization laws, it has been authoritatively determined that members of the Japanese and Hindu races are not eligible for naturalization.

WOMEN'S BUREAU.

The Women's Bureau was created as a war service in 1918 and made a permanent bureau of the Department of Labor in 1920. The purposes of the bureau are "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." In fulfilling these purposes the bureau necessarily engages in many different types of activity, and the close of the past year shows a most encouraging development of interest and support for the work which is being done.

Not only have the activities of the bureau increased in type and scope, but the cooperation and interest of the women of the country have developed to a marked degree, with the result that the standards and information constantly formulated and disseminated have been given to a broad field of interested organizations which are increasingly asking guidance in matters relating to the welfare of wage-earning women.

Industrial conference.

The outstanding activity during the past year was the Women's Industrial Conference which was called by the chief of the bureau at my request for a three-day session in Washington, January 11, 12, and 13. The object of this conference was to place before the women of the country an outline of the extensive and steadily increasing problems attending the employment of women in industry, and to indicate some of the methods and standards which are being adopted in order to meet these problems.

With that end in view, representatives were invited from all women's organizations, which are national in scope, and from all other national organizations interested in the subject of industry, which include women in their membership. The program of the conference was so planned that important topics of industry and its relation to women should first be presented by experts in each field and the subject then thrown open for discussion. The following topics and speakers comprised the program:

Welcome and introductory remarks, Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

What Women Workers Mean to Industry, Mr. Charles Cheney, of Cheney Bros., South Manchester, Conn., representing the National Association of Manufacturers, and Miss Mary Gilson, superintendent of employment and service department, the Joseph & Feiss Co., Cleveland.

What Industry Means to Women Workers, Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director, department of industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation, and former director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, and Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the International Federation of Working Women.

Health Standards for Women in Industry, Dr. R. A. Spaeth, associate professor, department of physiology, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University.

Home Work, Mrs. Florence Kelley, executive secretary National Consumers' League.

Women's Wages, Mrs. Maud Swartz, president, National Women's Trade Union League, and Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, dean of women, University of Chicago.

Labor Legislation for Women, Miss Melinda Scott, United Textile Workers of America, and Miss Merica E. Hoagland, director mutual service division, Diamond Chain & Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis.

The Need for Women to Enforce Women's Labor Laws, Miss Tracy Copp, special agent, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Miss Agnes Nestor, vice president, National Glove Workers of America, Mrs. James J. Devitt, chairman of the department of social and industrial relations of the Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs and member of the State Board of Education of Iowa, and Miss Mary McDowell, University Settlement, Chicago.

The conference was well attended, 326 women from 40 States being registered as delegates. In addition there was a large attendance from interested persons who were not delegates. One result of this conference has been that many groups of women who hitherto had not known of the large number of women in gainful occupations and who had not appreciated the importance or the large significance of the conditions under which women are employed in the industries of this country have received from their delegates to this conference a reliable and understanding outline of the subject. More important still—and perhaps the outstanding achievement of the conference—has been the understanding developed between different groups which formerly acknowledged no common interests; a cementing of the ties of interest and a common purpose between groups whose knowledge of each other and of each other's work had been only fragmentary and in many cases prejudiced.

Investigations.

In addition to its broader policy-forming and educational functions, an important part of the work of the Women's Bureau is the investigations carried on in order to accumulate data illustrating certain aspects and conditions surrounding the employment of women. During the entire period of its existence the bureau has

emphasized through its investigational work the collection of data showing general conditions under which women were employed in the various States. During the past year, however, because of the amount of general information secured and because of increases in the appropriation and staff of the bureau, it has been possible to develop the collection of information dealing with special problems in addition to the studies of general conditions.

The bureau has made two State investigations of general conditions, which are larger in scope than any before undertaken. These surveys covered wages and hours of women in industry. The outstanding facts secured from the preliminary tabulations of the statistics gathered were as follows: (1) The median earnings of the women for the week for which wage records were secured were approximately $14.50. (2) The median earnings for the women who had worked practically full time (48 hours or more during the week investigated) were approximately $15.25. (3) Scheduled hours of work in both States were considerably in advance of the standard set by law.

Special studies.

The special studies which the bureau has been able to inaugurate during the past year promise to make definite contributions to the solution of several problems which are engaging the attention of employers, industrial experts and other persons interested in the development of opportunity for wage-earning women.

OCCUPATIONAL PROGRESS.

As soon as the preliminary figures from the census of 1920, showing the occupational distribution of gainfully employed women, were available a study was made of these figures showing the principal trend of employment for women during the past decade and comparing the present lines of development with those of former decades. Certain of the changes, which were apparent after a careful study of the facts, indicated decided upheavals in the traditions of women's employment. There was a decrease of 13.6 per cent (344,297) among women engaged in domestic and personal service, an increase of 140.4 per cent (832,892) among women in clerical occupations, an increase of 38.5 per cent (282,607) among women in professional service, an increase of 99.8 per cent (106,429) among women engaged in transportation, and—contrary to general impression—an increase of only 6 per cent (109,771) among women in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. On the whole, the great change seems to have been in a decrease among women working in or for the home and in personal-service occupations, and a corresponding increase in clerical and allied occupations, in teaching, and in nursing. In studying the

figures for manufacturing and mechanical industries it was apparent that women had not gone into absolutely new occupations to any great extent. They had, however, enlarged their field of work by entering in greater number occupations in which formerly they had but scant representation.

FAMILY STATUS OF BREADWINNING WOMEN.

In a previous annual report mention was made of a study which had been conducted with the cooperation of the Bureau of the Census to discover as far as possible from the census schedules for a selected locality the data which were available to show pertinent social facts regarding breadwinning women. This study has created much interest, not alone for the illustration it offers of the tremendous value of much of the information available in the census schedules and not made public because of limited funds but for the clear-cut picture of the problems of the working women in an industrial community resulting from the correlations made. Because of the significance of the picture thus made available and because of the general demand for information along the same lines for other typical communities, the Women's Bureau has extended this study to include similar facts for the breadwinning women of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Butte, Mont., and Jacksonville, Fla. These cities were selected because they are located in different sections of the country, because their industrial activities are representative of certain typical situations, and because their size is not so small as to be unimportant nor so large as to make the handling of the census schedules prohibitive in cost.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Another study which has led into a new field where there is an undoubted need for research and the formulation of standards has been a study of domestic service, based on information secured from the records of the Domestic Efficiency Association of Baltimore. This association, formed for the purpose of putting domestic service on a better and more standardized basis, and trying to get at the causes of the high labor turnover among domestics, to improve the standards in the service, and to effect greater cooperation among employers, requested the Women's Bureau to examine and analyze its records. This was done, and although no definite or far-reaching recommendations can be made on the basis of so limited a study, it would seem from the facts disclosed that there is urgent need for a careful consideration of this problem by the employers of domestic workers, with a view to standardizing the requirements of the work so that an employee engaged for one position may be reasonably sure of what she is expected to do. The records also showed that

domestic work is to a large extent seasonal, which throws an added burden on the employee who is left to shift for herself when families leave town for the summer and houses are closed. The matter of references was found to be a serious handicap in the placement of applicants, for there seems to be no common ground or standard for the judgment of work or personality, and a worker well recommended by one employer may have an entirely contradictory reference from another.

A study has been made of the records of the United States Patent Office to show the extent of women's contributions in the field of invention. This study revealed a surprising variety and extent of inventions patented by women, and showed also that there is a steady increase in the number of patents taken out by women.

Of the studies which are at present under way in the bureau and which will not be completed for some months, one of the most important is an investigation to discover the extent and causes of absenteeism among women employed in textile mills. This investigation involves very great problems of technique and interpretation and must be carried on over a considerable period of time if careful and scientific findings are to be achieved. The bureau has received most cordial and helpful cooperation from manufacturers in all parts of the country, and the study has awakened considerable interest among employers and industrial experts. Textile mills have been visited, their records inspected, and their employees interviewed in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Vermont. It is planned to visit other important textile centers within the next few months. From experimental compilations of the data already gathered it seems likely that the findings may comprise also a contribution to the subject of labor turnover.

INDUSTRIAL HAZARD.

The increase of 110,000 women in manufacturing and mechanical industries during the past decade and the developing there of new fields of employment for them has drawn considerable attention to the accident hazard for women employed in industrial establishments. Unfortunately there has been available only a very limited amount of information on this subject, as in the majority of cases accident statistics have not been compiled separately for the sexes, and even when compiled separately the figures for women have been of little value because of the absence of current figures showing the extent of women's employment in the various occupations from which dependable accident rates could be computed. The 1920 census has afforded this base of complete figures by occupation and

sex, and it seemed therefore that the time was opportune for a careful study of the accident records in certain States in order to see if there were any industries or occupations peculiarly hazardous to women. Such a study is now being made in cooperation with the department of labor of the State of New Jersey. This State has made available to the Women's Bureau records of all accident cases which come under the scope of the workmen's compensation law, and the bureau is securing not only the facts as to the number and kind of accidents but also correlations which show the earnings, hours, and living conditions of the women injured, the treatment given them, and their industrial history before and after injury. It is planned to extend this study to include several more States where accident records are complete and comparable. It is hoped that when the material is assembled it will provide a basis for the establishment of very definite standards of protection and care for women employed in hazardous occupations in the industries of the entire country.

CANNING AND PRESERVING INDUSTRY.

The other studies now in progress are of three distinct types, each representing a special phase of the investigational activities of the Women's Bureau. A field survey is being made in conjunction with the Children's Bureau of the department of the conditions under which women and children are employed in the canning and preserving industry in the State of Washington. This study involves an inspection of the living and working conditions of the women and children working in the fields and canneries—picking, packing, and preparing fruits and vegetables. Fish canneries also will be included. The problems of employment in the canning and preserving industry, which is necessarily seasonal, are very acute and difficult to solve, and are complicated by the fact that the labor supply is more or less migratory, and living conditions, with large numbers of employees to be housed by their employer on the ranch or farm, present unusual situations. It is expected that the field work on this survey will be completed by the fall, and it is hoped that before the next season opens a constructive standard may have been developed for the employment of women in these occupations.

MINIMUM WAGE LAWS.

A research study is being made of the history, operation, and administration of minimum wage laws. This study is being conducted in a few of the States where such laws are in operation and where the records make possible a careful analysis of methods and results. In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring unconstitutional the minimum wage law in

the District of Columbia, it was felt that the time was ripe for a careful study of those laws which are in operation, so that the experience of the various administrative bodies might be made available for those who are seeking to establish some method of enforcing wage standards for women.

HOURS OF WORK.

During the past five years investigations were made of conditions affecting more than 220,000 women in 21 States. But unfortunately it has not been possible to collect the information in the various States at the same time. Accordingly, the data on hours and earnings are spread over a period of four or five years, with the result that for only a few States is comparable material available. Realizing the value of having comparable material for as large a territory as possible, it is intended to bring up to the same date all the information gathered to show hours of work for women in the States where investigations have been conducted. To secure wage figures for one date from such a large field would not be possible, but the information on scheduled hours is more easily gathered and may be brought up to date with comparatively little difficulty. Accordingly a form letter was sent to each establishment included in any investigation made. This form letter asked for definite information as to the hours in force on September 15, 1922, and the number of women employed on that date, and also gave the hours and number of employees shown by the record at the time of the investigation. Very complete response was made to these letters and the information received is now being compiled and will be issued in bulletin form, showing not only hours prevailing for a large number of women in many sections of the country, but the changes which have occurred since the date of the original investigations.

Research and educational work.

As the department has become better known as a source of information regarding industrial problems and conditions, there has been a steadily developing demand on the work of the research service of this bureau. During the past year, in addition to the special study of minimum wage laws already outlined, the research service has kept in touch with current changes in legislation affecting wage-earning women; it has revised and brought up to date the bulletin issued in 1921 showing, through charts and maps, the State laws affecting working women; it has issued a monthly news-letter outlining national and international activities affecting working women; it has compiled a considerable amount of information secured from the census of manufacturers to show the development of the em-

ployment of women in certain industries and States; and it has maintained what has amounted practically to an information service for those persons and organizations which have come to the bureau with inquiries on many different subjects.

The educational work has also developed considerably during the past year and the information gathered has been more widely disseminated. Two new exhibits for general circulation have been prepared. One of these exhibits was planned as an appeal for general recognition of the importance of women in industry and the social significance of their hours of work and their earnings. This exhibit has been used successfully at several large conferences and exhibitions and was especially appreciated at the Women's Industrial Conference.

The other exhibit is a smaller one designed for use by groups who wish to have a popular presentation of the problems connected with the employment of women in industry. It is in the form of six miniature theaters with the backgrounds showing typical factory conditions and with several figures indicating the application of certain standards.

A third exhibit of a different type is now being prepared as the Department of Labor's contribution to a permanent health exhibit which is being installed in the Smithsonian Museum in Washington. This exhibit represents a model factory 8 feet long and 5 feet high, showing models of men and women at work and illustrating in great detail the equipment and standards necessary for insuring adequate health protection in industrial establishments.

Moving pictures.

The film "When Women Work" is still a popular form of exhibit and has been used considerably during the past winter, although after three years' circulation the demand for it is somewhat slackening. Charts and maps showing the occupational distribution of wage-earning women, their hours and earnings, and the various State laws regulating their employment have been prepared and circulated in considerable number.

The radio.

A new development of the educational work of the bureau has been the broadcasting of short talks by radio once a week from October until June. The talks prepared for this radio service have also been released to the newspapers and the returns have been very satisfactory.

News releases on the bulletins and special activities of the bureau have been issued, and preparatory to and during the Women's Industrial Conference an extensive information service was carried on.

Publications.

During the year the following bulletins have been published:

No. 26. Women in Arkansas Industries.
No. 27. The Occupational Progress of Women.
No. 28. Women's Contributions in the Field of Invention.
No. 29. Women in Kentucky Industries.
No. 30. The Share of Wage-Earning Women in Family Support.
No. 31. What Industry Means to Women Workers.

Bulletin No. 32, Women in South Carolina Industries, is in press, and the following bulletins will be ready to go to press within a few weeks:

Women in Alabama Industries.
Women in Missouri Industries.
Domestic Service.
Proceedings of the Women's Industrial Conference.
Radio Talks on Women in Industry.

A preliminary report has been prepared and a final report is now being written on women in New Jersey industries. A preliminary report has been issued and the final tabulations are now being made for the investigation of women in Ohio industries. Tabulations are also under way for the study of women's hours in 11 States. Preliminary and experimental tabulations are being made of the extent and causes of absenteeism among women employed in textile mills.

The coming year.

The bureau's program for the coming year is a very full one. The slight increase in the appropriation, from $100,000 for the fiscal year just ended to $105,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1923, will not permit of a great enlargement of activities. Nevertheless it is hoped that to a large degree the bureau will be able to meet the requests that have been made for special information, while at the same time carrying on the work which has been started and developing certain new lines of research which seem to be urgently in need of attention.

The studies of absenteeism, accidents, and minimum wage laws will be continued. Requests have been made for studies of conditions affecting women in industry in Illinois, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Indiana. While it does not seem likely that all of these requests can be met it will be practicable to select such of the States as seem to be most urgently in need of assistance and secure the necessary information.

It is hoped that further studies based on census records may be undertaken in the near future. A classification of the occupational data secured by the census for foreign-born women, to show the occupational opportunities for women of different nationalities in

the various sections of the United States, has been asked for by a group of persons interested in the establishment of a better understanding of American life and opportunity among the foreign-born population of the United States. It seems that information compiled with this end in view would be a definite contribution to the body of facts upon which can be based a satisfactory policy for the education and treatment of the foreign born. A careful examination and selection of census material as it applies to women in industry and the issuance of such material in popular form would also be of considerable value in outlining to the general public the scope and the details of the problem of the employment of women in industry.

The great interest which the past year has witnessed in the methods and results of legislation to regulate conditions for women points to the need for an authoritative study and discussion of these matters, and the growing desire for information pertaining to women in industry has emphasized the need for a critical bibliography on this subject. It is hoped that a study of legislation affecting women may be arranged for and that through a cooperative arrangement with the librarian of the department a bibliography may be compiled.

PART II.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Introductory.

Civilization is more and more coming to recognize the importance of the man who works in the fabric of social, economic, and political organization. Down through the centuries since the days when all labor was slave labor mankind has struggled toward the principle that work is a God-given privilege, not a curse, and that the man who works is entitled to the respect and recognition of his fellows. The struggle has been a long one, but to-day it is clear to all humanity that the world depends for its progress, its prosperity, its civilization, its very existence upon the man who produces. Labor has come into its own.

America's 41,000,000 classified under the census as "gainfully employed" form the very basis of our national life. It is only through the maintenance of prosperity among the men and women who do the country's work that we can hope to keep the United States a prosperous, progressive Nation. It is the part of good statecraft and wisdom to endeavor to keep the man who works happy, contented, and adequately compensated for the labor he performs. Of the 41,000,000 gainfully employed, 25,000,000 are so-called wage earners. These, with their dependents, make up the majority of our population. When we see to it that this great group is adequately compensated for the work it performs and that the conditions under which it works are proper we have done much to insure a bigger, better America.

It was with this thought in mind that the Congress in its wisdom created the Department of Labor and provided in the law that the purpose of the department 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." This thought has been the guiding spirit of the department throughout the period covered by this report, and its wisdom has been amply demonstrated by the increased prosperity not only of the man and woman who work but of our whole people. Each year we are coming to appreciate more and more the importance of the human factor in our general scheme of political and economic life. We are coming to realize that men, women, and children rather than great economic organizations or sounding political pre-

cepts are the important thing in all of our affairs. The Department of Labor through its various bureaus is essentially the human-service department of the Government. It is the Government's point of contact with the great bulk of the plain folks who are the real backbone of our national existence. It is in the maintenance of this point of contact and in the improvement of human relationships in America that the department accomplishes its greatest tasks.

This has been a great year for the American worker. We in America are inclined to be too self-satisfied, too indifferent to the perils we have avoided, too complacent over the successes we have gained. The United States to-day is one of the very few countries that have escaped the desolation and distress which accompany economic depression. During this year starving workers have thronged the streets of a great European capital crying "Bread! Bread!" The rifles of police have been called into noisy action as men and women clamored for food with which to feed their dying children. This is but a single incident. Europe to-day numbers its unemployed by the million. Upheaval is everywhere. Industries are in ruins. The United States to-day is enjoying economic peace unequaled in any nation of the world. Two short years ago, in the depression which followed the Great War, the United States faced economic and political conditions almost identical with those which Europe confronted. There were then between five and six millions of our workers without employment. Industries were closed or closing. Economic authorities predicted industrial panic. We were on the highway to the economic chaos which at present prevails in Europe. Europe continued along the road, but the United States turned the corner, and to-day we have come a long way from those days of economic terror. The American workman everywhere is steadily employed. He is earning wages as high as he was ever paid before. He is working under conditions vastly improved. During the last year we took one great step forward through the elimination of the 12-hour day and the seven-day week in our great basic industry, the steel industry. Much of the credit for this reform which has been sought for two decades by the workers of America must be given to the efforts of the late President, Warren G. Harding, who for more than a year had been pressing the management in the steel industry to put an end to a system of employment which was generally recognized as antiquated and as a hardship to the men who undertook it. It may now be said that we are within sight of the time when no workman in the United States will be forced to labor from sunrise to sunset and that we are within a few years of the day when we shall have realized the hope that each man shall have eight hours for work, eight hours for play, and eight hours for sleep. Truly, American labor has much to be thankful for.

But the future lies ever before us, and there is always much to be done. We must see to it that conditions in American industry continue to advance. We can not hope to establish the millenium by legislation or by administrative action, but we can strive with all our power to meet the constantly increasing problems of the man who works with a view to the future, in order that each day may find our people happier and more prosperous and our civilization further advanced. Each day's experience must be utilized in meeting problems of to-morrow, and each mistake must prove a stepping-stone toward an ultimate right solution. It is with this thought in mind that I am putting forward the recommendations embodied in this report. They are an effort to meet those problems affecting the man who works which lie immediately before us. They seek practical advances toward our ultimate purpose to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, and to improve their working conditions.

We must encourage that spirit of cooperation, that recognition of mutual interest, which is already making great progress among our employers and our workers. We are learning that cooperation in industry is the surest and most feasible road to industrial peace, without which we can have no real prosperity. To-day there are four parties involved in any industrial dispute—labor, ownership, management, and the public. All of these are mutually dependent, and the success of any given industry depends upon its operation along lines which will insure satisfactory returns to all of them. Enormous organizations have grown up in the conduct of modern business in America. The personal relationships between employer and worker which a generation ago insured the recognition of their mutual interests no longer exist. Our problem is either to restore it or to provide some adequate substitute for it. The employer to-day is no longer an individual, but a corporation, representing the property interests of hundreds and often of thousands of individuals. In its relations with its workers and the public which it serves it is represented by the new factor of management. The men who manage the affairs of our great, highly integrated industrial corporations often own but a small fraction of the business. Management is more and more coming to realize that to be successful it must not only seek the greatest possible profits for ownership but that it must also maintain fair and just relations with the men whose labor makes the industry possible and with the public upon whose patronage the industry depends, and upon whose organized program in the form of governmental policies and legislation all must rely for ultimate justice when the other three factors are unable to agree.

There is in every industry a more or less close community of interest between the employer and the worker. It is when this community of interest is clouded by passion in the heat of a dispute that we find employer and worker resorting to the use of force to settle their differences. That community of interest will operate to adjust any disputes between employer and employee if it can be kept before the representatives of both sides. It is upon this community of interest that we must depend to bring to an end the era of strife in industry and to establish the era of good will. Every industrial dispute is ultimately settled by negotiation. After both sides have suffered the losses inevitable in such a conflict, after the workers have been dragged through months of suffering, distress, and in some cases almost actual starvation, the issues are finally adjusted by representatives of both sides seated around the council table. We must by the constant emphasis of the community of interest between the parties and by appealing to the sense of fairness of each side find a way to settle these disputes on the basis of established facts and in the light of reason and justice before an appeal to force is made. It is upon this principle that the conciliation service of the department is successful in adjusting about 90 per cent of the disputes which come before it. This service has no arbitary power under the law. It has no authority to lay down the basis of a settlement and force either or both sides to accept it. This service has done much to demonstrate the wisdom of conciliation and mediation in industrial disputes to both workers and employers in American industry during the 11 years of its existence, and it has been a large factor in the progress we are now making toward ultimate industrial peace.

Section 9 of the act creating the Department of Labor requires among other things that the Secretary of Labor shall make such special investigations and reports either as the President or the Congress may direct "or which he himself may deem necessary." In pursuance of that requirement I shall in the following pages discuss in some detail the facts and circumstances of certain observations and investigations which I have made and which I regard of serious import to the people of the United States at this time, and in that connection venture to make certain recommendations.

AMERICA AND THE ALIEN.

One of the prime factors in the molding of civilization since the days when the first prehistoric man preempted for his dwelling the cave of the bear that he had killed has been the migration of peoples. Throughout the ages, wherever a given race or people has set up a strong, prosperous, comfortable state of life there have flocked the throngs of less advanced races seeking the ease of the

better civilization. There is no instance in all history since the Goths, starving and in danger of extinction by their enemies, succeeded in begging their way into the Roman Empire which does not demonstrate that soon or late the immigrant people overthrows the older civilization. This has not been accomplished by force or by armed invasion. In almost every instance great civilizations have perished through peaceful penetration of aliens who were admitted to do the work of the community. In some cases they drifted in as free labor, many entered as slaves, or as soldiery in the employ of the higher civilization. In every case, however, these migrations have resulted in the overthrow of the higher civilization by the infiltrating aliens.

But few of these migrations of the past have been characterized by great movements of population in short periods of time. Only some 200,000 Goths were in the original group which the Emperor Valens accepted as residents of Italy. There has never been in the history of all mankind a movement of peoples of the magnitude of the tide of immigration which has come to the United States during the last century and a half.

The importance of the movement of aliens from all parts of the world to the United States has impressed itself more upon the American people in the last two years than at any previous period. This country is the most extensive immigrant-receiving country in the world. During some years we have received more aliens than have all other countries combined. There was no Federal legislation on the subject prior to 1820. Since that year, or in a little over a century, we have received approximately 35,000,000 immigrants, who have come from all parts of the globe. Nearly 10,000,000 of these arrived during the past 15 years.

There has been considerable ebb and flow in the tide of immigration in the century since we first began to count the numbers. During the first year following the enactment of the law of 1820, 8,385 arrived. Of these, 6,024 came from the United Kingdom, 968 from Germany, and 475 from other countries of northern and western Europe.

Recently I had prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of this department a number of tables and charts concisely and graphically portraying the story of immigration to the United States during the century just past. These tables and charts will be found at pages 126 to 139 of this report. They constitute an interesting study and are worthy of careful perusal.

A Century of Immigration.

It appears from these compilations that the number of immigrants did not reach 100,000 in any one year until 1842, when 104,565 were

received, of whom 99,666 were from northern and western Europe. This number included 73,347 from the United Kingdom, constituting 70.1 per cent of all immigration of that year. The next year (1843) the number dropped to 52,496, but it then increased year by year to 427,833, in 1854. This wave of immigration brought 272,740 from the United Kingdom in 1851 and 215,009 from Germany in 1854. In 1851, 368,565, or 97.2 per cent of all the 379,466 immigrants arriving, came from northern and western Europe, and of these 345,222 were from the United Kingdom and Germany. In 1854, out of the 427,833 immigrants 402,554, or 94.2 per cent, were from northern and western Europe.

Immigration for 1855 was less than half of that of 1854, being only 200,877. From 1855 to 1864 the amount of immigration was small, getting down to 91,918 in 1861, of which number 43,472, or 47.3 per cent, came from the United Kingdom and 31,661, or 34.4 per cent, came from Germany.

In 1865 another wave of immigration began to roll in which reached a crest of 459,803 in 1873, with 166,844, or 36.3 per cent, coming from the United Kingdom, 149,671, or 32.6 per cent, coming from Germany, and 374,898, or 81.6 per cent, coming from all of northern and western Europe as a whole. The recession of the wave went back to only 138,469 in 1878. This second wave brought in an element up to that time of no numerical importance—the immigration from southern and eastern Europe. Not until 1871 did all of the southern and eastern European countries together furnish as many as 10,000 immigrants in any one year. In 1874 this new class of immigrants numbered 24,584.

Another wave of immigration started in 1880 and reached a height of 788,992 in 1882, with 563,213 coming from northern and western Europe and 84,973 coming from southern and eastern Europe.

In 1886 immigration dropped to 334,203. In the next seven years, 1887 to 1893, it varied from a little above to a little below 500,000 each year, but changes were taking place in the class of immigrants coming. In 1888 out of 546,889 immigrants 397,123, or 72.6 per cent, were from northern and western Europe, and 141,281, or 25.8 per cent, from southern and eastern Europe. In 1892 out of 579,663 immigrants 300,792, or 51.9 per cent, were from northern and western Europe and 270,084, or 46.6 per cent, from southern and eastern Europe.

From 1894 to 1901 immigration was under 500,000 each year. The year 1896 is important, however, in the story of immigration, because in 1896 for the first time southern and eastern Europe furnished more immigrants than northern and western Europe, 195,684 coming in that year from southern and eastern Europe and only 137,522 from northern and western Europe.

In 1901 out of 487,918 immigrants the northern and western European immigration was down to 115,728, or 23.7 per cent of the total, while the southern and eastern European immigration numbered 359,291, or 73.6 per cent of the total. Each year from 1896 on southern and eastern Europe has produced more immigration than northern and western Europe, save 1919, when fewer than 25,000 immigrants came from all Europe, and 1923, when the per cent limit act was in effect.

In 1902 immigration went above the 500,000 mark and in 1907 it reached the highest point in any year, 1,285,349, of which number 979,661, or 76.2 per cent, were from southern and eastern Europe and 227,958, or only 17.7 per cent, from northern and western Europe. In each of the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1910, 1913, and 1914 immigration was above 1,000,000 and did not drop below 750,000 in any intervening year. The year 1914 saw the second highest point in immigration, when the number coming was 1,218,480, of which 915,007, or 75.1 per cent, were from southern and eastern Europe and only 165,100, or 13.6 per cent, from northern and western Europe.

The World War reduced immigration from Europe to small numbers. The year 1917, however, brought in 105,399 immigrants from British North America and 42,380 from Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies.

The year 1920 started a new tide of immigration from Europe. The total immigration that year reached 430,001, with 162,595, or 37.7 per cent, from southern and eastern Europe and 88,773, or 20.7 per cent, from northern and western Europe, with the countries of North and South America furnishing nearly all of the remainder.

The next year, 1921, brought 805,228 immigrants, including 520,654, or 64.7 per cent, from southern and eastern Europe, and 143,445, or 17.8 per cent, from northern and western Europe. America, with her five millions of unemployed in 1921, could not stand this oncoming flood of immigrants, which could only swell the number of unemployed, and the 3 per cent limit act was passed, going into effect June 3, 1921. This law, still in effect, applies mainly to Europe but covers also Africa and northern Asia. The oriental countries—China, Japan, India, and others of southeastern Asia—remained as they were under previous laws and treaties, and no numerical limitation was placed on immigration from our sister countries in America.

The per-cent limit act restricts the admission of aliens in any year to 3 per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality residing in the United States, as shown by the census of 1910.

In 1922 immigration numbered 309,556, with 138,541, or 44.8 per cent, from southern and eastern Europe and 79,842 from northern

and western Europe. The year recently closed, ending with June, 1923, brought 522,919 immigrants, with 156,879, or 30 per cent, from northern and western Europe and 153,224, or 29.3 per cent, from southern and eastern Europe, 117,011, or 22.4 per cent, from British America, and 82,961, or 15.9 per cent, from the southern American countries, Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies.

I will not attempt to discuss the economic forces at work in Europe and America which caused these waves of immigration during the century—wars, political changes, economic changes, good times, and hard times.

Attention is invited to the racial elements of immigration. The figures quoted apply to the countries from which immigrants came. Broadly speaking, the country of origin indicates the race and also the birth, but there are notable exceptions.

The Hebrews are a race without a country, and so for years were the Poles. The race element in immigration has been so important that statistics as to the race of the immigrant were gathered in 1899 and have since been continued.

In the 25 years, 1899 to 1923, 16,929,187 immigrants came into the United States, distributed by race groups as follows:

Races.	Number.	Per cent.
Northern and western European races, including Canadians	4,861,419	28.7
Eastern and southern European races, including Hebrews	11,081,057	65.5
Southern American races	500,413	2.9
Oriental races	323,592	1.9
Other peoples	162,706	1.0

The races numbering above 300,000 immigrants each in the 25-year period are:

Races.	Number.	Per cent.
English	973,720	5.8
French	366,612	2.2
German	1,220,987	7.2
Irish	766,398	4.5
Scandinavian	915,330	5.4
Scotch	379,845	2.2
Croatian and Slovenian	481,242	2.8
Greek	495,211	2.9
Hebrew	1,787,886	10.6
Italian	3,761,777	22.2
Magyar	484,585	2.9
Polish	1,464,003	8.6
Slovak	531,388	3.1
Mexican	359,417	2.1

The total in this 25-year period for the four oriental races—Chinese, East Indian, Japanese, and Korean—was 323,592, or 1.9 per cent of all immigration in the period.

Summarizing, there have been five fairly well defined waves of immigration. The first, mainly British but also largely German,

reached its height in 1851 to 1854. The second wave, with a broad and jagged crest, extended roughly between 1865 and 1875 and was composed mainly of British and German immigration with a little Scandinavian. The third wave, reaching its crest in 1882 but also high in 1888 and 1892, was composed mainly of British and German immigration, with quite a proportion of Scandinavian, and, for the first time of any importance, of people from Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Poland, and other countries of south and east Europe. Russia and Poland include many immigrants of the Hebrew race. The fourth wave, also with a broad and ragged crest, extends roughly from 1903 to 1914, with a few immigrants from northern Europe entirely submerged in the total inflow from Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. The fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, started a fifth wave of immigration that undoubtedly would have been a completely overwhelming flood but for the percentage limit act of 1921.

The classification of an alien as immigrant or emigrant depends on his declared intent when he enters or leaves the country. That immigrants do not always stay is shown by Table 4. From 1908 to 1923, 9,949,740 immigrant aliens came and 3,498,185 emigrant aliens left the United States, making 35 per cent as many leaving as came in the 16-year period. It should be observed that this period covers pre-war time, war time, and post-war time.

The Hebrews, above all other races, come to stay; only 5 per cent as many left as came. The Chinese occupy the other extreme; 10,914 more left than came.

The largest racial group in the table is that of the south Italians. In this group there were 60 per cent as many emigrants as immigrants in the period. The table shows that, as a whole, the northern and western European races come to stay to a far greater extent than do the southern and eastern European races.

The number of aliens deported and debarred from 1899 to 1922 is shown in Table 5.

The statistics are presented in five tables and five charts. (See Appendix I.)

Table 1 shows the immigration each year from 1820 to 1923 by country of origin.

Table 2 shows, by years, from 1820 to 1923, the total immigration, and group totals for northern and western Europe, for southern and eastern Europe, and for all other countries combined, together with the percentage of immigrants falling each year within each of these three groups.

Table 3 shows, by years, from 1899 to 1923, the immigrants of each race, together with race group totals, following closely the classification used in Table 2. In studying these tables it must be borne in

mind that the country of origin—that is, the country from which the immigrant comes—does not always indicate his race, nor does the race of the immigrant always indicate the country from which the immigrant comes. Figures are not available earlier than 1899.

Table 4 shows by race the immigration and emigration in the period 1908 to 1923, inclusive.

Table 5 gives by race, from 1899 to 1922, the alien immigrants admitted, and shows in comparison the aliens debarred and the aliens deported. The aliens debarred are divided into two groups—those debarred for physical, mental, or moral reasons, and those debarred for all other reasons.

Chart 1 is drawn from Table 2 and shows the change year by year from 1820 to 1923 in the total immigration, and the immigration from the two principal regions, northern and western Europe and southern and eastern Europe. In this chart the figures given in Table 2 have been adjusted to show equivalent figures for a full year more or less than a year's figures appeared in the table, and also adjusted to distribute the immigrants of unknown country of origin under the three known groups in proportion to the numbers reported for such groups.

Chart 2 is drawn from Table 1 and shows the immigration year by year from 1820 to 1923 coming from 10 of the principal countries. In this chart no adjustment has been undertaken to distribute the immigrants of unknown country of origin.

Chart 3 shows by years from 1899 to 1923 the extent of immigration of all races combined, and for two groups, the first constituting the people of northern and western European stock and the second the southern and eastern European region.

Chart 4 is similar in form to Chart 2. It shows the immigrants of the 10 principal races coming year by year from 1899 to 1923.

Chart 5 illustrates the nativity change in the population of New England during the past half century. The chart shows for Connecticut the growth of the population as a whole between 1870 and 1920, and the percentage of native and foreign born elements in each of the two years.

The magnitude of the problem of the alien in America, both as it affects America and as it affects the alien was clearly demonstrated by the reports of the last census. We have a total white population of 94,820,915, of which number 58,421,957 are of native-born parentage. Of the remainder 15,694,539 are of foreign-born parentage, that is, both parents were born abroad; 6,991,665 are of mixed parentage, that is, one parent was born abroad; and 13,712,754 are foreign born. This means that we have 36,398,958 who, in the present or past generation, are or have been linked with a foreign allegiance. The figures are even more striking when we consider our urban popu-

lation. There are 24,556,729 native-born whites of native parents in our cities. But there are 26,063,355 whites of foreign birth or foreign stock in these cities, and of these 10,356,983 are foreign born.

Of our nearly 14,000,000 foreign-born whites less than half are naturalized citizens. Our records indicate that the average alien is in this country 10 years before he assumes the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The reasons and remedy for this will be taken up later in discussing the alien in America.

But fully as important as the quantity of the immigrant body coming to this country in its effect upon the life of America to-day and to-morrow is the quality of the individuals who go to make up this great group in our population. During the past 40 years our laws have made every effort to bar from this country those who would lower our mental, moral, or physical standard. For the past 20 years the law has denied admission to every diseased person, every imbecile, idiot, feeble-minded person, insane person, criminals, and all of those likely to become public charges. Despite every effort to enforce the law we find an extraordinary representation of these classes in our alien population. A recent survey made for the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives covered our jails, almshouses, insane asylums, and other public institutions. The scientist who made the survey investigated State institutions housing the feeble-minded, the insane, the criminal, the epileptic, the inebriate, the chronically diseased, the blind, the deaf, the deformed, the crippled, and the dependent. He found that while the foreign born make up 14.70 per cent of the Nation's population, they furnish 20.63 per cent of the population of these institutions housing our social inadequates. He calculated that 44.09 per cent of the inmates of these institutions were either foreign born or of foreign stock.

In this connection there are also available the intelligence tests applied to our soldiers during the World War which have been worked out to index the intelligence rating of our whole white population, including the foreign born, and of the white foreign born as a separate group. A table showing the result of these tests follows.

Estimate of comparative intelligence of the total white and foreign-born populations of the United States.

[Basis: Psychological examination of 94,004 white men selected at random, but pro rata by States, in the United States Army, of whom 12,407 were foreign born (Ch. 6, pp. 693–699, Psy. Ex. in U. S. Army, Mem. XV, Nat. Acad. Sci., 1921).]

Intelligence grade (standard of psychological examinations in the United States Army).	Letter grade.	Sample actual psychological examination.		Estimated intelligence grade distribution of the whole white population (based upon the sample record in the preceding columns).				Intelligence frequency of foreign-born persons compared with total white population (total white, 100 per cent).	
		White draft, 94,004 men (per cent distribution). (1)	Foreign born, 12,407 men (per cent distribution). (2)	Whole white population, 1920. Number. (3)	Whole white population, 1920. Per cent. (4)	Foreign-born white population, 1920. Number. (5)	Foreign-born white population, 1920. Per cent. (6)	(7)	
1. Very superior	A	4.1	1.1	3,887,657	4.1	150,840	1.1	26.82	High type of leader "when backed by other necessary qualities" capable of high-class creative work.
2. Superior	B	8.0	2.9	7,585,673	8.0	397,670	2.9	36.25	First-class executive material.
3. High average	C+	15.1	7.3	14,317,958	15.1	1,001,031	7.3	48.34	The responsible worker.
4. Average	C	23.7	26.6	22,472,557	23.7	3,647,593	26.6	112.23	Good common worker.
5. Low average	C−	25.0	16.5	23,705,229	25.0	2,262,604	16.5	66.00	Ordinary worker under direction.
6. Inferior	D	17.0	30.8	16,119,556	17.0	4,223,528	30.8	181.17	Slow in adaptability; supervision needed.
7. Very inferior	D–E	7.1	14.8	6,732,285	7.1	2,029,488	14.8	208.45	Much supervision needed. Border-line intelligence. Doubtful whether value of labor equals cost of supervision.
Total				94,820,915		13,712,754			

NOTES.—The 12,407 foreign born of column 2 are included in the 94,004 white draft of column 1. Column 3, as an estimate only, distributes the 94,820,915 total white population (men, women, and children) of the United States (census 1920) according to the distribution of the sample of 94,004 tested white men recorded in column 1. Column 5, similarly, as an estimate of their intelligence, distributes the 13,712,754 foreign-born white population of the United States (census 1920) according to the distribution of the sample of 12,407 tested foreign-born men recorded in column 2. Column 7 shows the relative frequency of the total white and the foreign-born white drafts (column 2×100÷column 1) in each of the 7 intelligence grades. Columns 3, 5, and 7 are calculated estimates based upon the most accurate and extensive studies yet made in this particular field of the measurement of national intelligence.

The figures indicate that we have in America to-day 6,253,016 white aliens, or not much less than half of our foreign-born white population, who are classified as inferior or very inferior in intelligence.

Further light on this phase of the alien problem is furnished by the following letter, supplied to me by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, at my request:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
Boston, Mass., October 2, 1923.

The SURGEON GENERAL UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of bureau telegram of October 2, 1923, requesting data for use by the Secretary of Labor relative to mental disorders occurring among alien and foreign-born persons living in the United States.

The rate of mental diseases under care in public institutions has increased during the past 40 years from 81.6 per 100,000 to 220.1 per 100,000 in the general population. This enormous increase in the number of persons requiring care in public institutions has entailed a great outlay of public funds for buildings and equipment and an increased yearly expenditure for their care. The cost of caring for 250,000 insane persons each year is of sufficient magnitude to interest the general public, the taxpayer, the legislator, and the practical administrator who is concerned with an adequate solution of this problem. The enormous increase in the population emigrating from Europe, 40 per cent of which came during the past 20 years and 70 per cent during the past 40 years, has complicated the problem.

Statistical studies dealing with the admission of persons to public institutions for the care of mental patients show that a fair proportion of them are foreign born. The rate of mental diseases among foreign-born persons living in the United States and native born of foreign or mixed parentage is higher than the rate for such disorders among native born of native parentage. The corrected rate for the foreign born in 1920 was 74.8 per 100,000; for native of foreign or mixed parentage, 58.6 per 100,000; whereas the rate for native born of native parentage was 48.5 per 100,000.

Studies conducted by the service dealing with the admission over a period of 32 years of persons to public and private licensed institutions for the care of mental patients in the State of New York, show that for each 100 admissions during that period 44.8 were foreign born. The proportion of foreign born for any one year never fell below 25 per cent and was never more than 30 per cent. During recent years the proportion of metal disorders among northern and western Europeans has shown a gradual decline, but they have never been less than 25 per cent. Obviously, the proportion of foreign born from southern and eastern Europe has shown a gradual increase associated with an increase in the population from that source. It is quite significant that one-half of the admissions to State hospitals of New York are foreign-born persons, whereas only one-quarter of the general population are foreign born.

Comparing the proportion of foreign-born persons living in the general population and the proportion of foreign born in admission to public institutions, it is found that the greatest number of mental disorders occur in those persons who have lived in the United States 20 years or more. The second 5-year residence seems to be a more crucial period for the occurrence of mental diseases than the first 5-year residence.

From the standpoint of racial stocks living in America, some interesting observations have been made by the service on admissions to public institutions. Mental disorders incident to old age are more prone to develop in the Teutonic and Celtic stocks living in America. The mixed racial stocks in America also rank high in this respect. Mental diseases resulting from syphilis occur in high proportion among the Chinese, the Negro, the Lettic, Finnic, and Chaldaic stocks, the latter including the Jew. The same disorders occur in lower proportion among the so-called Anglo-American stock. The Malayic stock in America is more prone to develop mental disorders associated with Traumatism. The Celtic stock living in America is more prone to develop mental diseases associated with intoxications than any other racial groups. The Irish rank first in disorders due to alcohol, but the Slavonic stock is also high in this respect. The Hellenic and the Chaldaic, including the Jew, show the lowest ratio of intoxication disorders. Malignant mental diseases that are associated with faulty mental adjustment occur much more frequently among those people comprising the new immigration.

The analysis of factors productive of situations such as these is an exceedingly important activity leading to the conservation of mental health and the prevention of mental diseases. The situation is probably the result of two factors—the conditions under which the foreign stock are required to live in America and also the character of the individual immigrant who is allowed admission to this country. Under the immigration law individuals with frank mental disorders are excluded from landing. Of greater significance, however, is the inauguration of measures which will exclude those individuals whose doubtful mental equipment does not quite bring them into the class of those subject to deportation under existing law and yet allows them to become either a real or potential danger to the country. These would be excluded through modifications of the immigration laws imposing penalties sufficient to insure as unprofitable the transportation of mentally disordered persons and those doubtful cases who are of greater potential danger to our country's welfare.

Respectfully,

WALTER L. TREADWAY,
Surgeon, Medical Officer in Charge.

Of course, not all of this great group of alien social inadequates which finds its way to our jails and penitentiaries, our insane asylums, and our homes for the feeble-minded comes from legitimate immigration. Perhaps most of it comes through the underground network of devious paths by which aliens are smuggled into this country. We have found them coming by every means of transportation and in every guise. Our thousands of miles of land border and our vast expanse of coast line, with its myriad harbors, offer wealth of opportunity to the hardy outlaw who, tempted by the vast profit in the traffic, engages to pour the poison of illicit immigration into the life stream of American civilization.

The actual number of surreptitious entries is difficult to determine. It has, however, been conservatively estimated that 100 individuals a day come into the United States in violation of the law, and many well-informed people place the figure at three times that. We find them waiting by the thousand in Cuba for an opportunity to make a dash by motor boat for the coast of Florida. We find them sneak-

ing over unguarded points on the Mexican border by the hundred and losing themselves in the great Southwest. We find them coming by automobiles, by railroad, and by steamship, by motor boat, and by sailing vessel. We find them running side by side with the illicit traffic in rum and with the vile commerce in outlawed narcotic drugs. There is no means of entering the United States which is not utilized in this illegal traffic. Not long ago 15 young Chinese were found close to starvation and utterly bewildered aboard a sponge-fishing sloop off the port of New York. They had contracted with the captain and crew of the sponger to smuggle them into the United States. In a free-for-all fight with hatchets and revolvers the Chinese had killed off the crew, losing five of their own number in the bloody struggle. Then they calmly sat down to wait, unable to navigate the vessel. They were rescued by a pilot boat.

One means of smuggling immigrants is devised as an evasion of the law enacted to protect the rights of American seamen. Under this law a foreign sailor entering an American port and leaving his vessel may remain in the United States 60 days while he seeks a berth in an outbound ship. It is literally true that there are thousands of so-called foreign seamen in the United States to-day working at any trade but the sea. They simply leave their ships and are lost sight of. Hundreds of them were found not long ago at work in an eastern industrial plant. It is easy for any alien desiring to come to the United States to obtain a berth as a sailor—for a consideration—and to forget that he is a seaman when the vessel reaches this country.

The immigration authorities estimate that there are between 2,000 and 3,000 Chinese in the city of New York alone who are in this country illegally and who came as shore-leave seamen. At times the figure has been placed as high as 5,000. With the present immigration law and organization, it is almost impossible to round them up. Even could we get them together, it would cost approximately a million dollars to deport 5,000 people to China.

It is plain to me that it would take a border patrol equal to one man to every yard of our thousands of miles of land border and our seacoast to put an end to the smuggling of aliens. If we put all the Army and Navy and every State and municipal police force in the country at the task, I hardly believe we could stop the trade. The system will not work.

No one can contend that many desirable aliens come to America surreptitiously. We get few real, upstanding citizens out of the dregs of humanity that crowds itself into the holds of smugglers' ships—fit company for illicit rum and outlawed drugs. What kind of an American can be made out of the individual whose first experience of America comes through defiance of her laws and evasion

of her authority? He comes through crime and he brings crime with him. He is an outlaw from the day he lands. He has learned that law and order is to be flouted in the United States.

An alien code.

We are faced by the necessity of providing new legislation covering immigration. The present so-called quota law will expire by limitation at the end of the present fiscal year, and legislation must be provided to extend or replace it. The administration of our present immigration laws and the laws relating to the naturalization of aliens is complicated by the patchwork nature of past legislation. These laws have grown up piecemeal over a century of time and have been enacted under all sorts of varying conditions. The laborer of some races of people is wholly excluded and the representatives of these peoples of classes other than laborers are probably not intended to become permanent residents of the country. All people from certain sections of the Old World are excluded entirely because of geography. It is apparent that the time has come for the complete revision of these laws and for providing a systematic codification of all laws concerning the relations of the United States to the alien within our gates from the time he applies for admission to this country until he either becomes a naturalized citizen, departs the country, or is otherwise dealt with in a permanent way.

Our immigration laws, so far as they deal with the admissible races, should be based upon the principle of what is best for the United States, what is responsive to our own needs, and what will contribute most to our national destiny. They should be based upon the principle of selection as to these factors, together with provision for at least a preliminary inspection of the alien who expects to become a permanent resident of this Nation before he undertakes a 3,000-mile journey over land and sea which may ultimately result in his exclusion and all the hardships incident thereto.

I therefore strongly recommend to the Congress the early codification of all laws dealing with the alien and the revision of existing laws, with a view of eliminating conflict and inconsistencies and avoiding many of the perplexing and unexpected results which have come out of certain portions of existing law.

The quota law.

While the per centum limit law, or so-called quota law, has undoubtedly accomplished the general purpose for which it was enacted and has done so with a degree of success which few anticipated, it has nevertheless in its enforcement created many perplexing problems and has brought about conditions which have caused much suffering to innocent aliens in their efforts to enter this country. The unseemly monthly racing between steamships in the hope of

entering our ports a few moments after midnight at the beginning of a quota year or a quota month, the awful congestion at ports and immigrant stations, the long delays resultant therefrom in disposing of the cases of individual aliens, and the shipwreck of hopes and ambitions and life's accumulations when many are turned back solely because they are in excess of quota—all call for remedies.

Great problems are created along the two land boundaries as well as the seaboards contiguous thereto, due to the fact that aliens who are unable to procure visés of their passports because of the danger of exhaustion of quotas seek to gain entry by proceeding to foreign contiguous territory of the United States and islands adjacent thereto.

While I strongly advocate, and repeat, that Congress enact a complete code with reference to aliens, and while I hope this may be done, I desire, in the event that such a program can not be accomplished, to recommend the enactment of certain specific amendments to existing law as to some other phases dealing with immigration and naturalization.

Specific amendments.

The stemming of the tide of immigration under existing conditions when innumerable European aliens are seeking to emigrate to the United States might well be likened to an attempt to dam a rushing stream by placing a barrier across the main channel without strengthening its banks or providing a reservoir for the overflow. Officers in charge of districts contiguous to the two boundaries are constantly calling for an increase in their forces and have represented that important highways of travel in some instances are being left unguarded. With the appropriation available, we have been more or less powerless to meet the situation, but even with an increased force it is doubtful whether smuggling operations could be successfully combated, since the present immigration laws prescribe no penalty for their evasion aside from possible deportation in the event of apprehension. In actual practice it is, of course, impossible to apprehend any considerable number of aliens who have gained unlawful entry, nor has the appropriation available for the enforcement of the immigration laws permitted of doing little more than actually inspecting aliens applying for admission at the various sea and border ports.

It is a well-known fact that inducements are held out to European aliens, who have been unsuccessful in obtaining steamship passage to American seaports because of quota restrictions or otherwise, to embark for foreign contiguous territory and islands adjacent thereto upon representations made to them that these routes permit of easy entry to the United States, and unless some means is adopted to dis-

courage the practice it is probable that the numbers traveling by these routes will continue to increase.

It is academic that no prohibitive law can successfully be enforced without a deterrent penalty, and it is a demonstrated fact that possible deportation is not a sufficient deterrent to discourage those who seek to gain entry through other than regular channels. Aside from the sexually immoral and members of the anarchistic and similar classes, there is nothing in the immigration laws which penalizes aliens for reentering the United States unlawfully after they have been deported at considerable expense to the Government.

For many years it has been advocated that there be incorporated in the law a penalty for unlawful entry, but perhaps never before has there been greater need for a provision of this kind. I have to suggest, therefore, that the act of February 5, 1917, be amended or that any new legislation relating to immigration which may be passed by Congress contain the following provision or one drawn along similar lines:

That any alien who shall enter the United States without having been duly inspected and admitted by an immigration officer or on appeal to the Secretary of Labor, as herein provided for, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than sixty days nor more than one year, or by a fine of not more than $500.

That any alien who shall, after he has been excluded, or arrested and deported, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or of any law of the United States, thereafter enter the United States without having been duly admitted in the manner prescribed by this act, or of any other law of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to seamen discharged in pursuit of their calling, but before any such seaman shall be permitted to take up his permanent residence in the United States, or engage in the coastwise trade, it shall be incumbent upon him to report to the nearest immigration office for legalization of his presence in the United States, failing which he shall be subject to the penalty first prescribed in this section. Jurisdiction for the trial and punishment of the misdemeanors herein set forth shall be in any district where an alien may be apprehended or in any district in which violations of the provisions of this section occur. The foregoing is in addition to, and not in substitution for, that portion of section 19 which provides for deportation within three years after the entry of any alien who shall have entered the United States by water at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials, or by land at any place other than one designated as a port of entry for aliens by the Commissioner General of Immigration, or who enters without inspection.

It is somewhat singular that there is no provision in the immigration law for the deportation of an alien seaman who has abandoned his calling and taken up his residence in the United States after

having been admitted to reship foreign, section 34 merely providing—

That any alien seaman who shall land in a port of the United States contrary to the provisions of this act shall be deemed to be unlawfully in the United States, and shall, at any time within three years thereafter, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and brought before a board of special inquiry for examination as to his qualifications for admission to the United States, and if not admitted said alien seaman shall be deported at the expense of the appropriation for this act as provided in section twenty of this act.

There are many practical difficulties connected with the enforcement of the foregoing section inasmuch as it is necessary thereunder to hear all warrant cases in which seamen are involved before a board of special inquiry instead of by a single officer as is the practice where other aliens are concerned. This works greatly to the disadvantage of the service, particularly where alien seamen are arrested in a district where there is only one officer, to say nothing of the added expense of operation. It is, therefore, suggested that section 34 be amended to read as follows:

That any alien seaman who shall land in a port of the United States contrary to the provisions of this act or who shall, after he has been admitted for the purpose of reshipping foreign, abandon his calling as a seaman and take up his permanent residence in the United States, or engage in the coastwise trade, shall, at any time within three years thereafter, upon warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported at the expense of the appropriation for this act as provided in section twenty thereof.

Another practical difficulty in connection with the enforcement of the act of February 5, 1917, as it applies to the deportation of aliens, results from the fact that section 19 makes it incumbent upon the Government to show that an alien is deportable by reason of being comprehended within one of the classes whose deportation is provided for therein. It frequently happens that aliens, upon advice of attorneys and sometimes upon their own initiative, refuse to testify in warrant proceedings, thereby rendering it impossible to show that they have entered within the statutory period, and this is particularly true of aliens serving time in penal institutions.

To provide for contingencies of this nature it is recommended that the concluding proviso of section 19 be amended to read as follows:

That any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this section, either under this act or on the ground that he has entered or been found in the United States in violation of any other law thereof, shall have the burden placed on him of proving his right to remain in the United States, and upon failure to establish the existence of such right, shall be deported to the place specified in this act or in such other law.

There are certain features connected with the naturalization laws so closely related to the enforcement of the immigration laws that it seems not amiss to invite attention to the fact that the naturalization laws permit of an alien declaring his intention to become a citizen immediately upon entry regardless of the manner in which such entry was obtained, although, of course, he must wait five years from the date of entry before obtaining his final naturalization certificate. Under the immigration laws, as previously set forth, deportation, where the only existing ground is unlawful entry, can not be accomplished after the alien has resided for three years or upward in the United States. The department therefore is compelled, more or less as a matter of expediency, to make provision for legalizing the presence in the United States of aliens of this class in order that naturalization may be conferred upon them. If it were provided by law that a declaration of intention certificate would not be issued until the applicant had been shown to be lawfully in the country it would be possible not only to apprehend many deportable aliens within the statutory period but it would, at the same time, enable this service to collect the head tax in cases where the presence of such aliens in the country is legalized, the solicitor of the department having ruled that head tax can not be collected after the alien has resided three years in the United States, even though unlawful entry was effected.

I repeat.

In my report rendered a year ago, I called attention in great detail to the necessity for providing proper equipment at the various immigration stations of the country, particularly Ellis Island, Boston, Seattle, and San Francisco. I specifically repeat the recommendations then made. I feel particularly that the Government should construct its own station at Seattle and that the San Francisco station should be moved from Angel Island to the City of San Francisco. In my report of last year, it is pointed out that the cost of overhead of operation alone would be sufficient to build a new and adequate station on the mainland and pay for same in about five years.

In my report of last year I also called attention to the need for more thorough medical inspection at the various ports. I can not refrain from repeating that recommendation with emphasis.

NATURALIZATION.

Another phase of this problem lies in the naturalization of the alien after he has been admitted to the United States. We owe a duty to the individual of foreign birth whom we accept as a permanent resident. We owe it to him and to ourselves to see to it that he has an opportunity promptly to qualify himself for citizenship in this country, to learn what America means and what American

institutions and principles are, and that the means of formally accepting citizenship after he has qualified are easily available. In this direction our present system can be vastly and fundamentally improved.

The naturalization act of June 29, 1906, with its various amendments, and other naturalization acts have been given a test of practically 17 years of administrative supervision by a governmental bureau directly created for that purpose. The present laws, according to experience, have been found to contain many excellent provisions suitable for the purpose of their enactment. There are, however, some provisions which experience has shown to be wholly unsuited to the conditions presented in the naturalization of the millions of foreign-born candidates for citizenship. Such provisions of the law as have been shown to be unnecessary to the maintenance of the sacredness of our citizenship standards, and do not contribute to the purity of our institutions, should be repealed. The provisions of law allowing exemptions to those who do not acquire a domicile ordinarily should be completely changed. This refers to alien sailors, seamen, marines, and soldiers. Among these are members of State militia or national guard, erroneously included by the law in the exempted classes. They manifestly have a domicile and no good reason exists for their inclusion within the shorter period allowed to those who do not ordinarily acquire a domicile. These provisions were enacted during the World War and to meet the conditions then existing. As these conditions no longer exist, the provisions giving exemptions should be drastically modified without delay. That fraudulent naturalization of aliens has occurred under the provision of law referred to, because of the informalities it permits, emphasizes the necessity for modification at the earliest possible date.

There seems to be no good purpose contained in the prohibition of the hearing of petitions for naturalization 30 days preceding election day. Harm is following upon the limitation upon the right of aliens to declare their intention 30 days preceding election days. Both of these limitations should be removed. No petition for naturalization can be heard until it has been filed and posted for over 90 days. Many State laws do not permit a person to vote who has not, as a citizen, resided for at least six months within the State and for at least 30 days within the voting precinct or ward. No alien can vote in some States until he has been naturalized three months or more. In order for an alien to become a voter at any election he must file his petition for naturalization three or four months prior to election day in order to comply with the 90-day posting requirement. Under the present law this petition must be filed four or five months before election day in order to have the hearing

occur at least 30 days prior to election day. The expense to the Government is increased by the interruption of naturalization during October, almost annually, without any material good resulting.

Legislative consideration should be given to the often-urged proposal that naturalization be brought entirely within the administrative branch of the Government and the judiciary relieved of the tedium of all naturalization. Much has been said of the lack of dignity, ceremony, and formality in the average naturalization proceeding as now conducted in courts throughout the United States. There can be no greater dignity or solemnity achieved in the proceedings in courts than is at present observed. The relationship of the administrative and judicial branches is not clearly comprehended by those who offer immediate criticism upon witnessing such procedure. Practically every court in the United States places complete confidence in the integrity of the naturalization service as a whole, and without exception the courts accept the report of the examiners who appear for the Government and present the results of the administrative examination into the antecedents of the applicants. In by far the largest number of courts the formal examination alone is made, which demonstrates the question of jurisdiction. The examination made by the representative of the Government is relied upon by the court, and the statement by the representative of the Government in naturalization causes that the Government is satisfied, is followed by the order of admission to citizenship by the judge. In brief, the administrative action is accepted as conclusive in from 95 to 98 per cent of the cases. Under the reorganized administrative procedure no objection is being made by the Government representatives in practically 99 per cent of the petitions heard. The 1 per cent of cases, or less, that will require a judicial interpretation of the law hardly seems to be sufficient to impose the remaining 99 per cent or more of naturalization hearings upon the courts now exercising naturalization jurisdiction. Practically 150,000 petitions are heard annually, and of these probably less than 1,000 will have a question of law to be determined by the courts, or an average of less than one petition in two years by the 2,200 State and Federal courts now exercising naturalization jurisdiction.

Legislation is recommended to accomplish the enlargement of the authority of the Commissioner of Naturalization, the increase of the province of the Bureau of Naturalization, and such other amendments to the naturalization law as will authorize the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States by commissioners of naturalization of the Naturalization Bureau with the present direction and control of the Secretary of Labor maintained. The right of appeal should be provided for the alien applicant to the Com-

missioner of Naturalization or a naturalization commission which should be created, with an appeal to the appellate court of the United States in whose jurisdiction the alien petitioner resides. This will perpetuate the judicial relationship in all cases where necessity exists for judicial determination of any disputed point of law. These commissioners of naturalization should be given the necessary adjudicating powers and constitute a naturalization court to accomplish the purposes of the naturalization law. The dignity which it is so important to surround the solemn act of divesting an old allegiance and assuming allegiance to the new Constitution and country can become a uniform reality only when Congress authorizes an entirely new procedure and one in conformity with the plan generally outlined herein.

The many thousands of aliens who come across the international boundaries of the United States illegally can not go unnoticed in their relation to American citizenship. Restrictions to their admission to citizenship should be enacted in no uncertain language by Congress. Such aliens in their first actions toward America commit unlawful acts to secure their unlawful entry into the United States. None of these should be allowed to become citizens of the United States until they have resided here five years after their presence has been disclosed to the naturalization authority. They should be made subject to deportation for the period of not less than five years after unlawful entry or discovery of such unlawful entry. A declaration of intention made by them during that period should be declared invalid. They are now making declarations of intention for a double purpose—not only to secure a foothold here but also to enable them to bring in others under the preference extended by the immigration laws to alien declarants. As the naturalization law is now construed by the majority of the courts, an alien who enters the country unlawfully may declare his intention in the same manner a lawful entrant does, and after the expiration of five years file his petition for naturalization and be admitted to citizenship. This places him upon the same footing as the alien who enters the United States lawfully, so far as the procurement of naturalization is concerned.

Some States and communities have for years been supporting classes solely for adult foreigners out of the proceeds of taxes paid by the citizen taxpayers. Plans by which funds for the public schools may be raised to carry on this most laudable work have been proposed whereby the foreign born will themselves support these classes in the public schools. From among the many plans that have been submitted to Congress it is recommended that a working plan be devised through which each alien eligible to citizenship may pay into the public-school treasury at the place of his residence a uni-

form amount, the proceeds of which shall be available for the employment of teachers to teach the foreigners English and citizenship duties and responsibilities; the expense of administering such a law should be included in such legislation. The uniform annual enrollment of all aliens, with a fee to be paid upon each enrollment, seems to be the best practical manner of promoting the welfare of all aliens throughout the United States.

We make careful and exacting provisions for the education of our own children and the children of alien parents by virtue of our compulsory education laws. The opportunities, however, offered the adult alien for education in the principles of American free government, American institutions, and American language are inadequate and desultory. The service for education of the alien in Americanism and in the American language should be encouraged by the Federal Government and should be so performed as to enable us to suppress the vicious teachings and propaganda of anarchy and lawlessness among our alien population. We should enact legislation that would enable us to deport the alien who enters in defiance of our laws through illicit and irregular channels or by fraud, deception and stealth, regardless of the number of years that have expired since his entry. Any limitation as to time within which he may be deported should begin with the time of the discovery of the facts of unlawful entry. Most of these unlawful entrants are physically, mentally, or morally subnormal, and many have criminal records. Many do not apply for naturalization because of the fear that it may lead to the discovery of their unlawful entry, their disqualification at entrance either lawful or unlawful, and their records of delinquency in the countries from which they came. Many are of nonnaturalizable races.

During the war certain legislation was enacted by the Congress for the purpose of facilitating the naturalization of those then in the military forces. This method of naturalization is unnecessarily simple for peace times. Remedial legislation should therefore be enacted, more appropriate to the normal times. This should include seamen in the American merchant marine as well as those in the military and naval forces. Particular attention should be given to those in the American merchant marine in order to eliminate a most chaotic condition existing in the method of issuing discharges to seamen and a form of discharge prescribed which will prevent the use of letterheads of steamship companies some of which at the date of presentation no longer exist, as now is the custom and practice, as shown by the papers presented to the naturalization examiners by those claiming exemptions extended to seamen from the general provisions of the law. Discharges, or papers purporting to be discharges, are signed now not only by the master or mate of the vessel but by others.

Alterations of discharges are of not uncommon occurrence, and when such papers are presented to the naturalization examiners the issuing officer almost invariably is at some distant port or upon a voyage and thereby action which would discontinue such practice is prevented.

Nonnaturalizable aliens.

Under existing law but two races of people can be naturalized, viz, the Caucasian, or white race, and the African Negro. Generally speaking, our laws not only deny the privilege of naturalization to all other races of men but also bar as immigrants the people from the lands populated by these other races. Our immigration statutes provide for a barred zone. People living within that zone—which covers, roughly, western and southern Asia, with certain described exceptions, and some of the Asiatic islands—may not enter the United States for the purpose of becoming permanent residents. We also bar from the privilege of becoming permanent residents or citizens the Chinese and Japanese. Outside of the excepted classes of these countries and races the natives thereof or the peoples of the races inhabiting them may not be admitted to the United States at all. Exceptions for all barred zones and barred races and countries are made in behalf of government officers, members of learned professions, merchants, travelers for curiosity or pleasure, and in some instances some additional specified classes.

Section 3 of the immigration law, describing and defining the barred zone, specifically provides that the exempts of that zone must, while in the United States, maintain their status, and that their wives and minor children must similarly maintain while in the United States a status placing them within the excepted classes, and that failure to maintain such a status shall subject them to deportation. In the case of the Chinese exclusion law and the Japanese gentlemen's agreement that requirement does not appear, although it would seem that the clear intent of Congress was that the exempts of these countries and races shall maintain their exempt status and be subject to deportation when that status is lost. By the decisions of courts, however, a different rule now obtains as to the Chinese and Japanese, and as a result great numbers are annually added from the representatives of these races who enter as exempts to the wage-earning population of the United States by virtue of those admitted as exempts becoming wage earners, and their wives and children similarly entering industry as wage earners.

Nothing can be more certain from all the legislation on the subject than that it was the intent of Congress and the policy of this Nation for years that only the Caucasian, or white race, and the African Negro coming from foreign lands shall become permanent residents

of the Nation and shall ultimately, if qualified, be made citizens, and that all other races shall be barred except the specifically named exempt classes, and that these shall not become permanent residents. It would be a strange doctrine and queer statesmanship that would provide for the presence in the digestive machinery of the body politic of a large lump of indigestible material. Another unexpected result is found in the fact that under the provision of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States all people born within the country are citizens, regardless of the race of the parents. This whole subject constitutes a serious problem in our fundamental policy with reference to immigration and with reference to our national destiny as a people. Corrective legislation should be enacted, so far as that may be done under present constitutional provisions, and an amendment to the Constitution probably should be adopted conferring upon Congress the power to determine what is necessary to constitute one a citizen of the United States.

I refer to all this again by way of a résumé in order more fully to impress upon Congress the necessity for early comprehensible and systematic legislation on the whole subject of the relation of this Government to the alien within our gates and the precious boon of citizenship. Once more I say, let us enact a comprehensive alien code that will make for consistent, humane, and enforceable laws on this important subject.

Summary.

In brief, I recommend the enactment of an alien code, and suggest as the prime features of it the following:

Definite, clean-cut provisions as to citizenship, consistent with our laws on immigration and our national destiny.

The exclusion, as permanent residents or immigrants, of all non-naturalizable aliens of all races.

The requirement that aliens admitted as exempts under our immigration laws must maintain their exempt status while here, and must when that status is lost either qualify as immigrants under our immigration laws, if of the admissible races and classes, or depart.

Selection of immigrants of the admissible races and qualified classes on the basis of our needs as a Nation and economically.

Selection and inspection abroad sufficient to avoid the return to the land whence they came of large numbers of prospective immigrants after they arrive at our ports.

The annual enrollment of all aliens so long as they remain alien.

The deportation promptly of aliens found within the United States in violation of our laws regardless of the length of time they may have been within the United States.

The speedy and efficient Americanization of all naturalizable aliens within our gates and the elimination of those who can not be Americanized or naturalized for any reason.

I am convinced that an alien code based upon these broad principles and carefully framed would make for better aliens for America and a better America for both aliens and citizens.

RAILWAY LABOR BOARD.

When the railroads were returned to their owners following Government operation during the war, legislation was enacted hastily for the purpose of facilitating private operation. Title 3, section 300, of the so-called transportation act deals with the labor problem of the transportation lines. Apparently the differences between the management of the railroads and their employees have been increased and complicated rather than diminished by the operation of the machinery provided by section 300 of the law. The practical operation of that plan brings about unreasonable delays in the adjustment of minor disputes and accentuates to the dignity of a contest petty differences with reference to wages and conditions of labor. The machinery has proved unwieldly. It seems to me that some machinery less complicated and less cumbersome should be set up to provide for the equitable and expeditious settlement of these disputes through well-known and oft-used channels in order that our transportation system may function at its highest rate of efficiency in the interests of the country.

"TO IMPROVE THEIR WORKING CONDITIONS."

In one direction the activities of the Department of Labor should at once be enlarged and extended. This is toward the accomplishment of that provision of the act creating the department which charges it in its relations with the wage earners of the United States "to improve their working conditions." This provision, it seems to me, can only be construed to mean that it is the duty of the department to safeguard the industrial environment of the men, women, and children who labor. At present about all that can be done by the department is to investigate and report on conditions surrounding the worker in any given industry and to recommend the establishment of the proper machinery for alleviating unfavorable conditions. Even in this restricted activity the department is hampered by lack of specific authority and by meager appropriations.

In this connection there is at present one outstanding need. That is the need for protecting from industrial accidents the men, women, and children who work. Several years ago an officer of the National Safety Council placed the total number of industrial acci-

dents annually which caused at least one day's disability at 3,000,000, of which 23,000 were fatal and 115,000 caused complete or partial permanent disability. He estimated direct loss in the first instance of 50,000,000 days, with a secondary loss of potential earning power of 296,000,000 days. The money loss based on this potential earning power was estimated to be $1,184,000,000.

One of the difficulties in dealing with this situation is the inadequacy of industrial accident statistics. Comparatively few States have accurate or complete systems of reporting industrial accidents. About half the States make no such reports. We could do no greater thing toward the improvement of the working conditions surrounding the American employee than to take steps which will end a situation which can cost 23,000 lives a year and which results in the maiming of 115,000 able-bodied workers, with a huge consequent economic loss to the whole country. As a preliminary step I would recommend that the department be authorized to organize a thorough and complete survey of industrial health and accident conditions in order that we might have the necessary facts upon which to base an intelligent, effective program of health conservation and accident prevention in industry.

About nine million women and children are toiling in America's mines, mills, fields, and factories. Toward them we owe a special duty in the improvement of their conditions. It is vital to the future of America that we see to it that they are protected in their occupations. We must not permit them to be overworked or to work for wages which force down their standard of living. But above all we must protect their moral life from the evil influences which everywhere menace the woman and child who have been forced by economic necessity out into the world away from the uplifting influence of home and family life. Upon them ultimately depends the perpetuity of our Nation. No nation which systematically exploits its childhood and womanhood in industry can expect to hold a permanent place in the world's civilization. It is doomed to destruction. We can not expect women and children ground down beneath the juggernaut of industrial exploitation by the power of greed to furnish strong, virile fathers and mothers for future American citizens. Therefore any steps taken toward the improvement of their working conditions should have especially in view the betterment of the surroundings of women and children in industry.

Seasonable employment.

In the improvement of working conditions generally there is one American worker who is sadly handicapped. He is the so-called migratory worker—the lumberman, the harvest hand, the cannery employee, the fruit picker. As a class these migratory workers are

generally of a high type of citizenship. The bulk of them, so far as can be ascertained, are native-born Americans. They perform a service vitally necessary to the country's prosperity and they work under the most adverse conditions. On an average their earnings are low. Their days of employment during the year are comparatively few. They must finance themselves through long periods of idleness. The men in the lumber industry and those who work in the harvest fields may be seen when their season of employment is over haunting the slums of our great cities, eking out a precarious existence, undernourished, and sleeping in the cheap lodging house. We might do well to attempt something for their relief. Their number is large, for it is estimated that in harvesting the grain crops alone 400,000 men moved through the wheat and corn belt of the Middle West last fall. It has been suggested that means might be found to insure the employment of these men in some other industry when their season of regular work has ended. At present we are without sufficient facts upon which to deal with this problem properly. Here, too, I would suggest a complete investigation.

Much has been done in placing the migratory worker in employment by the United States Employment Service, which has made a special effort to provide harvest hands for the handling of our great Middle West crop. Last year this service placed 140,000 workers on farms in the wheat and corn belt and aided materially in supplying labor for other crops. This service has proved a real success in bringing worker and employer together in almost all of our industries. It cooperates with the States in making employment service free to the worker and the employer, and it has done much to combat the evil of the mercenary private employment agency. Last year it placed 2,156,466 employees out of 2,887,697 applications. It is clear that the service should be encouraged.

VOCATIONAL BOARD.

By virtue of his office, the Secretary of Labor is also a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and I have the honor to be its elected chairman. A great work has been accomplished by this board, and great opportunities lie before it in the rehabilitation not only of our war heroes but also in the rebuilding of men disabled in our industrial life. This work is worthy of the encouragement and support of Congress and the activities of the board should be broadened and extended as rapidly as possible.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Child labor.

It is a humiliating fact and crying disgrace to our civilization that we have not so far succeeded in eradicating the employment of

children of tender years as wage earners. There is no possible defense for the breaking of our future citizens on the torture wheel of industry before they have had time to become physically, mentally, and morally fitted to enter the lists of the toilers. Apparently some States are very successfully handling this problem, while others fail utterly to give it any attention. Unless a plan can be devised for uniform legislation by the several States to suppress this evil, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be necessary in order to confer authority on Congress to enact legislation calculated to eliminate from our civilization this evil so fraught with danger to our future national life.

Federal legislation on this subject should, however, be carefully considered and painstakingly drawn, lest in freeing ourselves of one evil we unknowingly court another. No legislation should be adopted which will in any way interfere with the constantly growing tendency toward the training of our youth during their school years in the useful crafts and trades. We must preserve and extend all that we have of vocational education throughout the country. We are now making a real start in our effort to get away from a system of education which trains all of our youth for the so-called white-collar occupations—occupations which can only supply 10 per cent of each generation with jobs. We must continue to do all that we can to dignify the work of the craftsman and to eliminate the false notion that work with the hands is menial and degrading. This phase of our educational problem should not be lost sight of in considering Federal child-labor legislation.

The collapse of Federal legislation designed to meet this evil and the return of business prosperity seem to have accentuated the need for action. Available figures seem to indicate an increase in the employment of children. This is shown in a recent analysis of the number of children receiving work permits or employment certificates during the period 1920 to 1923 in some 30 cities prepared by the Children's Bureau of the department. These cities, because of their size, location, and diversified industries, may be considered fairly representative. It should be borne in mind that certificate figures do not show the number of children actually employed at any one time, but merely the number presumably intending to go to work. It should be noted, also, that these figures show only the numbers who are going to work legally, and give no indication of the numbers going to work in violation of the law. For this reason an increase in the number of certificates issued in any particular city may not indicate a corresponding increase, or, in fact, any increase, in the number of children going to work, but may mean, rather, that the certificate provisions of the State child labor law are being more strictly enforced or have been strengthened by new legislation.

In spite of their limitations, employment certificate figures do serve to indicate in a general way the trend in the numbers of children going to work during any specified period, and furnish practically the only source of current information on the extent of the gainful employment of children between 14 and 16 years of age.

The increase in child labor which occurred during the war years in practically every important industrial and commercial city in the United States and which reached its peak in 1918 began to decline in the late summer of 1920 at the beginning of the recent business and industrial depression. Of 28 cities furnishing statistics on the number of children taking out work permits in 1920 and 1921 only 3—Washington, New Bedford, and New York—reported an increase in 1921, and in New York alone was the increase more than negligible. The 37 per cent increase reported for New York may be accounted for, and was in fact so explained at the time, by the fact that during the "hard times" of 1921 children who were able to get messenger and errand jobs were sent to work when their parents could find no employment. The smallest decrease reported—in Passaic—amounted to 20 per cent, and very large decreases occurred in Connecticut and Massachusetts cities which had handled large war contracts and as a consequence had suffered the largest increases in child labor during the war. In Waterbury scarcely more than one-fifth as many children between 14 and 16 years of age received work permits in 1921 as had received them during the preceding year. In Bridgeport there was a decrease of 55 per cent, in Springfield a decrease of 69, and in Somerville of 72 per cent as compared with 1920. Jersey City and Wilmington, which, owing to shipbuilding, munitions, and steel and iron industries, had given work permits to greatly increased numbers of children, reported a decrease in 1921 of 62 and 65 per cent, respectively, as compared with the preceding 12 months. A reduction of approximately one-half or more in the numbers of permits issued was common, being reported for 13 of the 28 cities.

With better times in 1922 the number of children taking out their first work permits began to mount. Of 31 cities for which statistics were secured, 20 reported increases and only 11 decreases. In at least six cities—Boston, Bridgeport, Indianapolis, New York City, Somerville, and Yonkers—of the 11 reporting decreases, new child-labor legislation was probably responsible for fewer children going to work than in 1921. Five of the 20 cities showing an increase in the number of certificates issued reported increases of over 100 per cent. These cities—Waterbury, Wilmington, Lowell, Springfield, and Worcester—are all ones which had felt most keenly the industrial slump following the armistice, and had had the largest decline in the employment of children in 1921. New Jersey cities, which

likewise had suffered from the business depression beginning in the late summer of 1920, reported an increase in 1922 of approximately 50 per cent over 1921. The increases reported for 1922 were more marked in the latter half of the year. Thus, while the number of children receiving certificates during the first half of the year was larger than in the first half of 1921 in 14 of the 24 cities furnishing monthly statistics, the total increase for all the cities combined amounting to 11 per cent; in 20 of the 24 cities there was an increase during the second half of 1922 over the corresponding period in 1921, the total increase being 47 per cent. Even in New York City, which reported a decline of 53 per cent for the entire year 1922 as compared with 1921, the number of children receiving work permits in the last quarter of the year [1] was 50 per cent greater than in the last quarter of 1921. Especially large increases reported for the latter half of 1922 were in Waterbury (308 per cent), Worcester (221 per cent), Wilmington (181 per cent), Springfield (179 per cent), Louisville (140 per cent), Milwaukee (124 per cent), Fall River (121 per cent), New Haven (111 per cent), and Yonkers (110 per cent).

The latest figures indicate still further decreases, generally accounted for by the fact that factories and mills are busy and business is prospering. Of the 24 cities supplying data for the first half of 1923 and also for the corresponding period in 1922, all except Washington reported increases in the numbers of 14- and 15-year-old children taking out permits to go to work. The largest increase was in Waterbury, where almost eight times as many children received employment certificates during the first half of 1923 as during the first six months of 1922. Other Connecticut cities reported increases of from 98 to 178 per cent. In Manchester, Milwaukee, and Louisville from four to five times as many certificates were issued as during the first half of 1922. Other cities reporting strikingly large increases are Springfield (215 per cent), Pittsburgh (127 per cent), San Francisco (85 per cent), Indianapolis (75 per cent), Baltimore (56 per cent), and Philadelphia (51 per cent). For the 24 cities furnishing comparable data the total percentage of increase in the half year just completed over the corresponding six months in 1922 is 37 per cent.

These figures do not include special permits issued only for vacation employment. From cities where such special permits are required word comes that the number of school children taking a job for the summer months is much larger than usual. Thus, in Philadelphia it is asserted in regard to vacation permits that "the number of certificates this year is far greater than last"; in Paterson the chief attendance officer is reported as saying that "judging from

[1] Statistics for the second half of 1921 were not secured for New York.

present indications, this year's total will almost double that of last year"; and certificating officials in Brooklyn are said to have "estimated that more school children will be working this summer than at any time during the past 10 years."

Maternity and infancy act.

It has been suggested that the benefits of the maternity and infancy act be extended to the island possessions of the United States on the same terms which are now applied to the States. The last available reports show an infant mortality rate (death of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births) of 153 in Porto Rico, of 120 in Hawaii, and while statistics for the Philippine Islands are incomplete they indicate an even higher rate than in either Porto Rico or Hawaii. The rate in the United States birth-registration area in 1922 was 76.

Both Porto Rico and Hawaii have officially indicated a desire to share in the benefits of the act. The Philippines have not officially indicated a desire to share in the benefits of the act, but if the act is extended to the other island possessions the Philippines should be included. This suggestion is worthy of serious consideration.

Procedure of Federal courts in children's cases.

I take this occasion to repeat the recommendation which I made in my last annual report, that steps be taken to make a clear distinction between delinquent children and adult offenders in the Federal courts. The principles governing juvenile courts have been accepted in almost all the States, but the Federal statutes make no distinction between juvenile and adult offenders. United States courts, except 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 subsequent discharge or conviction, followed by fine or imprisonment. Modern practice has demonstrated the evil of this system, so apt to turn a child into the paths of law-breaking and to wreck a whole life. Under our present Federal procedure the prosecution of a child of 8 or 10 years of age who mischievously and without real criminal intent violates a Federal statute follows the same lines as the prosecution of the inveterate offender who knowingly and willfully breaks the law. There is a real need for reform in this direction. The Federal Government is far behind the individual States in this matter.

Women in industry.

The importance of women in our industrial life is constantly increasing, as with it there increases the influence of the gainful employment of our mothers and prospective mothers on the whole social fabric of the Nation. The Women's Bureau of the department is charged with the duty of formulating policies and standards of employment for women. In order to formulate policies and stand-

ards which "shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment," these standards and policies must be based on very comprehensive as well as current facts relating to women in industry. In addition it is not only necessary to study all phases of the conditions surrounding women in employment and the wages earned in such employment but it is highly desirable to extend the scope of such studies so as to include certain phases of the conditions surrounding them in their home life, for there is great need to establish definitely the fact that women are in industry not only to support themselves but to contribute to the support of others.

The 1920 census gives the number of women 10 years of age and over in gainful occupations as 8,549,511, or 21.1 per cent of the woman population of the country. This means that, roughly speaking, one in every five women is a wage earner.

We further find that there were in 1920, 41,614,248 persons in the United States gainfully employed, and that 20.5 per cent of these were women. However, it is not only their importance in numbers but the special problems of their employment, on one hand, and of their family life and the welfare of their children, on the other hand, which necessitates provision by the Federal Government of a clearing house of facts and policies relating to women's position in industry. The majority are potential mothers, but many are already both mothers and wage earners. Hence the fact that "America can only be as strong as her women" makes it of paramount importance that adequate provision be made for the scientific investigation of the conditions surrounding the employment of women in such vast numbers in certain industries and occupations.

It is urgently important that the basic and current facts as to women's earnings and their social and economic significance should be made available by an unbiased agency, so that general policies can be established.

In other fields questioning has arisen as to the whole theory of special legislation and protection for women. Women all over the country are asking these questions, and they are looking to this department for facts upon which they can depend. The Women's Industrial Conference held in January, 1923, was a tangible evidence of the general interest of women in industrial subjects. This interest has been developed greatly during the years since the war until it has become one of the leading questions before almost every organization of women in the country. If the Women's Bureau is to fulfill in even small measure the functions outlined in its creative act, it must be enabled to extend its work so that it can give the comprehensive and

diverse information which it was created as a Government bureau to collect.

The demands for special studies and for information on all phases of the work of the bureau have far exceeded the capacity of the organization. State departments of labor, associations of employers and workers, national, international, and State organizations of women, research bureaus, colleges and universities, and the public in general repeatedly turn to this department for information and data pertaining to the occupational progress of women wage earners and their economic and social status.

The department is constantly asked questions about women wage earners which by every right it should be able to answer but can not, as the information is not available. The following may be cited as examples:

How many married women in the United States work outside the home?

How many married women working outside the home have young children at home?

How many married women work outside the home to support sick husbands?

How many widows in industry have young children at home?

To what extent does employment of married women affect the wages of unmarried women?

What effect has legislation regulating hours of employment of women on their chances to advance to positions in management?

Have minimum wage laws affected the opportunities for employment of women?

In States having minimum wage legislation has the standard of wages been brought to the level of the minimum?

How many women in the United States work an 8-hour day schedule?

How many women work more than an 8-hour day schedule?

How many establishments operate on an 8-hour schedule?

How many women work at night?

Although studies of some of these questions would be too expensive to consider at this time, we should be in position to furnish much of this information.

APPENDIXES.

Attention is invited to three appendixes hereto, including the act creating the Department of Labor, copy of a letter I wrote to President Harding on the subject of immigration, and statistical data and charts telling the story of a century of immigration in the United States. I call particular attention to the two last mentioned as worthy of very thorough and careful consideration by Congress in connection with the legislative program dealing with practically all phases of the Department of Labor.

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1923.*

71372—23——9

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I.—A CENTURY OF IMMIGRATION—STATISTICS AND CHARTS

APPENDIX II.—LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

APPENDIX III.—ACT CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TABLE 2.—*Immigration to the United States from northern and western Europe, southern and eastern Europe, and other countries, 1820 to 1923.*

[Figures for 1820 to 1910 are from Report of Immigration Commission, vol. 1, p. 66, and for 1911 to 1923 from reports of Commissioner General of Immigration. For 1820 to 1867 the figures are for alien passengers arriving, for 1868 to 1903 for immigrants arriving, for 1904 to 1906 for aliens admitted, and for 1907 to 1923 for immigrant aliens admitted. In using these figures allowance should be made for "Countries not specified." A slight revision has been made in the immigration figures in regard to Malta. Following the commission classification "Other Europe" has been counted as "Other northern and western Europe."]

Year ending—	Total number of immigrants.	Number from—					Per cent[1] from—			
		Europe.			Other specified countries.	Countries not specified.	Europe.			Other specified countries.
		Northern and western.[2]	Southern and eastern.[3]	Total.			Northern and western.[2]	Southern and eastern.[3]	Total	
Sept. 30, 1820..	8,385	7,467	224	7,691	393	301	92.4	2.8	95.1	4.9
Sept. 30, 1921..	9,127	5,656	280	5,936	305	2,886	90.6	4.5	95.1	4.9
Sept. 30, 1822..	6,911	4,186	232	4,418	379	2,114	87.3	4.8	92.1	7.9
Sept. 30, 1823..	6,354	3,726	290	4,016	382	1,956	84.7	6.6	91.3	8.7
Sept. 30, 1824..	7,912	4,530	435	4,965	560	2,387	82.0	7.9	89.9	10.1
Sept. 30, 1825..	10,199	8,170	373	8,543	848	808	87.0	4.0	91.0	9.0
Sept. 30, 1826..	10,837	9,232	519	9,751	832	254	87.2	4.9	92.1	7.9
Sept. 30, 1827..	18,875	16,241	478	16,719	585	1,571	93.9	2.8	96.6	3.4
Sept. 30, 1828..	27,382	24,451	278	24,729	2,099	554	91.1	1.0	92.1	7.8
Sept. 30, 1829..	22,520	12,286	237	12,523	3,302	6,695	77.6	1.5	79.1	20.9
Sept. 30, 1830..	23,322	7,174	43	7,217	2,298	13,807	75.4	.5	75.8	24.2
Sept. 30, 1831..	22,633	12,973	66	13,039	2,197	7,397	85.1	.4	85.6	14.4
Dec. 31, 1832[4]..	60,482	33,990	203	34,193	2,877	23,412	91.7	.5	92.2	7.8
Dec. 31, 1833..	58,640	26,096	3,015	29,111	3,286	26,243	80.6	9.3	89.9	10.1
Dec. 31, 1834..	65,365	57,184	326	57,510	2,786	5,069	94.8	.5	95.4	4.6
Dec. 31, 1835..	45,374	41,645	342	41,987	3,343	44	91.9	.8	92.6	7.4
Dec. 31, 1836..	76,242	70,053	412	70,465	4,946	831	92.9	.5	93.4	6.6
Dec. 31, 1837..	79,340	70,634	405	71,039	3,641	4,660	94.6	.5	95.1	4.9
Dec. 31, 1838..	38,914	33,699	371	34,070	3,001	1,843	90.9	1.0	91.9	8.1
Dec. 31, 1839..	68,069	63,533	615	64,148	3,627	294	93.7	.9	94.6	5.4
Dec. 31, 1840..	84,066	79,932	194	80,126	3,822	118	95.2	.2	95.4	4.6
Dec. 31, 1841..	80,289	75,554	662	76,216	3,446	627	94.8	.8	95.7	4.3
Dec. 31, 1842..	104,565	99,666	279	99,945	4,004	616	95.9	.2	96.1	3.9
Sept. 30, 1843[5]..	52,496	48,682	331	49,013	2,871	612	93.8	.6	94.5	5.5
Sept. 30, 1844..	78,615	74,253	492	74,745	3,760	110	94.6	.6	95.2	4.8
Sept. 30, 1845..	114,371	108,834	467	109,301	5,045	25	95.2	.4	95.6	4.4
Sept. 30, 1846..	154,416	145,826	489	146,315	5,537	2,564	96.0	.3	96.4	3.6
Sept. 30, 1847..	234,968	228,775	342	229,117	5,243	608	97.6	.1	97.8	2.2
Sept. 30, 1848..	226,527	217,548	477	218,025	8,007	495	96.2	.2	96.5	3.5
Sept. 30, 1849..	297,024	285,880	621	286,501	8,918	1,605	96.8	.2	97.0	3.0
Dec. 31, 1850[4]..	369,980	307,044	1,279	308,323	15,775	45,882	94.8	.4	95.1	4.9
Dec. 31, 1851..	379,466	368,565	945	369,510	9,708	248	97.2	.2	97.4	2.6
Dec. 31, 1852..	371,603	361,549	935	362,484	7,699	1,420	97.7	.3	97.9	2.1
Dec. 31, 1853..	368,645	359,772	1,804	361,576	6,085	984	97.9	.5	98.3	1.7
Dec. 31, 1854..	427,833	402,554	2,988	405,542	21,633	658	94.2	.7	94.9	5.1
Dec. 31, 1855..	200,877	185,037	2,692	187,729	12,814	334	92.3	1.3	93.6	6.4
Dec. 31, 1856..	200,436	183,768	2,315	186,083	13,811	542	91.9	1.2	93.1	6.9
Dec. 31, 1857..	251,306	214,247	1,977	216,224	12,781	22,301	93.6	.9	94.4	5.6
Dec. 31, 1858..	123,126	108,381	2,973	111,354	10,971	801	88.6	2.4	91.0	9.0
Dec. 31, 1859..	121,282	108,480	2,469	110,949	8,938	1,395	90.5	2.1	92.5	7.5
Dec. 31, 1860..	153,640	138,983	2,226	141,209	11,945	486	90.7	1.5	92.2	7.8
Dec. 31, 1861..	91,918	79,752	1,448	81,200	10,338	380	87.1	1.6	88.7	11.3
Dec. 31, 1862..	91,985	82,455	1,255	83,710	7,827	448	90.1	1.4	91.4	8.6
Dec. 31, 1863..	176,282	162,324	1,409	163,733	11,366	1,183	92.7	.8	93.5	6.5
Dec. 31, 1864..	193,418	182,809	2,424	185,233	7,626	559	94.8	1.3	96.0	4.0
Dec. 31, 1865..	248,120	210,911	3,137	214,048	25,774	8,298	87.9	1.4	89.3	10.7
Dec. 31, 1866..	318,568	275,649	3,267	278,916	36,026	3,626	87.5	1.0	88.6	11.4
Dec. 31, 1867..	315,722	279,854	3,897	283,751	28,701	3,270	89.6	1.2	90.8	9.2
June 30, 1868[6]..	138,840	128,304	1,786	130,090	8,589	161	92.5	1.3	93.8	6.2
June 30, 1869..	352,768	310,792	5,173	315,965	36,786	17	88.1	1.5	89.6	10.4
June 30, 1870..	387,203	318,792	9,834	328,626	58,550	27	82.3	2.5	84.9	15.1

[1] Based on number reporting country of origin.

[2] Northern and western Europe comprises Belgium, Denmark, France (including Corsica), German Empire, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and "other northern and western Europe."

[3] Southern and eastern Europe comprises Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia), Poland, Portugal (including Cape Verde and Azores Islands), Rumania, Russian Empire (including Finland), Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands), Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia.

[4] 15 months ending Dec. 31. [5] 9 months ending Sept. 30. [6] 6 months ending June 30.

TABLE 2.—*Immigration to the United States from northern and western Europe, southern and eastern Europe, and other countries, 1820 to 1923*—Continued.

Year ending—	Total number of immigrants.	Number from—					Per cent from—			
		Europe.			Other specified countries.	Countries not specified.	Europe.			Other specified countries.
		Northern and western.	Southern and eastern.	Total.			Northern and western.	Southern and eastern.	Total.	
June 30, 1871..	321,350	254,755	10,394	265,149	56,116	85	79.3	3.2	82.5	17.5
June 30, 1872..	404,806	338,957	13,198	352,155	52,487	164	83.8	3.3	87.0	13.0
June 30, 1873..	459,803	374,898	22,646	397,544	62,099	160	81.6	4.9	86.5	13.5
June 30, 1874..	313,339	238,205	24,584	262,789	50,422	128	76.0	7.8	83.9	16.1
June 30, 1875..	227,498	160,099	22,863	182,962	44,460	76	70.4	10.0	80.4	19.6
June 30, 1876..	169,986	104,077	16,851	120,928	49,022	36	61.2	9.9	71.2	28.8
June 30, 1877..	141,857	87,388	18,810	106,198	35,632	27	61.6	13.3	74.9	25.1
June 30, 1878..	138,469	86,689	14,930	101,619	36,835	15	62.6	10.8	73.4	26.6
June 30, 1879..	177,826	115,682	18,608	134,290	43,500	36	65.1	10.5	75.5	24.5
June 30, 1880..	457,257	310,624	38,071	348,695	108,499	63	67.9	8.3	76.3	23.7
June 30, 1881..	669,431	472,734	55,816	528,550	140,778	103	70.6	8.3	79.0	21.0
June 30, 1882..	788,992	563,213	84,973	648,186	140,707	99	71.4	10.8	82.2	17.8
June 30, 1883..	603,322	449,179	73,408	522,587	80,656	79	74.5	12.2	86.6	13.4
June 30, 1884..	518,592	380,728	72,958	453,686	64,808	98	73.4	14.1	87.5	12.5
June 30, 1885..	395,346	288,402	64,681	353,083	42,192	71	73.0	16.4	89.3	10.7
June 30, 1886..	334,203	255,483	74,061	329,544	4,586	73	76.5	22.1	98.6	1.3
June 30, 1887..	490,109	353,688	129,349	483,037	6,999	73	72.1	26.4	98.6	1.4
June 30, 1888..	546,889	397,123	141,281	538,404	8,424	61	72.6	25.8	98.4	1.5
June 30, 1889..	444,427	332,618	102,765	435,383	8,974	70	74.9	23.1	98.0	2.0
June 30, 1890..	455,302	286,147	160,659	446,806	8,434	62	62.8	35.3	98.1	1.8
June 30, 1891..	560,319	317,834	230,739	548,573	11,676	70	56.7	41.2	97.9	2.1
June 30, 1892..	579,663	300,792	270,084	570,876	267	8,520	51.9	46.6	98.5	1.5
June 30, 1893..	439,730	234,356	194,968	429,324	5,233	5,173	53.9	44.9	98.8	1.2
June 30, 1894..	285,631	148,714	128,338	277,052	8,509	70	52.1	44.9	97.0	3.0
June 30, 1895..	258,536	141,499	111,540	253,109	5,427	.....	54.7	43.2	97.9	2.1
June 30, 1896..	343,267	137,522	195,684	333,206	10,061	.....	40.0	57.0	97.1	2.9
June 30, 1897..	230,832	90,118	131,011	221,129	9,703	.....	39.0	56.8	95.8	4.2
June 30, 1898..	229,299	79,113	142,948	222,061	7,238	.....	34.5	62.4	96.8	3.2
June 30, 1899..	311,715	89,94[illegible]	211,838	301,785	9,713	217	28.9	68.0	96.9	3.1
June 30, 1900..	448,572	103,[illegible]	324,943	428,662	19,897	13	23.1	72.4	95.6	4.4
June 30, 1901..	487,918	1[illegible]728	359,291	475,019	12,898	1	23.7	73.6	97.4	2.6
June 30, 1902..	648,743	[illegible],737	486,554	625,291	23,349	103	21.4	75.0	96.4	3.6
June 30, 1903..	857,046	203,694	617,931	821,625	35,396	25	23.8	72.1	95.9	4.1
June 30, 1904..	812,870	217,530	555,638	773,168	39,612	90	26.8	68.4	95.2	4.9
June 30, 1905..	1,026,499	263,039	717,391	980,430	45,908	161	25.6	69.9	95.5	4.5
June 30, 1906..	1,100,735	215,863	808,856	1,024,719	43,004	33,012	20.2	75.7	95.9	4.0
June 30, 1907..	1,285,349	227,958	979,661	1,207,619	77,708	22	17.7	76.2	94.0	6.0
June 30, 1908..	782,870	178,138	523,516	701,654	81,199	17	22.8	66.9	89.5	10.4
June 30, 1909..	751,786	147,664	514,717	662,381	89,356	49	19.6	68.5	88.1	11.9
June 30, 1910..	1,041,570	202,349	739,154	941,503	100,024	43	19.4	70.9	90.4	9.6
June 30, 1911..	878,587	202,768	572,218	774,986	103,562	39	23.1	65.1	88.2	11.8
June 30, 1912..	838,172	161,533	570,130	731,663	106,494	15	19.3	68.0	87.3	12.7
June 30, 1913..	1,197,892	183,257	896,553	1,079,810	118,059	23	15.3	74.8	90.1	9.9
June 30, 1914..	1,218,480	165,100	915,007	1,080,107	138,237	136	13.6	75.1	88.7	11.3
June 30, 1915..	326,700	80,380	121,082	201,462	125,207	31	24.6	37.1	61.7	38.3
June 30, 1916..	298,826	52,772	94,597	147,369	151,426	31	17.7	31.7	49.3	50.7
June 30, 1917..	295,403	39,963	93,513	133,476	161,850	77	13.5	31.7	45.2	54.8
June 30, 1918..	110,618	12,988	18,118	31,106	79,465	47	11.7	16.4	28.1	71.9
June 30, 1919..	141,132	18,055	6,591	24,646	116,440	46	12.8	4.7	17.5	82.5
June 30, 1920..	430,001	88,733	162,595	251,328	177,971	702	20.7	37.9	58.5	41.5
June 30, 1921..	805,228	143,445	520,654	664,099	140,999	130	17.8	64.7	82.5	17.5
June 30, 1922..	309,556	79,842	138,541	218,383	91,148	25	25.8	44.8	70.6	29.4
June 30, 1923..	522,919	156,879	153,224	310,103	212,801	15	30.0	29.3	59.3	40.7
Total....	35,292,506	17,438,616	13,738,332	31,176,948	3,861,550	254,008	49.8	39.2	89.0	11.0

TABLE 3.—*Immigration to the United States: 1899 to 1923, by races.*

GENERAL RACE CLASSES.

[For years earlier than 1899 figures are not available.]

Year.	Northern and western Europe.	Eastern and southern Europe (including Hebrew).	Southern American.	Oriental.	Other races.	All races.
1899	100,187	203,890	1,791	5,070	777	311,715
1900	116,454	314,071	3,114	13,958	975	448,572
1901	128,924	348,100	2,330	7,768	796	487,918
1902	162,840	464,795	3,771	16,198	1,139	648,743
1903	236,105	589,708	5,905	22,880	2,448	857,046
1904	247,066	532,969	8,866	20,874	3,095	812,870
1905	288,295	705,475	10,692	18,066	3,971	1,026,499
1906	269,936	801,054	8,793	16,126	4,826	1,100,735
1907	281,322	956,019	8,007	32,705	7,296	1,285,349
1908	233,235	512,882	11,178	19,417	6,158	782,870
1909	209,418	510,168	20,885	5,464	5,851	751,786
1910	276,272	727,431	23,141	6,369	8,357	1,041,570
1911	269,701	567,431	24,992	6,407	10,056	878,587
1912	232,404	559,738	27,630	7,978	10,422	838,172
1913	271,419	889,627	16,587	10,576	9,683	1,191,892
1914	253,855	921,160	19,568	11,619	12,278	1,218,480
1915	142,168	148,798	16,885	11,306	7,543	326,700
1916	127,990	128,214	23,469	11,184	7,969	298,826
1917	122,927	127,545	23,822	11,031	10,078	295,403
1918	42,892	27,991	21,744	11,954	6,037	110,618
1919	71,202	17,628	34,328	11,898	6,076	141,132
1920	165,871	184,903	58,032	11,659	9,536	430,001
1921	206,995	537,144	36,004	11,962	13,123	805,228
1922	129,434	141,621	21,366	11,137	5,998	309,556
1923	274,507	162,695	67,513	9,986	8,218	522,919
Total	4,863,419	11,081,057	500,413	323,592	162,706	16,929,107

NORTHERN AND WESTERN EUROPE.

Year.	Dutch and Flemish.	United Kingdom.					French.	German.	Scandinavian Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes.	Total.
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Welsh.	Total.				
1899	1,860	10,712	32,345	1,752	1,359	46,168	2,278	26,632	23,249	100,187
1900	2,702	10,897	35,607	1,757	762	49,023	2,095	29,682	32,952	116,454
1901	3,299	13,488	30,404	2,004	674	46,570	4,036	34,742	40,277	128,924
1902	4,117	14,942	29,001	2,432	760	47,135	4,122	51,686	55,780	162,840
1903	6,496	28,451	35,366	6,219	1,278	71,314	7,166	71,782	79,347	236,105
1904	7,832	41,479	37,076	11,483	1,820	91,858	11,557	74,790	61,029	247,066
1905	8,498	50,865	54,266	16,144	2,531	123,806	11,347	82,360	62,284	288,295
1906	9,735	45,079	40,959	16,463	2,367	104,868	10,379	86,813	58,141	269,936
1907	12,467	51,126	38,706	20,516	2,754	113,102	9,392	92,936	53,425	281,322
1908	9,526	49,056	36,427	17,014	2,504	105,001	12,881	73,038	32,789	233,235
1909	8,114	39,021	31,185	16,446	1,699	88,351	19,423	58,534	34,996	209,418
1910	13,012	53,498	38,382	24,612	2,244	118,736	21,107	71,380	52,037	276,272
1911	13,862	57,258	40,246	25,625	2,248	125,377	18,132	66,471	45,859	269,701
1912	10,935	49,689	33,922	20,293	2,239	106,143	18,382	65,343	31,601	232,404
1913	14,507	55,522	37,023	21,293	2,820	116,658	20,652	80,865	38,737	271,419
1914	12,566	51,746	33,898	18,997	2,558	107,199	18,166	79,871	36,053	253,855
1915	6,675	38,662	23,503	14,310	1,390	77,865	12,636	20,729	24,263	142,168
1916	6,443	36,168	20,636	13,515	983	71,302	19,518	11,555	19,172	127,990
1917	5,393	32,246	17,462	13,350	793	63 851	24,405	9,682	19,596	122,927
1918	2,200	12,980	4,657	5,204	278	23,119	6,840	1,992	8,741	42,892
1919	2,735	26,889	7,910	10,364	608	45,771	12,598	1,857	8,261	71,202
1920	12,730	58,366	20,784	21,180	1,462	101,792	27,390	7,338	16,621	165,871
1921	12,813	54,627	39,056	24,649	1,748	120,080	24,122	24,168	25,812	206,995
1922	3,749	30,429	17,191	15,596	956	64,172	13,617	31,218	16,678	129,434
1923	5,804	60,524	30,386	38,627	1,622	131,159	34,371	65,543	37,630	274,507
Total	198,070	973,720	766,398	379,845	40,457	2,160,420	366,612	1,220,987	915,330	4,861,419

TABLE 3.—*Immigration to the United States: 1899 to 1923, by races*—Continued.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.

Year.	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian and Montenegrin.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Finnish.	Greek.
1899	674	2,526	94	8,632	367	6,097	2,395
1900	982	3,060	204	17,184	675	12,612	3,773
1901	1,855	3,766	611	17,928	732	9,999	5,919
1902	1,151	5,590	1,291	30,233	1,004	13,868	8,115
1903	1,759	9,591	6,479	32,907	1,736	18,864	14,376
1904	1,745	11,911	4,577	21,242	2,036	10,157	12,625
1905	1,878	11,757	5,823	35,104	2,639	17,012	12,144
1906	1,895	12,958	11,548	44,272	4,568	14,136	23,127
1907	2,644	13,554	27,174	47,826	7,393	14,860	46,283
1908	3,299	10,164	18,246	20,472	3,747	6,746	28,808
1909	3,108	6,850	6,214	20,181	1,888	11,687	20,262
1910	5,508	8,462	15,130	39,562	4,911	15,736	39,135
1911	3,092	9,223	10,222	18,982	4,400	9,779	37,021
1912	5,222	8,439	10,657	24,366	3,672	6,641	31,566
1913	9,353	11,091	9,087	42,499	4,520	12,7[illegible]	38,644
1914	7,785	9,928	15,084	37,284	5,149	12 [illegible]5	45,881
1915	932	1,651	3,506	1,942	305	472	15,187
1916	964	642	3,146	791	114	3,649	26,792
1917	1,221	327	1,134	305	94	5,900	25,919
1918	221	74	150	33	15	1,867	2,602
1919	282	105	205	23		968	813
1920	2,762	415	1,064	493	6	1,510	13,998
1921	10,212	1,743	7,700	11,035	630	4,233	31,828
1922	2,249	3,036	1,370	3,783	307	2,506	3,821
1923	2,396	5,537	1,893	4,163	571	3,087	4,177
Total	73,189	152,450	162,609	481,242	51,840	222,947	495,211

Year.	Hebrew.	Italian (north and south).	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Rumanian.	Russian.
1899	37,415	78,730	6,858	5,700	28,456	96	1,774
1900	60,764	101,662	10,311	13,777	46,938	398	1,200
1901	58,098	137,807	8,815	13,311	43,617	761	672
1902	57,688	180,535	11,629	23,610	69,620	2,033	1,551
1903	76,203	233,546	14,432	27,124	82,343	4,740	2,608
1904	106,236	196,028	12,780	23,883	67,757	4,364	3,961
1905	129,910	226,320	18,604	46,030	102,437	7,818	3,746
1906	153,748	286,814	14,257	44,261	95,835	11,425	5,814
1907	149,182	294,061	25,884	60,071	138,033	19,200	16,807
1908	103,387	135,247	13,720	24,378	68,105	9,629	17,111
1909	57,551	190,398	15,254	28,704	77,565	8,041	10,038
1910	84,260	223,453	22,714	27,302	128,348	14,199	17,294
1911	91,223	189,950	17,027	19,996	71,446	5,311	18,721
1912	80,595	162,273	14,078	23,599	85,163	8,329	22,558
1913	101,330	274,147	24,647	30,610	174,365	13,451	51,472
1914	138,051	296,414	21,584	44,538	122,657	24,070	44,957
1915	26,497	57,217	2,638	3,604	9,065	1,200	4,459
1916	15,108	38,814	599	981	4,502	953	4,858
1917	17,342	38,950	479	434	3,109	522	3,711
1918	3,672	6,308	135	32	668	155	1,513
1919	3,055	3,373	160	52	732	89	1,532
1920	14,292	97,800	422	252	2,519	898	2,378
1921	119,036	222,496	829	9,377	21,146	5,925	2,887
1922	53,524	41,154	1,602	6,037	6,357	1,520	2,486
1923	49,719	48,280	1,828	6,922	13,210	1,397	4,346
Total	1,787,886	3,761,777	261,286	484,585	1,464,003	146,524	249,454

TABLE 3.—*Immigration to the United States: 1899 to 1923, by races*—Continued.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE—Continued.

Year.	Ruthenian (Russnak).	Slovak.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Portuguese.	Spanish.	Total.
1899	1,400	15,838	3,708	28	2,096	996	203,890
1900	2,832	29,243	2,920	184	4,241	1,111	314,071
1901	5,288	29,343	4,064	136	4,176	1,202	348,100
1902	7,533	36,934	4,982	165	5,309	1,954	464,795
1903	9,843	34,427	5,551	449	8,433	3,297	589,708
1904	9,592	27,940	3,653	1,482	6,338	4,662	532,969
1905	14,473	52,368	4,822	2,145	4,855	5,590	705,475
1906	16,257	38,221	5,824	2,033	8,729	5,332	801,054
1907	24,081	42,041	5,880	1,902	9,648	9,495	956,019
1908	12,361	16,170	5,520	2,327	6,809	6,636	512,882
1909	15,808	22,586	3,668	820	4,606	4,939	510,168
1910	27,907	32,416	6,317	1,283	7,657	5,837	727,431
1911	17,724	21,415	5,444	918	7,469	8,068	567,431
1912	21,965	25,281	5,525	1,336	9,403	9,070	559,738
1913	30,588	27,234	9,210	2,015	13,566	9,042	889,627
1914	36,727	25,819	9,023	2,693	9,647	11,064	921,160
1915	2,933	2,069	1,767	273	4,376	5,705	148,798
1916	1,365	577	676	216	12,208	9,259	128,214
1917	1,211	244	976	454	10,194	15,019	127,545
1918	49	35	210	24	2,319	7,909	27,991
1919	103	85	231	18	1,574	4,224	17,628
1920	258	3,824	3,047	140	15,174	23,594	184,903
1921	958	35,047	5,105	353	18,856	27,448	537,144
1922	698	6,001	1,334	40	1,867	1,879	141,621
1923	1,168	6,230	1,207	237	2,802	3,525	162,695
Total	263,122	531,388	100,664	21,671	182,352	186,857	11,081,057

SOUTHERN AMERICAN.

Year.	Cuban.	Mexican.	Spanish American.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Total.
1899	1,374	163	110	144	1,791
1900	2,678	261	97	78	3,114
1901	1,622	350	276	82	2,330
1902	2,423	715	496	137	3,771
1903	2,944	486	978	1,497	5,905
1904	4,811	447	1,666	1,942	8,866
1905	7,259	227	1,658	1,548	10,692
1906	5,591	141	1,585	1,476	8,793
1907	5,475	91	1,060	1,381	8,007
1908	3,323	5,682	1,063	1,110	11,178
1909	3,380	15,591	890	1,024	20,885
1910	3,331	17,760	900	1,150	23,141
1911	3,914	18,784	1,153	1,141	24,992
1912	3,155	22,001	1,342	1,132	27,630
1913	3,099	10,954	1,363	1,171	16,587
1914	3,539	13,089	1,544	1,396	19,568
1915	3,402	10,993	1,667	823	16,885
1916	3,442	17,198	1,881	948	23,469
1917	3,428	16,438	2,587	1,369	23,822
1918	1,179	17,602	2,231	732	21,744
1919	1,169	28,844	3,092	1,223	34,328
1920	1,510	51,042	3,934	1,546	58,032
1921	1,523	29,603	3,325	1,553	36,004
1922	698	18,246	1,446	976	21,366
1923	1,347	62,709	1,990	1,467	67,513
Total	75,616	359,417	38,334	27,046	500,413

TABLE 3.—*Immigration to the United States: 1899 to 1923, by races.*—Continued.

ORIENTAL.

Year.	Chinese.	East Indian.	Japanese.	Korean.	Total.
1899	1,638	15	3,395	22	5,070
1900	1,250	9	12,628	71	13,958
1901	2,452	20	5,249	47	7,768
1902	1,631	84	14,455	28	16,198
1903	2,192	83	20,041	564	22,880
1904	4,327	258	14,382	1,907	20,874
1905	1,971	145	11,021	4,929	18,066
1906	1,485	271	14,243	127	16,126
1907	770	1,072	30,824	39	32,705
1908	1,263	1,710	16,418	26	19,517
1909	1,841	337	3,275	11	5,464
1910	1,770	1,782	2,798	19	6,369
1911	1,307	517	4,575	8	6,407
1912	1,608	165	6,172	33	7,978
1913	2,022	188	8,302	64	10,576
1914	2,354	172	8,941	152	11,619
1915	2,469	82	8,609	146	11,306
1916	2,239	80	8,711	154	11,184
1917	1,843	69	8,925	194	11,031
1918	1,576	61	10,168	149	11,954
1919	1,697	68	10,056	77	11,898
1920	2,148	160	9,279	72	11,659
1921	4,017	353	7,531	61	11,962
1922	4,465	223	6,361	88	11,137
1923	4,074	156	5,652	104	9,986
Total	54,409	8,080	252,011	9,092	323,592

OTHER RACES.

Year.	African (Black).	Pacific Islander.	Other peoples.	Total.
1899	412	172	193	777
1900	714	188	73	975
1901	594	167	35	796
1902	832	160	147	1,139
1903	2,174	185	89	2,448
1904	2,386	41	668	3,095
1905	3,598	22	351	3,971
1906	3,786	13	1,027	4,826
1907	5,235	3	2,058	7,296
1908	4,626	2	1,530	6,158
1909	4,307	7	1,537	5,851
1910	4,966	61	3,330	8,357
1911	6,721	12	3,323	10,056
1912	6,759	3	3,660	10,422
1913	6,634	11	3,038	9,683
1914	8,447	1	3,830	12,278
1915	5,660	6	1,877	7,543
1916	4,576	5	3,388	7,969
1917	7,971	10	2,097	10,078
1918	5,706	17	314	6,037
1919	5,823	6	247	6,076
1920	8,174	17	1,345	9,536
1921	9,873	13	3,237	13,123
1922	5,248	7	743	5,998
1923	7,554	14	650	8,218
Total	122,776	1,143	38,787	162,706

TABLE 4.—*Immigration and emigration, and net gain or loss, 1908 to 1923, by race.*

[Figures for emigration are not of record for earlier period.]

Race.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Net gain.	Per cent emigration is of immigration.
African	103,045	22,478	80,567	22
Armenian	58,606	8,955	49,651	15
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	77,737	14,951	62,786	19
Bulgarian, Serbian and Montenegrin	104,808	92,886	11,922	89
Chinese	36,693	47,607	[1] 10,914	130
Croatian and Slovenian	225,914	114,766	111,148	51
Cuban	41,439	24,037	17,402	58
Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinian	30,690	8,904	21,786	29
Dutch and Flemish	141,064	24,903	116,161	18
East Indian	6,123	2,126	3,997	35
English	706,681	146,301	560,380	21
Finnish	105,342	30,890	74,452	29
French	304,240	62,538	241,702	21
German	669,564	119,554	550,010	18
Greek	366,454	168,847	197,607	46
Hebrew	958,642	52,034	906,608	5
Irish	432,668	46,211	386,457	11
Italian (north)	401,921	147,334	254,587	37
Italian (south)	1,624,353	969,754	654,599	60
Japanese	125,773	41,781	83,992	33
Korean	1,358	995	363	73
Lithuanian	137,716	34,605	103,111	25
Magyar	226,818	149,319	77,499	66
Mexican	356,536	68,713	287,823	19
Pacific Islander	192	58	134	30
Polish	788,957	318,210	470,747	40
Portuguese	128,527	39,527	89,000	31
Rumanian	95,689	63,126	32,563	66
Russian	210,321	110,282	100,039	52
Ruthenian (Russniak)	171,823	28,996	142,827	17
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes and Swedes)	448,846	97,920	350,926	22
Scotch	301,075	38,600	262,475	13
Slovak	225,033	127,593	97,440	57
Spanish	153,218	61,086	92,132	40
Spanish American	30,408	11,488	18,920	38
Syrian	59,260	14,376	44,884	24
Turkish	13,147	11,330	1,817	86
Welsh	26,152	3,376	22,776	13
West Indian (except Cuban)	18,761	8,475	10,286	45
Other peoples	34,146	15,608	18,538	46
Not specified	.....	147,645	[1] 147,645	.....
Total	9,949,740	3,498,185	6,451,555	35

[1] Loss.

TABLE 5.—*Immigrant aliens admitted and aliens debarred and deported, 1899 to 1922, by races.*

[Figures are not available for 1923, or years prior to 1899.]

Reasons for being debarred are as follows:

Physical, mental, and moral reasons.—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; tuberculosis (noncontagious); tuberculosis (contagious); trachoma; favus; other 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 noncontagious tuberculosis; chronic alcoholism; likely to become a public charge; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; 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.

All other reasons.—Contract laborers; assisted aliens; coming in consequence of advertisements; stowaways; accompanying aliens (under section 18); under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent; 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 of Chinese exclusion act; under last proviso section 23; without proper passport under State Department regulations; exceeded quota, act of May 19, 1921.]

Race.	Immigrant aliens admitted.	Aliens debarred for—		Aliens deported.	Total aliens debarred and deported.	Number per 100 immigrant aliens admitted of aliens—			
						Debarred for—		Deported.	Total debarred and deported.
		Physical, mental, and moral reasons.	All other reasons.			Physical, mental, and moral reasons.	All other reasons.		
African (black)	115,222	3,552	2,157	760	6,469	3.08	1.87	0.66	5.61
Armenian	70,793	2,272	539	204	3,015	3.21	1.76	.29	4.26
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	146,913	858	117	360	1,335	.58	.08	.25	.91
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	860,716	5,735	3,351	632	9,718	.67	.39	.07	1.13
Chinese	50,335	2,151	5,793	3,337	11,281	4.27	11.51	6.63	22.41
Croatian and Slovenian	477,079	4,824	961	713	6,498	1.01	.20	.15	1.36
Cuban	74,269	429	136	87	651	.58	.18	.12	.88
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	51,269	619	315	102	1,036	1.21	.61	.20	2.02
Dutch and Flemish	192,266	1,652	725	519	2,896	.86	.38	.27	1.51
East Indian	7,924	3,262	246	348	3,856	41.17	3.10	4.39	48.66
English	913,196	18,006	5,024	5,007	28,037	1.97	.55	.55	3.07
Finnish	219,860	2,172	218	715	3,105	.99	.10	.33	1.41
French	332,241	11,599	5,065	2,385	19,049	3.49	1.52	.72	5.73
German	1,155,444	11,991	2,325	4,101	18,417	1.04	.20	.35	1.59
Greek	491,034	13,238	2,742	1,360	17,340	2.70	.56	.28	3.53
Hebrew	1,738,167	21,119	2,555	3,440	27,124	1.22	.15	.20	1.56
Irish	736,012	9,079	1,866	2,442	13,387	1.23	.25	.33	1.82
Italian (North)	684,905	4,533	1,387	626	6,546	.66	.20	.09	.96
Italian (South)	3,028,592	41,112	7,228	4,415	52,755	1.36	.24	.15	1.74
Japanese	246,359	5,505	2,205	2,117	9,827	2.23	.90	.86	3.99
Korean	8,988	123	47	27	197	1.37	.52	.30	2.19
Lithuanian	259,458	2,651	281	310	3,242	1.02	.11	.12	1.25
Magyar	477,663	3,682	430	867	4,979	.77	.09	.18	1.04
Mexican	296,708	24,985	7,068	7,968	40,021	8.42	2.38	2.69	13.49
Pacific Islander[1]	1,129	19	81	3	103	1.68	7.17	.27	9.12
Polish	1,450,793	13,702	2,109	2,408	18,219	.94	.15	.17	1.26
Portuguese	179,550	1,564	666	285	2,515	.87	.37	.16	1.40
Rumanian	145,127	3,157	760	303	4,220	2.18	.52	.21	2.91
Russian	245,108	5,736	1,584	1,428	8,748	2.34	.65	.58	3.57
Ruthenian (Russniak)	261,954	4,778	860	558	6,196	1.82	.33	.21	2.37
Scandinavian	877,700	4,609	1,050	1,761	7,420	.53	.12	.20	.85
Scotch	341,218	6,864	1,756	1,104	9,724	2.01	.51	.32	2.85
Slovak	525,158	3,264	563	420	4,247	.62	.11	.08	.81
Spanish	183,332	2,981	2,497	708	6,186	1.63	1.36	.39	3.37
Spanish American	36,344	506	398	122	1,026	1.39	1.10	.34	2.83
Syrian	99,457	7,148	983	604	8,735	7.19	.99	.61	8.78
Turkish	21,434	1,055	333	124	1,512	4.92	1.55	.58	7.05
Welsh	38,835	533	179	79	791	1.37	.46	.20	2.04
West Indian (except Cuban)	25,579	395	108	97	600	1.54	.42	.38	2.35
All other races	38,137	2,684	893	313	3,890	7.04	2.34	.82	10.20

[1] Including Hawaiian.

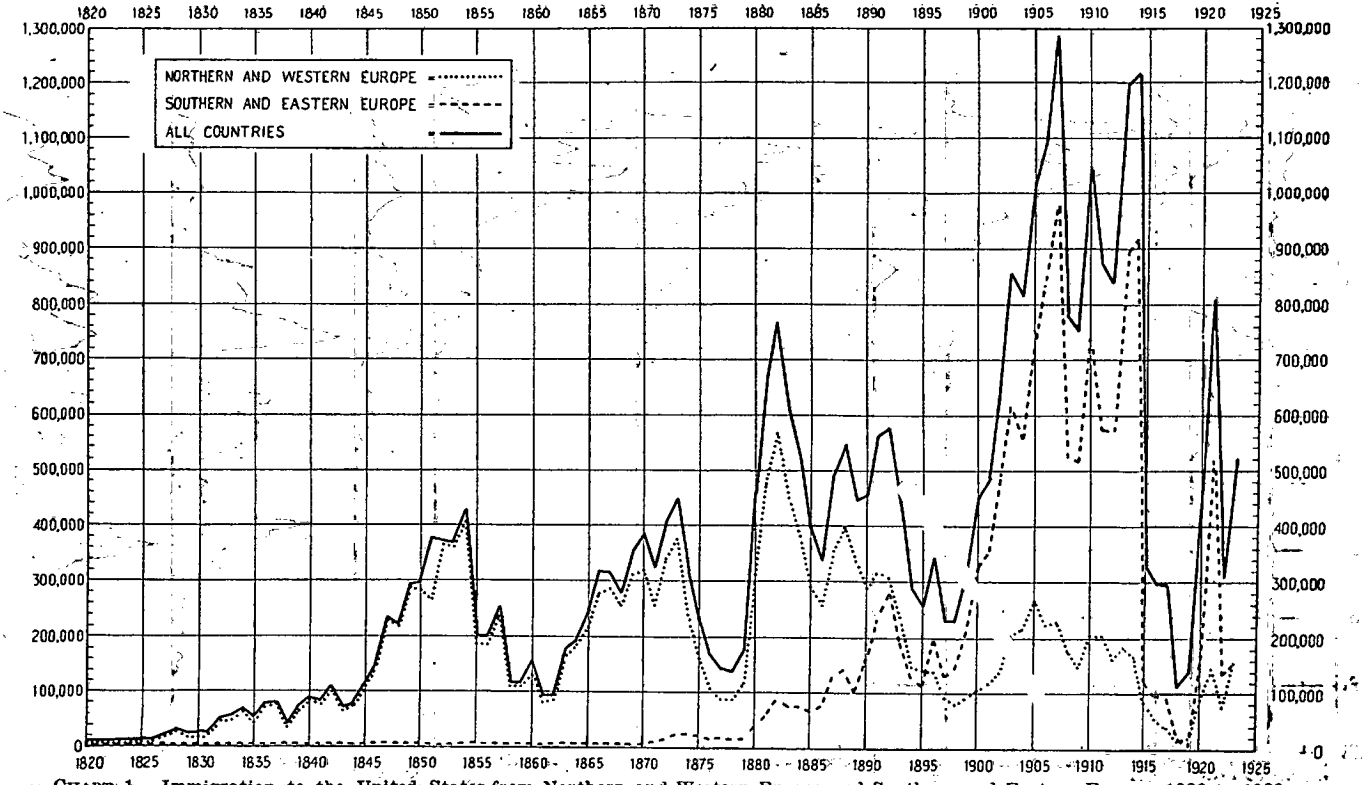

CHART 1.—Immigration to the United States from Northern and Western Europe and Southern and Eastern Europe, 1820 to 1923.
(Consult prefatory and footnotes of Table 2.)

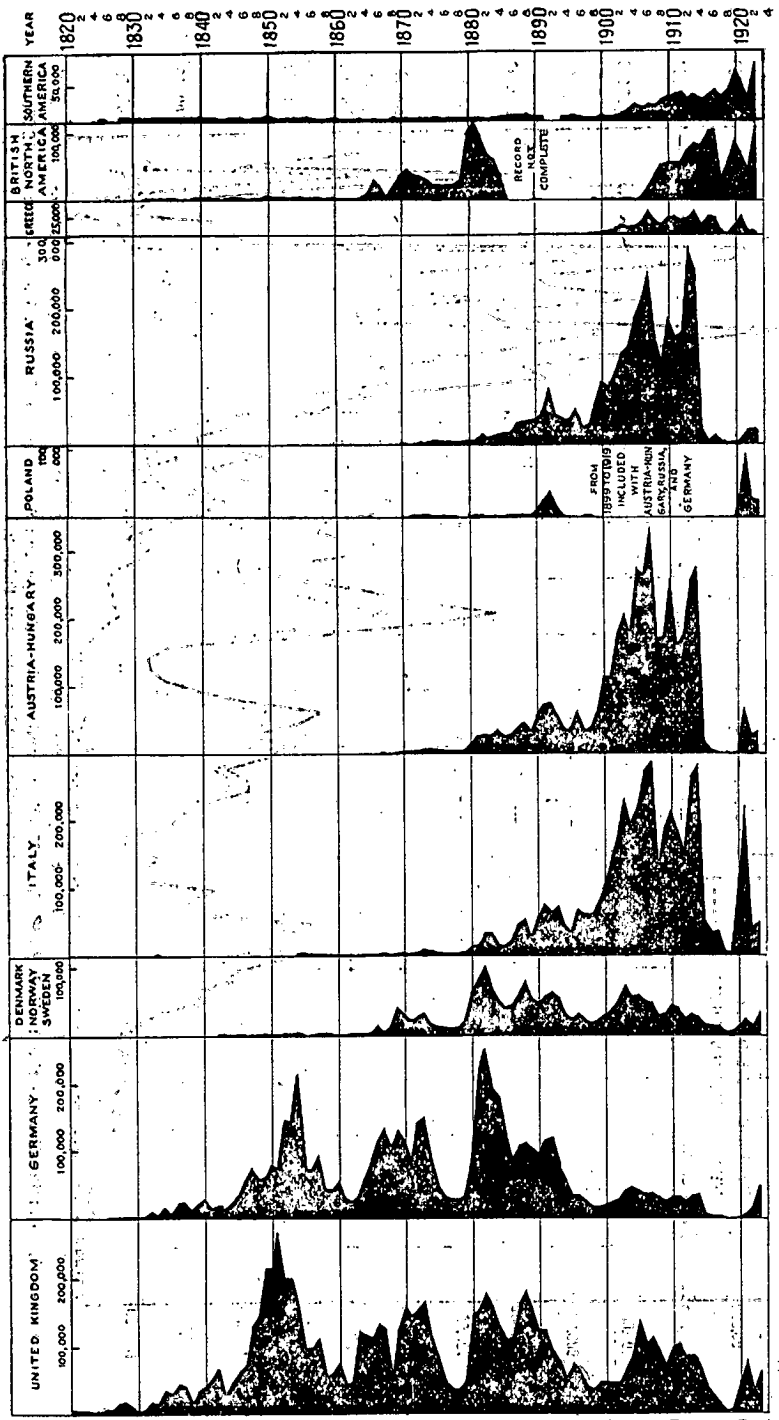

CHART 2.—Immigration to the United States from principal countries of origin, 1820 to 1923.
(Consult prefatory and footnotes of Table 1.)

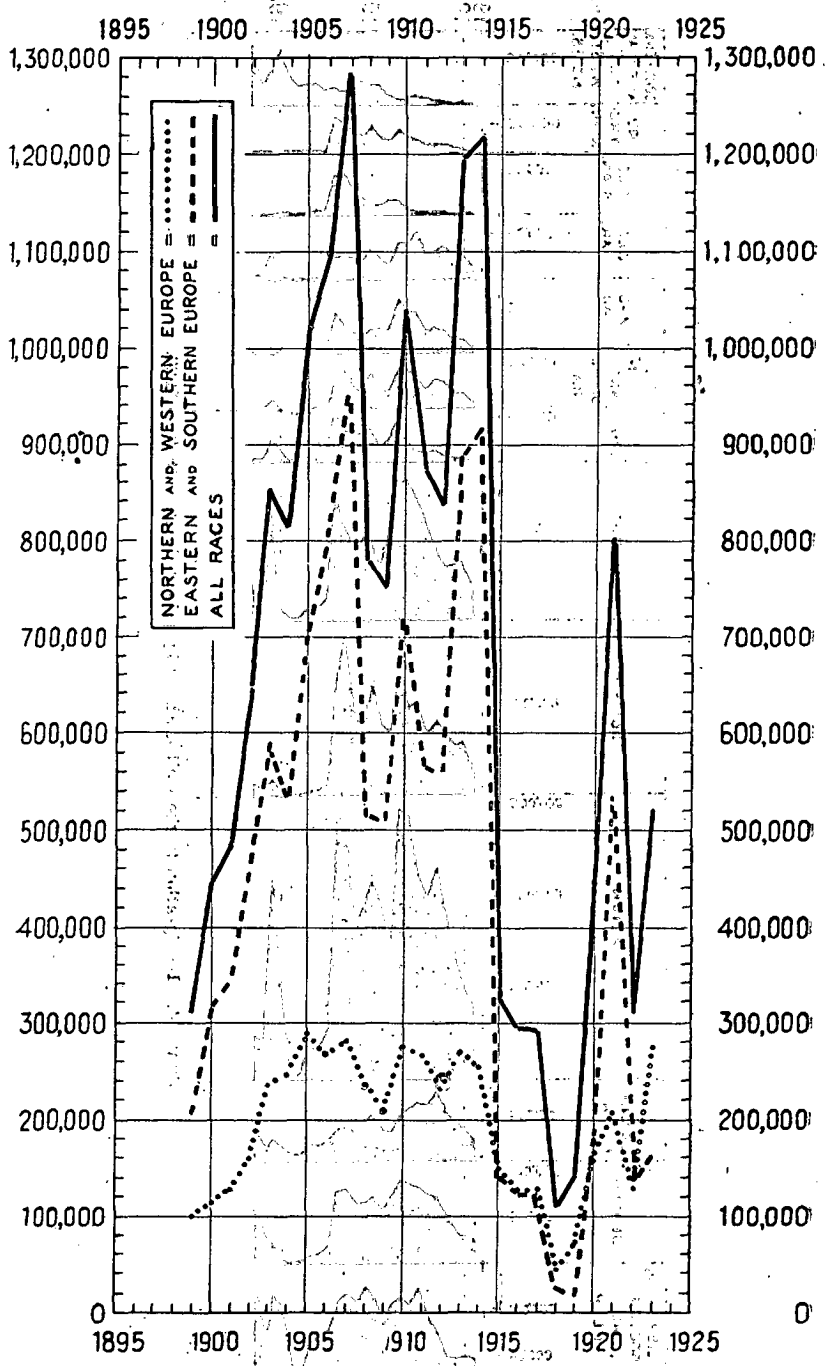

CHART 3.—Immigration to the United States of Northern and Western European races and Southern and Eastern European races, 1888 to 1923.

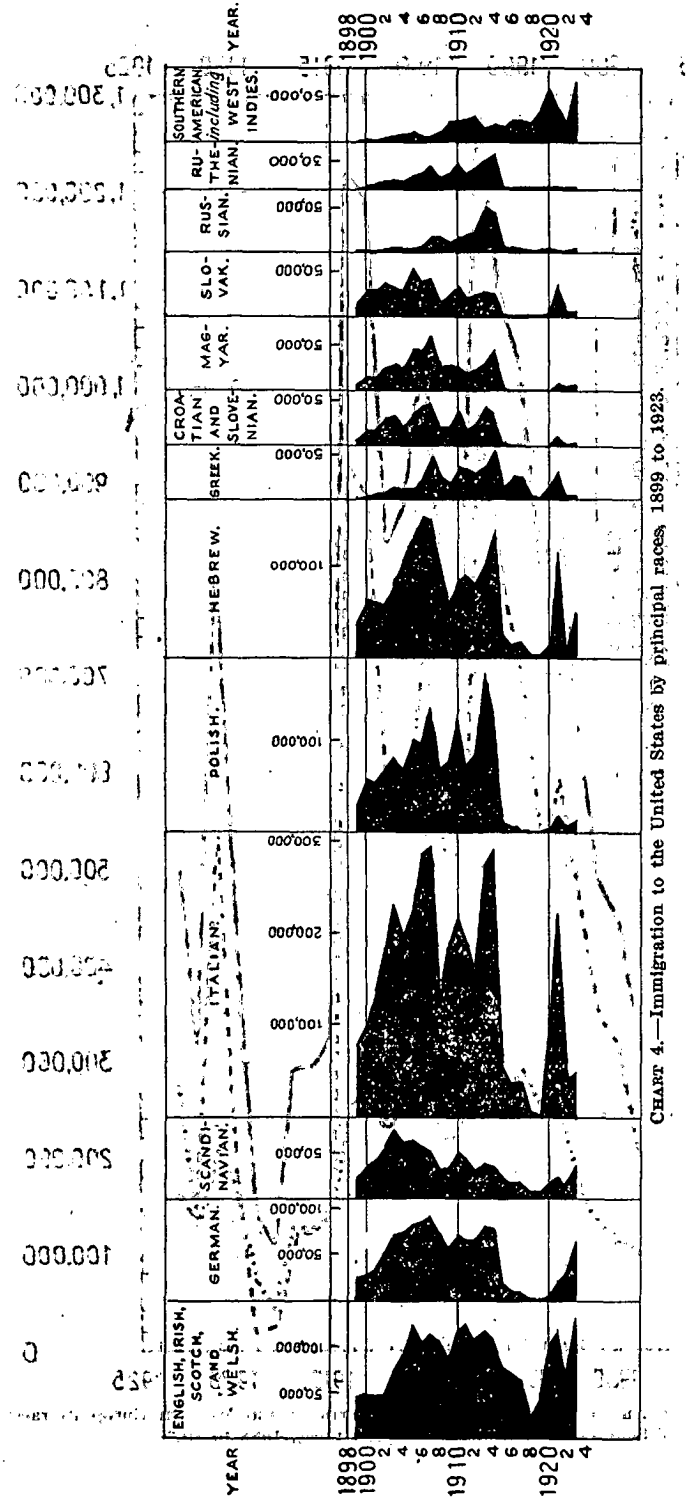

CHART 4.—Immigration to the United States by principal races, 1899 to 1923.

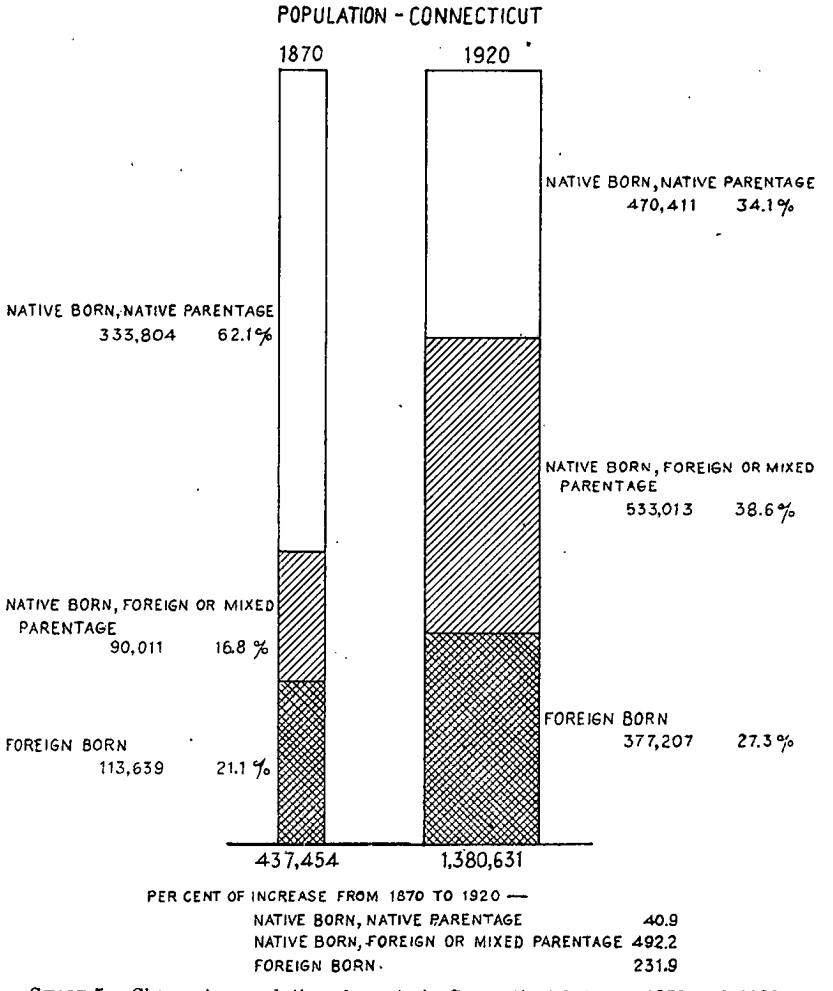

CHART 5.—Change in population elements in Connecticut between 1870 and 1920.

APPENDIX II.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT ON THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 12, 1923.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is my duty and my desire to lay before you certain developments in the matter of immigration to the United States. We are confronted with the need for thorough and patriotic consideration of the immigration problem. The alien who has come and is coming to the United States is developing into a problem which must be rightly solved for the benefit of the whole Nation, for the future security of the American citizen by adoption as well as of the native-born citizen. As a naturalized immigrant, I can look upon this problem through the eyes of the immigrant as well as through the eyes of a patriotic American with a deep interest in the future of our common country.

No one will dispute the high character and the important services to America of the great majority of the immigrants who have come to us in the past. Their record is written clearly in our political and economic history. But I, for one, am confident that the foreign-born citizen, or the native-born citizen of foreign stock, will be quick to join with me in protecting our present and future population from evil mental, moral, or physical influences, whether those influences come to us from abroad or develop among us at home. The undesirable individual who comes to us from the older countries of the world lessens the opportunity of the worthy immigrant, as well as the opportunity of the native born. The mental, moral, or physical demoralization which he may represent is as great a menace to the worthy immigrant and his children as it is to the citizen whose progenitors have been in this country for generations.

But I am sure that no one who has the best interests of America and the future of humanity at heart can disagree with me when I hold that we must bar from America every individual who is physically, mentally, or morally unsound, or whose political or economic views constitute a menace to free institutions. As long as our laws admit foreigners I feel that every honest American, native or foreign born, can subscribe with me to the principle that we must make admission to the United States easier and more gracious for the immigrant of good sound mind, good heart, and good morals, and utterly impossible for the individual who is tainted in body, mind, or morals.

It is unfortunate but inevitable that in these discussions we stress the evils which have come to us with immigration, while we disregard the good which we have won from it. Like every great human development, it is the evil which advertises itself. It is the rotten apple which shows first in the barrel, but we must not forget that, unless the rotten apple is removed, the whole barrel is in danger.

Part of our present immigration problem arises largely through the so-called "bootlegging" of aliens. I have before me estimates which place the number of aliens who enter the United States surreptitiously at 100 daily. Some estimates run as high as 1,000 a day. At this latter figure the aliens who enter the United States in violation of the law would exceed the number admitted legally under the quota law, which was 309,556 in the last fiscal year. In addition to the smuggled alien we have always the alien who, although inadmissible, comes to this country and seeks through the efforts of friends, relatives, and members of his own racial group to influence immigration officials to waive the restrictions and admit him. These cases are exceedingly difficult to handle. They appeal to every instinct of humanity in the Government officer who must pass upon them. Usually they involve the breaking up of families or the return of individuals, even children, to deplorable conditions abroad. We are now disposing of about 100 of these cases involving children certified as feeble-minded who were admitted under bond during the last days of the previous administration. I am sure you know something of the clamor by well-meaning individuals, organizations, and newspapers which these cases have aroused. But to my mind no public official can conscientiously stretch the law of the land to admit to the United States individuals who sooner or later will become public charges and whose admission will taint our whole level of mental and moral life. The results of such a policy are already upon us. A scientist who has made a thorough study of American mental standards testifying before the House of Representatives Committee on Immigration and Naturalization recently made some interesting statements. He estimated that if the mental tests applied to the American Army during the World War had been enforced against the foreign born now in the United States and all showing a mental level below a standard fixed between low averages and inferior intelligence had been excluded 45.6 per cent of the 13,920,692 foreign born now in the United States, or 6,347,835, would have been barred.

A study of the Army intelligence tests applied to foreign-born soldiers during the war would indicate that during the last generation, the last 33 years, America has accepted nearly 14,000,000 aliens of all types in order to acquire 7,572,857 who are of the type of low average intelligence or above. In other words, each year during that period we have received about 229,480 aliens of the higher grades of intelligence, or nearly as many as the number annually admitted under the 3 per cent quota law.

As a check against these figures of the 1920 census, the records of the Bureau of Immigration show that the number of immigrants admitted to the United States from 1890 to February 28, 1923, from countries other than China, Japan, India, and the Pacific islands amounted to 19,779,995. Of course, not all of these were white, but the number of persons of the colored races who came from the sources included would be too small to make any appreciable difference in the whole total.

Our records of outgoing aliens date only from 1908, but by taking the figures since 1908 and certain steamship passenger records on file for a time previous to that it is estimated that 30 went out for every 100 who came in during the years 1890 to February 28, 1923.

This puts the total number of emigrants at 6,450,656 and the number who remained in the United States at 13,329,339.

I propose that we establish strict but just tests of physical and mental health and that we make those tests under the numerical restriction now placed by law on immigration. I would have those tests made abroad in order that the applicant for admission may not have to spend the savings of a lifetime on a long sea voyage in order to find out whether he can enter the United States. The solicitor of the department is now inquiring into the possibility of moving our whole examining machinery to foreign countries under our present laws. I feel that nothing would strengthen our whole immigration policy so much as this move.

One great result of moving our inspection machinery abroad to make selections among the applicants for admission would be to end the heartrending scenes which every day confront our agents at Ellis Island and other ports of entry. Law enforcement is made particularly difficult when officials are faced with the suffering and sorrows of the unfortunates who have traveled thousands of miles, leaving behind all that life has meant to them up to that time, only to find that under the law they are barred from America, to them the promised land. Men bowed under years of oppression, women whose life has been a continued struggle for existence, children who have known little or nothing of the joys of childhood, stand with appealing hands begging for admittance. Rejection for many of them means utter poverty, a long return sea voyage, and despair. But the law is inexorable.

So long as under the law we admit foreigners to this country, we could end all of these horrors if we could make our selections on the other side and transform our immigrant stations at the ports into gateways of welcome, devoid of the harshness of official delays and pains, of sorrows, and disappointment. America would then be the ideal land of the immigrant, as he has always fancied it. All of the sorrow and despair at Ellis Island arise from the cases of those immigrants who come here despite the fact that the law prevents their admittance. If we halt these cases before they leave their native countries we will end the troubles at our ports of entry. The immigrant would be qualified to land in the United States immediately upon his arrival.

This I call selective immigration. So long as the United States is to admit foreigners I would have our system function to bring us the best that we can get from abroad and to make their way into America easy and comfortable.

Coupled with this I would provide for the enrollment of the alien after he is here. I would have him enrolled upon his admission, and over a period of years I would provide for a census of the alien population by the Naturalization Bureau. We register every American citizen to ascertain his right to exercise the suffrage and we provide for the compulsory education of our youth. Surely there can be no objection to the enrollment of the alien who comes to us to help him acquire the qualification to be an American. This would have nothing in it that would smack of espionage or coercion. It would provide simply for helping the aliens, seeing to it that they were acquainted with the opportunities of Americanism and the meaning of American institutions. If, after a period of years, the

record of the individual showed plainly that he was unfit for American citizenship, I would provide for his deportation.

I am not in favor of compelling any individual to become a citizen of the United States. Merely forcing an alien to go through the formal legal ceremony of naturalization will not make him an American. True citizenship must come from the mind and the heart. To really become an American a man must feel his Americanism and must honestly want to be a citizen. Compulsory citizenship is impossible.

I remember clearly the circumstances under which my family came to this country. I unhesitatingly say that my people would have welcomed the opportunity to be listed by the Government of the United States as prospective citizens. My father was, unfortunately, not an educated man, for he had begun to work for his living early in life. He became a patriotic American in spite of all the handicaps which he faced. I feel that the system I now propose would have given him and his a better chance to absorb the spirit of America. I have given deep consideration to this matter and I am strongly in favor of this policy of selective immigration and the enrollment of the alien. I hold that whoever comes from abroad to degrade the American level of intelligence, of physical or mental or moral life, degrades every honest naturalized citizen.

I have talked with the representatives of a large number of racial groups in this country, and it is surprising how few of them oppose it. It is supported by every patriotic organization, by many fraternal, social, and economic associations, by large groups of business men and workingmen. I feel certain that no racial group which is honestly American and which thoroughly understands these proposals will reject them. I am conferring now with the representatives of several groups and am hopeful of convincing them of the wisdom of the plan. Some seem to believe it is directed against certain races or religions. I have told them that I am not interested in a man's religion so long as he has one; that I am not interested in a man's love affairs, except to hope that he will secure a good wife and raise a good family; and that I am not interested in a man's race so long as he has a sincere desire to become a good American.

There will be opposition, of course. I have been told that it is politically inexpedient to put this policy forward at this time. My reply is simply that we must put the country before party or political success. The clearly undesirables in this country will certainly oppose this system. The anarchists and communists who are here to preach the downfall of American institutions, the destruction of all law, order, and property, will be loud in their complaints, as they always are. The influence of the foreign-born criminals and their adherents will be against it. There will be lined up in opposition all of those who fatten upon the ignorance of the alien and who seek to keep him ignorant that they may exploit him in one way or another.

One source of illegal entry into the United States, which is giving us serious trouble to-day, is the operation of the seamen's law, under which alien sailors may leave their vessels in American ports for the purpose of seeking employment in other vessels. We have

found hundreds of cases where individuals entering as sailors have deserted that calling immediately upon arrival, having shipped clearly for the purpose of gaining illegal admission to this country. A large number of these are Asiatics, absolutely barred by law. These cases are difficult, in some cases almost impossible to handle, with our present administrative machinery and with the funds provided for the execution of the law. I expect to take this matter up at more length with you later. I feel that our whole administrative machinery in connection with immigration must be materially strengthened if we are properly to enforce the law and to protect our people. As approximately 1,000,000 seamen enter or leave the ports of the United States during the year, they form a problem which in point of numbers involves more than the problem of the regular immigrants who, under the present 3 per cent law, numbered only about 309,556 in the last fiscal year.

Times have changed materially, Mr. President, since you entered the White House. At that time, when the 3 per cent restriction on immigration was decided upon, you will remember that we had more than 5,000,000 of our working people idle and that we faced what seemed almost certain industrial panic. Industries were closing because of lack of markets, wage scales were falling in many industries, industrial strife was spreading. Immigration restriction was one of the measures which helped to put an end to the industrial panic. We have come a long way through wise administrative and legislative measures since then. To-day unemployment has been reduced to a minimum, wages everywhere are rising. During the past year, even during the past few months, there have been wage increases in practically all of the 43 industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They have been very general in the basic industries, and have ranged from 2 to 20 per cent. Recently the larger steel plants announced general wage increases of 11 per cent, which will undoubtedly be applied throughout the industry. In the past year industrial pay rolls have increased approximately 25 per cent. Production in basic industries during January of this year reached a higher level than at any time in history, except in May, 1917. Expanding freight shipments likewise demonstrate the completeness of our industrial recovery. Under these conditions, with labor everywhere in demand, it is inevitable that there should be agitation among some for the lifting of immigration restrictions. It is unnecessary to point out the evil of throwing open the gates at a time of prosperity in order to flood the country with workers and nonworkers whose very presence would serve to bring prosperity to an end.

It is a shortsighted policy to seek cheap labor through immigration. To-day, because of the demand for workers, there is a perceptible movement of common labor of a low grade from a contiguous country. Large groups of this nationality are finding their way into our mills and factories. I have talked with employers who have taken on those men and in every case they admit that an upstanding American workman would do two and one-half times the work that is accomplished by the individual of this racial group. That being so, it is quite apparent that it is cheaper to pay an American worker twice the wages which the foreigners receive. It

has been my experience since the days when I worked in the mills that cheap labor is expensive labor, both for the industry which employs it and for the community which houses it.

Our immigration laws in the past have not adequately protected America. They are, however, soundly based on the principle that but two races, the Caucasian and the African Negro, are naturalizable in this country. My conclusions are, Mr. President, that our policy should be clearly defined, that it should be liberal as to the naturalizable races where the individuals applying for admittance are physically, mentally, morally, and spiritually normal and will constitute an aid to our civilization. On the other hand, I am clear that we should absolutely bar from our shores all races which are not naturalizable under the law of the land and all individuals of all races who are physically, mentally, morally, and spiritually undesirable, and who constitute a menace to our civilization.

It seems to me that the immigration laws of the future should be wholly American, drawn by Americans, enforced by Americans for the benefit of America to-day and in the future. This is due to the native-born citizen and to those immigrants who have, and who no doubt will continue to come, to contribute to this country's industry and commerce. I am firm in the conviction that we should welcome to our country only those who come here ready to make their homes among us, to cast their lot with us for better or for worse, to support American institutions, and, above all, to take their place in that family life which after all is the basis of all social order.

Faithfully yours,

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

APPENDIX III.

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 of 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 Colum-

bia, 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.

ADDITIONAL COPIES

OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT

15 CENTS PER COPY

PURCHASER AGREES NOT TO RESELL OR DISTRIBUTE THIS COPY FOR PROFIT.—PUB. RES. 57, APPROVED MAY 11, 1922.

▽

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

1923

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1923

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
15 CENTS PER COPY

PURCHASER AGREES NOT TO RESELL OR DISTRIBUTE THIS
COPY FOR PROFIT.—PUB. RES. 57, APPROVED MAY 11, 1922

CONTENTS.

Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration 1
The per centum limit act of 1921 1
Some comparative statistics 7
Countries of last permanent residence 8
Races or peoples 9
Emigrant aliens 12
Rejection at ports of arrival 13
Deportation after landing 14
Smuggling and surreptitious entry 15
The Mexican border situation 16
Smuggling from Cuba 20
Canadian border 23
Montreal 23
Buffalo 24
Detroit 25
Winnipeg 25
Seattle 26
Immigration from Canada and Mexico 27
Oriental immigration 29
Alien seamen 30
Alien stowaways 31
Reorganization of the immigration field service 31
Financial statement 37
Personnel 37

TEXT TABLES.

Table I.—Immigration quota allotted to specified countries or regions of birth and the number of aliens admitted and charged against such quota allotments, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923 5
Table II.—Immigration quotas allotted to specified areas, and the number of aliens admitted and charged against such quota allotments, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923 6
Table III.—Immigrant aliens admitted by principal sources, in fiscal years specified 8
Table IV.—Immigrant aliens admitted to the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1914, 1922, and 1923, by races or peoples 10
Table V.—Immigrant aliens admitted by principal races or peoples in fiscal years specified 10
Table VI.—Number and per cent of aliens rejected at specified places during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923 13

A. GENERAL IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION (Tables I to XXIV-A).

Table I.—Aliens admitted, departed, debarred, and deported, and United States citizens arrived and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923, by ports 40
Table II.—Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923, by months 41
Table III.—Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923, by countries 42
Table IV.—Net increase or decrease of population, by admission and departure of aliens, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples 44

Page.

Table V.—Intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and last permanent residence of aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States and Territories..... 45
Table VI.—Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923..... 46
Table VII.—Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples..... 48
Table VII-A.—Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples. 51
Table VII-B.—Conjugal condition of immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples..... 52
Table VII-C.—Conjugal condition of emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples..... 54
Table VII-D.—Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples..... 56
Table VII-E.—Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples..... 57
Table VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples..... 58
Table VIII-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples..... 62
Table VIII-B.—Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples..... 66
Table VIII-C.—Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples..... 70
Table IX.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples..... 71
Table IX-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of last permanent residence and races and peoples..... 74
Table IX-B.—Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples..... 77
Table IX-C.—Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples..... 80
Table X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by occupations and races or peoples..... 81
Table X-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by occupations and races or peoples..... 86
Table X-B.—Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by occupations and races or peoples..... 90
Table X-C.—Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by occupations and races or peoples..... 94
Table XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of intended future permanent residence and occupations..... 96
Table XI-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of last permanent residence and occupations..... 102
Table XI-B.—Immigrant aliens admitted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of intended future permanent residence and ports of entry... 108
Table XII.—Immigrant aliens admitted during specified periods, January 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, by races or peoples and sex..... 112
Table XII-A.—Emigrant aliens departed during specified periods, January 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, by races or peoples and sex..... 113
Table XIII.—Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples..... 114
Table XIII-A.—Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples... 116
Table XIV.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899, to 1923, by races or peoples..... 117
Table XIV-A.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 to 1923, by countries..... 119
Table XIV-B.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1923, by races or peoples..... 121

Page.
Table XIV-C.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1923, by countries 122
Table XV.—Total immigration, 1820 to 1923 124
Table XV-A.—Net increase of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1923 125
Table XVI.—Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples and causes 126
Table XVI-A.—Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1923, by causes 130
Table XVI-B.—Permanent residents of contiguous foreign territory applying for temporary sojourn in the United States refused admission, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by causes 132
Table XVII.—Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples and causes 133
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, 1923, by causes 137
Table XVIII-A.—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, 1923, by ports 138
Table XIX.—Deserting alien seamen, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by ports. 139
Table XX.—Alien stowaways found on board vessels arriving at ports of the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by ports 139
Table XXI.—Comparison between alien arrivals and head-tax settlements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923 140
Table XXII.—Aliens admitted to continental United States from insular United States, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1923, inclusive, by ports 140
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, 1923 141
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, 1923 141
Table XXIII.—Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, showing sex, age, class of defect, and disposition, by diseases or defects 142
Table XXIII-A.—Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, showing races or peoples, by diseases or defects 144
Table XXIII-B.—Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, showing organ or portion of body affected, by diseases or defects 146
Table XXIV.—Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 18 and 22 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races 148
Table XXIV-A.—Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 18 and 22 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by ports 149

B. JAPANESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION (Tables A to F).

Table A.—Japanese aliens applied for admission, admitted, debarred, deported, and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923 150
Table B.—Increase or decrease of Japanese population by alien admissions and departures, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923, by months 150
Table C.—Occupations of Japanese aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923 151
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, 1923 151
Table E.—Japanese alien arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement 152
Table F.—Japanese alien arrivals in Hawaii, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement 155

C. CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION (Tables 1 to 6).

Page.
Table 1.—Summary of Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal years ended June 30, 1918 to 1923, by classes 157
Table 2.—Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by classes and ports 158
Table 3.—Chinese claiming American citizenship by birth, or to be the wives or children of American citizens, admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by ports 160
Table 4.—Appeals to department from excluding decisions under Chinese-exclusion laws, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by ports 160
Table 5.—Disposition of cases of resident Chinese applying for return certificates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923 160
Table 6.—Miscellaneous Chinese transactions, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by ports 161

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, June 30, 1923.

SIR: The fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, was the second complete year during which the so-called quota limit act of May 19, 1921, was in operation, and because of various important developments believed to be wholly or in part attributable to that law the records of the Immigration Service during the 12 months under consideration are of unusual interest and significance.

In the first place, the number of immigrant aliens admitted reached a total of 522,919 during the year, compared to 309,556 such admissions in the fiscal year 1922, an increase of 213,363. This gain was almost entirely due to increased immigration from British North America and Mexico, which countries are not within the scope of the quota limit law, and to the fact that natives of north and west European countries used 90 per cent of their allotted quotas in the year just ended, compared with only 46.4 per cent in the preceding fiscal year.

Another interesting development of the past year was the large numerical and proportional decrease among emigrant aliens leaving the country when compared with the record of former years. The total number of departures of this class in the year just ended was only 81,450, as against 198,712 in the fiscal year 1922, and an annual average of 288,578 in the five pre-war years 1910–1914. The record of the year in this respect seems to indicate a most unusual degree of stability among our recent immigrants, which subject will be discussed at greater length elsewhere in this report.

Another, and in this instance a most troublesome, development of the year has been the growing tendency of inadmissible European aliens to attempt to enter the country surreptitiously, which in turn appears to have led to increased activities on the part of professional smugglers engaged in the business of assisting such aliens to enter over the land and water boundaries. This and various other phases of the work of the fiscal year will be commented on in some detail following a discussion of the quota-limit law and of the statistical records of the 12 months under consideration.

THE PER CENTUM LIMIT ACT OF 1921.

The fiscal year just ended was the second during which the so-called per centum limit immigration act of May 19, 1921, was in operation, and because of this the statistical records of the Immigration Service are peculiarly interesting and significant. The law is still new, and

there is so much evidence that its purpose and provisions are not fully understood that a brief discussion of what it is and of the events which led to its enactment by Congress may be appropriate at this time.

Perhaps it is not very generally realized that the per centum limit law marked the beginning of actual restriction or limitation of immigration to the United States from Europe, Africa, Australasia, and a considerable part of Asia. The Chinese exclusion act of 1882, the passport agreement with Japan which became effective in 1908, and the "barred zone" provision in the general immigration law of 1917 had already stopped or greatly reduced the influx of oriental peoples, but so far as others, and particularly Europeans, were concerned, all applicants who met the various tests prescribed in the general law were admitted. This general law, first enacted in 1882 and several times revised and strengthened, was and still is based on the principle of selection rather than of numerical restriction. It is probably true that the provision barring illiterate aliens from admission, which was added to the general law in 1917, was intended as a restrictive measure rather than a quality test, but in its practical effect it was only another addition to the already numerous class of alleged undesirables who were denied admission, and obviously could not be relied upon actually to limit the volume of immigration.

The immigration act of 1882, which, as already indicated, was the first general law upon the subject, provided for the exclusion from the United States of the following classes only: Convicts, lunatics, idiots, and persons likely to become a public charge. This law underwent more or less important revisions in 1891, 1893, 1903, 1907, and 1917, until the last-mentioned act, which is the present general immigration law, denies admission to many classes of aliens, including the following: Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons certified by the examining physician as being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of the alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practice polygamy or believe in or advocate the practice of polygamy; anarchists and similar classes; immoral persons and persons coming for an immoral purpose; contract laborers; persons likely to become a public charge; persons seeking admission within one year of date of previous debarment or deportation; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; stowaways; children under 16 years of age unless accompanied by one or both of their parents; persons who are natives of certain geographically defined territory; aliens over 16 years of age who are unable to read some language or dialect; certain accompanying aliens, as

described in the last proviso of section 18 of the act; and persons who have arrived in Canada or Mexico by certain steamship lines. Persons who fail to meet certain passport requirements were added to the excluded classes in subsequent legislation.

Obviously it would be difficult to find, or even to invent, many other terms denoting individual undesirability which might be added to the foregoing list, but, as already pointed out, the general law is essentially selective in theory, for even its most rigid application with respect to the excludable classes above enumerated could not be depended upon to prevent the coming of unlimited numbers of aliens who were able to meet the tests imposed.

Even a casual survey of congressional discussions of the immigration problem during the past quarter of a century demonstrates very clearly that while the law makers were deeply concerned with the mental, moral, and physical quality of immigrants, there developed as time went on an even greater concern as to the fundamental racial character of the constantly increasing numbers who came. The record of alien arrivals year by year had shown a gradual falling off in the immigration of northwest European peoples, representing racial stocks which were common to America even in colonial days, and a rapid and remarkably large increase in the movement from southern and eastern European countries and Asiatic Turkey. Immigration from the last-named sources reached an annual average of about 750,000 and in some years nearly a million came, and there seems to have been a general belief in Congress that it would increase rather than diminish. At the same time no one seems to have anticipated a revival of the formerly large influx from the "old sources," as the countries of northwest Europe came to be known.

This remarkable change in the sources and racial character of our immigrants led to an almost continuous agitation of the immigration problem both in and out of Congress, and there was a steadily growing demand for restriction, particularly of the newer movement from the south and east of Europe. During the greater part of this period of agitation the so-called literacy test for aliens was the favorite weapon of the restrictionists, and its widespread popularity appears to have been based quite largely on a belief, or at least a hope, that it would reduce to some extent the stream of "new" immigration, about one-third of which was illiterate, without seriously interfering with the coming of the older type, among whom illiteracy was at a minimum.

Presidents Cleveland and Taft vetoed immigration bills because they contained a literacy test provision, and President Wilson vetoed two bills largely for the same reason. In 1917, however, Congress passed a general immigration bill which included the literacy provision over the President's veto, and, with certain exceptions, aliens who are unable to read are no longer admitted to the United States. At that time, however, the World War had already had the effect of reducing immigration from Europe to a low level, and our own entry into the conflict a few days before the law in question went into effect practically stopped it altogether. Consequently, the value of the literacy provision as a means of restricting European immigration was never fairly tested under normal conditions.

The Congress, however, seemingly realized that even the comprehensive immigration law of 1917, including the literacy test, would afford only a frail barrier against the promised rush from the war-

stricken countries of Europe, and in December, 1920, the House of Representatives, with little opposition, passed a bill to suspend practically all immigration for the time being. The per centum limit plan was substituted by the Senate, however, and the substitute prevailed in Congress, but it failed to become a law at the time because President Wilson withheld executive approval. Nevertheless, favorable action was not long delayed, for at the special session called at the beginning of the present administration the measure was quickly enacted, and, with President Harding's approval, became a law on May 19, 1921. This law expired by limitation June 30, 1922, but by the act of May 11, 1922, its life was extended to June 30, 1924, and some strengthening amendments were added.

The principal provisions of the per centum limit act, or the "quota law," as it is popularly known, are as follows:

The number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted to the United States in any fiscal year shall not exceed 3 per cent of the number of persons of such nationality who were resident in the United States according to the census of 1910.

Monthly quotas are limited to 20 per cent of the annual quota.

For the purposes of the act, "nationality" is determined by country of birth.

The law does not apply to the following classes of aliens: Government officials; aliens in transit; aliens visiting the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure; aliens from countries immigration from which is regulated in accordance with treaties or agreement relating solely to immigration, otherwise China and Japan; aliens from the so-called Asiatic barred zone; aliens who have resided continuously for at least five years in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Mexico, Central or South America, or adjacent islands; aliens under the age of 18 who are children of citizens of the United States.

Certain other classes of aliens who are counted against quotas are admissible after a quota is exhausted. The following are included in this category: Aliens returning from a temporary visit abroad; aliens who are professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, members of any recognized learned profession, or aliens employed as domestic servants.

So far as possible preference is given to the wives and certain near relatives of citizens of the United States, applicants for citizenship, and honorably discharged soldiers, eligible to citizenship, who served in the United States military or naval forces at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

Transportation companies are liable to a fine of $200 for each alien brought to a United States port in excess of the quota and where such fine is imposed the amount paid for passage must be returned to the rejected alien.

The quota limit law is in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the immigration laws.

In the annual report for the preceding fiscal year it was pointed out that the operation of the per centum limit law had necessitated the introduction of a new, although limited, series of immigration statistics which, for the following reasons, are not comparable with existing statistics:

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 counted against quotas at all, or, in other cases, after a quota is exhausted.

For example, during the fiscal year just ended 335,480 aliens were charged to the various quotas, while a total of 522,919 immigrant aliens were admitted during the same period, or an excess of 187,439. However, this difference is readily accounted for by the fact that during the fiscal year 117,011 immigrant aliens were admitted from British North America, 63,768 from Mexico, 13,181 from the West Indies, and smaller numbers from other sources, only a minor part of such immigration being subject to the provisions of the quota law.

With this explanation there is presented a table showing operations under the quota law during the past two fiscal years:

TEXT TABLE I.—*Immigration quotas allotted to specified countries or regions of birth and the number of aliens admitted and charged against such quota allotments, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923.*

Country or region of birth.	1923		1922		Per cent of quota admitted.	
	Quota.	Number. admitted.	Quota.	Number. admitted.	1923	1922
Albania	288	288	288	280	100.0	97.0
Armenia	.....	.....	1,589	1,574	.....	99.0
Armenia (Russian)	230	230	.....	.....	100.0	.....
Austria	7,451	7,358	7,451	4,797	98.8	64.4
Belgium	1,563	1,563	1,563	1,581	100.0	101.2
Bulgaria	302	295	302	301	97.7	99.6
Czechoslovakia	14,357	14,357	14,282	14,248	100.0	99.8
Danzig, Free City of	301	263	301	85	80.5	28.2
Denmark	5,619	5,226	5,694	3,284	93.0	57.6
Finland	3,921	3,921	3,921	3,038	100.0	77.5
Fiume, Free State of	71	67	71	18	94.4	25.3
France	5,729	5,034	5,729	4,343	87.9	75.9
Germany	67,607	49,258	68,059	19,053	73.0	28.0
Greece	3,294	3,294	3,294	3,447	100.0	104.7
Hungary	5,638	5,638	5,638	6,035	100.0	107.2
Iceland	75	59	.....	.....	78.6	.....
Italy	42,057	42,057	42,057	42,149	100.0	100.2
Luxemburg	92	92	92	93	100.0	101.1
Netherlands	3,607	3,607	3,607	2,408	100.0	66.8
Norway	12,202	12,202	12,202	5,941	100.0	48.7
Poland (including Eastern Galicia)	31,146	29,730	25,827	26,129	95.5	101.1
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira Islands)	2,465	2,465	2,520	2,486	100.0	98.6
Rumania	7,419	7,419	7,419	7,429	100	100.1
Russia (including Siberia)	24,405	24,405	34,284	28,908	100	84.4
Esthonian region	1,348	241	.....	.....	17.9	.....
Latvian region	1,540	1,513	.....	.....	98.3	.....
Lithuanian and Memel regions	2,460	2,460	.....	.....	100	.....
Spain	912	912	912	888	100	97.4
Sweden	20,042	19,867	20,042	8,766	99.1	43.8
Switzerland	3,752	3,752	3,752	3,723	100	99.2
United Kingdom	77,342	77,342	77,342	42,670	100	55.2
Yugoslavia	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,644	100	103.5
Other Europe (including Andorra, Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, and San Marino; and Memel and Iceland for 1922)	86	86	86	144	100	167.4
Palestine	57	57	56	214	100	382.1
Syria	928	928	906	1,008	100	166.9
Turkey (European and Asiatic, including Smyrna region; and Turkish-Armenian region for 1923)	2,388	2,388	656	1,096	100	111.2

TEXT TABLE I.—*Immigration quotas allotted to specified countries or regions of birth and the number of aliens admitted and charged against such quota allotments, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923*—Continued.

Country or region of birth.	1923		1922		Per cent of quota admitted.	
	Quota.	Number admitted.	Quota.	Number admitted.	1923	1922
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 Russia quota)	81	81	81	528	100	651.9
Africa	122	122	122	195	100	159.8
Australia	279	279	279	279	100	100
New Zealand and Pacific Islands	80	80	80	88	100	110
Atlantic islands (other than Azores, Canary Islands, Madeira, and islands adjacent to the American continents)	121	118	65	83	97.5	127.7
Total	357,803	335,480	356,995	243,953	93.8	68.3

The real significance of the data shown in the foregoing compilation will be more readily comprehended by a study of the following table in which are compared the quota allotments of, and the number of aliens admitted from, northern and western Europe; southern and eastern Europe, including Asiatic Turkey and "Other Asia," and certain other sources subject to the quota law, during the two fiscal years under consideration:

TEXT TABLE II.—*Immigration quotas allotted to specified areas, and the number of aliens admitted and charged against such quota allotments, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923.*

Areas.	1923		1922		Per cent of quota admitted.	
	Quota.	Number admitted.	Quota.	Number admitted.	1923	1922
Northern and western Europe	197,555	177,943	198,082	91,862	90	46.4
Southern and eastern Europe, including Asiatic Turkey and other Asia	159,646	156,938	158,367	151,446	98.3	95.6
Africa, Australia, New Zealand and other Pacific islands, and Atlantic islands	602	599	546	645	99.5	118.1
Total	357,803	335,480	356,995	243,953	93.8	68.3

The chief significance of the foregoing figures lies in the fact that while in the fiscal year 1922 only 46.4 per cent of the combined quotas of northern and western European countries was exhausted, 90 per cent of the total allotment was utilized in the past fiscal year, the increase in numbers being from 91,862 in 1921–22 to 177,943 in 1922–23. Table I shows that the quotas of the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland were either completely or practically exhausted, the German quota being the only one of this group which reached the end of the fiscal year with any considerable balance.

On the other hand the quotas of the southern and eastern European and Near East group were substantially exhausted in both years, the small increase in 1922–23 being due to the fact that more favorable conditions surrounding the immigration of natives of Russia made possible the coming of increased numbers of that nationality.

As already explained, the law provides that not more than 20 per cent of a quota allotment may be admitted in any month, and it has been judicially determined that adherence to a monthly allotment is as mandatory as in the case of an annual quota. While this provision has resulted in more or less confusion at times and has necessitated the rejection of considerable numbers of otherwise admissible aliens, nevertheless the experience of the past two years has amply justified the wisdom of fixing a monthly limit. Under the present plan, however, it is possible to admit a full year's quota of any nationality, and consequently all nationalities subject to the law, within the first five months of a fiscal year. As a matter of fact several of the nationalities concerned did completely exhaust their quotas for the fiscal year 1923 in November. Fortunately for the Immigration Service applications for admission under some of the larger quotas were better distributed. The Russian quota, for example, was not exhausted until April and that of the United Kingdom until May.

The trend of immigration during the last few months of the fiscal year, however, indicates that most of the quotas, large and small, for the fiscal year 1924 may be exhausted early in November. This naturally suggests the advisability of decreasing the monthly limit somewhat in order to insure a better distribution throughout the year.

The quota limit law has created new and in some instances difficult problems for the Immigration Service, as it has intensified already existing problems, particularly that of preventing illegal entries over the land boundaries and at seaports. On the whole, however, its administration has been attended with fewer difficulties than during the preceding fiscal year, and if the law were amended in some particulars it is doubtful whether any other equally effective method of restricting immigration could be devised that would present fewer administrative difficulties or cause less hardship to aliens or inconvenience to their friends in the United States.

SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Turning to the regular statistical record of the year, as distinguished from the quota records above discussed, it should be explained that under the bureau's practice aliens entering and leaving the country are each divided into two general classes, as follows: 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; alien residents of the United States making a temporary visit abroad and aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant on the inward.

With this explanation there is presented a brief statistical summary which shows the entire inward and outward alien movements during the last two fiscal years, and the net additions to the alien population of the country resulting therefrom.[4]

	Fiscal year 1923.	Fiscal year 1922.
Immigrant aliens	522,919	309,556
Nonimmigrant aliens	150,487	122,949
Total admitted	673,406	432,505
Emigrant aliens	81,450	198,712
Nonemigrant aliens	119,136	146,672
Total departed	200,586	345,384
Net addition to alien population	472,820	87,121

It is perhaps unnecessary to point out the great proportionate increase in the net alien population in the year just ended or to refer again to the decreased number of emigrant aliens leaving the country for permanent residence elsewhere. These are the outstanding features of the table.

From the description above given it will be noted that the term "immigrant aliens" represents true or real immigration, as the term "emigrant aliens" means true or real emigration, and accordingly these classes are largely the basis of the discussion which follows:

COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

Owing to the numerous changes in the boundaries of various countries and the creation of new countries resulting from the World War, it is no longer possible to make satisfactory comparisons between present and pre-war immigration from Europe or the Near East on the basis of country of origin. The next table, however, presents some interesting comparisons between immigration from specified sections of Europe and the Near East and from other sources in the fiscal years 1914, 1921, and 1923. The year first mentioned represents a fairly normal pre-war year in the matter of immigration into the United States; the second, a post war year during which there was no numerical limit on European immigration, while in 1922–23 the quota limit law was in force.

TEXT TABLE III.—*Immigrant aliens admitted by principal sources, in fiscal years specified.*

Source.	Number admitted.			Per cent of total.		
	1922–23	1920–21	1913–14	1922–23	1920–21	1913–14
Northern and western Europe	156,429	138,551	164,133	29.9	17.2	13.4
Southern and eastern Europe and Turkey	153,674	525,548	915,974	29.4	65.3	75.2
British North America	117,011	72,317	86,139	22.4	9.0	7.1
Mexico	63,768	30,758	14,614	12.2	3.8	1.2
Other countries	32,037	38,054	37,620	6.1	4.7	3.1
Total	522,919	805,228	1,218,480	100.0	100.0	100.0

[4] For more detailed statistics see Table III, p. 42.

It will be noted that in 1913–14 and also in 1920–21 a large majority of our immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe and Turkey. In the first-named year 75.2 per cent, or more than three-fourths of the total number admitted, came from such countries, Italy, Russia, Hungary, Austria, and Greece being the principal sources. Italy sent 283,738 and Russia 255,660 immigrants in that year compared to only 153,674 admitted from the entire region under consideration in the year just ended: On the other hand, the contribution of northern and western European countries, while numerically greater than in either of the post-war years, was only 13.4 per cent of the total in 1913–14 compared to 17.2 and 29.9 per cent of the total in 1920–21 and 1922–23, respectively. Increased immigration from British North America and Mexico is also a noteworthy feature of the past year's record.

RACES OR PEOPLES.

Since 1899 all aliens admitted to the United States have been classified in the bureau's statistics under the head of "Races or peoples" as well as by country of origin. Accordingly there is a continuous record of 25 years which is based on the racial rather than the political or geographical status of admitted aliens and, therefore, not at all affected by shifting political boundaries, newly created countries, or changed place of residence on the part of the aliens themselves. Thus an Englishman is counted as such whether he comes from England, Canada, or China. The value of this classification is clearly apparent when it is considered that during the past fiscal year the aliens admitted from Turkey in Asia included only 158 persons of the Turkish race compared with 658 Armenians, 631 Syrians, 417 Hebrews, 179 Greeks, and 140 of various other races or peoples, and what is true of Turkey is true in some degree of every other country from which immigrants come.[5]

The number of immigrant aliens of the various races or peoples admitted during the fiscal years 1914, 1921, and 1923 is shown in the following table:

[5] Table VIII, pp. 58 to 61, shows the number of immigrant aliens admitted in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by country of last permanent residence and races or peoples.

TEXT TABLE IV.—*Immigrant aliens admitted to the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1914, 1921, and 1923, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Fiscal year.		
	1922–23	1920–21	1913–14
African (black)	7,554	9,873	8,447
Armenian	2,396	10,212	7,785
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	5,537	1,743	9,928
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1,893	7,700	15,084
Chinese	4,074	4,017	2,354
Croatian and Slovenian	4,163	11,035	37,284
Cuban	1,347	1,523	3,539
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	571	930	5,149
Dutch and Flemish	5,804	12,813	12,566
East Indian	156	353	172
English	60,524	54,627	51,746
Finnish	3,087	4,233	12,805
French	34,371	24,122	18,166
German	65,543	24,168	79,871
Greek	4,177	31,828	45,881
Hebrew	49,719	119,036	138,051
Irish	30,386	39,056	33,398
Italian (north)	9,054	27,459	44,802
Italian (south)	39,226	195,037	251,612
Japanese	5,652	7,531	8,941
Korean	104	61	152
Lithuanian	1,828	829	21,584
Magyar	6,922	9,377	44,538
Mexican	62,709	29,603	13,089
Pacific Islander	14	13	1
Polish	13,210	21,146	122,657
Portuguese	2,802	18,856	9,647
Rumanian	1,397	5,925	24,070
Russian	4,346	2,887	44,957
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,168	958	36,727
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	37,630	25,812	36,053
Scotch	38,627	24,649	18,997
Slovak	6,230	35,047	25,819
Spanish	3,525	27,448	11,064
Spanish American	1,990	3,325	1,544
Syrian	1,207	5,105	9,023
Turkish	237	353	2,693
Welsh	1,622	1,748	2,558
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,467	1,553	1,396
Other peoples	650	3,237	3,830
Total	522,919	805,228	1,218,480

In the next table the foregoing figures are condensed into four specific groups which illustrate even more clearly the change that has occurred in the character of our immigration under the quota limit law.

TEXT TABLE V.—*Immigrant aliens admitted by principal races or peoples in fiscal years specified.*

Race or people.	Number admitted.			Per cent of total.		
	1922–23	1920–21	1913–14	1922–23	1920–21	1913–14
Northern and western Europe	274,507	206,995	253,855	52.5	25.7	20.8
Southern and eastern Europe and Turkey	162,695	537,144	921,160	31.1	66.7	75.6
Mexicans	62,709	29,603	13,089	12.0	3.7	1.1
All others	23,008	31,486	30,376	4.4	3.9	2.5
Total	522,919	805,228	1,218,480	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 1913–14, which, as already stated, was a fairly typical pre-war immigration year, 75.6 per cent of the 1,218,480 immigrant aliens admitted from all sources were of the varied racial stocks indigenous

to southern and eastern Europe and Turkey and only 20.8 per cent were of north and west European peoples. All but 3.6 per cent of the total, therefore, were European stock, including a relatively small number, mostly Armenians, Syrians, Hebrews, and so-called Ottoman Greeks, who came from Turkey in Asia. The number of Mexicans recorded as admitted in 1913–14 was relatively insignificant, being only about 1 per cent of the total, and the remainder, including Chinese, Japanese, African (black), Cuban, Spanish American, etc., was only 2.5 per cent of the whole immigration of the year.

Then came the World War, and it was not until the fiscal year 1921 that immigration from Europe was resumed to any considerable extent, and even then some of the principal sources of pre-war years, including Russia, Austria, and Hungary, were still largely shut off from the United States so far as immigration was concerned. In the fiscal year last mentioned a total of 805,228 immigrants were admitted to the United States and of this number 537,144, or 66.7 per cent of the whole, were of races or peoples peculiar to south and east Europe and Asiatic Turkey, Italians (north and south) leading with 222,496, followed by 119,036 Hebrews, 35,047 Slovaks, 27,448 Spanish, 21,146 Poles, and 18,856 Portuguese. In fact, it seemed very clear that wherever possible immigration was rapidly approaching pre-war proportions and there was every indication that as time went on the influx, especially from the south and east of Europe and the Near East, would reach even greater proportions than ever before. As explained elsewhere, it is very evident that this prospect was what led Congress to enact the quota limit law of May 19, 1921.

Any attempt to estimate the effect of the quota law in the matter of checking immigration from Europe during the past two fiscal years would of necessity be largely speculative. It is known, however, that hundreds of thousands have been prevented from coming, and probably this is literally true even of some countries alone. Following the destruction of Smyrna, for example, and the exile of a million, more or less, Armenian and Greek residents of Turkey, it was commonly reported that had it not been for the quota law a considerable proportion of these refugees would have come to the United States. The bureau was advised that in the spring of 1923 there were 150,000 persons in Greece alone who desired to emigrate to the United States, and it is said that the number in Italy who would come if they could greatly exceeds even this estimate. Undoubtedly many of the reports of this nature which have reached the bureau are exaggerated, perhaps greatly so in some instances, but however that may be it seems very certain that except for the quota limit law immigration from Europe and Asiatic Turkey during the past fiscal year would have been far in excess of any year in our history.

Turning for a moment from speculation as to what might have happened, it is of interest to note to what extent operations under the quota law have fulfilled the evident purpose of Congress in enacting it; this purpose, as already suggested, having been to materially lessen the tide of immigration from the so-called new sources without unduly interfering with the normal movement of northwest European peoples into the United States. The answer seems to appear when comparison is made of the records of the years 1913–14 and 1922–23, as presented in the two tables next foregoing. These

tables, and particularly the latter, show not only a numerical decrease of 758,465 in the newer immigrant types in the year just ended but that the proportion of these peoples in the total immigration fell from 75.6 per cent in 1913–14 to 31.1 per cent in 1922–23. On the other hand, while there was only a small increase in numbers among northwest European peoples or racial stocks they formed 52.5 per cent of all our immigration in 1922–23 compared with only 20.8 per cent of the whole in 1913–14, and considering the two European groups alone the proportion of old-type immigrants was practically 63 per cent of the total. In pointing to these facts it will, of course, be understood that the bureau is not commenting on the relative merits of the various alien peoples or groups composing our immigration, but rather that it is merely attempting to show from statistical records to what extent the quota limit law has met the purpose of Congress as that purpose is understood.

EMIGRANT ALIENS.

The tendency of the foreign born to return to their homelands in large numbers is a phase of the immigration problem which has been widely discussed in recent years, and, although official records are not available prior to 1908, it is known from other sources that during the past 25 years approximately one-third of those who came sooner or later left the country. This class is known in immigration statistics as "emigrant aliens," and, as already explained, it includes "aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad." During the 15 fiscal years 1908–1922, a total of 9,426,821 immigrant aliens were admitted to the country and 3,416,735 emigrant aliens departed, the average annual number being 628,455 and 227,782, respectively, or 100 emigrant aliens to every 276 immigrant aliens. Of course the 15-year period under consideration included the World War years, when both immigration and emigration conditions were abnormal, but on the whole the above figures are fairly representative of the inward and outward movement of aliens during the past quarter of a century.

In the fiscal year just ended, however, only 81,450 emigrant aliens left the United States, or 100 to every 642 immigrants admitted, which, as stated at the beginning of this report, represents an unusual degree of stability or permanency compared with former years. Several causes appear to have contributed to this result. In the first place, an increase in alien departures has invariably accompanied periods of industrial depression in this country, and in view of this it may be assumed that the favorable employment conditions which prevailed in the United States practically throughout the past year played a somewhat important part in stabilizing immigration. It is also probable that uncertainty as to existing conditions in the homelands influenced many to stay in this country who otherwise would have returned, and it is certain that in very many instances foreign-born residents remained here because of the fear that once they were out of the country the operation of the quota law might make it difficult for them to return if they desired to do so. It is quite possible, too, that the greatly increased proportion of northwest Europeans among admitted immigrants during the last two years contributed somewhat to the result under discussion, for such

peoples have always become permanent settlers to a much greater extent than have the more recent immigrant races.

The following races or peoples, only, contributed more than 3,000 emigrant aliens each during the year just ended: Italian (south), 21,029; English, 7,979; Polish, 5,278; Chinese, 3,788; Spanish, 3,193; and Greek, 3,060.[1]

REJECTION AT PORTS OF ARRIVAL.

A total of 694,025 immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens applied for admission to the United States during the fiscal year just ended, and of these 20,619, or 2.9 per cent, were rejected for the following causes:[2]

Likely to become a public charge	8,239
Under per centum limit law (excess quota)	2,680
Unable to read	2,095
Stowaways	1,929
Physical disease and defects	1,606
Contract laborers	1,409
Without proper passport	462
Criminals	364
Under Chinese exclusion act	321
Mental diseases and defects	265
All other causes	1,249

Probably no other phase of immigration work attracts more widespread attention or causes so much unfavorable comment as do the rejection and deportation of aliens applying for admission at ports of entry, and yet of those who so applied in the fiscal year just ended only 1.3 per cent were rejected at seaports and 6.6 at stations on the land boundaries, and at New York, which is always the storm center of criticism in this regard, only 1.1 per cent of the aliens applying during the past year were turned away. The next table shows such rejections by certain ports and districts.

TABLE VI.—*Number and per cent of aliens rejected at specified places during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.*

Ports or districts.	Number applying.	Number rejected.				Per cent of rejections.	
		Per centum limit law.	Other causes.	Total.	Per cent rejected.	Per centum limit law.	Other causes.
New York	389,497	1,253	2,857	4,110	1.1	30.5	69.5
Boston (district)	18,488	140	318	458	2.5	30.6	69.4
Philadelphia	2,963	2	150	152	0.5	1.3	98.7
Jacksonville, Fla. (district)	16,235	9	184	193	1.2	4.7	95.3
Other Atlantic and Gulf ports	7,410	42	506	548	7.4	7.7	92.3
San Francisco	14,348	10	274	284	1.9	3.5	96.5
Seattle	5,290	.....	250	250	4.7	.....	100.0
Other Pacific ports	6,430	11	104	115	1.8	9.6	90.4
Canadian Atlantic ports	13,227	11	61	72	0.5	15.3	84.7
Canadian Pacific ports	3,863	8	90	98	2.5	8.2	91.8
Canadian land boundary	135,222	1,083	10,063	11,146	8.2	9.7	90.3
Mexican land boundary	81,052	111	3,082	3,193	3.9	3.5	96.5
Total	694,025	2,680	17,939	20,619	2.9	13.0	87.0

[1] For further details see Table IV, p. 44.
[2] For further details see Table XVI, pp. 126-129.

It will be readily noted from the above table that there is a wide discrepancy in the percentage of rejections at the principal seaports, like New York, Boston, and San Francisco, and at the land boundaries, particularly that of Canada. This, it may be explained, is mostly due to the fact that aliens applying for ocean passage at foreign ports are medically inspected by the transportation interests, while there is practically no preliminary weeding out process in the case of those applying for admission from foreign contiguous territory. Under the immigration law steamship lines are required to return rejected aliens free of cost and in many such cases fines ranging from $25 to $200 are imposed on the lines, which are also compelled, in some cases, to reimburse the rejected alien for the cost of his passage to the United States. New penalties have been added and old ones increased from time to time, and when it is considered that at New York only 1.1 per cent, and at all seaports only 1.3 per cent, of all applicants are rejected, and only a small part of these for medical reasons, it must be conceded that the present system is at least reasonably effective.

However, it will be seen that 13 per cent of all rejections during the year, and approximately 30 per cent of those at New York and Boston, were so-called excess-quota cases arising under the per centum limit or quota law of May 19, 1921. In this connection it is believed that a fairly simple amendment to the law, requiring that quotas shall be counted abroad rather than at United States ports, would reduce the number of rejections for this cause to a minimum.

DEPORTATION AFTER LANDING.

The deportation of aliens found to be unlawfully in the country is becoming increasingly difficult, due largely to the fact that existing requirements of foreign nations make it necessary to obtain a passport for each alien ordered deported. In most instances representatives of the various nations in the United States require documentary evidence of citizenship before granting passports or visas and this causes much delay and frequently necessitates considerable correspondence with the governments of the countries concerned. Approximately 750 cases of this nature are now under consideration. A total of 3,661 aliens were deported under warrant proceedings during the year, compared with 4,345 during the fiscal year 1922.[3] Some of the principal causes of deportation were as follows:

Likely to become a public charge	1,188
Criminals	394
Mental diseases or defects	319
Prostitutes, procurers, and other immoral classes	299
Unable to read	262
Entered without inspection	229
Under per centum limit act	151
Under Chinese exclusion act	115
Other causes	704

The practice of conveying aliens in groups to ports from which deportation takes place has been successfully continued. During the fiscal year there were eight coast-to-coast deportation parties; seven such parties from Chicago to New York; five from Kansas City to

[3] For details see Table XVII, p. 133.

the Mexican border, and several smaller parties were conveyed to or from the Canadian and Mexican borders.[3] Approximately 2,500 aliens under orders of deportation were conveyed to various ports of departure in these parties.

In this connection it is desired to call attention to a saving of approximately $20,000 that has resulted from agreements with different carriers under which guard service for deportation parties is furnished by such carriers without additional cost, which expense was formerly borne by the Immigration Service.

The work of deporting aliens unlawfully in the country could be greatly extended if ample funds were available. It has seemed to the bureau, however, that its first duty under the immigration law was to prevent further illegal entries so far as possible, and because of multiplied efforts to circumvent the quota limit law this is becoming a most difficult task. The bureau would be glad if it could detail officers to make a systematic canvass of penal and other public institutions throughout the country with a view to the deportation of alien inmates who may be unlawfully in the country. The law provides, and even directs, that such an inquiry shall be made from time to time, but this has not been feasible for the reason stated. Immigration officers visiting such institutions in the course of their regular duties are able in many instances to make rather cursory investigations as to foreign-born inmates, but otherwise the service has to depend very largely upon officials of such institutions for information as to possible deportation cases confined therein. A thorough canvass of this nature, however, would involve a considerable initial expenditure, and, if even moderately successful, resulting deportations would add greatly to the cost. However, it is hoped that at least a limited inquiry in this regard may be undertaken during the coming fiscal year.

SMUGGLING AND SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY.

Alien smuggling has been a most troublesome phase of the immigration problem ever since the enactment of the first Chinese exclusion law, and for a good many years such operations were largely confined to bringing aliens of that race into the country. With the development of the general immigration law, however, the practice spread to other aliens of the diseased and otherwise inadmissible classes, and as the law became more complex the prevention of smuggling and surreptitious entry by other means became correspondingly difficult. Smuggling diseased aliens, largely of Near East races, over the Mexican border became a business of considerable proportions, and following the passport agreement with Japan the illegal entry of natives of that country via Mexico was a perplexing problem for several years. Then came the literacy test, an increased head tax and its extension to peoples of foreign contiguous territory, war-time passport requirements, and finally the quota law, making a combination of restrictions which inevitably promoted the alien smuggling industry and furnished new and multiplied incentives to illegal entry.

THE MEXICAN BORDER SITUATION.

The long-established routes from southern Europe to Mexican ports and overland to the Texas border, formerly patronized almost exclusively by diseased and criminal aliens, are now resorted to by large numbers of Europeans who can not gain legal admission because of passport difficulties, illiteracy, or the quota law. Undoubtedly a good many succeed in getting into the country in this way, but the hardships and dangers encountered by the aliens, the excessive cost, and finally the vigilance of our officers on the border have apparently tended to make the route unpopular, and while it is still used to a considerable extent the situation, so far as Europeans are concerned, seems to be fairly well in hand.

It is difficult, in fact impossible, to measure the illegal influx of Mexicans over the border, but everyone agrees that it is quite large. United States territory immediately adjacent to the boundary has been a natural habitat of the Mexicans from the beginning, and residents of the borderland in Mexico, particularly of the laboring class, for a long time moved back and forth across the dividing line practically at will. Illiteracy is common among them and comparative poverty is widespread, but until the general law of 1917 was enacted these conditions were not serious barriers to their legal admission into the United States. Under that law, however, illiterates are denied admission, and a head tax of $8 per person is assessed, and these barriers have naturally stimulated illegal immigration to such an extent that, as already stated, it is not possible even to estimate the number of Mexicans who enter the country without inspection over the long and largely unguarded stretches of border that lie between stations of our service.

Until within quite recent years comparatively few Mexican laborers got beyond the border States, but during the war they were taken in considerable numbers to the Middle Western States, where many of them were left without employment by the industrial depression which followed. It is said that most of these eventually returned to Mexico or the Southwest, but the demand for common labor in the North and East during the past year brought large numbers into industrial centers in Pennsylvania and elsewhere as substitutes for European laborers whose unlimited admission had been checked by the quota law.

Thus it will be seen that the laws referred to created a complicated problem for the Immigration Service on the Mexican border, and because of this the following extracts from the annual reports of officers in charge of the three border districts are of unusual interest.

Commenting on the illegal and attempted illegal entry of Europeans, the inspector in charge of the San Antonio district, which includes the greater part of the Texas frontier, says in part:

> These aliens for the most part are inadmissible to this country and highly undesirable as residents. Among them are anarchists, criminals, and radicals who have been unable to secure visés from American consuls in Europe to enable them to secure steamship passage. There are likewise among them, aliens who probably would be admitted to this country were they to apply at a seaport in the regular manner. Many of this latter class, however, are destined to this country through Mexico as a result of misinformation. There are certain unscrupulous persons in Europe who receive a commission for the sale of steamship tickets to Mexico. These people disseminate false information regarding Mexico and give the impression that it is an easy matter for aliens to enter the United States over the land boundary, whereas

they would find difficulty in entering at a seaport. These so-called agents also secure fraudulent passports for their victims, for which they charge an additional fee. These aliens, upon arrival in Mexico, immediately become inadmissible to the United States over the land boundary because of the inhibitions of the last proviso to section 23 of the immigration act.

Once these aliens land in Mexico, they proceed to the border and almost invariably fall into the hands of the professional smuggler. There is now, and has been for years, a band of criminals on this border, known in the smugglers' jargon as "coyotes," who gain a livelihood by preying upon persons desiring to enter the United States. Since the increase in number of European aliens desiring to enter from Mexico these smugglers have reaped large financial benefits, for a majority of that class of aliens have ample funds to pay well for any assistance rendered them to enter illegally, and it has been reported that several European aliens have offered as high as $1,000 to anyone who would get them past the border and enable them to reach their destination in the eastern part of the United States. The very fact that they were willing to pay that amount is convincing evidence of their undesirability, for they could proceed to a seaport and apply for admission in the regular manner at much less cost.

The Mexican border smuggler is an extremely dangerous person to deal with. He goes "armed to the teeth" and does not hesitate to fire upon officers at sight. A number of Federal and State officers have been killed on this border in the recent past by these smugglers, and it has been more luck than anything else that many of our men have not been killed. There is hardly a week goes by that they are not fired upon.

In this district, there are thousands of miles of winding, twisting river front, traversing for the most part a lonely, almost uninhabited section of the country, covered with dense brush. When our officers penetrate this territory in search of contraband aliens and their smugglers, they carry their lives in their hands. The "coyotes" are ever on the alert and know full well that if they kill any of our men, they can make their escape back to Mexico without fear of apprehension, for once they get a start of 10 feet into the dense brush they are virtually lost to their pursuers.

So far we have mentioned only the ordinary border "coyote" who has engaged in petty smuggling for years. All the evidence that we have been able to gather recently has pointed strongly to the probability that the large financial rewards for the smuggling of European aliens on this border are attracting a higher type of criminal—men with brains. Reliable information has been received to the effect that there is now in existence a far-reaching organization that takes the alien from his home in Europe, secures a passport for him (a fraudulent one, if necessary), purchases his steamship passage to Mexico, places him on the ship, arranges for his entry into Mexico at Vera Cruz or Tampico, conducts him north to the Rio Grande, and delivers him into the United States—all for a fixed price. These smugglers, unlike the border "coyotes," take an interest in the welfare of the contraband aliens and give them every possible advice as to what course they should pursue upon reaching this country. One of their practices is to destroy any false passports as well as any documentary evidence that might involve anyone criminally or show that the aliens themselves were ever in Mexico.

This more intelligent type of smuggler is a cause for real apprehension. Our activities during the past few months have resulted in checking to a great degree the work of the border "coyotes." We have instituted criminal proceedings against the ringleaders, some of whom have been convicted, and the cases of others are pending. We have given wide publicity, through the press and otherwise, to our work in this district in connection with the prevention of smuggling, and this, together with the capture of many of the most notorious smugglers, has had its good effect. The coming of the higher type of smuggler, however, naturally causes some concern. It means a battle of wits between our officers and the smugglers, and as conditions now stand it must be admitted that the odds are in favor of the smuggler. The topography of this section of the country is peculiarly well adapted for smuggling purposes. The many miles of river front afford ample opportunity for the aliens to cross almost at will. Once they reach the American side, it becomes a game of hide and seek and, in the dense undergrowth, the chances are in favor of the hider. By concealing themselves during the day and traveling at night these contraband aliens gradually make their way from the border and reach the open country where, once they pass our last lines of defense, the chance of their apprehension is practically eliminated. If this traffic in contraband aliens is to be checked to any great degree, we will have to concentrate our attack in the immediate vicinity of the border, and to do this will require just one thing—more men.

There are little, if any, restrictions with respect to immigrants arriving in Mexico, and it is an easy matter for aliens of anarchistic tendencies, or, in fact, any kind of criminal, to enter that country and make it a mere way station on their journey to

the United States. These aliens know that they would in all probability be detected and refused admission if they should apply at a seaport of the United States and so they naturally choose the easier route through Mexico. They are coming to this country for a definite purpose and are well supplied with money. They are going to get in by any possible means, and, with our present small force, it can not be denied that it is not exceedingly difficult of accomplishment if they place themselves in the proper hands.

The supervisor in charge of the El Paso district comments in part as follows:

No evidence was brought to light of organized efforts to effect the entry of contraband Chinese aliens during the year. There were a few sporadic attempts at illegal entry by Chinese aliens, but, so far as could be ascertained, these aliens were unassisted by professional smugglers.

The few seemingly concerted movements of Japanese to break through our border lines were frustrated by the prompt and vigorous action of immigration officers. The failure of these attempts has, for the time being, had a discouraging effect on aliens of this race, but experience has convincingly demonstrated that they are always alert and waiting to seize an opportunity to renew activities.

The situation with reference to Mexican aliens has been about the same as it generally is. As long as the law requires payment of head tax and forbids the entry of illiterates, physically afflicted and diseased aliens, and industrial conditions in Mexico remain what they are and have been for several years last past, there will be a large proportion of Mexicans without means to pay head tax, or otherwise excludable, to attempt unlawful entry in order that they may find work in the United States. As previously reported to the bureau the inspection force at ports of entry—and this is particularly true of El Paso, Tex., and Nogales, Ariz.—is not sufficient to handle all arrivals daily during the seasonal influx of Mexican laborers, with the result that it is oftentimes necessary for hundreds, even thousands, of them to wait for days and weeks before their turn at immigration inspection arrives. In the meantime their slender resources become exhausted, and, though willing to stand inspection and pay head tax, they are forced to resort to illegal entry in order to avoid starvation. It is again represented that the money thus lost to the Government from head-tax sources would, if collected, more than pay the expenses of the officers needed to keep the inspection work current. In support of this statement attention is invited to the fact that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, when the old Mexican border district had the largest force of its history, provided because of the extra work of enforcing the war-time passport regulations, head-tax money in the sum of $250,132 was collected, while during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, with the force reduced to the minimum, the sum of but $216,008 was collected on account of head tax, with a larger flow of Mexican immigrants, these particular years being selected for the reason that the conditions then existing make them ideal for comparison.

The problem of stopping the inflow of European aliens subject to the quota law has almost entirely displaced the Chinese smuggling with which the border service had to contend for so many years. As indicated elsewhere herein the number of European aliens arrested in this district annually increases, and the prediction is made that the situation in this respect will grow worse instead of better the longer the percentage act remains in force. It is possible, even probable, that for the hundreds arrested after illegal entry thousands entered the country from Mexico without being detected and safely reached interior points. There is no good reason why they should not have done so. The few immigration men available for preventive work are wholly —pitifully—insufficient even to discourage the rush of proscribed aliens, the number of whose arrivals is ever gradually increasing. These aliens enter in small groups and scatter, trusting—as is all too often true—that if a few of them fall into the hands of the officers, the others will escape. If in possession of money they enlist the aid of smugglers; otherwise they enter unassisted. They proceed to the interior on passenger and freight trains, by automobiles, and on foot.

When Chinese smuggling was rampant on this border, a force at least approximating that required to cope with the situation was available. There were river guards to apprehend, if possible, the aliens and smugglers in the act of illegal entry; mounted men to pursue if the aliens eluded the vigilance of the officers at the points of crossing and proceeded overland by wagon or automobile; men to open and inspect freight cars before they left the border towns, and men to inspect all passenger trains leaving such towns. All these constituted the first line of defense. The second line of defense consisted of inspectors at strategical interior points on all railroads running north from the border, where another opening of freight cars and a thorough inspection of both

passenger and freight trains occurred. The officers at these points likewise covered the highways for Chinese traveling afoot, by wagon, or in automobiles.

It was found that smugglers accompanying aliens from the border unloaded them from trains—both passenger and freight—and detoured them around the inspection points. Third and even fourth lines of defense were therefore established on some of the railroads at points farther removed from the border.

With this almost impregnable defense but few of the contraband Chinese—as compared with the greater numbers of European aliens—succeeded in running the gauntlet and reaching their interior destination.

The force is about the same numerically as it was in the days of Chinese smuggling, but it has been necessary to add to the number of those engaged on port work for the reason that the requirements of the present immigration laws have more than doubled the work of inspecting an arriving alien who regularly presents himself as an applicant at a port of entry. This strengthening of the force at ports of entry has been at the expense of preventive work since no additional officers were provided, because of the smallness of the immigration appropriations; and, as above indicated, even with such additional assistance at the ports, the force is now inadequate to keep abreast of the work of inspecting arriving aliens.

Thus, contemporaneously with the decrease in Chinese smuggling operations, there was necessarily a discontinuance of most of the interior inspection stations, and to-day this district does not have a sufficient number of officers and employees to inspect passenger trains, and freight-train inspection work is out of the question. It would be inadvisable to state in a public report of this character just how few mounted men there are to guard more than 750 miles of border, and how few inspection points there are in this important stretch of territory comprising several thousand square miles. Those improperly interested learn these facts all too soon, and it would be almost criminal to subject the few—wholly loyal—officers and employees engaged on this work to the additional jeopardy which would be theirs by reason of such publicity; and they are constantly in jeopardy because of the fewness of their numbers. The smugglers on this border now travel armed with deadly weapons, and shoot to kill rather than be apprehended and imprisoned. Officers seldom should be detailed to work on the line in parties of less than four, but the limited number of mounted men available practically necessitates that they work in pairs in order that they may cover the greatest amount of territory possible. During the year, Mounted Guard Charles Gardiner was shot and killed by smugglers, and on another occasion Mounted Guard Birchfield was severely beaten, while his partner, Mounted Guard Olds, was shot and badly wounded by contraband aliens. It is probable that none of these unfortunate occurrences would have happened had there been a sufficient force to permit the sending of more than two mounted men on a detail. It is not right to subject the mounted guards to that unnecessary hazard, which a few dollars judiciously expended for the salaries of additional officers would make preventable in large measure; and in simple justice to them a larger force should be provided. But, aside from this consideration, the means should be supplied of properly enforcing the law if it is to mean anything and not become a nullity. The expenditure of vast energy and huge sums of money in guarding the portals at Ellis Island against the entry of the proscribed seems a vain and futile thing so long as the back-yard gate swings loosely on its hinges.

The inspector in charge of the Los Angeles district, which includes the southern portion of California and part of Arizona, says:

For a decade or more prior to the year just closed the organized smuggling of aliens into this district was confined almost exclusively to the illegal introduction of orientals—Chinese and Japanese. The reason for this is found in the fact that oriental smuggling only was remunerative to the smugglers. The enactment of the 3 per cent legislation led a great many south European excess-quota aliens to seek illegal entry via Mexico. At first these apparently took a more direct route from Vera Cruz and Tampico, Mexico, to the Mexican border of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, but during the last six months, and doubtless under expert advice and guidance, several hundred of these have taken a more circuitous route across the Mexican Republic to the Pacific coast port of Mazatlan, whence they have proceeded by steamer to the Mexican seaport of Ensenada, located a short distance south of the California-Mexican line. Ensenada has consequently become the rendezvous of smugglers operating overland by automobile and undoubtedly in fishing boats, which have an almost unlimited number of safe landing places upon the California coast. Against this smuggling by automobiles the bureau has some defenses in the way of mounted guards of this service stationed at strategic points on automobile highways in southern Cali-

fornia. To be sure, the number of these guards is pitiably insufficient, there being but 14 in all southern California. However, since the removal from commission of the immigration patrol launches, more than a year ago, no defense whatever has been available as against smuggling by sea, and the tighter the lines are held on the land the more surely will smugglers and their cargoes of orientals and excess-quota aliens seek the line of least resistance and proceed by boat without fear of practical interference. The not inconsiderable success in combating both oriental and European smuggling activities during the year just closed has been due to ceaseless vigilance upon the part of the bureau's field officers and the carefully cultivated cooperation of local officers. As the bureau well knows, however, not even an approximately effective organization against the illegal introduction of aliens into this country by land and sea can be hoped for until Congress makes sufficient appropriation for a defensive force on land and sea.

Another disturbing development of the year was the discovery that airplanes are undoubtedly being used to convey inadmissible aliens from Mexico to points several hundred miles into the interior of this country. It is not believed that this method has reached any alarming proportions, mainly for the reason that it is of necessity an expensive and somewhat dangerous means of transportation, though one smuggler, using this means of transportaiton, is alleged to have boasted that he had successfully landed over 200 contraband Chinese. The almost limitless number of landing fields, natural and artificial, make it impossible to defend against this airplane smuggling without swift pursuit planes manned by the Government's own officers. After money and men have been supplied to defend against automobile and boat smuggling, the acquisition of defense scout planes will have to be considered. The practical answer to all this, of course, is that a border patrol, a coast guard, and airplane equipment should be organized and financed, the whole to be directed by a single Government agency for the enforcement of all Federal statutes relating to the importation of aliens, merchandise, intoxicating liquors, and narcotics.

SMUGGLING FROM CUBA.

The presence in Cuba of considerable numbers of Chinese and Europeans and the far-reaching system that had been organized for the purpose of smuggling them into the United States was commented upon at some length in the last annual report. Such efforts have been continued throughout the year just ended, and while it is probably true that a good many aliens, both Chinese and European, have succeeded in breaking through our thin and widely scattered line of defense, it is a pleasure to report that our officers, especially in the Jacksonville (Fla.) district, have had most gratifying success in apprehending smugglers and smuggled aliens. In this connection the inspector in charge of that district says:

The efforts of the entire force of this district have been concentrated during the past year to combat the continued attempts of aliens to gain surreptitious entry from Cuba. Tabulated figures on page 3 of this report show actual transactions under warrant proceedings, practically all of which are of the class of aliens under discussion, and the number apprehended (626) shows this to have been a red-letter year from a smuggling standpoint. This was not unexpected, for, as stated in the last annual report, the number of Chinese aliens passing in transit to Cuba, the quota limit law, passport regulations, and the law requiring a residence in Cuba of five instead of one year to gain exemption from the quota law, have contributed to the increasing attempts to gain admission without regard to legal obstacles.

The actual arrests of 626 aliens, practically all of whom were smuggled in from Cuba, indicate that the incentive for gaining admission to this country by way of Cuba is very great, and while this district does not flatter itself that it has been successful in apprehending all of the aliens who gained surreptitious entry, it does feel that with the limited force we have we have achieved remarkable success, and this is due to the untiring and ceaseless efforts and teamwork of all of the officers in this district. In connection with this matter I do not feel that I would be doing justice to the immigration force at Tampa, Miami, and Key West if I did not make special mention of the extraordinary effort which the officers at these ports have put forth in order to accomplish the results shown. Special mention in connection with this matter should be made in commendation of the force at Tampa, and also the force at

Miami, as the greater part of the smuggling and apprehensions have occurred within the territory immediately under the jurisdiction of these two offices.

It is noteworthy that for reasons for a long time not understood there appeared to have been a sudden cessation of Chinese smuggling, and while it was feared for some time that new tactics were being employed whereby Chinese aliens were successfully eluding our officers, it now appears that this let-up was due to the more profitable and ready supply of aliens of other nationality who paid cash at time of embarkation, while the Chinamen continued to operate on a C. O. D. basis. There is some force behind a belief that these difficulties have been adjusted and that we may soon expect a resumption of Chinese smuggling to some considerable extent.

The same officer makes brief references in his annual report to a considerable number of cases in which smugglers were criminally prosecuted, and these references are of such absorbing interest, and so clearly illustrate the nature of the work done by the Immigration Service on the Florida coast, that some of them are here presented:

On December 26, 1922, 21 aliens, principally Italians, and 4 Chinese aliens were smuggled into the United States near Marathon, Fla., by the gasoline launch *Juanita*. The aliens were apprehended and practically all have been deported. The vessel was abandoned by the smugglers and brought to Key West, Fla., by the Coast Guard Service. It is now in possession of the customs service with libel proceedings pending.

On June 12, 1923, one William W. Sherman, a naturalized United States citizen, smuggled into the United States nine Spanish and three Greek aliens at Fort Taylor, Fla. He was given a preliminary hearing before the United States commissioner at Key West, Fla., and held under $1,500 bond for appearance at the next term of the Federal court. Action pending into 1924.

On August 8, 1922, one Manuel De Castro, a United States citizen, and an alien, one George Babos, illegally landed 11 aliens at Long Key and Marathon, Fla. Prosecution followed under section 37 of the Criminal Code of the United States and section 8 of the immigration act. De Castro was sentenced to one year and one day in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and Babos was given a sentence of 30 days in the county jail in addition to the time already spent in jail. At the termination of his jail sentence he was deported to Cuba on departmental warrant.

On October 18, 1922, William R. McCarthy (white), master, and Matthew Lowe (negro), engineer of the *Alice*, smuggled into the United States at Miami four Bahama negroes. They were tried under section 37 of the Criminal Code and section 8 of the immigration act, convicted, and the master, McCarthy, was sentenced to three years, and the engineer, Lowe, to two years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. An appeal to the circuit court of appeals was made and their cases were pending at the close of this year.

As the result of the 11 aliens having been smuggled into the United States at Tarpon Springs, Fla., on December 11, 1922, one Soterios Tagakis was indicted under section 8 of the immigration act, but his case did not come up for trial during this fiscal year. Warrants were also issued for six members of the crew of the vessel involved, but their cases likewise have never been disposed of.

For the unlawful landing of 48 aliens at Caseys Key, near Sarasota, Fla., on January 16, 1923, one Santos Garcia was tried in the Federal court and convicted under section 8 of the immigration act. The jury in bringing in a verdict of guilty recommended leniency on the part of the court, and a sentence of one year and one day at the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., was imposed.

On the same date, January 16, 1923, William A. Hood, alleged master of an auxiliary schooner, name unknown, smuggled into the United States, near Naples, Fla., a party of 36 aliens. He was tried and convicted under section 8 of the immigration act, the jury quickly bringing in a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of three years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., was imposed, which sentence and other circumstances were very gratifying to our service, since this was not the first offense of which Hood was guilty, he having stated on the witness stand, testifying in his own behalf, that he had smuggled 29 Chinese aliens into the United States on April 22, 1922, and he was also identified as being the party who was in charge of 17 aliens surreptitiously landed at or near Boca Grande about one month prior to date of trial.

In connection with the surreptitious entry of 20 aliens at St. Petersburg, Fla., on April 29, 1923, immediate action was taken against Cecilio Rodriguez, Albert Olsen, and Frederick Anderson. They were brought to trial, each pleading guilty to a violation of section 8 of the immigration act. Sentences of but two months each in the county jail at Tampa, Fla., were imposed. Deportation proceedings were insti-

tuted against Cecilio Rodriguez and his deportation has been effected. The ringleader in this particular smuggling operation appears to be Phillip M. Licata. Action against him is still pending, it being the plan to secure a direct indictment at the next meeting of the Federal grand jury.

On May 20, 1923, Alfonso Gonzales, Manuel Menendez, Manuel Rodriguez, and Enrique Rodriguez, members of the crew of the American launch *Millie*, by which some 40 aliens were smuggled into the United States at Marco Island, near Caxambas, Lee County, Fla., were arrested and charged with violation of section 8 of the immigration act, convicted, and in each case, with the exception of Alfonso Gonzales, who was given a sentence of one year and one day in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., sentences to pay a fine of $100 each were imposed. Leniency in all these cases was requested, as it was found that the second named took part in an enterprise in the nature of a schoolboy's prank and that the last two were stranded sailors in Cuba, who availed themselves of this opportunity to come to the United States as members of the crew of this vessel. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Joe Licata under section 37 of the Criminal Code in connection with the surreptitious entry of 40 aliens at Tarpon Springs, Fla., during May, 1923, but at the close of the fiscal year the marshal's office had been unable to take him into custody.

On June 23, 1923, three United States citizens, Bas Whidden, J. C. Cash, and Walter Scott, also aliens Rafael Figueroa, Manuel Garcia, Antonio Avero, Juan Gutierrez, Rafael Ginoria, and Hermegildo Duarte, smuggled into the United States at Grove City, Fla., nine aliens. They were tried and convicted under section 8 of the immigration act, but as sentences were imposed during fiscal year 1924, their cases were considered as pending at the close of June 30, 1923.

As a result of the apprehension of 18 Chinese aliens by the Norfolk office, near Petersburg, Va., in August, 1922, investigations were conducted in this district which disclosed that these alien Chinese were landed at St. Petersburg, Fla., and conveyed north by motor trucks. Convictions, very gratifying to our service, in the case of four smugglers, were secured in the Norfolk district and will of course be fully reported by the Norfolk office.

On October 4, 1922, three Chinese aliens were apprehended at Tampa, Fla., it developing that they had been smuggled into the country. As a result of an investigation which followed, J. J. Schipman and W. H. Godwin were indicted for a conspiracy to violate section 8 of the immigration act by concealing or harboring or attempting to conceal or harbor said alien Chinese. These cases have not come up for trial and defendants are now out on bail in the sum of $2,000 each.

The commissioner of immigration at New Orleans is of the opinion that no appreciable numbers of aliens have been smuggled in through that port, and cites the following instances of the attempted smuggling of Chinese.

Eleven Chinese were smuggled through this port on two vessels arriving from Cuban ports within the year. Eight arrived on one vessel and three on another. The ships arrived one day apart and the Chinese were successfully landed without the knowledge of officers of the service. An anonymous telephone report of the incident was received two days after the Chinese had landed. * * * An immediate investigation was set on foot, and it was soon learned that a party of Chinese had left New Orleans for New York the previous evening over the Southern Railway, and that tickets had been sold for another, due to leave that night, over the same road for the same destination. The bureau was requested by wire to intercept the first party upon arrival of the train in Washington. This was done, and the Chinese were removed from the train at Baltimore and were, with one exception, subsequently deported to Cuba. Officers of this port were present at the terminal station when the second party was due to depart and took into custody six Chinese laborers, all of whom held tickets to New York. They admitted that they had been smuggled in from Cuba; that the party apprehended at Baltimore had also been brought in from Cuba, and that a Chinese crewman named Chung Fook had made all the arrangements, and was to receive $750 for each man safely landed in New York. The six apprehended here were finally deported to Cuba.

The commissioner also refers to the Cuban situation in part as follows:

Many European aliens reaching Cuba, being unable to obtain transportation to the United States on account of illiteracy or exhausted national quotas, pay large sums to be smuggled into this country. In some instances applicants have arrived at this port holding Cuban passports and return transportation. They claim to be naturalized citizens of Cuba, coming to the United States for a temporary stay on business or for

pleasure. When the alien has been carefully examined and the inconsistencies of the story he tells are pointed out, a confession usually follows. It seems that on the advice of some unknown person in Habana, Cuba, the alien has been provided with a genuine Cuban passport for $40 or $50; that his ticket has been purchased for him by the stranger, and that his story has been repeated to him several times in order that he may be able to pass immigration officers here. Other aliens who are able to speak English are sent over as citizens of the United States. Their transportation is bought by the stranger and their names appear on the citizen's manifest. The stranger in Cuba who makes these arrangements and prepares the aliens to deceive United States immigration officers usually charges a large fee for his services; and the alien is usually returned to Cuba in a frame of mind to make trouble for the stranger who relieved him of his funds.

CANADIAN BORDER.

The illegal entry of aliens from Canada, in common with all land and sea boundaries, has increased with the advent of more restrictive laws. This is true to some extent of the Canadians themselves, but it is especially true of Europeans, who in increasing numbers appear to be seeking entry into Canada with the real purpose of getting themselves into a more advantageous position for entry under the quota law, or of evading that and other laws altogether. The fact that the Canadian immigration act is very similar to our own law so far as excluded classes are concerned affords a degree of protection against certain kinds of undesirables that is entirely lacking in the case of European aliens who enter illegally from Mexico or Cuba, but it can not well prevent at least a limited number of such aliens from coming to the United States in violation of the quota and other provisions of our laws. As in the case of Mexico, the Canadian boundary is inadequately protected from an immigration standpoint, but on the whole the reports of border officers in charge, although not always optimistic, nevertheless fail to indicate that the law has been violated to any alarming extent by illegal entries during the past year.

Following are some comments from annual reports of officers in charge with respect to alien smuggling and the surreptitious entry of aliens over the northern boundary:

MONTREAL.

The past year has been one of the most active in the history of this district in the matter of prosecutions for smuggling operations, and the officers are entitled to no small commendation for their effective work in many localities in apprehending smugglers and their unlawful cargoes of aliens, particularly when it is considered that the officers have been occupied long hours in carrying out their ordinary work * * * Passport regulations and quota restrictions have continued to result in thousands of aliens coming to Canada from Europe, believing that they would have less difficulty in gaining entry to the United States from that country, either by lawful or unlawful methods. In the event of applications for entry being denied, or of the alien being informed by those with whom he comes in contact that no good purpose would be accomplished by applying in the lawful manner, it is then generally his next thought to accept the suggestions of unscrupulous smugglers, taxi drivers, or bootleggers that no trouble will be had in driving into the country by night in an automobile. Aliens just landed in Canada are particularly susceptible to the urgings of their own countrymen who have already resided in Canada for some years, and yield to their persuasions, if indeed any urging is necessary.

The smuggling of liquor, it is reliably stated, is not now so lucrative a business as formerly by reason of the activities of the smugglers operating along the Atlantic coast, who are able to deliver intoxicants in the larger cities along the coast at a lower price than can the smuggler take in liquor from Canada. Consequently it would appear reasonable that men in this unlawful trade should not infrequently augment their probable profits by having one or more aliens ride with them as passengers, suitable compensation to be made upon safe arrival of the latter in some interior point

in the United States. The smugglers continue to use high-powered automobiles, are generally heavily armed, and the duty of an immigrant inspector is not infrequently fraught with considerable danger to his life and person in ordering the smuggler to stop and submit to search.

It appears also to be a growing practice for smugglers of long experience to convey aliens to a point very near to the international boundary, and there leave them to their own devices and efforts to gain surreptitious entry, or to direct them to proceed to the nearest United States town or city, the smuggler to proceed unaccompanied through the proper route, and after gaining entry, to pick up his former companions—aliens—in the country and take them farther inland. Several instances of this nature have been discovered during the past year and prosecutions resulted. * * *

I must also mention the hearty and continued cooperation given this service by the Dominion immigration authorities at Ottawa in detecting and breaking up some notorious international smuggling gangs, and I can only repeat what was said last year with regard to gratefulness to local, State, other Federal authorities, and loyal citizens who rendered assistance and were in part responsible for the success of our efforts, consideration being had of the limited protection our service affords to a border consisting of several thousand miles, a greater part of which is settled, and in many localities densely so, and the ways and means of entry countless in number. * * *

The very busy season existing in this district during the summer and fall months has necessitated all officers being on duty at long periods of time. However, despite this fact, all have endeavored earnestly to prevent the unlawful entry of Chinese to the United States to the best of their ability. Rumors have reached the bureau's officers from time to time of the proposed entry of Chinese, and as a result officers have guarded highways all night upon these occasions, with a view to thwarting any illegal efforts of this nature. The large number of persons engaged in the illegal transportation of liquor to the United States would undoubtedly justify the impression that aliens of the Chinese race are being smuggled into the United States as well as aliens of other races. The opinion is held, however, that traffickers in liquor hesitate about taking Chinese into the country, for they are well aware of the fact that, if caught, punishment will likely be much more severe than though they were engaged merely in the unlawful entry of intoxicants or of aliens of other races. This, it is confidently believed, acts to some extent as a deterrent.

The cooperation of other Government officers has been had and will undoubtedly continue. Additional officers would be necessary, however, if it were to be impossible for Chinese to be taken into the country, and these officers would require some means of conveyance and of pursuit in the event of a party passing the officer. Some danger is necessarily attached to the preventing of smuggling operations, but no accidents have occurred during the past year.

The payment of rewards is advocated as in previous reports, using the proceedings of bond forfeitures for this purpose. It goes without saying that the cooperation and assistance of farmers and other residents of the border towns and countrysides could be enlisted if it was general information that any suspicious movements of aliens or Chinese where observed and reported would be suitably rewarded in the event of the arrest and conviction of the smugglers. The practice of advertising conspicuously the payment of rewards in the event of the arrest and conviction of lawbreakers, is in general practice in many private industries and in the financial world and would result favorably, it is believed, if adopted by the service.

BUFFALO.

Despite the extensive water boundary, smuggling of aliens, when indulged in, is found to be confined to the comparatively short Niagara River section. Vigilance on the part of the bureau's officers has now resulted in the reducing of this illegal traffic to an almost imperceptible minimum, and the prompt action of this service in instituting prosecution proceedings against apprehended smugglers has served in a measure as a deterrent. It may safely be said that the smuggling of aliens in district No. 5 has, through the alertness of the officers of this service and the cooperation of the police and Department of Justice officials, been confined to sporadic and widely scattered acts by individuals, the operations of gangs, as in some districts, having been eliminated. So far as this district is concerned there is nothing to indicate that the smuggling of liquor and of aliens are combined, and so far as is known the latter traffic is confined to a few persons whose identity is known to this service and whose actions are accordingly subject to continual scrutiny. It is a rather regrettable commentary upon law enforcement to note that on one occasion one of these known smugglers, when apprehended and convicted, was given but a nominal fine and the entirely inadequate punishment of one day in jail, neither of which could be expected to in any way deter him from again engaging in violations of our law.

DETROIT.

The existing restrictive immigration measures seem to attract those disposed to engage in the smuggling business. All sorts of subterfuges are resorted to for the purpose of accomplishing the entrance of inadmissible aliens. With several ferry and train lines in close proximity, aliens debarred coming by one line quickly resort to another, with the hope that through the knowledge acquired from the first examination they may deceive an inspector of another line unfamiliar with their case. With a ferry line at Detroit carrying 500,000 passengers a month, a thorough inspection is manifestly impossible in handling the seething, pressing crowds, where each individual resents the losing of time and few of whom are in a mood to receive graciously the interrogatories of the examining officer. Inspectors must make quick use of all their resources in their efforts to promptly determine the status of each passenger included in this turbulent mass of humanity surging forward for quick passage through the gates. It is not strange that hundreds succeed in evading the law. Under these conditions the smuggling of aliens, even through the regular channels, may become comparatively easy of accomplishment, particularly where the undesirable is Americanized in appearance. For those who would find it futile to attempt entry through the regular channels, there exists many points along the lengthy stretch of river which constitutes the international boundary line where unlawful entry can be accomplished by small boat during the summer or by ice in the winter time. Patrol boats operated either by other Government departments or by the local police have not been adequate to check the situation. Such boats would necessarily have to be equipped for speed and sufficient in number to compete with the well-equipped outfits operated by the professional smugglers.

In connection with this subject the following interesting comment is quoted from report of the inspector in charge at Port Huron: "During the past winter the St. Clair River for practically its entire length was an ice bridge, and at many points down river jitney busses were in operation between Michigan and Ontario. Many aliens availed themselves of the opportunity of walking across the ice and smuggling themselves into this country, thereby entering unlawfully. Many were apprehended, but as we have only four officers in the nearly 40 miles of river front, it can be readily understood how impossible it was to properly guard against the illegal entries of the kind described. As above stated, we apprehended quite a large number of such cases, but I am satisfied that a still larger number succeeded in evading us. There is no organized effort at smuggling Chinese or other aliens in this district * * *."

It should be understood that the smuggling of Chinese across the Canadian border in this district is by no means under control. Our limited official staff has not made it possible to give the situation adequate attention, and it is somewhat doubtful in my mind whether the results procurable would justify the necessary financial expenditure to more carefully patrol the border. The attention now given toward the prevention of smuggling is necessarily in addition to the regular details of our inspectors, to whom much credit is due for the interest taken. The vigilance of our own officers has been supplemented by the cooperation of employees of other Federal departments, particularly the Federal prohibition officers. Also we have the earnest support of the Metropolitan police force of greater Detroit. Careful observation and study of this important problem has led to the conclusion that the larger results are accomplished by having one or more inspectors available for continuous attention to the prevention of smuggling. Officers worthy of such a detail should be qualified in tact and discretion and be capable of establishing worth-while contacts with those on both the Canadian and American sides of the border from whom information of value might be securable in time to be utilized to advantage.

WINNIPEG.

While illegal entries through this district have been more numerous during the past six months than ever before, and while we are constantly receiving reports which would indicate that certain parties throughout the district are from time to time indulging in smuggling operations, we have been unsuccessful in our efforts to apprehend any of such persons, although our officers have worked night and day in the attempt. There appears to be no organized system of smuggling by any individual or set of individuals. Our investigations indicate that persons seeking to evade immigration requirements proceed on their own initiative and usually without the aid of any outside party. In some instances farmers and others living in near proximity to the international boundary are approached and found not adverse to accepting from $10 to $20 to convey aliens into the United States, but there appears to be no one making a business of it. * * * The question of the smuggling of

aliens into the United States is one that, with present day means of travel, is becoming more complicated each year. With the wide stretches of open country found in this district, interspersed by good wagon roads at intervals seldom in excess of 1 mile, it is an utter impossibility to effect anything like an efficient preventive system through apprehension of aliens at the border point. We endeavor to secure the cooperation of farmers, railway men, State and municipal officials, and county sheriffs. These parties have rendered us an abundance of assistance, and it is to be regretted that we are not in a position to grant them some small remuneration for their services. The solution of the smuggling and illegal entry problem is, as is perhaps chronic in other immigration problems, more money.

SEATTLE.

The percentage act or quota law has increased the surreptitious entries across the land border. There has been, too, an increase in the number of apprehensions of aliens who smuggle across the land border, but from reports received it is clear that far too many inadmissible aliens have successfully smuggled across the land border and reached the interior of the country. The fact is that considering the amount of routine port-of-entry work at the land border stations there is still an insufficient force available to prevent the smuggling of aliens * * *.

In his comment on the Mexican border situation, elsewhere quoted, the supervisor in charge of the El Paso district refers to the interesting fact that the examination of aliens who apply for legal admission at El Paso and other border ports has become the chief work of a force of officers which was organized primarily to prevent the illegal entry of Chinese. This is also true of the Canadian border, and there are officers still in the service who were Chinese inspectors on that frontier in the days when the preventing of the smuggling of Orientals from Canada was one of the most important and difficult of all immigration problems. Later Canada enacted a law which greatly reduced the number of Chinese admitted to the Dominion and this, together with the vigilance of our border force, eventually reduced the traffic to its present limited proportions.

As the necessity for constant warfare against the illegal entry of Chinese was diminished, more and more attention was given to regulating lawful immigration from Canada and Mexico until at the present time nearly all of our officers on the northern boundary, and a large majority of those stationed on the Mexican border as well, are employed in examining applicants who in never-ending streams seek legal admission at established ports of entry.

In other words, what was once a mobile border guard has become a force of examiners at fixed stations. On the whole, this is a gratifying development, because it seems to show that among the peoples of Canada and Mexico there exists a rather wholesome respect for our immigration laws, and it may be reasonably expected that this will continue unless it so happens that a limit is put upon the numbers who may come from those countries. However, there are already a good many Europeans in both countries who want to come to the United States but whose legal admission is prevented or greatly delayed by the quota limit law, and indications are that the number is constantly increasing. As elsewhere pointed out in extracts from reports of our border officers in charge, the smuggling in of these Europeans has already become quite a serious problem, and there is general agreement that it will become increasingly serious as time goes on. In fact there is every indication that we are even now in the midst of a situation that differs from the Chinese smuggling days already referred to only because the aliens concerned come from Europe and the Near East rather than from China.

To the Bureau of Immigration this clearly suggests the necessity of reviving, or rather creating, a border guard or patrol to perform purely police work in the prevention of alien border running. It seems very certain that the present force of immigration officers on the land borders can do little in addition to handling aliens seeking legal admission, and this being the case innumerable avenues of illegal entry will necessarily be left unguarded. The writer has personally inspected a 70-mile stretch of border in the Montreal district which has as many as 25 unguarded highways leading from Canada, and another stretch of 30 miles with fully 10 such highways. This is typical of much of the entire Canadian land boundary, and, as the inspector in charge at Detroit has pointed out, the river boundaries often afford even more convenient means for illicit traffic in aliens.

You will recall that some time ago, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner General, you addressed the heads of various other departments which, for one reason or another, are concerned with border problems, with a view to promoting cooperation between Government agencies in that regard. Similar suggestions from other sources eventually resulted in the formation of an interdepartmental committee which has discussed somewhat the general problem of border control. A subcommittee representing the Immigration Service and other agencies chiefly concerned then discussed the situation in greater detail and unanimously recommended that a Federal border guard ought to be created and charged with the duty of policing the border for the benefit of all interested branches of the Government. No definite action has resulted, but the bureau and its officers in charge of the various districts concerned are united in the conviction that the creation of a force of well-paid men, especially qualified for police work of the peculiar nature involved, is the only solution of the border problems, at least so far as the Immigration Service is concerned.

IMMIGRATION FROM CANADA AND MEXICO.

One of the outstanding features of the year just ended is the largely increased immigration from British North America and Mexico, apparently due in large measure to the demand for industrial workers in the United States, which demand was not fully supplied from Europe as in former years, obviously because of numerical limitations imposed by the quota act of May 19, 1921.

The trend of immigration from these two sources in recent years is shown herewith:

Fiscal year.	British North America.	Mexico.	Fiscal year.	British North America.	Mexico.
1912	55,990	23,238	1918	32,452	18,524
1913	73,802	11,926	1919	57,782	29,818
1914	86,139	14,614	1920	90,025	52,361
1915	82,215	12,340	1921	72,317	30,758
1916	101,551	18,425	1922	46,810	19,551
1917	105,399	17,869	1923	117,011	63,768

The greatly increased immigration from these two sources during the year just ended was successfully handled without increasing the inspecting force at the various ports of entry, but it is needless to say that at times the resources of the service were greatly overtaxed, applicants for admission often being compelled to wait several days before they could be inspected.

In the case of Mexico the number of legal admissions during the past fiscal year far exceeds any previous recorded influx from that country with the exception of the fiscal year 1920 when, as the table shows, 52,361 immigrant aliens were admitted. In this connection it will be recalled that during and immediately following the war period considerable numbers of Mexican laborers were admitted, under an emergency order which waived the head tax, contract labor, and illiteracy provisions of the law. Such admissions were for temporary periods only, but so far as the records indicate many of the laborers never returned to Mexico. The order in question was undoubtedly justified under the pressing circumstances that existed at that time, but from the standpoint of immigration regulation the experiment was not very gratifying for reasons stated in the following extract from the annual report of the supervisor in charge of the El Paso district.

> In order that the required number of laborers might be obtained to carry on the necessary agricultural, mining, and railroad track work during the war and thereafter, pending economic readjustment, the department made a special ruling waiving the head tax, contract labor, and illiteracy provisions as to alien laborers imported from Mexico for employment in the three occupations designated. The figures indicate that at the close of the fiscal year preceding that for which this report is made there were 8,622 of such aliens so imported through Mexican border ports—the majority through ports of district No. 25—still employed in the United States. Six hundred and eighty-four of the aliens imported under the departmental exceptions were recorded as having returned to Mexico during the fiscal year covered by this report, this figure including those deported on departmental warrant; 16 of them were reported as having died in the United States, and 2 as having become American citizens by marriage. The department has already been fully advised as to the difficulty experienced in having the importers effect the departure from the United States of the remaining laborers originally imported under the departmental exceptions. While some of the importers have in the utmost good faith endeavored to live up to their undertaking with the Government and return such laborers to Mexico without expense to it, many, if not most of them, have neglected or flatly repudiated their obligations in that respect, and it seems highly probable that with the lapse of time they will grow even more unmindful of the benefits which accrued to them from the Government's indulgence and exhibit a greater degree of indifference and remissness in the matter of disposing of these laborers in accordance with the terms of their contract with the Government.

Immigration from Mexico is almost entirely made up of Mexicans, 62,672 of the 63,768 immigrant aliens admitted from that source in the past year being of that race. Under section 23 of the immigration law aliens arriving at water ports in foreign contiguous territory are debarred from entering the United States for a period of two years unless the transportation lines bringing them to such ports have entered into a certain agreement with the United States as also provided in section 23 of the law. None of the transportation companies operating to and from ports of Mexico have entered into such an agreement, and in consequence there can be no legal immigration from Europe and other sources to the United States through that country, although, as already pointed out, there are many who choose that route with a view to gaining illegal entry.

On the other hand, the lines operating to Canada long ago entered into the prescribed agreement so that Halifax, St. Johns, Quebec, Montreal, Vancouver, and Victoria are essentially United States ports so far as immigration is concerned. United States immigration stations are maintained at the ports named and 11,399 immigrant aliens were admitted there in the past fiscal year, while many others who had come to Canada within two years also entered the country at land border ports. Immigrants admitted from Canada reflect the mixed population of the Dominion, the movement during the year ended including 39,295 English, 30,438 French, 17,045 Scotch, 12,000 Irish, 4,486 Hebrews, and smaller numbers of other peoples, chiefly of European origin.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

There was a slight decrease in the number of immigrant aliens of the Chinese race admitted during the year, the total being 4,074 in 1922–23, compared with 4,465 in the fiscal year 1922. The number of Chinese emigrant aliens leaving the country, however, decreased from 6,146 in 1921–22 to 3,788 in the year just ended, so that an indicated loss of 1,681 in the population of orientals through immigration and emigration was turned into a small gain in 1922–23.

The record in that respect since the fiscal year 1912 is shown in the following table:

Fiscal year (ended June 30).	Chinese immigrant aliens.	Chinese emigrant aliens.	Fiscal year (ended June 30).	Chinese immigrant aliens.	Chinese emigrant aliens.
1912	1,608	2,549	1918	1,576	2,239
1913	2,022	2,250	1919	1,697	2,062
1914	2,354	2,059	1920	2,148	2,961
1915	2,469	1,959	1921	4,017	5,253
1916	2,239	2,148	1922	4,465	6,146
1917	1,843	1,799	1923	4,074	3,788

It will be recalled that during the fiscal year 1922 great difficulty was experienced in connection with a considerable number of Chinese applicants who were afflicted with a disease which made their exclusion mandatory. In this connection the commissioner of immigration at San Francisco, at which port a majority of the Chinese apply, comments as follows in his annual report for the year just ended:

It is of interest to note the marked decrease in the number of orientals excluded as afflicted with dangerous and loathsome contagious diseases, which we feel is due to an exercise of a more intensive and careful medical inspection abroad by transportation interests or an increasing practice on the part of such applicants to travel first class and avoid the stringent medical inspection involving examination for parasitic diseases prevalent in Asiatics.

The following extract from the same report is particularly gratifying to the bureau, indicating as it does an earnest effort on the part of the commissioner to make the inadequate immigration station at San Francisco more comfortable for the considerable number of aliens constantly and unavoidably detained there. The commissioner says:

This port is largely engaged in the handling of orientals; their stays in detention are indefinite, and with a view to making it as pleasant as is consistent, a playground is

being prepared where we hope to install some recreation paraphernalia. This will permit of our emptying the Chinese quarters, giving them proper airing and cleaning, and will be more healthful to the Chinese, who are prone to lie in their bunks through a greater part of the day to the detriment of their own health and the cleanliness of the quarters. Efforts are also being made to create an atmosphere of freedom to the end that all transactions may be facilitated.

The number of Japanese immigrant aliens admitted during the past year was 5,652, compared with 6,361 in the previous fiscal year. In fact, the numbers of this race admitted in 1922–23 was the smallest since the fiscal year 1910–11. On the other hand, the number of Japanese emigrant aliens leaving the country decreased from 4,353 in the fiscal year 1922 to 2,844 in the year just ended. The records of admissions and departures since 1912 follows:

Fiscal year (ended June 30).	Japanese immigrant aliens.	Japanese emigrant aliens.	Fiscal year (ended June 30).	Japanese immigrant aliens.	Japanese emigrant aliens.
1912	6,172	1,501	1918	10,168	1,558
1913	8,302	733	1919	10,056	2,127
1914	8,941	794	1920	9,279	4,238
1915	8,609	825	1921	7,531	4,352
1916	8,711	780	1922	6,361	4,353
1917	8,925	722	1923	5,652	2,844

Immigration from the so-called Asiatic barred zone which was created under the immigration act of 1917 is negligible, only 156 East Indians having been admitted during the past year. This seems to indicate that a movement from India, which at one time gave promise of becoming an important factor in our immigration, has been stopped almost at its beginning.

ALIEN SEAMEN.

Under quite recent legislation the examination and, so far as the laws permit, the control of alien seamen arriving at United States ports became a duty of the Immigration Service, and some measure of the burden is indicated by the fact that in the year just ended officers of the bureau boarded 26,818 vessels and inspected 1,018,069 seamen. Another phase of the same problem is that of deserting seamen, which term is used to describe alien seamen who in one way or another and for various causes leave their ships in United States ports either for the purpose of reshipping foreign on another vessel, or, as happens in many cases, remaining in the United States. In the fiscal year just ended such desertions reported reached a total of 23,194 at all ports and 14,734 at the port of New York alone. In the previous fiscal year only 5,879 desertions were reported for all United States ports. It is not possible to learn how many of these seamen do reship foreign, this being the ostensible purpose for which they land. In normal years it is probable that a majority of them do reship sooner or later, but it is known that during the year just ended large numbers permanently deserted to take advantage of superior wage conditions in the United States. It is probably true also that considerable numbers who thus deserted used this means of overcoming restrictions imposed by the immigration laws and particularly the quota limit act. In any event, the problem is becoming increasingly serious.

ALIEN STOWAWAYS.

During the past year the service was called upon to deal with the cases of 2,605 stowaways, which was an increase of 886 over the number handled during the previous fiscal year. The greatest increase of stowaways from any one country is represented by those coming from Germany, of which there were 291 during 1923 as compared with 120 during the previous year. The general increase in the number of this class of aliens is undoubtedly due to quota restrictions and the financial stringency in certain of the European countries.

REORGANIZATION OF THE IMMIGRATION FIELD SERVICE.

In order to effect a closer cooperation between the Bureau of Immigration in Washington and its field service, promote economy and efficiency, and a more direct supervision of the work of the service, a readjustment of district boundaries was made on January 1, 1923, based upon a careful consideration of geographical aspects and transportation facilities. Among other things, the reorganization resulted in the creation of a limited number of new districts and, in connection therewith, a supervisory staff, consisting of three or more immigration officers, to act as representatives of the department and bureau in visiting the various districts with a view to making recommendations along the lines above set forth.

The location of district headquarters and district boundaries are as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE.....COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS.....MONTREAL, CANADA.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Maine lying east of meridian 68 and north of parallel 45; the counties of Carroll, Grafton, and Coos in the State of New Hampshire; that part of the State of Vermont lying north of the counties of Windham and Bennington; that part of the State of New York lying north of the counties of Warren, Fulton, Oneida, and Oswego, and that part of Herkimer County lying north of Black Creek and Mill Creek.

Also to include that part of the southern peninsula of the State of Michigan lying north of the counties of Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Kalkaska, Grand Traverse, and Benzie; and that part of the northern peninsula of the State of Michigan lying east of the counties of Baraga and Iron.

District No. 1, in addition to the territory within the United States, shall have jurisdiction and control over the ports of Halifax, Yarmouth, St. John, Quebec, and all Canadian interior stations within the contiguous Canadian territory.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE.....INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS.....PORTLAND, ME.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Maine lying west of meridian 68 and south of parallel 45; the counties of Belknap and Stratford in the State of New Hampshire and the township of Portsmouth in the county of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE.....COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS.....BOSTON, MASS.

Boundaries.—To include the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; the State of Connecticut, except the county of Fairfield; the county of Rockingham in the State of New Hampshire, except Portsmouth Township and the counties of Hillsboro,

Cheshire, Sullivan, and Merrimack; and that part of the State of Vermont lying south of the counties of Windsor and Rutland.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE.....COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS.....ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR, N. Y.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of New York lying south of the counties of Essex and Hamilton and that part of the county of Herkimer lying south of Black Creek and Mill Creek and east of Oneida County and east of the counties of Madison, Chenango, and Broome; and that part of the State of New Jersey lying north of the counties of Ocean, Burlington, and Mercer except the township of Upper Freehold in the county of Monmouth.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... BUFFALO, N. Y.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of New York lying west of the counties of Delaware, Otsego, Herkimer, and south of the counties of Lewis and Jefferson; the counties of McKean, Warren, Erie, Crawford, and Mercer in the State of Pennsylvania; and that part of the State of Ohio lying north of the counties of Mahoning, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Knox, and Morrow, and east of the counties of Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky, and Ottawa.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE... COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS... PHILADELPHIA IMMIGRATION STATION, GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of New Jersey lying south of the counties of Monmouth, Middlesex, Somerset, and Hunterdon, and the township of Upper Freehold in Monmouth County; the State of Delaware; and all that part of the State of Pennsylvania lying east of the counties of McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Blair, and Bedford.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... PITTSBURGH, PA.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of West Virginia lying north of parallel 38 and west of meridian 80; that part of the State of Pennsylvania lying west of the counties of Fulton, Huntingdon, Center, Cameron, and Potter, and south of McKean, Warren, and Crawford; and that part of the State of Ohio lying south of the counties of Mahoning, Stark, and Wayne and east of meridian 82.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... BALTIMORE, MD.

Boundaries.—To include the entire State of Maryland; the District of Columbia; all that part of the State of Virginia lying north of parallel 38; and that part of the State of West Virginia lying east of meridian 80.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... NORFOLK, VA.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Virginia lying south of parallel 38; that part of the State of West Virginia lying south of parallel 38 and east of meridian 82; and those parts of the States of Tennessee and North Carolina lying east of meridian 82.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of South Carolina lying east of meridian 82; that part of the State of Georgia lying east of meridian 82 and south of parallel 32; and that part of the State of Florida lying east of meridian 85.

DISTRICT NO. 11.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... DETROIT, MICH.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Ohio lying west of the counties of Erie, Huron, Richland, and north of the counties of Morrow, Marion, Hardin, Anglaize, and Mercer; that part of the southern peninsula of the State of Michigan lying south of the counties of Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Antrim, and Leelanau, except the counties of Berrien and Cass; and that part of the State of Indiana lying east of the counties of St. Joseph, Marshall, and Fulton, and north of the counties of Fulton, Wabash, Huntington, Wells, and Adams.

DISTRICT NO. 12.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Boundaries.—To include those parts of the States of Virginia and West Virginia lying west of meridian 82; that part of the State of Ohio lying west of meridian 82 and south of the counties of Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Hancock, Allen, and Van Wert; that part of the State of Indiana lying south of the counties of Allen, Whitley, Kosciusko, Fulton, Cass, Carroll, Tippecanoe, and Warren; and that part of the State of Kentucky lying east of meridian 88.

DISTTICT NO. 13.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... ATLANTA, GA.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Georgia lying north of parallel 32 and west of meridian 82; those parts of the States of South Carolina and North Carolina lying west of meridian 82; that part of the State of Tennessee lying west of meridian 82 and east of meridian 88; and that part of the State of Alabama lying east of meridian 88 and north of parallel 32.

DISTRICT NO. 14.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... CHICAGO, ILL.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Indiana lying north of the counties of Vermilion, Fountain, Montgomery, Clinton, Howard, and Miami, and west of the counties of Wabash, Kosciusko, and Elkhart; the counties of Cass and Berrien in the State of Michigan; all that part of the State of Wisconsin lying south of the counties of Florence, Forest, Oneida, Lincoln, Taylor, and Vernon, and east of the counties of Clark, Jackson, and Monroe; that part of the State of Iowa lying east of the counties of Winneshiek, Fayette, Delaware, Linn, Johnson, Washington, Henry, and Lee; and that part of the State of Illinois lying north of the counties of Hancock, McDonough, Mason, Logan, Dewitt, Piatt, Douglas, and Edgar.

DISTRICT NO. 15.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... ST. LOUIS, MO.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Kentucky lying east of meridian 88; that part of the State of Illinois lying south of the counties of Vermilion, Champaign, McLean, Tazewell, Fulton, Warren, and Henderson; the counties of Lee, Henry, Van Buren, Jefferson, Davis, Wapello, Appanoose, and Monroe in the State of Iowa; and all that part of the State of Missouri lying east of meridian 93.

DISTRICT NO. 16.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... MEMPHIS, TENN.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Alabama lying north of parallel 32 and west of meridian 88; that part of the State of Tennessee lying west of meridian 88; that part of the State of Arkansas lying east of meridian 93; that part of the State of Louisiana lying east of meridian 93 and north of parallel 32; and that part of the State of Mississippi lying north of parallel 32.

DISTRICT NO. 17.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Florida lying west of meridian 85; those parts of the States of Alabama and Mississippi lying south of parallel 32; and that part of the State of Louisiana lying south of parallel 32 and east of meridian 93.

DISTRICT NO. 18.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the northern peninsula of the State of Michigan lying west of the counties of Dickinson and Marquette; that part of the State of Wisconsin lying north of the counties of Price, Sawyer, Washburn, and Burnett; that part of the State of Minnesota lying north of the counties of Pine, Aitkin, Cass, Hubbard, Becker, Mahomet, and Norman; and that part of the State of North Dakota lying north of the counties of Cass, Barnes, Stutsman, Kidder, Burleigh, Oliver, Mercer, Dunn, and McKenzie.

DISTRICT NO. 19.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Wisconsin lying north and west of the counties of Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Juneau, Wood, Marathon, Langlade, Oconto, and Marinette, except the counties of Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and Iron; that part of the State of Minnesota lying south of the counties of Carlton, Itasca, Beltrami, Clearwater, and Polk; that part of the State of North Dakota lying south and east of the counties of Traill, Steele, Griggs, Foster, Wells, Sheridan, McLean, Mountrail, and Williams; that part of the State of South Dakota lying north and east of the counties of Minnehaha, Turner, Hutchinson, Douglas, Charles Mix, Gregory, Tripp, Mellette, Washabaugh, Pennington, Meade, and Butte; and that part of the State of Iowa lying west, north, and east of the counties of Allamakee, Fayette, Bremer, Butler, Franklin, Wright, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, O'Brien, and Osceola.

DISTRICT NO. 20.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... OMAHA, NEBR.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Iowa lying west, north, and south of the counties of Appanoose, Monroe, Wapello, Jefferson, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine, Cedar, Jones, Dubuque, Clayton, Winneshiek, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, and Dickinson; that part of the State of South Dakota lying south and west of the counties of Moody, Lake, McCook, Hanson, Davison, Aurora, Brule, Lyman, Jones, Jackson, Haakon, Ziebach, Perkins, and Harding; and that part of the State of Nebraska lying north and east of the counties of Scotts Bluff, Morrill, Garden, Keith, Lincoln, Frontier, and Redwillow.

DISTRICT NO. 21.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... KANSAS CITY, MO.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Arkansas lying north of parallel 36 and west of meridian 93; that part of the State of Missouri lying west of meridian 93; that part of the State of Kansas lying east of meridian 100; and that part of the State of Oklahoma lying east of meridian 100 and north of parallel 36.

DISTRICT NO. 22.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Louisiana north of parallel 32 and west of meridian 93; that part of the State of Arkansas lying west of meridian 93 and south of parallel 36; that part of the State of Oklahoma lying south of parallel 36; and all that part of the State of Texas lying east and south of meridian 100, parallel 31, and meridian 102, except the counties allotted to New Orleans (La.) District No. 17.

DISTRICT NO. 23.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... HELENA, MONT.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Wyoming lying north of parallel 44; that part of the State of Montana lying south of parallel 48 and east of meridian 115; and that part of the State of Idaho lying east of meridian 115 and north of parallel 44.

DISTRICT NO. 24.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... DENVER, COLO.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Kansas lying west of meridian 100; that part of the State of Nebraska lying west and south of the counties of Furnas, Gosper, Dawson, Custer, Logan, McPherson, Arthur, Grant, Sheridan, Box Butte, and Sioux; that part of the State of Wyoming lying south of parallel 44 and east of meridian 109; and the State of Colorado.

DISTRICT NO. 25.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... SUPERVISOR.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... EL PASO, TEX.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Texas lying west and north of meridian 102, parallel 31, and meridian 100; that part of the State of Oklahoma lying west of meridian 100; the State of New Mexico; and that part of the State of Arizona lying east of meridian 114.

DISTRICT NO. 26.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... SPOKANE, WASH.

Boundaries.—To include all that part of the State of Montana lying north of parallel 48 and also that part lying west of meridian 115; that part of the State of Washington lying east of meridian 120; that part of the State of Oregon lying east of meridian 120 and north of parallel 44; and that part of the State of Idaho lying north of parallel 44 and west of meridian 115.

DISTRICT NO. 27.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Boundaries.—To include the State of Utah; that part of the State of Wyoming lying west of meridian 109 and south of parallel 44; that part of the State of Idaho lying south of parallel 44; and that part of the State of Nevada lying north of parallel 37 and east of meridian 117.

DISTRICT NO. 28.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... SEATTLE, WASH.

Boundaries.—To include all that part of the State of Washington lying west of meridian 120 except the counties of Klickitat, Skamania, Clarke, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum and the townships in the county of Pacific bordering on the Columbia River in the State of Washington.

DISTRICT NO. 29.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... PORTLAND, OREG.

Boundaries.—To include all that part of the State of Oregon lying south of parallel 44 and also that part lying west of meridian 120; the counties of Klickitat, Skamania, Clarke, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum and the townships in the county of Pacific bordering on the Columbia River in the State of Washington.

DISTRICT NO. 30.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Nevada lying west of meridian 117; that part of the State of California lying north of the counties of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino and west of meridian 117.

DISTRICT NO. 31.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Arizona lying west of meridian 114; that part of the State of Nevada lying south of parallel 37; and that part of the State of California lying east of meridian 117 and south of the counties of Inyo, Tulare, Kings, and Monterey.

DISTRICT NO. 32.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... KETCHIKAN, ALASKA.

Boundaries.—To include the Territory of Alaska.

DISTRICT NO. 33.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... SAN JUAN, P. R.

Boundaries.—To include the Territory of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

DISTRICT NO. 34.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... HONOLULU, HAWAII.

Boundaries.—To include the Territory of Hawaii.

DISTRICT NO. 35.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... GALVESTON, TEX.

Boundaries.—To include that part of the State of Louisiana lying west of meridian 93 and south of parallel 32; and that part of the State of Texas lying south and east of the counties of Panola, Rusk, Cherokee, Houston, Madison, Grimes, Waller, Austin,

Colorado, Lavaca, De Witt, Goliad, Bee, Live Oak, Jim Wells, and north of the county of Kleberg.

DISTRICT NO. 36.

TITLE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE..... CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS..... UNITED STATES BARGE OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Extent of district.—New York and New Jersey. Chinese matters only.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Congress appropriated $3,300,000 for the enforcement of the laws regulating immigration into the United States during the fiscal year 1923, and $138,000 additional for the upkeep of immigration stations, or a total appropriation of $3,438,000.

The gross amount expended during the fiscal year 1923 for all purposes, including salaries and repairs and maintenance of immigration stations, was $3,631,944.76. The difference between the total appropriation and the gross expenditures represents expenditures not contemplated by the statute as an ultimate charge against the United States, which were subsequently repaid to the Government.

The total revenue derived from the enforcement of the immigration laws during the fiscal year 1923 and turned into the general fund of the United States Treasury was $4,651,180.83, and the net revenue to the Government for the year was $1,019,236.07.

The following table shows the various sources of income and the amounts collected under each head:

Head tax collected at ports of entry	$4,285,306.60
Head tax through Bureau of Naturalization	24,256.00
Head tax voluntarily paid	3,808.00
Immigration fines	201,219.77
Forfeiture of bonds	126,088.13
Miscellaneous collections	10,502.33
Total	4,651,180.83

PERSONNEL.

It gives me peculiar pleasure to refer to the loyal work of the officers and staff of the Immigration Service during the year, both in the bureau and in the field. There has been a very considerable increase in the amount of work required in nearly all districts, and this has been creditably accomplished with little or no additions to the force and in some instances even with a decreased personnel. It has been possible to increase somewhat the compensation in some of the grades, especially that of guards, who are now assured of regular promotions to a fixed maximum wage if merited, and as the year closes a similar plan has been adopted for clerk-stenographers and clerks in the field service, and for inspectors up to a certain financial limit. It is believed that the plan can be extended to at least one other grade in the field service during the coming year. It is the hope that eventually everyone entering the Immigration Service, especially in the grade of inspector, can be assured that efficient service will bring regular promotions to a reasonably adequate maximum salary. During the past month a civil-service examination for

the grade of immigrant inspector was held, such examination being designed to bring into the service officers who are peculiarly qualified for the important work to be performed.

The bureau desires to make grateful acknowledgment of the invaluable contribution which officers of the United States Public Health Service have made to the cause of proper immigration regulation during the year, and, finally, to express to you and other officials of the department the sincere thanks of the bureau for your helpful and sympathetic interest in the Immigration Service.

Respectfully,

W. W. HUSBAND,
Commissioner General.

Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

APPENDIX

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION

TABLE I.—*Aliens admitted, departed, debarred, and deported, and United States citizens arrived and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923.*

Port.	Aliens.												Citizens.			
	1922						1923						1922		1923	
	Admitted.		Departed.				Admitted.		Departed.							
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.	Debarred.	Deported after landing.	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.	Debarred.	Deported after landing.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.
New York, N. Y.	209,778	65,962	153,874	96,354	3,898	1,158	295,473	89,914	58,369	69,541	4,110	511	162,389	232,757	211,917	196,917
Boston, Mass.	4,924	838	8,053	1,438	142	75	12,212	2,054	5,186	1,430	268	82	2,675	6,001	6,041	6,909
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,257	275	4,943	729	83	57	2,382	429	1,055	211	152	46	588	2,110	1,192	1,269
Baltimore, Md.	163	60	43	16	138	26	376	63	3		89	21	117	28	186	113
Portland, Me.	105	40	27	360	10	3	185	32	15	203	15	3	297	80	19	27
New Bedford, Mass.	527	85	1,681	123	43	10	126	31	139	64	14	3	81	379	32	75
Providence, R. I.	2,010	432	3,060	224	161	20	2,834	758	1,404	248	172	8	521	928	533	624
Newport News, Va.	184	1			40	10	173	9		2	24	2	9			
Norfolk, Va.	531	24		69	143	21	362	32		9	51	24	1,538	664	931	343
Savannah, Ga.	12		4	3	8		32	9		5	15			26	57	3
Miami, Fla.	996	2,934	1,353	2,741	39	12	1,099	3,606	750	2,581	18	15	5,030	4,627	6,362	5,752
Key West, Fla.	623	5,304	595	6,744	62	19	1,398	6,051	710	6,457	96	18	18,291	17,137	22,724	22,071
Other Atlantic ports	28	30			22	10	116	21	10	4	19	13	210	13	46	16
Tampa, Fla.	314	800	34	53	22	33	1,705	2,082	20	61	49	11	1,332	72	952	52
Pensacola, Fla.	6				3	1	4	1			8					
Mobile, Ala.	23	20	7	30	12		46	46	4	12	38		119	55	163	44
New Orleans, La.	878	2,715	1,021	2,453	147	30	913	2,629	566	2,080	211	49	5,986	5,997	6,945	6,842
Galveston, Tex.	79	47	39	37	62	17	174	51	18	139	64	26	622	385	597	341
Other Gulf ports	4				1	27	25	4			9	69		2	1	
San Francisco, Calif.	6,724	6,986	7,362	7,112	346	49	6,719	7,345	4,664	6,737	284	58	7,339	8,332	6,885	7,531
Portland, Oreg.	59	35	12	63	12	31	54	13	22	58	9	36	71	94	13	13
Seattle, Wash.	2,837	2,195	2,169	2,562	55	62	3,003	2,037	1,739	1,585	250	85	1,689	2,004	2,246	2,193
Alaska	97	40	46		12	8	156	43	37	1	20	3	74	39	27	24
Mexican border:																
Land ports	19,069	13,983	3,826	518	1,507	1,492	63,133	14,726	1,928	930	3,193	1,357	2,097	1,337	2,426	871
Sea ports	178	443	1,185	1,576	7	9	502	433	301	1,130	38	7	862	1,464	978	1,509
Through Canada:																
Atlantic ports	5,906	1,510	2,284	1,152	59	85	10,911	2,244	862	1,161	72	57	5,203	645	9,772	242
Pacific ports	792	4,171	1,428	3,106	126	7	488	3,277	733	2,413	98	9	2,412	2,541	1,637	1,937
Border stations	46,465	9,628	4,014	12,849	6,507	1,064	115,635	8,441	2,283	16,795	11,146	1,139	13,384	14,823	18,724	8,965
Honolulu, Hawaii	2,679	2,893	1,328	4,720	24	4	2,468	2,646	431	3,775	48	4	6,134	4,084	4,081	3,038
Porto Rico	308	1,498	324	1,640	40	5	215	1,460	201	1,504	39	5	4,293	2,853	2,984	2,880
Total	309,556	122,949	198,712	146,672	13,731	4,345	522,919	150,487	81,450	119,136	20,619	3,661	243,563	309,477	308,471	270,601
Philippine Islands	6,537	9,237	1,105	16,861	1,004	53	6,689	10,277	1,077	14,631	777	234	4,617	3,618	5,090	3,750

TABLE II.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923, by months.*

Months.	1922							1923						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant.	Nonimmigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Nonemigrant.	Total.		Immigrant.	Nonimmigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Nonemigrant.	Total.	
July	35,561	10,803	46,367	23,226	14,565	37,791	+8,576	41,241	12,001	53,242	14,738	16,096	30,834	+22,408
August	37,902	10,805	48,707	27,615	10,737	38,352	+10,355	42,735	12,298	55,033	10,448	9,051	19,499	+35,534
September	36,217	12,597	48,814	28,555	17,197	45,752	+3,062	49,881	17,135	67,016	7,527	9,734	17,261	+49,755
October	33,261	12,714	45,975	22,990	15,966	38,956	+7,019	54,129	17,063	71,192	7,192	10,645	17,837	+53,355
November	34,488	10,160	44,648	16,256	13,390	29,646	+15,002	49,814	12,316	62,130	7,077	10,202	17,279	+44,851
December	22,689	8,208	30,897	19,236	14,894	34,130	−3,233	33,932	10,052	43,984	8,157	10,673	18,830	+25,154
January	15,928	6,705	22,633	7,708	7,877	15,585	+7,048	28,773	9,480	38,253	4,232	7,270	11,502	+26,751
February	10,792	6,851	17,643	7,063	7,360	14,423	+3,220	30,118	8,642	38,760	2,794	6,050	8,844	+29,916
March	14,803	9,736	24,539	8,269	7,427	15,696	+8,843	42,888	10,442	53,330	3,610	7,020	10,630	+42,700
April	18,967	10,199	29,166	13,232	11,730	24,962	+4,204	52,433	12,702	65,135	4,509	9,254	13,763	+51,372
May	24,169	12,711	36,880	12,025	11,122	23,147	+13,733	52,809	14,045	66,854	5,752	10,582	16,334	+50,520
June	24,776	11,460	36,236	12,537	14,407	26,944	+9,292	44,166	14,311	58,477	5,414	12,559	17,973	+40,504
Total	309,556	122,949	432,505	198,712	146,672	345,384	+87,121	522,919	150,487	673,406	81,450	119,136	200,586	+472,820

TABLE III.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923, by countries.*

Country of last or future permanent residence.[1]	1922							1923						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
Austria	5,019	144	5,163	579	156	735	+4,428	8,103	193	8,296	247	186	433	+7,863
Hungary	5,756	143	5,899	4,307	370	4,677	+1,222	5,914	112	6,026	895	272	1,167	+4,859
Belgium	1,541	347	1,888	1,203	557	1,760	+128	1,590	423	2,013	672	377	1,049	+964
Bulgaria	297	7	304	660	121	781	−477	392	35	427	156	44	200	+227
Czechoslovakia	12,541	100	12,641	7,846	704	8,550	+4,091	13,840	250	14,090	2,074	353	2,427	+11,663
Denmark	2,709	357	3,066	690	640	1,330	+1,736	4,523	397	4,920	511	512	1,023	+3,897
Finland	2,767	21	2,788	1,179	124	1,303	+1,485	3,644	84	3,728	396	79	475	+3,253
France, including Corsica	4,220	3,153	7,373	2,557	2,809	5,366	+2,007	4,380	3,183	7,563	1,507	2,233	3,740	+3,823
Germany	17,931	1,208	19,139	4,362	1,924	6,286	+12,853	48,277	2,298	50,575	1,529	2,117	3,646	+46,929
Greece	3,457	352	3,809	7,506	1,176	8,682	−4,873	3,333	272	3,605	2,988	363	3,351	+254
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	40,319	2,093	42,412	53,651	9,996	63,647	−21,235	46,674	4,154	50,828	23,329	4,057	27,386	+23,442
Netherlands	1,990	689	2,679	860	1,124	1,984	+695	3,150	692	3,842	482	846	1,328	+2,514
Norway	5,292	573	5,865	1,427	929	2,356	+3,509	11,745	925	12,670	946	750	1,696	+10,974
Poland	28,635	298	28,933	33,581	1,546	35,127	−6,194	26,538	377	26,915	5,439	571	6,010	+20,905
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands	1,950	88	2,038	5,877	921	6,798	−4,760	2,384	50	2,434	2,620	93	2,713	−279
Rumania	10,287	102	10,389	3,795	386	4,181	+6,208	11,947	123	12,070	1,169	258	1,427	+10,643
Russia	17,143	131	17,274	6,407	502	6,909	+10,365	17,507	308	17,815	2,434	460	2,894	+14,921
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	665	764	1,429	6,793	6,352	13,145	−11,716	841	1,056	1,897	2,557	967	3,524	−1,627
Sweden	6,624	562	7,186	1,903	871	2,774	+4,412	17,916	577	18,493	1,179	702	1,881	+16,612
Switzerland	3,398	479	3,877	886	623	1,509	+2,368	3,349	520	3,869	546	539	1,085	+2,784
Turkey in Europe	1,660	72	1,732	201	68	269	+1,463	3,743	111	3,854	125	16	141	+3,713
United Kingdom:														
England	15,249	9,147	24,396	6,434	11,699	18,133	+6,263	21,558	10,863	32,421	5,505	10,938	16,443	+15,978
Ireland	10,579	571	11,150	2,182	827	3,009	+8,141	15,740	593	16,333	1,368	610	1,978	+14,355
Scotland	9,018	1,206	10,224	915	1,335	2,250	+7,974	23,019	1,496	24,515	705	1,151	1,856	+22,659
Wales	886	248	1,134	60	95	155	+979	1,182	381	1,563	34	83	117	+1,446
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)	6,047	73	6,120	9,733	440	10,173	−4,053	6,181	111	6,292	2,064	176	2,240	+4,052
Other Europe	405	24	429	703	108	811	−382	450	40	490	179	20	199	+291
Total Europe	216,385	22,952	239,337	166,297	46,403	212,700	+26,637	307,920	29,624	337,544	61,656	28,773	90,429	+247,115
China	4,406	4,780	9,186	6,362	3,009	9,371	−185	4,986	4,347	9,333	3,715	2,404	6,119	+3,214
Japan	6,716	1,728	8,444	4,368	1,664	6,032	+2,412	5,809	1,524	7,333	2,869	1,559	4,428	+2,905

India	360	223	583	267	180	447	+136	257	269	526	146	166	312	+214
Turkey in Asia	1,998	137	2,135	1,731	351	2,082	+53	2,183	189	2,372	773	196	969	+1,403
Other Asia	783	307	1,090	86	106	192	+898	470	187	657	90	84	174	+483
Total Asia	14,263	7,175	21,438	12,814	5,310	18,124	+3,314	13,705	6,516	20,221	7,593	4,409	12,002	+8,219
Africa	520	393	913	133	256	389	+524	548	425	973	113	294	407	+566
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	855	2,846	3,701	645	2,085	2,730	+971	711	3,361	4,072	442	2,593	3,035	+1,037
Pacific Islands (not specified)	60	166	226	34	174	208	+18	48	181	229	22	94	116	+113
British North America	46,810	10,824	57,634	4,480	17,202	21,682	+35,952	117,011	9,731	126,742	2,775	21,447	24,222	+102,520
Central America	970	1,817	2,787	955	1,836	2,791	−4	1,275	1,850	3,125	550	1,658	2,208	+917
Mexico	19,551	3,477	23,028	6,285	2,390	8,675	+14,353	63,768	3,519	67,287	2,660	2,403	5,063	+62,224
South America	2,668	2,603	5,271	1,787	2,967	4,754	+517	4,737	3,323	8,060	1,447	2,739	4,186	+3,874
West Indies	7,449	15,434	22,883	5,252	18,656	23,908	−1,025	13,181	19,908	33,089	4,183	16,727	20,910	+12,179
United States	.....	55,242	55,242	.....	49,373	49,373	+5,869	.....	72,040	72,040	.....	37,984	37,984	+34,056
Other countries	25	20	45	30	20	50	−5	15	9	24	9	15	24	.....
Grand total	309,556	122,949	432,505	198,712	146,672	345,384	+87,121	522,919	150,487	673,406	81,450	119,136	200,586	+472,820

[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 are 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, 1923, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant.	Nonimmigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Nonemigrant.	Total.	
African (black)	7,554	5,589	13,143	1,525	2,834	4,359	+8,784
Armenian	2,396	190	2,586	69	106	175	+2,411
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	5,537	836	6,373	1,716	824	2,540	+3,833
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1,893	335	2,228	1,864	597	2,461	−233
Chinese	4,074	7,811	11,885	3,788	7,127	10,915	+970
Croatian and Slovenian	4,163	300	4,463	233	63	296	+4,167
Cuban	1,347	7,240	8,587	751	5,799	6,550	+2,037
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	571	136	707	201	363	564	+143
Dutch and Flemish	5,804	2,942	8,746	1,252	2,741	3,993	+4,753
East Indian	156	79	235	113	62	175	+60
English	60,524	29,784	90,308	7,979	33,521	41,500	+48,808
Finnish	3,087	522	3,609	445	1,062	1,507	+2,102
French	34,371	6,939	41,310	1,896	6,919	8,815	+32,495
German	65,543	10,066	75,609	2,217	5,844	8,061	+67,548
Greek	4,177	953	5,130	3,060	744	3,804	+1,326
Hebrew	49,719	2,616	52,335	413	914	1,327	+51,008
Irish	30,386	5,126	35,512	1,511	3,654	5,165	+30,347
Italian (north)	9,054	3,973	13,027	2,538	2,652	5,190	+7,837
Italian (south)	39,226	11,669	50,895	21,029	7,688	28,717	+22,178
Japanese	5,652	5,919	11,571	2,844	8,328	11,172	+399
Korean	104	34	138	55	66	121	+17
Lithuanian	1,828	331	2,159	1,109	325	1,434	+725
Magyar	6,922	772	7,694	1,039	637	1,676	+6,018
Mexican	62,709	13,279	75,988	2,479	1,422	3,901	+72,087
Pacific Islander	14	28	42	6	17	23	+19
Polish	13,210	3,272	16,482	5,278	1,831	7,109	+9,373
Portuguese	2,802	1,425	4,227	2,721	876	3,597	+630
Rumanian	1,397	207	1,604	1,098	525	1,623	−19
Russian	4,346	935	5,281	1,611	969	2,580	+2,701
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,168	119	1,287	29	38	67	+1,220
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	37,630	6,873	44,503	2,936	6,496	9,432	+35,071
Scotch	38,627	6,010	44,637	1,129	4,219	5,348	+39,289
Slovak	6,230	398	6,628	387	211	598	+6,030
Spanish	3,525	6,749	10,274	3,193	3,936	7,129	+3,145
Spanish American	1,990	3,456	5,446	1,071	2,742	3,813	+1,633
Syrian	1,207	783	1,990	651	596	1,247	+743
Turkish	237	74	311	124	65	189	+122
Welsh	1,622	638	2,260	66	245	311	+1,949
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,467	1,712	3,179	716	1,814	2,530	+649
Other peoples	650	367	1,017	308	264	572	+445
Total	522,919	150,487	673,406	81,450	119,136	200,586	+472,820
Male	307,522	95,940	403,462	54,752	74,184	128,936	+274,526
Female	215,397	54,547	269,944	26,698	44,952	71,650	+198,294
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands	6,689	10,277	16,966	1,077	14,631	15,708	+1,258

TABLE V.—*Intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and last permanent residence of aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States and Territories.*[1]

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
Alabama	385	43	44	22
Alaska	219	23	69	26
Arizona	8,952	1,801	395	25
Arkansas	202	32	19	9
California	39,093	5,918	7,524	4,064
Colorado	1,471	191	287	113
Connecticut	9,554	1,293	1,639	388
Delaware	473	52	67	16
District of Columbia	1,356	334	370	121
Florida	3,020	1,878	1,464	702
Georgia	451	71	62	26
Hawaii	2,565	1,898	442	3,024
Idaho	750	58	106	65
Illinois	35,612	3,460	4,582	1,728
Indiana	4,430	380	457	141
Iowa	3,861	320	290	221
Kansas	1,451	217	124	33
Kentucky	510	74	69	33
Louisiana	1,027	422	391	120
Maine	9,322	526	159	51
Maryland	2,483	322	325	130
Massachusetts	41,602	5,070	7,300	2,421
Michigan	37,034	1,789	2,413	1,035
Minnesota	7,975	482	648	480
Mississippi	343	33	37	14
Missouri	3,735	411	475	236
Montana	1,982	121	238	87
Nebraska	2,018	195	218	113
Nevada	325	69	65	47
New Hampshire	5,452	304	97	52
New Jersey	25,274	3,697	3,288	977
New Mexico	1,055	201	78	27
New York	130,142	21,847	32,228	11,914
North Carolina	289	46	41	26
North Dakota	1,534	49	134	50
Ohio	17,455	1,460	2,725	800
Oklahoma	505	99	69	28
Oregon	4,178	307	446	298
Pennsylvania	36,834	3,581	6,316	1,364
Philippine Islands	6	23	6	8
Porto Rico	229	399	194	417
Rhode Island	6,426	623	1,027	268
South Carolina	160	35	18	11
South Dakota	893	40	71	48
Tennessee	359	60	43	55
Texas	45,198	8,475	1,325	126
Utah	1,061	141	254	112
Vermont	2,101	99	53	16
Virginia	1,324	130	134	147
Virgin Islands	23	11	5	.....
Washington	11,004	1,046	1,327	1,146
West Virginia	1,582	203	482	90
Wisconsin	7,089	468	720	231
Wyoming	525	105	90	66
Outside United States	.....	79,555	.....	85,368
Total	522,919	150,487	81,450	119,136

[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, 1923.*[1]

Occupations.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors	731	1,373	136	566
Architects	283	203	34	130
Clergy	1,709	1,408	440	1,205
Editors	74	148	19	62
Electricians	2,409	238	64	145
Engineers (professional)	2,483	2,149	235	1,510
Lawyers	166	584	34	450
Literary and scientific persons	621	725	97	527
Musicians	1,076	616	138	371
Officials (Government)	550	1,630	200	1,044
Physicians	704	839	118	776
Sculptors and artists	287	283	108	329
Teachers	2,589	1,753	396	1,236
Other professional	2,860	2,165	518	1,472
Total	16,542	14,114	2,537	9,823
SKILLED.				
Bakers	2,928	764	235	259
Barbers and hairdressers	1,898	422	266	193
Blacksmiths	2,296	237	108	93
Bookbinders	183	17	10	20
Brewers	33	9	3	6
Butchers	2,055	306	181	155
Cabinetmakers	370	59	64	66
Carpenters and joiners	12,305	1,556	518	946
Cigarette makers	39	8	1	3
Cigar makers	269	1,244	223	849
Cigar packers	8	19	3	3
Clerks and accountants	16,470	5,359	1,505	4,125
Dressmakers	4,189	617	262	316
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	2,817	731	113	436
Furriers and fur workers	271	65	15	47
Gardeners	900	332	134	168
Hat and cap makers	238	23	10	12
Iron and steel workers	4,076	233	75	143
Jewelers	278	108	35	70
Locksmiths	1,952	59	11	5
Machinists	4,418	540	351	469
Mariners	6,288	4,840	385	1,108
Masons	3,276	513	181	205
Mechanics (not specified)	4,644	996	314	386
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	764	90	11	50
Millers	309	30	12	14
Milliners	632	104	35	64
Miners	5,423	905	803	494
Painters and glaziers	2,550	377	133	171
Pattern makers	237	14	2	9
Photographers	343	108	29	45
Plasterers	503	131	18	74
Plumbers	1,197	112	43	100
Printers	930	173	58	85
Saddlers and harness makers	226	18	4	5
Seamstresses	2,074	257	74	87
Shoemakers	3,307	500	376	159
Stokers	729	275	48	111
Stonecutters	521	57	17	26
Tailors	5,559	692	489	357
Tanners and curriers	164	31	6	16
Textile workers (not specified)	351	70	7	53
Tinners	512	38	23	29
Tobacco workers	27	34	2	10
Upholsterers	208	34	17	16
Watch and clock makers	345	60	34	28
Weavers and spinners	1,930	403	460	353
Wheelwrights	62	4	.....	1
Woodworkers (not specified)	283	24	17	19
Other skilled	4,826	1,294	510	797
Total	106,213	24,892	8,281	13,256

[1] For occupations of aliens admitted and departed from Philippine Islands, see Tables X and X-A.

TABLE VI.—*Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923*—Continued.

Occupations.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents	1,461	1,436	130	889
Bankers	118	811	95	836
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	943	155	54	95
Farm laborers	25,905	4,759	943	1,721
Farmers	12,503	3,713	1,705	2,671
Fishermen	2,165	436	60	345
Hotel keepers	187	213	35	149
Laborers	83,552	14,043	32,912	13,803
Manufacturers	320	976	84	852
Merchants and dealers	8,856	17,338	2,546	14,268
Servants	52,223	9,530	3,507	6,988
Other miscellaneous	20,346	10,012	3,321	11,446
Total	208,579	63,422	45,392	53,113
No occupation (including women and children)	191,585	48,059	25,240	42,944
Grand total	522,919	150,487	81,450	119,136

TABLE VII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 16 years and over.								
							Can read and write.			Can read but can not write.			Can neither read nor write.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black)	7,554	3,436	4,118	1,025	6,148	381	2,979	3,459	6,438	.....	1	1	18	72	90
Armenian	2,396	1,018	1,378	572	1,572	252	716	951	1,667	.....	.....	.....	16	141	157
Bohemian and Moravian	5,537	2,880	2,657	784	4,417	336	2,479	2,242	4,721	.....	1	1	5	26	31
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1,893	988	905	407	1,340	146	760	641	1,401	.....	1	1	6	78	84
Chinese	4,074	3,239	835	434	3,084	556	2,859	543	3,402	.....	.....	.....	1	237	238
Croatian and Slovenian	4,163	2,033	2,130	742	3,180	241	1,669	1,593	3,262	.....	2	2	12	145	157
Cuban	1,347	885	462	361	885	101	695	280	975	.....	.....	.....	3	8	11
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	571	305	266	62	478	31	273	223	496	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13
Dutch and Flemish	5,804	3,441	2,363	1,326	3,874	604	2,745	1,717	4,462	.....	.....	.....	3	13	16
East Indian	156	144	12	4	148	4	142	8	150	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
English	60,524	33,784	26,740	12,237	40,952	7,335	27,729	20,478	48,207	.....	.....	.....	21	59	80
Finnish	3,087	1,395	1,692	363	2,546	178	1,224	1,498	2,722	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
French	34,371	18,972	15,399	9,155	21,604	3,612	14,347	10,507	24,854	.....	1	1	183	178	361
German	65,543	34,249	31,294	8,056	52,405	5,082	30,248	27,077	57,325	4	6	10	22	130	152
Greek	4,177	1,474	2,703	609	3,128	440	1,148	2,175	3,323	.....	.....	.....	10	235	245
Hebrew	49,719	23,826	25,893	13,900	29,216	6,603	16,653	16,541	33,194	32	97	129	168	2,328	2,496
Irish	30,386	16,451	13,935	3,642	24,166	2,578	14,671	11,978	26,649	.....	1	1	31	63	94
Italian (north)	9,054	5,738	3,316	1,247	7,294	513	5,052	2,679	7,731	.....	1	1	20	55	75
Italian (south)	39,226	26,646	12,580	5,223	30,689	3,314	23,040	8,217	31,257	7	18	25	884	1,837	2,721
Japanese	5,652	2,489	3,163	935	4,107	610	1,936	2,631	4,567	.....	.....	.....	25	125	150
Korean	104	53	51	14	81	9	45	42	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Lithuanian	1,828	690	1,138	435	1,233	160	486	796	1,282	.....	6	6	9	96	105
Magyar	6,922	3,316	3,606	1,742	4,655	525	2,412	2,687	5,099	.....	2	2	10	69	79
Mexican	62,709	46,007	16,702	11,054	47,255	4,400	40,100	8,700	48,800	56	227	283	180	2,392	2,572
Pacific Islander	14	7	7	4	9	1	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	13,210	6,768	6,442	3,567	8,677	966	4,624	4,182	8,806	25	57	82	264	491	755
Portuguese	2,802	1,973	829	334	2,278	190	1,754	541	2,295	.....	.....	.....	37	136	173
Rumanian	1,397	687	710	344	951	102	502	480	982	.....	1	1	9	61	70
Russian	4,346	2,545	1,801	335	3,091	420	2,105	1,326	3,431	.....	2	2	12	66	78
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,168	612	556	443	670	55	383	289	672	.....	4	4	7	42	49
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	37,630	27,054	10,576	2,953	32,364	2,313	25,531	9,143	34,674	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Scotch	38,627	24,109	14,518	6,118	28,609	3,900	21,010	11,467	32,477	2	2	4	11	21	32
Slovak	6,230	3,499	2,731	1,066	4,861	303	2,956	2,144	5,100	.....	.....	.....	12	48	60
Spanish	3,525	2,812	713	366	2,927	232	2,622	518	3,140	.....	.....	.....	2	17	19
Spanish American	1,990	1,225	765	381	1,475	134	1,019	587	1,606	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Syrian	1,207	606	601	352	718	137	406	322	728	.....	.....	.....	11	116	127
Turkish	237	108	129	53	173	11	79	85	164	.....	.....	.....	1	19	20

Welsh	1,622	979	643	304	1,130	188	833	483	1,316	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,467	690	777	230	1,121	116	597	638	1,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Other peoples	650	389	261	137	449	64	319	163	482	.....	.....	.....	4	27	31
Grand total	522,919	307,522	215,397	91,816	383,960	47,143	259,154	160,035	419,189	126	432	558	2,001	9,355	11,356
Admitted in Philippine Islands	6,689	5,588	1,101	2,146	4,365	178	.....	.....	2,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,465

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.
	Join relatives.			Other causes.			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)	18	72	90	.....	.....	.....	3,004	3,232	$332,860	4,803	2,537	214	6,368	591	595
Armenian	16	141	157	.....	.....	.....	730	585	137,967	1,064	1,268	64	2,103	216	77
Bohemian and Moravian	5	26	31	.....	.....	.....	1,836	2,515	340,300	2,565	2,802	170	5,159	300	78
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	6	78	84	.....	.....	.....	565	718	114,123	1,006	820	67	1,615	225	53
Chinese	.....	231	231	1	6	7	2,052	1,139	193,527	1,938	1,873	263	2,139	901	1,034
Crotian and Slovenian	12	145	157	.....	.....	.....	942	2,210	167,236	1,960	2,067	136	3,795	316	52
Cuban	3	8	11	.....	.....	.....	768	167	114,661	821	510	16	778	265	304
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	166	304	102,452	314	227	30	497	53	21
Dutch and Flemish	2	13	15	1	.....	1	2,718	912	666,451	3,101	2,567	136	4,225	1,005	574
East Indian	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	124	24	26,417	94	50	12	44	26	86
English	20	58	78	1	1	2	29,356	11,814	6,255,224	36,057	23,506	961	42,506	8,476	9,542
Finnish	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	936	1,459	175,739	2,102	937	48	2,285	632	170
French	177	178	355	6	.....	6	12,474	7,258	2,629,144	18,196	15,351	824	27,447	2,496	4,428
German	21	129	150	1	1	2	16,078	32,114	3,064,556	16,856	44,214	4,473	55,084	7,232	3,227
Greek	10	235	245	.....	.....	.....	1,282	1,744	290,073	2,442	1,547	188	3,394	579	204
Hebrew	167	2,326	2,493	1	2	3	8,736	11,896	1,717,123	14,082	34,997	640	48,111	978	630
Irish	31	62	93	.....	1	1	12,071	12,049	2,858,645	18,163	11,789	434	24,528	2,653	3,205
Italian (north)	20	55	75	.....	.....	.....	3,474	3,720	572,804	6,642	2,279	133	8,004	753	297
Italian (south)	883	1,837	2,720	1	.....	1	10,188	20,932	1,698,457	28,959	8,355	1,912	37,745	1,153	328
Japanese	22	115	137	3	10	13	2,321	639	340,262	1,648	3,930	74	4,173	1,037	442
Korean	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	42	12	4,953	35	64	5	67	8	29
Lithuanian	9	96	105	.....	.....	.....	406	526	199,169	477	1,312	39	1,688	117	25
Magyar	10	69	79	.....	.....	.....	1,395	2,716	256,948	1,980	4,756	186	6,535	238	149
Mexican	176	2,382	2,558	4	10	14	7,485	36,742	1,609,865	45,660	16,400	649	15,172	2,655	44,882
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	904	6	6	2	3	2	9
Polish	264	491	755	.....	.....	.....	2,253	3,751	605,239	3,462	7,329	2,419	12,292	641	277
Portuguese	37	136	173	.....	.....	.....	558	1,654	121,734	1,857	900	45	2,422	270	110
Rumanian	9	61	70	.....	.....	.....	314	506	85,846	558	802	37	1,225	103	69
Russian	12	66	78	.....	.....	.....	1,777	858	344,166	2,166	2,041	139	2,563	1,036	747
Ruthenian (Russniak)	7	42	49	.....	.....	.....	290	292	508,563	377	778	13	988	99	81
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	17,338	15,310	2,924,960	28,203	8,669	758	24,896	10,940	1,794
Scotch	11	20	31	.....	1	1	19,541	9,079	4,048,305	26,146	12,188	293	26,880	7,477	4,270

O

TABLE VII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples*—Continued.

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.
	Join relatives.			Other causes.			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.							
Slovak	12	48	60	.....	.....	.....	1,730	3,101	$323,970	2,999	3,015	216	5,977	204	49
Spanish	2	17	19	.....	.....	.....	2,523	428	307,520	2,738	674	113	2,025	916	584
Spanish American	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1,286	167	225,420	1,077	754	159	884	512	594
Syrian	11	116	127	.....	.....	.....	484	166	217,374	507	670	30	1,010	94	103
Turkish	1	19	20	.....	.....	.....	77	74	11,772	108	127	2	208	23	6
Welsh	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	938	214	247,520	992	595	35	1,181	232	209
West Indian (except Cuban)	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	895	288	85,901	878	564	25	1,171	155	141
Other peoples	4	27	31	.....	.....	.....	246	186	38,890	381	243	26	471	67	112
Grand total	1,981	9,323	11,304	20	32	52	169,412	191,502	33,967,040	283,420	223,513	15,986	387,656	55,676	79,587
Admitted in Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE VII-A.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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)	1,525	721	804	175	1,162	188	1,144	253	79	28	21
Armenian	69	62	7	2	50	17	25	29	11	1	3
Bohemian and Moravian	1,716	943	773	93	1,139	484	419	754	335	135	73
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1,864	1,400	464	62	1,311	491	365	791	507	163	38
Chinese	3,788	3,625	163	26	1,652	2,110	1,414	686	309	418	961
Croatian and Slovenian	233	179	54	2	174	57	36	97	70	20	10
Cuban	751	475	276	133	510	108	581	106	44	9	11
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	201	113	88	4	134	63	50	87	49	7	8
Dutch and Flemish	1,252	703	549	116	862	274	816	233	131	34	38
East Indian	113	105	8	3	77	33	41	29	37	6	.....
English	7,979	3,562	4,417	707	5,267	2,005	5,451	1,417	654	208	249
Finnish	445	255	190	15	353	77	115	179	108	25	18
French	1,896	990	906	124	1,178	594	1,173	302	236	76	109
German	2,217	1,189	1,028	100	1,482	635	760	775	325	165	192
Greek	3,060	2,701	359	85	2,016	959	1,552	1,020	357	104	27
Hebrew	413	281	132	25	248	140	197	138	43	18	17
Irish	1,511	584	927	53	1,102	356	651	411	248	78	123
Italian (north)	2,538	1,899	639	106	1,920	512	914	941	430	160	93
Italian (south)	21,029	16,197	4,832	940	15,266	4,823	10,320	6,400	2,762	1,009	538
Japanese	2,844	2,043	801	43	2,114	687	1,360	682	304	354	144
Korean	55	45	10	.....	37	18	10	13	8	18	6
Lithuanian	1,109	715	394	23	854	232	71	521	363	116	38
Magyar	1,039	541	498	70	652	317	163	511	244	90	31
Mexican	2,479	1,477	1,002	474	1,657	348	1,492	639	199	46	103
Pacific Islander	6	5	1	1	5	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Polish	5,278	3,361	1,917	179	3,865	1,234	529	2,718	1,380	450	201
Portuguese	2,721	1,933	788	113	2,148	460	1,397	848	351	78	47
Rumanian	1,098	708	390	61	755	282	238	559	239	49	13
Russian	1,611	1,259	352	51	1,250	310	284	952	275	83	17
Ruthenian (Russniak)	29	21	8	.....	21	8	3	13	8	5	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2,936	1,476	1,460	108	2,191	637	1,459	768	375	172	162
Scotch	1,129	514	615	109	706	314	827	184	59	29	30
Slovak	387	241	146	18	269	100	85	151	111	25	15
Spanish	3,193	2,629	564	178	2,591	424	2,746	282	109	28	28
Spanish American	1,071	675	396	150	821	100	932	105	19	4	11
Syrian	651	482	169	43	449	159	180	278	132	42	19
Turkish	124	104	20	6	97	21	52	50	18	2	2
Welsh	66	35	31	8	44	14	54	7	1	2	2
West Indian (except Cuban)	716	284	432	85	553	78	546	112	35	7	16
Other peoples	308	220	88	48	201	59	151	94	23	12	28
Total	81,450	54,752	26,698	4,539	57,183	19,728	38,608	24,136	10,988	4,276	3,442
Departed from Philippine Islands	1,077	900	177	85	904	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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)	439	2,125	707	20	2	2,854	22	111	10	....	143
Armenian	286	390	235	2	....	627	13	81	11	....	105
Bohemian and Moravian	396	1,106	1,208	9	1	2,324	14	131	15	....	160
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	222	287	399	4	....	690	5	66	5	....	76
Chinese	379	931	1,412	3	....	2,346	4	509	1	....	514
Croatian and Slovenian	352	662	884	2	1	1,549	6	110	16	....	132
Cuban	187	553	95	2	....	650	12	32	4	....	48
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	32	129	123	1	....	253	3	17	.....	....	20
Dutch and Flemish	693	1,492	907	19	6	2,424	53	223	44	4	324
East Indian	2	87	49	3	....	139	1	2	.....	.....	3
English	6,034	13,557	10,334	249	21	24,161	394	2,768	418	9	3,589
Finnish	170	714	416	4	1	1,135	18	65	7	....	90
French	4,442	8,533	3,990	137	5	12,665	146	1,456	260	3	1,865
German	3,975	19,603	8,316	70	36	28,025	269	1,728	233	19	2,249
Greek	316	500	409	9	1	919	28	194	17	....	239
Hebrew	6,973	9,960	4,173	74	14	14,221	81	2,176	371	4	2,632
Irish	1,749	10,231	3,052	99	3	13,385	257	866	191	3	1,317
Italian (north)	666	2,956	1,787	21	4	4,768	39	236	28	1	304
Italian (south)	2,715	9,474	12,440	82	3	21,999	109	1,635	188	....	1,932
Japanese	528	688	840	6	2	1,536	10	397	17	1	425
Korean	8	23	19	.....	.....	42	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Lithuanian	195	245	188	3	1	437	4	51	3	....	58
Magyar	894	1,230	949	18	2	2,199	11	194	18	....	223
Mexican	5,671	18,132	19,090	385	1	37,608	130	2,278	319	1	2,728
Pacific Islander	1	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	1,855	1,709	2,654	30	....	4,393	52	435	33	....	520
Portuguese	182	992	692	14	3	1,701	8	76	5	1	90
Rumanian	176	226	225	5	....	456	4	47	3	1	55
Russian	428	1,186	683	13	1	1,883	30	191	13	....	234
Ruthenian (Russniak)	222	173	188	1	1	363	.....	23	3	1	27
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1,522	19,261	4,818	87	9	24,175	322	925	104	6	1,357
Scotch	3,088	10,996	7,713	150	7	18,866	262	1,672	219	2	2,155
Slovak	529	1,019	1,782	6	1	2,808	15	137	10	....	162
Spanish	188	1,760	698	14	....	2,472	36	97	19	....	152
Spanish American	205	782	167	5	2	956	17	42	5	....	64
Syrian	139	241	112	6	....	359	5	48	5	....	58
Turkish	28	48	26	1	....	75	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Welsh	145	424	297	11	1	733	17	71	13	....	101
West Indian (except Cuban)	93	406	137	5	....	548	7	36	6	....	49
Other peoples	66	151	137	2	....	290	3	26	4	....	33
Total	46,241	142,986	92,353	1,572	129	237,040	2,407	19,160	2,618	56	24,241

[1] None widowed or divorced; 14 married, as follows: German, 4; Mexican, 3; English and French, 2 each; and Hebrew, Rumanian, and Scandinavian, 1 each.

admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples.

W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Females.											Single females.			
Under 16 years (total).[2]	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.				
586	2,321	842	131	....	3,294	31	110	97	....	238	970	990	284	77
286	486	369	89	1	945	3	51	93	....	147	293	162	25	6
388	1,440	594	48	11	2,093	11	84	79	2	176	813	502	87	38
185	276	348	25	1	650	3	42	25	....	70	133	113	25	5
55	73	665	.....	....	738	.....	40	2	....	42	35	32	5	1
390	925	660	44	2	1,631	7	61	40	1	109	412	421	85	7
174	92	137	4	2	235	5	25	22	1	53	52	25	11	4
30	143	73	9	....	225	1	3	7	....	11	55	68	17	3
633	539	867	30	14	1,450	28	158	87	7	280	195	225	86	33
2	3	6	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	....	1	2	1	.....	.....
6,203	7,030	9,290	443	28	16,791	488	1,999	1,248	11	3,746	2,876	2,698	1,022	434
193	992	381	34	4	1,411	23	43	22	....	88	406	390	155	41
4,713	4,571	4,162	189	17	8,939	198	1,044	498	7	1,747	2,576	1,422	382	191
4,081	17,161	6,505	554	160	24,380	490	1,135	1,155	53	2,833	7,657	6,908	1,978	618
293	1,699	471	38	1	2,209	4	79	118	....	201	643	926	119	11
6,927	8,838	5,517	591	49	14,995	46	2,040	1,872	13	3,971	5,545	2,877	348	68
1,893	8,209	2,406	160	6	10,781	258	511	487	5	1,261	3,944	3,124	819	322
581	1,264	1,209	50	3	2,526	18	95	96	....	209	426	655	146	37
2,508	4,035	4,461	191	3	8,690	48	671	660	3	1,382	1,913	1,701	349	72
407	233	2,328	9	1	2,571	3	156	25	1	185	181	33	16	3
6	4	35	.....	.....	39	.....	5	1	....	6	.....	4	.....	.....
240	448	331	16	1	796	6	44	52	....	102	220	193	30	5
848	1,197	1,129	114	16	2,456	15	146	137	4	302	641	437	94	25
5,383	2,196	6,480	971	....	9,647	47	693	931	1	1,672	1,236	697	194	69
3	2	.....	1	....	3	.....	.....	1	....	1	1	.....	1	.....
1,712	1,816	2,382	83	3	4,284	16	224	206	....	446	977	701	105	33
152	255	305	16	1	577	10	38	52	....	100	136	90	21	8
168	191	273	28	3	495	1	28	18	....	47	114	65	10	2
407	451	695	57	5	1,208	9	111	66	....	186	236	166	44	5
221	94	201	12	....	307	1	12	15	....	28	62	30	1	1
1,431	5,854	2,210	101	24	8,189	228	434	278	16	956	2,486	2,287	801	280
3,030	5,161	4,340	232	10	9,743	247	870	622	6	1,745	1,953	2,146	783	279
537	1,149	838	59	7	2,053	5	74	62	....	141	726	372	38	13
178	164	277	12	2	455	14	40	26	....	80	58	65	33	8
176	303	174	40	2	519	10	28	32	....	70	126	128	39	10
163	182	157	20	....	359	.....	25	54	....	79	118	55	8	1
25	49	39	10	....	98	.....	3	3	....	6	33	14	2	.....
159	173	212	10	2	397	10	43	34	....	87	65	79	20	9
137	421	133	19	....	573	14	29	24	....	67	183	177	41	20
71	49	102	7	1	159	1	19	10	1	31	26	19	2	2
45,575	80,489	61,604	4,447	380	146,920	2,299	11,213	9,258	132	22,902	38,524	30,998	8,226	2,741

[2] None divorced; 1 widowed, Hebrew; and 24 married, as follows: Mexican, 10; Italian (south), 4; English and Japanese, 2 each; and French, Hebrew, Italian (north), Polish, Slovak, and Syrian, 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)	84	274	279	5	....	558	9	66	4	....	79
Armenian	2	30	15	1	....	46	2	12	.....	....	14
Bohemian and Moravian	38	194	368	5	3	570	32	278	24	1	335
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	32	448	543	7	....	998	50	310	10	....	370
Chinese	13	741	792	.....	....	1,533	258	1,817	4	....	2,079
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	58	75	.....	....	133	6	39	.....	1	46
Cuban	68	236	107	1	....	344	11	46	6	....	63
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	2	37	32	.....	....	69	14	24	4	....	42
Dutch and Flemish	72	246	243	.....	1	490	39	89	13	....	141
East Indian	1	44	28	1	....	73	11	19	1	....	31
English	340	1,071	1,229	23	1	2,324	168	670	60	....	898
Finnish	6	105	93	1	....	199	14	34	2	....	50
French	63	416	206	2	1	625	97	183	22	....	302
German	44	476	328	8	1	813	103	193	36	....	332
Greek	53	607	1,153	2	....	1,762	50	829	7	....	886
Hebrew	11	69	96	.....	1	166	9	90	5	....	104
Irish	20	260	133	6	1	400	78	69	16	1	164
Italian (north)	60	681	746	13	....	1,440	68	308	22	1	399
Italian (south)	495	4,247	7,634	123	1	12,005	295	3,220	182	....	3,697
Japanese	28	666	773	2	1	1,442	66	502	5	....	573
Korean	.....	21	8	.....	....	29	9	6	1	....	16
Lithuanian	15	217	305	7	....	529	28	137	6	....	171
Magyar	32	96	207	4	....	307	12	179	11	....	202
Mexican	232	668	364	24	....	1,056	37	122	30	....	189
Pacific Islander	1	4	.....	.....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Polish	75	567	1,745	37	2	2,351	87	803	44	1	935
Portuguese	68	439	1,105	11	....	1,555	16	279	15	....	310
Rumanian	34	139	319	9	1	468	19	177	10	....	206
Russian	32	313	647	8	....	968	26	222	11	....	259
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	3	12	.....	....	15	.....	5	1	....	6
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	62	780	318	4	....	1,102	144	144	24	....	312
Scotch	60	164	146	3	....	313	44	82	15	....	141
Slovak	9	40	116	2	1	159	7	66	.....	....	73
Spanish	98	1,314	866	7	....	2,187	71	265	8	....	344
Spanish American	74	425	120	1	....	546	11	43	1	....	55
Syrian	24	186	160	5	....	351	11	95	1	....	107
Turkish	3	46	32	6	....	84	5	11	1	....	17
Welsh	6	14	8	.....	....	22	2	4	1	....	7
West Indian (except Cuban)	38	117	97	2	....	216	4	24	2	....	30
Other peoples	25	99	49	1	....	149	5	40	1	....	46
Total	2,320	16,558	21,497	331	15	38,401	1,918	11,502	606	5	14,031

[1] None widowed or divorced; 1 married, German.

departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples.

W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Females.											Single females.			
Under 16 years (total).[2]	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.				
91	215	370	19	....	604	14	70	25	....	109	66	88	46	15
.....	4	.....	.....	....	4	.....	2	1	....	3	1	3	.....	.....
55	185	367	16	1	569	24	87	38	....	149	20	100	46	19
30	46	257	10	....	313	4	87	28	2	121	13	16	15	2
13	44	74	1	....	119	3	28	.....	....	31	11	28	5	.....
2	2	38	1	....	41	1	10	.....	....	11	1	.....	1	.....
65	69	96	1	....	166	3	33	9	....	45	42	16	8	3
2	21	42	2	....	65	4	14	3	....	21	2	10	6	3
44	100	268	4	....	372	23	91	19	....	133	28	37	18	17
2	2	2	.....	....	4	.....	1	1	....	2	1	1	.....	.....
367	1,260	1,625	55	3	2,943	282	640	184	1	1,107	146	548	357	209
9	64	86	4	....	154	7	13	7	....	27	5	22	24	13
61	237	292	23	1	553	129	117	45	1	292	49	95	58	35
56	262	388	15	4	669	80	152	70	1	303	39	109	76	38
32	39	214	1	....	254	.....	71	2	....	73	13	21	5	.....
14	34	44	3	1	82	1	28	7	....	36	12	19	2	1
33	488	196	17	1	702	93	67	32	....	192	31	222	167	68
46	90	379	11	....	480	9	79	25	....	113	22	40	16	12
445	504	2,673	83	1	3,261	32	895	198	1	1,126	167	225	73	39
15	39	632	1	....	672	4	108	2	....	114	17	14	4	4
.....	2	6	.....	....	8	.....	2	.....	....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
8	33	286	6	....	325	7	44	10	....	61	4	12	11	6
38	62	269	14	....	345	9	69	37	....	115	10	34	11	7
242	200	358	43	....	601	15	85	59	....	159	101	68	23	8
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	224	1,259	30	1	1,514	22	224	53	....	299	32	99	66	27
45	90	493	9	1	593	5	124	21	....	150	26	39	14	11
27	60	213	13	1	287	2	59	15	....	76	23	23	10	4
19	49	232	1	....	282	5	39	7	....	51	11	25	12	1
.....	1	5	.....	....	6	.....	1	1	....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
46	648	418	22	1	1,089	141	137	46	1	325	58	299	192	99
49	213	169	11	....	393	50	79	43	1	173	32	72	65	44
9	23	84	3	....	110	1	19	7	....	27	7	11	5	.....
80	122	273	9	....	404	13	55	12	....	80	39	49	25	9
76	156	110	9	....	275	7	24	14	....	45	61	58	27	10
19	21	74	3	....	98	2	44	6	....	52	7	9	3	2
3	6	7	.....	....	13	.....	4	.....	....	4	3	2	1	.....
2	10	10	2	....	22	1	5	1	....	7	.....	6	1	3
47	146	185	6	....	337	13	27	8	....	48	26	77	33	10
23	10	41	1	....	52	4	9	.....	....	13	5	5	.....	.....
2,219	5,781	12,536	449	16	18,782	1,010	3,643	1,036	8	5,697	1,131	2,505	1,426	719

[2] None divorced; 1 widowed, Portuguese; and 4 married, as follows: 3 English and 1 Spanish American.

TABLE VII–D.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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)	90	45	45	13	60	17	54	6	6	8	16
Armenian	11	8	3	.....	10	1	3	3	2	1	2
Bohemian and Moravian	208	127	81	.....	135	73	24	28	48	33	75
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	43	32	11	1	28	14	6	12	18	1	6
Croatian and Slovenian	14	9	5	.....	10	4	.....	4	4	5	1
Cuban	9	1	8	2	7	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herezgovinian	16	12	4	.....	9	7	1	1	4	3	7
Dutch and Flemish	99	59	40	9	59	31	40	25	22	7	5
English	640	329	301	73	332	225	323	94	70	37	106
Finnish	30	19	11	2	26	2	10	7	5	4	4
French	226	121	105	11	128	87	103	30	33	19	41
German	428	244	184	23	200	205	133	59	64	48	124
Greek	43	36	7	.....	31	12	11	10	11	5	6
Hebrew	173	113	60	7	109	57	43	44	24	19	43
Irish	273	166	107	14	140	119	85	48	46	23	71
Italian (north)	201	152	49	3	159	39	42	47	66	27	19
Italian (south)	673	538	135	5	507	161	111	195	155	88	124
Lithuanian	69	43	26	.....	54	15	11	11	22	15	10
Magyar	86	48	38	1	57	28	23	11	22	16	14
Mexican	12	2	10	1	10	1	3	5	.....	1	3
Polish	178	129	49	.....	132	46	21	94	27	18	18
Portuguese	14	10	4	.....	10	4	5	3	3	1	2
Rumanian	20	11	9	.....	17	3	7	5	1	1	6
Russian	99	67	32	2	73	24	42	13	13	17	14
Ruthenian (Russniak)	5	4	1	1	4	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	393	255	138	28	197	158	177	51	52	48	65
Scotch	202	111	91	9	113	80	75	41	29	15	42
Slovak	47	23	24	.....	38	9	3	19	15	3	7
Spanish	25	13	12	.....	20	5	15	7	1	.....	2
Spanish American	35	16	19	.....	27	8	27	4	.....	1	3
Syrian	21	15	6	.....	16	5	9	7	2	2	1
Turkish	8	5	3	.....	8	.....	5	1	2	.....	.....
Welsh	25	15	10	6	10	9	14	4	2	1	4
West Indian (except Cuban)	556	327	229	68	418	70	335	38	29	33	121
Other peoples	241	138	103	92	113	36	165	27	19	10	20
Total	5,203	3,243	1,960	381	3,267	1,555	1,947	956	818	510	982

TABLE VII–E.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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)	138	74	64	96	37	5	90	19	6	6	17
Caucasian	29,072	16,486	12,586	10,724	15,920	2,428	18,234	5,083	1,127	1,227	3,401
Chinese	1,005	857	148	154	699	152	425	206	73	121	180
Japanese	842	420	422	839	3	.....	644	180	13	3	2
Total	31,057	17,837	13,220	11,813	16,659	2,585	19,393	5,488	1,219	1,357	3,600

TABLE VIII.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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			76	16		329	1	261	6		7		10	6,344	2	732		15	3			2
Hungary			14	1		32		8			8		7	274	2	965			1			1
Belgium	1		1	12	2				1,024		15	1	176	31	2	265	1	9	4	2		1
Bulgaria		12	1	297		1							2	2	4	40		1				
Czechoslovakia		2	5,029	36		181		5	3				7	951	1	908	1	2	6			7
Denmark					2			2	4		12	13		33		33	2	1	19			
Finland						1			3		17	2,692		12		4						
France, including Corsica	4	68	6	11		3	2	3	20		92		2,937	154	45	433	18	67	72	1		1
Germany		2	51	8	1	6		20	57	1	55	5	36	46,663	6	864	3	2	12	1		29
Greece		109	2	29					3		3		1	4	3,057	48		2	9			
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	1	7	8	28		478	1	16	9		33	1	20	83	41	8	6	7,996	37,826			
Netherlands			2	1	1			2	2,836		8	1	2	199	3	66	1	1	3			1
Norway								1	2		5	1		27		22	3					
Poland			3	1		2					4		1	519	3	14,125	5					24
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands	164										9		1	1		8			2			2
Rumania		1	5	59		9		2			4	1	12	2,418	18	7,150	2	2	2			1
Russia		28	3	2		7		1	5	1	2	7	2	318	1	14,264	9		3	4	1	1,537
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	3						5				16		12	12	2	6			1			
Sweden		1	1					1	1		5	9	10	17		7		29	17			
Switzerland		8	5			1		6	25		17	1	411	2,454	3	65		212	72			2
Turkey in Europe	4	1,337		3		1	1		9		10		7	21	460	1,201			5			
United Kingdom:																						
England	15	18	2	1	7	1	2	3	16	3	18,413	3	54	55	11	940	1,142	12	33	3		12
Ireland			1				2	1	1		177		1	17		69	15,367	2	3			
Scotland	1					1			3	3	536	2	3	11		88	1,549	4	14			65
Wales	8						1		1		283	1	1		1	15	51	1	1			
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)			115	1,266		3,057		219	1		4			930	11	66		1	7			3
Other Europe				18		13			1		4		20	37	95	31		4	30			42
Total Europe	201	1,593	5,325	1,789	13	4,123	15	551	4,030	8	19,739	2,738	3,733	61,587	3,768	42,423	18,160	8,363	38,145	11	1	1,730

China	1	2	1	2	3,778	.....	3	1	2	3	97	3	9	25	.....	81	24	2	1	6	2	4
Japan	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	13	....	27	.....	4	13	.....	18	7	.....	.....	5,593	33	.....
India	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	105	68	.....	.....	6	.....	3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	2	658	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	9	.....	1	10	179	417	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Other Asia	.....	34	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	44	1	22	1	1	13	13	65	.....	.....	.....	1	59	1
Total Asia	3	695	4	5	3,794	.....	3	1	65	109	223	4	15	67	192	584	50	5	3	5,600	94	5
Africa	48	61	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	10	5	110	1	25	19	53	67	9	7	24	.....	.....	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	....	452	7	1	12	3	9	97	2	3	1	.....	.....
Pacific Islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	10	.....	9	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British North America	292	44	187	90	208	25	.....	2	1,599	15	39,295	330	30,438	3,313	134	4,486	12,000	458	641	12	....	77
Central America	254	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	....	7	1	49	.....	8	38	.....	12	6	4	13	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	1	.....	5	3	22	.....	25	1	13	....	123	.....	68	166	14	68	20	29	18	21	8	3
South America	171	2	15	5	2	11	4	13	47	1	165	4	26	311	11	1,074	24	182	362	7	....	11
West Indies	6,580	.....	.....	.....	32	1	1,299	1	32	17	357	3	47	26	.....	991	17	4	16	.....	1	1
Other countries	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	.....	....	1	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Grand total	7,554	2,396	5,537	1,893	4,074	4,163	1,347	571	5,804	156	60,524	3,087	34,371	65,543	4,177	49,719	30,386	9,054	39,226	5,652	104	1,828
Admitted in Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,892	.....	.....	....	23	41	106	.....	14	28	.....	.....	6	.....	5	420	....	.....

TABLE VIII.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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 (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria	115	1	....	97	.....	9	16	1	.....	4	56	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	8,103
Hungary	4,535	.....	....	32	.....	4	5	.....	2	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	5,914
Belgium	3	.....	....	7	2	3	10	.....	12	3	2	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,590
Bulgaria	6	.....	....	.....	.....	8	10	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	4	392
Czechoslovakia	731	.....	1	38	.....	6	39	174	2	5	5,703	1	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	13,840
Denmark	.....	.....	....	27	.....	.....	5	.....	4,361	7	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	4,523
Finland	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	897	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3,644
France, including Corsica	8	4	....	96	7	12	101	1	34	3	11	42	24	57	19	.....	3	21	4,380
Germany	61	8	....	135	2	15	104	7	76	3	13	9	8	4	....	.....	.....	5	48,277
Greece	2	.....	....	.....	.....	1	45	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	8	3,333
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	9	1	....	15	5	3	15	.....	5	3	3	16	28	1	1	.....	1	6	46,674
Netherlands	.....	.....	....	8	.....	.....	4	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3,150
Norway	3	2	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,663	9	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	11,745
Poland	8	.....	....	11,290	5	22	198	296	7	1	24	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	26,538
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands	.....	.....	....	4	2,173	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	12	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2,384
Rumania	980	.....	....	29	.....	1,032	122	51	27	1	11	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	7	11,947
Russia	10	.....	....	195	.....	2	1,060	14	6	.....	7	2	.....	6	4	.....	.....	6	17,507
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	.....	.....	....	4	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	729	34	1	....	.....	7	2	841
Sweden	2	.....	....	3	.....	.....	3	2	17,799	3	.....	1	.....	5	....	.....	.....	.....	17,916
Switzerland	5	2	....	6	.....	.....	20	1	21	.....	9	2	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3,349
Turkey in Europe	2	.....	....	11	.....	1	579	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	39	32	.....	.....	13	3,743
United Kingdom:																			
England	1	.....	....	32	2	5	60	.....	86	476	.....	10	9	5	....	112	5	9	21,558
Ireland	.....	.....	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	88	.....	2	.....	.....	....	2	.....	2	15,740
Scotland	.....	4	....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	10	20,705	8	1	.....	.....	....	4	.....	.....	23,019
Wales	.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	789	6	1	1,182
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)	123	.....	....	10	.....	27	26	12	1	2	251	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	44	6,181
Other Europe	3	.....	....	5	.....	.....	6	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	119	450
Total Europe	6,607	22	1	12,054	2,200	1,150	2,451	562	35,062	21,329	6,132	823	118	120	65	909	22	247	307,920

China	2			19	1	4	859		27	19		2	1	3		1		1	4,986
Japan	2	3		3	3		70		9	1			2					2	5,809
India							9			24		2		2		5	1	7	257
Turkey in Asia	4			19		2	56			1		1		631	158		1	23	2,183
Other Asia				16	4	1	38		8	5		1		42	3			86	470
Total Asia	8	3		57	8	7	1,032		44	50		6	3	678	161	6	2	119	13,705
Africa				1		1	16		5	32	1	1	2	31	4			14	548
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand		1	1	5			3		9	81		2	1			9	1	5	711
Pacific Islands, not specified			10						2	8									48
British North America	271	1		964	27	196	656	605	2,419	17,045	53	42	8	154	3	688	7	226	117,011
Central America	2		1	4	2				7	3		46	680	15	1		109	8	1,275
Mexico	3	62,672		5	3	1	29	1	23	26	4	221	62	97	2	4	2	5	63,768
South America	27	2	1	104	486	34	117		51	21	38	275	1,039	67	1	2	16	8	4,737
West Indies	4	8		16	76	8	42		8	32	2	2,109	77	45		4	1,308	17	13,181
Other countries																		1	15
Grand Total	6,922	62,709	14	13,210	2,802	1,397	4,346	1,168	37,630	38,627	6,230	3,525	1,990	1,207	237	1,622	1,467	650	522,919
Admitted in Philippine Islands					8		14		12	22		91		2				5	6,689

TABLE VIII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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			5			1		147	7		3		2	37		1	5	1			
Hungary			4	1				7						5		10					
Belgium								8	520		8		102	15			2	2	1		
Bulgaria		1		149		1						1	2								
Czechoslovakia		1	1,639	5		3		3	1		2			14		6		1	5		
Denmark									2		5		1	5					1		
Finland			1									379									
France, including Corsica	5	3	4	1	2		9	1	12	1	64		1,281	12	5	2	2	11	8	7	1
Germany		1	6	2	3			3	7		10		4	1,410	5	13				5	
Greece				4				2			2				2,970		1	1	2		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia			17	2		5		2	1		24		4	2	4	3	1	2,381	20,853		
Netherlands								1	466		6			4		1					
Norway									7		2			4							
Poland			2	1		1		5						8	1	145		2			
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands	1		1								1			1				1	2		
Rumania			3					1					1	30		23		1	2		
Russia		2	1	4				4			3	33		1	1	22			1		2
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	1						1		1		5		12		1	2					
Sweden											3		3	1				3			
Switzerland		1							52		3		75	334		3		23	17	1	
Turkey in Europe		10												2	9	2					
United Kingdom:																					
England	8	1	2		9			1	4	3	5,108	2	4	9	8	24	111	4	9	13	1
Ireland	1				1						281					2	1,070	1	4		
Scotland											145						8				
Wales	2										9			1					1		
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)			7	1,685	1	219		12	1		2		1	55	8	3			1		
Other Europe									1		5		7	6	2			1	22		
Total Europe	18	20	1,692	1,854	16	230	10	197	1,082	4	5,691	415	1,499	1,956	3,014	262	1,200	2,433	20,929	26	4

China	.....	.....	2	1	3,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	1	6	7	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	4	5	10	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2,791	29	
India	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	103	23	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	
Turkey in Asia	.....	36	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	72	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other Asia	.....	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	12	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19	
Total Asia	1	44	3	2	3,576	.....	.....	.....	15	104	84	5	86	19	3	76	12	.....	4	2,791	48	
Africa	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	53	.....	1	3	.....	13	2	1	5	.....	.....	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	311	1	7	8	9	2	29	2	1	.....	.....	
Pacific Islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	
British North America	9	1	4	3	162	1	.....	.....	84	2	1,112	23	198	127	6	48	227	21	10	.....	.....	
Central America	24	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	52	.....	17	14	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	
Mexico	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1	6	1	23	.....	6	16	2	3	1	15	13	16	2	
South America	22	2	5	2	.....	.....	6	.....	12	2	88	.....	36	45	6	6	14	41	54	6	.....	
West Indies	1,445	.....	4	1	32	.....	734	2	37	.....	560	1	40	29	20	2	24	25	10	2	1	
Grand total	1,525	69	1,716	1,864	3,788	233	751	201	1,252	113	7,979	445	1,896	2,217	3,060	413	1,511	2,538	21,029	2,844	55	
Departed from Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	9	25	67	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	814	.....	

TABLE VIII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples.*

Country of intended future permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	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.
Austria		14			11		3	1		2		1							3	244
Hungary		856	1		3		1			1									6	895
Belgium					1	1				2			1					1	8	672
Bulgaria												2								156
Czechoslovakia		52			4		1	13	6			312							6	2,074
Denmark					1			2	1	490								2	1	511
Finland										13			1						2	396
France, including Corsica		2	11		2		4	9		6	2		11	16	9			3	1	1,507
Germany	2	5	1		8		2	18		4		1	1	10				1	7	1,529
Greece				1				1								3			1	2,988
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia		1			1	2		3		1				3		1		4	14	23,329
Netherlands					1					3										482
Norway		1								929									3	946
Poland	2	1			5,125	1	5	113	14			3							10	5,439
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands			1		1	2,606							2	2	1					2,620
Rumania	2	47	2		3		1,046	4		1		2			1					1,169
Russia	1,078	6			7		2	1,247	6	3					3		1	3	4	2,434
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands			22			2				2	1		2,491	12				4		2,557
Sweden		1								1,164					1			3		1,179
Switzerland								1		32			2	1	1					546
Turkey in Europe					1					1					18	78	2		2	125
United Kingdom:																				
England	3	2	3		4			13		9	112		3	5	1	1	14	5	9	5,505
Ireland					4						1		1			1			1	1,368
Scotland	1									2	547							1	1	705
Wales										5			1				15			34
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)		12			1		8	2		2		38	1						5	2,064
Other Europe	6				5			1		8		2							113	179
Total Europe	1,094	1,000	41	1	5,183	2,612	1,072	1,428	27	2,680	663	361	2,515	49	35	84	32	27	197	61,653

China		1			4			25		26	6				2	1			5	3,715
Japan			3		1			2		1				5					4	2,869
India		5				1												1	4	146
Turkey in Asia	3	1			2			21		1					524	24	1		5	773
Other Asia	1	2	2												4	1			31	90
Total Asia	4	9	5		7	1		48		28	6			5	530	26	1	1	49	7,593
Africa						1		3		7	2				2	2		1	2	113
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand					5		2	2		5	41	2	1		6		3		3	445
Pacific Islands, not specified	1			5						1										22
British North America	8	23			52		8	26	2	163	387	11	6		5	1	28	2	15	2,775
Central America		1	13		1		1	1		3	3	1	48	332	11			2	8	550
Mexico			2,397		6	1		56		2	2	1	52	13	11	5		2		2,660
South America	2	5	10		19	100	12	37		23	10	10	212	609	34	4		6	7	1,447
West Indies		1	13		5	6	3	10		23	15		358	63	16	2	2	675	22	4,133
Other Countries										1		1	1		1				5	9
Grand total	1,109	1,039	2,479	6	5,278	2,721	1,098	1,611	29	2,936	1,129	387	3,193	1,071	651	124	66	716	308	81,450
Departed from Philippine Islands						7				8	1		87		4				4	1,077

TABLE VIII–B.—*Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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 Herzegovinian.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Lithuanian.
Austria			1				11				1	4		4				
Hungary														5				
Belgium								37			30			2				
Bulgaria				1														
Czechoslovakia			189	1			1					1						
Denmark																		
Finland										11								
France, including Corsica		3	1					4	4		60	1		3	1	1		
Germany			2						1			226		11	1	1		
Greece													31					
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia			2	1												174	664	1
Netherlands								17						1				
Norway									1									
Poland														32				1
Rumania														7				
Russia										2		2		6				57
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands									1			3						
Sweden									1		1	7						
Switzerland								4				6				1		
Turkey in Europe		1															1	
United Kingdom:																		
England		1	1						168		2	3		5	7	1		2
Ireland									2						134			
Scotland									1						1			
Wales		1																
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)				36	14		1											
Other Europe																	1	
Total Europe		6	196	39	14		13	62	179	13	94	253	31	76	144	178	666	61

China		2	1						39		2	18	1	5	3				1
Japan			1					4	7			3		3					
India									12										
Turkey in Asia														29				1	5
Other Asia									4						1				
Total Asia		2	2					4	62		2	21	1	37	4			1	6
Africa	1								2					2					
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand									14					4	3				
Pacific Islands, not specified									1										
British North America	6	1	6	2				28	309	17	118	119	6	49	101	7	4	2	
Central America	1					1			8		4	6	1		3	3			
Mexico			1	1			1	1	10			5	1	2	6	2			
South America		1	2				1	3	9		4	15		2	2	9	2		
West Indies	82	1	1	1		8	1	1	36		4	9	3	1	10	2			
Other countries																			
Grand total	90	11	208	43	14	9	16	99	630	30	226	428	43	173	273	201	673	69	

TABLE VIII–B.—*Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples*—Continued.

Country of intended future permanent 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.
Austria	1		1					1										24
Hungary	40																	45
Belgium																	1	70
Bulgaria																		1
Czechoslovakia	15				1					42							7	257
Denmark								16										16
Finland																		11
France, including Corsica	1		2	2		6					1	1	1	1			6	99
Germany		1	1			5							1				6	256
Greece														2			1	34
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia												1					15	858
Netherlands	1								1									20
Norway								39										40
Poland			146		3	6											1	189
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands				9									1				1	11
Rumania	2				11	2												22
Russia						11		5	2								3	88
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands									1		11					2		18
Sweden								74									1	84
Switzerland	1										1							13
Turkey in Europe												1		3				6
United Kingdom:																		
England	1		1			5		1	11						2		1	212
Ireland																		136
Scotland									51								3	56
Wales															3			4
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)	3																3	57
Other Europe																	1	2
Total Europe	65	1	151	11	15	35		136	66	42	13	3	3	6	5	2	50	2,629

China			3		1	10		47	4	1			1		2		95	236
Japan						1		6	5								28	58
India					1	1			2								7	23
Turkey in Asia			1			7							5	1	1			50
Other Asia						1		1									14	21
Total Asia			4		2	20		54	11	1			6	1	3		144	388
Africa								1										6
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand						2		4	2									29
Pacific Islands (not specified)																		1
British North America	17		20		3	31	5	182	114	3			12		16		32	1,210
Central America	2					1		5			2	17		1			1	56
Mexico		11				1		1	5	1	1	2			1	3		56
South America			1	2		2		5			6	10				2	5	83
West Indies	2		2	1		7		5	4		3	3				549	9	745
Grand total	86	12	178	14	20	99	5	393	202	47	25	35	21	8	25	556	241	5,203

TABLE VIII–C.—*Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples.*

Country of intended future permanent residence.	African (black).	Caucasian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Total.
Austria		70			70
Hungary		275			275
Belgium		140			140
Bulgaria		11			11
Czechoslovakia		983			983
Denmark		68			68
Finland		59			59
France, including Corsica		451			451
Germany		450			450
Greece		337			337
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia		5,106			5,106
Netherlands		78			78
Norway		150			150
Poland		2,769			2,769
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands		96			96
Rumania		279			279
Russia		839			839
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands		129			129
Sweden		126			126
Switzerland		56			56
Turkey in Europe		22			22
United Kingdom:					
England		849			849
Ireland		157			157
Scotland		91			91
Wales		5			5
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)		496			496
Other Europe		18			18
Total Europe		14,110			14,110
China		1,309	1,005		2,314
Japan		446		841	1,287
India		265			265
Turkey in Asia		177			177
Other Asia		135			135
Total Asia		2,332	1,005	841	4,178
Africa	1	159			160
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand		57			57
Pacific Islands, not specified		10			10
British North America	10	7,803			7,813
Central America		1,047			1,047
Mexico	10	1,136		1	1,147
South America		689			689
West Indies	117	1,617			1,734
Other countries		112			112
Grand total	138	29,072	1,005	842	31,057

TABLE IX.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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)	26	.....	.....	.....	58	1	68	.....	54	1,086	1	.....	.....	45	4	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	2	.....	.....	.....	345	3	41	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	114	15	11	2	2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	8	.....	.....	.....	72	4	73	8	13	.....	.....	.....	9	1,258	79	64	14	2
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	4	.....	2	12	61	16	15	.....	5	4	1	.....	1	241	83	12	6	2
Chinese	3	.....	23	5	1,759	9	11	.....	47	4	18	304	14	156	16	29	4	2
Croatian and Slovenian	4	.....	4	.....	221	43	19	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	660	192	16	22	8
Cuban	6	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	9	.....	14	440	11	1	.....	17	7	.....	4	12
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	.....	.....	2	72	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	5	.....	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	4	1	1	.....	586	22	29	1	19	15	3	9	7	602	149	210	19	1
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	2	.....	.....
English	39	66	100	35	7,943	172	736	62	168	420	57	80	168	2,478	519	259	90	70
Finnish	3	8	.....	.....	119	6	29	.....	6	4	6	2	2	104	13	1	1	1
French	9	7	9	1	885	16	1,167	6	54	75	10	1	41	424	59	40	27	3
German	63	12	40	60	2,720	230	920	58	221	91	71	8	100	7,533	973	1,600	484	144
Greek	23	1	2	4	207	16	88	5	31	33	40	3	7	421	77	30	5	8
Hebrew	44	1	18	17	1,503	120	909	69	154	82	133	.....	2	4,133	164	190	56	70
Irish	10	23	21	15	1,902	59	550	53	54	58	21	12	58	1,503	179	104	67	24
Italian (north)	2	5	14	4	1,691	129	371	7	27	.....	1	1	9	747	108	46	26	18
Italian (south)	19	2	3	16	1,593	82	1,427	62	122	15	10	1	15	2,321	129	68	8	33
Japanese	.....	4	9	.....	2,083	28	1	2	49	3	2	1,989	41	56	2	4	6	2
Korean	.....	.....	.....	1	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	53	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2
Lithuanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	3	96	.....	8	2	.....	.....	1	346	12	7	.....	.....
Magyar	.....	1	2	.....	98	3	214	2	13	4	.....	.....	.....	486	269	17	5	19
Mexican	5	3	8,614	12	7,520	167	35	2	12	2	2	1	3	319	61	53	389	8
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	2	2	1	3	124	17	627	54	21	1	.....	1	8	1,908	221	11	10	.....
Portuguese	1	.....	1	.....	428	.....	103	1	3	2	2	3	1	7	3	.....	.....	9
Rumanian	1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	2	4	155	70	2	5	3
Russian	7	3	.....	2	980	12	47	11	16	3	4	10	4	216	11	18	5	5
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	1	.....	.....	56	2	17	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	108	17	.....	1	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	27	45	30	3	1,608	165	957	13	46	49	19	9	134	5,970	165	877	107	12
Scotch	31	31	15	6	3,377	89	703	50	51	139	24	54	83	2,129	453	139	61	34
Slovak	3	.....	.....	2	38	6	150	2	4	1	1	.....	6	802	167	14	5	1
Spanish	6	.....	25	.....	236	9	37	4	15	268	6	7	9	34	120	1	11	3
Spanish American	4	.....	1	1	357	2	6	.....	86	7	2	1	.....	22	5	3	.....	2
Syrian	6	1	15	1	59	12	24	.....	3	17	1	.....	3	41	26	5	1	4
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	2	2	1	.....	205	22	26	.....	1	1	1	2	11	105	41	18	6	6
West Indian (except Cuban)	20	.....	.....	.....	18	1	15	.....	9	185	.....	.....	1	8	4	.....	1	.....
Other peoples	1	.....	1	.....	33	.....	26	.....	17	3	.....	1	.....	54	10	8	3	.....
Total	385	219	8,952	202	39,093	1,471	9,551	473	1,356	3,020	451	2,565	750	35,612	4,430	3,861	1,451	510

[1] Also 6,689 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

TABLE IX.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples*—Con.

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)	36	15	15	521	99	6	7	4	.....	.....	.....	1	262	1	4,986	5	1	15
Armenian	7	15	5	505	171	7	.....	15	1	.....	.....	23	85	.....	593	3	5	59
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	7	13	61	36	176	80	.....	57	3	125	1	.....	357	.....	1,395	.....	9	495
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	3	.....	5	7	228	48	.....	29	12	6	.....	2	39	3	227	1	3	350
Chinese	.....	5	6	197	43	22	39	28	18	12	11	4	20	.....	485	3	.....	59
Croatian and Slovenian	1	.....	12	7	208	92	12	61	47	10	3	3	124	12	542	1	2	524
Cuban	27	3	8	14	6	.....	7	5	.....	1	.....	1	52	.....	556	8	.....	15
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	2	.....	2	7	7	5	1	12	7	2	.....	.....	46	.....	132	.....	.....	11
Dutch and Flemish	14	21	22	260	1,058	111	.....	20	39	24	2	9	503	.....	997	3	25	132
East Indian	.....	3	.....	6	9	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	32	.....	.....	3
English	67	1,496	193	9,114	11,140	668	14	220	386	76	30	407	1,738	19	9,988	61	155	1,814
Finnish	.....	20	24	478	325	217	2	7	30	.....	1	26	95	.....	1,104	1	3	113
French	87	6,268	38	8,871	2,484	185	20	32	96	13	23	4,343	319	4	3,569	7	26	214
German	103	110	626	1,039	2,840	1,158	96	1,417	203	881	36	77	5,424	20	20,129	38	408	3,452
Greek	20	28	37	442	169	22	8	53	18	5	5	63	155	.....	1,148	27	13	285
Hebrew	65	42	640	2,248	1,510	577	38	576	23	150	7	35	2,328	8	25,629	25	32	1,591
Irish	35	459	75	4,459	3,767	328	7	136	208	21	7	146	1,594	24	9,062	9	71	604
Italian (north)	3	8	28	606	349	64	11	152	32	16	23	6	453	13	2,460	3	2	252
Italian (south)	62	41	184	2,998	1,199	120	25	247	52	83	66	23	3,149	43	16,404	.....	6	1,524
Japanese	7	.....	3	31	7	3	.....	2	25	7	17	1	3	2	296	.....	2	16
Korean	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3
Lithuanian	.....	10	37	287	111	11	.....	3	2	9	.....	8	87	.....	303	.....	.....	86
Magyar	2	.....	13	19	504	40	.....	58	9	6	.....	.....	889	.....	1,521	6	3	1,290
Mexican	138	1	9	16	75	4	5	157	1	67	30	13	7	807	254	.....	.....	53
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Polish	2	6	72	681	1,678	121	1	72	17	24	1	35	1,166	15	3,058	.....	20	742
Portuguese	7	1	8	949	8	1	1	.....	2	.....	7	7	327	.....	482	1	.....	3
Rumanian	.....	.....	9	8	263	30	.....	5	3	5	.....	.....	44	1	272	.....	1	293
Russian	4	5	21	150	211	50	1	11	4	9	1	3	106	.....	1,490	6	27	77
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	1	6	11	185	100	1	40	3	2	.....	1	64	.....	195	2	5	98
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	37	187	138	2,139	1,066	3,399	20	83	384	408	22	55	1,777	3	10,490	23	630	443
Scotch	24	521	109	4,961	6,535	380	8	135	314	34	11	145	2,980	67	6,880	31	75	1,607
Slovak	1	8	14	28	200	69	6	58	15	11	.....	2	631	1	1,172	.....	1	764
Spanish	69	.....	21	51	35	1	.....	14	1	6	18	1	238	2	1,492	9	.....	276
Spanish American	163	.....	27	60	11	5	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	5	1,000	1	.....	14
Syrian	21	8	.....	134	111	14	4	5	2	2	1	7	59	2	353	14	.....	36
Turkish	1	1	.....	68	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	76	.....	.....	9
Welsh	2	5	5	50	159	31	.....	8	18	.....	2	.....	36	3	266	1	3	110
West Indian (except Cuban)	2	7	5	63	18	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	937	.....	.....	6
Other peoples	8	14	5	80	60	2	.....	8	7	2	.....	4	17	.....	160	.....	6	17
Total	1,027	9,322	2,483	41,602	37,034	7,975	343	3,735	1,982	2,018	325	5,452	25,274	1,055	130,142	289	1,534	17,455

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)	1	2	136	.....	16	27	2	.....	5	9	1	2	26	3	5	1	1	.....	7,554
Armenian	2	.....	116	.....	.....	123	.....	3	.....	6	1	2	8	.....	5	.....	89	6	2,396
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	4	21	843	.....	.....	2	.....	15	.....	55	.....	4	2	.....	42	16	112	2	5,537
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2	8	308	.....	.....	9	1	3	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	33	22	61	8	1,893
Chinese	3	78	111	.....	.....	3	.....	1	3	7	3	.....	21	.....	459	.....	28	1	4,074
Croatian and Slovenian	3	42	841	.....	.....	3	.....	5	1	17	9	.....	2	.....	123	56	189	15	4,163
Cuban	.....	.....	77	.....	10	1	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1,347
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	7	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	10	3	9	.....	571
Dutch and Flemish	6	66	90	1	.....	13	1	48	5	26	155	2	38	1	268	6	158	2	5,804
East Indian	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	4	.....	1	.....	156
English	65	1,010	3,013	.....	17	1,019	22	44	32	197	216	433	208	8	2,665	171	291	65	60,524
Finnish	.....	49	67	.....	.....	8	.....	9	.....	5	2	11	8	.....	129	11	32	5	3,087
French	12	110	291	.....	14	2,729	7	13	12	44	10	1,275	21	.....	301	26	58	15	34,371
German	118	608	6,235	3	2	121	34	240	39	402	158	17	193	1	721	126	3,101	39	65,543
Greek	14	29	310	.....	.....	20	16	3	10	32	33	7	55	.....	48	50	40	11	4,177
Hebrew	58	99	4,960	.....	1	255	34	11	92	218	17	44	118	.....	124	29	459	11	49,719
Irish	20	299	2,820	.....	.....	368	9	20	16	152	16	57	28	.....	726	24	87	19	30,386
Italian (north)	15	49	793	.....	1	36	2	3	39	23	40	9	45	.....	135	68	69	35	9,054
Italian (south)	10	79	5,304	.....	4	467	2	9	29	36	60	21	34	1	143	405	456	14	39,226
Japanese	.....	150	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	23	79	1	6	.....	634	.....	4	28	5,652
Korean	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	104
Lithuanian	1	2	299	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	16	8	35	.....	1,828
Magyar	1	8	963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13	32	.....	37	147	215	11	6,922
Mexican	100	74	53	.....	1	3	7	.....	2	43,537	53	.....	10	.....	3	.....	4	17	62,709
Pacific Islander	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14
Polish	2	26	1,865	.....	2	116	.....	4	2	12	.....	12	12	.....	81	64	284	6	13,210
Portuguese	.....	4	109	.....	.....	297	.....	.....	1	8	.....	2	1	.....	8	1	3	.....	2,802
Rumanian	.....	18	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	20	5	7	1	1,397
Russian	10	116	257	.....	.....	19	.....	1	2	22	2	8	28	.....	310	10	24	7	4,346
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	13	.....	26	2	12	.....	1,168
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	22	583	916	1	1	230	16	424	13	77	104	25	202	6	2,416	19	915	120	37,630
Scotch	40	569	3,138	.....	1	470	5	25	30	59	77	130	82	1	1,327	159	154	74	38,627
Slovak	4	12	1,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	18	2	1	9	.....	15	46	134	5	6,230
Spanish	1	5	145	.....	93	7	1	.....	1	86	11	3	47	1	15	82	1	1	3,525
Spanish American	.....	2	58	.....	26	2	.....	1	5	27	.....	.....	24	.....	13	.....	2	2	1,990
Syrian	7	3	76	.....	.....	37	.....	2	.....	45	1	3	10	.....	4	18	9	.....	1,207
Turkish	2	.....	7	1	.....	9	.....	.....	1	6	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	237
Welsh	1	32	284	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2	5	8	4	3	.....	86	3	31	2	1,622
West Indian (except Cuban)	.....	.....	30	.....	40	8	.....	.....	.....	18	1	1	2	1	6	.....	.....	1	1,467
Other peoples	1	14	29	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	3	.....	42	.....	3	1	650
Total	525	4,178	36,834	6	229	6,426	160	893	359	45,198	1,061	2,101	1,324	23	11,004	1,582	7,089	525	522,919

TABLE IX–A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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)	2	2	.....	.....	10	1	25	2	3	702	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	6	27	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	233	24	14	3	.....
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	.....	9	9	3	134	9	8	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	224	61	17	5	.....
Chinese	1	1	12	.....	1,748	5	2	1	29	2	4	144	8	178	6	5	1	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	2	2	6	.....
Cuban	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	337	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1	.....	.....	2
Dutch and Flemish	.....	1	.....	2	90	10	6	1	8	9	1	.....	2	101	24	20	3	3
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	10	19	13	1	626	31	93	9	53	52	19	48	16	236	28	44	15	8
Finnish	.....	.....	.....	1	11	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	1
French	.....	2	3	2	159	8	41	.....	34	13	1	1	6	75	12	7	.....	2
German	6	1	.....	4	148	18	14	2	8	5	.....	.....	2	154	17	16	5	.....
Greek	3	2	2	1	58	17	33	2	30	10	2	1	4	215	28	14	3	3
Hebrew	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	23	7	1	.....	.....
Irish	.....	3	3	.....	86	4	42	1	2	.....	3	2	3	96	7	6	6	5
Italian (north)	1	.....	4	.....	350	19	99	1	4	2	8	.....	9	205	23	14	12	4
Italian (south)	7	7	4	2	537	75	727	36	60	17	7	.....	6	1,054	78	31	12	30
Japanese	.....	4	18	.....	1,737	19	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	200	10	31	3	2	.....	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	11	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	62	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	4	1	.....	.....
Magyar	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	46	26	.....	.....	2
Mexican	.....	.....	307	2	654	6	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	12	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3	178	2	6	4	.....	.....	1	770	38	1	4	1
Portuguese	1	1	.....	.....	255	2	25	.....	3	6	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rumanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	76	20	3	.....	.....
Russian	.....	3	.....	.....	74	1	37	1	17	.....	.....	.....	1	49	7	9	6	1
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4	7	1	.....	144	24	90	.....	8	3	.....	.....	9	306	6	63	11	1
Scotch	3	4	5	.....	109	12	19	2	6	8	3	28	5	61	20	8	9	1
Slovak	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	2	.....	.....	2
Spanish	1	3	10	1	178	8	15	1	12	207	.....	1	7	10	4	3	1	.....
Spanish American	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	2	2	32	3	2	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	3	2
Syrian	2	.....	4	.....	9	.....	4	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	8	2	2	.....	1
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	5	.....	2	.....	.....
West Indian (except Cuban)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	7	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2	11	.....	6	6	2	.....	2	10	3	3	.....	.....
Total	44	69	395	19	7,524	287	1,639	67	370	1,464	62	442	106	4,582	457	290	124	69

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)	13		2	31	6								32		652			5
Armenian				18	4	1		1							32			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)			12	19	27	11	3	15		8			143		569		1	171
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2	1	11	8	119	38		36	18	8	5	2	32	6	370		3	284
Chinese	1	2	19	175	35	43	6	24	15	2	2		9		625		1	46
Croatian and Slovenian			1	1	4	2		3	1	2					19			32
Cuban	32		2	37			4						3	4	276			2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian			1	1	3	3		6		1			12	1	72			7
Dutch and Flemish	7		2	55	162	21	1	22	3	3			65	2	425	8	9	37
East Indian				5	4								1		16			1
English	41	37	30	1,634	311	33	6	23	39	10	11	11	307	5	3,130	3	11	118
Finnish		4	1	49	31	32			6			5	12		190			12
French	24	24	7	99	58	11		16	24	3	2	3	61	2	939	5	7	37
German	11	3	13	30	77	23		19	7	19	1		154	2	1,080	1	3	83
Greek	1	5	7	350	65	11		12	2	7		29	18	7	1,739		4	141
Hebrew			5	10	17	2		2	1	1			9		282		2	10
Irish	4	5	6	127	36	11		27	16	6	1		83	1	640		2	26
Italian (north)			16	106	77	16	2	28	8	3	8		89	9	880			76
Italian (south)	44	12	84	1,975	437	60	7	97	23	60	9	3	1,120	14	10,145	3	4	786
Japanese	1		5	15	11				1	12	16		10	4	248			2
Korean					1				2						5			2
Lithuanian		16	7	202	34	2	1	10		6		14	51	1	248		3	19
Magyar			2	7	78	5	1	7		3	1		113		334		1	167
Mexican	22		1	2	42	2		11		7			7	10	268			2
Pacific Islander																		
Polish		22	42	402	403	62		47	1	16		17	484	1	1,713	2	6	203
Portuguese			1	1,422							3		107	1	300			
Rumanian			8	2	110	16		26	6				63		349		1	232
Russian	2	6	4	91	34	4		5		2		1	34		912		4	45
Ruthenian (Russniak)				1	1								1		5			1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4	11	8	164	45	213		15	25	31	1	4	99	1	1,242	8	62	26
Scotch	1	7		74	91	17	1	10	34	1	1	3	58	4	332	4	7	23
Slovak	2			3	21	2	1	1					22		104		2	37
Spanish	50	1	2	23	3			2		7	3	1	36	2	2,420			12
Spanish American	110		17	12	6	1	2	4			1		17		611	7	1	8
Syrian	10	1	1	60	31	3	2	2				3	5		374			23
Turkish	1		1	29	12								4		60			
Welsh	1			1	1	1			5				2		15			5
West Indian (except Cuban)			4	33	3								21		512			2
Other peoples	7	2	3	27	13	2		4	1			1	4	1	95			42
Total	391	159	325	7,300	2,413	648	37	475	238	218	65	97	3,288	78	32,228	41	134	2,725

[1] Also 1,077 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

TABLE IX-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples*—Continued.

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)			15		12	1				1			2		1				1,525
Armenian			1			1									1		1		69
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	2	3	320			3	1			21		2	1		4	11	22		1,716
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	4	19	253			2		8		2	6				30	42	63	9	1,864
Chinese	1	98	151			1		2	2	11	4		3		349	2	9	3	3,788
Croatian and Slovenian		1	63			1					2				3	1	20		233
Cuban	1		17		9			2		2			1			1			751
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		1	18			2									4		9		201
Dutch and Flemish	6	7	31		5	10		6		3	5		2		24	22	26	2	1,252
East Indian			3				1		1	1			1		4				113
English	9	52	375		4	105	5	9	3	53	39	4	32		169	8	26	5	7,979
Finnish		10	22			1				2		1			18	6	11	2	445
French	3	7	58		5	46	1		4	9		5	5	1	25	18	9	5	1,896
German	4	13	123		1	3		7	1	14	2	1	4		42	6	68	2	2,217
Greek	5	14	98			11	2	2	8	5	23	1	6		19	19	21		3,060
Hebrew		1	20			3			2		1		1				3		413
Irish	2	31	179			1			1	11	7		2		13		4		1,511
Italian (north)		21	291		1	8			7	1	17	3	3		50	42	19	2	2,538
Italian (south)	1	47	2,624		3	186	5	3	5	12	34	6	38		126	200	159	7	21,029
Japanese	2	41	15			1		2		40	87		2		253		4	28	2,844
Korean			1												3				55
Lithuanian		1	173			5				1			2		2	1	22		1,109
Magyar		2	122						1				6		5	17	32	1	1,039
Mexican	15	14	6		2					1,066	1				1		1		2,479
Pacific Islander			1																6
Polish	1	8	648			37		4		8	1	11	2		13	34	55	3	5,278
Portuguese			22			555			1	3			2		2	1	2		2,721
Rumanian		4	133			4						1				13	11		1,098
Russian		3	154			8			1			3	1	1	41	12	36	1	1,611
Ruthenian (Russniak)			15																29
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2	19	47	5		8		24	1	15	12	7	4	2	83	2	65	4	2,936
Scotch	4	21	61		1	1				1	4	4	3		32	4	8	14	1,129
Slovak			115								2				1	3	5		387
Spanish		1	42		88	1			1	29	1				2	4			3,193
Spanish American			26		11	1	1			1		2	4				4		1,071
Syrian	7		32		10	7	2	2	3	9			5	1	3	12	2	1	651
Turkish			2			6							1						124
Welsh		2	6						1		4				1				66
West Indian (except Cuban)			8		42	6				1		2	1						716
Other peoples		5	25	1		2				3	2				3	1	3	1	308
Total	69	446	6,316	6	194	1,027	18	71	43	1,325	254	53	134	5	1,327	482	720	90	81,450

TABLE IX–B.—*Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)																1	
Armenian					1		1										
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)			1		7		3	1				1	53		4	1	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1		1		4								9	1			
Croatian and Slovenian					1								5		1		
Cuban																	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian					1								1				
Dutch and Flemish		1			11		1	1					13	2			
English		2	4		57	5	12	7	1		1	5	35	5	6	1	8
Finnish					1								3				
French			1		13	3	6						4		1		
German				1	46	3	5	1				5	49	7	5	7	2
Greek					1	2	1	1		1			7	1			
Hebrew	3				7	1	1						15		1		
Irish			2		20	1	8	2	1				28		1	1	
Italian (north)				1	20	2	8						18			1	
Italian (south)					10		21	4		1		1	32	4	1		
Lithuanian							3						28	3			
Magyar						1	2					3	4	4		1	
Mexican			2		3								1				
Polish					4		9						19	4	1		
Portuguese					4				1								
Rumanian					1												
Russian			1		9		3						2				
Ruthenian (Russniak)													1				
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		5	2		17	3	17	2				7	23	1	9	5	
Scotch		2	4		12	2	4	1	1		1		25	1	2	1	
Slovak			1										20		1		
Spanish			1		3												
Spanish American					6			4					1				
Syrian													1				
Turkish			1														
Welsh					2		1									1	
West Indian (except Cuban)						1	1	1							1		
Other peoples		3			23		8	2		6			14	3	7	2	
Total	4	13	21	2	284	24	115	27	4	8	2	22	411	36	41	22	10

TABLE IX–B.—*Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples*—Con.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. M.	N. Y.	N. C.	N.Dak.	Ohio.
African (black)				5	3										22		1	1
Armenian															7			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)				1	1	2	1			1			4		73			16
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin					1				1						8			7
Croatian and Slovenian										2					1			
Cuban	3														3			
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian				1		1									9			1
Dutch and Flemish				5	18	8			2	3		1	4		13		1	3
English	2	3	2	49	72	13		6	27	4	1	6	13	5	155		8	25
Finnish						3	1		6				1		3		2	3
French	4	9		21	26	10		2	4			7	3	1	52		5	2
German	1		1	1	19	14		4	16	1			19		116	1	8	36
Greek	1			2	1			2	1			1			12			3
Hebrew		1		6	19	1				1			3		85		1	7
Irish				10	20	4	1	2	7	1			10	1	96		4	4
Italian (north)			3	7	7	9			2	1		1	15		57		1	4
Italian (south)	1	2	9	20	10	7		5				2	41		327	1	1	38
Lithuanian			1	5	4					2			5		6			
Magyar					3				1				8		43			7
Mexican																		
Polish				7	11	2			2	1			17		60		4	7
Portuguese				4											5			
Rumanian				1											9			3
Russian	1	1		1	1	2			2				4		40		5	6
Ruthenian (Russniak)						2			2									
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	3	1	1	6	6	95			18	5			8	1	37	3	32	4
Scotch		2	4	4	24	12			8				10	2	46		5	4
Slovak		1			1	1			1						11			1
Spanish													2		17			
Spanish American	5											1	2		11			
Syrian				3	6			2	2				1		5			
Turkish	1			2									1		2			
Welsh				2		1			2						3			5
West Indian (except Cuban)		4		2									1		20			
Other peoples		1	2	5	8	9	2	5	8	1		2	14		53	10	1	10
Total	22	25	23	170	261	196	5	28	112	23	1	21	186	10	1,407	15	79	200

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Penn.	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)		1			48	2				2				4					90
Armenian			1												1				11
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)		1	25							3					2	1	6		208
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin		1	4		1										1	1		2	43
Croatian and Slovenian			2														2		14
Cuban					3														9
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian			1														1		16
Dutch and Flemish			3		1			2		1						5			99
English	1	6	29		1	6		1		3	5	2	4		24		5	3	630
Finnish			2										1		4				30
French			6		2	2		1			5	4			3	20	9		226
German	3	1	22					7		4	2		2		13	1	5		428
Greek	1		1							1	1				1		1		43
Hebrew			5						2	2					11		1		173
Irish	2		23			1			2	2	3				7		7	2	273
Italian (north)		1	28			4	1								2		8		201
Italian (south)		3	100			6				2			2		9	4	9		673
Lithuanian			11												1				69
Magyar			6														3		86
Mexican					2					4									12
Polish	1	1	14			4		2		1					1		6		178
Portuguese																			14
Rumanian		1	3			1				1									20
Russian	1		2			1		7				2			4		1		99
Ruthenian (Russniak)																			5
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		4	8					13	4	5	11				27		10		393
Scotch		2	3			2						3	1		9		4	1	202
Slovak			6					1							1	1			47
Spanish					1					1									25
Spanish American			2							2					1				35
Syrian					1														21
Turkish			1																8
Welsh		1	2					3		1					1				25
West Indian (except Cuban)			1	1	519	1							1	2					556
Other peoples		1	6		1	1	1		1				2		28	1			241
Total	9	24	317	1	580	31	2	37	9	35	27	11	13	6	151	34	78	8	5,203

TABLE IX–C.—*Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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		2		2		2	5				1			3	
Caucasian	59	30	221	35	1,548	123	613	34	156	207	78	3	150	1,991	312	384	217	113
Chinese			7		408	2	1		9	2	1	1	1	54				
Japanese		3	10		683	8		1					4	3				
Total	59	33	240	35	2,641	133	616	35	167	214	79	4	155	2,049	312	384	220	113

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)			1	10	4								3		78			
Caucasian	384	291	153	1,592	1,564	990	77	330	432	221	22	141	1,235	56	7,440	130	425	1,169
Chinese	1		3	82	16	10		9	6	2	1		1		159			21
Japanese			1		1					11	9		2		17			
Total	385	291	158	1,684	1,585	1,000	77	339	438	234	32	141	1,241	56	7,694	130	425	1,190

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		13					5			4						138
Caucasian	120	256	2,456	1	151	125	37	229	85	726	142	89	192	1	736	190	490	70	29,072
Chinese		34	27			1				5	1		4		118		17	1	1,005
Japanese		4								5	23				37		2	18	842
Total	122	294	2,484	1	164	126	37	229	85	741	166	89	200	1	941	190	509	89	31,057

TABLE X.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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	6	5	3	.....	46	.....	2	1	7	.....	158	3	23	116	5	94	10	6	45	7	.....
Architects	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	51	1	4	72	.....	13	10	3	4	2	.....
Clergy	11	15	4	4	2	7	.....	3	40	2	188	8	84	424	18	268	157	46	57	30	1
Editors	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	1	7	2	2	11	1	.....	2	7	1
Electricians	22	2	11	4	.....	5	.....	.....	35	.....	468	4	87	392	7	123	157	12	22	.....	.....
Engineers (professional)	30	7	20	2	2	2	4	.....	55	1	532	8	85	280	6	41	106	18	49	16	.....
Lawyers	2	6	3	1	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	14	.....	3	14	5	17	5	3	17	1	.....
Literary and scientific persons	14	9	7	1	1	1	3	1	8	.....	48	.....	17	159	6	155	14	2	21	10	.....
Musicians	6	5	8	6	3	1	2	1	17	.....	139	1	23	260	8	210	20	18	83	1	.....
Officials (Government)	4	.....	4	6	61	.....	8	1	13	.....	35	3	26	32	4	9	11	7	16	88	1
Physicians	5	10	13	2	6	.....	6	1	7	5	80	3	25	93	17	109	46	7	59	18	2
Sculptors and artists	.....	7	14	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	19	2	10	96	.....	29	1	12	20	1	.....
Teachers	87	24	18	12	29	3	1	1	26	4	356	4	283	467	48	385	170	13	47	36	3
Other professional	68	28	12	2	7	1	8	2	45	3	582	14	83	721	9	129	310	13	8	40	.....
Total	256	119	119	40	157	21	39	14	277	15	2,682	52	760	3,128	135	1,593	1,018	160	450	257	8
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	35	18	57	11	.....	7	1	3	33	.....	116	10	104	1,307	37	342	58	64	80	1	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	7	14	30	4	.....	7	3	4	14	.....	125	8	138	401	11	294	59	11	435	9	.....
Blacksmiths	45	7	39	6	.....	20	2	.....	17	.....	255	5	106	432	2	100	87	29	173	2	.....
Bookbinders	5	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	21	.....	2	55	1	51	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	22	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butchers	5	6	61	5	.....	11	.....	.....	20	.....	158	3	78	765	4	431	67	21	64	.....	.....
Cabinetmakers	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	54	.....	7	54	1	64	12	5	13	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners	332	26	96	7	1	28	5	12	146	.....	1,717	166	852	1,368	17	503	649	145	651	10	.....
Cigarette makers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	.....	2	3	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar makers	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	14	.....	14	.....	25	32	1	16	6	1	2	.....	.....
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks and accountants	255	29	128	16	14	20	80	5	155	5	2,840	40	688	3,470	52	1,639	1,470	75	173	39	.....
Dressmakers	254	36	34	6	9	35	2	3	21	.....	184	13	170	423	17	1,336	200	101	632	1	.....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	21	9	12	3	.....	6	.....	1	26	.....	657	4	73	209	2	33	194	7	15	7	.....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14	.....	12	18	4	162	3	3	3	.....	.....
Gardeners	17	1	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	123	3	19	286	.....	29	36	13	33	10	.....
Hat and cap makers	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	3	25	3	161	.....	6	3	.....	.....
Iron and steel workers	12	5	11	2	.....	6	3	1	25	1	753	4	75	339	3	22	231	10	16	1	.....

TABLE X.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by occupations and races or peoples*—Continued.

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.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Jewelers	3	10	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	.....	40	.....	14	41	1	72	8	2	17	1	.....
Locksmiths	2	.....	41	3	1	9	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	3	1,531	.....	114	1	1	2	.....	.....
Machinists	32	5	28	10	.....	12	1	.....	52	1	1,211	13	246	525	1	76	356	32	60	1	.....
Mariners	246	2	3	6	35	91	5	31	126	14	449	85	83	1,111	62	23	163	83	509	40	1
Masons	88	3	33	3	.....	36	1	2	15	3	304	3	44	648	2	38	95	314	773	.....	.....
Mechanics (not specified)	142	12	20	9	.....	11	29	1	75	1	813	14	167	814	9	173	313	113	382	5	.....
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	190	5	36	104	.....	23	61	5	4	.....	.....
Millers	1	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	8	87	1	47	8	2	26	.....	.....
Milliners	12	6	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	56	.....	52	70	1	297	33	6	5	.....	.....
Miners	5	1	49	13	.....	29	.....	2	20	.....	1,419	18	155	552	3	14	327	259	182	3	.....
Painters and glaziers	35	6	13	1	.....	2	4	2	64	.....	471	8	145	497	7	274	118	14	37	2	.....
Pattern makers	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	1	5	2	.....	5	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Photographers	7	4	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	46	1	13	46	2	96	11	.....	6	4	.....
Plasterers	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	159	1	19	28	.....	11	29	2	11	.....	.....
Plumbers	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	294	2	62	62	2	33	137	4	7	.....	.....
Printers	23	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	177	2	28	241	3	129	54	2	8	1	.....
Saddlers and harness makers	3	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	7	90	.....	35	8	2	4	.....	.....
Seamstresses	432	15	49	1	1	1	.....	.....	27	.....	32	13	48	512	6	404	53	12	54	3	.....
Shoemakers	64	55	84	11	.....	19	.....	1	15	.....	99	9	74	399	24	607	58	57	1,131	2	.....
Stokers	23	4	7	4	.....	1	1	.....	12	.....	105	7	25	85	.....	3	66	6	23	.....	.....
Stonecutters	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	46	1	12	39	.....	8	24	13	31	.....	.....
Tailors	108	45	130	13	.....	15	3	3	16	.....	149	31	55	758	38	2,475	75	54	773	5	.....
Tanners and curriers	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	1	22	5	73	12	1	1	.....	.....
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	98	26	.....	4	30	.....	1	.....	.....
Tinners	1	.....	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	50	3	16	143	.....	115	23	1	2	.....	.....
Tobacco workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Upholsterers	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	40	1	6	70	.....	34	11	.....	4	.....	.....
Watch and clock makers	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	19	.....	22	76	.....	135	5	4	8	1	.....
Weavers and spinners	.....	23	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	552	11	342	362	2	78	109	82	11	2	.....
Wheelwrights	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	15	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodworkers (not specified)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	6	.....	70	.....	9	37	.....	14	15	.....	1	.....	.....
Other skilled	50	16	27	1	7	11	6	1	67	2	809	18	74	765	20	284	401	65	111	27	.....
Total	2,324	365	1,045	157	73	386	256	79	1,110	27	14,918	503	4,224	18,970	345	10,957	5,848	1,628	6,478	177	1

MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	6	2	3	1	.....	2	1	1	31	.....	530	1	114	85	4	112	189	5	10	3	.....
Bankers	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	4	.....	29	.....	2	12	.....	9	6	.....	4	17	.....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	10	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	8	.....	222	2	75	95	1	33	100	17	53	2	.....
Farm laborers	482	7	750	137	2	501	2	33	406	.....	815	182	1,567	4,445	32	366	1,727	782	3,055	910	4
Farmers	58	24	145	132	.....	292	4	57	355	1	1,495	108	1,692	1,701	32	324	1,030	325	1,199	105	.....
Fishermen	3	.....	1	.....	.....	11	.....	2	24	.....	920	9	229	28	1	7	145	5	64	15	.....
Hotel keepers	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	27	3	29	23	18	9	9	5	2	22	1
Laborers	370	115	526	260	378	500	26	84	266	4	3,356	466	4,949	2,794	249	2,379	4,172	1,893	12,435	169	.....
Manufacturers	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	58	.....	31	53	2	65	19	.....	9	4	.....
Merchants and dealers	25	63	33	29	1,229	6	47	1	93	5	507	10	181	1,089	198	2,331	182	194	737	228	4
Servants	1,903	409	1,175	249	19	902	22	147	267	2	2,598	862	1,850	12,584	1,653	5,010	5,405	1,103	3,347	38	.....
Other miscellaneous	234	35	87	27	1,026	42	40	7	223	57	4,562	48	1,510	1,750	109	1,044	1,928	239	612	500	31
Total	3,095	658	2,727	835	2,660	2,258	144	334	1,689	70	15,119	1,691	12,229	24,659	2,299	11,689	14,912	4,568	21,527	2,013	40
No occupation (including women and children)	1,879	1,254	1,646	861	1,184	1,498	908	144	2,728	44	27,805	841	17,158	18,786	1,398	25,480	8,608	2,698	10,771	3,205	55
Grand total	7,554	2,396	5,537	1,893	4,074	4,163	1,347	571	5,804	156	60,524	3,087	34,371	65,543	4,177	49,719	30,386	9,054	39,226	5,652	104

TABLE X.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by occupations and races of peoples*—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	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.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	.....	25	30	.....	10	6	3	45	1	29	21	5	9	.....	3	.....	4	1	2	731	.....
Architects	1	6	2	.....	4	.....	.....	7	.....	32	46	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	283	.....
Clergy	4	21	24	.....	44	7	15	20	3	70	53	4	38	7	4	4	14	2	6	1,709	22
Editors	.....	4	1	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	7	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....
Electricians	1	10	32	.....	14	2	1	24	.....	587	340	6	4	8	.....	.....	19	9	1	2,409	.....
Engineers (professional)	2	14	17	.....	12	7	4	57	1	385	664	5	9	21	.....	1	10	10	.....	2,483	8
Lawyers	.....	1	10	.....	2	.....	.....	15	.....	14	14	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	.....
Literary and scientific persons	1	15	3	.....	3	3	5	24	.....	35	35	3	.....	7	1	1	2	5	1	621	.....
Musicians	3	24	65	.....	15	1	2	54	.....	34	32	7	8	8	1	.....	6	4	.....	1,076	.....
Officials (Government)	1	10	32	.....	17	9	.....	7	.....	19	8	4	17	87	.....	.....	.....	2	8	550	.....
Physicians	.....	27	18	.....	10	5	3	31	2	10	49	.....	6	18	2	3	3	3	.....	704	2
Sculptors and artists	2	10	3	1	5	.....	3	16	.....	17	3	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	287	.....
Teachers	2	32	68	.....	23	10	3	74	4	81	192	4	18	12	11	3	11	19	5	2,589	2
Other professional	5	18	26	.....	9	5	1	55	.....	267	325	5	6	20	4	4	7	15	3	2,860	5
Total	22	217	331	1	169	57	40	433	11	1,587	1,786	46	120	203	27	16	79	71	26	16,542	39
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	5	13	86	.....	74	22	5	10	.....	212	171	16	10	5	3	1	5	2	4	2,928	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	3	37	49	.....	20	11	8	20	3	75	72	7	6	2	2	.....	3	3	3	1,898	2
Blacksmiths	6	47	60	1	77	4	4	7	3	380	265	35	2	.....	2	1	10	5	.....	2,296	.....
Bookbinders	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	17	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	183	.....
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
Butchers	5	27	30	.....	47	3	9	9	1	95	85	34	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	2,055	.....
Cabinetmakers	1	7	1	.....	8	.....	1	2	.....	75	46	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	370	.....
Carpenters and joiners	16	74	335	.....	175	43	18	57	8	2,846	1,831	46	49	8	6	.....	39	16	7	12,305	4
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
Cigar makers	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	10	4	.....	19	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	269	.....
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Clerks and accountants	20	102	376	.....	133	101	9	154	7	1,695	2,048	53	264	86	20	1	66	130	12	16,470	30
Dressmakers	24	28	80	.....	91	3	9	34	2	153	147	16	6	15	20	.....	10	68	1	4,139	.....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	2	22	9	.....	23	4	3	54	1	235	1,139	5	1	7	3	1	28	.....	1	2,817	.....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	6	.....	.....	9	.....	1	2	.....	10	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	271	.....
Gardeners	.....	6	.....	.....	10	2	3	3	.....	126	78	2	4	.....	1	.....	3	10	2	900	.....
Hat and cap makers	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	9	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	.....
Iron and steel workers	3	11	13	.....	20	1	2	4	1	672	1,647	3	2	1	1	.....	18	1	6	4,076	.....
Jewelers	.....	3	20	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	11	14	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	278	.....
Locksmiths	2	72	1	.....	98	3	1	20	1	5	3	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1,952	.....

Machinists	12	23	55		100	2	2	36	2	437	1,033	11	7		3		18	9	6	4,418	
Mariners	11	12	32		12	122	10	98		2,079	210	5	268	107	3	3	11	121	16	6,288	
Masons	2	28	63		59	20	3	3	1	272	350	23	26	1	4		11	4	1	3,276	
Mechanics (not specified)	9	32	234		89	5	10	76	2	367	586	13	38	20	5	2	15	36	2	4,644	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1	1	2		3	1	1	6	3	58	232	1			1		5			764	
Millers		8	1		4			1		52	15						2			309	
Milliners	1	2	3		6	1		8		24	25			2			5	5		632	
Miners	17	14	364		82	3	1	11	6	126	1,520	28	7	1	1		190	1		5,423	
Painters and glaziers	2	17	37		42	3	4	23		411	275	5	3	4	4	1	15	4		2,550	
Pattern makers										5	139						1			237	
Photographers	1	5	14		2			14		30	21		2	2	4	1				343	
Plasterers	1	3	5		3	1				10	197	1		2			12		1	503	
Plumbers			11		8	1	1	3		44	479	1	2		1		9	2	1	1,197	
Printers		8	36		11	1	1	9	1	61	111		2	7	1		3	1		930	
Saddlers and harness makers		3	7		4		1	3		18	13	4	2				3			226	
Seamstresses	11	17	64		28	9		6		153	32	10	2	4	8	1		66		2,074	
Shoemakers	5	86	85		79	5	13	24	4	130	68	68	4	3	13	1	2	4	4	3,307	
Stokers	5		9		15			4	1	170	84	5	40	18			1	2	3	729	
Stonecutters		4	1		5	2		3		224	87	1	8				1			521	
Tailors	36	66	76		159	15	23	61	6	110	134	62	17	7	11	6	5	13	6	5,559	1
Tanners and curriers		1	1		3		1	1		21	3	5			1					164	
Textile workers (not specified)								1		16	47									351	
Tinners		4	5		6		3	2	1	64	31	11			1	1	6			512	
Tobacco workers										1	6		3							27	
Upholsterers		1	1		1					10	19	1	1	1	1					208	
Watch and clock makers		12	2		5		1	4		14	22		2				1		2	345	
Weavers and spinners	3	7	1		44	3		4		27	238	1			6				1	1,930	
Wheelwrights		2								3	14						1			62	
Woodworkers (not specified)		2			1		1			66	54	3								283	
Other skilled	2	22	91		79	3	3	54	1	637	1,062	22	23	7	4		29	20	5	4,826	12
Total	206	840	2,268	1	1,643	394	154	839	55	12,276	14,681	538	829	314	132	20	537	526	89	106,213	49
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents		2	5		3	6	1	6		70	234	2	8	7	3		9	5		1,461	2
Bankers			4		1		1	1		7	11			1				1		118	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	4	4	37		1	4		3		111	140	2	1		2		4	3	2	943	
Farm laborers	38	369	387	1	661	152	56	82	140	6,136	414	1,129	23	2	7	1	34	9	9	25,905	184
Farmers	18	245	211		491	21	68	122	57	1,123	745	199	19	16	9	1	43	16	20	12,503	
Fishermen					1	22				576	94		3				2	3		2,165	7
Hotel keepers		1	3		1			2		3	15	1	2	1			2			187	
Laborers	149	690	36,255	1	2,010	998	161	284	119	2,956	1,935	1,072	1,233	30	50	15	61	20	122	83,552	7
Manufacturers	1	4	3		4		1	4		18	28									320	
Merchants and dealers	6	66	327		107	69	20	110	2	233	264	15	148	111	134	10	19	8	15	8,856	269
Servants	367	1,114	606	1	1,396	85	157	263	80	4,884	1,911	1,108	112	103	81	9	101	266	34	52,223	5
Other miscellaneous	23	85	410	1	233	55	30	431	20	1,458	3,009	61	85	121	50	5	86	32	40	20,346	66
Total	656	2,580	38,248	4	4,969	1,412	495	1,308	418	17,575	8,800	3,589	1,634	392	336	41	361	363	242	208,579	540
No occupation (including women and children)	944	3,285	21,862	8	6,489	939	708	1,766	684	6,192	13,360	2,057	942	1,081	712	160	645	507	293	191,585	6,061
Grand total	1,828	6,922	62,709	14	13,210	2,802	1,397	4,346	1,168	37,630	38,627	6,230	3,525	1,990	1,207	237	1,622	1,467	650	522,919	6,689

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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	1		1		1		3	1			64		2	16	2	2			5	8	
Architects									2		7	2	3	3				2	3		
Clergy	11		6	1	6		5		8	3	85	2	105	19		8	26	3	23	13	
Editors				1	1						4							1	2	4	
Electricians				1					2		19		7	1			2	1	5		
Engineers (professional)	1		1	3	3		2		11	1	71		12	19		1	6		4	9	
Lawyers			1				2		1		3		2	1	1				3	1	
Literary and scientific persons			2	1				2	4	1	36	1	3	4		1	2		4	6	
Musicians			5	1				1	10		19		6	13	1	3		8	33	1	
Officials (Government)	1		6	2	6		7		3	1	22		6	3	3		4	3	7	48	
Physicians	2		2		16		1		3	2	18		1	5	1		3	1	13	14	
Sculptors and artists	1		5	2					1		21		5	8			3	2	6	3	
Teachers	5		6	1	19		3	1	13	3	87	3	52	34	1	13	19	1	11	14	2
Other professional	15		9	2	8		3	2	11		203	2	12	32		1	45	2	20	12	
Total	37		44	15	60		26	7	69	11	659	10	216	158	9	29	110	24	139	133	2
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	3		13	5	1			3	7		11		11	36	4	2	3	5	56	3	
Barbers and hairdressers	2		3	7		1	2	1	4		6		4	4	4	1	5	8	163	6	
Blacksmiths	1		9	3		1		2	1		8	2	3	5			2		22	2	
Bookbinders			2											2			1		2		
Brewers														2							
Butchers	2		17	5	10			1	2		11		10	29		9	4	2	25		
Cabinetmakers			5	3					3		6		1	7				3	8		
Carpenters and joiners	17		7	6				1	14		53	26	11	24		4	7	17	82	8	
Cigarette makers																		1			
Cigar makers	14			2	2		131		2		2		1	3				1	3		
Cigar packers	1																		1		
Clerks and accountants	20		31	21	9		43	7	35	1	412		60	100	4	18	80	16	100	65	
Dressmakers	32		9						3		32	1	23	16		6	10	12	32		
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1		2	1	8		1		4		46	1	3	5			3		2	4	
Furriers and fur workers			2			1		1			1		1		2			1			
Gardeners			1		4				7		29	2	6	7			8	3	12	30	
Hat and cap makers	1										1	1						1	4		
Iron and steel workers	1	1	2	1					2		13	2	2	2			4	1	12		
Jewelers			2		1						6		4	3				4	4		

Locksmiths			2	1							2											
Machinists	6		22	7	1		4	1	10		66	7	7	22	2	1	8	4	19	3		
Mariners	19		1		18				10		30	6	12	3	6	1	4	5	30	8		
Masons	5		8	1		2			5		18		5	7	1		1	20	66	1		
Mechanics (not specified)	9	2	11	2		1	2		12		43	2	23	21	2	2	10	12	42	1		
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)											2	1	1	1					2			
Millers			2					1	1		2								1			
Milliners			1					1			7		6	2		1	1	2	4			
Miners	1	1	42	36	1	9		2	8		55	12	14	11	4		10	134	220			
Painters and glaziers	4		7	3					1		32	4	6	13		2	3	6	23			
Pattern makers																						
Photographers											4			2		1		1	2	7		
Plasterers											4			1			2	5	3			
Plumbers	3		1		1				2		12		6	3			1					
Printers	1						1		2		15	2	6	4			1	1	5	10		
Saddlers and harness makers			1								2											
Seamstresses	13		4	1					3		10		3	2		2	9	3	5			
Shoemakers	3	1	14	2			1			1	11		4	2	2	9	2	10	233	3		
Stokers	4		4						1		5		1		1		3	1	6			
Stonecutters									1		3			1				3	2			
Tailors	8	1	13	11	7	1		1	4		21	4	6	5	5	24	1	14	235	8	2	
Tanners and curriers						1					1											
Textile workers (not specified)											2						2		1			
Tinners			1								3			4		2			4			
Tobacco workers																						
Upholsterers			1					1						1			1					
Watch and clock makers			2	1					1	1	2	3	2	5	1		2	1	4	1		
Weavers and spinners		2	8	3					10		105	2	15	10	9		6	14	67			
Woodworkers (not specified)			2						1		6	2		1					2			
Other skilled	9	2	15	5	31		1	1	8		100	1	33	30	7	6	14	12	56	38	1	
Total	180	10	267	127	94	17	186	24	164	3	1,200	81	290	396	54	91	208	323	1,560	198	3	
MISCELLANEOUS.																						
Agents	1		1		1		3		4		48		10	4	1		6	1	8	11		
Bankers			1	1	5				5		22		7	5			2	1	5	21		
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters									2		8	1	1	2	1		2	4	12	1		
Farm laborers	208	1	17	13	6	3		1	37	2	37	2	14	26		1	9	22	22	77	4	
Farmers	14	2	31	35	27	6	2	3	68	7	196	12	50	101	4	4	48	32	75	319	3	
Fishermen	2										4	3						2	19	13		
Hotel keepers			2		1						2		2	4				1	3	15		
Laborers	162	32	455	1,096	2,165	144	12	57	142	50	655	128	206	198	2,441	67	184	1,262	13,149	808	17	
Manufacturers	1		3	1			2	1	3		27		2	8	3	1		3	4		1	
Merchants and dealers	4	5	20	20	841	3	47	3	36	5	190	2	74	100	51	53	9	45	209	226	5	
Servants	198	3	138	46	17	3	16	16	61	1	542	63	180	181	43	11	363	94	306	25	1	
Other miscellaneous	230	5	73	38	396	6	20	15	90	14	525	10	130	163	39	21	97	80	346	156	10	
Total	820	48	741	1,250	3,459	165	102	96	448	79	2,256	221	676	792	2,583	158	720	1,547	14,158	1,672	41	
No occupation (including women and children)	488	11	664	472	175	51	437	74	571	20	3,864	133	714	871	414	135	473	644	5,172	841	9	
Grand total	1,525	69	1,716	1,864	3,788	233	751	201	1,252	113	7,979	445	1,896	2,217	3,060	413	1,511	2,538	21,029	2,844	55	

TABLE X–A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by occupations and races or peoples*—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	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.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	1	3	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	8	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	136	.....
Architects	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
Clergy	2	.....	3	.....	17	2	3	8	.....	36	6	1	16	7	5	2	.....	3	5	440	38
Editors	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Electricians	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	3	2	4	4	1	.....	.....	1	1	64	.....
Engineers (professional)	.....	.....	3	.....	5	7	2	6	.....	25	16	.....	4	16	1	1	.....	4	1	235	7
Lawyers	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34	.....
Literary and scientific persons	.....	4	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	6	2	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	97	.....
Musicians	2	.....	5	.....	6	.....	3	5	.....	8	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	138	.....
Officials (Government)	1	2	9	.....	2	6	1	2	.....	12	.....	.....	5	31	.....	.....	.....	5	2	200	1
Physicians	1	.....	4	.....	2	1	1	3	.....	9	1	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	2	2	118	.....
Sculptors and artists	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	36	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....
Teachers	4	.....	9	.....	19	4	2	3	.....	23	11	.....	18	8	.....	.....	1	5	1	396	.....
Other professional	1	3	1	.....	5	2	1	2	.....	54	41	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	13	3	518	1
Total	16	17	50	.....	64	23	17	68	.....	190	89	4	76	95	9	3	2	41	15	2,537	47
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	2	3	7	.....	24	1	4	5	.....	18	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	2
Barbers and hairdressers	.....	2	5	.....	5	2	5	2	.....	11	2	.....	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	266	.....
Blacksmiths	3	7	3	.....	21	1	2	1	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....
Bookbinders	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Butchers	2	6	3	.....	23	.....	6	1	.....	5	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	.....
Cabinetmakers	.....	6	.....	.....	14	1	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....
Carpenters and joiners	21	11	12	.....	44	3	5	11	.....	105	14	1	5	4	1	.....	.....	3	1	518	44
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cigar makers	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	53	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	.....
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Clerks and accountants	2	12	42	.....	31	13	16	15	1	94	57	3	83	68	9	.....	3	29	5	1,505	42
Dressmakers	.....	2	1	.....	16	.....	5	2	.....	18	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	32	2	262	.....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	7	14	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	113	.....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Gardeners	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Iron and steel workers	.....	2	.....	.....	9	2	5	1	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	75	.....
Jewelers	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	35	.....

Locksmiths					4		1				1									11		
Machinists	14	9	5		45	3	11	7		38	15	3	2	4	1			2	2	351		
Mariners	1		2		2	11	1	4		85	2	2	91	11	1	1	1	16	1	385		
Masons	1	2	1		14		2			9	2	1	6	2				1		181		
Mechanics (not specified)	4	4	13		20	1	4	11		17	6	2	12	11	4		1	5	2	314	4	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			1					1		2										11		
Millers	1		1				1					2								12		
Milliners	1				3		1	1		4										35		
Miners	38	16	36		65		1	15	1	18	25	15	6		1		4		2	803		
Painters and glaziers		2	6		9	7	2	6		30	4	1	3	4				3	2	183		
Pattern makers											1						1			2		
Photographers	1				3		2	1		3			2							29		
Plasterers										1	1			1						18		
Plumbers	1	1			2		1			3	3		3							43		
Printers	1				1		2				3			1			1	1		58		
Saddlers and harness makers																		1		4		
Seamstresses	2				2					7	3							4	1	74		
Shoemakers	11	5	5		29		5	6		5		3	2		2	3		1	1	376		
Stokers	4	2			2	1		1		6			4					2		48		
Stonecutters						1				3	2	1								17		
Tailors	15	4	2		54	3	10	10		10	1			2	3			2	2	489	2	
Tanners and curriers					2						1	1								6		
Textile workers (not specified)	1										1									7		
Tinners			1		1		1	1		4		1								23		
Tobacco workers			2																	2		
Upholsterers	1				4					4	1		1	1					1	17		
Watch and clock makers		1			1			1		3	1					1				34		
Weavers and spinners	12	1			37	137	3			7	8		1		3					460		
Woodworkers (not specified)	1				1										1					17		
Other skilled	8	6	17	1	31	1	5	2		34	14	2	6	5	1		1	4	2	510	19	
Total	148	110	171	1	532	189	105	109	2	585	208	45	292	122	31	7	14	108	26	8,281	113	
MISCELLANEOUS.																						
Agents	1	2	2		3		1			5	3		3	4	1	1	2	2	1	130	1	
Bankers					3	2		2		8	2			2	1					95		
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	1			4	2	1	1		7	1	1					1			54		
Farm laborers	9	6	37		131	4	13	120	2	97	9	4	2				3	4		943	517	
Farmers	25	11	19	1	206	31	18	89		144	67	8	18	17	1	1	3	4	3	1,705	1	
Fishermen						4		1		7		1		1				3		60	19	
Hotel keepers							1			1	1							1	1	35		
Laborers	475	306	836		2,209	1,567	475	768	15	272	51	163	1,806	28	283	74	4	27	123	32,912	45	
Manufacturers		1	2		2			2		4	7		3	1	2					84		
Merchants and dealers	10	20	29		67	22	18	28		27	17		138	100	92	7		18	5	2,546	82	
Servants	28	51	53		148	21	29	14	2	505	111	25	55	50	13	3	6	81	4	3,507	3	
Other miscellaneous	15	30	53	1	112	30	30	44	2	196	75		115	69	23	8	3	40	17	3,321	29	
Total	564	428	1,031	2	2,885	1,683	586	1,069	21	1,267	344	202	2,140	272	416	94	22	180	154	45,392	697	
No occupation (including women and children)	381	484	1,227	3	1,797	826	390	365	6	894	488	136	685	582	195	20	28	387	113	25,240	220	
Grand total	1,109	1,039	2,479	6	5,278	2,721	1,098	1,611	29	2,936	1,129	387	3,193	1,071	651	124	66	716	308	81,450	1,077	

TABLE X-B.—*Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors											2							
Architects											2					1		
Clergy			3					1	24		3	21		3	3	2	2	
Editors									1									
Electricians											2	1			2		1	
Engineers (professional)									9		1	4			4		1	
Lawyers									3						1	1		
Literary and scientific persons	1								2					2				1
Musicians			1						2	1	2	1				4	6	
Officials (Government)									1			2			4			
Physicians	1								6		1	2		3	1		2	
Sculptors and artists		1						1				1				2	1	
Teachers			1					1	9		2	8		2	1			1
Other professional			1				1		8		1	5	1	3	4		2	
Total	2	1	6				1	3	65	1	16	45	1	13	20	10	15	2
SKILLED.																		
Bakers			3									8		2				1
Barbers and hairdressers	1		1					1				1	1	1		2	15	
Blacksmiths									2		1	5				1	2	
Bookbinders												1						
Brewers												1						
Butchers		1	4		1							7		1		3	3	
Cabinetmakers																	1	1
Carpenters and joiners	2		4	2				3	2		1	3			1	2	6	1
Cigar makers								2	1									
Clerks and accountants	5		3	1		1	2	1	16	1	5	9		8	10	5	7	1
Dressmakers	1								1		1	1		1				
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)			1						2			1						
Furriers and fur workers																		
Gardeners			1						3						3		4	
Hat and cap makers																	1	

Iron and steel workers			1						2		1						1	
Jewelers			1					1										
Machinists			12	1					3		1	3			3	4	5	
Mariners	2		1						3			1					1	
Masons	1	1	1					1				1				5	3	
Mechanics (not specified)	5		2						1		2	3				1	4	1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			1						2							1	1	
Miners			1	4					11			1		1	5	15	6	4
Painters and glaziers			1	1				1	1	1		1			1	1	2	1
Photographers			1									2						
Plasterers																1	1	
Plumbers															1		2	
Printers												2						
Seamstresses															1			
Shoemakers			1								2		1	3		1	19	
Stokers												1			2			1
Stonecutters									1									
Tailors			7							1	1	1		3		6	23	4
Tinners		1	1									2				2	1	
Watch and clock makers			1															
Weavers and spinners									3							1	1	
Other skilled	1	1	7	2	1			1	5		11	3		8	4	1	7	
Total	18	4	56	11	2	1	2	11	59	3	26	58	2	28	31	52	116	15
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents			2	1				1	9			4		4	3	1	2	
Bankers							2		4		1	3			1		2	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1										1	1			1	1		1
Farm laborers		1	2					4	10	2	6	8			5	3		1
Farmers	1		6	2				10	61	6	24	36	1	2	28	2	5	1
Fishermen								1	1	2							1	
Hotel keepers								1	1			2	2		2	1		
Laborers	4		12	11	6		1	11	11	2	10	8	9	1	10	48	280	11
Manufacturers			3	1				2	1		1	4		2			4	1
Merchants and dealers	1	1	10		1		2	2	15		6	20	6	36	6	18	34	7
Servants	7		5			1	1		8		3	11	5	2	14	4	10	1
Other miscellaneous	9	2	22	6			3	9	50		20	33	9	24	43	11	62	4
Total	23	4	62	21	7	1	9	41	171	12	72	130	32	71	113	89	400	27
No occupation (including women and children)	47	2	84	11	5	7	4	44	335	14	112	195	8	61	109	50	142	25
Grand total	90	11	208	43	14	9	16	99	630	30	226	428	43	173	273	201	673	69

TABLE X–B.—*Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by occupations and races or peoples*—Continued.

Occupation.	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.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors			2			1					1					1	1	8
Architects								1	1									5
Clergy	1		4			4		27	3							1	24	126
Editors																		1
Electricians									2							7		15
Engineers (professional)			1					3	4			2			2	2		33
Lawyers																		5
Literary and scientific persons						1		1	1			1				1	2	13
Musicians	1									2								20
Officials (Government)	1		1					1									1	11
Physicians	1		1					1								2	1	22
Sculptors and artists						1		1										8
Teachers			1					3	1		1						3	34
Other professional								6	3						1	6	2	44
Total	4		10			7		44	15	2	2	3			3	20	34	345
SKILLED.																		
Bakers	1		2					1								4		22
Barbers and hairdressers	1		1															25
Blacksmiths			1					1										13
Bookbinders						1												2
Brewers																		1
Butchers	1					2												23
Cabinetmakers	1		1															4
Carpenters and joiners			4			1		11	3	1					1	18		66
Cigar makers																2		5
Clerks and accountants	2		4			4		2	5		2	2	2			54	4	156
Dressmakers	1															1		7
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)								2	1	2						1	2	12
Furriers and fur workers			1			1												2
Gardeners									2									13
Hat and cap makers																		1

Iron and steel workers	1							1	1									8
Jewelers			1													1		4
Machinists	1		2		1	1		1	2	3					1	1		45
Mariners				1				4	2							2		17
Masons	1		5			1			1							3		24
Mechanics (not specified)	1	1	3					3								16	2	45
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			2					1		1								9
Miners	1					1		4	2	2							2	60
Painters and glaziers			1								1					1		14
Photographers																		3
Plasterers									1									3
Plumbers								1										4
Printers								1										3
Seamstresses																2		3
Shoemakers			3							2		1				2		35
Stokers			1								1						1	7
Stonecutters															1			2
Tailors	1		6			1		1								2		57
Tinners			1												1			9
Watch and clock makers																2		3
Weavers and spinners			1															6
Other skilled	2		4					4	1	1	1		1			6		72
Total	15	1	44	1	1	13		38	21	12	3	4	3	1	4	118	11	785
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents	1		2						4			1				1		36
Bankers			2		1			1		1		1						19
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters																		6
Farm laborers			2			1	1	23	3								2	74
Farmers	3		11	1	1	9	1	94	32	4			1		5	16	14	377
Fishermen				1														6
Hotel keepers									1									10
Laborers	7		18	2	2	3		8	5	2	2		3			42	11	540
Manufacturers			1			2			2					1		2	2	29
Merchants and dealers	4		19	4	3	22	1	4	10	1	2		7	1		76	12	331
Servants	2		3			1		8	8	2						26	3	125
Other miscellaneous	11		16		2	7		29	18	1	3	4	1	2	1	17	12	431
Total	28		74	8	9	45	3	167	83	11	7	6	12	4	6	180	56	1,984
No occupation (including women and children)	39	11	50	5	10	34	2	144	83	22	13	22	6	3	12	238	140	2,089
Grand total	86	12	178	14	20	99	5	393	202	47	25	35	21	8	25	556	241	5,203

TABLE X–C.—*Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by occupations and races or peoples.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Caucasian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.					
Actors		47			47
Architects		12			12
Clergy		732			732
Editors		7			7
Electricians		86			86
Engineers (professional)		207			207
Lawyers		27	2		29
Literary and scientific persons	1	49			50
Musicians		55			55
Officials (Government)		63			63
Physicians		94	6		100
Sculptors and artists		21			21
Teachers		406			406
Other professional		182		1	183
Total	1	1,988	8	1	1,998
SKILLED.					
Bakers		19			19
Barbers and hairdressers		23			23
Blacksmiths		21			21
Bookbinders		3			3
Brewers		1			1
Butchers		23			23
Cabinetmakers		5			5
Carpenters and joiners		60			60
Cigar makers		2	1		3
Clerks and accountants		578	2		580
Dressmakers	1	11			12
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)		127			127
Furriers and fur workers		3			3
Gardeners		3	1		4
Hat and cap makers		2			2
Iron and steel workers		16			16
Jewelers		3			3
Machinists		73			73
Mariners		31			31
Masons	1	11			12
Mechanics (not specified)		103	1		104
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		6			6
Milliners		2			2
Miners		98			98
Painters and glaziers		16			16
Pattern makers		1			1
Photographers		3			3
Plasterers		3			3
Plumbers		14			14
Printers		25			25
Seamstresses		3	1		4
Shoemakers		20			20
Stokers		4			4
Stonecutters		5			5
Tailors		27			27
Tanners and curriers		2			2
Tinners		2			2
Tobacco workers		3			3
Watch and clock makers		1			1
Weavers and spinners		23			23
Wheelwrights		1			1
Woodworkers (not specified)		5			5
Other skilled	3	170	19		192
Total	5	1,552	25		1,582

TABLE X–C.—*Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by occupations and races or peoples*—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Caucasian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Total.
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Agents		171			171
Bankers		52			52
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	2	21			23
Farm laborers		779	1		780
Farmers	2	1,660	5		1,667
Fishermen		2			2
Hotel keepers		11			11
Laborers		457	565		1,022
Manufacturers		55	1		56
Merchants and dealers		306	114		420
Servants	16	324	13		353
Other miscellaneous	2	1,448	96	2	1,548
Total	22	5,286	795	2	6,105
No occupation (including women and children)	110	20,246	177	839	21,372
Grand total	138	29,072	1,005	842	31,057

TABLE XI.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of intended future 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			2		35	1	3		4	1	4	4		31	2	1	1	1
Architects		1			42	1	3			2	1		1	24	1	3		
Clergy	8	2	5	16	114	6	24		21	4	3	15	3	205	14	26	12	4
Editors					7		1				1	1		2	2			
Electricians	2	1	8	2	159	1	45	4	5	7	1	1	5	231	16	20	2	1
Engineers (professional)	4	3	6		192	4	44	3	21	13	2	3		186	18	8	1	1
Lawyers			1	1	27		1		1	1				9				
Literary and scientific persons			1		43	4	6	1	6	5	1	7	1	57	2	4	1	1
Musicians		1	12	1	78	1	6		9	2	4	2	1	72	6	5	3	2
Officials (Government)			7		78	2			153			5	1	19	1			
Physicians	1		2		36	4	12		4	4	1	7	4	44	4	5	2	2
Sculptors and artists	1				13	1	2		1					22	1	1		
Teachers	7	2	10	2	257	14	44	2	18	11	10	15	3	152	20	29	6	3
Other professional	2	7	5	1	425	9	32	2	24	7	5	27	3	194	15	23	7	6
Total	25	17	59	23	1,506	48	223	12	267	57	33	87	22	1,248	102	125	35	21
SKILLED.																		
Bakers	5	1	29	1	124	6	49	5	8	3	7		5	294	24	37	7	6
Barbers and hairdressers	2		13		89	3	44	4	6	3			1	134	9	8	1	1
Blacksmiths	1	3	17		69	7	45	3	4	3	1	5	1	243	24	20	8	2
Bookbinders					14	1	4							18	2	2	1	
Brewers					1		4							2	1			
Butchers		1	11	4	90	6	31	1	5	1			2	220	23	22	8	3
Cabinetmakers					27		14		2			1		43	3	5	2	
Carpenters and joiners	5	9	94	1	757	19	220	7	14	52	3	12	11	925	66	89	19	3
Cigarette makers					3						1			1		1		
Cigar makers			1		6					130			1	8	2	1		1
Cigar packers										2				1				
Clerks and accountants	18	4	55	4	1,448	32	232	12	67	93	28	23	16	1,312	119	122	32	18
Dressmakers	2	1	16	2	202	9	84	3	15	19	6	5	1	300	17	19	5	6
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	4	1	2		157	3	57	2	7	7		9	2	153	25	13	5	3
Furriers and fur workers					10		5		1	1	1			20				
Gardeners	1				80	4	20	2	4	9	1		1	75	7	19	4	2
Hat and cap makers					1		4			1	1			17		2		
Iron and steel workers	3	1	4		103	3	106	6	3	4	2		6	332	51	13	6	4
Jewelers		1	9		18		3		5	1	1			17	2	2		
Locksmiths	2	1	2	1	49	4	45	4	4	6		1	1	265	41	46	6	2
Machinists	3	2	16		162	9	82	10	3	6	2		4	282	41	18	6	5
Mariners	22	2	6		488	1	46	4	3	163	10	16	1	124	18	6	2	
Masons	2	1	12	1	115	11	96	1	8	13			3	388	41	28	5	5
Mechanics (not specified)	1		54		328	7	90	6	6	22	4	4	2	278	25	14	12	10
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			1		25	2	18	1	1	1	1			51	10	2	1	

Millers					11	1	18	1		4			1	33	4	11	1	
Milliners			2		26	2	4	1					1	55	3	1		2
Miners	11	38	293	4	181	33	34	1	1	3	2		28	744	226	46	24	13
Painters and glaziers		3	11	1	184	3	46	1	3	9		1		256	19	25	5	3
Pattern makers					7	1	4							14	1			
Photographers		1	2		29		10	1	1	5	1			38	2	1		1
Plasterers			1		85		6		2	1				41	2			
Plumbers	2		3		108	2	21	2		1		1		60	8	5		1
Printers	1		11		66	7	15	3	1	3	2			81	9	9	3	
Saddlers and harness makers			3		9		1			1				32	1	4	1	
Seamstresses	3		16		64	3	46		3	23	4	4		153	15	6	7	3
Shoemakers	4		12		109	4	73	4	12	4	4		1	288	28	8	2	2
Stokers					26	1	19			2		2		50	5	10	1	
Stonecutters	1				16	1	10			1				61	9	11	1	
Tailors	6		11		171	12	106	10	18	12	9	1		555	25	31	8	6
Tanners and curriers	1				7		1							18	1	1		
Textile workers (not specified)					3		19	2	1					9		5		1
Tinners			1		25	1	5			1				46	4	6	2	1
Tobacco workers										7				2				
Upholsterers					15	2	5							13		1		
Watch and clock makers	2		1		21	1	10		1	2	1			16	2	4		
Weavers and spinners			1		42	5	74	2	3	1		1	2	61	16	8	5	1
Wheelwrights					1							1		6	1		1	
Woodworkers (not specified)					17	2	2	1						19	2	1		1
Other skilled	1	9	26	4	488	20	114	6	7	8	2	6	7	370	34	27	5	6
Total	103	79	736	23	6,077	228	1,942	106	219	628	94	93	98	8,524	968	715	196	112
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents	3	3		1	220	9	12		5	9	4	6	1	99	3	7	3	1
Bankers			1		13				2	1		5		4	1			
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters		1	13		71	1	13			1		3	1	61	49	6	1	1
Farm laborers	10	7	254	6	1,361	114	620	15	25	484	4	676	50	2,684	312	722	109	13
Farmers	10	7	53	11	1,200	76	237	9	6	81	6	12	78	687	139	200	59	11
Fishermen		10		1	68		29		2	7		7	5	35		13	1	
Hotel keepers	2	2			37		2			4		2		7			1	1
Laborers	19	17	2,787	9	3,525	138	1,324	52	63	102	14	102	85	3,141	509	224	189	33
Manufacturers			1		38	1	2		2				1	25	3			
Merchants and dealers	6	3	46	6	1,281	14	134	4	31	50	25	86	13	516	40	37	10	8
Servants	38	5	236	21	2,018	148	1,085	84	208	93	55	28	53	4,831	511	456	141	65
Other miscellaneous	16	13	94	9	2,414	61	330	24	54	181	31	113	24	1,422	163	139	44	33
Total	104	68	3,485	64	12,246	562	3,788	188	398	1,013	139	1,040	311	13,512	1,685	1,804	558	166
No occupation (including women and children)	153	55	4,672	92	19,264	633	3,601	167	472	1,322	185	1,345	319	12,328	1,675	1,217	662	211
Grand total	385	219	8,952	202	39,093	1,471	9,554	473	1,356	3,020	451	2,565	750	35,612	4,430	3,861	1,451	510

[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, 1923, by States of intended future permanent residence and occupations*—Contd.

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	3	28	13	2		2		1			15		430			13
Architects			3	12	17	4	1	2	1	1			24		94			8
Clergy	25	18	12	68	41	29	3	15	9	15	1	6	59	4	499	5	27	60
Editors				4		4							3	1	37			
Electricians	7	12	13	185	328	68	2	15	9	10		11	139		691		9	72
Engineers (professional)	5	8	11	139	265	44	2	23	12	8	1	5	192	1	806	1	5	103
Lawyers	1			9	8	2		1				1	4		70		1	4
Literary and scientific persons	6		8	19	18	2	3	5	1	4		1	33		283			22
Musicians	1		10	55	53	10	4	6	3	8	1	1	39		488	1		32
Officials (Government)	15	1	5	11	6	1			1	1			2		180		1	6
Physicians	3	4	13	48	48	13	1	6	2	1		5	23		289		2	20
Sculptors and artists	2		1	2	5	1		2				1	14		181			5
Teachers	4	49	20	328	97	30	3	28	6	14	2	27	99	2	879	2	7	66
Other professional	12	6	18	114	133	31	1	19	8	13	2	5	163	2	1,016	2	6	84
Total	82	101	117	1,022	1,032	241	20	124	52	76	7	63	809	10	5,943	11	58	495
SKILLED.																		
Bakers	5	17	18	116	171	32	1	43	6	14	1	15	205	1	1,124	2	8	110
Barbers and hairdressers	5	27	14	152	142	30	1	14	7	6	1	10	114	1	719		3	58
Blacksmiths	1	35	8	185	220	60	2	13	9	20	1	22	160	2	589	1	9	103
Bookbinders	1		1	6	15	3	1	4		1			15		60			6
Brewers					2				1				3		9		1	2
Butchers		17	21	94	178	37	3	29	11	15	2	13	135	2	692	2	9	83
Cabinetmakers	1	2	2	32	41	14		5		1			15		114		2	9
Carpenters and joiners	14	165	31	1,295	1,138	276	9	68	87	37	8	86	866	9	3,787	2	35	301
Cigarette makers			1	2	5	1							1		14			2
Cigar makers		1	1	10	22	2		3				18	7		36		1	4
Cigar packers				1		2		1							1			
Clerks and accountants	43	158	83	1,316	1,546	256	4	128	43	68	6	60	897	9	5,419	7	34	516
Dressmakers	8	16	29	346	133	45		44	3	11	6	16	247	1	1,927		6	127
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	7	24	13	285	407	33	1	15	21	6	4	5	244	2	703	2	1	118
Furriers and fur workers		1	1	13	16	2		2	1	1			17		141			11
Gardeners	2	3	4	46	61	24	1	14	2	9	1	2	71	1	265	3	3	38
Hat and cap makers			2	15	11	2		1	1				12		134			8
Iron and steel workers	1	15	20	497	568	59	1	14	7	6	1	16	376	1	897	1	6	213
Jewelers	3	1		9	21	1		1	1			2	18		122		1	6
Locksmiths	2		23	24	90	36		37	4	22		2	179		583	1	6	133
Machinists		39	17	381	1,266	65		23	7	13		28	256	1	941	5	4	187
Mariners	53	36	218	390	103	23	11	6	8	5	2	4	382		2,757	2	8	60
Masons	3	16	13	185	258	46		31	7	18	4	6	243	1	1,049	1	9	174
Mechanics (not specified)	14	24	24	300	823	61	3	37	16	13	1	9	261	5	1,324	3	14	140
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		2	4	54	227	17	1	2		5	1	3	68	1	158		2	28

Millers		1	2	18	24	10		5	3	2	1	1	12		69		1	14
Milliners	1	1	7	51	23	2		5		5		7	44		265			23
Miners		63	14	252	528	47	3	38	104	11	7	35	176	31	428		7	334
Painters and glaziers	2	27	21	205	344	63	1	23	9	8		13	178	1	681	1	6	82
Pattern makers		2	1	24	47	2			1				28		53			11
Photographers		2	2	17	11	6		5	1			1	11	2	130		1	7
Plasterers	2	3		37	72	7		1	2			2	22		125	1	2	14
Plumbers	2	15	2	128	263	22		4	8	3		13	78		242		3	50
Printers	1	4	2	62	122	13		8	4	1	1		51	2	295		2	34
Saddlers and harness makers		2	2	9	13	2	1	6	2	1		2	12		73	1	1	11
Seamstresses	3		8	93	63	31		16		9		8	160	1	1,053	1	2	49
Shoemakers	3	22	19	259	164	41	4	26	5	14	2	13	236		1,259	2	1	122
Stokers		5	21	47	63	17		5	2	3	1	1	61		261		3	16
Stonecutters		52	2	49	22	34		6	1	6		9	22	1	120			19
Tailors	8	17	68	313	213	62	2	76	4	21		9	301	2	2,514	2	5	226
Tanners and curriers			2	5	4	4	1	2					12		69			6
Textile workers (not specified)		25		103	10					1		42	15		34			7
Tinners	1	4	4	24	63	9	1	4	2	3		2	34		169		1	20
Tobacco workers		1		1									3		7			
Upholsterers	1			10	38	3	1	2				1	9		69		1	7
Watch and clock makers		2	2	17	17	6		6	1				30		133			15
Weavers and spinners		67	6	525	67	3		1	2	1		74	224		263			48
Wheelwrights		1	1	14	5				1				3		12			
Woodworkers (not specified)	1	2		24	64	17		1		1		5	13		57		1	13
Other skilled	10	14	18	188	234	58	3	32	51	12	1	10	441	6	1,394	3	8	161
Total	198	931	752	8,229	9,938	1,586	56	807	445	373	52	565	6,968	83	33,340	43	207	3,726
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents	1	18	4	111	321	33	1	6	4	3	2	10	35		333		7	28
Bankers	1			3	5	1		2	1		1		2		62			
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	17	2	138	119	13	1	1	16	2	1	14	53		207	3	2	35
Farm laborers	11	519	62	1,796	1,208	1,244	19	213	225	339	33	349	1,153	8	4,866	6	253	996
Farmers	15	527	26	1,186	878	454	11	109	199	92	24	267	433	9	1,974	8	168	423
Fishermen		48	1	953	53	45	1	2	9	2		5	86		469	1	11	10
Hotel keepers		6	1	9	10	1			8			3	10		39			5
Laborers	54	2,393	149	4,025	4,055	813	16	348	183	164	43	968	2,705	387	13,053	8	127	2,028
Manufacturers		1		23	29	3		2	2	1		2	21		113			13
Merchants and dealers	30	24	38	468	320	70	29	91	32	22	8	30	370	7	3,295	7	16	226
Servants	57	556	352	3,633	1,769	813	25	505	123	275	32	292	3,598	39	19,774	42	111	2,140
Other miscellaneous	40	295	76	1,736	2,988	367	14	133	86	55	23	242	863	7	4,814	17	36	579
Total	210	4,404	711	14,081	11,755	3,857	117	1,412	888	955	167	2,182	9,329	457	48,999	92	731	6,483
No occupation (including women and children)	537	3,886	903	18,270	14,309	2,291	150	1,392	597	614	99	2,642	8,168	505	41,860	143	538	6,751
Grand total	1,027	9,322	2,483	41,602	37,034	7,975	343	3,735	1,982	2,018	325	5,452	25,274	1,055	130,142	289	1,534	17,455

TABLE XI.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of intended future permanent residence and occupations*—Continued.

Occupation.	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.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors			27		5	1				43			3		44		7		731
Architects		2	18			1				1		1			7	1	6		283
Clergy	4	11	109	1	11	6		3	2	63	6	7	6		28	12	61	1	1,709
Editors		1	4						1						3	2			74
Electricians	2	22	127		1	16	2	6	1	22	4	6	12		62		43	1	2,409
Engineers (professional)	1	7	203	1	1	23		2	1	19	6	2	6		30	5	34	2	2,483
Lawyers		1	9		3					3					6		2		166
Literary and scientific persons	1	2	43			7		1	1	3	1		1	1	4	1	9	1	621
Musicians		6	76		1	3		2	1	39	3	1	4		12	2	9		1,076
Officials (Government)		2	23		2	3				12			1	1	9		1		550
Physicians	2		52		2	5				15		2			9	2	5		704
Sculptors and artists		1	14		1				2	2			2		2	1	6		287
Teachers	7	17	118		5	21	2	2	3	32	4	10	16	1	45	5	32	1	2,589
Other professional	2	38	160		1	10	2	3	2	21	9	6	7		123	6	38	3	2,860
Total	19	110	983	2	33	96	6	19	14	275	33	35	58	3	384	37	253	9	16,542
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	3	20	204			21		4	1	49	6	6	6		35	3	68	2	2,928
Barbers and hairdressers		6	144			16	3	1	1	25		7	3		34	7	29		1,898
Blacksmiths	6	15	175		1	27		9	1	34	7	14	7		38	7	57	2	2,296
Bookbinders		1	21			1									1		4		183
Brewers		1	5														1		33
Butchers	2	15	153			8	1	3		21	2	11	4		30	3	29	2	2,055
Cabinetmakers		2	16			2	1	1		2					6		4	1	370
Carpenters and joiners	7	144	730		3	140		19	8	173	20	26	12		296	10	182	15	12,305
Cigarette makers			3							1		1	1		1				39
Cigar makers			7					1		1					4		1		269
Cigar packers																			8
Clerks and accountants	13	131	915		7	139	6	25	12	243	44	22	35	1	367	31	244	7	16,470
Dressmakers		16	311		1	33	1	5	3	43	5	10	6	1	27	6	44		4,189
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	2	27	237			49		2		17	2	3	7		93	5	24	3	2,817
Furriers and fur workers		1	23			1									1		1		271
Gardeners	3	7	44			8		8		2	2	2	5		26	1	12	1	900
Hat and cap makers			17			3				2			2				2		238
Iron and steel workers	4	16	500			70	2		1	14	3	3	3		68	5	39	2	4,076
Jewelers		1	14			4		1	1	3			2		4		2	1	278
Locksmiths		6	192			4	1	4		8	3		4		6	6	96		1,952
Machinists	3	26	236	1		55	1	7	1	35	8	30	8		63	7	53		4,418
Mariners		54	251		2	41	11	7		108	4	1	490		279	11	48	1	6,288
Masons	1	4	296			20		5	3	51	9		4		20	23	43	3	3,276

Mechanics (not specified)	.....	41	284	....	2	43	.....	5	2	124	8	14	8	.....	100	16	55	7	4,644
Metal workers (other than iron, steel and tin)	.....	3	49	....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	7	1	764
Millers	.....	2	34	....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	14	1	309
Milliners	2	3	63	....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	3	2	3	1	.....	7	.....	8	1	632
Miners	9	25	1,063	....	.....	41	.....	1	3	33	59	8	5	.....	184	128	64	40	5,423
Painters and glaziers	2	32	126	....	.....	19	.....	4	1	18	11	5	2	.....	57	2	35	1	2,550
Pattern makers	.....	1	27	....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	237
Photographers	.....	3	26	....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	2	2	.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....	343
Plasterers	.....	15	23	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	31	1	1	.....	503
Plumbers	1	7	71	....	.....	14	.....	2	2	6	.....	2	2	.....	31	.....	11	1	1,197
Printers	.....	9	54	....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	19	.....	.....	2	.....	11	.....	14	.....	930
Saddlers and harness makers	.....	2	15	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	5	.....	226
Seamstresses	1	9	114	....	1	11	1	2	1	28	5	.....	.....	.....	15	2	36	1	2,074
Shoemakers	5	9	335	....	.....	30	1	4	6	64	8	4	3	.....	20	21	49	1	3,307
Stokers	.....	6	63	....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	6	.....	9	1	5	3	729
Stonecutters	.....	3	24	....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	9	.....	.....	15	1	10	.....	521
Tailors	4	18	445	....	1	32	3	4	6	62	7	7	6	.....	34	7	98	1	5,559
Tanners and curriers	1	.....	16	....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	164
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	40	....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	351
Tinners	.....	4	40	....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	10	1	16	.....	512
Tobacco workers	.....	1	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Upholsterers	.....	.....	10	....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	5	.....	4	.....	208
Watch and clock makers	1	3	29	....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	8	.....	345
Weavers and spinners	2	3	169	....	.....	177	.....	.....	1	2	12	14	4	.....	10	6	27	.....	1,930
Wheelwrights	1	1	10	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Woodworkers (not specified)	1	3	18	....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	5	1	6	.....	283
Other skilled	5	89	426	....	.....	35	.....	6	2	56	10	2	9	.....	310	13	77	2	4,826
Total	79	785	8,072	1	18	1,128	35	132	61	1,279	252	216	651	2	2,281	330	1,551	100	106,213
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	2	14	48	....	3	11	.....	7	3	12	2	4	1	.....	35	1	14	1	1,461
Bankers	.....	.....	2	....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	118
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	8	48	....	.....	18	.....	1	.....	9	2	3	1	.....	34	2	13	1	943
Farm laborers	24	241	2,529	....	.....	233	6	190	16	87	55	124	14	.....	716	99	743	62	25,905
Farmers	18	275	886	....	5	180	7	71	9	134	35	154	12	.....	703	38	262	29	12,503
Fishermen	.....	38	17	....	.....	22	.....	10	.....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	158	.....	33	2	2,165
Hotel keepers	.....	5	3	....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	19	.....	1	.....	187
Laborers	57	383	4,986	....	4	677	10	48	21	31,063	79	225	43	1	1,131	288	623	61	83,552
Manufacturers	.....	.....	15	....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	3	1	.....	9	.....	3	.....	320
Merchants and dealers	8	62	568	....	34	60	4	3	8	250	9	15	28	.....	298	20	90	6	8,856
Servants	37	205	4,833	....	10	434	29	109	39	397	96	101	101	2	486	157	913	62	52,223
Other miscellaneous	19	170	1,033	....	10	234	7	25	20	280	58	89	38	3	582	33	193	16	20,346
Total	166	1,401	14,968	....	69	1,872	64	466	117	32,243	337	723	244	6	4,174	639	2,889	240	208,579
No occupation (including women and children)	261	1,882	12,811	3	109	3,330	55	276	167	11,401	439	1,127	371	12	4,165	576	2,396	176	191,585
Grand total	525	4,178	36,834	6	229	6,426	160	893	359	45,198	1,061	2,101	1,324	23	11,004	1,582	7,089	525	522,919

TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of last 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					16									4		1		
Architects		1			2		1							2				
Clergy		1			34	4	20		25	1		4	1	27	4	8	2	1
Editors					6		1					1		1				
Electricians					3							1		9				
Engineers (professional)		1	1		19	2	3	1	2	2				12		1		
Lawyers					5				1	1		1		1				
Literary and scientific persons					11				1			3		8	2			
Musicians			1		11		1			1	1			8		2	1	
Officials (Government)			1		18	1	2		36	1	1	8		10				
Physicians	1				14		3						1	8	1	3		
Sculptors and artists					5					1				2				
Teachers	1				40	2	4		5	2	1	4	1	11		1		
Other professional		1	1		53	3	14	1	6	1		6		30		4	1	1
Total	2	4	4		237	12	49	2	76	10	3	28	3	133	7	20	4	2
SKILLED.																		
Bakers			1	1	19		10		1	2		1		23	2	2	1	
Barbers and hairdressers	1				12		12		11	1		1		15	1			
Blacksmiths					8		2					1		15	2	1	1	
Bookbinders					1													
Butchers			1		18		1	1	1	1				20	2	3		
Cabinetmakers					7		1		1					11	1			
Carpenters and joiners		1	1		28		13		2	7		3	1	49		2	2	2
Cigar makers					4		2			197				1				
Cigar packers										1								
Clerks and accountants	1	1	4	1	131	1	13	2	12	28	2	23	1	87	9	5	1	
Dressmakers					8	1	2			8				15		1		
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)					14		2	1	2	1		5		11				
Furriers and fur workers					1									1				
Gardeners					45	1	3	1				2		11				
Hat and cap makers														1				
Iron and steel workers					4									10	2		1	
Jewelers					5									2				
Locksmiths						1								1				
Machinists			1		16		16		1	2	2			30	5	1		
Mariners	2				23		2		2	27	1	2		4	1	1		
Masons			1		5	1	8			2				12	2			
Mechanics (not specified)					34	1	7		3	4		2		23	1			1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)					2									1				
Millers					1	1								1				
Milliners					2									4				

Miners	4	16	26	1	26	33	1		1				6	63	17	11	12	7
Painters and glaziers	1				20		1			1		2		13				
Pattern makers					1													
Photographers					4	1	1					3	1	1				
Plasterers					2									1				
Plumbers					2		1					1		3				
Printers					13		1							4		1		
Saddlers and harness makers														1				
Seamstresses							3			3				9				
Shoemakers			1		11	3	10	1	3	2		1		26	3	3		
Stokers					2		1			4				4	1			
Stonecutters					3		1											
Tailors	1				16		8	1	2	1		3		67				1
Tanners and curriers														2				
Textile workers (not specified)								1										
Tinners					1									1				
Tobacco workers					2													
Upholsterers					1									3				
Watch and clock makers					2		1		1					3	1			
Weavers and spinners					3	1	19							3				1
Woodworkers (not specified)					1												1	
Other skilled	2	2	2		91	2	20		1	2	1	1		27	4	1		1
Total	12	20	38	3	589	47	162	8	44	294	6	49	11	579	54	32	19	13
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents			1		22		1			5	1	1		8	2	1		
Bankers					7		1					1		2				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters					6	1	2					1		7				
Farm laborers			1		131	9	16	1		212		1	5	29	4	14	10	1
Farmers	2	3	9	1	493	21	37		1	20	3	4	14	48	9	23	10	2
Fishermen		3			19					5		5						
Hotel keepers		1			6									2				
Laborers	6	17	146	5	2,969	75	754	37	68	174	8	170	36	1,942	224	89	26	26
Manufacturers					2		2	1		3	2			6				
Merchants and dealers	1	2	11		639	2	15	2	6	52	4	18	1	77	6	4		5
Servants	2	1	9	1	159	12	79	1	31	30	1	12	1	220	4	13	4	2
Other miscellaneous	3	9	16		384	14	64	1	31	212	1	21	4	165	15	16	3	3
Total	14	36	193	7	4,837	134	971	43	137	713	20	234	61	2,506	264	160	53	39
No occupation (including women and children)	16	9	160	9	1,861	94	457	14	113	447	33	131	31	1,364	132	78	48	15
Grand total	44	69	395	19	7,524	287	1,639	67	370	1,464	62	442	106	4,582	457	290	124	69

[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, 1923, 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				6	1				2				2		92			1
Architects				1		1							1		19			2
Clergy	7	1	1	22	4	12		2	3	2			9	1	157	4		11
Editors													1		7			
Electricians	1			3	2				1				3		30			2
Engineers (professional)	3		3	6	13		1	2	1	2			7		124			5
Lawyers	1			2									1		19			1
Literary and scientific persons				4	3					1			2	1	56			1
Musicians			1	8	4								8		70			4
Officials (Government)	10		1	4			1						4		82			2
Physicians	2		4	8	2	2		2					2	1	48			2
Sculptors and artists					1								4	1	83			2
Teachers	1		5	36	8	3	1	5					9		199		2	6
Other professional	3		3	25	14	6		6	1			1	32	1	234			9
Total	28	1	18	125	52	24	3	17	8	5		1	85	5	1,220	4	2	48
SKILLED.																		
Bakers		1	3	12	10			3	1				16		93	1	1	7
Barbers and hairdressers	1		1	7	6	3		3					18		137	1		12
Blacksmiths	1		1	3	11	4		1					4		27			7
Bookbinders															7			1
Brewers					1										2			
Butchers		1	2	4	9	3		5	1	3			11		67		2	9
Cabinetmakers				3	3			1					3		16			8
Carpenters and joiners	4	1	2	29	19	8		4	2	1			35		215			13
Cigarette makers					1													
Cigar makers					1				1				1		12			1
Cigar packers															2			
Clerks and accountants	14	1	3	73	38	8		11	2	1	1		56		801			24
Dressmakers	2	1	3	13	2	1			1				13		176			7
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	2	3	1	4	7			1	2		1	1	2		35			2
Furriers and fur workers				1									1		9			
Gardeners			2	10	3	1		4					6		27			3
Hat and cap makers								1					1		3			
Iron and steel workers				3	3			3					3		28			7
Jewelers				3	2								1		18			
Locksmiths													1		7			1
Machinists	1	1	1	29	59	1	1	2	1				24		102			18
Mariners	17		3	7	3						1		9	1	226			2
Masons	1	2	1	2	11	4							11		69			9
Mechanics (not specified)	2	2	2	8	23	3		1					13		136			10
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)				2	2										1			

Millers			1	1										3		1		
Milliners		1		1						1			1	24				
Miners			2	3	25	10		4	9	3	6		7	3	67		1	26
Painters and glaziers				9	4	3	1	1		1	1		11		91			3
Pattern makers															1			
Photographers				1						1			3		11			1
Plasterers				1		1		1							7			
Plumbers		2		1	2			2					3		20			
Printers	1			1	1	1			1				3		21			2
Saddlers and harness makers															2			1
Seamstresses	1			3	2	2		1					1		41			
Shoemakers	1		3	33	7	4		5		2		2	28		165			10
Stokers		1		2	2								1		20			3
Stonecutters		2		1	2										3			2
Tailors	1		7	18	5	3			1				28		238		1	17
Tanners and curriers															2			
Textile workers (not specified)		1										1						
Tinners				2									1		8			3
Upholsterers				2											10			1
Watch and clock makers					2								1		19			1
Weavers and spinners		5	2	283	3								21		40			3
Woodworkers (not specified)					6					1					5			1
Other skilled	1		3	18	10	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	25		193			8
Total	50	25	43	593	285	61	3	55	24	16	11	6	363	4	3,207	2	6	223
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents				4	8	1		1	1						52			4
Bankers	1			5		1		1	1				3		65			2
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters				4									3	1	19			
Farm laborers	1	6	2	16	62	26	2	11	7	8	2		16	1	167	5	21	49
Farmers	9	5	4	82	83	41		12	50	21	4		29	3	291		33	20
Fishermen				3	1	1							4		13			
Hotel keepers					1	1			1				2		10			
Laborers	54	41	113	3,296	946	251	4	178	62	90	28	46	1,254	31	12,635	5	23	1,372
Manufacturers	1		1	6	4	1							3		46			1
Merchants and dealers	28	1	8	93	41	10	5	14	1	2	1	4	46	3	1,079		1	38
Servants	10	7	11	205	78	41		20	3	6	3	2	207	1	1,907	2	4	80
Other miscellaneous	20	13	11	121	102	26	5	18	7	5	3	1	106	1	1,459	2	2	82
Total	124	73	150	3,835	1,326	400	16	255	133	132	41	53	1,673	41	17,743	14	84	1,648
No occupation (including women and children)	189	60	114	2,747	750	163	15	148	73	65	13	37	1,167	28	10,058	21	42	806
Grand total	391	159	325	7,300	2,413	648	37	475	238	218	65	97	3,288	78	32,228	41	134	2,725

TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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.	Virgin Is.	Wash	W. Va	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors	2				8												1		136
Architects			2												1		1		34
Clergy		3	29		13	2	1		2	5	2	1	4		8	1	1		440
Editors			1								1								19
Electricians			5			1									1		2		64
Engineers (professional)			13			2				2	1		1		2		3		235
Lawyers															1				34
Literary and scientific persons			2								1						1		97
Musicians			7							3					2		5		138
Officials (Government)		3	11			1				2			1						200
Physicians		1	6							1			1		4	1			118
Sculptors and artists		1	6														2		108
Teachers			24		2	3			2	5		2			5	2	4		396
Other professional	1	4	27		1	5				3			2		12	1	4	1	518
Total	3	12	133		24	14	1		4	21	5	3	9		36	5	24	1	2,537
SKILLED.																			
Bakers			17							3					1		3		235
Barbers and hairdressers		2	18							2	1								266
Blacksmiths			12							3					1	1	2		108
Bookbinders																	1		10
Brewers																			3
Butchers		2	6							1					4	2	1		181
Cabinetmakers			6												2		1		64
Carpenters and joiners	1	5	40			3			1	5	1				7	3	7	1	518
Cigarette makers																			1
Cigar makers			3																223
Cigar packers																			3
Clerks and accountants		4	66		13	11	1	1	2	13	4		1		28	1	5		1,505
Dressmakers		1	3							1			1				2		262
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)		4	5							1					6				113
Furriers and fur workers															1		1		15
Gardeners		2	7							1					3		2		134
Hat and cap makers			4																10
Iron and steel workers			5			1				1					2		1	1	75
Jewelers			4																35
Locksmiths																			11
Machinists		1	18			2		1	1	2	1	1	1		2		5	2	351
Mariners	2		8		3	7				17			3		8	1	1	1	385
Masons			27			1		1		2						6	3		181

Mechanics (not specified)	1	2	19					1		4	2	2	1		2		2	2	314
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			1												1		1		11
Millers		1	1							1									12
Milliners			1																35
Miners	3	3	293						1	14	19		2		28	39	4	7	803
Painters and glaziers		2	10			4					1				2	1			183
Pattern makers																			2
Photographers															1				29
Plasterers			5																18
Plumbers						2					1				2		1		43
Printers			5			1				1					1				58
Saddlers and harness makers																			4
Seamstresses			7														1		74
Shoemakers		1	41		1	2		1		2					2		2		376
Stokers			5			1											1		48
Stonecutters						1						2							17
Tailors		3	56			1				3			1		2	1	3		489
Tanners and curriers																	2		6
Textile workers (not specified)			4																7
Tinners			2			1									1		3		23
Tobacco workers																			2
Upholsterers																			17
Watch and clock makers			3																34
Weavers and spinners			21			53					1						1		460
Woodworkers (not specified)			1														1		17
Other skilled		7	36		1	3	1	1		8	2				17	4	4	1	510
Total	7	40	760		18	94	2	6	5	85	33	5	10		124	59	61	15	8,281
MISCELLANEOUS.											1								
Agents			4							4	1		1		5		1	1	130
Bankers			1	1									1		2				95
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			5		1										1		2	1	54
Farm laborers	2	4	29			1		9	1	37	5				3	2	13	1	943
Farmers	5	35	87		9	5		6	1	20	12	1	2		90	1	33	11	1,705
Fishermen		4				1									1				60
Hotel keepers		1				1					1				8				35
Laborers	21	194	3,174		1	535	3	25	13	399	95	16	20	1	594	280	313	27	32,912
Manufacturers			2		1										1		1		84
Merchants and dealers	7	16	85		41	6	3	1	2	34	10		21	1	83	4	10	2	2,546
Servants	2	6	221		1	16	1	3	1	27	3	3	5		18	4	25	2	3,507
Other miscellaneous	4	17	169	1	6	15	1	4	2	29	9	1	4	2	67	13	27	4	3,321
Total	41	277	3,777	2	60	580	8	48	20	550	136	21	54	4	873	304	425	49	45,392
No occupation (including women and children)	18	117	1,646	4	92	339	7	17	14	669	80	24	61	1	294	114	210	25	25,240
Grand total	69	446	6,316	6	194	1,027	18	71	43	1,325	254	53	134	5	1,327	482	720	90	81,450

TABLE XI–B.—*Immigrant aliens admitted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of intended future permanent residence and ports of entry.*

Destination.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Canadian Atlantic ports.	Portland, Me.	New Bedford, Mass.	Providence, R. I.	Newport News, Va.	Norfolk, Va.	Savannah, Ga.	Miami, Fla.	Key West, Fla.	Gloucester, Mass.	Fall River, Mass.	Wilmington, N. C.	Charleston, S. C.	Brunswick, Ga.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Fernandina, Fla.
Alabama	242	5	2	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	17	4	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	164	9	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	145	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	10,516	364	26	9	524	1	9	407	5	7	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Colorado	959	19	5	1	21	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	7,426	200	6	.....	39	1	4	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	401	3	32	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	1,056	8	10	11	8	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Florida	426	12	4	.....	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1,066	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	316	5	.....	3	13	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	26	6	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	282	6	1	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	28,336	497	41	2	2,066	6	.....	72	3	3	.....	3	40	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Indiana	3,258	98	22	.....	262	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	3,226	40	6	.....	81	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	790	8	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	397	1	8	1	22	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	360	1	10	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Maine	466	138	4	2	32	90	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	1,984	30	20	203	8	1	.....	.....	2	12	3	3	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	13,678	6,437	9	11	166	28	97	884	1	6	.....	.....	13	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Michigan	11,233	274	34	.....	3,401	20	.....	41	.....	2	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	4,976	81	2	1	484	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	205	2	1	.....	10	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	2,948	40	4	.....	90	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	778	22	1	1	81	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	1,772	12	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	224	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	407	131	.....	.....	5	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	23,406	264	153	4	105	5	.....	273	1	3	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
New Mexico	157	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	110,738	1,393	152	106	993	13	3	472	26	39	6	22	421	.....	4	.....	4	1	1	.....
North Carolina	171	7	2	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	867	12	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	14,254	279	70	.....	565	2	.....	28	.....	.....	2	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	308	3	2	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	1,070	18	1	.....	205	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

Pennsylvania	31,994	610	1,690	11	215	2	128	3	6	3	1	78				1		1	
Philippine Islands	4																		
Porto Rico	39				2														
Rhode Island	1,868	955	2		10	3	13	277				1							
South Carolina	103	5	3		1				1	1	1	4				3		5	
South Dakota	699	8			33							1							
Tennessee	239	3			4							9				1			
Texas	945	2	13		16	1		4	1	1	4	3							
Utah	631	6			144														
Vermont	170	20	1		19			7											
Virginia	652	13	15	7	9	1		3	127	278		11			61	1			
Virgin Islands	10											1							
Washington	2,320	59	5	2	747			4	1	2	2					2			
West Virginia	1,389	18	19	1	8			8				43							
Wisconsin	6,069	66	5		274	2		17											
Wyoming	356	17	1		22			2											
Total	295,473	12,212	2,382	376	10,911	185	126	2,834	173	362	32	1,099	1,398	1	5	62	20	2	25	1

TABLE XI–B.—*Immigrant aliens admitted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by States of intended future permanent residence and ports of entry*—Continued.

Destination.	Tampa, Fla.	St. Andrews, Fla.	Pensacola, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	New Orleans, La.	Galveston, Tex.	Gulfport, Miss.	Pascagoula, Miss.	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	4	3	.....	25	17	2	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	51	8	.....	.....	.....	335
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	143	26	3	.....	.....	.....	219
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	2	.....	.....	52	8,660	.....	.....	.....	8,952
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	33	12	.....	.....	.....	202
California	25	1	.....	1	106	9	1	.....	5,409	16	277	107	1	13,240	7,503	472	16	.....	39,093
Colorado	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	16	2	.....	238	173	.....	1	.....	1,471
Connecticut	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	6	1	.....	1,685	39	.....	.....	.....	9,554
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	473
District of Columbia	4	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	28	12	.....	88	11	.....	.....	.....	1,356
Florida	702	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	.....	450	6	.....	.....	.....	3,020
Georgia	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	16	.....	.....	50	5	.....	1	.....	451
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	1	2,436	.....	2,565
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	46	3	.....	377	3	.....	.....	.....	750
Illinois	76	.....	.....	.....	17	1	.....	.....	157	.....	121	30	.....	3,787	351	.....	1	.....	35,612
Indiana	26	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	25	.....	6	1	.....	575	66	2	.....	.....	4,430
Iowa	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	16	6	.....	379	58	2	.....	.....	3,861
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	7	2	.....	184	391	.....	.....	.....	1,451
Kentucky	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	1	.....	47	8	.....	.....	.....	510
Louisiana	2	.....	.....	2	462	2	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	120	.....	.....	.....	1,027
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8,577	2	1	.....	.....	9,322
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	2	5	3	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	175	8	.....	4	.....	2,483
Massachusetts	30	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	60	1	62	11	.....	20,087	11	1	3	.....	41,602
Michigan	25	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	37	.....	28	8	.....	21,800	105	.....	.....	.....	37,034
Minnesota	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	20	4	.....	2,364	16	.....	.....	.....	7,975
Mississippi	1	.....	.....	2	26	1	10	.....	8	.....	34	.....	.....	32	6	.....	.....	.....	343
Missouri	26	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	23	2	.....	375	186	.....	.....	.....	3,735
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	41	1	.....	1,043	1	.....	.....	.....	1,982
Nebraska	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	11	.....	.....	125	68	.....	.....	.....	2,018
Nevada	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	2	.....	.....	28	31	1	.....	.....	325
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	2	.....	4,872	9	.....	.....	.....	5,452
New Jersey	38	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	8	.....	15	11	.....	897	12	.....	.....	.....	25,274
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	76	810	1	.....	.....	1,055
New York	413	.....	3	3	68	18	.....	1	355	.....	340	117	2	14,197	209	6	4	12	130,142
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	289
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	611	1	.....	.....	.....	1,534
Ohio	118	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	43	16	.....	1,331	59	.....	.....	1	17,455

Oregon	1				1				24	34	213	17		2,512	74	1			4,178
Pennsylvania	130			2	9	3			72		87	14		1,727	46		1		36,834
Philippine Islands									1							1			6
Porto Rico														8				180	229
Rhode Island	3				1				2		2	8		3,263	7			11	6,426
South Carolina														25	8				160
South Dakota									1		1			150					893
Tennessee	1				9				3		3	1		81	5				359
Texas	8			4	95	129			19		6	4		110	43,830	2		1	45,198
Utah									71		24	2		128	55				1,061
Vermont	1								1					1,882					2,101
Virginia	5				2				5		21			102	11				1,324
Virgin Island														2				10	23
Washington	1	2		1	3				30	3	1,428	102	10	6,255	14	10	1		11,004
West Virginia	20													76					1,582
Wisconsin	10								22		13			606	5				7,089
Wyoming									20		10			76	20	1			525
Total	1,705	6	4	46	913	174	17	2	6,719	54	3,003	488	156	115,635	63,133	502	2,468	215	522,919

TABLE XII.—*Immigrant aliens admitted during specified periods, January 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, by races or peoples and sex.*

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1923.			6 months ended June 30, 1923.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1922.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1922.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black)	3,436	4,118	7,554	1,975	2,100	4,075	1,461	2,018	3,479	2,180	3,438	5,618
Armenian	1,018	1,378	2,396	240	238	478	778	1,140	1,918	874	1,254	2,128
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	2,880	2,657	5,537	139	145	284	2,741	2,512	5,253	2,978	2,736	5,714
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	988	905	1,893	161	91	252	827	814	1,641	887	859	1,746
Chinese	3,239	835	4,074	1,377	336	1,713	1,862	498	2,360	3,876	908	4,784
Croatian and Slovenian	2,033	2,130	4,163	189	118	307	1,844	2,013	3,857	1,967	2,131	4,098
Cuban	885	462	1,347	393	183	576	492	279	771	606	363	969
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	305	266	571	82	47	129	223	219	442	268	251	519
Dutch and Flemish	3,441	2,363	5,804	1,930	1,083	3,013	1,511	1,280	2,791	2,232	1,871	4,103
East Indian	144	12	156	58	2	60	86	10	96	167	14	181
English	33,784	26,740	60,524	21,315	14,963	36,278	12,469	11,777	24,246	19,082	19,162	38,244
Finnish	1,395	1,692	3,087	592	417	1,009	803	1,275	2,078	1,235	1,862	3,097
French	18,972	15,399	34,371	13,493	9,854	23,347	5,479	5,545	11,024	8,973	8,653	17,626
German	34,249	31,294	65,543	20,526	15,617	36,143	13,723	15,677	29,400	20,152	22,210	42,362
Greek	1,474	2,703	4,177	245	117	362	1,229	2,586	3,815	1,382	2,669	4,051
Hebrew	23,826	25,893	49,719	8,222	8,366	16,588	15,604	17,527	33,131	22,579	27,224	49,803
Irish	16,451	13,935	30,386	9,762	6,126	15,888	6,689	7,809	14,498	9,982	12,304	22,286
Italian (north)	5,738	3,316	9,054	571	214	785	5,167	3,102	8,269	5,743	3,466	9,209
Italian (south)	26,646	12,580	39,226	4,229	1,062	5,291	22,417	11,518	33,935	24,381	12,756	37,137
Japanese	2,489	3,163	5,652	1,267	1,690	2,957	1,222	1,473	2,695	2,619	3,579	6,198
Korean	53	51	104	28	27	55	25	24	49	44	58	102
Lithuanian	690	1,138	1,828	225	237	462	465	901	1,366	638	1,551	2,189
Magyar	3,316	3,606	6,922	257	191	448	3,059	3,415	6,474	3,319	3,646	6,965
Mexican	46,007	16,702	62,709	29,692	9,625	39,317	16,315	7,077	23,392	24,425	10,986	35,411
Pacific Islander	7	7	14	1	.....	1	6	7	13	9	7	16
Polish	6,768	6,442	13,210	1,794	1,493	3,287	4,974	4,949	9,923	5,310	5,298	10,608
Portuguese	1,973	829	2,802	403	116	519	1,570	713	2,283	1,748	790	2,538
Rumanian	687	710	1,397	175	174	349	512	536	1,048	752	748	1,500
Russian	2,545	1,801	4,346	1,439	873	2,312	1,106	928	2,034	1,785	1,544	3,329
Ruthenian (Russniak)	612	556	1,168	367	303	670	245	253	498	314	304	618
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	27,054	10,576	37,630	19,053	5,064	24,117	8,001	5,512	13,513	13,065	8,334	21,399
Scotch	24,109	14,518	38,627	16,317	8,499	24,816	7,792	6,019	13,811	11,382	9,960	21,342
Slovak	3,499	2,731	6,230	205	133	338	3,294	2,598	5,892	3,948	2,999	6,947
Spanish	2,812	713	3,525	1,461	218	1,679	1,351	495	1,846	1,932	659	2,591
Spanish American	1,225	765	1,990	689	380	1,069	536	385	921	927	620	1,547
Syrian	606	601	1,207	150	95	245	456	506	962	621	631	1,252
Turkish	108	129	237	22	10	32	86	119	205	93	120	213
Welsh	979	643	1,622	581	308	889	393	335	733	603	511	1,114
West Indian (except Cuban)	690	777	1,467	375	411	786	315	366	681	448	621	1,069
Other peoples	389	261	650	144	117	261	245	144	389	333	211	544
Total	307,522	215,397	522,919	160,144	91,043	251,187	147,378	124,354	271,732	203,859	177,308	381,167

TABLE XII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed during specified periods, January 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, by races or peoples and sex.*

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1923.			6 months ended June 30, 1923.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1922.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1922.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black)	721	804	1,525	404	441	845	317	363	680	920	874	1,794
Armenian	62	7	69	10	1	11	52	6	58	140	17	157
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	943	773	1,716	273	211	484	670	562	1,232	1,479	1,070	2,549
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1,400	464	1,864	426	149	575	974	315	1,289	1,975	591	2,566
Chinese	3,625	163	3,788	1,468	66	1,534	2,157	97	2,254	4,405	172	4,577
Croatian and Slovenian	179	54	233	51	11	62	128	43	171	549	135	684
Cuban	475	276	751	185	98	283	290	178	468	572	326	898
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	113	88	201	46	38	84	67	50	117	177	117	294
Dutch and Flemish	703	549	1,252	337	275	612	366	274	640	827	586	1,413
East Indian	105	8	113	41	3	44	64	5	69	118	12	130
English	3,562	4,417	7,979	1,391	1,590	2,981	2,171	2,827	4,998	4,336	4,955	9,291
Finnish	255	190	445	105	96	201	150	94	244	371	255	626
French	990	906	1,896	367	349	716	623	557	1,180	1,508	1,379	2,887
German	1,189	1,028	2,217	403	362	765	786	666	1,452	2,075	1,745	3,820
Greek	2,701	359	3,060	938	100	1,038	1,763	259	2,022	4,215	551	4,766
Hebrew	281	132	413	67	31	98	214	101	315	556	199	755
Irish	584	927	1,511	195	282	477	389	645	1,034	948	1,272	2,220
Italian (north)	1,899	639	2,538	549	189	738	1,350	450	1,800	3,426	1,094	4,520
Italian (south)	16,197	4,832	21,029	4,100	1,187	5,287	12,097	3,645	15,742	21,746	6,344	28,090
Japanese	2,043	801	2,844	763	323	1,086	1,280	478	1,758	2,498	1,044	3,542
Korean	45	10	55	20	4	24	25	6	31	44	10	54
Lithuanian	715	394	1,109	59	18	77	656	376	1,032	1,498	731	2,229
Magyar	541	498	1,039	125	115	240	416	383	799	1,346	971	2,317
Mexican	1,477	1,002	2,479	668	453	1,121	809	549	1,358	1,776	1,182	2,958
Pacific Islander	5	1	6	4	.....	4	1	1	2	2	2	4
Polish	3,361	1,917	5,278	780	297	1,077	2,581	1,620	4,201	7,382	3,803	11,185
Portuguese	1,933	788	2,721	536	233	769	1,397	555	1,952	2,402	842	3,244
Rumanian	708	390	1,098	203	113	316	505	277	782	1,084	560	1,644
Russian	1,259	352	1,611	526	150	676	733	202	935	1,577	375	1,952
Ruthenian (Russniak)	21	8	29	9	3	12	12	5	17	84	28	112
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1,476	1,460	2,936	617	778	1,395	859	682	1,541	1,790	1,548	3,338
Scotch	514	615	1,129	195	189	384	319	426	745	713	768	1,481
Slovak	241	146	387	50	20	70	191	126	317	1,026	596	1,622
Spanish	2,629	564	3,193	965	219	1,184	1,664	345	2,009	3,809	673	4,482
Spanish American	675	396	1,071	244	129	373	431	267	698	945	517	1,462
Syrian	482	169	651	105	30	135	377	139	516	613	220	833
Turkish	104	20	124	34	7	41	70	13	83	161	25	186
Welsh	35	31	66	11	10	21	24	21	45	63	40	103
West Indian (except Cuban)	284	432	716	136	205	341	148	227	375	295	402	697
Other peoples	220	88	308	91	39	130	129	49	178	364	127	491
Total	54,752	26,698	81,450	17,497	8,814	26,311	37,255	17,884	55,139	79,815	36,158	115,973

TABLE XIII-A.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.						Departed from Philippine Islands.
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Less than 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	From 10 to 15 years.	From 15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	
African (black)	2,834	1,751	1,083	249	2,174	411	2,309	351	109	37	12	16	.....
Armenian	106	66	40	12	72	22	89	6	4	3	.....	4	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	824	442	382	60	595	169	417	120	154	86	26	21	.....
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	597	416	181	30	425	142	279	90	121	66	29	12	.....
Chinese	7,127	6,805	322	378	5,514	1,235	6,263	246	276	94	56	192	12,874
Croatian and Slovenian	63	43	20	2	47	14	31	3	17	5	4	3	.....
Cuban	5,799	3,806	1,993	724	4,001	1,074	5,678	80	23	6	5	7	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	363	189	174	15	257	91	208	62	66	20	3	4	.....
Dutch and Flemish	2,741	1,747	994	237	1,929	575	1,717	542	263	134	51	34	45
East Indian	62	53	9	1	52	9	44	3	5	6	2	2	49
English	33,521	18,508	15,013	2,301	21,439	9,781	28,143	2,875	1,288	727	197	291	503
Finnish	1,062	476	586	32	925	105	169	142	427	247	57	20	.....
French	6,919	3,718	3,201	450	4,654	1,815	4,824	1,736	217	71	30	41	61
German	5,844	3,323	2,521	310	3,997	1,537	3,755	688	800	335	104	162	63
Greek	744	539	205	56	539	149	599	57	42	37	7	2	.....
Hebrew	914	611	303	105	592	217	807	43	38	13	5	8	.....
Irish	3,654	1,491	2,163	148	2,706	800	1,851	481	731	330	104	157	2
Italian (north)	2,652	1,926	726	269	2,021	362	1,808	419	220	127	52	26	.....
Italian (south)	7,688	5,847	1,841	762	5,587	1,339	5,480	1,183	544	308	104	69	48
Japanese	8,328	5,942	2,386	72	6,204	2,052	1,635	2,401	1,773	914	872	733	548
Korean	66	45	21	1	47	18	22	12	9	5	16	2	.....
Lithuanian	325	224	101	16	248	61	113	29	92	64	21	6	.....
Magyar	637	330	307	45	446	146	346	61	117	71	29	13	.....
Mexican	1,422	895	527	209	1,016	197	1,350	42	20	6	3	1	.....
Pacific Islander	17	7	10	2	13	2	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	1,831	1,197	634	129	1,355	347	918	223	399	199	64	28	.....
Portuguese	876	635	241	43	677	156	235	250	183	150	26	32	35
Rumanian	525	318	207	29	378	118	357	45	81	25	11	6	.....
Russian	969	669	300	71	730	168	762	99	57	35	12	4	55
Ruthenian (Russniak)	38	22	16	4	25	9	34	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	6,496	3,383	3,113	280	4,925	1,291	3,082	1,201	1,098	656	222	237	33
Scotch	4,219	2,212	2,007	266	2,632	1,321	3,655	298	160	55	27	24	6
Slovak	211	109	102	9	156	46	44	25	77	48	11	6	.....
Spanish	3,936	2,911	1,025	315	2,843	778	3,250	473	102	53	28	30	205
Spanish American	2,742	1,762	980	311	1,913	518	2,622	79	25	4	9	3	.....
Syrian	596	433	163	68	445	83	471	39	40	33	12	1	8
Turkish	65	51	14	3	53	9	45	7	6	2	3	2	.....
Welsh	245	143	102	10	155	80	182	25	13	15	5	5	.....
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,814	1,025	789	262	1,194	358	1,555	169	45	17	10	18	.....
Other peoples	264	114	150	46	186	32	203	24	10	6	3	18	96
Total	119,136	74,184	44,952	8,332	83,167	27,637	85,368	14,631	9,654	5,010	2,233	2,240	.....
Departed from the Philippine Islands	14,631	13,371	1,260	1,603	10,222	2,806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,631

TABLE XIV.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899*[1] *to 1923, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Total 10 years 1901–1910.
African (black)	412	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786	5,235	4,626	4,307	4,966	32,504
Armenian	674	982	1,855	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895	2,644	3,299	3,108	5,508	24,342
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	2,526	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958	13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462	94,603
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	94	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548	27,174	18,246	6,214	15,130	97,093
Chinese	1,638	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485	770	1,263	1,841	1,770	19,702
Croatian and Slovenian	8,632	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,907	21,242	35,104	44,272	47,826	20,472	20,181	39,562	309,727
Cuban	1,374	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331	40,159
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	367	675	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911	30,654
Dutch and Flemish	1,860	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735	12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012	83,096
East Indian	15	9	20	84	83	258	145	271	1,072	1,710	337	1,782	5,762
English	10,712	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,865	45,079	51,126	49,056	39,021	53,498	387,005
Finnish	6,097	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,136	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,736	133,065
French	2,278	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,557	11,347	10,379	9,392	12,881	19,423	21,107	111,410
German	26,632	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813	92,936	73,038	58,534	71,380	698,061
Greek	2,395	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	23,127	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135	210,794
Hebrew	37,415	60,764	58,098	57,688	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748	149,182	103,387	57,551	84,260	976,263
Irish	32,345	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959	38,706	36,427	31,185	38,382	371,772
Italian (north)	13,091	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286	51,564	24,700	125,150	30,780	442,261
Italian (south)	65,639	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528	242,497	110,547	65,248	192,673	1,661,948
Japanese	3,395	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243	30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798	132,706
Korean	22	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	127	39	26	11	19	7,697
Lithuanian	6,858	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714	158,089
Magyar	5,700	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,030	44,261	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302	318,674
Mexican	163	261	350	715	486	447	227	141	91	5,682	15,591	17,760	41,490
Pacific Islander	172	188	167	160	185	41	22	13	3	2	7	61	661
Polish	28,466	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,835	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348	873,660
Portuguese	2,096	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,338	4,855	8,729	9,648	6,809	4,606	7,657	66,560
Rumanian	96	398	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199	82,210
Russian	1,774	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294	80,602
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,400	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,592	14,473	16,257	24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907	143,143
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	23,249	32,952	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141	53,425	32,789	34,996	52,037	530,105
Scotch	1,752	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,483	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612	133,333
Slovak	15,838	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	27,940	52,368	38,221	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416	332,446
Spanish	996	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,662	5,590	5,332	9,495	6,636	4,939	5,837	48,944
Spanish American	110	97	276	496	978	1,666	1,658	1,585	1,060	1,063	890	900	10,572
Syrian	3,708	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,653	4,822	5,824	5,880	5,520	3,668	6,317	50,281
Turkish	28	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033	1,902	2,327	820	1,283	12,742
Welsh	1,359	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367	2,754	2,504	1,699	2,244	18,631
West Indian (except Cuban)	144	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476	1,381	1,110	1,024	1,150	11,347
Other peoples	193	73	35	147	89	668	351	1,027	2,058	1,530	1,537	3,330	10,772
Total	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	8,795,386

[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 1923, by races or peoples*—Continued.

Race or people.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total 10 years 1911-1920.	1921	1922	1923	Grand total.
African (black)	6,721	6,759	6,634	8,447	5,660	4,576	7,971	5,706	5,823	8,174	66,471	9,873	5,248	7,554	122,776
Armenian	3,092	5,222	9,353	7,785	932	964	1,221	221	282	2,762	31,834	10,212	2,249	2,396	73,189
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928	1,651	642	327	74	105	415	41,895	1,743	3,086	5,537	152,450
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084	3,506	3,146	1,134	150	205	1,064	54,255	7,700	1,370	1,893	162,609
Chinese	1,307	1,008	2,022	2,354	2,469	2,239	1,843	1,576	1,697	2,148	19,263	4,017	4,465	4,074	54,409
Croatian and Slovenian	18,982	24,366	42,499	37,284	1,942	791	305	33	23	493	126,718	11,035	3,783	4,163	481,242
Cuban	3,914	3,155	3,099	3,539	3,402	3,442	3,428	1,179	1,169	1,510	27,837	1,523	698	1,347	75,616
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149	305	114	94	15	4	63	18,336	930	307	571	51,840
Dutch and Flemish	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,566	6,675	6,443	5,393	2,200	2,735	12,730	88,046	12,813	3,749	5,804	198,070
East Indian	517	165	188	172	82	80	69	61	68	160	1,562	353	223	156	8,080
English	57,258	49,689	55,522	51,746	38,662	36,168	32,246	12,980	26,889	58,366	419,526	54,627	30,429	60,524	973,720
Finnish	9,779	6,641	12,756	12,805	3,472	5,649	5,900	1,867	968	1,510	61,347	4,233	2,506	3,087	222,947
French	18,132	18,382	20,652	18,166	12,636	19,518	24,405	6,840	12,598	27,390	178,719	24,122	13,677	34,371	366,612
German	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,871	20,729	11,555	9,682	1,992	1,837	7,338	345,683	24,168	31,218	65,543	1,220,987
Greek	37,021	31,566	38,644	45,881	15,187	26,792	25,919	2,602	813	13,998	238,423	31,828	3,821	4,177	495,211
Hebrew	91,223	80,595	101,330	138,051	26,497	15,108	17,342	3,672	3,055	14,292	491,165	119,036	53,524	49,719	1,787,886
Irish	40,246	33,922	37,023	33,898	23,503	20,636	17,462	4,657	7,910	20,784	240,041	39,056	17,191	30,386	766,398
Italian (north)	30,312	26,443	42,534	44,802	10,660	4,905	3,796	1,074	1,236	12,918	178,680	27,459	6,098	9,054	593,959
Italian (south)	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612	46,557	33,909	35,154	5,234	2,137	84,882	986,566	195,037	35,056	39,226	3,167,818
Japanese	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941	8,609	8,711	8,925	10,168	10,056	9,279	83,738	7,531	6,361	5,652	252,011
Korean	8	33	64	152	146	154	194	149	77	72	1,049	61	88	104	9,092
Lithuanian	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584	2,638	599	479	135	160	422	81,769	829	1,602	1,828	261,286
Magyar	19,996	23,599	30,610	44,538	3,604	981	434	32	52	252	124,098	9,377	6,037	6,922	484,585
Mexican	18,784	22,001	10,954	13,089	10,993	17,198	16,438	17,602	28,844	51,042	206,945	29,603	18,246	62,709	359,417
Pacific Islander	12	3	11	1	6	5	10	17	6	17	88	13	7	14	1,143
Polish	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,657	9,065	4,502	3,109	668	732	2,519	474,226	21,146	6,357	13,210	1,464,003
Portuguese	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647	4,376	12,208	10,194	2,319	1,574	15,174	85,930	18,856	1,867	2,802	182,352
Rumanian	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070	1,200	953	522	155	89	898	54,978	5,925	1,520	1,397	146,524
Russian	18,721	22,558	51,472	44,957	4,459	4,858	3,711	1,513	1,532	2,378	156,159	2,887	2,486	4,346	249,454
Ruthenian (Russniak)	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727	2,933	1,365	1,211	49	103	268	112,923	958	698	1,168	263,122
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	45,859	31,601	38,737	36,053	24,263	19,172	19,596	8,741	8,261	16,621	248,904	25,812	16,678	37,630	915,330
Scotch	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,997	14,310	13,515	13,350	5,204	10,364	21,180	164,131	24,649	15,596	38,627	379,845
Slovak	21,415	25,281	27,234	25,819	2,069	577	244	35	85	3,824	106,583	35,047	6,001	6,230	531,388
Spanish	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,064	5,705	9,259	15,019	7,909	4,224	23,594	102,954	27,448	1,879	3,525	186,857
Spanish American	1,153	1,342	1,363	1,544	1,667	1,881	2,587	2,231	3,092	3,934	20,794	3,325	1,446	1,990	38,334
Syrian	5,444	5,525	9,210	9,023	1,767	676	976	210	231	3,047	36,109	5,105	1,334	1,207	100,664
Turkish	918	1,336	2,015	2,693	273	216	454	24	18	140	8,087	353	40	237	21,671
Welsh	2,248	2,239	2,820	2,558	1,390	983	793	278	608	1,462	15,379	1,748	956	1,622	40,457
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,141	1,132	1,171	1,396	823	948	1,369	732	1,223	1,546	11,481	1,553	976	1,467	27,046
Other peoples	3,323	3,660	3,038	3,830	1,877	3,388	2,097	314	247	1,345	23,119	3,237	743	650	38,787
Total	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	295,403	110,618	141,132	430,001	5,735,811	805,228	309,556	522,919	16,929,187

TABLE XIV-A.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 to 1923, by countries.*[1]

Countries.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Total 10 years 1901–1910.
Austria	62,491	114,847	113,390	171,989	206,011	177,156	111,990	111,598	144,992	82,983	80,853	135,793	2,145,266
Hungary							163,703	153,540	193,460	85,526	89,338	129,944	
Belgium	1,101	1,196	1,579	2,577	3,450	3,976	5,302	5,099	6,396	4,162	3,692	5,402	41,635
Bulgaria	52	108	657	851	1,761	1,325	2,043	4,666	11,359	10,827	1,054	4,737	39,280
Denmark	2,690	2,926	3,655	5,660	7,158	8,525	8,970	7,741	7,243	4,954	4,395	6,984	65,285
France, including Corsica	1,694	1,739	3,150	3,117	5,578	9,406	10,168	9,386	9,731	8,788	6,672	7,383	73,379
Germany	17,476	18,507	21,651	28,304	40,086	46,380	40,574	37,564	37,807	32,309	25,540	31,283	341,498
Greece	2,333	3,771	5,910	8,104	14,090	11,343	10,515	19,489	36,580	21,489	14,111	25,388	167,519
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	77,419	100,135	135,996	178,375	230,622	193,296	221,479	273,120	285,731	128,503	183,218	215,537	2,045,877
Netherlands	1,029	1,735	2,349	2,284	3,998	4,916	4,954	4,946	6,637	5,946	4,698	7,534	48,262
Norway	6,705	9,575	12,248	17,484	24,461	23,808	25,064	21,730	22,133	12,412	13,627	17,538	190,505
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands	2,054	4,234	4,165	5,307	9,317	6,715	5,028	8,517	9,608	7,307	4,956	8,229	69,149
Rumania	1,606	6,459	7,155	7,196	9,310	7,087	4,437	4,476	4,384	5,228	1,590	2,145	53,008
Russia	60,982	90,787	85,257	107,347	136,093	145,141	184,897	215,665	258,943	156,711	120,460	186,792	1,597,306
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	385	355	592	975	2,080	3,996	2,600	1,921	5,784	3,899	2,616	3,472	27,935
Sweden	12,797	18,650	23,331	30,894	46,028	27,763	26,591	23,310	20,589	12,809	14,474	23,745	249,534
Switzerland	1,326	1,152	2,201	2,344	3,983	5,023	4,269	3,846	3,748	3,281	2,694	3,533	34,922
Turkey in Europe	80	285	387	187	1,520	4,344	4,542	9,510	20,767	11,290	9,015	18,405	79,976
United Kingdom:													
England		9,951	12,214	13,575	26,219	38,626	64,709	49,491	56,637	47,031	32,809	46,706	388,017
Ireland	45,123	35,730	30,561	29,138	35,310	36,142	52,945	34,995	34,530	30,556	25,033	29,855	339,065
Scotland		1,792	2,070	2,560	6,743	11,092	16,977	15,866	19,740	13,506	12,400	20,115	120,469
Wales		764	701	763	1,275	1,730	2,503	1,841	2,660	2,287	1,584	2,120	17,464
Other Europe	6	2	18	37	5	143	13	48	107	97	46	151	665
Total Europe	297,349	424,700	469,237	619,068	814,507	767,933	974,273	1,018,365	1,199,566	691,901	654,875	926,291	8,136,016
China	1,660	1,247	2,459	1,649	2,209	4,309	2,166	1,544	961	1,397	1,943	1,968	20,605
Japan	2,844	12,635	5,269	14,270	19,968	14,264	10,331	13,835	30,226	15,803	3,111	2,720	129,797
India	17	9	22	93	94	261	190	216	898	1,040	203	1,696	4,713
Turkey in Asia	4,436	3,962	5,782	6,223	7,118	5,235	6,157	6,354	8,053	9,753	7,506	15,212	77,393
Other Asia	15	93	61	36	577	2,117	5,081	351	386	372	141	1,937	11,059
Total Asia	8,972	17,946	13,593	22,271	29,966	26,186	23,925	22,300	40,524	28,365	12,904	23,533	243,567
Africa	51	30	173	37	176	686	757	712	1,486	1,411	858	1,072	7,368
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	456	214	325	384	1,150	1,461	2,091	1,682	1,947	1,098	839	998	11,970
Pacific Islands (not specified)	354	214	173	182	199	94	75	51	42	81	53	99	1,049
British North America	1,322	396	540	636	1,058	2,837	2,168	5,063	19,918	38,510	51,941	56,555	179,226
Central America	159	42	150	305	678	714	1,195	1,140	970	1,217	930	893	8,192
Mexico	161	237	347	709	528	1,009	2,637	1,997	1,406	6,067	16,251	18,691	49,642
South America	89	124	203	337	589	1,667	2,576	2,757	2,779	2,315	1,906	2,151	17,280
West Indies	2,585	4,656	3,176	4,711	8,170	10,193	16,641	13,656	16,689	11,888	11,180	11,244	107,548
Other countries	217	13	1	103	25	90	161	33,012	22	17	49	43	33,523
Grand total	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	8,795,386

[1] See footnote Table III.

TABLE XIV-A.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1889 to 1923, by countries*—Continued.

Countries.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total 10 years 1911-1920.	1921	1922	1923	Grand total.
Austria	82,129	85,854	137,245	134,831	9,215	3,171	857	53	26	268	453,649	4,947	5,019	8,103	[1]3,256,387
Hungary	76,928	93,028	117,580	143,321	9,296	2,020	401	8	27	84	442,693	7,702	5,756	5,914	
Belgium	5,711	4,169	7,405	5,763	2,399	986	398	73	268	6,574	33,746	6,166	1,541	1,590	86,975
Bulgaria	4,695	4,447	1,753	9,189	1,403	764	151	19	22	90	22,533	585	297	392	63,247
Czechoslovakia										3,426	3,426	40,384	12,541	13,840	70,691
Denmark	7,555	6,191	6,478	6,262	3,312	3,322	2,744	1,630	1,352	3,137	41,983	6,260	2,709	4,523	126,376
Finland										756	756	3,795	2,767	3,644	10,962
France, including Corsica	8,022	8,628	9,675	9,296	4,811	4,156	3,187	1,798	3,379	8,945	61,897	9,552	4,220	4,380	156,861
Germany	32,061	27,788	34,329	35,734	7,799	2,877	1,857	447	52	1,001	143,945	6,803	17,931	48,277	594,437
Greece	26,226	21,449	22,817	35,832	12,592	27,034	23,974	1,910	386	11,981	184,201	28,502	3,457	3,333	393,116
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	182,382	157,134	265,542	283,738	49,688	33,665	34,596	5,250	1,884	95,145	1,109,524	222,260	40,319	46,674	3,642,208
Netherlands	8,358	6,619	6,902	6,321	3,144	2,910	2,235	944	1,098	5,187	43,718	6,493	1,990	3,150	106,377
Norway	13,950	8,675	8,587	8,329	7,986	5,191	4,659	2,578	1,995	4,445	66,395	7,423	5,292	11,745	297,640
Poland										4,813	4,813	95,089	28,635	26,538	155,075
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands	8,374	10,230	14,171	10,898	4,907	12,259	9,975	2,224	1,222	15,472	89,732	19,195	1,950	2,384	188,698
Rumania	2,522	1,997	2,155	4,032	481	90	66	59	19	1,890	13,311	25,817	10,287	11,947	122,435
Russia	158,721	162,395	291,040	255,660	26,187	7,842	12,716	4,242	1,403	995	921,201	6,398	17,143	17,507	2,711,324
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	5,074	6,327	6,167	7,591	2,762	5,769	10,232	4,295	1,573	18,821	68,611	23,818	665	841	122,610
Sweden	20,780	12,688	17,202	14,800	6,585	6,248	6,363	2,298	2,243	5,862	95,074	9,171	6,624	17,916	409,766
Switzerland	3,458	3,505	4,104	4,211	1,742	663	911	331	381	3,785	23,091	7,106	3,398	3,349	74,344
Turkey in Europe	14,438	14,481	14,128	8,199	1,008	313	152	15	10	1,933	54,677	6,391	1,660	3,743	146,812
United Kingdom:															
England	52,426	40,408	43,363	35,864	21,562	12,896	8,354	2,037	5,163	27,871	249,944	33,431	15,249	21,558	[1]1,622,772
Ireland	29,112	25,879	27,876	24,688	14,185	8,639	5,406	331	474	9,591	146,181	28,435	10,579	15,740	
Scotland	18,796	14,578	14,220	10,682	4,668	2,655	1,868	260	1,283	9,347	78,357	15,954	9,018	23,019	
Wales	2,162	2,162	2,745	2,183	1,007	512	513	219	351	1,253	13,107	1,757	886	1,182	
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)										1,888	1,888	23,536	6,047	6,181	37,652
Other Europe	377	243	371	967	1,180	1,717	1,463	42	16	1,735	8,111	4,894	405	450	14,533
Total Europe	764,757	718,875	1,055,855	1,058,391	197,919	145,699	133,083	31,063	24,627	246,295	4,376,564	652,364	216,385	307,920	14,411,298
China	1,467	1,765	2,105	2,502	2,660	2,460	2,237	1,795	1,964	2,330	21,278	4,009	4,406	4,986	58,191
Japan	4,520	6,114	8,281	8,929	8,613	8,680	8,991	10,213	10,064	9,432	83,837	7,878	6,716	5,809	249,516
India	524	175	179	221	161	112	109	130	171	300	2,082	511	360	257	7,949
Turkey in Asia	10,229	12,788	23,955	21,716	3,543	1,670	393	43	19	5,033	79,389	11,735	1,998	2,183	181,096
Other Asia	695	607	838	905	234	282	1,026	520	456	410	5,973	901	783	470	19,294
Total Asia	17,428	21,449	35,358	34,273	15,211	13,204	12,756	12,701	12,674	17,505	192,559	25,034	14,263	13,705	516,046

Africa	956	1,009	1,409	1,539	934	894	566	299	189	648	8,443	1,301	520	548	18,261
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	984	794	1,229	1,336	1,282	1,484	1,014	925	1,234	2,066	12,348	2,191	855	711	28,750
Pacific Islands (not specified)	59	104	111	110	117	90	128	165	76	119	1,079	90	60	48	2,894
British North America	56,830	55,990	73,802	86,139	82,215	101,551	105,399	32,452	57,782	90,025	742,185	72,317	46,810	117,011	1,150,267
Central America	1,193	1,242	1,473	1,622	1,252	1,135	2,073	2,220	2,589	2,360	17,159	2,254	970	1,275	30,051
Mexico	19,889	23,238	11,926	14,614	12,340	18,425	17,869	18,524	29,818	52,361	219,004	30,758	19,551	63,768	383,121
South America	3,049	2,989	4,248	5,869	3,801	4,286	6,931	3,343	3,271	4,112	41,899	5,015	2,668	4,737	71,812
West Indies	13,403	12,467	12,458	14,451	11,598	12,027	15,507	8,879	8,826	13,808	123,424	13,774	7,449	13,181	272,617
Other countries	39	15	23	136	31	31	77	47	46	702	1,147	130	25	15	35,070
Grand total	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	295,403	110,618	141,132	430,001	5,735,811	805,228	309,556	522,919	16,929,187

[2] The totals for Austria and Hungary, respectively, for the 19 years in which they were separated, are as follows: Austria, 1,139,927; Hungary, 1,270,576.
[3] The totals for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, respectively, for the 24 years in which they were separated, are as follows: England, 718,150; Ireland, 575,730; Scotland, 248,609; Wales, 35,160.

TABLE XIV–B.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1908* [1] *to 1923, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total 10 years 1911–1920.	1921	1922	1923	Grand total.
African (black)	889	1,104	926	913	1,288	1,671	1,805	1,644	1,684	1,497	1,291	976	1,275	14,044	1,807	2,183	1,525	22,478
Armenian	234	561	521	999	718	676	1,250	444	659	133	1,238	11	584	6,712	605	253	69	8,955
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1,051	746	943	1,208	1,149	871	1,011	219	42	59	455	412	259	5,685	564	4,246	1,716	14,951
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	5,965	2,422	2,720	6,472	7,349	13,525	5,780	2,354	290	325	918	3,241	23,844	64,098	9,940	5,877	1,864	92,886
Chinese	3,898	3,397	2,383	2,716	2,549	2,250	2,059	1,959	2,148	1,799	2,239	2,062	2,961	22,742	5,253	6,146	3,788	47,607
Croatian and Slovenian	28,589	9,014	7,133	13,735	13,963	10,209	14,440	2,381	76	24	31	154	7,481	62,494	3,306	3,997	233	114,766
Cuban	2,089	1,243	1,556	2,234	1,963	1,264	947	2,536	1,454	2,395	1,141	898	1,598	16,430	1,059	909	751	24,037
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	1,046	515	432	935	927	849	878	105	4	6	13	2	1,533	5,252	909	549	201	8,904
Dutch and Flemish	1,198	903	1,192	1,689	1,816	2,145	2,252	1,340	742	742	698	1,356	3,016	15,796	2,405	2,157	1,252	24,903
East Indian	124	48	80	75	164	213	143	162	91	136	154	106	162	1,406	137	218	113	2,126
English	5,320	5,061	6,508	9,432	10,341	10,794	11,187	10,372	7,826	6,316	12,810	9,406	11,659	100,143	11,622	9,668	7,979	146,301
Finnish	3,463	1,427	1,276	4,219	4,148	3,053	2,941	845	543	1,256	1,596	497	1,447	20,545	2,480	1,254	445	30,890
French	3,063	2,862	4,029	3,400	4,189	4,019	2,930	5,799	2,297	2,829	5,427	5,472	7,026	43,388	3,836	3,464	1,896	62,538
German	14,418	13,541	13,303	15,243	15,026	11,871	11,977	2,749	873	767	563	343	4,178	63,590	6,770	5,715	2,217	119,554
Greek	6,763	6,275	8,814	11,134	13,323	31,556	11,266	9,767	4,355	2,082	2,952	15,562	20,319	122,816	13,470	7,649	3,060	168,847
Hebrew	7,702	6,105	5,689	6,401	7,418	6,697	6,826	1,524	199	329	687	373	358	30,812	483	830	413	52,034
Irish	2,441	2,059	2,472	3,300	4,086	4,458	4,689	2,948	1,851	1,736	3,071	1,934	4,635	32,708	2,535	2,485	1,511	46,211
Italian (north)	19,507	16,658	13,431	14,209	13,006	10,995	12,663	7,539	4,020	3,478	1,041	1,195	8,159	76,305	11,447	7,448	2,538	147,334
Italian (south)	147,828	69,781	41,772	62,009	96,881	79,057	72,767	89,969	68,981	10,016	8,135	36,980	80,955	605,750	37,032	46,562	21,029	969,754
Japanese	5,323	3,903	4,377	3,351	1,501	733	794	825	780	722	1,558	2,127	4,238	16,629	4,352	4,353	2,844	41,781
Korean	188	114	137	41	55	44	43	47	29	45	77	23	14	418	33	50	55	995

[1] Alien departures previous to July 1, 1907, were not recorded by race or people.

TABLE XIV-B.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1908[1] to 1923, by races or peoples*—Continued.

Race or people.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total 10 years 1911–1920	1921	1922	1923	Grand total.
Lithuanian	3,388	1,990	1,812	2,430	4,141	3,276	5,522	988	28	38	45	6	719	17,193	4,507	4,606	1,109	34,605
Magyar	29,276	11,507	10,533	18,975	17,575	11,496	14,254	2,262	394	123	41	10	14,619	79,749	12,457	4,758	1,039	149,319
Mexican	173	158	210	319	325	910	1,670	573	559	759	25,084	17,793	6,412	54,404	5,519	5,770	2,479	68,713
Pacific Islander	7	4	1	1	4	4	2	5	3	4	6	2	3	34	1	5	6	58
Polish	46,727	19,290	16,884	31,952	37,764	24,107	35,028	7,912	358	119	1,035	153	18,392	156,820	42,207	31,004	5,278	318,210
Portuguese	898	816	906	1,388	1,747	1,583	1,848	2,526	2,185	1,313	2,016	3,525	4,859	22,990	5,144	6,052	2,721	39,527
Rumanian	5,264	1,352	1,834	5,230	5,824	3,156	3,837	899	138	61	61	60	21,490	40,756	8,603	4,219	1,098	63,126
Russian	7,507	5,125	5,682	8,439	9,744	10,548	17,491	11,256	4,716	6,393	4,926	1,717	1,151	76,381	11,085	2,891	1,611	110,282
Ruthenian (Russniak)	3,310	1,672	1,719	3,838	5,521	5,327	5,049	860	17	21	25	2	693	21,353	465	448	29	28,996
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	5,801	7,257	5,032	8,036	10,380	9,291	8,073	3,473	3,954	4,550	4,665	4,865	8,246	65,533	6,944	4,417	2,936	97,920
Scotch	1,596	1,618	1,992	3,083	3,456	4,118	3,923	2,714	2,096	1,618	3,307	1,687	2,577	28,579	2,027	1,659	1,129	38,600
Slovak	23,573	8,894	9,259	15,561	12,526	9,854	11,786	1,398	74	34	453	1,150	11,568	64,404	17,625	3,451	387	127,593
Spanish	1,977	1,834	2,323	2,518	2,569	3,181	3,214	4,347	2,792	3,524	4,182	7,489	5,144	38,960	4,961	7,838	3,193	61,086
Spanish American	333	305	387	374	343	457	542	560	516	612	736	799	1,126	6,065	1,536	1,791	1,071	11,488
Syrian	1,700	1,204	1,077	1,173	972	797	1,200	433	120	110	160	132	1,652	6,749	1,599	1,396	651	14,376
Turkish	1,276	725	1,058	1,633	1,366	1,297	890	208	41	54	58	275	1,340	7,162	713	272	124	11,330
Welsh	163	171	195	255	301	298	395	253	214	130	263	156	195	2,460	167	154	66	3,376
West Indian (except Cuban)	375	394	388	344	530	584	677	480	603	520	426	336	626	5,126	656	820	716	8,475
Other peoples	630	1,874	806	862	1,113	1,118	1,470	511	769	504	1,001	235	1,802	9,385	1,457	1,148	308	15,608
Not specified	.....	11,873	20,644	25,540	15,201	19,838	17,819	16,888	10,744	9,098	.....	.....	.....	115,128	.....	.....	.....	147,645
Total	395,073	225,802	202,436	295,666	333,262	308,190	303,338	204,074	129,765	66,277	94,585	123,522	288,315	2,146,994	247,718	198,712	81,450	3,498,185

TABLE XIV-C.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1923, by countries.*[1]

Countries.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total 10 years 1911–1920	1921	1922	1923	Grand total.
Austria	64,607	27,782	26,424	45,160	46,137	28,760	35,013	6,776	230	126	5	201	2,274	164,682	1,399	579	247	285,720
Hungary	65,590	21,631	20,866	41,182	42,423	29,904	39,987	5,059	592	112	1	100	14,233	173,593	12,153	4,307	895	299,035
Belgium	853	431	655	1,017	1,103	803	1,149	333	24	15	41	634	1,846	6,965	1,430	1,203	672	12,209
Bulgaria	3,280	1,594	1,566	3,154	3,577	9,664	2,553	1,964	250	191	700	2,891	3,587	28,531	2,923	660	156	38,710
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,147	11,147	15,452	7,846	2,074	36,519
Denmark	689	460	433	469	665	608	629	412	513	489	304	599	1,477	6,165	922	690	511	9,870
Finland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,473	1,473	2,386	1,179	396	5,434

France, including Corsica	3,107	2,817	4,025	3,148	3,473	3,430	2,927	5,751	2,231	2,064	3,176	3,792	4,477	34,469	3,026	2,557	1,507	51,508
Germany	6,770	4,905	6,216	6,012	5,785	4,759	5,136	1,419	439	315	28	26	3,069	27,018	5,263	4,362	1,529	56,063
Greece	6,131	5,606	8,144	9,376	11,461	30,603	11,124	9,775	4,829	2,034	2,986	15,482	20,314	117,984	13,423	7,506	2,988	161,782
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	166,733	83,300	52,323	72,610	108,388	88,021	84,351	96,903	72,507	12,512	8,645	38,245	88,909	671,151	48,192	53,651	23,329	1,098,679
Netherlands	330	308	463	461	561	599	690	612	351	227	139	596	1,017	5,256	849	860	482	8,548
Norway	2,275	1,328	1,028	1,400	2,310	1,710	2,797	1,211	1,359	1,633	1,730	1,952	3,022	19,124	2,406	1,427	946	28,534
Poland													18,190	18,190	42,572	33,581	5,439	99,782
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands	1,056	1,025	1,082	1,459	1,916	1,965	2,055	2,661	2,396	1,353	1,976	3,447	4,728	23,956	5,167	5,877	2,620	40,783
Rumania	1,267	434	445	669	550	319	348	244	49	16	7	39	21,506	23,747	9,297	3,795	1,169	40,154
Russia	37,777	19,707	17,362	27,053	34,681	26,923	47,451	18,297	5,259	5,947	4,983	1,868	1,933	174,395	15,229	6,407	2,434	273,311
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	1,116	1,079	1,463	1,396	1,581	2,029	2,254	3,042	1,816	2,491	3,250	6,280	3,841	27,980	3,966	6,793	2,557	44,954
Sweden	2,574	1,159	1,006	1,615	2,490	1,989	2,240	953	1,412	969	1,169	1,738	3,109	17,684	2,913	1,903	1,179	28,418
Switzerland	684	658	759	667	510	449	432	349	201	159	172	403	1,103	4,445	900	886	546	8,878
Turkey in Europe	3,084	1,267	1,988	4,688	5,926	4,809	2,528	164	18	21	24	47	1,812	20,040	405	201	125	27,110
United Kingdom:																		
England	5,019	3,076	4,554	5,441	6,700	5,969	7,275	7,715	5,130	2,798	1,239	4,482	8,099	54,848	7,839	6,434	5,505	87,275
Ireland	2,023	1,380	1,754	1,984	3,082	2,891	3,632	2,218	1,301	1,027	280	988	3,735	21,144	1,905	2,182	1,368	31,756
Scotland	1,499	743	1,099	1,528	2,195	2,179	2,464	1,817	1,332	678	141	569	1,488	14,421	1,187	915	705	20,569
Wales	87	51	84	145	185	157	234	169	118	69	24	51	141	1,296	180	60	34	1,792
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)													28,474	28,474	13,034	9,733	2,064	53,305
Other Europe	5	6	16	10	22	16	26	80	49	88	480	98	1,429	2,298	827	703	179	4,034
Total Europe	376,556	180,747	153,755	230,701	285,721	248,559	257,295	167,951	102,409	35,367	31,500	84,531	236,433	1,700,476	215,245	166,297	61,656	2,854,732
China	3,923	3,411	2,371	2,762	2,609	2,303	2,112	2,011	2,203	1,871	2,352	2,199	3,102	23,524	5,451	6,362	3,715	48,757
Japan	3,431	3,819	4,366	3,354	1,485	731	756	840	770	750	1,583	2,195	4,249	16,713	4,375	4,368	2,869	39,941
India	128	48	69	92	182	240	161	179	123	176	229	161	189	1,735	281	267	146	2,674
Turkey in Asia	1,817	1,650	1,518	1,905	1,551	1,313	2,213	593	14	8	5	26	1,731	9,389	2,534	1,731	773	19,472
Other Asia	221	205	160	59	104	103	167	214	867	356	212	79	170	2,331	246	86	90	3,339
Total Asia	9,550	9,133	8,514	8,172	5,931	4,690	5,442	3,837	3,977	3,161	4,381	4,660	9,441	53,692	12,887	12,814	7,593	114,183
Africa	133	140	215	275	266	209	196	85	93	108	100	74	121	1,527	197	133	113	2,458
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	241	442	345	474	615	645	745	608	445	382	36	362	490	4,832	742	645	442	7,689
Pacific Islands, not specified	33	38	31	30	43	29	30	17	10	35	418	19	29	660	50	34	22	868
British North America	2,629	30,478	34,191	49,373	33,506	46,981	31,818	23,225	15,712	18,991	27,170	10,726	7,668	265,173	5,456	4,480	2,775	345,185
Central America	505	302	390	347	328	482	437	436	495	530	489	413	602	4,559	703	955	550	7,964
Mexico	295	289	363	463	605	991	1,724	651	532	812	25,515	18,000	6,606	55,899	5,705	6,285	2,660	71,496
South America	880	925	1,073	1,183	1,319	1,367	1,376	988	997	993	1,071	914	1,398	11,606	1,647	1,787	1,447	19,365
West Indies	4,247	3,306	3,519	4,584	4,864	4,223	4,237	6,243	5,059	5,891	3,891	3,806	5,502	48,300	5,050	5,252	4,183	73,857
Other countries	4	2	37	61	31	14	38	30	36	4	14	17	25	270	36	30	9	388
Grand total	395,073	225,802	202,436	295,666	333,262	308,190	303,338	204,074	129,765	66,277	94,585	123,522	288,315	2,146,994	247,718	198,712	81,450	3,498,185

[1] See footnote Table III.

TABLE XV.—*Total immigration, 1820 to 1923.*

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—	
1820	8,385	1871	321,350
1821	9,127	1872	404,806
1822	6,911	1873	459,803
1823	6,354	1874	313,339
1824	7,912	1875	227,498
1825	10,199	1876	169,986
1826	10,837	1877	141,857
1827	18,875	1878	138,469
1828	27,382	1879	177,826
1829	22,520	1880	457,257
1830	23,322		
Total 10 years, 1821–1830	143,439	Total 10 years, 1871–1880	2,812,191
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		
Total 10 years, 1831–1840	599,125	Total 10 years, 1881–1890	5,246,613
1841	80,289	1891	560,319
1842	104,565	1892	579,663
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843	52,496	1893	439,730
Year ended Sept. 30—		1894	285,631
1844	78,615	1895	258,536
1845	114,371	1896	343,267
1846	154,416	1897	230,832
1847	234,968	1898	229,299
1848	226,527	1899	311,715
1849	297,024	1900	448,572
1850	310,004		
Total 10 years, 1841–1850	1,653,275	Total 10 years, 1891–1900	3,687,564
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850	59,976	1901	487,918
Year ended Dec. 31—		1902	648,743
1851	379,466	1903	857,046
1852	371,603	1904	812,870
1853	368,645	1905	1,026,499
1854	427,833	1906	1,100,735
1855	200,877	1907	1,285,349
1856	195,857	1908	782,870
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123	1909	751,786
Year ended June 30—		1910	1,041,570
1858	191,942		
1859	129,571	Total 10 years, 1901–1910	8,795,386
1860	133,143	1911	878,587
Total 10 years, 1851–1860	2,571,036	1912	838,172
1861	142,877	1913	1,197,892
1862	72,183	1914	1,218,480
1863	132,925	1915	326,700
1864	191,114	1916	298,826
1865	180,339	1917	295,403
1866	332,577	1918	110,618
1867	303,104	1919	141,132
1868	282,189	1920	430,001
1869	352,768		
1870	387,203	Total 10 years, 1911–1920	5,735,811
Total 10 years, 1861–1870	2,377,279	1921	805,228
		1922	309,556
		1923	522,919
		Grand tota	35,267,867

TABLE XV-A.—*Net increase of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1923.*

	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	295,666	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
Total 10 years, 1911-1920	5,735,811	1,376,271	7,112,082	2,146,994	1,841,163	3,988,157	3,123,925
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
1923	522,919	150,487	673,406	81,450	119,136	200,586	472,820
Grand total	9,949,740	2,313,383	12,263,123	3,498,185	2,957,611	6,455,796	5,807,327

TABLE XVI.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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.	Tuberculosis (non-contagious).	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.	Contract laborers.	Assisted aliens.	Coming in consequence of advertisements.
									Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.							
African (black)									1			12	25		115		7	1	
Armenian									1	5		1	1		14				
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)				1									3		14		2	1	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin												2	2		35		1		
Chinese				3					3	80		208	2		15				
Croatian and Slovenian				2						1		3	3		15				
Cuban					1				2	2		5	3		19		4		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian													2		5				
Dutch and Flemish			1	3	2		1					2	3		85		17		
East Indian										1		1			2		2		
English	1	3	5	5	3	18	6	1	15	5		13	54		976		372	22	3
Finnish				1					1	4			3		98		3	2	
French	3	5	26	10	4	7	1		7	5	1	7	133		1,783		447	84	
German		2	1	3	1	4			13	18		39	49		286		31	13	
Greek			1	1			1			1		5	4		63		13	1	
Hebrew	2	4	19	3		5	4		10	38	11	32	82		744		32	23	
Irish			6	12	1	9	3		10	7		14	25	1	443	2	108	6	
Italian (north)	1			1					2	3		4	13		93		10	3	
Italian (south)	1		6	3		1			4	22	2	39	66		204		11	5	
Japanese				2				1	1	11		28			14				
Korean												1			1				
Lithuanian				1						3		1	1		47		5		
Magyar				1		1				4		7	2		64		2		

Mexican	2	3	3	3	2	2	2		7	90	7	31	65	1	1,425		92	4	
Polish				2		2	1		6	8		9	17		210		12	13	
Portuguese				1								3	3		610		4		
Rumanian								1		1		2	2		54		5		
Russian				1					2	3			3		151		11	2	
Ruthenian (Russniak)												1	7		124		10	7	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)				7		1		1	3			13	15		345		44	5	
Scotch			3	5		5	3	1	6	6		6	28	1	525	1	115	14	
Slovak									1	1		3	9		19		2		
Spanish				1								10	7		76		20		
Spanish American			1									5	3		22				
Syrian			1							6		2	5		48		4		
Turkish													1		4				
Welsh													2		30		20		
West Indian (except Cuban)													1		6		3		
Other peoples			1		1				1			4	2		55				
Total	10	17	74	72	15	55	22	5	96	325	21	513	646	3	8,239	3	1,409	206	3
Debarred from Philippine Islands															54				

TABLE XVI.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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 procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Had been deported within 1 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 passports under State Department regulations.	Exceeded quota, act of May 19, 1921.	Total debarred.	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
African (black)	396	2	3	5	.....	.....	3	2	5	32	.....	1	.....	3	.....	86	699	.....
Armenian	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	167	203	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	43	.....
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	9	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	38	105	.....
Chinese	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	.....	.....	.....	770	734
Croatian and Slovenian	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	51	.....
Cuban	22	3	4	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	77	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	17	.....
Dutch and Flemish	34	3	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	14	92	276	1
East Indian	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	19
English	57	16	21	58	.....	.....	43	23	14	95	.....	.....	.....	6	16	311	2,162	.....
Finnish	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	31	169	.....
French	24	11	38	61	.....	.....	18	11	7	672	.....	.....	.....	4	10	36	3,415	.....
German	291	4	.....	16	.....	1	3	1	4	41	.....	1	.....	16	40	128	1,006	.....
Greek	28	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15	.....	.....	.....	9	9	132	295	.....
Hebrew	39	17	9	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	93	.....	.....	.....	8	23	235	1,455	.....
Irish	27	5	9	23	.....	.....	18	9	10	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	102	937	.....
Italian (north)	16	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	10	23	82	280	.....
Italian (south)	214	8	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	118	.....	.....	.....	12	32	437	1,194	.....
Japanese	5	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	80	1
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Lithuanian	6	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	97	.....
Magyar	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	2	38	147	.....
Mexican	9	114	140	80	1	.....	69	77	1	602	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	2,840	.....
Pacific Islander	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Polish	28	1	2	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	37	429	.....
Portuguese	35	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	61	135	.....

Rumanian	11					1				17					4	10	108	
Russian	36	1	3	2		1				35					23	7	281	
Ruthenian (Russniak)	3			1						30					5	6	194	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	63		2	4			2	4	10	5				4	175	49	752	
Scotch	36	4	9	23			12	12	6	35				2	6	214	1,078	
Slovak	8			1						17					2	8	71	
Spanish	208	1	2	19					4	12				34	10	171	575	
Spanish American	118	1	3							5				2	2	1	163	
Syrian	3	1		9			2			19				19	1	51	171	
Turkish	1			1												9	16	
Welsh	5			3						1					3	13	77	
West Indian (except Cuban)	5			1						7					3		26	
Other peoples	16		2							9	3	3			1	92	190	22
Total	1,929	198	262	364	1	4	180	146	69	2,095	21	12	321	141	462	2,680	20,619	777
Debarred from the Philippine Islands											41		682				777	

TABLE XVI–A.—*Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1923, by causes.*

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.																			Contract laborers.	Assisted aliens.
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feebleminded.	Insane persons.	Epileptics.	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idiots, imbeciles, feebleminded, epileptics, insanity, or constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	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 noncontagious tuberculosis.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Chronic alcoholism.	Paupers or likely to become public charges.	Professional beggars.	Vagrants.	Coming in consequence of advertisements.	Had been deported within one year.	Geographically 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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....
1903	857,046	1	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,773	.....	.....	.....	5,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,086	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	19
1906	1,100,735	92	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,273	.....	.....	.....	7,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,314	.....
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	.....	370	.....	4,402	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,172	34
1910	1,041,570	16	40	125	169	29	.....	.....	5	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	.....	29	1	1,701	926	.....	.....	15,557	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,722	698
1916	298,826	5	17	224	123	28	.....	46	3	1,153	1,657	.....	.....	10,392	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,080	521
1917	295,403	9	19	224	112	34	3	55	7	1,495	1,679	.....	10	7,881	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,116	250
1918	110,618	4	5	19	64	31	29	10	17	469	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	9	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	
1923	522,919	10	17	74	72	15	55	22	5	955	646	.....	3	8,242	.....	.....	3	69	21	1,409	206	

TABLE XVI-A.—*Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1923, by causes*—Continued.

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.																Deported after entry.		
	Stowaways.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	Under passport provision, section 3.	Under provisions Chinese exclusion law.	Under last proviso section 23.	Exceeded quota, act of May 19, 1921.	Without proper passport under State Department regulations.	Alien enemies.	Total debarred.	Under immigration law.	Under Chinese exclusion law.	
																			By immigration officers.	By United States marshals.
1892	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,164	637	.....	.....
1893	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053	577	.....	.....
1894	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,389	417	.....	.....
1895	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419	177	.....	82
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,799	238	.....	120
1897	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,617	263	.....	227
1898	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,030	199	.....	220
1899	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,798	263	.....	192
1900	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,246	356	.....	288
1901	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,516	363	.....	440
1902	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,974	465	.....	519
1903	.....	.....	.....	51	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,769	547	.....	704
1904	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	1	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,994	779	.....	783
1905	.....	.....	.....	44	3	1	24	.....	4	.....	.....	394	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,879	845	.....	647
1906	.....	180	.....	205	5	1	30	.....	2	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,432	676	.....	319
1907	.....	134	.....	341	10	.....	18	.....	1	.....	60	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,064	995	.....	336
1908	.....	168	88	136	6	2	124	.....	43	.....	272	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,902	2,069	.....	477
1909	.....	206	138	273	24	.....	323	.....	181	.....	81	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,411	2,124	.....	665
1910	.....	315	296	580	134	5	316	1	179	.....	59	819	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,270	2,695	.....	825
1911	.....	359	549	644	57	.....	253	5	141	.....	27	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,349	2,788	.....	522
1912	.....	226	395	592	38	2	263	7	192	.....	50	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,057	2,456	.....	397
1913	.....	357	492	808	40	2	367	4	253	.....	48	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,938	3,461	.....	165
1914	.....	508	718	755	31	1	380	5	254	.....	92	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,041	4,610	.....	131
1915	.....	341	539	276	18	5	291	7	192	.....	88	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,111	2,435	129	119
1916	.....	478	643	245	2	.....	439	8	307	.....	84	377	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,867	2,590	191	104
1917	38	563	601	257	2	12	510	6	371	391	86	279	.....	.....	.....	6	16,028	1,771	82	69
1918	161	133	205	160	4	3	161	.....	88	1,598	53	261	.....	.....	.....	49	7,297	1,551	18	51
1919	464	131	207	261	2	2	86	3	46	1,455	40	101	3	.....	.....	40	8,626	3,021	47	35
1920	1,241	186	291	355	1	.....	111	10	64	1,639	56	60	22	.....	.....	1	11,795	2,751	11	15
1921	2,291	158	200	178	16	1	81	10	61	1,450	88	80	94	1	254	5	13,779	4,483	34	25
1922	1,483	100	146	176	2	.....	113	3	94	1,249	6	225	107	1,662	292	.....	13,731	4,283	62	21
1923	1,929	198	262	364	1	4	180	.....	146	2,095	12	321	141	2,680	462	.....	20,619	3,546	115	20

TABLE XVI-B.—*Permanent residents of contiguous foreign territory applying for temporary sojourn in the United States refused admission, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by causes.*

Causes.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Alaska.	Total.	Causes.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Alaska.	Total.
Imbeciles	2	.....	.....	2	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose	73	25	.....	98
Feeble-minded	15	1	.....	16	Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution	1	2	.....	3
Insane persons	24	3	.....	27	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose	40	18	.....	58
Epileptics	13	5	.....	18	Had been deported within one year	3	.....	.....	3
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	28	1	.....	29	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	1,855	181	.....	2,036
Surgeon's certificate of mental or physical defect	142	70	.....	212	Geographically excluded classes (natives of that portion of Asia and islands adjacent thereto described in sec. 3)	1	6	.....	7
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	88	63	.....	151	Under passport provision, section 3	14	2	.....	16
Chronic alcoholism	4	.....	.....	4	Under last proviso of section 23	9	26	.....	35
Paupers or likely to become public charges	4,094	469	2	4,565	Exceeded quota, act of May 19, 1921	256	19	.....	275
Professional beggars	1	2	.....	3	Without proper passport, under State Department regulations	263	.....	.....	263
Contract laborers	443	36	.....	479					
Assisted aliens	64	.....	.....	64	Total	7,612	1,071	2	8,685
Coming in consequence of advertisements	1	.....	.....	1					
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18)	22	58	.....	80					
Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parent	44	43	.....	87					
Criminals	111	41	.....	152					
Polygamist	1	.....	.....	1					

TABLE XVII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples and causes.*

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 5 years after entry.																														
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.																														
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane or have been insane	Epileptics.	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Physically defective at time of entry.	Accompanying aliens.	Likely to become a public charge.	Under per centum limit act of May 19, 1921, "excess quota."	Professional beggars.	Assisted aliens.	In violation narcotic act.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parents.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Stowaways.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Supported by or received the proceeds of prostitution.	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 section 3.	Other causes.	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry.
						Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Others.																							
African (black)	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	7	7	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	2	.....	1	1	1	....	20	46
Armenian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	....	4
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	1	26
Chinese	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	64	....	....	....	10	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	78
Croatian and Slovenian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Cuban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dutch and Flemish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	14
East Indian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	38	....	6	44
English	1	1	5	2	2	....	....	3	1	....	183	....	....	1	2	10	1	34	....	....	....	22	.....	15	30	....	....	7	320
Finnish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	3	....	....	....	12
French	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	126	....	....	1	....	10	1	14	....	1	....	9	.....	7	27	....	....	30	228
German	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	41	1	1	....	....	5	1	6	....	....	....	1	.....	2	14	....	....	1	75
Greek	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	33	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	.....	....	2	....	....	5	56
Hebrew	3	6	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	6	23	1	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1	11	....	....	2	61
Irish	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	69	....	....	....	....	4	1	12	....	....	1	4	.....	1	5	....	....	7	105
Italian (north)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Italian (south)	1	1	1	1	3	....	1	1	....	1	45	19	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	2	.....	2	3	....	....	10	99
Japanese	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	10	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	.....	4	63	2	89
Korean	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	1

TABLE XVII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples and causes*—Continued.

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 5 years after entry. Members of excluded classes at time of entry.																													
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane or have been insane.	Epileptics.	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Physically defective at time of entry.	Accompanying aliens.	Likely to become a public charge.	Under per centum limit act of May 19, 1921, "excess quota."	Professional beggars.	Assisted aliens.	In violation narcotic act.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parents.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Stowaways.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Supported by or received the proceeds of prostitution.	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 section 3.	Other causes.	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry.
						Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Others.																						
Lithuanian											1	1															1	3
Magyar											5													1	3		1	10
Mexican		1	3		4	4	17	20			356		2			22	7	12				57		28	17		140	690
Polish											27					1		1				2		1	2		2	36
Portuguese											8	12												1			5	26
Rumanian											10														2		1	13
Russian			1								5	3				1	1							1	1		3	16
Ruthenian (Russniak)											7	2						1				1			7		1	19
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)			2		1						14						3	3		1		5			5			34
Scotch											61					4		7				11		6	15		1	105
Slovak											11																	11
Spanish											31	50			1	2		1						1	1		5	92
Spanish American											12				1			1							1			15
Syrian											9																1	10
Turkish											1																	1
Welsh											1																1	2
West Indian (except Cuban)																												
Other peoples						1		1			5	13	2					1	2							1	7	33
Total	5	11	12	4	14	6	18	32	1	7	1,188	151	6	2	18	60	17	112	6	3	1	121	1	72	152	44	63	262	2,359
Deported from Philippine Islands															20			184											204

TABLE XVII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples and causes*—Continued.

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 5 years after entry.										Deportation compulsory without time limit.								Grand total deported.	Deported from Philippine Islands.
	Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry.								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 3 years.	Prostitutes after entry or inmates of houses of prostitution.	Imports or attempts to import, or assists, or procets 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 or 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.		
	Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. Tuberculosis (contagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. Others.	Pregnancy.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.														
African (black)	11	1	.....	.....	.....	2	....	14	2	.....	62	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	70	.....
Armenian	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	4	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	9	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	17	.....	45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
Chinese	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	115	195	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	224	230
Croatian and Slovenian	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	4	4	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	4	16	.....
Cuban	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....
Dutch and Flemish	2	....	.....	1	.....	1	....	4	4	.....	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	3
English	22	....	1	.....	1	2	1	27	3	.....	350	15	9	.....	1	.....	2	1	20	3	36	401	.....
Finnish	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	17	.....
French	15	....	1	.....	2	.....	....	18	1	.....	247	34	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	3	21	302	.....
German	13	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	16	17	.....	108	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	3	2	7	121	.....
Greek	9	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	11	8	.....	75	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	83	.....
Hebrew	13	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	17	10	.....	88	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	5	99	.....
Irish	14	....	.....	1	1	2	....	18	1	.....	124	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	4	2	8	137	.....
Italian (north)	6	....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	7	12	.....	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	30	.....
Italian (south)	31	4	4	.....	.....	2	....	41	17	.....	157	17	.....	.....	2	.....	1	....	11	.....	14	188	.....
Japanese	3	....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	4	.....	.....	93	12	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	109	1

TABLE XVII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races or peoples and causes*—Continued.

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 5 years after entry.											Deportation compulsory without time limit.									Grand total deported.	Deported from Philippine Islands.
	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 3 years.	Prostitutes after entry or inmates of houses of prostitution.	Imports or attempts to import, or assists, or procures 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 or 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.		
			Tuberculosis (contagious).	Others.																	
Korean								2	3		1										1	1	
Lithuanian	2							7	2		8	1									9		
Magyar	7							7	2		19		1					1		2	21		
Mexican	39	2	1			3	2	47	3		740	50	32	1	6	16	1	154	12	222	1,012	
Polish	10	1					1	12	5		53	4	1	1		1	2	1		6	63		
Portuguese	1	1	2					4	5		35	1						1		1	37		
Rumanian	1							1	7		21										21		
Russian	2							2	6		24	5	3	1			2	2		8	37		
Ruthenian (Russniak)	4						1	5	3		27										27		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	17		3	2		1		23	10		67	6					1	4		5	78		
Scotch	5		1	1		1		8	2		115	8	3	1				16	6	26	149		
Slovak	6							6	2		19							1		1	20		
Spanish	9		2	2		1		14	33		139	7			2			2	1	5	151		
Spanish American	2		2					4	2		21							1		1	22		
Syrian									6		16	3						1		1	20		
Turkish	1							1	1		3										3		
Welsh											2										2		
West Indian (except Cuban)	3							3			3										3		
Other peoples	1		1			1		3			36	1					1	1		2	39		
Total	261	12	22	8	5	19	9	336	193	115	3,033	229	60	6	17	22	12	249	33	399	3,661	234
Deported from Philippine Islands											30										234	

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, 1923, by causes.*

Action taken.	Causes.																								
	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.	Polygamist.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purposes.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Received proceeds of prostitution.	Under passport provision (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	13	33	1,293	3	4	22	1,485	977	208	330	194	1	24	23	1	4	20	267	25	1,472	125	179	352	124	4,327	14,506
Disposition on appeal:																										
Admitted without bond	1	3	177	....	1	3	1,135	281	99	15	32	....	2	2	....	2	4	93	17	546	45	23	120	21	1,487	4,109
Admitted on public-charge bond	2	3	431	1	....	1	551	3	22	18	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	30	....	3	2	3	93	1,170
Admitted temporarily without bond	....	....	6	....	....	4	32	7	2	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	7	....	35	6	1	5	....	833	943
Admitted temporarily on public charge and departure bond	1	3	171	....	....	1	179	24	26	28	3	1	1	....	....	....	7	2	....	68	28	2	3	2	469	1,019
Admitted on school bond	....	1	52	....	....	....	715	....	2	192	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	53	1,018
Debarred	9	23	456	2	3	13	1,873	662	57	75	151	....	20	21	1	2	8	165	6	793	46	150	221	98	1,392	6,247
Appeals from admitting decisions:																										
Disposition on appeal—																										
Admitted without bond	....	....	4	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	19
Admitted on bond	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Debarred	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	9
Applications for admission on bond without appeal:																										
Granted	....	....	6	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	29	....	4	1	....	....	....	49	97
Refused	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Applications for hospital treatment:																										
Granted	1	....	331	1	....	128	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	461
Refused	1	....	....	....	....	93	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	94
Applications for transit:																										
Granted	7	1	1	....	....	....	21	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	14	34	....	12	....	39	136

TABLE XVIII-A.—*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, 1923, by ports or districts.*

Action taken.	Port or district.															
	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Canadian Atlantic ports.	Norfolk, Va.	Jacksonville, Fla.	New Orleans, La.	Galveston, Tex.	San Francisco, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Canadian borderland ports.	Mexican border.	Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.	Porto Rico.	Total.
Appeals from excluding decisions	9,349	405	31	8	67	6	71	34	3	306	139	3,190	833	29	35	14,506
Disposition on appeal:																
Admitted without bond	3,093	129	3	5	21	.....	29	13	.....	127	43	404	211	15	16	4,109
Admitted on public-charge bond	1,107	13	5	.....	10	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	21	7	.....	1	1,170
Admitted temporarily without bond	887	13	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	23	.....	4	943
Admitted temporarily on public-charge and departure bond	877	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	10	5	17	68	.....	1	1,019
Admitted on school bond	1,001	6	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1,018
Debarred	2,384	216	19	1	36	3	38	12	1	154	89	2,743	524	14	13	6,247
Appeals from admitting decisions:																
Disposition on appeal—																
Admitted without bond	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	19
Admitted on bond	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Debarred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	9
Applications for admission on bond without appeal:																
Granted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	82	3	.....	1	.....	1	97
Refused	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	5
Applications for hospital treatment:																
Granted	118	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	95	.....	94	.....	.....	461
Refused	87	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Applications for transit:																
Granted	44	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	86	.....	4	136

TABLE XIX.—*Deserting alien seamen, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.	14,734	Mobile, Ala.	45
Boston, Mass.	2,310	New Orleans, La.	602
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,621	Galveston, Tex.	373
Baltimore, Md.	1,341	Port Arthur, Tex.	162
Portland, Me.	318	Gulfport, Miss.	67
Norfolk, Va.	389	San Francisco, Calif.	429
Savannah, Ga.	28	Portland, Oreg.	113
Miami, Fla.	1	Seattle, Wash.	105
Key West, Fla.	22	Alaska	1
Jacksonville, Fla.	29	Los Angeles, Calif.	366
Tampa, Fla.	36	Porto Rico	31
Pensacola, Fla.	70		
St. Joe, Fla.	1	Total	23,194

TABLE XX.—*Alien stowaways found on board vessels arriving at ports of the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.	1,572	Pensacola, Fla.	9
Boston, Mass.	139	Mobile, Ala.	39
Philadelphia, Pa.	177	New Orleans, La.	167
Baltimore, Md.	101	Galveston, Tex.	36
Portland, Me.	14	Port Arthur, Tex.	29
Providence, R. I.	4	Gulfport, Miss.	9
Norfolk, Va.	72	San Francisco, Calif.	32
Savannah, Ga.	19	Portland, Oreg.	4
Miami, Fla.	1	Seattle, Wash.	106
Key West, Fla.	13	Los Angeles, Calif.	18
Fall River, Mass.	3	Porto Rico	15
Charleston, S. C.	6		
Jacksonville, Fla.	13	Total	2,605
Tampa, Fla.	7		

TABLE XXI.—*Comparison between alien arrivals and head-tax settlements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.*

Immigrant aliens admitted	522,919	
Nonimmigrant alien admitted	150,487	
Aliens debarred	20,619	
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, Virgin Islands, Philippine Islands, and mainland	3,230	
Died	109	
Erroneous head-tax collections	2,905	
Head-tax pending from previous year	112,341	
		812,610
Exempt from head-tax payments, as follows:		
In transit (groups)	1,129	
Other transits (includes 6,017 Chinese in transit under bond across land territory of the United States)	30,040	
One-year residents of British North America, Mexico, and Cuba, coming for temporary stay	6,181	
Domiciled aliens returning (rule 1, subd. 3 (d), (e), and (h)	8,794	
Government officials	4,091	
Alien residents of the Philippine or Virgin Islands	264	
Aliens from Porto Rico and Hawaii who reached said islands prior to July 1, 1907, or subsequent to May 1, 1917	1,667	
Aliens from the mainland	811	
Under 16 years of age, accompanied by parents	97,640	
Exemptions on account of aliens debarred	19,970	
Citizens erroneously manifested	1,067	
Returned alien soldiers (public resolution No. 44)	1,879	
Deserting alien seamen (not apprehended at end of 60 days, put in statistics)	502	
Total	174,035	
Head-tax payments pending at close of year	102,808	
		276,843
Aliens on whom head-tax was paid		[1] 535,767.00
Amount of head-tax collected during year		$4,285,306.60

TABLE XXII.—*Aliens admitted to continental United States from insular United States, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1923, inclusive, by ports.*

Port.	Number.	Year of arrival.									
		1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
New York, N. Y.	12,935	440	423	579	616	548	610	694	756	726	1,138
Philadelphia, Pa.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News, Va.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk, Va.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	67	.....	2	2	3	7	11	12	12	10	.....
Galveston, Tex.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
San Francisco, Calif.	22,678	912	896	1,591	1,076	1,402	2,268	2,595	1,610	1,673	1,824
Portland, Oreg.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Seattle, Wash.	800	6	7	17	28	99	460	14	10	21	4
Canadian Pacific ports.	1,533	.....	.....	9	63	24	59	36	40	62	63
Canadian border ports.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican border seaports	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Total	38,233	1,358	1,328	2,198	1,786	2,080	3,411	3,351	2,437	2,492	3,031

[1] 207 aliens were taxed at $4 each, 535,559 at $8 each, and 1 alien at $6.60, the latter being a balance due and collected from a bankrupt steamship line.

TABLE XXII.—*Aliens admitted to continental United States from insular United States, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1923, inclusive by ports*—Continued.

Port.	Year of arrival.						From Hawaii.	From Porto Rico.	From Philippine Islands.	From Virgin Islands.
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923				
New York, N. Y.	1,285	909	1,058	1,094	947	1,112	4	11,898	.....	1,033
Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	2
Newport News, Va.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Norfolk, Va.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Charleston, S. C.	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	67	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....
San Francisco, Calif.	1,826	814	935	1,384	906	966	22,071	.....	607	.....
Portland, Oreg.	2	1	2	.....	.....	3	6	.....	2	1
Seattle, Wash.	3	50	19	14	26	22	130	.....	670	.....
Canadian Pacific ports	134	616	179	123	77	48	1,378	.....	155	.....
Canadian border ports	.....	1	5	3	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....
Mexican border seaports	.....	1	.....	1	.....	152	161	.....	2	.....
Total	3,268	2,398	2,201	2,623	1,957	2,314	23,760	11,997	1,439	1,037

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, 1923.*

Port.	From Hawaii.	From Philippine Islands.	From Porto Rico.	From Virgin Islands.	From mainland.	Total.
New York, N. Y.	.....	.....	56	165	.....	221
Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New Orleans, La.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
San Francisco, Calif.	57	1	.....	.....	.....	58
Portland, Oreg.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Honolulu, Hawaii	.....	1	.....	.....	61	62
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Total	58	2	59	183	61	363

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, 1923.*

Port.	From Hawaii.	From Philippine Islands.	From Porto Rico.	From Virgin Islands.	From mainland.	Total.
New York, N. Y.	.....	.....	717	174	.....	891
Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
New Orleans, La.	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Galveston, Tex.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
San Francisco, Calif.	867	41	.....	.....	.....	908
Portland, Oreg.	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Seattle, Wash.	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Canadian Pacific ports	34	14	.....	.....	.....	48
Mexican border seaports	151	1	.....	.....	.....	152
Honolulu, Hawaii	.....	7	.....	.....	677	684
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	18	134	152
Total	1,052	87	725	192	811	2,867

TABLE XXIII.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, showing sex, age, class of defect, and disposition, by diseases or defects.*

Disease or defect.	Number.	Sex.		Age.						Class of defect.				Disposition.									
		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.	Class A (1). Idiocy, imbecility, feeble-minded, epilepsy, insanity, tuberculosis, and chronic alcoholism.	Class A(2). Loathsome, contagious, or dangerous contagious disease.	Class B. Disease or defect which affects ability to earn a living.	Class C. Disease or defect of less degree.	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.
Acute injuries	22	19	3	2	1	9	3	4	3			11	11	3	9	9			1				12	10
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition	144	89	55	40	32	30	20	10	12			54	90	39	75	19		1	9	1			116	28
Alcoholism	3	3					2		1	3					1	2							1	2
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition	313	173	140	39	61	88	45	28	52			129	184	139	117	30	9	6	10			2	273	40
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)	124	75	49	24	20	15	11	14	40			107	17	30	36	12	9	30	6			1	106	18
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified)	249	117	132	66	44	44	30	24	41		249			1	8	127	5	1	5	100		1	116	133
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority (not specified)	59	36	23	6	7	15	13	7	11	59						55	1		3				1	58
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition	133	51	82	15	14	16	23	24	41			65	68	35	80	10	3	1	3				120	13
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified)	2,575	1,547	1,028	301	410	698	481	289	396			1,062	1,513	1,365	927	68	49	88	76			1	2,430	145
Epilepsy	16	10	6	3	4	3	3	2	1	16						14			1			1	1	15
Favus	20	9	11	3	1	7	2	2	5		20					17			3					20
Feeble-minded	79	34	45	34	16	17	4	5	3	79						63	1		13			2	3	76
Hernia	1,190	1,155	35	12	71	208	165	236	498			1,159	31	195	670	78	49	103	95				1,017	173

Idiocy	11	6	5	9	1		1			11						9	1		1				1	10
Imbecility	17	10	7	10	5	2				17						16	1						1	16
Infancy	116	63	53	116								7	109		8	94	2	1	11				11	105
Insanity	63	42	24		4	11	13	15	23	63						58	2	2	4				4	62
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)	4,037	1,846	2,191	262	568	905	618	526	1,158	22		2,512	1,503	1,325	2,231	177	82	102	117	1		2	3,743	294
Loss of member	1,819	1,649	170	52	218	55	410	305	267			401	1,418	1,238	418	67	28	29	38		1		1,713	106
Malignant tumor	20	10	10	1	1	1	5	1	11		1	16	3	2	11	4	1	2					16	4
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease	3,095	437	2,658	170	889	902	405	319	410			419	2,676	2,261	680	47	28	47	32				3,016	79
Not stated	14	11	3		5	3	2		4	1		10	3	2	4	7					1		7	7
Organic disease (not specified): general, systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified)	596	413	183	48	104	158	85	61	140		42	521	33	74	189	89	30	121	93				414	182
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy	295	181	114	57	44	53	38	33	70			246	49	76	132	33	8	24	21			1	241	54
Parasitic disease (not specified)	157	122	35	10	57	36	16	19	19		142	4	11	8	48	93	3		5				59	98
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)	164	75	89	20	22	17	17	18	70			154	10	20	108	6	8	15	7				151	13
Pregnancy	1,268		1,268	4	288	686	229	58	3			47	1,221	867	235	76	30	32	27	1			1,165	103
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis	74	35	39	3	1	5	15	11	39			57	17	19	39	7		3	5			1	62	12
Sclerosis	11	8	3		1	1	1		8			10	1	2	5	3		1					8	3
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age)	5,735	1,804	3,931						5,735			5,447	288	1,448	3,954	53	84	137	59				5,623	112
Tinea tonsurans	4	1	3			1			3			4			3				1				3	1
Trachoma	355	247	108	107	68	89	36	20	35		355			1	3	322		3	9	15		2	24	331
Tuberculosis	131	103	28	9	19	41	29	18	15	131				1	3	95	4	5	12			10	1	23	108
Undersized	183	133	50	10	42	65	27	24	15			57	126	86	62	9	3	17	6				168	15
Uncinariasis	503	362	141	67	185	91	63	41	56			503			24	12	1		30	412	4	20	457	46
Venereal diseases	371	326	45	4	81	181	60	28	17		371				3	287	4	3	54	20			30	341
Total	23,969	11,202	12,767	1,504	3,284	4,965	2,872	2,142	9,202	405	1,180	13,002	9,382	9,239	10,083	2,068	446	774	757	550	5	44	3	21,136	2,833

TABLE XXIII-A.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, showing races or peoples, by diseases or defects.*

| Disease or defect. | Race or people. | | |

| | | |

TABLE XXIII-B.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, showing organ or portion of body affected, by diseases or defects.*

Disease or defect.	Organ or portion of body affected.																															
	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 periosteum, 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	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	22
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition	1	7	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	1	2	28	...	...	...	2	...	6	30	...	...	1	1	1	1	11	28	1	...	...	8	...	3	1	...	...	144
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition	2	...	1	...	...	30	1	1	...	6	...	23	1	3	4	4	1	40	23	...	...	3	1	4	4	15	59	3	2	...	74	1	3	...	4	...	313
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	68	...	39	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	79	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	249
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority (not specified)	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition	8	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified)	19	108	...	...	2	456	118	...	...	17	165	174	...	222	...	418	...	1	3	1	...	1	1	7	7	...	382	35	8	32	5	328	1	63	1	...	2,575
Epilepsy	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Favus	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	20
Feeble-minded	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Hernia	1,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190
Idiot	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Imbecile	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Infancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Insanity	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)	1	5	...	45	14	4	3	6	4	1	5	13	1	...	10	1	1	...	...	1	2	34	...	...	176	2	3,594	102	...	1	8	...	2	...	1	...	4,037
Loss of member	2	54	...	...	1	1,209	22	...	...	6	41	...	...	1	...	130	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	342	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,819
Malignant tumor	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	20

Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease	26	1	3			1	1	1	3	64	1	60				29	1	1	2450			1	3	1	3		9	4	1	11	1	1		2	128	288	3,095
Not stated					1				3	1													1				3									5	14
Organic disease (not specified), general systemic or constitutional disease (not specified)	1			15	1			1		30				459		9		43	5			1		12				11		3				2	1			2		596
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy	1	32					1	6	6	3	13	18		1		132						49	3	18	2			3	1	1	4			1					295
Parasitic disease (not specified)						56		9	2			4						75				1										10							157
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)		1			1				149	11												1	1																164
Pregnancy										1,268																													1,268
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis		1						2	2			1				3		7				6	9	2	9		1			29	1			1					74
Sclerosis			11																																				11
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age)									5,735																														5,735
Tinea tonsurans									3																						1								4
Trachoma																										355													355
Tuberculosis									2			1		5	1	4		108	2						1						5	2							131
Undersized									181	1						1																								183
Uncinariasis						503																																		503
Venereal diseases				127	1				4	236				1										1							1									371
Total	1,253	211	15	153	296	618	1,798	153	6,337	1,619	228	327	473	238	14	742	200	164	2511	63	15	88	21	13	269	43	4,827	158	44	50	184	336	10	69	136	293	23,969

TABLE XXIV.—*Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 18 and 22 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by races.*

	Armenian.	Chinese.	Finnish.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Italian.	Japanese.	Korean.	Polish.	Slovak.	Syrian.	Races not specified.	Total.
Number	13	308	1	2	61	24	108	2	7	10	3	20	559
Diseases:													
Trachoma	12	6			8	6	1		3		3		39
Tinea tonsurans					6				1			2	9
Uncinariasis		302					107	2					411
Other diseases	1		1	2	47	18			3	10		18	100
Result of treatment and disposition:													
Cured and admitted	8	300	1	2	58	22	107	2	4	10	3	20	537
Not cured (deported)		5				2	1		1				9
Still under treatment	5	3			3				1				12
Otherwise disposed of									1				1
Length of treatment:													
Under 1 month		300			10	6	107	2	2		1	8	436
Under 2 months	1	4	1	2	41	13			1	9	1	10	83
Under 3 months									1	1	1		3
Under 4 months	2				2	1							5
5 to 10 months	5				5	3			1			2	16
10 to 20 months and over		1				1	1		1				4
Still under treatment, length of time not stated	5	3			3				1				12
By whom expenses were paid:													
Parent	5	78			11	11	13		1	2		6	127
Husband	1	22			6	2	66		1	3	1		102
Self		74				1	16	1	1	1		7	101
Relatives	7	3	1	2	44	10			4	4	2	5	82
Other		131					13	1				2	147
Sex:													
Male	6	247			11	7	31	2	2	3	1	9	319
Female	7	61	1	2	50	17	77		5	7	2	11	240
Age:													
Under 16 years	5	27		1	16	5	3		1	1		3	62
16 to 44 years	7	238	1		31	17	99	2	4	7	3	14	423
45 years and over	1	43		1	14	2	6		2	2		3	74

TABLE XXIV-A.—*Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 18 and 22 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by ports.*

Port.	Diseases.					Result of treatment and disposition.				Length of treatment.							Total.
	Trachoma.	Tinea tonsurans.	Favus.	Uncinariasis.	Other.	Cured and admitted.	Not cured (deported.)	Still under treatment.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under one month.	Under two months	Under three months	Under four months	5 to 10 months	10 to 20 months	Still under treatment, length of time not stated.	
New York, N. Y.	29	9	.....	.....	100	125	3	9	1	26	79	3	4	15	2	9	138
Boston, Mass.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
San Francisco, Calif.	6	.....	.....	144	.....	145	4	1	.....	146	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150
Seattle, Wash.	1	.....	.....	267	.....	264	2	2	.....	263	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	268
Total	39	9	.....	411	100	537	9	12	1	436	83	3	5	16	4	12	559

TABLE A.—*Japanese aliens applied for admission, admitted, debarred, deported, and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923.*

	1922		1923	
	Continental United States.	Hawaii.	Continental United States.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission	9,022	3,862	8,124	3,527
Admitted	8,981	3,856	8,055	3,516
Debarred from entry	41	6	69	11
Deported after entry	109	4	105	4
Departures	11,173	4,105	8,393	2,779

81 Koreans were admitted in Hawaii, and 49 departed therefrom.
57 Koreans were admitted in continental United States, 2 were debarred, and 72 departed therefrom.

TABLE B.—*Increase or decrease of Japanese population by alien admissions and departures, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922 and 1923, by months.*

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (−).
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	568	−5	672	557	+115
March	1,128	922	+206	497	135	+362
April	376	1,079	−703	377	248	+129
May	982	553	+429	.....	.....	.....
June	1,307	333	+974	857	1,413	−556
Total	8,981	11,173	−2,192	3,856	4,105	−249
1922–23.						
July	618	677	−59	272	224	+48
August	510	599	−89	196	265	−69
September	624	603	+21	424	384	+40
October	535	730	−195	219	213	+6
November	778	1,397	−619	438	438	.....
December	530	969	−439	358	129	+229
January	431	687	−256	319	112	+207
February	716	479	+237	259	78	+181
March	758	506	+252	186	135	+51
April	888	801	+87	322	96	+226
May	1,161	469	+692	249	467	−218
June	506	476	+30	274	238	+36
Total	8,055	8,393	−338	3,516	2,779	+737

1 Figures included with those for later months.

TABLE C.—*Occupations of Japanese aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.*

Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors	10	12	4	4
Architects	18	5	1	1
Clergy	39	28	18	12
Editors	16	15	1	2
Electricians	2	.....	1	.....
Engineers (professional)	123	99	.....	.....
Lawyers	11	15	.....	1
Literary and scientific persons	31	18	6	4
Musicians	1	2	2	1
Officials (Government)	387	331	10	9
Physicians	79	81	5	7
Sculptors and artists	4	6	.....	.....
Teachers	105	101	9	16
Other professional	56	50	11	3
Total	882	763	68	60
SKILLED.				
Bakers	5	11	1	4
Barbers and hairdressers	27	21	8	4
Blacksmiths	2	4	6	2
Brewers	.....	1	.....	.....
Butchers	.....	1	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners	5	14	51	46
Clerks and accountants	91	137	29	78
Dressmakers	.....	.....	1	.....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	30	29	6	3
Gardeners	59	49	2	.....
Hat and cap makers	1	1	.....	.....
Iron and steel workers	1	1	.....	.....
Jewelers	2	1	.....	.....
Machinists	6	8	.....	.....
Mariners	45	26	1	3
Masons	.....	2	.....	.....
Mechanics (not specified)	22	12	8	2
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	1	.....	.....
Milliners	1	.....	.....	.....
SKILLED—continued.				
Miners	5	1	.....	2
Painters and glaziers	3	3	4	1
Photographers	13	7	3	6
Plasterers	.....	.....	1	.....
Plumbers	.....	1	1	2
Printers	8	10	2	1
Saddlers and harness-makers	.....	1	.....	.....
Seamstresses	1	1	3	.....
Shoemakers	4	5	2	1
Stonecutters	.....	.....	1	.....
Tailors	17	18	7	12
Tinners	.....	.....	1	2
Watch and clock makers	2	3	.....	1
Weavers and spinners	2	.....	2	.....
Other skilled	80	97	1	.....
Total	432	466	141	170
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents	10	24	3	.....
Bankers	61	62	9	6
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	2	.....	13	16
Farm laborers	1,027	125	1,153	2
Farmers	446	1,061	21	23
Fishermen	72	59	25	24
Hotel keepers	71	51	2	4
Laborers	358	2,067	60	1,273
Manufacturers	12	16	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers	898	877	135	92
Servants	56	61	65	34
Other miscellaneous	775	537	126	44
Total	3,788	4,940	1,612	1,518
No occupation (including women and children)	2,953	2,224	1,695	1,031
Grand total	8,055	8,393	3,516	2,779

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, 1923.*

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.
To Hawaii	3,548	3,496
To continental United States	7,328	7,044
Total	[1] 10,876	[2] 10,540

To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.
From Hawaii	4,411	2,778
From continental United States	9,940	6,923
Total	[2] 14,351	[1] 9,701

[1] Embarked within the year.
[2] Debarked within the year.

TABLE E.—*Japanese alien arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.*

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports.														Without proper passport.[1]			With and without proper passport.		
						Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.										Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—laborers.	Total with passports.								
						Former residents of the United States.			Parents, wives, and children of United States residents.			Settled agriculturists.			Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.										
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Total admitted and debarred	7,228	36	163	608	89	1,951	2,133	4,084	1,872	65	1,937	2	4	6	1,891	7,918	37	5,716	2,239	7,955	47	122	[2]169	5,763	2,361	8,124
Admitted:																										
Male	4,522	24	138	573	76	1,019	2,100	3,119	308	48	356	2	4	6	1,711	5,192	20	3,040	2,172	5,212	18	103	121	3,058	2,275	5,333
Female	2,649	5	22	33	13	927	13	940	1,544	15	1,559	....	....	....	177	2,676	14	2,648	42	2,690	28	4	32	2,676	46	2,722
Total	7,171	29	160	606	89	1,946	2,113	4,059	1,852	63	1,915	2	4	6	1,888	7,868	34	5,688	2,214	7,902	46	107	153	5,734	2,321	8,055
Debarred:																										
Male	38	7	2	2	....	3	20	23	5	2	7	....	....	....	1	31	3	9	25	34	....	15	15	9	40	49
Female	19	....	1	....	....	2	.....	2	15	....	15	....	....	....	2	19	.....	19	.....	19	1	....	1	20	.....	20
Total	57	7	3	2	....	5	20	25	20	2	22	....	....	....	3	50	3	28	25	53	1	15	16	29	40	69
Housewives without other occupation	2,220	1	16	19	7	801	.....	801	1,359	....	1,359	....	....	....	82	2,242	.....	2,242	.....	2,242	21	....	21	2,263	.....	2,263
Children under 16 without occupation	523	2	9	6	5	189	.....	189	320	....	320	....	....	....	25	534	.....	534	.....	534	11	....	11	545	.....	545

Came from—																									
Japan	7,228					1,874	2,110	3,984	1,868	62	1,930		3	3	1,204	7,121	16	4,946	2,191	7,137	22	69	91	4,968	2,260	7,228
Canada		36				3		3	2		2				21	26	1	26	1	27	3	6	9	29	7	36
Mexico			163			25	16	41	1	3	4	2	1	3	40	88	6	68	26	94	22	47	69	90	73	163
Europe				608		29	5	34	1		1				563	598	10	593	15	608				593	15	608
Other countries					89	20	2	22							63	85	4	83	6	89				83	6	89
Resided in continental United States:																									
After Jan. 1, 1907	3,494	7	35	24	18	1,783	1,788	3,571								3,571		1,783	1,788	3,571	3	4	7	1,786	1,792	3,578
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907	495		10	9	4	168	345	513								513		168	345	513	3	2	5	171	347	518
Total former residents	3,989	7	45	33	22	1,951	2,133	4,084								4,084		1,951	2,133	4,084	6	6	12	1,957	2,139	4,096
How related to resident:																									
Parents	33								19	14	33					33		19	14	33				19	14	33
Wives	1,394			1					1,370	14	1,384					1,384		1,370	14	1,384	11		11	1,381	14	1,395
Children	520		1						483	37	520					520		483	37	520	1		1	484	37	521
Total parents, wives, and children of residents	1,947		1	1					1,872	65	1,937					1,937		1,872	65	1,937	12		12	1,884	65	1,949
Kind of passport:																									
Limited to United States	6,493	3	66	19	29	1,880	2,123	4,003	1,858	65	1,923	2	4	6	662	6,594	16	4,402	2,208	6,610						
Limited to United States and other countries	633	21	5	422	38	70	9	79	12		12				1,014	1,105	14	1,096	23	1,119						
Limited to other countries	11	3	24	1					2		2				31	33	6	33	6	39						
Unlimited				165	22	1	1	2							184	186	1	185	2	187						
Passports dated during—																									
Month of arrival	1,158	5		8	2	278	493	771	310	4	314				85	1,170	3	673	500	1,173						
First month preceding arrival	4,155	4	2	12	14	999	1,276	2,275	1,156	41	1,197				704	4,176	11	2,859	1,328	4,187						
Second month preceding arrival	1,129	2	5	18	7	355	232	587	276	14	290		2	2	277	1,156	5	908	253	1,161						
Third month preceding arrival	320	7	3	13	4	124	45	169	69	1	70		1	1	106	346	1	299	48	347						
Fourth month preceding arrival	181		1	40	3	66	26	92	34		34		1	1	97	224	1	197	28	225						
Fifth month preceding arrival	113	1	1	24	7	47	24	71	16	1	17				58	146		121	25	146						

[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 169 without proper passports, 48 held passports not entitling them to enter the United States and 121 were without any kind of passport. The 48 holding improper passports were composed of 45 laborers with passports limited to Mexico; 1 laborer was under bond with passport limited to Europe; 1 nonlaborer was under bond to proceed in transit to Mexico, and 1 laborer held passport not genuine. The 121 without passports were composed of 17 nonlaborers and 19 laborers claiming to have lost passports held at time of departure from Japan; 1 nonlaborer claimed to have had passport stolen at Honolulu; 1 nonlaborer and 3 laborers claimed to have left Japan without passports; 1 nonlaborer was the wife of a subject of Portugal; 2 nonlaborers were the wives of British subjects; 13 nonlaborers were the wives of United States citizens; 1 nonlaborer was born on vessel en route to the United States; 1 nonlaborer was a citizen of England; 2 nonlaborers were citizens of Russia; 1 nonlaborer was a citizen of Canada; 6 nonlaborers were born in Mexico; 2 laborers were citizens of Mexico; 7 laborers were stowaways; and 44 laborers were deserting alien seamen.

TABLE E.—*Japanese alien arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement*—Continued.

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports.													Without proper passport.			With and without proper passport.		
						Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.										Total with passports.								
						Former residents of the United States.			Parents, wives, and children of United States residents.			Settled agriculturists.												
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	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.
Passports dated during—Continued.																								
Sixth month preceding arrival	59	3	....	29	5	25	16	41	5	1	6	....	....	....	47	94	2	77	19	96	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907	22	5	74	462	47	56	20	76	6	3	9	....	....	....	511	596	14	573	37	610	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907	....	....	9	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	6	10	....	9	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Occupations mentioned in passports:																								
Nonlaboring occupations	807	21	8	499	69	208	....	208	15	....	15	1	....	1	1,180	1,404	....	1,404	....	1,404	....	....	....	....	....	....
Laboring occupations	58	1	....	12	5	....	53	53	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	56	20	....	76	76	....	....	....	....	....	....
Occupations not mentioned in passports	6,272	5	87	96	15	1,743	2,080	3,823	1,857	62	1,919	1	4	5	711	6,458	17	4,312	2,163	6,475	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE F.—*Japanese alien arrivals in Hawaii, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.*

	Came from—		In possession of passports.														With and without passport.		
			Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.									Not entitled to passports.			Total with passports.					
			Former residents of Hawaii.			Parents, wives, and children of Hawaiian residents.			Total entitled to passports.			Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.								
	Japan.	Other countries.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Total admitted and debarred	3,524	3	1,576	929	2,505	563	391	954	2,139	1,320	3,459	67	1	68	2,206	1,321	3,527	2,206	1,321	3,527
Admitted:																				
Male	1,748	2	708	771	1,479	148	69	217	856	840	1,696	53	1	54	909	841	1,750	909	841	1,750
Female	1,765	1	865	157	1,022	414	317	731	1,279	474	1,753	13	....	13	1,292	474	1,766	1,292	474	1,766
Total	3,513	3	1,573	928	2,501	562	386	948	2,135	1,314	3,449	66	1	67	2,201	1,315	3,516	2,201	1,315	3,516
Debarred:																				
Male	3	....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	2	3	....	....	....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Female	8	....	2	.....	2	1	4	5	3	4	7	1	....	1	4	4	8	4	4	8
Total	11	....	3	1	4	1	5	6	4	6	10	1	....	1	5	6	11	5	6	11
Housewives without other occupation	701	1	436	.....	436	256	.....	256	692	.....	692	10	....	10	702	.....	702	702	.....	702
Children under 16 without occupation	857	....	680	.....	680	177	.....	177	857	.....	857	....	....	....	857	.....	857	857	.....	857
Resided in Hawaii:																				
After Jan. 1, 1907	1,298	....	1,096	202	1,298	.....	.....	.....	1,096	202	1,298	....	....	....	1,096	202	1,298	1,096	202	1,298
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907	1,207	....	480	727	1,207	.....	.....	.....	480	727	1,207	....	....	....	480	727	1,207	480	727	1,207
Total former residents	2,505	....	1,576	929	2,505	.....	.....	.....	1,576	929	2,505	....	....	....	1,576	929	2,505	1,576	929	2,505

TABLE F.—*Japanese alien arrivals in Hawaii, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement*—Continued.

	Came from—		In possession of passports.														With and without passport.		
			Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.									Not entitled to passports.			Total with passports.					
			Former residents of Hawaii.			Parents, wives, and children of Hawaiian residents.			Total entitled to passports.			Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.								
	Japan.	Other countries.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
How related to resident:																				
Parents	21	....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	21	11	10	21	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	21
Wives	639	....	.....	.....	.....	347	292	639	347	292	639	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	347	292	639
Children	294	....	.....	.....	.....	205	89	294	205	89	294	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	205	89	294
Total parents, wives, and children of residents	954	....	.....	.....	.....	563	391	954	563	391	954	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	563	391	954
Kind of passport:																				
Limited to Hawaii	3,524	....	1,576	929	2,505	563	391	954	2,139	1,320	3,459	64	1	65	2,203	1,321	3,524	.....	.....	.....
Limited to Japan	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Passports dated during—																				
Month of arrival	1,446	....	604	424	1,028	239	168	407	843	592	1,435	11	....	11	854	592	1,446	.....	.....	.....
First month preceding arrival	1,789	3	797	479	1,276	285	201	486	1,082	680	1,762	30	....	30	1,112	680	1,792	.....	.....	.....
Second month preceding arrival	158	....	101	12	113	22	13	35	123	25	148	10	....	10	133	25	158	.....	.....	.....
Third month preceding arrival	45	....	26	4	30	6	1	7	32	5	37	8	....	8	40	5	45	.....	.....	.....
Fourth month preceding arrival	37	....	24	4	28	2	2	4	26	6	32	5	....	5	31	6	37	.....	.....	.....
Fifth month preceding arrival	37	....	14	6	20	8	6	14	22	12	34	2	1	3	24	13	37	.....	.....	.....
Sixth month preceding arrival	10	....	8	.....	8	1	.....	1	9	.....	9	1	....	1	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907	2	....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	....	....	....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Occupations mentioned in passports:																				
Nonlaboring occupations	304	2	251	.....	251	7	.....	7	258	.....	258	48	....	48	306	.....	306	.....	.....	.....
Laboring occupations	84	....	.....	79	79	.....	4	4	.....	83	83	....	1	1	.....	84	84	.....	.....	.....
Occupations not mentioned in passports	3,136	1	1,325	350	2,175	556	387	943	1,881	1,237	3,118	19	....	19	1,900	1,237	3,137	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 1.—*Summary of Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal years ended June 30, 1918 to 1923, by classes.*

Class alleged.	1918				1919				1920			1921				1922					1923				
	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Escaped.	Bonded servants.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Escaped.	Bonded servants.
United States citizens	946	143	....	....	955	29	1	1	1,761	27	2	3,239	47	4	1	4,044	157	3	1	....	4,690	155	4	....	....
Wives of United States citizens	132	7	....	....	91	5	....	....	141	1	....	290	....	1	....	396	7	....	....	....	387	16	....	....	....
Returning laborers	491	6	1	....	418	2	....	....	320	2	....	568	6	....	1	1,467	11	....	....	....	1,453	54	....	1	....
Returning merchants	520	7	....	....	512	28	....	....	525	21	....	702	4	....	....	764	47	....	....	....	980	55	....	1	....
Other merchants	129	8	....	....	138	25	....	....	105	....	....	287	4	....	....	649	22	....	....	....	497	22	1	1	....
Members of merchants' families	390	91	....	....	305	47	....	....	644	47	....	1,316	38	3	....	1,360	130	3	....	....	1,377	194	3	1	....
Students	225	4	....	....	443	1	....	....	512	2	....	838	4	....	....	682	5	1	....	....	576	12	....	....	....
Travelers	41	3	....	....	48	1	....	....	131	....	....	110	....	....	....	112	....	....	....	....	116	....	....	....	....
Teachers	17	2	....	....	16	....	....	....	28	1	....	33	....	....	....	26	1	....	....	....	28	1	....	....	....
Officials	128	1	....	....	134	2	....	....	146	2	....	223	1	....	....	287	....	....	....	....	172	1	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	147	36	....	1	280	11	....	....	377	22	....	717	192	2	1	238	135	....	....	19	282	196	4	1	33
Granted the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States	[1] 34,977	....	....	....	5,041	21	....	....	10,917	43	....	17,907	108	....	....	7,239	89	1	....	....	6,017	64	2	....	....
Total	38,143	308	1	1	8,381	172	1	1	15,607	168	2	26,230	404	10	3	17,264	604	8	1	19	16,575	770	14	5	33

[1] Of these 28,838 were destined to France.

TABLE 2.—*Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by classes and ports.*

Class or port.	Applications.			Disposition.																	
				Preliminary.			Final.											Pending June 30, 1923.				
				Rejected.			Admitted.						Debarred.									
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1922.	Total.	By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	By inspectors.	By department.	By courts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Died.	Escaped.	Bonded servants.	Before inspectors.	Before department.	Before courts.	Total.	Grand total.
By classes alleged:																							
United States citizens	4,769	325	5,094	274	178	29	4,617	68	5	4,452	238	4,690	153	2	155	4	.....	.....	167	38	40	245	5,094
Wives of United States citizens	399	35	434	37	8	3	382	4	1	.....	387	387	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	17	5	9	31	434
Returning laborers	1,509	10	1,519	117	3	1	1,446	7	.....	1,410	43	1,453	54	.....	54	.....	1	.....	9	1	1	11	1,519
Section-6 merchants	511	11	522	14	2	.....	496	1	.....	495	2	497	22	.....	22	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	522
Returning merchants	1,029	13	1,042	51	2	.....	979	1	.....	978	2	980	55	.....	55	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	6	1,042
Merchants' wives	335	21	356	22	2	2	318	1	.....	.....	319	319	.....	15	15	1	.....	.....	15	5	1	21	356
Merchants' children	1,170	199	1,369	247	54	16	1,014	42	2	1,002	56	1,058	178	1	179	2	1	.....	94	26	9	129	1,369
Section-6 students	522	3	525	12	.....	.....	512	1	.....	464	49	513	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525
Returning students	62	1	63	1	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	60	3	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Section-6 travelers	111	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	80	31	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
Returning travelers	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Section-6 teachers	23	1	24	1	.....	.....	22	1	.....	20	3	23	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Returning teachers	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Officials	173	7	180	8	2	.....	171	.....	1	165	7	172	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	7	180
Miscellaneous	567	11	578	228	2	.....	272	10	.....	217	65	282	194	2	196	4	1	33	54	6	2	62	578
Total	11,190	637	11,827	1,012	253	51	10,413	136	9	9,350	1,208	10,558	670	36	706	12	5	33	367	81	65	513	11,827
By ports:																							
New York, N. Y.	634	16	650	51	12	.....	514	12	4	493	37	530	102	5	107	1	1	.....	3	.....	8	11	650
Boston, Mass.	645	65	710	179	48	12	492	18	1	472	39	511	102	6	108	.....	1	.....	68	11	11	90	710
Philadelphia, Pa.	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Baltimore, Md.	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Key West, Fla.	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

New Orleans, La.	11	1	12	1			11			9	2	11								1	1	12
San Francisco, Calif.	5,009	453	5,462	392	146	36	4,806	82	4	4,315	577	4,892	211	19	230	11	3	33	195	59	39	293	5,462
Seattle, Wash.	3,148	44	3,192	343	6		2,891	10		2,631	270	2,901	194	1	195				91	3	2	96	3,192
Canadian border stations	168	19	187	13	3	3	153	10		149	14	163	16	4	20						4	4	187
Mexican border stations	143	2	145	1	3		142			132	10	142	3		3								145
Honolulu, Hawaii	1,412	37	1,449	17	35		1,399	4		1,144	259	1,403	27	1	28				10	8		18	1,449
Number of Chinese granted or denied the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States, by ports:																							
New York, N. Y.	1,014		1,014				1,012			950	62	1,012				2							1,014
Boston, Mass.	1		1				1			1		1											1
Key West, Fla.	143		143				143			142	1	143											143
New Orleans, La.	569		569				568			549	19	568	1		1								569
San Francisco, Calif.	1,236		1,236				1,235			1,201	34	1,235	1		1								1,236
Seattle, Wash.	309		309				309			309		309											309
Canadian border stations	2,119		2,119				2,057			1,954	103	2,057	60	2	62								2,119
Mexican border stations	692		692				692			664	28	692											692
Total transit cases	6,083		6,083				6,017			5,770	247	6,017	62	2	64	2							6,083

TABLE 3.—*Chinese claiming American citizenship by birth, or to be the wives or children of American citizens, admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 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.	7	222	.....	20	.....	249
Boston, Mass.	20	267	1	102	1	391
San Francisco, Calif.	228	1,399	2	759	68	2,456
Seattle, Wash.	68	413	12	368	23	884
Canadian border stations.	.....	44	.....	47	8	99
Mexican border stations.	.....	2	11	51	2	66
Total continental United States.	323	2,347	26	1,347	102	4,145
Honolulu, Hawaii.	64	52	1	263	413	793
Grand total.	387	2,399	27	1,610	515	4,938
BY WHOM ADMITTED.						
Inspection officers.	382	2,333	26	1,610	509	4,860
Department.	4	61	1	.....	6	72
Courts.	1	5	.....	.....	.....	6

TABLE 4.—*Appeals to department from excluding decisions under Chinese-exclusion laws, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by ports.*

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	San Francisco, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Total.
Number of appeals.	24	66	228	16	13	3	39	389
Disposition:								
Sustained (admitted).	12	18	82	10	10	.....	4	136
Dismissed (rejected).	12	48	146	6	3	3	35	253

TABLE 5.—*Disposition of cases of resident Chinese applying for return certificates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.*

Class.	Applications submitted.	Primary disposition.		Disposition on appeal.		Total certificates granted.	Total certificates finally refused.
		Granted.	Denied.	Sustained.	Dismissed.		
Native born.	2,503	2,442	61	20	34	2,462	41
Exempt classes.	1,161	1,141	20	6	8	1,147	14
Laborers.	1,097	1,092	5	1	2	1,093	4
Total.	4,761	4,675	86	27	44	4,702	59

TABLE 6.—*Miscellaneous Chinese transactions, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by ports.*

Class.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Key West, Fla.	New Orleans, La.	San Francisco, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Canadian border stations.	Mexican border stations.	Honolulu, T. H.	Total.
United States citizens (Chinese) admitted	244	371	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,232	931	108	67	737	4,690
Alien Chinese admitted	286	140	.....	.....	5	11	2,660	1,970	55	75	666	5,868
Alien Chinese debarred	107	108	11	4	.....	.....	230	195	20	3	28	706
Chinese granted the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States	1,012	1	.....	.....	143	568	1,235	309	2,057	692	.....	6,017
Chinese denied the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	62	.....	.....	64
Chinese granted the privilege of transit by water	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170	97	.....	.....	.....	1,267
Chinese laborers with return certificates departing	85	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	331	619	.....	9	322	1,380
Chinese merchants with return certificates departing	108	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	291	6	38	44	1,154
Chinese merchants' wives with return certificates departing	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	1	5	39
Chinese merchants' minor children with return certificates departing	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6
Chinese students with return certificates departing	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	52	16	3	2	122
Chinese teachers with return certificates departing	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5	2	18
Native-born Chinese with return certificates departing	227	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,548	734	2	42	262	2,929

○

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary
CHILDREN'S BUREAU

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF, CHILDREN'S BUREAU TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1923

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1923

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Maternity and infancy	1–8
Administration of the maternity and infancy act	1
Infant mortality in the United States	3
Maternal mortality	4
Birth registration	5
Constitutionality of the maternity and infancy act	5–8
A test case by Massachusetts	5
A taxpayer's suit	6
Decision of the Supreme Court	7
Child hygiene	8–11
Mental clinics for preschool children	8
Nutrition work by preschool centers	9
Health supervision by child-placing agencies	9
Rickets among young children in Washington, D. C	9
An index of physical fitness	10
Average weights for height	10
The Child-Welfare Special	10
Child labor	11–21
Proposed child-labor amendment	11
State child-labor laws	12
The trend of child labor	13
The child on the farm	13
Children in street trades	15
Child labor in Georgia	17–19
Employment of children in Atlanta	17
Child-labor inspections in textile mills	18
Other investigations of child labor	20–21
Minimum wage for minors	20
Work opportunities for subnormal minors	20
Industrial accidents to minors	20
Studies of child dependency	21–23
Aid to children in their own homes	21
Foster-home care	21
State schools for dependent children	22
An institutional handbook	22
Soldiers' orphans	22
Legal research	22
Juvenile courts	23–24
Study of the courts in 10 cities	23
Committee on standards	23
Recreation	24
Child welfare in Porto Rico	24
Child-welfare commissions	25
Child-welfare legislation in 1923	27
Advisory committee on traffic in women and children	31
Radio talks	34
Weekly News Summary	34
Publications	34
Distribution of bureau publications	37
General development of the work of the Children's Bureau	38

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF, CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
CHILDREN'S BUREAU,
Washington, September 15, 1923.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the eleventh annual report of the Children's Bureau, for the fiscal year July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.

MATERNITY AND INFANCY.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MATERNITY AND INFANCY ACT.

The last annual report described the initial steps taken by the States, the Federal Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene, and the Children's Bureau, in the cooperative undertaking to reduce the mortality of mothers and babies made possible by the act of Congress of November 23, 1921. As very few of the legislatures were in session in 1922, only 12 of the States were then operating under legislative acceptances of the act. During the last year this number has been increased to 40, all the States having accepted the act except Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kansas. In Maine the legislature passed an acceptance act which was vetoed by the governor; in Louisiana and in Illinois the act received a substantial majority in the senate, but failed of passage in the house; in Kansas the act passed the senate unanimously, but did not come to a vote in the house. In Connecticut a general act authorizing the acceptance by the State health department of any Federal funds for the promotion of public health was passed in 1919. The Connecticut Legislature in 1923 instructed the health department not to accept the funds available under the maternity and infancy act.

The amount of the Federal funds made available under the 1923 appropriation act for use in accordance with the provisions of the maternity and infancy act was $1,240,000, the full amount authorized by the act. Of this amount, $240,000 was an unmatched fund to be apportioned $5,000 to each State upon approval of its plan of work by the Federal Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene; the additional $1,000,000, minus $50,000, which was allowed the Children's Bureau for the Federal administration of the act, was to be apportioned to the States cooperating and matching with State funds as

follows: $5,000 to each State, plus an additional amount determined on the basis of population. Fifteen of the States accepting the act were unable to match with any State funds the funds made available by the 1922 appropriation. Appropriation acts passed to date will enable all the 40 States accepting to match in whole or in part the Federal funds.

The staff of the maternal and infant hygiene division of the Children's Bureau, which has been immediately responsible for the Federal administration of the act, has consisted of: (1) Two physicians, serving as director and associate director, (2) a public-health nurse, (3) an accountant, (4) a secretary, and (5) a stenographer.

During the year every State which is cooperating under the act has been visited by either Doctor Rude, the director of the division, or Doctor Watters, the associate director, to discuss plans of work and activities.

At the request of the State health departments and divisions of child hygiene, nurses' institutes on maternal and infant care have been conducted in 17 States by Miss Phelan, the public-health nurse on the staff of the maternal and infant hygiene division. Three other institutes were held during the summer months of 1923.

The financial accounting for Federal funds and State funds used in matching has involved much detail. The necessary forms and reports were worked out after consultation with the General Accounting Office, other departments and boards administering similar acts, and a special representative appointed by the Association of State and Provincial Health Officers. The bureau accountant has visited and checked the books in all but one of the 41 States in which Federal funds were expended during the last year.

The first report of the administration of the maternity and infancy act is being prepared. This will describe the lines of work and budgets of States cooperating. A condensed summary of State activities includes the following items: (1) Increase in number of public-health nurses in either State or county positions, or both; (2) establishment of maternal and infant health centers; (3) stimulation of better birth registration; (4) improvement in milk supplies; (5) surveys of maternity homes and infant homes; (6) studies of the midwife problem; and (7) general educational activities through literature, exhibits, lectures, demonstrations, mothers' classes, and correspondence courses.

The maternity and infancy act makes it the duty of the Children's Bureau to undertake such studies and investigations as will promote the efficient administration of the act. During the last year, in addition to the regular staff of the maternal and infant hygiene division, a physician and a social worker have been employed on a survey of maternity homes in Pennsylvania, where such homes are not licensed. This will be followed by a comparative study in Minnesota, where a plan of licensing and supervision has been developed.

The cooperation of local physicians has also been secured in a number of localities for studies to determine the causes of stillbirths, neonatal mortality, and maternal mortality. These investigations are incomplete as yet and will be continued during the coming year.

It is to be hoped that Congress will see fit to extend the application of the maternity and infancy act to Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Porto Rico. Hawaii and Porto Rico have officially asked to be included in the benefits of the act. The former made a very strong case at the hearings on the bill, pointing out that its citizens pay Federal taxes and that the needs of its mothers and babies should not be ignored. The latest available figures show so high an infant mortality rate in these islands as to make indifference on the part of the United States impossible. The death rate among infants for every 1,000 live births was shown by the reports of the governors for 1922 to have been 153 in Porto Rico and 120 in Hawaii, and at the last census it was 358 in the Philippine Islands. All of these islands are intelligently endeavoring to lower these rates; still, when they are compared with those of 76 for the birth-registration area of the United States and 42 for New Zealand, further evidence of a national obligation to render at least the same assistance being given the States seems unnecessary.

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

An analysis of infant mortality in the United States birth-registration area, prepared by the director of the statistical division of the bureau, shows the marked decrease of 24 per cent for the six-year period from 1915 to 1921. This decrease was due almost wholly to improvement in health conditions and was explained only in small part by the expansion of the area.

In the mortality from gastric and intestinal diseases the decrease was considerably greater than in the mortality from all causes, the rate having been reduced by over one-third. A decrease of nearly one-third appeared in the mortality from respiratory diseases. The rate from epidemic and other communicable diseases decreased by one-fifth. The mortality from causes peculiar to early infancy showed the smallest rate of decline, only 11 per cent.

The decrease in the cities was more marked than the decrease in the rural areas, and in 1921 for the first time the urban infant mortality rate was below that for the rural districts in the original birth-registration area.

Among the causes of this remarkable reduction in infant mortality must be mentioned the tremendous growth in the last decade of interest in infant-welfare and child-health work, and recently in prenatal work for expectant mothers. The distribution of health-instruction pamphlets to mothers by city, State, and Federal agencies has assumed larger and more comprehensive proportions. The establishment of child-hygiene divisions in nearly all the States within this period (since 1915) is an indication of the awakening interest in these problems. The progress of medical and public-health science, the improvement in the training of physicians and public-health officers, the increased number of practicing pediatrists, are important factors in this decline, together with the steady extension of sanitation to benefit larger numbers of people and the improvement of standards for milk distribution.

While the infant mortality rate of 76 in 1921 was the lowest ever recorded for the United States birth-registration area, the American rate is still higher than the rates for five foreign countries, as shown by the most recent available statistics for the nations of the world.

A valuable analysis will be published in 1924 of the causes contributing to infant mortality in this country as revealed in intensive field investigations of infant mortality made by the bureau in eight American cities. This study shows clearly the marked influence which adequate family income has upon the infant mortality rate. A classification according to father's earnings shows that the lower the father's earnings the higher is the infant mortality rate. The mortality rate of infants whose fathers earned less than $450 a year was nearly three times as high as that which prevailed in families in which the fathers earned $1,250 and over. This relationship between low income and infant mortality is shown to be largely the result of the association of low earnings with economic pressure as measured by the average amounts available for food, clothing, and other necessities for each member of the family.

The influence of economic pressure upon infant mortality is shown to be independent of race or nationality, since the same close relationship between the father's earnings and the infant mortality rate is found in each race and nationality group; and the analysis indicates that it is not due to any greater prevalence of artificial feeding in the low-income groups, since in fact the infants in these groups receive relatively more breast feeding than those in groups more favorably situated as to income.

An interesting point brought out in the study is that if mothers, through gainful employment, added to family earnings, the infant mortality rate was not reduced but raised; the disadvantages associated with the mother's employment more than offset the advantage derived from the income available from her earnings. The rules of health during pregnancy prescribed by physicians, rest and freedom from worry and overwork, are difficult of observance for the mother who must struggle to make ends meet and who often has to supplement the father's earnings by her own work. The mother's employment often entails artificial feeding for the infant. If artificial feeding is resorted to because of the mother's employment, her ill health, or some other reason, the infants in the poorer families are likely to be further handicapped, since with low incomes less money is available for the purchase of milk of good quality and for observing the rules for milk modification and for proper handling of milk.

The influence which the father's earnings exert upon infant mortality is thus augmented by the connection between low earnings and the mother's employment, as it is by that between low earnings and poor housing. So far as low income is responsible for the prevalence of employment of mothers, and for poor housing—conditions which themselves influence infant mortalty—the adverse influence of these factors should be charged to it as the underlying cause.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

A revision of the bulletin on maternal mortality in the United States and certain foreign countries is in progress. The United States death rate of mothers in childbirth for 1921, while it shows a slight decrease from that for the year 1920, is still higher than the rates in most foreign countries which have good statistics of births

and deaths. Special inquiries made in connection with the revision showed that the proportion of births attended by midwives varied from practically none in States with neither a large foreign element nor a large negro population to 50 per cent in Louisiana, a State with a very large proportion of negroes in its population. The proportion of births in hospitals in the large cities was found to vary from 9 per cent in New Bedford, Mass., to 62 per cent in Minneapolis, Minn. Only comparatively few States require the reporting of cases of puerperal septicemia, a condition to which more maternal deaths are at present attributed than to any other one cause, and in but one State did the number of cases reported exceed the number of deaths certified as due to this disease.

BIRTH REGISTRATION.

One of the first undertakings of the bureau was, in cooperation with other organizations, to acquaint women and the public generally with the importance of birth registration to a child-welfare program. While great progress has been made, 18 States are still not in the birth-registration area. In all of these, the maternity and infancy act has furnished a new reason for urging better laws or better enforcement of existing laws.

Last year, at the request of the State health officer, the Children's Bureau made a test of birth registration in Alabama, in order to assist the State in bringing its registration up to the standard required for admission to the United States birth-registration area. An analysis of the vital statistics indicated that registration for the State as a whole was slightly more than 85 per cent complete. Through this analysis, the areas of adequate and of poor registration were revealed and other valuable information secured for use in a campaign for better registration. The State board of health, including the division of vital statistics and the division of child hygiene and public-health nursing, is using the information secured to bring about improvement in registration of births.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE MATERNITY AND INFANCY ACT.

A test case by Massachusetts.

In 1922, when a bill for the acceptance of the maternity and infancy act was pending before the Legislature of Massachusetts, the question of the power of Congress to enact legislation of this sort was raised. The legislature thereupon requested the opinion of the attorney general of the Commonwealth as to whether the act was or was not constitutional. The attorney general gave it as his opinion that the act was "an attempted exercise of power over the subject of maternity and infancy, and thus an incursion into the field of the local police power, reserved to the States by the tenth amendment" to the Constitution. He further advised that as the money derived from Federal taxation was in his opinion to be illegally divided among States accepting the act the property rights of the citizens of Massachusetts who were Federal taxpayers were involved and the Commonwealth could find a basis for a suit for the protection of the property rights and welfare of its citizens, as well as the defense of its rights as a sovereign State. The attorney

general recommended a proceeding in equity against the officials of the Federal Government who were carrying out the provisions of the act.[1]

At the same time the legislature was informed by the supervisor of administration that Massachusetts was accepting Federal aid under 22 different appropriation acts, as follows: The State department of agriculture, for eradication of white-pine rust and the European corn borer, for marketing work, and for the soil survey; the State department of conservation, for suppression of gypsy and brown-tail moths and prevention of forest fires; the State department of education, for vocational education and vocational rehabilitation education; the State agricultural college, under the Morrill fund and under the Adams, Nelson, and Smith-Lever Acts; the State nautical school, the division of highways, and the State militia, from various Federal funds. It was generally recognized that the maternity and infancy act merely extended the well-established principle of Federal and State cooperation, the benefits of which Massachusetts had accepted in the past and was still continuing to accept, to a new field—the protection of maternity and infancy.

A complaint was filed on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in October, 1922 (Commonwealth of Massachusetts *v.* Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor; Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service; John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education), in which the alleged unconstitutional acts of Congress were recited and an injunction was sought restraining the Federal officers charged with the enforcement of the maternity and infancy act from carrying out its provisions.

A taxpayer's suit.

A taxpayer's suit was started (Frothingham *v.* Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.), in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in December, 1922, apparently because those interested in having the act held unconstitutional realized the weakness of the Massachusetts case. The second complaint contained substantially the same allegations as the Massachusetts case, except that where the latter alleged that "its rights and powers as a sovereign State and the rights of its citizens have been invaded and usurped" by the act, the Frothingham complaint alleged that the act made "appropriations unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, resulting in the taking of her (plaintiff's) property without due process of law, in violation of the fifth amendment."

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia dismissed the plaintiff's bill of complaint in this case, and later the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia affirmed its decree. An appeal was then taken to the United States Supreme Court, and it was argued, with the Massachusetts case, in May, 1923. In addition to the brief submitted by the Solicitor General, briefs in defense of the act were filed on behalf of 10 States—Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—and by the Association of Land Grant Colleges, as *amici curiae*.

---

[1] Massachusetts House Document No. 1660, 1922.

These cases raised two questions: (1) As to whether a justiciable question over which the court had jurisdiction was presented in either or both cases, and (2) as to whether Congress exceeded its authority in passing the maternity and infancy act.

Questions as to jurisdiction are often "merely technical"; but here, broad questions of public policy and the interrelations of the various departments of the Government were involved, so that the decision of the court on this point would either support or undermine the basis of the plaintiff's argument that the act was unconstitutional.

Contrary to the popular impression that the Supreme Court can and does decide any and all questions as to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of laws, the rule is well established that the court will not pass on abstract questions of constitutional law or political jurisprudence, but that it will consider such questions only when the rights of persons or property are involved and when such rights can be presented in some judicial form of proceeding.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

There was no dissent to the decision rendered by the Supreme Court on June 4, 1923, that both these cases must be disposed of for want of jurisdiction.[2] Mr. Justice Sutherland, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

> What, then, is the nature of the right of the State here asserted and how is it affected by this statute? Reduced to its simplest terms, it is alleged that the statute constitutes an attempt to legislate outside the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution and within the field of local powers exclusively reserved to the States. Nothing is added to the force or effect of this assertion by the further incidental allegations that the ulterior purpose of Congress thereby was to induce the States to yield a portion of their sovereign rights; that the burden of the appropriations falls unequally upon the several States; and that there is imposed upon the States an illegal and unconstitutional option either to yield to the Federal Government a part of their reserved rights or lose their share of the moneys appropriated. But what burden is imposed upon the States, unequally or otherwise? Certainly there is none, unless it be the burden of taxation, and that falls upon their inhabitants, who are within the taxing power of Congress as well as that of the States where they reside. Nor does the statute require the States to do or to yield anything. If Congress enacted it with the ulterior purpose of tempting them to yield, that purpose may be effectively frustrated by the simple expedient of not yielding.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> In the last analysis, the complaint of the plaintiff State is brought to the naked contention that Congress has usurped the reserved powers of the several States by the mere enactment of the statute, though nothing has been done and nothing is to be done without their consent; and it is plain that that question, as it is thus presented, is political and not judicial in character, and therefore is not a matter which admits of the exercise of the judicial power.

As to the taxpayer's suit, the court called attention to the fact that—

> The right of a taxpayer to enjoin the execution of a Federal appropriation act, on the ground that it is invalid and will result in taxation for illegal purposes, has never been passed upon by this court. * * * The interest of a taxpayer of a municipality in the application of its moneys is direct and immediate and the remedy by injunction to prevent their misuse is not inappropriate. * * * The reasons which support the extension of the equitable remedy to a single taxpayer in such cases are based upon the peculiar relation of the corporate taxpayer to the corporation, which is not without some resemblance to that subsisting between stockholder and private corporation. * * * But the relation of a taxpayer of the United States to the Federal

[2] 43 Supreme Court Reporter, 597.

Government is very different. His interest in the moneys of the Treasury—partly realized from taxation and partly from other sources—is shared with millions of others; is comparatively minute and indeterminable; and the effect upon future taxation, of any payment out of the funds, so remote, fluctuating, and uncertain that no basis is afforded for an appeal to the preventive powers of a court of equity.

The administration of any statute, likely to produce additional taxation to be imposed upon a vast number of taxpayers, the extent of whose several liability is indefinite and constantly changing, is essentially a matter of public and not of individual concern. If one taxpayer may champion and litigate such a cause, then every other taxpayer may do the same, not only in respect of the statute here under review but also in respect of every other appropriation act and statute whose administration requires the outlay of public money and whose validity may be questioned.

The court further called attention to the fact that—

It is of much significance that no precedent sustaining the right to maintain suits like this has been called to our attention, although, since the formation of the Government, as an examination of the acts of Congress will disclose, a large number of statutes appropriating or involving the expenditure of moneys for non-Federal purposes have been enacted and carried into effect.

Thus, the merits of the question of the constitutionality of the act were not discussed, because the court found a justiciable question was not presented. Congress acted in the belief that the welfare of mothers and babies is a matter of national as well as local interest and that legislation making possible cooperation in reducing the death and morbidity rates is constitutional. The Supreme Court has indicated that on this matter the opinion of Congress is final. The question of Federal aid will remain a question of political expediency over which individuals will divide as they have divided from the first to the last session of Congress. If they consider the measure of national importance and calculated to promote the end sought, they will think it justified; if they disapprove the object or consider it relatively unimportant, they will, when they find themselves unable to defeat the measure on its merits, raise the cry of Federal consolidation and the destruction of local initiative.

CHILD HYGIENE.

MENTAL CLINICS FOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.

The value of an understanding of a child's mental difficulties, as well as his nutritional, postural, and other physical needs, has long been appreciated by specialists in mental hygiene. Treatment for the more complicated and serious mental abnormalities is available in most cities and is being made available in less serious cases for children who have become delinquent, but the kind of help and advice which mothers need to enable them to guide their children in habit formation or to change asocial habits that have been formed has not been given in most preschool centers or clinics. As a result habits, fears, and inhibitions—frequently easy to change—which prevent the correction of serious physical disorders, make impossible happy family and community relationships, and influence profoundly adult personality, are ignored or punished because the possibilities of other treatment are not understood.

During the last year the Children's Bureau has cooperated with the Community Health Service of Boston in a demonstration of the

habit clinic as an integral part of a general health service for preschool children. Dr. D. A. Thom, of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, has been in general charge of the clinic and has prepared an analysis of the results of the experiment which, together with selected case histories, will be published by the Children's Bureau during the coming year.

NUTRITION WORK BY PRESCHOOL CENTERS.

With a better understanding of the importance of correct food habits there has come a demand for a more systematic effort to give to mothers of young children the information which will enable them to take advantage of recent discoveries as to food values. During the last year Agnes K. Hanna has made a survey for the Children's Bureau of the nutrition work being done for children of preschool age in nine eastern and mid-western cities and three rural districts and has prepared a report which sets out the experience of these agencies both in conducting nutrition conferences and in developing a follow-up scheme of home instruction and demonstration.

HEALTH SUPERVISION BY CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES.

The importance of a careful physical and mental examination of children before they are placed in foster homes and of health supervision of all dependent children who are under the care of public or private agencies is generally recognized, although many such agencies have not found it possible to provide either the initial examinations necessary for a decision as to social treatment or subsequent periodic examinations. In a bulletin on Foster-Home Care for Dependent Children to which reference will be made later,[3] Dr. Horace M. Jenks has described the service which is available for Philadelphia agencies through the Associated Medical Clinic of Philadelphia. A study has been made by the Children's Bureau during the last year of the methods of health supervision now being used by leading child-placing agencies in different parts of the country. An analysis of the findings is in progress.

RICKETS AMONG YOUNG CHILDREN IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

An intensive study of the growth of young children, with special reference to the incidence of rickets and to the diets of children, the diets of mothers during the periods of pregnancy and lactation, and the influence of housing and sunlight as causal factors, has been made in the District of Columbia during the last year. This investigation was made possible by the cooperation of the Child Welfare Society of the District.

A plan for an intensive study to be made of a small district in New Haven in cooperation with the pediatric department of the Medical School of Yale University, with a view to discovering practical methods of preventing the high incidence of rickets, is now under consideration.

[3] See p. 21 of this report.

AN INDEX OF PHYSICAL FITNESS.

In October of 1922 an informal conference on physical fitness of children was held at the Children's Bureau, at which members of the Medical Advisory Committee of the bureau—Dr. Howard C. Carpenter and Dr. Richard Smith[4]—and Dr. C. R. Bardeen, Dr. Franz Boas, Dr. R. A. Bolt, Dr. Taliaferro Clark, Dr. John Foote, Dr. John C. Gebhart, Mr. W. M. Gilbert, Dr. Clifford G. Grulee, Dr. Samuel McC. Hamill, Dr. Milo Hellman, Dr. Henry F. Helmholz, Dr. Buford Johnson, Dr. Vernon Kellogg, Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, jr., Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw, Dr. Edgar Sydenstricker, Miss Harriet Wedgwood, and Dr. Jesse F. Williams, together with Doctor Oppenheimer, Doctor Rude, Doctor Woodbury, Doctor Watters, and Doctor Nichols, of the bureau staff, were present.

At the request of this group, the Children's Bureau has undertaken to assemble available information as to physical fitness in children by means of a survey of the work now being done in this country and through a consideration of the literature on the subject. The following aspects of the study are being given special attention: Anthropometric studies of children; nutrition and metabolism of children; nutritional studies of animals which have a bearing on the subject; a study of the relation of bodily mechanics to physical fitness in children; functional tests of the physical vigor of children; physical tests of children in relation to mental factors; disease and defect in relation to physical fitness of children; and compilation of an annotated bibliography of all the available literature on the growth and development of children.

It is hoped that following the assembling of this information some cooperative research of an immediately practical character will make it possible to determine whether it is necessary or advisable to recommend to parents and teachers that the height and weight standards be supplemented by other tests as a rough index of the physical fitness of children.

AVERAGE WEIGHTS FOR HEIGHT.

A table of average weights for height and age for children under 6 years of age has been prepared and published for the use of physicians, health workers, and other interested persons. This table was based upon the large mass of material collected during the Children's Year Campaign for the weighing and measuring of children.

THE CHILD-WELFARE SPECIAL.

The Child-Welfare Special, a motor truck equipped as a child-health center, which has been used by the bureau for rural demonstrations since 1919, was sent to Tennessee during the last fiscal year at the request of the State board of health and continued its work in that State until late in November. Nearly 2,400 physical examinations were made of preschool and school children in small towns and rural communities of Tennessee. In response to a request from the State board of health and other organizations the truck was sent

[4] Dr. Julius Hess was unable to be present.

to Oklahoma in February, and examinations were begun there in March. To date over 1,000 examinations have been made in Oklahoma.

It is planned to discontinue the operation of the "Special" by the bureau staff in September, 1923, as a number of States have indicated their willingness to supply the staff and operate the Special without expense to the Children's Bureau.

CHILD LABOR.

PROPOSED CHILD-LABOR AMENDMENT.

During the last year there has been much discussion of the need of an amendment to the Constitution in view of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court[5] that Congress does not now possess authority, either through its power to regulate foreign and interstate commerce, or through its power to lay and collect taxes, to enact a Federal minimum standard for the employment of children.

President Harding in his annual message of 1922 recommended a child-labor amendment; 6 joint resolutions proposing child-labor amendments were introduced by Senators[6] and 14 by Congressmen[7] during the first, second, and fourth sessions of the Sixty-seventh Congress.

A subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings in January, 1923, at which representatives of the American Federation of Labor, American Federation of Teachers, Democratic National Committee, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, National Child Labor Committee, National Consumers' League, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Trade-Union League, and the Republican National Committee reported that their organizations favored an amendment. Representatives of the National Catholic Welfare Council and the National Council of Catholic Women reported the interest of their organizations in the object of the amendment, although they had not taken official action in support of it at the time of the hearings.

A representative of the American Constitutional League, the editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, the commissioner of public welfare and a member of the State Senate of North Carolina, and the chief inspector of the department of agriculture and labor of South Carolina appeared against the amendment.

---

[5] Hammer *v.* Dagenhart, 247 U. S., 251, and Bailey *v.* Drexel Furniture Co., 259 U. S. 20.

[6] Johnson, S. J. Res. 200, May 19, 1922; Townsend, S. J. Res. 224, July 14, 1922; McCormick, S. J. Res. 232, July 26, 1922; Lodge, S. J. Res. 256, Dec. 13, 1922; Walsh, S. J. Res. 262, Dec. 30, 1922; Shortridge, S. J. Res. 285, Feb. 24, 1923.

[7] Rogers, H. J. Res. 28, Apr. 11, 1921; Fitzgerald, H. J. Res. 327, May 17, 1922; Perlman, H. J. Res. 332, May 24, 1922; Nolan, H. J. Res. 334, May 25, 1922; Tague, H. J. Res. 340, May 31, 1922; Raker, H. J. Res. 341, May 31, 1922; Voigt, H. J. Res. 355, June 24, 1922; Moore, H. J. Res. 367, June 30, 1922; Foster, H. J. Res. 368, June 30, 1922; Thompson, H. J. Res. 370, June 30, 1922; Frothingham, H. J. Res. 374, Aug. 23, 1922; Graham, H. J. Res. 385, Sept. 22, 1922; Foster, H. J. Res. 407, Dec. 11, 1922; Foster, H. J. Res. 458, Feb. 20, 1923.

The chief of the Children's Bureau submitted the information available as to the numbers of children employed, together with a digest of State legislation on the subject of child labor, and recommended the adoption of an amendment.

An amendment was reported favorably by both the House and the Senate Judiciary Committee but did not come to a vote in either House before adjournment.

STATE CHILD-LABOR LAWS.

It was hoped by many that with the protection of the Federal law removed the States would act promptly to give the children the protection that they had enjoyed while the Federal laws were in operation.

Since the child labor tax law was declared unconstitutional in May, 1922, legislatures in 44 States have been in session. Four States—California, Nevada, Washington, and Wisconsin—petitioned Congress to submit to the States an amendment making possible Federal prohibition and regulation of child labor.

In 32 of the States whose legislatures met this year the standards of protection afforded children by the State child-labor law were in some particular below the standard which the Federal child-labor law had in effect established. So far as the Children's Bureau has been able to learn by correspondence with the States, in only 8 of these—Delaware, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming—was there any improvement in the age and hour standards of the child-labor law, and in none of them have the State standards been brought up to those of the Federal law in every particular.

Rhode Island took a great step forward this year when it raised to 15 years the minimum age for work during school hours, but the new law is not to become effective until September of 1924, and even then Rhode Island will still allow an excessive number of hours for young children. Maine has this year reduced the maximum daily hours of work for children from nine to eight. Delaware reduced the legal hours of employment for children under 16 from 10 to 8, but it still permits the employment of children less than 14 years of age in canneries and under certain conditions in other occupations.

Even in these States the accomplishments are incomplete, and in two of them—Michigan and Missouri—the raising of one standard was accompanied by the lowering of another. There is, moreover, a much longer list of 24 other States with standards below the Federal, whose legislatures were in session since May, 1922, in which there is no progress along these lines to report. North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, which are rapidly developing into important industrial States, are among those which have done nothing this year for the working children. In North Carolina boys may and do still enter the mills at the age of 12, and boys and girls between 14 and 16 may be employed 11 hours a day. In South Carolina the children between 14 and 16 years of age may work 10 hours a day and 55 hours a week. In Georgia children may go to work in factories at 12 years of age if they are orphans or have widowed mothers dependent on them for support, and they may work 60 hours a week and any number of hours a day. After they reach the age of 14½, they may legally work all night.

THE TREND OF CHILD LABOR.

During the last year the Children's Bureau has received data on the numbers of children to whom work permits or employment certificates were issued in a number of cities,[8] most of them northern cities.

Certificate figures show the numbers of those who presumably intend going to work and are legally entitled to work, but give no indication as to the number who are illegally at work. Also an increase in the number of certificates issued may mean only better enforcement of an old law requiring work permits or that a new law has been passed or an old one improved. Employment-certificate figures do, nevertheless, serve to indicate the general trend in the numbers of children going to work during any specified period, and between census years are the only source of current information as to the extent of the employment of children of legal working age. There are many gaps in the figures secured by the Children's Bureau, but it is hoped that during the coming year more cities will furnish this information to the bureau.

The increase in child labor which occurred during the war years in practically every important industrial and commercial city in the United States and which reached its peak in 1918 began to decline in the late summer of 1920, at the beginning of the recent business and industrial depression. With better times in 1922, the number of children taking out their first work permits began to mount. Of 35 cities for which statistics were secured, 21 reported increases and only 14 reported decreases.

Local figures reflect local industrial conditions and other factors which influence the employment of children, and they would be sure to fluctuate from year to year; but the very general increase in the last six months of 1922 and the first six months of 1923 indicates that the decrease in the number employed during the period of the industrial depression was a temporary one only. The regulation of the hours and conditions of employment for children between 14 and 16 years of age is still of great importance for large numbers of children. Up to date child labor has been controlled—it has not been eliminated. We ought at least to be able to record progressive strengthening of this control from year to year.

THE CHILD ON THE FARM.

The industrial division of the bureau has continued the series of studies begun in 1920 of rural child labor and its relation to school attendance. The attempt has been made to select for study a sufficient number of typical farming areas in different sections of the country to give a fairly representative picture of the work of children on farms. By personal interviews, detailed information has been obtained regarding approximately 11,000 rural child laborers under 16 years of age, in 12 States, and in September of 1923 investigations in two more States will have been completed. It seems unnecessary to point out that helping father with the chores and

[8] An analysis of this material will be found in the Monthly Labor Review for September, 1923, under the title "The Trend of Child Labor in the United States, 1920–23."

mother with the dishes or doing other work which develops a sense of family solidarity and has real training value for children is not classified as child labor. In these surveys the bureau has been studying the full-time employment, usually seasonal, of young children. Such surveys have been made in sugar-beet growing sections of Michigan and Colorado; in representative cotton-growing counties of Texas; in truck and small-fruit areas of southern New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia; in the wheat, potato-raising, and grazing sections of North Dakota; in rural Illinois; and in tobacco-growing districts of Kentucky, South Carolina, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. At the present time a survey of the work of children on truck and fruit farms of the northern Pacific coast is in progress.

The usual method of investigation has been to obtain school records for all children attending local schools and to visit their families and secure schedules for the children reported as having worked during the preceding 12 months. In the case of seasonal laborers schedules were taken for all children in the locality who were found at work at the time of the survey, and school records were then obtained from the schools which they attended.

In the localities for which the information secured has been compiled, from 15 to 40 per cent of the children at work were under 10 years of age, a proportion which is very significant in view of the fact that the 647,309 children under 16 years of age enumerated in the census of 1920 as engaged in farm work include none under 10 years. Only from 17 to 29 per cent of the child workers were between 14 and 16 years of age. Approximately 4,600 worked on the home farm, but 3,700 were hired laborers, and of these over 1,000 were seasonal laborers migrating from the cities chiefly for harvest work.

From 30 to 60 per cent of the children who did farm work in the various localities studied by the Children's Bureau had been absent from school to do this work. About one-fifth of those who had been absent for farm work had missed at least 40 days, or 8 weeks, of school. Largely as a result of their irregular school attendance, from 38 to 69 per cent of the white and from 71 to 84 per cent of the colored children included in the bureau's surveys, information from which has been tabulated, were from one to six years behind the grades which at their ages they should normally have reached. In all areas in which comparative material was secured the amount of retardation was much greater among working than among non-working children attending the same schools.

The protection of the city child from premature employment has in large measure been secured by the votes of country legislators, who were shocked to find young children working in the mines, before furnaces, at dangerous machinery, or for long hours at monotonous indoor tasks. The advantages of farm work as compared with factory work do not need enumeration. But with the improvement in rural schools by State distributive funds and by other means, we should make sure that the farm boys and girls are given the same opportunity to attend school and to profit by group games and other forms of recreation as are the city children. Unfortunately the advantage which the country as compared with the city has offered to children is being steadily reduced. The infant mor-

tality rate in the cities is going down, while the rural rate, although lower to begin with, is remaining stationary. Illiteracy is more general in the country than it is in the city, and the number of children who are going to high school is relatively smaller.

While it might be assumed that a good compulsory school-attendance law is all that is required to control child labor in the rural districts, the experience everywhere has been that it is impossible to enforce a school-attendance law when the community sanctions or does not prohibit child labor; and too often rural children have suffered from the community's approval or tolerance of their employment so long as it was confined to farm work.

Ohio and Nebraska have made a beginning in legislation intended to reach these children. In the former State the amendment to the child-labor law adopted in 1921 prohibits the employment of children under 16 years of age during school hours and prohibits that of children under 14 years of age outside of school hours except in "irregular service." Under this Ohio statute "irregular service" is defined as service which "(*a*) does not involve confinement, (*b*) does not require continuous physical strain, (*c*) is interrupted with rest or recreation periods, and (*d*) does not require more than 4 hours of work in any day or 24 hours in any week." The health commissioner of the district in which employment is afforded to any child is given authority to determine whether the employment involves confinement or requires continuous physical strain and hence whether it can be deemed irregular service within the meaning of this section. A Nebraska statute regulates the hours of work of children employed in the beet fields.

As the conditions are most serious where migratory families are employed in farm labor, this problem is probably the one that should be first attacked; but, unfortunately, it presents special difficulties. That the ordinary machinery for local enforcement of the school-attendance laws will not reach these forlorn migratory children is obvious. Other methods can hardly be said to be in the experimental stage as yet. As to the children who cross State lines, the authorities in the State from which they come are helpless and those in the State to which they go do not regard the education of children from another State, although temporarily under their jurisdiction, as a local problem. This would seem to be a situation in which Federal action may eventually be necessary.

CHILDREN IN STREET TRADES.

Conditions surrounding children engaged in street trades have also been the subject of study during the past year. Only 14 States and the District of Columbia have laws requiring children selling papers or doing other work on the street to secure permits or badges, and only 10 have state-wide laws affecting boys engaged in independent street work. These laws, moreover, often have much weaker provisions for enforcement than those regulating child labor in factories, stores, and other establishments. A few cities have enacted ordinances more or less directly regulating street work, but these are not generally well enforced. Information for over 4,000

children who sold or delivered newspapers, huckstered, did bootblacking, tended market stands, or peddled flowers, candy, gum, etc., was secured in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Atlanta, Ga.; and Omaha, Nebr. Some of the information for Wilkes-Barre and for Columbus has been tabulated.

In Wilkes-Barre 605 children, or 5 per cent of the children under 16 years of age attending school,[9] reported doing street work. Most of the children had been doing the work reported every day, or every day except Sunday, over a period of at least several months, and more than one-half had worked regularly for at least one year. Three hundred and thirteen were newspaper carriers, 169 were newspaper sellers, 75 were bootblacks, and 48 reported various other kinds of street work. The Pennsylvania child-labor law prohibits street selling for boys under 12 years of age and bootblacking for boys under 14 years of age. Nevertheless 251 of the street workers in Wilkes-Barre were under 12. Of the 75 bootblacks 63 were under 14 years of age. Newspaper sellers averaged somewhat younger than did other street workers; one-fifth of them were under 10 years of age. Thirteen per cent (37) of the newspaper sellers, bootblacks, and miscellaneous street workers reported that they were out on Saturday nights at least until 10 o'clock and 6 per cent that they stayed out until midnight or later, a few remaining out all Saturday night or sleeping at the newspaper or agent's office. Seventy-two boys, the majority of whom were newspaper carriers, began their work on school days before 6 o'clock in the morning. The State child-labor law, in addition to the age restriction on street selling and bootblacking, forbids any kind of street work after 8 p. m. or before 6 a. m.

In Columbus 1,435 children, or 5 per cent of the school population under 16,[10] were engaged in street work. The majority of these (986) were newspaper carriers working under unusually good conditions, but 273 sold newspapers and 176 did a variety of street jobs, including selling candy or other articles on the street, tending market stands, and shining shoes. Although there were proportionately fewer young children working on the streets in Columbus than in Wilkes-Barre, 53, or one-fifth, of the newspaper sellers were under 10. There was no State law or local ordinance regulating street work. Nearly two-fifths of the children had been doing the work reported at the time they were interviewed, at least a year. A large proportion worked every day, including Sunday. The children doing street work not connected with newspaper distribution were more likely to work on Saturdays or Sundays than on school days. There was little night selling in Columbus as compared with Wilkes-Barre—only 6 per cent of all the workers and only 14 per cent of the newspaper sellers reported that they were out until 8 o'clock or later even on Saturday nights. Still, 10 of the Columbus children were on the streets until midnight or later, including two boys selling Sunday morning papers who were out all night Saturdays or slept at the newspaper or agent's office.

In most cases the amount of money earned was small; one-third of the Wilkes-Barre workers earned less than $1 a week, and even

[9] Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, Vol. III, Population, p. 867.
[10] Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, Vol. III, Population, p. 784.

in Columbus, where most of the boys doing street work had regular newspaper routes, nearly one-fifth earned less than that amount. In Wilkes-Barre, where most of the workers had foreign-born fathers, many of whom worked in the coal mines, few children reported that they had gone into street work from economic necessity; and in Columbus, where the population is predominantly native, even fewer children had gone to work because their families needed their earnings. The proportion reporting family need as the reason for going to work in Wilkes-Barre was 12 per cent; in Columbus, only 6 per cent.

CHILD LABOR IN GEORGIA.

Employment of children in Atlanta.

At the request of the Georgia Children's Code Commission a survey of school children employed outside school hours was made in Atlanta, and in addition establishments employing children were inspected, primarily to ascertain the extent of the employment of children under 16 in industries not covered by the present State child-labor law, which applies only to factories, mills, manufacturing establishments, laundries, and places of amusement.

In order to secure the facts desired by the commission, 114 nonmanufacturing establishments were inspected and all children in both public and private schools who were working before or after school or on Saturday were interviewed. Approximately 1,700 school children under 16 years of age, in addition to between 900 and 1,000 engaged in street trades,[11] reported when interviewed at school by bureau agents that they were at that time employed outside school hours. The children engaged in nonstreet-trading occupations comprised 6 per cent of the children under 16 years of age reported by the census to be attending school in Atlanta.[12] Most of them worked after school and on Saturdays, in drug or grocery stores, as errand or messenger boys for miscellaneous establishments, as "table boys" in confectionery stores, or as caddies.

The 114 nonmanufacturing establishments in the city in which inspections were made included drug stores, lunch stands, soda-water fountains, confectionery stores, grocery stores, shoe-shine stands, pressing clubs, telegraph companies, dry-goods stores, and motion-picture theaters. The provisions of the Georgia child-labor law do not apply to any of these establishments except the motion-picture theaters. These inspections discovered 224 children under 16 at work, of whom 116 were regularly employed during school hours, while 49 worked after school hours, 54 were employed on Saturdays only, and 1 worked only on Sundays. Of the 116 children regularly employed during school hours, 35 were under 14. Five of these were working until at least 9 p. m. 6 nights a week in Atlanta moving-picture theaters in violation of the Georgia State child-labor law, which prohibits the employment of children under 14½ years of age in places of amusement after 7 p. m.

The character of the work done by the children was much the same in the different establishments inspected. More than two-thirds, or

[11] See p. 15.
[12] Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, Vol. III, Population, p. 222.

156, of the children were selling or delivering merchandise or carrying messages. The remainder were serving or dispensing drinks at soda fountains, shining shoes, ushering at theaters, etc. More children were employed as sales persons than in any other occupation, the largest number working on Saturday only. Of the 55 children working only one day a week, 46 were engaged in selling. Four large 5 and 10 cent stores employed extra girls each Saturday, and of the 60 girls found at work nine-tenths (54) were salesgirls.

Long hours were the rule. Fifty-three children, or 45.7 per cent of those regularly employed during school hours, were working 10 or more hours a day and much longer hours on Saturdays. Of the 55 children employed one day a week all except 7 worked for a period of 10 or more hours. The hours of children working after school were also long. Twenty-nine, or 59.2 per cent, were working four or more hours daily in addition to attending school. Many of the boys employed in confectionery stores and at soda fountains to serve the tables were schoolboys who worked at least six nights a week. It was found that in addition to long daily hours, one-seventh (14.3 per cent) of all the children under 16 worked seven days a week. Delivery boys for drug, grocery, and mercantile establishments worked long hours, and those employed by drug stores worked Sundays as well as week days. Practically two-thirds (144, or 64 per cent) worked between the hours of 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

The largest single group of children working during school hours were engaged in delivering messages for two telegraph companies. Both companies stated they had fixed 14 years as the minimum age for employment, but neither required any proof of age from an applicant. Seven children under 14 were found at work. The messengers were working full time, six days a week. The actual working-day of the boys employed by one company was longer than the hours of work reported. Although 8 o'clock was the hour at which they reported for work, the fact that each boy had to report daily at the main office to secure his uniform and pass inspection before going to the branch office to which he was assigned meant that the boys must be at the main office at 7 a. m. or shortly after; and although 6 p. m. was the hour at which they were off duty, again they had to go to the main office to deposit suits, caps, etc., so that at least another hour was added to the working day of those messengers working from outlying branches. The messengers at the branch offices of the second company were not required to report at the main office but were on duty an hour longer than the other messengers.

Child-labor inspections in textile mills.

To discover whether the removal of the safeguards of the Federal law had lowered conditions of employment for children, and if so to what extent, inspections were made in November and December, 1922, in textile mills in Georgia, where the standards of the State law were considerably lower than those of the two Federal laws. The latter fixed the minimum age in such establishments at 14 and the maximum hours for children under 16 at 8 a day and 48 a week, and prohibited night work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. for children under 16. The State law allowed orphan children or children with widowed mothers to go to work at 12 years of age, provided they secured proper certificates, fixed a minimum age of 14 for other

children, and required children between the ages of 14 and 14½ years to have age certificates. Children were permitted to work as long hours as adults—60 hours a week, with overtime allowed "to make up lost time, not to exceed 10 days, caused by accidents or other unavoidable circumstances." If they were over 14 years and 6 months old there were no restrictions upon their work at night; under that age they were not allowed to work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Inspections made in 39 representative mills in 17 localities brought to light violations of the Federal standards in all except 3 of the establishments and violations of the State standards in all except 7.

In the 39 mills there were employed 537 children who were under 16 years of age at the time the inspections were made or who had been under that age, but employed, during part of the period between May 15, 1922, when the Federal child labor tax law was declared unconstitutional, and the time of the study (November and December, 1922). It was possible, therefore, to learn whether these children had suffered when the Federal law was nullified. The inspections disclosed among these children 560 violations of the Federal standards, of which 84 were violations of the age, 466 of the hours of labor, and 10 of the night-work standards. The State law was violated in 149 instances. In 65 of these instances children were below the minimum age; in 3, children under 14½ were working at night; and in 81, children between 14 and 14½ years of age were employed without certificates. Violations of the State hour standards could not be ascertained because of the difficulty of determining, when a mill was running more than 60 hours a week, whether the excess came within the exception allowed by the law regarding overtime. In considering night-work violations it should be noted that in only 2 mills, employing 37 children under 16, were inspections made at night. Of the 10 violations of the Federal night-work standard 7 were in these mills and 3 were discovered through interviews with parents.

Of the 478 working children who were under 16 at the time of inspection 57 were under 14 years of age. All except 3 of these were working 10 hours or more a day; and all except 19 of the children between 14 and 16 were working more than 8 hours a day, 399 of them 10 hours or more a day.

The first requisite for enforcing the standards of a child-labor law is a good method of certification for employment. Not only are the provisions of the Georgia law inadequate in this regard but even those which the law contains were not observed. Of the 47 State certificates on file at least 21 had been illegally issued; and for 81 of the 121 children who were between 14 and 14½ years of age at the time of the inspection or some time during the period May 15, 1922, to December, 1922, no certificates were then on file. The provision of the law requiring a child to have attended school 12 weeks of the preceding year in order to secure a certificate was often disregarded.

Nearly two-thirds (63.9 per cent) of the children were employed at spinning, spooling, winding, doffing, and weaving. The full-time weekly earnings of these mill children were less than $5 for 27 per cent and less than $6 for 36 per cent of the 197 children reporting their earnings.

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS OF CHILD LABOR.

Minimum wage for minors.

Thirteen States—Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin—the District of Columbia, and Porto Rico, have enacted minimum-wage legislation which is still on the statute books; and two States—Texas and Nebraska—have passed minimum-wage laws which were afterwards repealed. The South Dakota law was enacted in 1923. In addition to women and girls, boys under 18 years of age are included in the laws of California, Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington, and boys to the age of 21 are included in the Minnesota and Wisconsin laws. This legislation was designed primarily to protect women, but a large number of minors in various industries are affected by the rulings made under these laws.

Several months before the Supreme Court decision declaring unconstitutional the minimum-wage law of the District of Columbia [13] the Children's Bureau began an investigation into the effect of the rulings as to rates for minors and learners in the District of Columbia, California, and Minnesota, where individual certificates were issued to all minors entering employment. According to the records of the commissions, large numbers of children secure certificates to work at learners' rates, remain only a short period on the job, and are lost sight of by the commission. A schedule study of the industrial history of selected groups of minors certificated in these two States and the District of Columbia is being supplemented by payroll records and other data from these same States and also from Wisconsin and Massachusetts. The investigation should indicate whether a comparatively high minimum tends to reduce the number of children employed; whether there is any tendency to discharge the children when they are legally entitled to increases; whether the minimum rate becomes the maximum; whether the minors go into industries in which a legal minimum has not been established, at wages below the minimum for other industries; and, specifically, what becomes of the minors who disappear from the commission records.

Work opportunities for subnormal minors.

Children who are able to make little progress in academic work in the schools are often capable of earning a livelihood under certain circumstances. With a view to securing information as to what these occupations and circumstances are, a study has been made of the work history of 205 children in Newark, N. J., who left the special classes for mental defectives between September, 1916, and June, 1919. A similar study will be made in one or two other cities in which records for a period of years are available.

Industrial accidents to minors.

Studies of the records of industrial accidents to minors in three States—Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin—have been undertaken by the statistical division of the bureau. The causes of these accidents as revealed by the records are being tabulated and

[13] Adkins *v.* The Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, 43 Sup. Ct. Rep., 394.

should furnish a basis for decision as to whether legislative restrictions of the work of minors in dangerous occupations should be broadened and what other steps can be taken to lessen the frequency or to prevent the occurrence of such accidents.

STUDIES OF CHILD DEPENDENCY.

AID TO CHILDREN IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

The bureau publications on so-called mothers' pensions, especially the proceedings of the conference held in June of 1922, have been distributed to those actually engaged in this work by the State boards in Arizona, Delaware, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The publication of a legal chart showing the differences in the various State laws on this subject was of special use in a number of States in connection with bills pending in the various State legislatures in 1923.

At the annual meeting, on May 21, of the committee on public aid to mothers for the care of children in their own homes (formerly the cooperating committee on mothers' pensions), the Children's Bureau was requested to undertake studies of the standards, especially those with reference to health, housing, and education, that prevail in representative States in the administration of such laws. In accordance with this vote and in cooperation with the committee plans are being made for such a study during the coming year.

The collection of current information as to the number of counties in which mothers' pensions are granted, amounts paid, number of children aided, and annual appropriations in the various States has been continued by the social-service division of the bureau.

FOSTER-HOME CARE.

During the latter half of the year a field study was made of the organization and methods of work of child-caring agencies—two of them state-wide—in 10 communities. The agencies were selected as presenting useful examples of child placing in different parts of the country.

A publication is now ready for press entitled "Foster-Home Care for Dependent Children." This includes sections contributed by 11 authorities on child-caring work, each dealing with a different phase of the problem, a bibliography of United States and foreign material on the subject, and a reprint of the conclusions reached at the "White House conference for dependent children" in 1909.

A study of dependent children in the District of Columbia, undertaken at the request of the Board of Children's Guardians, is ready for publication. A feature of the report is a statistical analysis of the data regarding children who were under the care of the board during one year. At the request of the Washington Council of Social Agencies some information was also secured from private institutions, thus making possible some comparisons of the work of the private institutions and that of the public agency.

STATE SCHOOLS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Through the cooperation of the State schools and homes for dependent children in Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin—institutions established to be used as receiving homes pending placement in family homes—data were obtained for all the children under the care of these agencies during the last year. This material is being analyzed with special reference to the parental status at the time the children were received as wards of the State, ages of the children when received, the present disposition of the children, reasons for the discharge of those who ceased to be wards during the year, and the length of time the children have been under care.

The field work on a schedule study of 500 children indentured by the Wisconsin State Public School for dependent children has been completed. This study, undertaken at the request of the Wisconsin authorities, has taken into account the children's placement histories and subsequent careers, the family situation at the time the children were removed from their homes, and the histories of the parents after the children were taken over by the State.

AN INSTITUTIONAL HANDBOOK.

Although the foster home is generally recognized as a better instrument for preparing dependent children for normal community life than is the institution there are very large numbers of children now being reared in institutions. State supervisory boards have the immediate problem of what is the best institutional practice at the present time. The bureau was glad, therefore, at the suggestion of the members of the staff of the Georgia Department of Public Welfare, to undertake to edit and enlarge somewhat the manuscript of a "Handbook of Institutions for Dependent Children" that had been prepared by the staff of the Georgia department. An advisory committee composed of representatives of State boards and public and private institutions and of other experts in this field is cooperating in the revision of the handbook. The manuscript has also been submitted to a large number of people throughout the country whose advice and assistance would be of special value. Incorporation of the suggestions received, supplementing of the material on some points, and final editing remain to be done.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

At the request of the national children's welfare committee of the American Legion the bureau has undertaken to assemble information drawn from the experience of the United States in the care of the orphans of the soldiers of the Civil War and from the care being given to soldiers' orphans at the present time in England, France, and Belgium.

LEGAL RESEARCH.

A considerable amount of legal material has been prepared by the social-service division during the year. In addition to the chart analyzing the provisions of so-called mothers' pension laws, the texts

of these laws and of illegitimacy laws have been compiled for the years following the publication of earlier reports. Bulletins have been completed analyzing the laws relating to the importation of dependent children and to sex offenses against children, and giving the texts of these laws, and a report on the subject of adoption laws is being prepared.

JUVENILE COURTS.

STUDY OF THE COURTS IN 10 CITIES.

A report on the investigation of the organization and methods used in the juvenile courts of Boston, Buffalo, Denver, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D. C., has been completed after several interruptions and should be available for distribution early in 1924.

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS.

At the request of a conference on juvenile-court standards held in Milwaukee on June 21–22, 1921, under the auspices of the Children's Bureau and the National Probation Association, a committee was appointed by Julia C. Lathrop, then Chief of the Children's Bureau, to work out standards.

This committee was at work for two years. It presented a preliminary report to a second conference held in Providence in June, 1922; in January, 1923, it held a two-day session in Washington, at which suggestions of committee members and others were carefully considered and a tentative draft of standards was prepared. This draft was mimeographed and sent by the Children's Bureau to more than 200 persons, including judges, probation officers, officers of child-caring agencies, and others interested in juvenile-court work. A considerable proportion of those to whom the draft was sent made specific suggestions, which were carefully considered at meetings of the committee in May of 1923.

A report was presented to a third conference held in Washington on May 18, 1923, under the auspices of the Children's Bureau and the National Probation Association. There was free discussion in this conference, and, except for certain amendments recommended to the committee, the standards were approved as submitted. They have been published by the bureau.

The members of the committee were not agreed on all points, but each statement represents the prevailing opinion as expressed in the committee meetings and in the suggestions received from the sources indicated above.

The fundamental principles underlying the standards may be summarized as follows: (1) That the court dealing with children should be clothed with broad jurisdiction, embracing all classes of cases in which a child is in need of the protection of the State, whether the legal action is in the name of the child or in that of an adult who fails in his obligations toward the child; (2) that the court should have a scientific understanding of each child; (3) that treatment should be adapted to individual needs; and (4) that there should be a presumption in favor of keeping the child in his own home and in his own community, except when adequate investigation shows this not to be in the best interest of the child.

The committee on juvenile-court standards is also cooperating with the bureau in an effort to work out some plan of uniform recording and reporting by the juvenile courts of a few essential facts, with a view to making available comparable current statistics on juvenile delinquency in an area which it is hoped may eventually be large enough to furnish a basis for national figures.

RECREATION.

During the last year a specialist in recreation has been added to the bureau staff and a more systematic assembling of information on this subject has been begun. A brief manual of games for organized play adapted from standard sources has been published, a handbook of games for the blind is under way, and some consultation with local groups has been possible during the year. It is hoped that this service can be greatly extended in the future.

Recreation is of fundamental importance in a program for children, whether considered from the standpoint of health, of education, or of social adjustment. It is perhaps even less within the control of the individual parent than health or education, and yet a plan as to how the play needs of children can be adequately met remains to be worked out by most communities. The bureau should be able to supply these communities with information as to the relative value to the children and the costs of different programs that have been tried out by both public and private agencies in various parts of the country.

CHILD WELFARE IN PORTO RICO.

In the spring of 1923 the bureau made a brief study to follow up the Children's Year survey in Porto Rico. In spite of many and serious difficulties, the child-welfare activities initiated during the previous year have gone forward in a most encouraging manner owing to the very general local interest. Play and athletics have been given greater importance throughout the school system, and the training of teachers in play has established those activities upon a firm foundation. A Manual of Games, prepared by the bureau for use in Porto Rico, has been distributed through the Porto Rico Department of Education to all the grade teachers on the island. The commissioner of education states in his annual report for 1922 that within that year the number of urban school playgrounds increased from 50 to 179 and that of rural school playgrounds from 16 to 261, the number of municipalities having community playgrounds from 4 to 18, and the number of recreation and athletic associations from 15 to 39.

The 1923 session of the legislature created a bureau of social welfare under the department of health, with an appropriation of $60,000, and with provision for flexibility in developing this work. This bureau will have supervision of public-health and infant-welfare work and of the island's charities, the latter having been delegated to the department of health under the organic act. Two years ago the supervision of municipal charities was brought under the insular department of health, but without adequate means for carrying out the work. With the means now provided great progress

should be made in the near future. During the last year the number of child-health centers established by the insular and municipal departments working in cooperation with the Red Cross has been increased, their service has been strengthened, and public interest in this work has become widespread. The program of Baby Weeks has been continued, and an institute on infant welfare and other aspects of public health has been conducted most successfully.

In 1923 the legislature provided for cooperation between the Porto Rico health department, the San Juan health department, and the American Red Cross in establishing a training school for nurses. Development of public-health activities has been hampered by the lack of an adequate number of trained nurses on the islands; so this provision for increasing the number of nurses and raising the general standards of nursing is of basic importance to child health.

The 1923 legislature has provided $60,000 for the establishment of an insular puericultural and maternity institute for promoting the hygiene of maternity and infancy. The institute is to have consultation centers for expectant mothers and for children, besides hospital facilities for women during confinement.

The university summer courses in home hygiene have been continued with special emphasis on infant and child care. An experimental course in social service was given during the regular term of the university, which helped to call attention to the whole field of child welfare. Health teaching has been continued in the schools. Dental clinics have been extended by the cooperation of the Junior Red Cross and the municipalities. To further the health and social program, the Girl Scouts organization is sending a worker to organize scout work for girls through the insular department of education. The new building for the school for blind children will be ready for use next year. The business men's organizations have taken a definite interest in the homeless boys of San Juan and have raised funds for constructive work to assist these children.

CHILD-WELFARE COMMISSIONS.

For the study of child-welfare needs and the coordination and revision of legislation affecting children, child-welfare or children's code commissions have been created in three States which had not previously undertaken this type of activity—Georgia (1922), Florida (1923), and Pennsylvania (1923). In Kentucky and Maryland new commissions have been created to take the place of commissions whose period of service was expiring.

In Delaware an administrative child-welfare commission which has been succeeded by a health and welfare commission had as one of its functions the study of the needs of children and recommendations for legislative action. This commission now has one representative on a "children's code commission" newly established to study the laws concerning the welfare of minor children.

South Dakota has changed the membership of its child-welfare commission from officials of State departments to three citizens, of whom two are to be women. The commission is instructed to investigate the conditions of dependent and delinquent children and the conditions of child labor, and to prepare and submit to the

legislature a complete code of laws relating to children. The State welfare commission of Utah is continued by amendments to the law establishing it in 1921 and is instructed to file a report not later than November 30, 1924.

Reports for consideration in 1923 sessions of the legislatures were made by commissions in Georgia, Kansas, New York, North Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia. The North Dakota commission, with which the Children's Bureau cooperated by making a series of studies, was signally successful in its efforts to secure more adequate legislation. Of 25 bills proposed by the commission 20 were enacted into law. As a result of the commission's work the child-labor law has been greatly strengthened, the State board of administration has been clothed with supervisory powers over maternity homes and hospitals and child-caring institutions and agencies, and provision has been made for the regulation of maternity hospitals and of the placement of children by midwives and hospitals, and for the regulation of child-caring institutions and of the placement of children in family homes. The mothers' pension law has been amended in various respects, including the raising of the age limit from 14 to 16 years; the uniform illegitimacy act has been adopted with some changes, and laws have been enacted providing greater safeguards for children in the matter of adoption and transfer of parental rights. The State board of administration has been given authority to fix maximum hours and minimum wages for minors in North Dakota, to determine reasonable classifications of employment for minors, and to prohibit their employment in occupations dangerous to life, health, safety, and welfare. Enforcement provisions have been strengthened by requiring standard evidence of age for employment certificates, by requiring certificates for work outside of school hours and during vacations, and by raising the educational requirement for certificates for work during school hours to completion of the eighth grade or nine years' attendance.

The Kansas Children's Code Commission, which reported to the 1921 session of the legislature and which was reappointed and reorganized in 1922, recommended a number of bills to the 1923 legislature. Only three laws were enacted as a result of these recommendations, one relating to compulsory school attendance, one relating to deaf, dumb, and blind children, and one authorizing the establishment, in the discretion of the voters, of county or city juvenile detention homes.

The New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Children recommended to the 1923 legislature eight measures which were enacted into law—some of them after being considerably changed: A bill authorizing State aid for institutions caring for deaf, dumb, and blind children; a bill relating to jurisdiction in truancy cases; a bill repealing the provisions legalizing the binding out of children under the old indenture system; three bills relating to mothers' allowances, extending the application of the law; a bill giving the State board of charities supervisory power over placing-out agencies; and a bill providing double compensation when a child under the age of 18 is injured or killed while working illegally. The commission was continued and a new appropriation made for its work.

Four bills sponsored by the Utah State Welfare Commission, which reported to the governor in January, 1923, were passed. These acts provided for the acceptance of the Federal maternity and infancy act, the regulation of the placing out of children, the organization by local officials of play and recreational activities, and the continuation of the commission for another period of two years.

The West Virginia Child-Welfare Commission, created in 1921, submitted a report which included specific recommendations for legislation and a statement of the "rights of childhood" that should be taken into consideration in a legislative program. Bills were passed amending the mothers' pension law, enlarging the powers of the State board of children's guardians, and creating county child-welfare boards at the option of the counties.

The Children's Bureau has continued to cooperate with child-welfare commissions by supplying information and copies of its bulletins. At the request of the Georgia commission a study has been made of street trades and other gainful employment of children in Atlanta, and further studies are contemplated. A revision of a bulletin entitled "State Commissions for the Study and Revision of Child-Welfare Laws," first published in 1920, has been prepared and is now in press. It includes a history of the development of State commissions, a statement of the essential features in commission programs, summaries of organization and plans of work, and a list of reports and articles relating to the work of commissions.

CHILD-WELFARE LEGISLATION IN 1923.

During 1923 the legislatures of 43 States have met in regular session, and bills relating to many aspects of child welfare have been considered. As in previous years, a coordinated advance in the whole field of child care is not recorded in the legislation of any State which did not have before it the carefully considered recommendations of a child-welfare or children's code commission. The results of the work of these commissions have already been summarized. Some additional definite gains have been made, but many bills whose passage would have been in the interest of children have failed of enactment. On the other hand, a few bills which would have meant retrogression instead of progress were considered and most of them, fortunately, were defeated.

The Children's Bureau has been receiving from officials of the various States copies of bills relating to child welfare and information concerning the action taken upon these bills. Twenty-nine States have passed laws providing for the acceptance of the Federal maternity and infancy act. Reference has already been made to the raising of child-labor standards in a few States and to the measures especially recommended by child-welfare or children's code commissions which were enacted into laws.

Other legislation covered many aspects of child care.[14]

Provision for the education of blind and deaf children and for the prevention of blindness has been made in several States. Kansas

[14] Indiana has made mandatory the appointment of county boards of children's guardians. For other important legislation regarding State and county boards dealing with children, see pp. 25ff.

has created a commission for the blind, to cooperate with State and local boards in preventing blindness, alleviating the condition of the blind, and promoting their personal, economic, social, and civic well-being, and to aid the blind by home instruction and assistance in marketing their products. Michigan has granted State aid to school districts establishing special schools for the blind and those with defective vision between 3 and 20 years of age, and to school districts establishing special schools for the deaf and those with defective hearing, and provides for supervision of these schools. Minnesota, by amendment, has made mandatory the establishment by school districts of special classes for blind children on petition of the parents or guardians of eight such children, and has broadened the conditions under which special classes for deaf children may be established and increased the amount of State aid that may be allowed for such children. North Carolina has created a bureau of labor for the deaf to study methods of education and opportunities of employment and to promote the welfare of the deaf. Oregon has made provision for a grant of $500 per year to every blind student in Oregon State institutions of higher learning. Pennsylvania also has made provision for aid to blind students regularly enrolled in institutions of higher learning or in professional or vocational schools. South Dakota has changed the age qualification for admission to the State school for the blind from "under 30" to "over 6 and under 21 years," persons over 21 being allowed admission under certain circumstances, and has extended the period of instruction from 10 to 12 years. The South Dakota State Board of Charities and Corrections is authorized to provide for the care of blind children under 6 years of age. Pennsylvania has authorized the State council of education to establish standards for all institutions for the blind and deaf which receive State aid. Massachusetts has given to the State department of education authority to establish special classes for deaf children in not more than six towns at State expense.

The special needs of crippled children have received consideration in a number of States. Illinois and Michigan have provided for State aid to school districts establishing special schools or classes and meeting State standards of education for crippled children. Oregon has provided for visiting teachers to give home instruction to crippled children between the ages of 6 and 18 who have not completed the eighth grade. North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania have provided for hospital treatment, at county expense, of crippled children whose parents are unable to provide adequate treatment. Illinois has provided for a survey by the department of public welfare of the numbers, location, and types of specially handicapped children of school age from the medical, psychological, and social standpoints.

Laws substantially conforming to the uniform illegitimacy act which was approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and by that organization recommended to the States for adoption have been passed in Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota. California has amended its law relating to nonsupport of legitimate or illegitimate children, reducing the offense to the grade of a misdemeanor but strengthening the law in some respects; Iowa has provided that the costs of legal action in

illegitimacy cases shall be paid by the county if the defendant is found not guilty. Ohio has passed two acts relating to illegitimacy, one of which gives the juvenile court concurrent jurisdiction, increases the amount of surety required, declares that compromise between the mother and reputed father shall not be a bar to prosecution for failure to support the child, and provides for payment by the father of expenses of pregnancy and confinement. South Dakota, in addition to adopting the uniform illegitimacy act, has extended the inheritance rights of illegitimate children. New Jersey has adopted a resolution for an investigation of the conditions and laws relating to children born out of wedlock and for making uniform the law relating thereto; recommendations are to be made to the next session of the legislature.

North Carolina and Rhode Island have been added to the list of States which have adopted the system of public aid to children in their own homes. Changes in previously enacted mothers' pension laws have been made in Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. These are in the nature of changes in the method of administration and the general application of the law, such as definitions of residence, causes of dependency, amount of grant, powers of local boards, penalties for fraud, etc. Illinois and North Dakota have raised the age limit of children for whom aid may be given from 14 to 16, and West Virginia, from 13 to 14. Pennsylvania has increased its biennial State appropriation for mothers' allowances from $1,000,000 to $1,750,000. Colorado has provided for aid to mothers for six months before and after childbirth, to be administered as the mother's compensation act is administered.

Provision for two studies which should yield interesting material on the relation of children to the courts has been made by an Oregon resolution for a study of the welfare problems now delegated to the county courts, and a Massachusetts resolution directing an inquiry into the results of probation.

South Carolina has passed a children's court act applicable to counties of 90,000 to 100,000 population. Laws relating to juvenile courts or the delinquency of minors have been amended in Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Colorado has raised the age of dependency and delinquency from the sixteenth to the eighteenth birthday and extended the adult jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The age limit for the jurisdiction of the court in counties of 50,000 population and over has been raised in Missouri from 17 to 18; Pennsylvania has provided for the presence of a probation officer at the examination of any minor before a grand jury. Ohio has passed a law providing that in any case in which the common-pleas court, or a probate court having jurisdiction, has made an award of custody of a minor child or children and an order for support, the court may certify the case to the juvenile court for further proceedings, and the jurisdiction of the common-pleas or probate court as to custody and support shall cease. New York has provided for the commit-

ment of wayward girls above the juvenile-court age but under the age of 21 years, without arrest, confinement in jail, or the establishment of a criminal record.

Laws relating to adoption and guardianship have been amended in Delaware, Idaho, Michigan, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Ohio, South Carolina, and Tennessee have made father and mother joint and equal natural guardians, and North Dakota has provided that the father and mother of a legitimate child are entitled equally to his custody, service, and earnings. A number of laws have been enacted affecting the powers and duties of guardians as related to the property of their wards. North Dakota and Utah have passed laws regulating the bringing of children into the State for placement or adoption. The New York Legislature passed a bill providing for full investigation and a six-month trial period in adoption cases, but the measure was vetoed by the governor. North Dakota and Michigan have made provision for investigations in such cases, while Vermont has made such investigations discretionary with the court.

Michigan and Pennsylvania have revised their laws relating to persons suffering from mental disease or mental defect and institutions for the care of such persons. Texas now gives the county and district courts jurisdiction to determine the status of feeble-minded persons and specifies that women of childbearing age and children are to be given preference in institutional care if accommodations are not adequate for all. Ohio has given the department of public welfare power to provide for the care, supervision, maintenance, and training of the feeble-minded committed to its custody, either by placing them in institutions or by providing for them elsewhere. Minnesota has given the State board of control power to exercise general supervision over feeble-minded persons committed to its care who are being provided for outside of institutions.

In order to meet the recreational needs of children Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Utah have permitted towns or school districts to levy special taxes or issue bonds for the purchase of land, buildings, and equipment for playgrounds, gymnasiums, and other recreational purposes. Indiana and South Dakota have authorized municipalities under restrictions to expend public funds for music. Nevada has authorized the setting aside of 25 areas as State recreation grounds or game preserves. Iowa, Minnesota, and Ohio have passed laws relating to physical education in the public schools. Utah has given permission for the use of school buildings for recreational purposes.

Some of these measures make only slight—though much-needed—changes in procedure or in the scope of existing machinery. In the legislation of the country during the year, on the whole, outstanding gains have been made in no field of child welfare other than that of maternity and infant hygiene. Laws, however, are only one measure of progress. The way in which the laws are administered determines the real gains for the children. It is encouraging to note that reports of improved administrative practice are coming from many quarters; but there are also reports of the welfare of children being made subordinate to political or selfish personal ends.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Traffic in women and children is one of the few subjects as to which there had been international legislation or international agreement for legislation prior to the war. The first White Slave Conference was held in 1902; the United States was represented at the conference and in 1908 acceded to the international agreement of 1904 which grew out of the first conference.[15]

The most important provisions of this first agreement were for the appointment of a central authority to coordinate all information and to correspond with central authorities in other countries on this subject; and, within legal limits, watching at railway stations and ports to prevent the traffic, repatriation of foreign prostitutes, and supervision of agencies finding employment abroad for women and girls.

A second conference—at which, also, the United States was represented—was held in 1910. According to the terms of the convention of 1910, signed at this conference, the signatories undertook to make the procuring or enticing for immoral purposes of a woman or girl under age with or without her consent, or of a woman or girl over age without her consent, a punishable and extraditable offense. Some 13 nations, including the most important European nations and Brazil, were parties to this second agreement. The United States Government reported that it was in sympathy with the proposals, but that under the American Constitution these were matters which came within the legislative field of the several States rather than that of the United States.

With these precedents, it was to be expected that the treaty of Versailles would include this subject.

In the summer of 1921 a conference on the traffic in women and children was called by the League of Nations and attended by its membership. At that meeting[16] a number of recommendations were made, some of which were embodied by the assembly of the league in a new convention which was opened for signature at Geneva from September 30, 1921, to March 31, 1922. This convention is an advance over that of 1910 in that the contracting parties agree to take measures to discover and prosecute persons engaged in the traffic in children of both sexes, to secure the punishment of persons attempting to entice or procure women and girls for immoral purposes, to license and supervise employment agencies, and in connection with immigration and emigration to adopt such administrative and legislative measures as to check the traffic in women and children.[17] Among the other recommendations of the commission of 1921 was one that a permanent advisory committee on the traffic in women and children should be created by the Council of the League of Nations, which would serve as a committee of experts to watch developments in this field and to consider ways in which the traffic

[15] Information as to the extent and character of the traffic discovered by the United States Immigration Commission in 1907 and 1908 led to the United States' adherence to the agreement of 1908, to the enactment of the Mann White Slave Act, and to the tightening of the immigration laws. The American laws go further in outlawing the business of prostitution than the conventions of 1904, 1910, and 1921 require.

[16] International Conference on Traffic in Women and Children—General Report of the Work of the Conference: League of Nations Reports, C. 227, M. 166, 1921.

[17] International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children—League of Nations Publication A 125 (2), 1921, IV.

might be prevented. This recommendation was approved and a committee was appointed, including representatives of the British Empire, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Poland, Rumania, Spain, and Uruguay, and assessors for the international private organizations engaged in combating the traffic.

The advisory committee held its first meeting in June and July of 1922. Among the resolutions which it adopted was the following:

The advisory committee recommends that, in view of the great interest which both Germany and the United States have shown in the question of the traffic in women and children and of emigration, both these countries should be invited by the council of the league to appoint members to serve on the advisory committee.

This resolution was favorably considered by the council and assembly and an invitation was accordingly extended to the United States and Germany to appoint members to serve on the advisory committee. The Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, appointed the Chief of the Children's Bureau to represent the United States on the committee in an unofficial and consultative capacity.

The second meeting of the committee occurred in Geneva, March 22–27, 1923, and was attended by the Chief of the Children's Bureau. Other representatives were as follows:

Delegates appointed by Governments.

British Empire	Mr. S. W. Harris (chairman).
Denmark	Dr. Estrid Hein (vice chairman).
France	M. Bourgois (substitute for M. Regnault).
Italy	M. le Marquis Paulucci de Calboli.
Japan	M. Okuyama (with M. Usami as substitute).
Poland	M. Stanislas Posner.
Rumania	M. Margaritesco Greciano.
Spain	M. Avelino Montero Rios y Villegas.
Uruguay	Dr. Paulina Luisi.

Assessors appointed by the voluntary associations.

International Bureau for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	Miss Baker.
International Women's Organizations	Mme. Avril de Sainte-Croix.
Association catholique internationale des œuvres de protection de la jeune fille	Mlle. Thurler (substitute for Mme. de Montenach).
Fédération des Unions nationales des amies de la jeune fille	Mme. Studer-Steinhauslin.
Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women	Mr. S. Cohen.
Secretary	Dame Rachel Crowdy.

The resolutions adopted by the committee were:[18]

1. The advisory committees having decided that, during the present session, only the discussion of the draft report to be presented to the council should be taken in public, requests the council to state whether it desires full publicity to be given in future to the meetings of the advisory committee, subject to its discretion.

2. The advisory committee recommends that the council should instruct the secretariat to prepare a summary of the annual reports received from Governments and to distribute it to all members of the league and of the advisory committee.

[18] Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women and Children. Report to the council on the work of the committee during its second session. League of Nations Reports C. 226, M. 166, 1923, IV.

3. The advisory committee recommends that the council should invite each Government which has not already furnished a full statement of the laws and regulations in force in its country relative to the traffic in women and children to do so; that the secretariat should cause a digest of these laws and regulations to be prepared and distributed to the members of the league and of the advisory committee, and that information regarding new laws and regulations should be distributed annually.

4. The advisory committee recommends that the council should again draw the attention of all Governments to the desirability of adhering to or ratifying the convention of 1921 without delay.

5. The advisory committee recommends that the council should be asked to obtain, with the collaboration of the International Labour Office, information on the following matters relating to the emigration of women and children: (*a*) Arrangements for the protection of emigrants and transmigrants before departure. (*b*) Regulations providing for their protection during the voyage. (*c*) Measures taken to accommodate and to find employment for them on arrival. (*d*) Treatment of undesirables.

The voluntary associations should be asked to supply such information on these matters as they can furnish from their own experience or inquiries.

6. The advisory committee, having, at the request of the third assembly of the league, examined the question of the employment of foreign women in licensed houses, recommends that, pending the abolition of the system of State regulation, no foreign woman should be employed or carry on her profession as a prostitute in any licensed houses.

7. The advisory committee requests the council of the league to authorize the issue of a questionnaire to the members of the league, asking those States which have a system of regulation for a full report of its workings and results, together with a statement of the grounds on which it is advocated, and those States which previously had a system of regulation but have abandoned it, for a report of the reasons that led them to take this course and of the results which have followed their action.

8. The advisory committee, having regard to the useful work done by women police in countries where they have been employed, recommends that women as well as men should be employed among the police engaged in dealing with prostitution.

9. (*a*) The advisory committee recognizes the great value of the proposal made by the delegate of the United States of America.[19] A general study of the conditions under which the traffic in women and children is carried on would form a valuable source of information for the advisory committee.

(*b*) The advisory committee suggests that the council might appoint an expert or experts to undertake a study on the spot, with the collaboration of the Governments of the countries concerned and in consultation with any expert whom they may desire to nominate; and if the principle of such a study commends itself to the council the committee would like to see the work undertaken without delay.

(*c*) If the expenses of such a study can not be met by the league, the council should consider whether the cost can be met from some other source.

The question as to whether its sessions should be open to the public was left to the committee to decide, and with some changes the other resolutions recommended by the committee were approved by the Council of the League of Nations. Mr. Abraham Flexner, an American distinguished in educational research and the author of "Prostitution in Europe," has been made chairman of the commission of experts appointed to investigate the international traffic, and as an evidence of its interest and desire to cooperate the American Social Hygiene Bureau has appropriated $75,000 toward the cost of the investigation.

The United States can not fail to be interested in the results of this inquiry and in the progress made in other countries in the de-

[19] This was a suggestion that a scientific investigation into the facts with reference to the international traffic in women and children was necessary as a basis for useful recommendations.

velopment of a single moral standard and of self-control and self-respect among young people. International cooperation, recognized as helpful by the United States in 1902, 1908, and 1910, is still necessary for the protection of Americans, particularly young girls and boys going to foreign countries either for amusement or for work. Moreover, practices of other countries are an influence for good or evil in the lives of Americans.

The field of this committee is one in which accomplishments have always been slow, because fundamental changes in education and the position of women are involved. The United States has gone further in the development of a sound public opinion on this whole subject than most nations; from some it has much to learn. An exchange of experiences with reference to educational, legal, and administrative measures for the prevention and suppression of commercialized vice should be mutually helpful.

RADIO TALKS.

A new method of reporting its findings was adopted by the bureau last year. From October, 1922, through May, 1923, a weekly radio talk on child-welfare topics was given by the Children's Bureau and broadcast by the Government Radio Station at Arlington. Altogether, 32 talks were given, in which the following topics were discussed: "The Children's Bureau," "The maternity act," "Care of the baby," "Care of the preschool child," "When should children's training begin?" "The young child's play and exercise," "The individual training of the child," "The fundamental rights of childhood," "The child's right to an education," "Child labor on the farms," "Child labor in canneries," "Industrial child labor in the homes," "Coal," "Experience in child labor law administration," "A national minimum of protection for the working child," "Safeguarding the child's right to normal home life," "Keeping dependent children in their own homes," "Safeguarding childhood through the juvenile court," "How juvenile delinquency begins," "The child's right to play," "The child's right to health," "Rural mothers and children and their health," "What the county is doing for children," "The county child-welfare worker," "The choice of a family home," "Houses for children—A moving-day talk," "Strawberry pickers," "Working mothers and their children," "Every child's right to be well born," and "Vacation time."

These radio releases have proved really helpful. A number of organizations and individuals have requested the complete set for press or radio use in other centers.

WEEKLY NEWS SUMMARY.

The practice of preparing a periodical summary of items of interest in the field of child care has been continued. Forty-four issues were mimeographed last year and circulated among members of the bureau staff and some 500 child-welfare organizations.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the fiscal year 1922–23 the bureau issued 34 new publications, charts, and leaflets, of which 12 were mentioned in the tenth annual report and 22 have been issued since that report went to press.

At the present time 25 are in press and 24 in preparation. Reprints of 33 of the bureau publications have been ordered and received, and 3 additional reprints are now in press.

Reports issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

Tenth Annual Report of the Chief, 1922.
Infant Mortality and Preventive Work in New Zealand, by Robert Morse Woodbury, Ph. D. No. 105.
Infant Mortality: Results of a field study in Gary, Ind., based on births in one year, by Elizabeth Hughes. No. 112.
Directory of Local Child-Health Agencies in the United States. No. 108.
The Nutrition and Care of Children in a Mountain County of Kentucky, by Lydia Roberts. No. 110.
Physical Status of Preschool Children, Gary, Ind., by Anna E. Rude, M. D. No. 111.
Physical Standards for Working Children: Preliminary report of the committee appointed by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor to formulate standards of normal development and sound health for the use of physicians in examining children entering employment and children at work. Second edition. No. 79.
The Working Children of Boston: A study of child labor under a modern system of legal regulation, by Helen Sumner Woodbury, Ph. D. No. 89.
Child Labor, Separate No. 4, from Child Care and Child Welfare, Outlines for Study, prepared in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education. (Includes addenda covering recent laws.) Revised. No. 93.
Child Labor and the Welfare of Children in an Anthracite Coal-Mining District. No. 106.
Child Labor in the United States—Ten Questions Answered. No. 114.
Child Labor and the Work of Mothers in the Beet Fields of Colorado and Michigan. No. 115.
Standards and Problems Connected with the Issuance of Employment Certificates: Proceedings of the Conference held under the Auspices of the U. S. Children's Bureau and the National Education Association at Boston, Massachusetts, July 5–6, 1922. No. 116.
The Welfare of Children in Bituminous Coal-Mining Communities in West Virginia, by Nettie P. McGill. No. 117.
Canal Boat Children, by Ethel M. Springer. (Reprinted from the Monthly Labor Review, February, 1923.)
The Chicago Juvenile Court, by Helen Rankin Jeter. No. 104.
County Organization for Child Care and Protection. No. 107.
Proceedings of 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, U. S. Department of Labor, Providence, R. I., June 28, 1922. No. 109.
Standards of Public Aid to Children in Their Own Homes, by Florence Nesbitt. No. 118.
Illegitimacy Laws of the United States Passed During the Years 1919 to 1922, inclusive.
A Brief Manual of Games for Organized Play Adapted from Standard Sources, by Martha Travilla Speakman. No. 113.

Leaflets, charts, etc., issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

Minimum Standards of Prenatal Care. Folder No. 1.
The Nursing Profession and the Maternity and Infancy Act, Prepared by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.
Public Aid to Children in Their Own Homes—A Tabular Summary of State Laws in Effect November 1, 1922. Legal Chart No. 3. By Lulu L. Eckman.

Articles and papers for scientific journals and meetings.[20]

Administration of the Sheppard-Towner Act, by Grace Abbott. (Reprinted from Transactions, 13th Annual Meeting, American Child Hygiene Association, Washington, D. C., October 12–14, 1922.)

The Midwife Problem in the United States, by Anna E. Rude, M. D. (Read before the Seventy-Fourth Annual Session of the American Medical Association, San Francisco, June, 1923.)

The Relation Between Breast and Artificial Feeding and Infant Mortality, by Robert M. Woodbury, Ph. D. (Reprinted from the American Journal of Hygiene, Vol. II, No. 6, November, 1922.)

Decline of Infant Mortality in the United States Birth-Registration Area, 1915 to 1921, by Robert Morse Woodbury, Ph. D. (Reprinted from May, 1923, issue of the American Journal of Public Health.)

The Evolution of the Juvenile Court, by Katharine F. Lenroot. (Reprinted from the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, January, 1923.)

Farm Work and City School Attendance. (Monthly Labor Review, December, 1922.)

Methods of Field Research by the Federal Children's Bureau, by Emma O. Lundberg. (Publications of the American Sociological Society, Vol. XVII, p. 151.)

Rural Child Labor and Its Regulation, by Ellen Nathalie Matthews. (Read before the annual meeting of the International Association of Labor Officials, Richmond, May 2, 1923.)

Reports in press at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

Children of Preschool Age in Gary, Ind.: Part I, General Conditions Affecting Child Welfare; Part II, Diet of the Children.

Infant Mortality, Results of a Field Study in Baltimore, Md., based on births in one year.[21]

Maternity and Infant Care in a Mountain County in Georgia.[21]

Child Labor on Maryland Truck Farms.

Administration of Child-Labor Laws, Part 5: Standards Applicable to the Administration of Employment-Certificate Systems.

Minors in Automobile and Metal-Manufacturing Industries in Michigan.

Child Labor in North Dakota.

The Welfare of Children in Cotton-Growing Areas of Texas.

List of References on Juvenile Courts and Probation in the United States and a Selected List of Foreign References.

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.

Unemployment and Child Welfare.

Juvenile-Court Standards: Report of the Committee Appointed by the Children's Bureau, August, 1921, to Formulate Juvenile-Court Standards—Adopted by a Conference held under the Auspices of the Children's Bureau and the National Probation Association, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1923.[21]

Laws Relating to Mothers' Pensions in the United States, 1919–1923.

State Commissions for the Study and Revision of Child-Welfare Laws. (Revised.)

Child Welfare in the Island Possessions, Part I: Porto Rico.

Leaflets, charts, etc., in press at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

Decline of Infant Mortality from Selected Causes, 1915–1921.

Deaths Under 1 Year of Age, by Cause of Death.

Decrease in Summer Deaths, 1915–1920: Deaths under 2 years of age from diarrhea and enteritis.

Deaths Under 1 Year of Age, by Monthly Age Groups.

Summer Peak of Infant Deaths; deaths under 2 years of age from diarrhea and enteritis.

Relative Mortality Among Artificially and Breast Fed Infants; deaths among artificially fed infants compared with number expected at mortality rates prevailing among breast-fed infants.

---

[20] In addition to the four articles which appeared in scientific journals during the fiscal year 1923 and which have been reprinted, six reprints of articles appearing during the fiscal year 1922 were issued during the fiscal year 1923.

[21] Issued July, 1923.

Leaflets, charts, etc., in press at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Con.

Maternal Mortality Thermometer; deaths from puerperal causes per 1,000 live births. (Revised.)

Infant Mortality Thermometer; deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. (Revised.)

Is Your Child's Birth Recorded? Dodger No. 3. (Revised.)

Backyard Playgrounds, reprinted from bulletin of Recreation Department, Oakland, Calif.[21]

Reports in preparation at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

Annual Report of the Administration of the Maternity and Infancy Act.

Mental Clinics for Preschool Children—Case Histories and Notes.

Maternal Mortality. (Revised.)

Causal Factors in Infant Mortality: A consolidated report of the infant-mortality studies of the Children's Bureau.

Instruction in Nutrition Work Through the Preschool Center: A study of the methods now being used in representative communities.

Health Supervision by Child-Placing Agencies.

Vocational Guidance and Juvenile Placement. (In cooperation with the Junior Division of the U. S. Employment Service.)

Work of Children on Truck and Small-Fruit Farms in Southern New Jersey.

Child Labor and the Work of Mothers on Norfolk Truck Farms.

Work Opportunities for Minors of Subnormal Mentality.

Child Labor in Georgia.

Industrial Accidents to Minors in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey.

Minimum-Wage Rulings Affecting Minors.

Foster-Home Care for Dependent Children: Eleven articles and bibliography.

Laws Relating to Sex Offenses Against Children.

Laws Relating to Interstate Placement of Dependent Children.

Dependent Children in the District of Columbia.

Juvenile Courts at Work—A Study of the Organization and Methods of Ten Courts.

Child Dependency and Delinquency in Two Rural States—A study of the prevalence, treatment, and prevention of child dependency and delinquency in North Dakota and South Dakota.

Adoption Laws in the United States.

Dependent Wards of the State of Wisconsin—A study of children placed by indenture from the State public school for dependent children.

The Work of Child-Placing Agencies—A study of 10 agencies caring for dependent children.

Social Significance of Feeble-Mindedness—A list of published reports of investigations in the United States, with abstracts of findings and conclusions.

A Handbook of Play and Recreation for the Blind.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUREAU PUBLICATIONS.

During the year 821,735 bureau publications (other than dodgers) were distributed—an increase of 195,985 over the number distributed in 1921–22, but about 400,000 less than the number distributed in 1919 when the bureau's printing fund was much larger than it has been since that time.

The distribution of popular bulletins in the Care of Children Series was as follows: Prenatal Care, 157,887; Infant Care, 334,654; Child Care, 129,161. This means an increase over last year of 60,644 in the distribution of Prenatal Care, of 131,401 in Infant Care, and of 58,791 in Child Care. During the last six months of the year the monthly distribution averaged approximately 33,000 copies of Infant Care, 14,000 of Prenatal Care, and 12,000 of Child Care. Even with this increase the bureau has had to refuse requests for thousands each month. The sales at the Government Printing Office of

[21] Issued July, 1923.

these three bulletins show an even greater increase. During the fiscal year 1921–22, 20,158 were purchased. Complete figures for the year 1922–23 are not yet available, but at the close of the year the Government Printing Office had on hand orders from various organizations and individuals for 165,000 copies. The printing fund, which had been $56,000 in 1921, was reduced to $36,000 in 1922. During the last year it was only $37,500, but approximately $10,000 of the maternity and infancy funds for 1922 were used for the purchase of copies of Prenatal and Infant Care and for other printing necessary to the administration of the act. Appropriations made since 1922 to carry out this act are not available for printing, although its administration has required increased printing expenditures. During the coming year the bureau will be very much handicapped by an entirely inadequate appropriation for printing.

Each year the number of individuals who seek information from the Children's Bureau as to some phase of child care increases. During the year just passed the Children's Bureau received 98,553 letters, an increase of 13,059 over the preceding year.

In addition to the public and private child-welfare agencies of the country with which the bureau maintains active cooperation, individual parents in increasing numbers are applying to the bureau for information. In giving the information sought the bureau always takes advantage of the opportunity to inform its correspondents of helpful local agencies.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

In creating the Children's Bureau Congress gave it a field of service—promotion of the welfare of all the children of the United States—second in importance to none and at the same time gave it an appropriation entirely inadequate for the responsibilities laid upon it. The bureau has never been able to supply the expert field consultation service or conduct on broad national lines the research which the welfare of American children demands.

The wisdom of a gradual development of both its consultation service and its research activities is recognized. At the same time we can not afford to ignore the costliness of slow development in the scientific care of children. After more than 10 years of experience it is possible for the Children's Bureau to expand along lines of clearly demonstrated need and with the assurance of local cooperation and interest.

In the United States, whatever may be said by other nations which can not see below the surface manifestations of national interests, we do care more for our children than for our commerce or our agriculture. If a declaration of independence were to be written to-day, American women would ask that in the enumeration of the objects for which governments are instituted the welfare of children should head the list; and the American men would agree. It is time that with characteristic American directness we undertake to realize that object now.

Respectfully submitted.

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

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1923

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1923

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF NATURALIZATION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1923.

SIR: The story of actual accomplishments in the field of naturalization during the fiscal year just ended will be found succinctly, if not picturesquely, related in the several tabulations in the following pages.

Out of regard for economy of time and space, comment has been spared on those activities which tell their own story by figures, except in instances where it is deemed pertinent to draw attention to some unusual feature or peculiar development. Otherwise the respective captions under which the tabulations appear are sufficiently explanatory for all ordinary purposes.

There have been several important developments during the past fiscal year in relation to the bureau's work that are not reflected in the tables appearing herein. These developments I purpose to review. I shall also touch upon affairs which past experience indicates are wholesome subjects for remedial action, either legislative or administrative.

REORGANIZATION MEASURES INSTITUTED.

The outstanding achievement of the past year pertains to the reform or reorganization measures instituted by the bureau, with the department's approval, looking to the simplification of the administrative machinery and the creation of an administrative plan for better serving the needs of our alien candidates for naturalization.

Concretely, this program calls for the establishment of a contact by the field examining force with the applicant for naturalization *before* he files his naturalization petition, instead of *after*; the revision and consolidation of the various forms used for naturalization purposes; and the elimination of unnecessary forms and reports from clerks of courts.

Much has already been accomplished in the furtherance of these measures. The task is a large one, involving as it does coordination of the activities of the field force with those of more than 2,000 clerks of courts who are engaged in naturalization transactions, and who, over a span of many years, have become accustomed to the operation of naturalization proceedings under the old system. Different regions of the country, with their varying problems of transportation, widely scattered alien population, and local issues too numerous to name, present questions that call for a varied application

of the principles. These diverse problems have been the subject of careful analysis during the past six months, and adjustments and readjustments have been made in the original plans to meet the conditions unfolded, so that, in the final formula, the methods that will be adopted will be assured of working with the minimum of friction and the greatest possible uniformity.

The fact has not been lost sight of that under our naturalization statutes the courts of the country are the final arbiters of questions relating to the admission of aliens to citizenship and control the judicial proceedings whereby such admission may be accomplished. With that thought in mind, revision of the naturalization regulations has been undertaken, in which the practical experience and best thought of the naturalization field service, including personnel in the bureau, have been utilized. The objective has been to improve the administrative machinery for handling naturalization matters for the benefit of our naturalization candidates, and to do so in such way as would harmonize with the rules of law laid down or rules of conduct which have been sanctioned by our courts.

It is perhaps well, at this point, to review briefly the past contact of the naturalization field force with alien applicants for citizenship, and with this as a background secure a better position to visualize the new contact that will be established under the reorganization plan.

Heretofore, in large measure, it has been the rule that an alien about to apply for final naturalization has been left largely dependent upon his own initiative in getting his case in proper shape for filing his petition, or he has been guided by unofficial counsel, often unscrupulous, self-seeking individuals, who preyed upon the applicant's ignorance only to insure a financial return to themselves. He filled out the required blank, gathered in the witnesses he believed qualified to make the proofs necessary under the law, presented himself with those witnesses before the clerk of court, and had his petition docketed upon the basis of facts disclosed by himself. There may have been any one of a number of shortcomings rendering his petition fatally defective, but there was no skilled and discerning eye to take his case in hand and disentangle the skein. Some time after the filing of the petition the Government got in touch with him (personally if possible, but by correspondence if remoteness of location did not admit of a personal visit) and defects found which might have been disclosed before the petition was filed had an examination occurred *before* that step was taken. In thousands of cases every year these defects have caused the denial of the petitions by the courts. A glance at the tabulation on page 10 of this report, dealing with petitions for naturalization denied and causes therefor, will clearly illustrate the tremendous opportunity for preventing rejections of petitions by the method of examining candidates in advance. For instance, among the causes for denial we find the following:

Already a citizen	114
Incompetent witnesses	2,070
Insufficient residence	237
No certificate of arrival	96
Declaration invalid	[1] 1,601
No jurisdiction	142

[1] Includes 695 denied because of unfavorable draft status, resulting in judicial finding of invalid declaration.

It is safe to say that advance examination of the above rejected applicants would have prevented the filing of unnecessary or abortive petitions, with resulting expense, loss of time, mental anguish, and disappointment to the aliens involved, not to speak of expense to the Government and State, and time of the courts which might better have been devoted to normal judicial work. These figures do not take into consideration the cases of 1,467 denied because of ignorance; 682 denied because of petitioner's motion; 6,331 denied because of want of prosecution; and 10,704 denied for miscellaneous causes. The filing, and consequently the dismissal, of a goodly portion of these petitions would likewise have been prevented had there been an advance examination. The difficulties arising in many of these cases were susceptible of adjustment beforehand had there been a preliminary contact of the candidates with the field officers.

ADVANTAGES OF PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION.

The redeeming feature of the new plan, therefore, is that there will be a preliminary survey of each case before the petition is filed, thus enabling the field officer to adjust such defects as may be disclosed by his examination, and insuring the filing of a petition free from the risk of dismissal because of legal defects. To accomplish this the applicant will send direct to the examiner the preliminary form of facts for the petition and his declaration of intention. These will be carefully checked, discrepancies remedied, the applicant and witnesses examined, personally or by correspondence, and, when necessary, a certificate of arrival obtained, and then when the case is in final and satisfactory shape for filing, free from such defects as may be humanly possible to detect, the case will be approved for filing. Causes for denial because of jurisdictional defects will be practically eliminated. The saving of time, fees, and expenses to petitioners, not to speak of removal of causes for dissatisfaction, will be immeasurable. In short, the Government at once becomes the "friend" of its adopted son, instead of acting in the time-old conception of hindering rather than aiding our foreign-born to become citizens. It is the endeavor to render 100 per cent service, to which they are entitled, within the limitations of the present naturalization law, and after having reached that maximum to consider the question of legislation for the development of any other avenues that may be open for rendering service, bearing in mind both the interests of the Government and of the aliens seeking to be adopted into the political family.

Certificates of arrival.

The initial contact of the examiner with the alien intending to petition for naturalization is even now in operation, as the routing of the certificate of arrival from the port of entry to the bureau and then to the clerk of court has been changed so that it now goes from the port to the appropriate naturalization field officer who calls the candidate and his witnesses to the office of the clerk of court and perfects the case for petitioning. Under the new arrangement, when the examiner receives the preliminary-facts form he is able to determine from the facts shown whether a certificate of arrival is necessary, and, if so, immediately take steps to obtain one. Formerly the certificate of arrival was issued and the petition filed before there was opportunity for the case to reach the attention of the

examiner. The change is to the advantage of the alien in that it enables him to escape many of the pitfalls which would necessarily result in the denial of his petition.

This, in brief, is the substance of the new plan concerning which preliminary outlines have been drawn during the past six months, and the coming fiscal year will see the plan in full operation. It is too early, of course, to anticipate just what the net result will be, but the response that has already been made in those quarters where the new practice has been inaugurated has been most gratifying and augurs well for its success.

CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL DIVISION AT ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y.

The delays in securing certificates of arrival at Ellis Island, which during recent years have congested the administration of the naturalization laws, resulted in that work being transferred by the department to the Bureau of Naturalization on March 1, 1923. The organization of a personnel and checking the overflow, which was several months in arrears, have consumed considerable time, but much headway has been made, and I confidently look forward to the work at Ellis Island being handled so that all applications for certificates will be taken up on the day of receipt and completed not later than the day following.

The improved conditions existing at Ellis Island, where approximately 70 per cent of all arrivals occur, have made it possible to discontinue largely the practice of conducting nunc pro tunc inspections. Requests for certificates were delayed at that station for as much as four or six months, and at the end of that period about one-third of them were returned "unable to verify." The applicants in the unverified cases were required to supply additional information, which, when sent to the immigration authorities, was also subjected to delay. If the arrival was not verified upon the additional information, it was the practice to accord the alien examination by the naturalization examiner in lieu of the inspection by the immigration inspector, from which a certificate was issued that enabled him to file his petition for naturalization. This practice had become so extensive as to make a mockery of the requirement for a certificate of arrival. The practice is now to examine aliens who entered the United States as passengers through an immigration port, or who crossed the land borders, of whom no record of arrival can be found. Examination is accorded only upon presentation of proof of the most convincing character in support of the facts as claimed. This record must corroborate claims of desertion of a seaman, or stowaway arrival, or failure of inspection on the train or boat across the international borders. Proof of continuous residence from the date of claimed arrival of a positive and conclusive character is required in all cases of doubt.

ILLEGAL REPRODUCTION OF NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

During the war the practice sprang up of holders of naturalization papers obtaining photographic and other copies thereof, for which there is no specific authority of law. On the contrary, the regulations governing the subject provide for the issuance of copies of certificates of naturalization only in the event of the loss of the one

originally issued or for public-land purposes, and these on prescribed forms. The act of March 4, 1909, contains the following provision:

* * * whoever shall print, photograph, or in any manner cause to be printed, photographed, made, or executed any print or impression in the likeness of any such certificate, or any part thereof; * * * shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

The Attorney General has expressed the view that the commission of the act forbidden by that provision is sufficient to invoke the penalty even in the absence of unlawful intent.

These photographic copies have been obtained at the instance of various agencies, usually to facilitate relatives abroad in procuring visé by our consuls of passports issued by foreign countries. Unauthorized printed statements have been distributed stating that copies of naturalization papers would be required for this purpose. The situation was intensified by the provision contained in the so-called 3 per cent immigration law extending certain preferences to the "wives, parents, brothers, sisters, children under 18 years of age, and fiancees (1) of citizens of the United States, (2) of aliens now in the United States who have applied for citizenship in the manner provided by law, * * *."

The bureau diligently discouraged the unfortunate practice from its inception and has been rewarded with some degree of success. The Department of State has issued instructions to consuls that affidavits by the holders of naturalization papers should be required of applicants for visé instead of copies of naturalization papers. Also the State Department—into whose possession these copies, or many of them, come—now forwards them to this department with advice as to the source of their receipt. They are thereupon placed in the hands of the appropriate field officer for advice to the parties concerned in their issuance. The chief examiner at New York has reported that the practice of making such copies had become widespread among the photographers in that center.

TABLE 1.—*Statement showing volume of mail handled by the Bureau of Naturalization, fiscal years 1921, 1922, and 1923.*

	1921	1922	1923				
			First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Incoming mail:							
Unregistered pieces	556,195	589,907	147,752	132,722	117,702	100,330	498,506
Registered pieces	26,691	22,410	4,903	5,085	4,729	4,556	19,273
Total	582,886	612,317	152,655	137,807	122,431	104,886	517,779
Average per working day	1,963	2,041	2,120	1,801	1,611	1,399	1,732
Outgoing mail:							
Letters	36,861	30,349	6,178	7,878	8,715	8,019	30,790
Form letters	567,525	910,838	260,122	208,150	220,204	162,042	850,518
Petition notices	7,146	7,710	1,948	1,770	1,328	[1] 51	5,097
Total	611,532	948,897	268,248	217,798	230,247	170,112	886,405
Average per working day:							
Letters	124	101	86	103	115	107	103
Form letters	1,911	3,036	3,613	2,721	2,897	2,161	2,845
Petition notices	24	25	27	23	18	([1])	17
Total	2,059	3,162	3,726	2,847	3,030	2,268	2,965

[1] Discontinued.

TABLE 2.—*Statement, by months, 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 lost or destroyed naturalization papers, for the fiscal year 1923.*

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	9,377	6,929	3,409	406	370	776
August	8,179	6,483	2,196	383	448	831
September	6,579	12,190	4,154	383	374	757
October	8,855	8,167	3,658	486	463	949
November	8,011	6,777	2,174	336	429	765
December	8,926	7,274	2,008	364	393	757
January	14,781	14,588	2,008	385	445	830
February	9,932	4,705	1,691	401	615	1,016
March	10,712	4,137	1,447	468	415	883
April	4,548	9,230	997	464	431	895
May	3,357	9,150	1,126	515	385	900
June	8,379	2,344	1,495	379	408	787
Total	101,686	91,974	26,363	4,970	5,176	10,146

TABLE 3.—*Number of accounts handled during the fiscal year 1923 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	37
Do	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization	25
Field salary pay rolls	do	421
Suspensions	do	101
Additional assistants to clerks of courts	do	134
Railroad company vouchers	do	1,809
Contingent and miscellaneous items [1]	do	842
Printing	Naturalization fees, publishing citizenship textbook	6
Field travel vouchers	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization	1,315
Total		4,690

[1] Includes telephone, telegraph, rent, and other miscellaneous items.

TABLE 4.—*Number of fee accounts handled during the fiscal year 1923, classified by fiscal years to which they relate.*

	1921	1922	1923	Total.
Transactions	14	1,892	5,091	6,997
No transactions	12	361	1,502	1,875
Total	26	2,253	6,593	8,87

WORK OF THE COURTS.

TABLE 5.—*Courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction.*

Court.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
State	2,247	2,270	2,277	2,238	2,177	2,175	2,136
Federal	227	229	250	201	203	202	209
Total	2,474	2,499	2,527	2,439	2,380	2,377	2,345

Court.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
State	2,100	2,046	2,088	2,056	2,049	2,037	2,026
Federal	222	219	218	215	216	221	222
Total	2,322	2,265	2,306	2,271	2,265	2,258	2,248

TABLE 6.—*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	1	Nebraska	94	12
Alaska	11	.....	Nevada	17	4
Arizona	14	.....	New Hampshire	12	.....
Arkansas	35	6	New Jersey	23	1
California	60	2	New Mexico	29	6
Colorado	63	7	New York	77	5
Connecticut	12	.....	North Carolina	20	8
Delaware	4	1	North Dakota	56	5
District of Columbia	1	.....	Ohio	88	2
Florida	20	5	Oklahoma	74	15
Georgia	18	3	Oregon	36	.....
Hawaii	8	.....	Pennsylvania	67	1
Idaho	46	2	Porto Rico	2	.....
Illinois	114	8	Rhode Island	5	.....
Indiana	96	1	South Carolina	8	.....
Iowa	107	2	South Dakota	65	.....
Kansas	107	6	Tennessee	20	1
Kentucky	23	8	Texas	112	17
Louisiana	26	7	Utah	30	2
Maine	16	1	Vermont	11	2
Maryland	21	5	Virginia	27	2
Massachusetts	19	1	Washington	43	1
Michigan	89	3	West Virginia	42	3
Minnesota	95	4	Wisconsin	73	.....
Mississippi	20	5	Wyoming	23	.....
Missouri	102	25			
Montana	56	1	Total	2,248	191

The following three tables, showing declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization filed and certificates of naturalization issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, evidence an increase of 23,125 declarations and 4,889 petitions, but a decrease of 23,004 in the certificates issued, over the totals for the fiscal year 1922.

TABLE 7.—*Declarations of intention filed by naturalization districts, Alaska, and Hawaii, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.*

Naturalization district.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Boston	6,115	6,344	8,484	9,000	29,943
New York	17,777	16,958	22,037	26,548	83,320
Philadelphia	6,190	6,295	9,233	9,272	30,990
Washington, D. C	1,702	2,255	2,672	2,117	8,746
Pittsburgh	8,296	8,256	11,977	12,048	40,577
Chicago	13,457	14,420	18,995	17,755	64,627
St. Louis	1,934	1,908	2,635	2,325	8,802
St. Paul	1,546	1,830	1,906	2,089	7,371
Denver	720	712	852	653	2,937
San Francisco	2,050	2,642	3,708	3,205	11,605
Seattle	1,308	1,636	2,456	1,801	7,201
Alaska	105	75	74	74	328
Hawaii	63	47	43	36	189
Total	61,263	63,378	85,072	86,923	296,636

TABLE 8.—*Civilian petitions for naturalization filed by naturalization districts, Alaska, and Hawaii, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.*

Naturalization district.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Boston	3,347	4,086	4,198	3,682	15,313
New York	10,964	12,905	10,055	10,578	44,502
Philadelphia	5,118	5,520	5,011	4,135	19,784
Washington, D. C	1,186	1,235	1,383	968	4,772
Pittsburgh	5,682	6,131	5,960	5,487	23,260
Chicago	5,679	7,027	6,810	6,193	25,709
St. Louis	1,661	1,630	1,525	1,270	6,086
St. Paul	1,639	1,774	1,900	1,872	7,185
Denver	543	521	642	484	2,190
San Francisco	1,140	1,391	1,398	1,063	4,992
Seattle	847	976	1,098	966	3,887
Alaska	57	63	66	57	243
Hawaii	40	45	28	23	136
Total	37,903	43,304	40,074	36,778	158,059

TABLE 9.—*Civilian certificates of naturalization issued by naturalization districts, Alaska, and Hawaii, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.*

Naturalization district.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Boston	3,970	2,337	3,442	4,630	14,379
New York	5,142	7,998	9,599	10,693	33,432
Philadelphia	3,268	4,522	4,012	6,568	18,370
Washington, D. C	500	1,293	891	1,215	3,899
Pittsburgh	5,545	4,928	5,631	6,506	22,610
Chicago	5,906	5,109	7,030	6,512	24,557
St. Louis	1,159	1,123	1,347	1,482	5,111
St. Paul	1,819	1,357	1,240	2,064	6,480
Denver	338	353	402	484	1,577
San Francisco	1,171	789	1,027	932	3,919
Seattle	922	716	655	975	3,268
Alaska	42	69	36	74	221
Hawaii	49	45	35	23	152
Total	29,831	30,639	35,347	42,158	137,975

The subjoined table, showing that 7,109 aliens who served in the American military or naval forces during the World War and received honorable discharge certificates were naturalized under a special provision of law by which certain exemptions accrued by

reason of such service, brings the grand total of aliens naturalized since May 9, 1918, upon the basis of military or naval service during the war, up to 278,513.

It may be recalled that the Provost Marshal General estimated that 400,000 aliens were drafted into the United States Army for service during the World War, and it is interesting to note that almost 70 per cent of these men who entered the service as subjects of foreign powers have since been clothed with American citizenship. Of the remaining 30 per cent, undoubtedly many were killed in battle or have returned to their native countries to reside permanently, thus reducing still further the percentage that might otherwise be candidates for citizenship.

TABLE 10.—*Military certificates of naturalization issued by naturalization districts (exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii), fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.*

Naturalization district.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Boston	286	209	286	255	1,036
New York	365	516	403	539	1,823
Philadelphia	158	199	187	274	818
Washington, D. C	49	101	70	111	331
Pittsburgh	239	216	235	306	996
Chicago	273	311	262	335	1,181
St. Louis	82	64	58	65	269
St. Paul	70	30	54	59	213
Denver	10	9	14	31	64
San Francisco	84	49	57	21	211
Seattle	38	22	62	45	167
Total	1,654	1,726	1,688	2,041	7,109

TABLE 11.—*Aliens (civilian and military) admitted to citizenship during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, arranged by nationalities.*

Country.	Number.	Per cent.	Country.	Number.	Per cent.
Italy	24,874	17.14	Rumania	2,367	1.63
Poland	22,621	15.59	Norway	2,346	1.62
Russia	17,190	11.85	Miscellaneous	2,030	1.40
Great Britain and possessions (except Canada)	16,953	11.68	Denmark	1,650	1.14
Germany	12,064	8.31	Holland	1,381	.95
Canada	6,546	4.51	France	1,010	.70
Czechoslovakia	6,334	4.37	Finland	825	.57
Austria	6,211	4.28	Belgium	811	.56
Hungary	5,850	4.03	Switzerland	762	.53
Sweden	4,068	2.80	Portugal	386	.27
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Kingdom of the)	3,032	2.09	Spain	212	.15
Greece	2,920	2.01	Luxemburg	126	.09
Turkey	2,515	1.73	Total	145,084	100.00

The ensuing table shows that out of a total of 162,859 petitions for naturalization disposed of by the courts during the fiscal year just ended 24,884 were denied or rejected for the various causes enumerated. Reference has been made in an earlier part of this report to the plan devised for preventing rejections on jurisdictional grounds, and further elaboration appears unnecessary except to suggest that it will be interesting to await returns of the current fiscal year for comparative purposes under the new system.

TABLE 12.—*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, 1923.*

Naturalization district.	Certificates denied and reasons therefor.															Certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.
	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 witness or deposition.	Deceased.	Section 2169.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
Boston	23	89	57	32	453	13	3	7	48	821	12	29	3	[1] 2,468	4,058	14,379	18,437	22
New York	15	219	351	64	591	24	655	18	82	849	.....	49	2	1,948	4,867	33,432	38,299	13
Philadelphia	1	21	298	10	28	.....	53	2	158	355	.....	32	1	1,109	2,068	18,370	20,438	10
Washington, D. C.	4	21	58	8	21	6	16	3	50	249	7	17	.....	[2] 288	748	3,899	4,647	16
Pittsburgh	15	83	148	10	39	6	21	31	97	1,758	28	47	.....	866	3,149	22,610	25,759	12
Chicago	18	208	366	19	143	11	[3] 737	15	42	727	64	60	1	[4] 1,316	3,727	24,557	28,284	13
St. Louis	5	38	284	24	68	8	33	22	71	312	17	23	.....	[5] 640	1,545	5,111	6,656	23
St. Paul	12	111	54	45	31	10	7	3	16	392	21	29	.....	[6] 677	1,408	6,480	7,888	18
Denver	9	37	82	2	2	3	4	7	19	120	8	11	.....	[7] 336	640	1,577	2,217	29
San Francisco	5	27	164	10	35	8	23	20	32	467	22	21	3	[8] 740	1,577	3,919	5,496	28
Seattle	7	53	208	13	56	7	49	13	66	279	9	13	4	[9] 315	1,092	3,268	4,360	25
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	[10] 1	2	221	223	0.9
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	152	155	2
Total	114	907	2,070	237	1,467	96	1,601	142	682	6,331	188	331	14	10,704	24,884	137,975	162,859	15

[1] 2,458 denied on account of unfavorable draft status.
[2] 272 denied on account of unfavorable draft status.
[3] 695 denied on account of unfavorable draft status.
[4] 1,203 denied on account of unfavorable draft status.
[5] 573 denied on account of unfavorable draft status.
[6] 646 denied on account of unfavorable draft status.
[7] 287 denied on account of disloyalty.
[8] 675 denied on account of being slackers.
[9] 315 denied on account of unfavorable draft status.
[10] 1 denied on account of disloyalty.

TABLE 13.—*Continuances, by naturalization districts, for fiscal year 1928.*

Naturalization district.	Ignorance of government.	Illiteracy.	Non-appearance.	Other causes.	Total.
Boston	1,256	308	4,340	927	6,831
New York	669	601	5,415	1,902	8,587
Philadelphia	645	188	4,937	640	6,410
Washington, D. C.	564	73	(1)	868	1,505
Pittsburgh	2,294	15	(1)	1,783	4,092
Chicago	1,724	30	4,230	2,384	8,368
St. Louis	913	8	775	1,686	3,382
St. Paul	1,153	.....	1,651	346	3,150
Denver	271	45	595	207	1,118
San Francisco	695	.....	1,242	926	2,863
Seattle	821	2	655	448	1,926
Total	11,005	1,270	23,840	12,117	48,232

[1] No record kept.

COURT DECISIONS.

The past year has witnessed adjudications by the United States Supreme Court of two cases which have a very important bearing on the administration of the naturalization statutes. It is a matter of coincidence that these two decisions called for construction of the same statute, namely, section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, which limits the grant of naturalization, among others, to aliens who are "white persons." The cases in point are Takao Ozawa *v.* United States and United States *v.* Bhagat Singh Thind, which involved, respectively, the eligibility of members of the Japanese and Hindu races for naturalization. The Supreme Court decided that neither of these races constitutes "white persons" within the contemplation of section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, thereby settling issues which had been more or less mooted since the enactment of the limiting statute in question.

It is always a source of gratification to administrative officers to procure final determination of legal questions by the highest court in the land, irrespective of whether such determination supports or rejects a previously reached administrative construction. Such final adjudications serve to clarify the atmosphere of doubt hitherto existing in the interpretation of statutes and render less difficult the administrative path and harmonizes the varying rules in courts of original jurisdiction. This is particularly true with respect to our naturalization laws because of the constitutional mandate upon Congress to "provide an uniform rule of naturalization." This bureau regards as one of its necessary functions the duty of having disputed issues arising in connection with the naturalization laws carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States for final authoritative interpretation, and it deems any renditions by that tribunal on naturalization questions a milestone in the progress toward uniformity.

THE CABLE ACT.

One of the most interesting legislative developments of the past year, from the standpoint of naturalization and citizenship, was the enactment of September 22, 1922, commonly known as the Cable Act.

Stated broadly, the purpose of this law was to remove the marriage state from the field of operation of our naturalization and citizenship laws. Under the Cable Act, marriage after September 22, 1922, does not operate to confer citizenship upon an alien woman whose husband was then or subsequently becomes a citizen; neither does such marriage forfeit citizenship in the case of a woman citizen who marries an alien husband unless the latter is of the class ineligible for naturalization. Citizenship of a woman forfeited by marriage to an alien prior to September 22, 1922, may be regained by simplified naturalization proceedings; and the marriage state no longer constitutes an obstacle to the naturalization, by separate and independent proceedings, of an alien woman married to an alien husband, if he himself is not barred.

It was not found possible to maintain separate figures of single and married women who filed naturalization papers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, but from the known scarcity of papers filed by single women in previous years, as well as from actual contact of the naturalization officials with those who have filed declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization, it is an established fact that by far the larger number of women who filed such papers during the fiscal year just closed, as shown in the two following tables, were married women, to whom the provisions of the act of September 22, 1922, proved an incentive in acquiring citizenship separate from their husbands:

TABLE 14.—*Declarations of intention filed by women in each naturalization district, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.*

Naturalization district.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Boston	551	906	993	1,285	3,735
New York	(1)	1,824	2,500	3,633	7,957
Philadelphia	(1)	339	606	709	1,654
Washington, D. C.	86	236	279	198	799
Pittsburgh	91	416	645	700	1,852
Chicago	(1)	927	634	1,235	2,796
St. Louis	145	138	198	232	713
St. Paul	98	235	258	280	871
Denver	25	48	48	61	182
San Francisco	(1)	261	387	346	994
Seattle	(1)	155	309	166	630
Alaska	2	2	3	3	10
Hawaii	2	7	4	3	16
Total	1,000	5,494	6,864	8,851	22,209

[1] Not reported separately.

TABLE 15.—*Petitions for naturalization filed by women in each naturalization district, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.*

Naturalization district.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Boston	273	629	753	591	2,246
New York	(1)	873	855	990	2,718
Philadelphia	(1)	207	241	265	713
Washington, D. C.	59	71	157	125	412
Pittsburgh	5	215	268	254	742
Chicago	(1)	319	613	653	1,585
St. Louis	116	174	109	134	533
St. Paul	75	245	253	449	1,022
Denver	34	59	59	54	206
San Francisco	(1)	226	275	206	707
Seattle	(1)	148	164	148	460
Alaska	.....	1	3	6	10
Hawaii	1	5	9	9	24
Total	563	3,172	3,759	3,884	11,378

[1] Not reported separately.

TABLE 16.—*Certificates of naturalization issued to women in each naturalization district, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.*

Naturalization district.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Boston [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	(1)	454	553	746	1,753
Philadelphia	(1)	110	146	291	547
Washington, D. C.	72	60	38	137	307
Pittsburgh	(1)	97	169	269	535
Chicago	(1)	185	349	674	1,208
St. Louis	20	73	113	172	378
St. Paul	(1)	63	136	255	454
Denver	7	9	35	37	88
San Francisco	(1)	64	147	234	445
Seattle	(1)	32	79	166	277
Alaska	1	.....	.....	4	5
Hawaii	2	2	6	4	14
Total	102	1,149	1,771	2,989	6,011

[1] Not reported separately.

One of the human side lights on the provision of the Cable Act which requires that an American woman who has lost her citizenship by marriage to an alien prior to September 22, 1922, can regain her citizenship by filing the usual petition for naturalization and having the court naturalize her thereupon, consists in the aversion which women in this situation feel to the necessity of going through the customary "naturalization" process in order to accomplish their object. Some women feel that a certain stigma attaches to the need of "naturalization" in the same manner as any lowly immigrant. Women of perhaps *Mayflower* ancestry, whose forbears fought through the Revolution, and whose family names bear honored and conspicuous places in our history, who are thoroughly American at heart, and who perhaps have never left these shores, but whose act in choosing alien husbands has caused forfeiture of American citizenship, bemoan the stipulation that such as they must sue for naturalization by the ordinary means, solemnly affirm an intention to renounce allegiance to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty to which the husband owes allegiance, and take oath of allegiance to the United States. No matter what the statutory provision may have

been regarding loss of citizenship, it has probably never been brought home to such a woman that she is anything but an American, and the objection to conforming to the process provided by the Cable Act is at least understandable. The American citizen who fought in an allied army during the World War, and by taking oath of allegiance to a foreign country forfeited his citizenship, may regain that status by the simple process of appearing before a court of naturalization and taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Why should she not be accorded the same privilege? argues the woman of the class under discussion. There is at least food for thought by our legislators in this plaint.

TABLE 17.—*Recapitulation, by naturalization districts, of civilian certificates of naturalization issued by sex, also military certificates for the fiscal year 1923.*

Naturalization district.	Male.	Civilian naturalizations.			Military naturalizations.	Grand total.
		Female.	Mixed.	Total.		
Boston	(1)	(1)	14,379	14,379	1,036	15,415
New York	26,537	1,753	[2] 5,142	33,432	1,823	35,255
Philadelphia	14,555	547	[2] 3,268	18,370	818	19,188
Washington, D. C.	3,592	307	.....	3,899	331	4,230
Pittsburgh	16,530	535	[2] 5,545	22,610	996	23,606
Chicago	17,443	1,208	[2] 5,906	24,557	1,181	25,738
St. Louis	4,733	378	.....	5,111	269	5,380
St. Paul	4,207	454	[2] 1,819	6,480	213	6,693
Denver	1,489	88	.....	1,577	64	1,641
San Francisco	2,303	445	[2] 1,171	3,919	211	4,130
Seattle	2,069	277	[2] 922	3,268	167	3,435
Alaska	216	5	.....	221	.....	221
Hawaii	138	14	.....	152	.....	152
Total	93,812	6,011	38,152	137,975	7,109	145,084

[1] Not reported separately.
[2] Represents first quarter where it was not reported separately.

WORK OF THE FIELD OFFICERS.

The next two tables, while headed as Recapitulation of Naturalization Field Work, by no means reflect the entire functions engaged in by the field service. The examination of petitioners and witnesses and court appearances at the final hearings of petitions comprise, of course, the major functions of the field officers, but in addition those officers are called upon to engage in activities that can not be summarized in figures, such as checking over the naturalization court records, assisting and instructing clerks of courts in the details of naturalization procedure, advising the general public respecting matters of naturalization and citizenship, investigating applications for new naturalization papers in lieu of lost or destroyed originals, investigating infractions of the naturalization law and gathering evidence in support of civil and criminal proceedings, and a multitude of other duties which necessarily go hand in hand with effective administration of a public statute.

An item of interest in these tables is the gratifying reduction in the number of investigations and court hearings attended by correspondence over the figures for the previous year. There is no room for dispute that a personal examination and personal court appearance is much more satisfactory than an examination and court appearance by correspondence. Unfortunately, the field personnel has never been sufficiently large in the past to permit of personal contact of the

examiners with petitioners and the courts on all occasions, particularly in certain regions of the South and West where distances are great and the cases to be investigated and heard are few and scattered, and contact by correspondence has been a necessary substitute. The best that can be hoped for, with the limited field personnel at command, is to reduce to the minimum the number of correspondence examinations and court hearings, and that this reduction is being accomplished by rearrangement of itineraries and other methods best described in the popular term of "cutting corners" is reflected in the tabulations herewith.

During the past fiscal year disclosures of the fraudulent naturalization of many aliens in the San Francisco district led to the arrest in March of a number of persons so naturalized, their witnesses, and a member of the naturalization service. After the arrest of the examiner involved and his indictment by the grand jury he was suspended and later dismissed from the service. The cases are now awaiting trial, which has been set for August.

TABLE 18.—*Recapitulation of naturalization field work, exclusive of Hawaii and Alaska, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.*

Naturalization district.	Examinations.		Investigations.					
			Petitioners.			Witnesses.		
	Petitions.	Declarations.	In person.	By correspondence.	Total.	In person.	By correspondence.	Total.
Boston	15,730	29,811	15,985	461	16,446	13,332	.....	13,332
New York	41,290	545	44,288	.....	44,288	91,364	.....	91,364
Philadelphia	12,972	14,169	20,982	.....	20,982	39,403	.....	39,403
Washington, D. C.	5,103	8,746	4,161	942	5,103	8,322	1,884	10,206
Pittsburgh	24,606	1,900	24,935	15	24,950	48,970	30	49,000
Chicago	[1] 27,000	[1] 27,000	29,010	1,655	30,665	55,453	3,969	59,422
St. Louis	6,374	8,740	2,499	5,197	7,696	3,783	10,348	14,131
St. Paul	7,052	7,071	6,306	5,474	11,780	17,643	13,828	31,471
Denver	4,548	4,191	803	1,469	2,272	1,224	3,631	4,855
San Francisco	9,659	13,030	3,675	2,424	6,099	6,480	5,715	12,195
Seattle	4,698	2,541	1,839	3,309	5,148	1,677	6,575	8,252
Total	159,032	117,744	154,483	20,946	175,429	288,551	45,980	334,531

Naturalization district.	Court hearings.								Visits to offices of clerks of courts.
	Attended.			Unattended.	Total number of hearings.	Without objection.	Over objection.	Total.	
	In person.	By correspondence.	Total.						
Boston	271	52	323	.....	323	14,374	5	14,379	1,264
New York	682	12	694	.....	694	33,399	33	33,432	2,070
Philadelphia	323	.....	323	.....	323	17,898	472	18,370	962
Washington, D. C.	320	187	507	.....	507	3,879	20	3,899	741
Pittsburgh	877	15	892	.....	892	22,597	13	22,610	1,575
Chicago	694	127	821	3	824	24,467	90	24,557	1,239
St. Louis	438	464	902	11	913	5,088	23	5,111	1,201
St. Paul	538	41	579	1	580	6,460	20	6,480	1,125
Denver	206	113	319	.....	319	1,575	2	1,577	299
San Francisco	457	33	490	.....	490	3,898	21	3,919	457
Seattle	319	127	446	.....	446	3,250	18	3,268	455
Total	5,125	1,171	6,296	15	6,311	136,885	717	137,602	11,388

[1] Estimated.

A word of comment seems necessary to explain the rather startling increase in the total of cancellation cases during the past fiscal year over the preceding year. The large item of 458 cancellation cases in the Philadelphia naturalization district consists principally of one suit to test the admission to citizenship of approximately 450 aliens by one court.

TABLE 19.—*Cancellation cases.*

Naturalization district.	Pending July 1, 1922.	Referred to Department of Justice.	Handled by bureau.	Certificates canceled.	Dismissed.	Discontinued.	Pending.
Boston	.....	26	.....	8	4	3	11
New York	36	49	13	39	1	2	56
Philadelphia	5	458	3	11	.....	1	454
Washington, D. C	34	34	36	43	1	2	58
Pittsburgh	12	8	11	15	.....	.....	16
Chicago	19	12	1	4	.....	3	25
St. Louis	5	8	15	14	1	.....	13
St. Paul	2	4	3	6	.....	.....	3
Denver	3	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3
San Francisco	16	27	3	26	1	.....	19
Seattle	8	14	7	12	1	.....	16
Total	140	640	96	182	9	11	674

RECAPITULATION OF CANCELLATION CASES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1907 TO 1923.

Certificates canceled	4,410
Cases dismissed	636
Cases discontinued	269
Pending	674
Total cases	5,989

TABLE 20.—*Results of prosecutions for violations of the naturalization laws.*

Naturalization district.	Prosecutions.		Nol-prossed.	Acquittals.	Jail sentences.	Fines without jail sentences.	Both fines and jail sentences.	Amount of fines, including costs.	Pending.
	Pending from last year.	During fiscal year.							
New York	37	20	2	1	.....	[1] 2	[2] 4	$150	48
Philadelphia	4	.....	.....	.....	[3] 2	.....	.....	.....	2
Washington, D. C	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pittsburgh	1	1	.....	.....	[4] 1	[5] 1	.....	300	.....
Chicago	9	2	1	.....	.....	[6] 3	.....	250	7
Denver	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7] 1	250	.....
San Francisco	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Seattle	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	56	86	5	1	3	6	5	950	122

[1] U. S. district court, southern district of New York, 2 fines each of $25.
[2] U. S. district court, southern district of New York, 4 fines each of $25 and 1 day imprisonment.
[3] U. S. district court, eastern district of Pennsylvania, 1 sentence of 2 years and 1 of 4 years in the penitentiary.
[4] Court and length of sentence not reported.
[5] U. S. district court, western district of Pennsylvania, 1 fine of $300.
[6] U. S. district court, northern district of Illinois, 1 fine of $150; 2 fines each of $50.
[7] U. S. district court, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1 fine of $250 and 15 days in jail.

RECAPITULATION OF RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS, FISCAL YEARS 1907 TO 1923.

Imprisoned	139	Acquittals	54
Fined	[1] 166	Pending	122
Imprisoned and fined	[1] 58	Total cases	714
Nol-prossed	118		
Sentences suspended	57		

[1] Total amount of fines, $23,160.32.

TABLE 21.—*Statement showing incoming and outgoing mail handled by field officers during the fiscal year 1923, arranged by districts.*

Naturalization district.	Incoming.			Outgoing.			
	Unregistered.	Registered.	Total.	Original letters.	Form letters and packages.	Card notices.	Total.
Boston	34,679	382	35,061	16,736	20,397	24,023	61,156
New York	69,448	516	69,964	47,173	25,865	30,828	103,866
Philadelphia	34,668	521	35,189	10,335	20,512	31,361	62,208
Washington, D. C.	23,351	170	23,521	11,078	5,110	3,130	19,318
Pittsburgh	43,915	5,478	49,393	16,478	25,904	26,494	68,876
Chicago	86,158	1,456	87,614	23,588	85,281	27,605	136,474
St. Louis	41,191	963	42,154	24,490	26,032	3,422	53,944
St. Paul	32,291	841	33,132	11,532	34,983	5,906	52,421
Denver	15,554	793	16,347	7,591	15,130	.....	22,721
San Francisco	28,433	909	29,342	10,579	30,525	2,760	43,864
Seattle	33,563	789	34,352	9,262	31,565	3,176	44,003
Total	443,251	12,818	456,069	188,842	321,304	158,705	668,851

CITIZENSHIP TRAINING.

During the past year the Bureau of Naturalization cooperated in citizenship training with the public schools of 2,461 communities throughout the United States. From 355 additional outlying places students attended classes in the near-by cities or towns.

The citizenship training work of the bureau has been greatly aided by the fact that Part I of the Federal Citizenship Textbook has been available, 126,295 copies having been distributed since the beginning of the school year. Material is thus provided for the use of adults who are unfamiliar with the English language, as well as for intermediate students, and is filling a need which has been felt acutely in this work. Part I has met with a cordial reception and much favorable comment has been received from those giving and supervising instruction.

Part III of the textbook—the simplified Declaration of Independence and Constitution—is also giving general satisfaction, and requests for additional copies are accompanied by comments expressive of its helpfulness. During the year 52,623 copies were issued to the public schools for applicants for citizenship. As supplemental to the textbook, 29,521 Federal Government charts and 25,556 sets of penmanship sheets were supplied, together with nearly 6,000 special vocational vocabularies.

If this most important work is to be a complete success, publicity is essential to reach those who can most profit by it. Direct appeal is now being made to prospective students through posters printed in 10 different languages, an increase of 5 over last year. These posters are simple announcements of public-school citizenship classes conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Naturalization for the benefit of those taking steps to become naturalized.

Leaflets with suggestions for securing and holding attendance upon citizenship classes, work for women's organizations, citizenship training work among foreign-born women, raising funds for this work, organization of rural classes, and sample programs for exercises of graduation and welcome to new citizens are freely available, and thousands of copies have been distributed.

A visit to the bureau early in January of about 50 women, representing various women's organizations of many States, and a study by them of the bureau's citizenship training program, inspired their interest in a practical Americanization program in their own communities, and resulted in the furnishing of material to such organizations all over the country for use in the furtherance of work along these lines. The naturalization law providing for independent naturalization and citizenship for married women, passed in September, 1922, naturally made this a question of more vital interest to women. With characteristic energy their organizations are giving much attention to the task of informing their members of the effects of this new law upon them and upon their foreign-born sisters. These organizations have shown particular readiness in assisting foreign-born women to assume citizenship duties and responsibilities. Many interesting reports are on file of the practical manner in which women's organizations have studied their own problems and are solving them, with the result that the standards of citizenship are being raised ever higher, and both native and foreign born are becoming better equipped to discharge their civic duties.

Reports of the extension of women's classes also are coming from all over the country. In New York city cooperation between public and private agencies has resulted in the conduct of 131 classes of women, with a total registration, up to February, of 1,257, by teachers paid from private sources under the supervision of a public-school official. These classes were held in homes and neighborhood houses and have reached women many of whom have never before received the benefit of public-school day or evening classes. They are being "inspired to fit themselves for their new duty of voting." At Hibbing, Minn., there were six Americanization home teachers, each with an enrollment of over 50 women. The work has brought results in 31 homes in Jackson, Miss. At Rock Springs, Wyo., a full-time teacher for foreign-born women organized groups with which she met regularly. Thirty home classes were reported as being conducted in Kansas City, Kans. The bureau's representative visiting Joplin, Mo., last January reported a Monday afternoon class of married women unable to attend night class on account of young children to be taken care of and, further, that individual work was being done with some unable to attend this class. At Erie, Pa., the public-school director of Americanization reported that the Women's Club had appropriated enough money to provide for five classes weekly, which would be conducted under his supervision in the homes of the foreign women. The chief examiner at Denver reports successful work in eight classes of women, in that city, reaching from 70 to 80 individuals. The foreign women's classes of Detroit visited the "Better Homes Exhibit," after which a composition contest was held on the topic, "If I could refurnish my living room." Over 90 compositions were submitted, and the results of the efforts put forth were most gratifying. The Furniture Dealers' Association contributed three handsome tapestry upholstered reed chairs as prizes, and these were awarded at a joint meeting of all classes, with appropriate ceremonies. These fragmentary items can only give a hint of the intense interest there is in work of this kind, and of what its prosecution means to thousands of women who are being brought for the first time into vital contact with real Ameri-

canism and given a chance to become truly a part of the country in which they live. As will be seen, this special work for women is not confined to any particular State or portion of the country, the instances cited being taken at random and representing widely separated sections.

Patriotic exercises of an inspiring character were held in many cities on Independence Day of 1922, which marked the opening of the fiscal year under review. Notable among these were San Francisco, which made use of allegory and pageantry in a Fourth of July celebration that "was a lasting tribute to peace, progress, and Americanism of a 100 per cent quality"; Houston, Tex., where "old-fashioned patriotism and new enthusiasm of citizenship" were given expression; and Philadelphia, where the mayor welcomed 1,000 new citizens in Independence Square, pointing out the difficulties confronting the administration of a city of the size of Philadelphia and telling them of the part they must take in the task. The Fourth of July, our national birthday, is a peculiarly appropriate date upon which to recognize the civic birth of those recently attaining their majority and the newly naturalized, and the bureau will continue to appeal to the citizenry of the country to establish the custom of having some part of the day observed in this significant manner. Many calls have been received for the bureau's suggestions for programs to be used for this purpose, and it is believed that July 4, 1923, will witness hundreds of celebrations of "Welcome to New Citizens" when the dedication of new voters to their country's welfare shall inspire those who are already voters to renewed enthusiasm for patriotic service. Gov. R. A. Nestos, of North Dakota, is among those who indorse this plan whole-heartedly, and under date of May 24, 1923, he issued a proclamation in which he urged that—

> the Fourth of July be observed also as New Patriot's Day, and that appropriate exercises be held as a part of the celebration of Independence Day in one or more places in every county of the State for the purpose of giving public recognition to those who have recently attained the right of voting, and that each organization of the State join aggressively in a campaign for the elimination of illiteracy and the training of our people for larger service and better citizenship, and especially that all employers of labor should insist that inside of a year every laborer, of sufficient mental and physical capacity, must learn to read and write the English language reasonably well, and that the employers take steps to cooperate with the educational forces, the American Legion and Legion Auxiliary, the women's clubs and fraternal organizations, in providing the facilities for these laborers and others to learn to read and write and to enjoy a greater use of the language and literature of America.

North Dakota has committed herself to the slogan "No illiteracy in North Dakota in 1924!" With such cooperation as the governor bespeaks in his call for the observance of "New Patriot's Day," there is good reason to believe the goal will be attained and that American citizenship of sterling character will naturally follow.

It is interesting to note the plans formulated by different cities for closing exercises of the citizenship classes and in recognition of the completion of the citizenship course by those who are petitioners for naturalization. For example, the city of Rochester, N. Y., graduates a class every month and provision is made by the Council for Better Citizenship of the Chamber of Commerce for three "New Citizens' Suppers" each year, one in October, one on Washington's Birthday, and one on Flag Day. The care which the Council for Better Citizenship has given the details of these occasions is demon-

strated by the carefully worked out plans which have already become the inspiration for similar work elsewhere. In Buffalo, also, students are graduated each month from the citizenship classes, and nearly 400 of the bureau's certificates of graduation were presented to student petitioners for naturalization during the year.

The usual plan is for the citizenship classes to be organized in the fall, and for those who complete the course in preparation for naturalization to receive certificates of graduation during the latter part of the school year, at which time a public ceremony may be conducted through the cooperation of organizations especially concerned with good citizenship. A feature of the year's work has been the number of communities requesting suggestions for such programs, with the comment that this was the first time such recognition of new citizens had been made, but that it was intended to have it an annual event. The certificate of graduation continues popular as an incentive to regular attendance, continued application, and recognition of progress made, and 12,207 have been presented this year.

The expense of conducting citizenship classes for foreign-born adults is met in various ways. In some cities the entire burden is borne locally and appropriations are made regularly for this work in connection with the other school appropriations. Certain States appropriate funds for all Americanization work, and in other States funds are made available to assist the local community. Half the necessary money to operate the classes is secured, in at least one instance, through the extension division of the State University, the other half being made up through tuition fees paid by members of the classes. In some places where there are no public-school funds available for the payment of expenses, money is contributed for this purpose by industrial concerns, civic, patriotic, or philanthropic organizations, or even by the students themselves. There are also many teachers of citizenship classes giving their time and efforts freely from patriotic motives.

The bureau has six field representatives who devote their entire time in this manner to the promotion of the citizenship training portion of its prescribed duties. Two have headquarters at Pittsburgh and one each at Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Seattle. The actual details of their work vary considerably, and include planning and organizing school programs for citizenship training and instruction, actual organization of classes, meeting with educators or employers in consultation, or with representatives of various organizations and labor unions, and always requiring full measure of vitality, tact, willingness, and ability. Two field representatives as speakers and advisers, attended an institute on citizenship held by the University of Kentucky, in cooperation with the Kentucky League of Women Voters. Here, through lectures, round-table discussions, and informal talks, they were able to do much in bringing to the university authorities, club leaders, and others a clearer understanding of the Americanization field, and of the manner in which they may best assist the public schools in developing classes for this instruction. As a direct result came a request for the bureau's assistance in establishing a teacher-training course at the university. It is hoped that it will be possible later to comply with requests to promote the work in this State.

All this year the bureau has had an educational representative working in the State of West Virginia. She has enjoyed the close cooperation of the State superintendent of free schools, who has been assisted in placing two Americanization courses in the teacher-training classes of the University of West Virginia. By personal visits to communities guidance has been rendered in the actual inauguration of many citizenship classes. The bureau's representative has also been called upon for advice and assistance in the formation of a citizenship class in the West Virginia Penitentiary and another in the State tuberculosis sanitorium at Terra Alta. The State Library Association voted its cooperation in the Americanization work and offered to supply suitable books in the libraries for the use of the foreign born and to interest them in attending classes.

The citizenship training work has been further strengthened by the appointment of a consulting specialist in immigrant education, who is at the close of the fiscal year giving a course for teachers in San Jose, Calif. Plans are under way to have similar instruction given at other points, and it is believed that the practical knowledge and experience of the consulting specialist will give personal inspiration and help to the individuals who are administering the work and carrying on citizenship classes in local communities over widely scattered territory, as well as make available improved texts and other material.

At the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, held in San Francisco last August, Judge N. P. Conrey gave an address before the judicial section in which he called the attention of the judges to the necessity for maintaining a higher educational standard of qualification for citizenship. In order that the inspiration o Judge Conrey's address might be made as effective as possible, the bureau had copies of that portion of it bearing directly upon this subject distributed to naturalization judges throughout the country.

The judicial section went on record as upholding a higher standard of citizenship. A resolution was presented by the bureau's representative and adopted, and a committee on American citizenship was provided to take action to "educate, train, and develop the children, as well as the men and women of this country, along the lines of patriotism and of understanding of the principles upon which the Republic is founded."

The promotion of the organization of English and citizenship classes in the Federal penal institutions was authorized by the department during the year, with the result that classes in 27 State and the 3 Federal penal institutions have been organized.

A marked increase has occurred in the number of Americanization classes publishing student periodicals. There are now 29 such publications listed by the bureau. The articles contributed by the students are most inspiring, showing as they do the faith the newcomers have in America and their eagerness to improve their English and to become citizens. The list is available for exchange purposes among the classes, and its distribution has stimulated much interest in publishing similar papers.

On January 12, 1923, President Harding issued an Executive order creating the Federal Council of Citizenship Training, the duties of which are "to make constructive suggestions as to how the Federal offices may cooperate to secure more effective citizenship training,

both in their own work and in cooperation with all other public and private agencies throughout the country." The membership consists of one representative and one alternate from each executive department, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the United States Veterans' Bureau. The representative for the Department of Labor is the Commissioner of Naturalization, with the chief naturalization examiner for the southeastern States as the alternate. The problem has been studied by the council, a survey has been made of the facilities available in the Federal offices for promoting citizenship training, and a tentative score card has been prepared for the use of local communities whereby they may measure, so far as possible, their attainments along the lines of mental, physical, vocational, patriotic, and social development.

The history of the Americanization legislative effort in 1923 shows that Minnesota doubled its appropriation for public evening schools, well organized there, making $50,000 available for the two-year period. Arizona provided $20,000, the first appropriation under the immigrant education law. North Dakota, in addition to the usual $7,000 for evening schools, appropriated $3,000 specifically for Americanization work, the first appropriation of its kind there. California made some new and desirable provisions in regard to Americanization. About three-fourths of the States have Americanization or similar laws, under which work of this kind is carried on.

Candidates for citizenship on farms and other remote places are being provided for. The applicants are sent by the clerk of court to the county superintendent of schools, who appoints the public-school teachers nearest the candidates to assist them. Textbooks are then furnished by the bureau to the teachers, with information and advice as to procedure. The instruction is given individually and to classes of from one to three students. But in a number of instances there are 15 or more. Rural classes during the year numbered 1,204, an increase of 385 over the preceding year, located in 424 counties in 27 States, notably Montana, Washington, Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, and Michigan. There are striking examples of appreciation on the part of the students. The many instructors who give their services without compensation are deserving of a high place in the public esteem. Prospects are that rural instruction will be much extended the coming year.

The supplying of names and addresses of candidates for citizenship to public-school officials and mailing letters of invitation to the candidates to attend the classes shows a considerable increase over past years. A total of 738 communities were supplied with the names and addresses of 264,199 candidates and 25,534 wives, 289,733 in all. The value of this service to the Americanization work of the schools is illustrated in the following quotation from a Massachusetts public-school official:

> We find these cards one of the most practical aids in recruiting our naturalization classes and also in keeping our files of records.

In addition to the above material, 62,216 record cards and 1,071 letters of invitation were supplied to the schools in blank, to be filled in locally.

The distribution of invitations by the Boy Scouts during the past three years has awakened many communities to the necessity for a

well-organized plan of personal contact with the foreign born to urge them to enroll in the public-school classes. So effective has been the service rendered by the Boy Scouts that communities have more and more felt the need for even greater efforts along this line. Indeed, they are gradually supplanting the Scouts through the cooperation of patriotic, civic, and philanthropic institutions, whose adult volunteer workers visit candidates for citizenship and urge their attendance upon the public-school classes. This accounts for the lessening of the demand for deliveries of invitations by the Boy Scouts during the fiscal year just closed, 61,106 having been distributed during that period.

The citizenship training activities of the bureau among the foreign-born employees in industrial plants throughout the country has progressed in a most gratifying manner during the past year. The number of industries which are cooperating with the bureau in the industrial phase of its activities was greatly augmented, and the results accomplished excelled the bureau's greatest expectancy.

To the 2,306 industries which requested supplies of citizenship status cards, 78,687 cards were sent for use among the employees. Many industries established citizenship training classes at the plants and factories. Some of the classes are conducted on company time, others on a 50–50 basis, and the remainder after working hours. In accordance with the bureau's suggestion, most of these classes have been placed under public-school supervision and are receiving the textbook and other printed helps. Attendance upon public-school classes is being urged by employers who do not employ a sufficient number of foreign born to warrant the maintenance of classes at the plant.

American Legion posts have given valuable aid in the promotion of Americanization activities by providing instructors for the classes from their membership or by lending the posts' meeting halls.

PERSONNEL.

TABLE 22.—*Official force of the Bureau of Naturalization at Washington and in the field service as of June 30, 1923, 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	5	
Messenger boy	1	
Total	9	
Salaries		$16,350.00

NATURALIZATION.

Chief examiner	1	
Assistant chief examiner	1	
Clerks	43	
Total	45	
Salaries		87,620.00

TABLE 22.—*Official force of the Bureau of Naturalization, etc.*—continued.

NATURALIZATION—continued.

In the field service:			
Chief examiners	11		
Assistant chief examiners	8		
Examiners	109		
Clerks	69		
Messengers	2		
Total	199		
90 per cent of salaries (estimated)		$334,173.26	
90 per cent of travel (estimated)		70,991.84	
Additional assistants to clerks of courts	49		
Salaries		75,662.94	
Miscellaneous items, approximate (rent, printing, supplies, telegraph, express, telephone)		73,465.20	
Total expenditures naturalization (including general administration)			$658,263.24

CITIZENSHIP TRAINING.

Chief examiners	2		
Examiner	1		
Clerks	28		
Total	31		
Salaries		$51,160.00	
In the field service:			
Examiners	2		
Clerks	4		
Total	6		
Salaries of above		13,980.00	
Travel of above		5,534.67	
10 per cent of salaries (estimated)		37,130.36	
10 per cent of travel (estimated)		7,887.98	
Miscellaneous items, approximate (rent, printing, supplies, express, telegraph, telephone)		33,720.19	
Total expenditures for citizenship training			149,413.20
Salaries of detailed clerks			7,960.00
Grand total of expenditures			815,636.44

TABLE 23.—*Resignations during the year.*

At basic salary of—	Resigned in bureau.
$1,600	1
$1,200	4
$1,000	1
$480	1
	7

At basic salary of—	Resigned in field.
$2,500	1
$2,400	1
$1,980	1
$1,860	1
$1,800	1
$1,740	3
$1,680	1
$1,620	5
$1,500	6
$1,260	1
$1,200	5
$1,080	2
Total	28

FINANCIAL.

TABLE 24.—*Itemized statement of receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year 1922.*

Receipts:		
First quarter		$144,673.90
Second quarter		161,501.25
Third quarter		167,807.35
Fourth quarter		162,150.40
Total receipts		636,132.90
Expenditures:		
Salaries, bureau (basic, less retirement)	$136,234.65	
Increase of compensation (bureau)	18,889.33	
Deposits to credit of retirement fund	3,500.25	
		158,624.23
Salaries, details from bureau	6,825.00	
Increase of compensation for above	960.00	
Deposits to credit of retirement fund	175.00	
		7,960.00
Salaries, travel, and miscellaneous expenses, field force	451,289.24	
Increase of compensation for above	40,202.68	
Deposits to credit of retirement fund	8,358.90	
		499,850.82
Salaries to special assistants to clerks of courts		75,662.94
Expended from contingent appropriation of the department		3,062.74
Expended from printing allotment of the department—		
For bureau	$2,100.64	
For field force	1,582.64	
For clerks of courts	23,200.26	
		26,883.54
Printing citizenship textbooks		24,351.20
Engraving certificates by the Treasury Department		7,907.64
Rent of offices of bureau at Washington, D. C. (estimated)		11,333.33
Total expenditures		815,636.44
Excess of expenditures over receipts		179,503.54

TABLE 25.—*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	$58,410.00	$34,000.00	$92,410.00	$97,010.00
Salaries of detailed employees			4,600.00	
Sundry civil bill	506,551.10	76,084.88	582,635.98	600,000.00
Salaries of detailed employees			2,400.00	
Derived from miscellaneous sources:				
Increase of compensation ($240 bonus)	47,622.81	11,469.20	59,092.01	60,052.01
Bonus of detailed employees			960.00	
Department contingent fund	2,756.47	306.27	3,062.74	3,062.74
Department printing fund	26,515.22	368.32	26,883.54	26,883.54
Department rent fund (estimated)	8,500.00	2,833.33	11,333.33	11,333.33
Naturalization fees, printing citizenship textbooks		24,351.20	24,351.20	24,351.20
Engraving certificates of naturalization	7,907.64		7,907.64	7,907.64
Total	658,263.24	149,413.20	815,636.44	830,600.46
Total for 1922	616,969.08	148,402.23	772,171.31	778,060.34

TABLE 26.—*Appropriations "Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization," for various fiscal years and amounts paid out of these appropriations during the fiscal years 1908 to 1923.*

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	$8,593.92	$108,606.76	$117,205.68
1911	152,861	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	675,000	52	58,831.47	594,060.58	652,892.05
1920	550,000	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
1923	600,000	49	75,662.94	509,373.04	585,035.98

TABLE 27.—*Receipts from naturalization fees* [1] *and disbursements from various appropriations for the enforcement of the naturalization law and for rents, supplies, and miscellaneous expenses, fiscal years 1907 to 1923.*

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	$58,259.40	166,873.90	[3] 232,728.05	$65,854.15	
1909	42,285.03	45,945.85	40,091.00	43,880.25	172,202.13	[3] 194,428.45	22,226.32	
1910	38,098.91	42,710.94	60,852.90	80,103.63	221,766.38	176,415.98		45,350.40
1911	55,497.20	69,645.12	81,481.95	83,927.25	290,551.52	222,831.15		67,720.37
1912	57,188.95	67,580.85	100,806.60	112,738.93	338,315.33	257,678.99		80,636.34
1913	65,585.10	76,879.50	103,053.00	105,199.00	350,716.60	290,026.20		60,690.40
1914	123,577.00	104,763.35	112,130.55	109,757.65	450,228.55	331,517.26		118,711.29
1915	81,297.15	121,850.50	125,841.40	113,135.44	441,764.49	363,593.11		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	130,050.45	78,755.35	183,357.90	204,944.27	597,087.97	812,056.38	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	
1923	144,673.90	161,501.25	167,807.35	162,150.40	636,132.90	815,636.44	179,503.54	
Total					7,245,004.84	7,197,596.62	795,087.46	842,495.68
Less deficits								795,087.46
Excess [4]								47,408.22

[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 $6,000 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.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEW LEGISLATION.

Legislation adopted during the stress of war times in favor of alien sailors, seamen, marines, and soldiers without regard to domicile should be changed. Relief from the usual requirement of domicile was accorded by war-time provisions to meet conditions then existing, but since these conditions no longer exist the time is ripe for modification of the law. The informalities and exemptions accorded by this legislation have a tendency to invite fraudulent naturalization, and evidences of fraudulent naturalization have already come to light. These emphasize the necessity for modification of such legislation at the earliest possible date.

Another matter which needs new legislation relates to seamen who have served for three or more years on American vessels. In the administration of this statute it has been found that there is a total lack of uniformity in the character and kind of discharge certificates that are issued to seamen upon the termination of maritime service, due largely to lack of administrative authority over such matters. This lack of uniformity has opened the door to hundreds if not thousands of fraudulent naturalizations. It renders it exceedingly difficult for the naturalization officers to determine to a certainty the authenticity of the papers presented to show sea service. Discharges are written on pieces of plain paper, on letterheads of steamship companies which may or may no longer be in existence, and on a wide variety of forms which are wholly unsatisfactory. The entries upon them are so varied, the very wording of which suggests the existence of fraud, that they are valueless for evidentiary purposes to predicate the grant of citizenship. They are often signed by the chief engineer or by the chief steward or by some other officer of the vessel of rank below the master, and it is expected that such papers or documents will be accepted as indisputable proof of the alien's sea service and character of his discharge. The seaman can not be held accountable, but nevertheless it is this unorganized condition which has invited unscrupulous individuals and through which citizenship has been fraudulently obtained in large numbers of cases. Discovery by the naturalization examiners of altered discharge papers and entries which excite suspicion can not be followed by investigations to place the responsibility, since the issuing officer in nearly every instance is reported as in some port or on voyage beyond reach. Because of these and other difficulties, it is a source of great difficulty to prove the required period of sea service for naturalization purposes.

The remedy for much of this is in a uniform discharge certificate, signed only by the ship's master and authenticated by a seal of some authorized Government officer, with a central source for the maintenance of records of sea service which could be resorted to in case of doubt.

Data are being gathered to form the basis for specific recommendations to remedy the condition above outlined, and such recommendations will be submitted in due course to the department for consideration.

During the war, when the Nation needed to mobilize all its of resources, both alien and foreign, there were about a quarter of a million foreigners who responded to the draft calls. According to the

Provost Marshal General's preliminary report, out of 1,243,801 aliens registered in the first draft, 457,713 were called for examination, and of the 123,277 certified for service, 46,732 were declarants and 76,545 were without first papers. Among these were Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, and a few Hindus. The Government did not hesitate to accept their services, and the courts, I believe, have naturalized all of them upon their honorable discharges.

Under the Supreme Court decision in the case of Ozawa *v.* United States (260 U. S. 178) that court has said that Japanese are not eligible. The Supreme Court has also said in United States *v.* Thind (261 U. S. 204) a similar construction of section 2169 has been made, which excludes Hindus from naturalization. The Chinese have been excluded from citizenship by provisions of the statute of May 5, 1882.

The two decisions referred to were rendered in connection with the general provisions of the Act of June 29, 1906. They, however, raise grave doubts as to the title to citizenship held by those of Asiatic origin who honorably served this country in time of need. I was present at the hearings and the discussions of the act of May 9, 1918, in the Immigration Committees of the House and the Senate. It was repeatedly stated by individual members in the unreported discussions that any alien who would put on the uniform in the time of stress of the Government should be accorded full citizenship under the naturalization laws. A similar expression appears in the report of the hearings at page 5. The act was approved on May 9, 1918, but many of these Chinese, Japanese, and Hindu born American patriots had entered the service of their adopted country at a time when there was no legislation that could lead them to believe they would ever be able to secure that coveted prize of American citizenship. It is my belief that the intention of the committee in recommending the legislation to Congress, and therefore the Congress, was that all who served the country in the World War should be accorded citizenship, and it is strongly urged here that Congress pass such legislation as will effectively relieve the title of these honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who rendered service during the World War. This will in effect be a congressional recognition of them, especially, and the title of citizenship will be in effect a badge of honor for these aliens who offered themselves to this country, notwithstanding the general belief that they could under no conditions be given citizenship.

The subject of amending the present naturalization law so as to permit of the use of depositions to prove residence within the same State in which petition has been filed is also one that favorably commends itself. Under existing law an alien who has lived in the same State for the full five-year period, but at distantly located places in the State, is required to produce two citizens at the time of filing petition and again at the final hearing, each of whom must have personal knowledge of his residence for the entire five-year period. On the other hand, the alien who has lived in some other State during part of the five-year period is relieved from this requirement, and can prove his residence outside of the State by means of depositions. The difficulty and hardship besetting the first class of applicants is apparent. There is no good reason for this inflexible provision of the statute, and as a rule the practical application of this law erects a barrier to citizenship against a most worthy class

of aliens whose vocations necessitate removals within the State, such as ministers, engineers, commercial salesmen, State employees engaged in field and research work, and others whose intelligence and capacity lead to their selection for positions of responsibility and travel. There is a universal demand for modification of this requirement of the statute, and with proper safeguards provided such modification will act favorably in humanizing the existing arbitrary standard of proof of residence required for naturalization purposes.

It is sufficient to authorize proof of residence within the county of residence by the subscribing witnesses with the residence elsewhere within the United States to be established by depositions, with the affirmative requirement that good moral character must be proved in such cases. The present law does not affirmatively require the deponents in extra-State residence cases to prove good moral character of the applicant. The law, therefore, by working hardship in deserving cases, opens the door to the law violator to cover any record of bad moral character that may exist in the State of his former residence.

There seems to be no good purpose served in retaining the two prohibitions in the naturalization law against the filing of declarations of intention and the hearing of naturalization petitions within 30 days of election days. Whatever usefulness these provisions may have originally been intended to serve has long since passed. The requirement of full citizenship for voting purposes is now practically a universal one among the States, and the stoppage of declarations before elections is without political significance. Similarly, the requirement of posting naturalization petitions for at least 90 days before hearing, and the laws of many States which impose residential and citizenship requirements for stated intervals before voting, contribute to accomplish the purpose in view when the 30-day prohibition was enacted in 1906. As a matter of fact, the interruption to naturalization hearings during October, almost annually, has the opposite effect of increasing expenditure to the Government, causing accumulation of naturalization cases, and generally interrupting the normal flow of naturalization work, without any corresponding good purpose resulting. Both of these limitations should be carefully considered by the legislators.

One of the most vital needs for new legislation is with respect to restrictions on the grant of citizenship to those aliens, numbering into the thousands, who have entered the United States illegally, crossing the international borders without being inspected by the immigration authorities or coming to this country as seamen and deserting their ships at a port of entry and remaining in the United States. The very entry of such aliens in disregard of our laws constitutes the commission of an offense against our hospitality and institutions that casts reflection upon the attachment of such aliens to law and order. No more important showing than that of his attachment to law and order can be made to the satisfaction of the naturalization court to prove the alien's desirability for American citizenship. The period within which unlawfully arriving aliens may be deported should be extended for a period of not less than five years after illegal entry. Such aliens should not be permitted to become citizens of the United States until at least five years' con-

tinuous residence here from the time their presence has been disclosed to the naturalization authority. A declaration of intention to become a citizen made before such presence has been disclosed and residence legalized should be declared invalid. At the present time, under judicial construction, no penalty attaches in such cases, and the alien who entered the United States by flouting our laws is practically on the same footing as the alien who arrived legally, so far as the procurement of naturalization is concerned. Perhaps the most effective means of checking the wholesale railroading of aliens into the United States and subsequently their admission to citizenship, irrespective of illegal entry into the United States, is the enactment of a provision requiring annual registration and enrollment of all aliens, so that the whereabouts of unlawfully arriving aliens may be disclosed forthwith. Steps could be taken then either to deport those who are barred under our immigration statutes or to take some action that would in effect legalize the admission of those who are here and are found worthy of remaining. If deportation could not be accomplished, a period of years—5, 10, 15, or 21—of residence could be required before eligibility to naturalization. This would remove the stigma now attaching and place the desirable element of those entering illegally in position where they have nothing to hide and when the time is ripe admitting them into the body politic as citizens, so that they may take their place as worthy Americans side by side with other Americans of similar worth.

With a method of registration annually there should be an accompanying requirement of a registration fee, so that the funds so collected could be available to the public schools for the specific purpose of employing teachers for adult foreigners to acquire a knowledge of our language and institutions. While at first thought proposal of a registration fee may be viewed with some alarm as an unusual burden upon the alien, it will be found, upon careful analysis, that such cost would be no greater than that which the alien must now pay in the process of becoming naturalized. The losses now sustained by him in connection with producing two witnesses on at least two—and usually three—appearances will be obviated under the reorganization plan which is described elsewhere in this report. When the total costs, spread over a period of several years and involving all of the stages in the present system of naturalization, are figured against the fee that may be imposed for registration, it will be found almost invariably that the alien will be the gainer, from the viewpoint of total expense, if the registration plan should be adopted.

Legislative consideration should be given to the often-urged proposal that naturalization be brought entirely within the administrative branch of the Government and the judiciary relieved of the tedium of all naturalization. Much has been said of the lack of dignity, ceremony, and formality in the average naturalization proceeding as now conducted in courts throughout the United States. There can be no greater dignity or solemnity achieved in the proceedings in courts than is at present observed. The relationship of the administrative and judicial branches is not clearly comprehended by those who offer immediate criticism upon witnessing such procedure. Practically every court in the United States places complete confidence in the integrity of the naturalization service as a whole, and without exception the courts accept the report of the

examiners who appear for the Government and present the results of the administrative examination into the antecedents of the applicants. In by far the largest number of courts the formal examination alone is made, which demonstrates the question of jurisdiction.

The examination made by the representative of the Government is relied upon by the court, and the statement by the representative of the Government in naturalization causes that the Government is satisfied is followed by the order of admission to citizenship by the judge. In brief, the administrative action is accepted as conclusive in from 95 to 98 per cent of the petitions heard. The 1 per cent of cases, or less, that will require a judicial interpretation of the law hardly seems to be sufficient to impose the remaining 99 per cent or more of naturalization hearings upon the courts now exercising naturalization jurisdiction. Practically 150,000 petitions are heard annually, and of these probably less than 1,000 will have a question of law to be determined by the courts, or an average of less than one petition in two years by the 2,200 State and Federal courts now exercising naturalization jurisdiction.

Legislation is recommended to accomplish the enlargement of the authority of the Commissioner of Naturalization, the increase of the province of the Bureau of Naturalization, and such other amendments to the naturalization law as will authorize the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States by commissioners of naturalization of the Naturalization Bureau with the present direction and control of the Secretary of Labor maintained. The right of appeal should be provided for the alien applicant to the Commissioner of Naturalization or a naturalization commission which should be created, with an appeal to the appellate court of the United States in whose jurisdiction the alien petitioner resides. This will perpetuate the judicial relationship in all cases where necessity exists for judicial determination of any disputed point of law. These commissioners of naturalization should be given the necessary adjudicating powers and constitute a naturalization court to accomplish the purposes of the naturalization law. The dignity with which it is so important to surround the solemn act of divesting an old allegiance and assuming allegiance to the new Constitution and country can become a uniform reality only when Congress authorizes an entirely new procedure and one in conformity with the plan generally outlined herein. Thus, there will not be found lacking the dignity and ceremonial which is so important in impressing the alien candidate with the solemnity of the proceeding whereby he divests himself of his old allegiance and assumes allegiance to his new country. At the same time the courts will be relieved of the immense burden that now forms part of their duties, but which, in point of actual fact, adds nothing to the substance of the naturalization process, since, as we have seen, the duty of the courts is largely a formal one in more than 90 per cent of cases, and in the remaining number, which require judicial action, the remedy will be provided by an appeal to an appellate court of the United States.

Respectfully,

RAYMOND F. CRIST,
Commissioner of Naturalization

Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

○

[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.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary

WOMEN'S BUREAU

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU

FOR

THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1923

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1923

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
WOMEN'S BUREAU,
Washington, August 31, 1923.

SIR: The Fifth Annual Report of the Women's Bureau, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, is submitted herewith.

The fifth year of the Women's Bureau, which was created as a war service in 1918 and made a permanent bureau of the Department of Labor in 1920, has seen a considerable development of its interests and activities. The duties of the bureau are "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." In fulfilling these duties the bureau necessarily engages in many different types of activity, and the close of the past year shows a most encouraging development of interest and support for the work that is being done.

Not only have the activities of the bureau increased in type and scope, but the cooperation and interest of the women of the country have developed to a marked degree, with the result that the standards and information which the bureau constantly formulates and disseminates have been given to a broad field of interested organizations which are increasingly asking the bureau's guidance in matters relating to the welfare of wage-earning women.

The Women's Industrial Conference.

The outstanding activity during the past year was the Women's Industrial Conference, which was called by the bureau for a three-day session in Washington, January 11, 12, and 13. The object of this conference was to place before the women of the country an outline of the extensive and steadily increasing problems attending the employment of women in industry and to indicate some of the methods and standards which are being adopted in order to meet these problems.

With that end in view, representatives were invited from all women's organizations which are national in scope and from all other national organizations interested in the subject of industry which include women in their membership. The program of the conference was so planned that important topics of industry and its relation to women should first be presented by experts in each field

and the subject then thrown open for discussion. The following topics and speakers comprised the program: Welcome and introductory remarks, Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; What women workers mean to industry, Mr. Charles Cheney, of Cheney Bros., South Manchester, Conn., representing the National Association of Manufacturers, and Miss Mary Gilson, superintendent of employment and service department, the Joseph & Feiss Co., Cleveland; What industry means to women workers, Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director department of industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation and former Director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, and Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the International Federation of Working Women; Health standards for women in industry, Dr. R. A. Spaeth, associate professor, department of physiology, school of hygiene and public health, Johns Hopkins University; Home work, Mrs. Florence Kelly, executive secretary National Consumer's League; Women's wages, Mrs. Maud Swartz, president National Women's Trade-Union League, and Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, dean of women, University of Chicago; Labor legislation for women, Miss Melinda Scott, United Textile Workers of America, and Miss Merica E. Hoagland, director mutual service division, Diamond Chain & Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis; The need for women to enforce women's labor laws, Miss Tracy Copp, special agent, Federal Board for Vocational Education; Miss Agnes Nestor, vice president National Glove Workers of America; Mrs. James J. Devitt, chairman of the department of social and industrial relations of the Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs and member of the State Board of Education of Iowa; and Miss Mary McDowell, University Settlement, Chicago.

The conference was well attended, 326 women from 40 States being registered as delegates. In addition there was a large attendance of interested persons who were not delegates. One result of this conference has been that many groups of women who hitherto had not known of the large number of women in gainful occupations and who had not appreciated the importance or the significance of the conditions under which women are employed in the industries of this country have received from their delegates to this conference a reliable and understanding outline of the subject. More important still—and perhaps the outstanding achievement of the conference—has been the understanding developed between different groups which formerly acknowledged no common interests. The result of this understanding has been a cementing of the ties of interest and a common purpose between groups whose knowledge of each other and of each other's work had been only fragmentary and in many cases prejudiced.

At the opening session of the conference a special message from the President of the United States was brought to the delegates by the Secretary of Labor. In this message the President said:

> Long before women were called to that broader participation in public affairs which is now both their duty and the public's advantage I was personally strongly convinced of the great benefits which would be derived from a more insistent expression and more general consideration of women's point of view in relation to social and industrial concerns. The revolutionary change that has taken place in the status of women in the world of business and affairs has not only justified but necessitated that broader and more intimate activity of

women in behalf of the particular phases of public and social interests which especially appeal to them. Conferences and continued organized activities of the kind represented by the present gathering are certain to be of very definite public benefit.

Because the delegates to the conference did not carry instructions from their organizations and because the object of the conference was an interchange of ideas and experiences rather than the promulgation of definite policies there were no formal recommendations made by the conference. At the closing session, however, a resolution was unanimously adopted outlining general principles which might be followed by all organizations interested in developing higher standards in industry. The resolution read as follows:

The members of the Women's Industrial Conference assembled in Washington, D. C., January 11 to 13, 1923, representing 67 organizations in 40 different States, believe that the work of women in industry must be made truly an opportunity to develop to the fullest their powers as workers, both for their own happiness and for the service of society. To this end they must have adequate schooling before entrance into industry and be free to choose their occupations, to secure training for them, to enlarge their opportunities as their experience grows, to receive fair compensation, and to work under safe and wholesome conditions.

But it should not be forgotten that industry includes both skilled and unskilled tasks, and without the unskilled worker no opportunity would be possible for the skilled. A large number of wage earners are in unskilled and semiskilled occupations, and the training and promotion which are possible in more intricate processes have no meaning for them. The conditions of employment of those who do the hardest and the most unskilled work, which is a necessary part of our whole industrial system, should be our first concern.

We recognize with appreciation the standards already established by progressive management and urge their more general adoption. We recognize also the important influence of constructive agreement between employers and wage earners which has played so large a part in establishing standards. By these means and by the action of the community we ask freedom of choice of occupation, and that provision for training and wage rates be determined without prejudice because of sex. These things we ask in justice to women, and because we believe that upon them depend the health, happiness, and spiritual development of women themselves, and through them the development of children and the protection of the life of the family.

Industrial problems are realities. No permanent improvement can be achieved except through knowledge of facts about industry and understanding of their meaning for human lives. Therefore, in response to this call of the National Government to us as citizens to counsel together about women in industry, we pledge ourselves to earnest and thorough study of conditions in our own communities. We look to the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor for leadership in describing the realities of industrial life as women have seen and experienced them and in formulating policies and standards.

We urge that organizations represented here give support to the Federal and State agencies through which facts are collected and given to the public, and that on the basis of these facts we build up a program for the intelligent share of women in humanizing industrial processes.

The program which is outlined in this resolution to provide real opportunity for women workers through schooling, a free choice of occupation, training for that occupation, adequate wages without prejudice because of sex, and safe working conditions is one which will have the earnest indorsement of every thinking person. Especially important is the fact that this large group of women appreciated the significance of a well-rounded program which should cover the entire theory of women's employment in industry, rather than a set of resolutions dealing with certain specific conditions. The recognition of the importance of a basis of facts upon which to

build any program is also of great promise for the development of the ideals set forth in the resolution.

Since the close of the conference the bureau has been in close touch with many of the women who served as delegates, and the interest displayed by them in the work of the bureau has been an encouraging result of the contacts made during the three days of the conference sessions.

Standards for the administration of labor laws affecting women.

Another conference in which the Women's Bureau took part and which is an important example of the development of the policy-making function of the bureau was the meeting called by the newly elected Governor of Pennsylvania to consider and recommend an industrial program for that State. The Women's Bureau was asked to prepare a memorandum on suggested standards for the administration of labor laws affecting women. This memorandum was submitted and discussed at a conference of experts called by Governor Gifford Pinchot and held at Milford, Pa., in December, 1922.

The standards suggested were based on a careful survey of methods of administration in force in several States and outline a very definite policy for the administration of certain laws affecting women. The most important sections of these suggestions are outlined in the following paragraph:

Subjects covered by laws for the protection of women.

With large groups of women gainfully employed in each State, the regulations affecting their employment inevitably show great variety. There are, however, certain general groupings into which these regulations fall, and these groups show common problems of administration and enforcement. The subjects which are usually covered by laws for the protection of women workers are hours of work, wages, working conditions (including posture at work, comfort, and sanitation), prohibited occupations, and home work.

Special difficulties in enforcement of laws affecting women.

Many of these laws show no immediate results. It may be necessary to wait until the next generation to find out their beneficial features, as far as the health and well-being of the women workers are concerned. This fact and certain necessary details of enforcement give rise to unusual problems in the administration of these laws. This administration can not be entirely similar to the administration of safety laws, for we have reached a point in our development where the subject of safety appliances and safety for workers on dangerous machinery is no longer a debatable question, and, through compensation laws and educational campaigns, it has been made unprofitable for an employer to have dangerous machinery unguarded. It is also comparatively simple to prove violations in this regard.

The proof and the unprofitableness of violation of the special provisions to safeguard the employment of women, unfortunately, are not so easily made evident.

In enforcing hour legislation it is frequently very difficult for an inspector to furnish proof in a disputed case, as it is usually necessary to supply the worker's own testimony as proof of violation, and the judges sometimes require that the inspector must have seen the

woman at work every minute during the day or week on which the violation occurred. Irregular working hours, as the broken shifts in restaurants and telephone exchanges, and the reluctance of a worker to testify against her employer for fear of losing her job also complicate the enforcement of such laws.

The establishment and enforcement of minimum-wage rulings present problems that are unique. In order to arrive at a minimum standard of wages for a woman it is necessary to formulate budgets and to ascertain the actual cost of women's wearing apparel and of room and board, taking into consideration living conditions as well as price. Incidentals necessary for women must also be made a matter of study. To secure such information obviously requires a special type of investigation and knowledge quite different from that required for factory inspection.

In enforcing regulations regarding working conditions special difficulty is met in securing information concerning the actual conditions and violations. For example, an inspector can not, simply by counting the chairs supplied, find out whether a seating law is really being carried out. Instead, the confidence of the workers must be secured and their testimony carefully considered on such questions as whether the seats provided are practicable for use while at work and whether the workers are encouraged or permitted to use them. In matters of comfort and sanitation difficulties of inspection arise because of the requirements of privacy and the need for cooperative efforts on the part of both workers and inspector.

Administration.

As the enactment of laws providing for special provisions where women are employed is of such paramount importance, it is plain that the effective administration of those laws must be a matter of vital need and constant concern. Both play an essential part in the progress of the State.

In formulating standards and planning the administrative machinery for the enforcement of laws, it is not always possible to arrange for an organization which will make possible the best administrative machinery because of the necessity to fit the machinery for the enforcement of such laws into the organization policy in practice in the State. Often the States are handicapped not only because of lack of appropriation but because of a lack of freedom to institute an effective administration, because of legislative restrictions, and because of frequent changes in personnel in administration and inspection.

In a number of States both men and women factory inspectors are delegated to enforce all laws which come under the jurisdiction of the labor inspection service. After inquiry into this matter and after talking to many men and women experienced in this field of service, the consensus of opinion is found to be that for effective enforcement it is advisable to have inspectors specialize on certain laws.

When an inspector is looking for protruding screws or for guards on machines it is necessary to concentrate on these matters, and the questions of hours, wages, comfort and sanitation, and prohibited occupations for women must necessarily be left in the background. Experience has shown that persons excel in certain kinds of inspections and fail in others, and experience has also brought out the

fact that the effective enforcement of laws pertaining to hours, wages, seats and posture at work, working conditions in the establishments, and the regulation of home work requires special attention and different methods.

Because of the many special problems and difficulties accompanying the enforcement of laws regulating the conditions of women's employment and the distinct difference of enforcement between these and other labor laws, it has been deemed a good practice to establish a separate and distinct bureau to administer these laws. This bureau should have a qualified woman in charge, who should be directly responsible to the chief executive or agency administering the labor laws of the State.

Qualifications and responsibility of chief of women's bureau.

The woman in charge of a State women's bureau should, first and foremost, have a thorough knowledge of the various industries and their occupational hazards for women. She should be well versed in the laws regulating the conditions of employment of women not only in her own State but in other States, so that she may be competent to formulate the best legal standards and policies for the employment of women in her State. She should be experienced in legislative work so that she can assist in the progress of proposed legislation. She should have tact, tolerance, and understanding of the difficult problems which confront employers and employees, as well as inspectors, and should be a good executive.

To insure efficient and effective administration in a women's bureau it is necessary not only to have a qualified woman in charge but to make provisions for a sufficient number of qualified women inspectors to enforce the laws affecting the employment of women. There are required for the effective enforcement of such laws attention to details, visits to homes, and other personal contacts necessitating the service of women inspectors, for naturally the right kind of woman readily comprehends women's problems, and because of her sex and her understanding the women employees will feel free to discuss their problems with her.

The inspectors should know industry as a whole and the problems peculiar to various industries and occupations; they should be competent to pass on conditions and give advice even when there is no measurement of requirements set by law. They should have knowledge and understanding not only of the working of the State laws but of their purpose and intent. They should be versed in the standards and practices in the State. Efficient and effective work can not be done without the cooperation of the employers, and this depends to a great extent upon the personality of the inspector, her understanding of the special problems under consideration, and her ability to discuss such problems and to explain the law and its purpose. Inspectors should have had such training and experience as would qualify them to investigate and study the special problems which arise. They should be competent and encouraged to make recommendations and to take part in formulating policies and standards for the employment of women. Finally, too much emphasis can not be placed on the importance of understanding and sympathy which will invite and secure the confidence of the employers and of the women workers.

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, in suggesting these standards, does not intend in any way to intimate that existing methods of administration which do not conform with the standards are unsuccessful. Before formulating a policy regarding this matter, however, consultations were held with the administering officials under various systems, and it was with their cooperation, after a careful consideration of their problems and difficulties, that the conclusions just given were reached.

Labor legislation for women in industry.

During the past winter there have been legislative sessions in 42 States. The interest of women's organizations in improving standards for wage-earning women is reflected in the attempts which have been made, some of them successfully and some unsuccessfully, to secure legislative indorsement of certain standards. Whatever success may have attended the efforts of those who have attempted to secure special labor legislation for women, there can be no doubt of the educational value of their work. Sometimes bills are introduced year after year with little hope of their becoming laws, because their proponents know that no law can be successfully enacted and enforced if it has not the support of public opinion and enthusiasm for the principles on which it is based. Therefore, although many of the efforts made have had no tangible results, they have contributed in large measure to the development of standards for women in industry. Such contributions are an indication of the trend of public thought and interest, and should be reckoned with in any account of the situation affecting wage-earning women.

In a number of States the legislation introduced for the benefit of women wage earners has met with unfortunate opposition from those who have felt that any legislation dealing solely with women was an unjust discrimination against the freedom and equality of that sex. This theory led to the attempt in several States to substitute the word "persons" for "women" in the bills introduced. It is obvious that such a substitution would make any proposed legislation broad enough to include men, with the result that the avowed intentions of the bills—to relieve conditions which were known to be an especial handicap to women—would be nullified. In effect this method was an attack on the whole theory of special legislation for women, a theory which is indorsed and actively supported by almost every important organization of working women and of women who are interested in improving industrial conditions. The legislative activities of the past winter indicate, however, that these proposed amendments to the bills did not win sufficient support to materially affect the fate of the legislation.

The chief interest in the various States has been directed toward securing a legal limitation of hours of work for women. Bills for regulating hours were introduced in the legislatures of 18 States. These bills were of many different types, but most frequently the standard sought was the 8-hour day or the 48-hour week. In Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, 11 States in all, the standard under discussion was either an 8-hour day or a 48-hour week. In Iowa and Connecticut a 9-hour day and 50-hour week, and in South Dakota a 10-hour day and 54-hour week,

were the goal. In a few other States, such as Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, and Wisconsin, effort was also directed toward the extension or modification of the existing law.

The result of all this activity has not been very great, but in some cases definite action was taken. In South Dakota a law was passed, and went into effect on July 1, 1923, limiting hours for women, except telegraph and telephone operators, to 10 hours a day and 54 hours a week. In Wisconsin a law was passed reducing from 10 hours a day and 55 hours a week to 9 hours a day and 50 hours a week the hours of women employed in manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishments, laundries, restaurants, confectionery stores, telegraph and telephone offices or exchanges, and express or transportation establishments. The hours of women in hotels were limited to 10 hours a day and 55 hours a week. In Minnesota the 9-hour day was changed to 9½ hours, and with the 54-hour week was extended to include, in all localities, all women workers except domestics and nurses, and telephone operators in towns of less than 1,500 population.

In Massachusetts, although no new law was passed, attempts to repeal the 48-hour law in favor of a 54-hour law and to repeal the prohibition of night work were unsuccessful.

In New Hampshire the 48-hour-week bill was defeated, but a joint resolution was passed by the house and senate asking the general court to investigate the question.

In Maine the governor has called a special election, under the initiative and referendum law, on the 48-hour measure which was initiated during the past winter.

New Jersey has to its credit a law which has been hotly contested through several legislative sessions—the prohibition of night work for women. This law does not go into effect until December, 1924, but even with such a delay its passage has been hailed as a real achievement for the organizations which have backed it and fought for it for years.

Working conditions in industry have received scant attention from legislatures during the past year, probably because many States have already established excellent standards in this regard. According to the latest available information Vermont was the only State considering this subject. In that State a bill calling for standardization of the seating law passed the house but was defeated in the senate.

In Minnesota an unsuccessful attempt was made to secure a law requiring the appointment of a woman on the industrial commission.

In Vermont an attempt was made to repeal the laws requiring the appointment of a woman factory inspector. This attempt was not successful.

Minimum-wage laws have been the subject of discussion in 11 States—Arizona, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Texas. In South Dakota a minimum-wage law was passed, and in Arizona the minimum amount was raised from $10 to $16 a week.

In Massachusetts effort was made to secure the repeal of the minimum-wage law. This effort was not achieved, and attempts to amend the law to make it mandatory were also unsuccessful.

The minimum-wage decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring unconstitutional the minimum-wage law for women in the District of Columbia has had a most far-reaching effect upon the activities of those who have for years been attempting to secure or to improve the regulation of women's wages by this method. The opinion of the court, although the decision applied only to the law of the District of Columbia, indicates that the success of this method may hereafter be doubtful. Nevertheless, the States which have been working under laws similar to that which Congress enacted for the District of Columbia, seem to be unanimous in their intention to continue to enforce their respective laws as in the past. Some States have done more than merely stand their ground and have assumed an attitude of active support of constitutional changes which would put the legislation already existing on a more secure basis. The California Legislature has gone so far as to adopt a resolution memorializing Congress to amend the Constitution so as to permit of a minimum-wage law for women. Not only the legislature but also the industrial commission of the State has shown its intention to continue with the present legislation through its action in handing down a new wage award after the Supreme Court had issued its decision for the District of Columbia. The Governor of Washington has shown his belief in such laws by suggesting a conference of the governors of the various States to consider a nation-wide campaign for a constitutional amendment validating minimum-wage legislation.

In Arizona the officials of the State have announced their intention to support the new wage law, which raised the minimum from $10 to $16 a week, quite as they would have done if no minimum-wage decision had been rendered by the Supreme Court.

While these agencies which are interested in maintaining the advantages of the minimum wage for women have been considering plans for the future, the opposition has not been inactive. Test cases have been started in both Arizona and Wisconsin, in each case the contestant announcing his willingness to carry the issue on to the last court. Even in Massachusetts, although the validity of the act itself is not being questioned, the publicity method of enforcement has been brought up for settlement in the court.

Organizations which have more than a local interest in the minimum-wage situation have also been marshaling their forces that they may be ready to render the greatest service to the women workers wherever needed. The Director of the Women's Bureau has been in frequent consultation with these organizations, and the information in the files of the bureau has been made available to them when requested. The National Consumers' League was the first organization to recognize the need for consideration of the situation with which the country was confronted and called a conference on April 20 of individuals interested in the welfare of working women. It was clearly demonstrated that much serious thought and study would be necessary before any definite program could be formulated, and in that realization lay the chief value of this first meeting. It is expected that the league will be ready to announce a definite program at the national meeting in the fall.

The American Federation of Labor, after the decision of the court, also called a conference which met in Washington the latter part of April. At that meeting a permanent conference for the protection of the rights and interests of women wage earners was organized. Plans were also inaugurated for a campaign of union organizations to be started immediately among women workers in the District of Columbia.

The Women's Trade Union League called a conference in Washington on May 15 and 16 to consider the situation of the woman worker so far as legal guaranties were concerned in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court. Twenty-seven organizations were represented, including trade-unions, religious organizations, welfare organizations, research bureaus, and other groups interested in the industrial women's problem in particular and the broader field of labor legislation in general. A committee was appointed to consider the legislative proposals which had been discussed at the conference and to recommend a program which might be acceptable to all of the groups represented. Support of the women workers in their attempt to obtain protection through organization was also asked.

Especially significant for the future of wage standards in the States which have minimum wage commissions has been the attitude of the employers in some of those States. In Oregon the Manufacturers & Merchants' Association of the State issued a statement to all of its members which showed a very public-spirited recognition of the need for maintaining standards. To quote from the statement, the stand taken by this state-wide group of employers was to—

> plead with all employers of Oregon to still acknowledge the authority of the industrial welfare commission's rulings, and in no case deviate from them, nor in any instance where a higher wage than the prescribed minimum is now being paid, to reduce such wage to the minimum; but, on the contrary, where production and efficiency justifies it, rather to increase the wage.

To accomplish this end the organization passed a resolution that—

> Whereas the experience of a great majority (if not all) employers of Oregon who employ women is that the minimum wage law of this State has been of such material benefit to both employers and employees (aside from the humanitarian side of the question) that it would be most unfortunate as well as a disgrace to the State to disturb the equitable and harmonious relations now existing where women are employed in our industries. Therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, That the Manufacturers & Merchants' Association of Oregon pledge to the industrial welfare commission their support and cooperation in maintaining the present status of the Oregon law, and that we will use every effort to discourage anyone from testing the validity of the law in the courts, and will also use every effort to prevent the repeal of the law by the legislature, should such a thing be attempted, and as an evidence of our sincerity we hereby pledge ourselves to be governed in the future as we have in the past by the rulings of the industrial welfare commission.

Broadly speaking, the decision has brought about two types of reaction. There are those who, remembering the previous defeat of two national child labor laws and of other welfare legislation, are questioning the necessity and desirability of the existence of a court which is in a position to invalidate legislation which has been passed on by representative bodies. Consequently, various methods of limiting the power of the court are being suggested, notably a requirement of a 7 to 2 or 6 to 3 vote in the court in order to override

any State or Federal law, or provision for an amendment of the Supreme Court decision if the act were again passed in Congress by an increased majority.

On the other hand, there are those who are turning their attention to a type of remedy which would not alter the force of the Supreme Court but which would so change the situation that minimum wage laws would have to be upheld by that body. Some of these would work for an amendment to the Constitution which would be broad enough to permit the enactment of all welfare or social legislation, while others would be content with a constitutional change which would make possible only minimum-wage legislation for women workers.

Which type of change would be the more desirable is a question which might keep political philosophers interested for some time, yet the serious consideration of the possibilities involved in each line of attack is of practical importance to those who would advance the position of underpaid wage earners. The really interesting and hopeful side of the whole situation is the very considerable interest which has manifested itself in the whole matter, an interest shared by labor, welfare and civic organizations, churches, those connected with the Government, and—most important of all—the women themselves through their organizations. The development of such an active public opinion is bound to have an effect of some sort, even though it does not come so rapidly as some might desire.

Women's earnings.

After five years spent in more or less continuous investigations of the conditions affecting women in industry the bureau has come to one inevitable conclusion—the fundamental importance of the question of women's earnings. The intimate relation between earnings and standards of living, of health, and of family and community life brings the matter of earnings to the fore, no matter what general problem of industrial or community standards is under discussion. For this reason the bureau has continued and will continue during the years to come to collect data showing the actual economic situation as it applies to women in industry.

During the past year the bureau has made two wage investigations which are larger in scope than any before undertaken. In Ohio a survey of wages and hours of women in industry was made during the months of September, October, and November, 1922. This survey was state-wide in scope, and data were secured from 302 establishments, employing 32,000 women. A similar survey was made during the same period in New Jersey, this study including data for 300 establishments, employing nearly 35,000 women. The outstanding facts secured from the preliminary tabulations of the statistics gathered during these two surveys were as follows: (1) The median earnings of the women for the week for which wage records were secured were $13.80 in Ohio and $14.95 in New Jersey. (2) The median earnings for the women who had worked practically full time (48 hours or more during the week investigated) were $14.75 in Ohio and $15.70 in New Jersey.

With one exception (Rhode Island, where the median earnings for a week in 1920 were $16.85) these wage figures are higher than those in any of the 10 States in which the bureau has conducted

wage investigations. Nevertheless, there were many thousands of women in these two States who were earning very meager sums, which could hardly be considered adequate for the maintenance of desirable standards of living. Considering in one group all of the 122,000 women for whom the bureau has secured wage figures during the past year, it appears that less than one-third of them (32.1 per cent) earned as much as $16 during the week for which their wage records were secured. Of course this figure includes many different kinds of workers in many different localities and the data were secured for different periods, but, roughly speaking, when thus combined the resulting figure gives a fairly dependable portrayal of the economic condition of women in industry.

Women's hours of work.

In the two State investigations already mentioned, New Jersey and Ohio, a large body of information was also collected showing the standards of the various establishments investigated in regard to scheduled hours of work. It was found that in both States the scheduled hours of work were considerably less than the standard set by law. In New Jersey, where the hours permitted by law are 54 a week and 10 a day, only one-fifth of the women were scheduled to work more than 9 hours a day or 50 hours a week; in Ohio, where the law permits only 9 hours a day and 50 hours a week, only 40.9 per cent of the women worked a scheduled week as long as 50 hours, and 54.3 per cent on daily schedules as long as 9 hours. The extensive material showing scheduled hours of work for women which the bureau has collected during the past five years from more than 2,000 establishments in 13 States, has shown very different standards according to locality and industry. Certain industries have shown consistently short scheduled hours, no matter in what State they were located or with what other industrial hour standards they were competing. Other industries have appeared with consistently long hours in whatever State they were operating. In some States the great majority of the industries were operating under scheduled hours much shorter than required by law, and in other States the industries were practically all running on as long schedules as were permissible.

The data on hours secured by the bureau are spread over a period of four or five years, with the result that for only a few States is comparable material available. Realizing the value of having comparable material for as large a territory as possible, the bureau has undertaken to bring up to the same date all of the information which it has gathered to show hours of work for women in the States where it has conducted investigations. To secure wage figures for one date from such a large field would not be possible, but the information on scheduled hours is more easily gathered and may be brought up to date with comparatively little difficulty. Accordingly a form letter was sent to each establishment included in any hour-study investigation made by the bureau. This form letter asked for definite information as to the hours in force on September 15, 1922, and the number of women employed on that date, and also gave the hours and number of employees shown by the bureau's record at the time of the investigation. Very complete response was made to these letters and the information received is now being

compiled and will be issued in bulletin form, showing not only the hours prevailing for a large number of women in many sections of the country, but the changes which have occurred since the dates of the original investigations made by the bureau.

SPECIAL STUDIES.

During the first four years of its existence the bureau emphasized through its investigational work the collection of data showing general conditions under which women were employed in the various States. In the past year, however, because of the amount of general information secured and because of increases in the appropriation and staff of the bureau, it has been possible to develop, in addition to the studies of general conditions, the collection of information dealing with special problems relating to the employment of women. These special studies promise to make definite contributions to the solution of several problems which are engaging the attention of employers, industrial experts, and other persons interested in the development of opportunity for wage-earning women.

Development of census material.

The occupational progress of women.—As soon as the preliminary figures from the census of 1920 showing the occupational distribution of gainfully employed persons were available, the bureau made a study of these figures showing the principal trend of women's employment during the past decade and comparing the present lines of development with those of former decades. Certain of the changes which were apparent after a careful study of the facts indicated decided upheavals in the traditions of women's employment; there was a decrease of 13.6 per cent (344,297) among women engaged in domestic and personal service, an increase of 140.4 per cent (832,892) among women in clerical occupations, an increase of 38.5 per cent (282,607) among women in professional service, an increase of 99.8 per cent (106,429) among women engaged in transportation, and—contrary to general impression—an increase of only 6 per cent (109,771) among women in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. On the whole, the great change seems to have been a decrease among women working in or for the home and in personal-service occupations, and a corresponding increase in clerical and allied occupations, in teaching, and in nursing. Studying the figures for manufacturing and mechanical industries, it was apparent that women had not gone into absolutely new occupations to any great extent. They had, however, enlarged their field of work by entering, in greater number, occupations in which formerly they had but scant representation.

The family status of breadwinning women.—In the bureau's report for the year ended June 30, 1922, mention was made of a study which had been conducted with the cooperation of the Bureau of the Census to discover as far as possible from the census schedules for a selected locality the data which were available to show pertinent social facts regarding breadwinning women. This study has created much interest not alone for the illustration it offers of the tremendous value of much of the information available in the census schedules and not made public because of limited funds but for the clear-

cut picture of the problems of the working women in an industrial community. Because of the significance of the picture thus made available and because of the general demand for information along the same lines for other typical communities, the Women's Bureau has extended this study to include similar facts for the breadwinning women of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Butte, Mont., and Jacksonville, Fla. Those cities were selected because they are located in different sections of the country, because their industrial activities are representative of certain typical situations, and because their size is not so small as to be unimportant nor yet so large as to make the handling of the census schedules prohibitive in cost.

Women's inventions as shown by the records of the United States Patent Office.

The development of occupational opportunity for women has made marked progress during the last two or three decades, but this progress has not been achieved without constant pressure and study of conditions on the part of those interested in developing a better understanding of the economic importance of the part played by women in the industries of the country. This recognition is gradually being brought about, but there are still certain fields in which popular opinion would deny women a place. With this fact in mind the bureau undertook to study any available records which would show the development of women's achievements in the field of creative work, to find out whether women had made material contributions to the sum total of creative achievements; whether their contributions were comparable with men's contributions in the same field; and what progress or retrogression in comparative opportunities and achievement had marked the decades that stretch from the early eighteen hundreds to the current year. The most obvious source of information on this subject were the records of the United States Patent Office, and with the cooperation of that office a study was made of its records, including a detailed study of more than 5,000 patents granted to women during 10 selected years.

The results of this research showed, first, that the actual number of patents granted to women inventors is still small, but the rate of increase from decade to decade is conspicuously high; second, that the range of women's increasing activity in the field of invention extends from the home into most of the important branches of industry, commerce, and science; and, third, that the inventions are not confined to the minor accessories in each field of activity, but in many cases are contributions to basic processes and substances.

Based on these facts the conclusion was arrived at that, in view of the handicaps under which women inventors have always labored, the rate of increase in the number of inventions patented by women and the range and quality of their inventive achievements furnish an argument for expanding women's opportunities for research and experiment and for securing to women easier access to facilities essential in patent procedure. It was also found that women inventors, even more than men, are in need of facilities for marketing or promoting their patented creations, because women are generally more restricted in funds and less informed concerning the methods of profitable patent disposal. The Patent Office records, on the whole, furnish a reasonable guaranty that with a reduction in the

excessive discouragements due to frequent failures to realize money quickly on patents, with an expansion of opportunities for research, and with easier access to the facilities essential to patent procedure the Nation will be rewarded by the increased measure of inventive service from women of creative abilities, and capable women will find constantly enlarging opportunities in this branch of the field of creative labor.

Domestic workers and their employment relations.

Another study which has taken the Women's Bureau into a new field where there is an undoubted need for research and the formulation of standards has been a study of domestic workers, based on information secured from the records of the Domestic Efficiency Association of Baltimore. This association, formed for the purpose of putting domestic service on a better and more standardized basis and trying to get at the causes of the high labor turnover among domestics, to improve the standards in the service, and to effect greater cooperation among employers, requested the Women's Bureau to examine and analyze its records, which contained fairly complete data for 2,293 women and 672 men. This was done, and although no definite or far-reaching recommendations can be made on the basis of so limited a study, from the facts disclosed it would seem that there is urgent need for careful consideration of this problem by the employers of domestic workers. It is especially urgent that an effort should be made to standardize the requirements of the work so that an employee engaged for a position may be reasonably sure of what she is expected to do. The records also showed that domestic work is to a large extent seasonal, which throws an added burden on the employee who is left to shift for herself when families leave town for the summer and houses are closed. The matter of references was found to be a serious handicap in the placement of applicants, for there seems to be no common ground or standard for the judgment of work or personality, and a worker well recommended by one employer may have an entirely contradictory reference from another.

Absenteeism among women in textile mills.

Of the studies which are at present under way in the bureau and which will not be completed for some months one of the most important is an investigation to discover the extent and causes of absenteeism among women employed in textile mills. This investigation involves very great problems of technic and interpretation and must be carried on over a considerable period of time if careful and scientific findings are to be achieved. The bureau has received most cordial and helpful cooperation from manufacturers in all parts of the country, and the study has awakened considerable interest among employers and industrial experts. Textile mills have been visited, their records inspected, and their employees interviewed in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Vermont. It is planned to visit other textile centers within the next few months. From experimental compilations of the data already gathered there seems to be an excessive amount of absenteeism, but sufficient analysis of the mate-

rial has not yet been made to discover to what extent these absences are voluntary or enforced by conditions in the plant or the industry. It seems likely that the findings may comprise also a contribution to the subject of labor turnover.

Industrial accidents among women.

The increase of 110,000 women in manufacturing and mechanical industries during the past decade and the developing there of new fields of employment for them, has drawn considerable attention to the accident hazard for women employed in industrial establishments. Unfortunately there has been available only a very limited amount of information on this subject, as in the majority of cases accident statistics have not been compiled separately for the sexes, and even when compiled separately the figures for women have been of little value because of the absence of current figures showing the extent of women's employment in the various occupations from which dependable accident rates could be computed. The 1920 census has afforded this base of complete figures by occupation and sex, and it seemed therefore that the time was opportune for a careful study of the accident records in certain States in order to see whether there were any industries or occupations peculiarly hazardous to women. Such a study is now being made in cooperation with the department of labor of the State of New Jersey. This State has made available to the Women's Bureau records of all accident cases which come under the scope of the workmen's compensation law, and the bureau is securing not only the facts as to the number and kind of accidents but also correlations which show the earnings, hours, and living conditions of the women injured, the treatment given them, and their industrial history before and after injury. This study will be extended to include several more States where accident records are complete and comparable. It is hoped that when the material is assembled it will provide a basis for the establishment of very definite standards of protection and care for women employed in hazardous occupations in the industries of the entire country.

Conditions of employment in the canning and preserving industry.

A field survey is being made in conjunction with the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor of the conditions under which women and children are employed in the canning and preserving industry in the State of Washington. This study involves an inspection of the living and working conditions of the women and children working in the fields and canneries—picking, packing, and preparing fruits and vegetables. Fish canneries also will be included. The problems of employment in the canning and preserving industry, which is necessarily seasonal, are very acute and difficult to solve and are complicated by the fact that the labor supply is more or less migratory, and living conditions, with large numbers of employees to be housed by their employer on the ranch or farm, present unusual situations. It is expected that the field work on this survey will be completed by the fall, and it is hoped that before the next season opens a constructive standard may have been developed for the employment of women in these occupations.

Operation and administration of minimum-wage laws.

In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring unconstitutional the minimum-wage law in the District of Columbia, it was felt that the time was ripe for a careful study of those laws which are in operation, so that the experience of the various administrative bodies might be made available for those who are seeking to establish some method of enforcing wage standards for women. Accordingly a research study is being made of the history, operation, and administration of minimum-wage laws. This study is being conducted in a few of the States where such laws are in operation and where the records make possible a careful analysis of methods and results. Copies of and methods of using all forms and schedules are being secured from the States where the study is carried on. The files of the State minimum wage commissions are gone over and methods of recording data are reported on, and where the records are in such form as to give pertinent data on the actual effect of the law these records are copied, with the intention of summarizing them when the study is completed. The study has already been carried on in California, Washington, and Oregon, where the State officials gave the fullest and most helpful cooperation to the representatives of the bureau. It is expected that Massachusetts, because of its unique minimum-wage law, will also be included in the study, as well as one or two States in the Middle West where differences in locality and methods of administration will afford additional examples of the way in which regulation of women's wages can be achieved.

Research and educational work.

As the Women's Bureau has become a better-known source of information regarding industrial problems and conditions, there has been a steadily developing demand on the work of the research department. During the past year, in addition to the special study of minimum wage laws already outlined, the research department has kept in touch with current changes in legislation affecting wage-earning women; it has revised and brought up to date the bulletin issued in 1921 showing, through charts and maps, the State laws affecting working women; it has issued a monthly news-letter outlining national and international activities affecting working women; it has compiled a considerable amount of information secured from the Census of Manufactures to show the development of the employment of women in certain industries and States; and it has maintained what has amounted practically to an information service for those persons and organizations which have come to the bureau with inquiries on many different subjects.

The educational and publicity work has also developed considerably during the past year. Two new exhibits for general circulation have been prepared. One of these exhibits was planned as an appeal for general recognition of the importance of women in industry and the social significance of their hours of work and their earnings. This exhibit has been used successfully at several large conferences and exhibitions and was especially appreciated at the Women's Industrial Conference.

The other exhibit is a smaller one designed for use by groups who wish to have a popular presentation of the problems connected with the employment of women in industry. It is in the form of six miniature theaters with the backgrounds showing typical factory conditions and with several figures indicating the application of certain standards.

A third display of a different type is now being prepared as the Department of Labor's contribution to a permanent health exhibit which is being installed in the Smithsonian Museum in Washington. This exhibit represents a miniature factory showing models of men and women at work and illustrating in great detail the equipment and standards necessary for insuring adequate health protection in industrial establishments.

The film When Women Work is still a popular form of exhibit and has been used considerably during the past winter, although after three years' circulation the demand for it is somewhat slackening. Charts and maps showing the occupational distribution of wage-earning women, their hours and earnings, and the various State laws regulating their employment have been prepared and circulated in considerable number.

A new development of the educational work of the bureau has been the broadcasting of short talks by radio once a week from October until June. The talks prepared for this radio service have also been released to the newspapers and the returns have been very satisfactory.

News releases on the bulletins and special activities of the bureau have been issued, and preparatory to and during the Women's Industrial Conference an extensive information service was carried on.

Publications.

During the year the following bulletins have been published:

No.
26. Women in Arkansas Industries.
27. The Occupational Progress of Women.
28. Women's Contributions in the Field of Invention.
29. Women in Kentucky Industries.
30. The Share of Wage-Earning Women in Family Support.
31. What Industry Means to Women Workers.

Bulletin No. 32, Women in South Carolina Industries, is in press, and the following bulletins will be ready to go to press within a few weeks:

Women in Alabama Industries.
Women in Missouri Industries.
Domestic Service.
Proceedings of the Women's Industrial Conference.
Radio Talks on Women in Industry.

A preliminary report has been prepared and a final report is now being written on women in New Jersey industries. A preliminary report has been issued and the final tabulations are now being made for the investigation of women in Ohio industries. Tabulations are also under way for the study of women's hours in 11 States. Preliminary and experimental tabulations are being made of the extent and causes of absenteeism among women employed in textile mills.

The coming year.

The bureau's program for the coming year is a very full one. The slight increase in the appropriation, from $100,000 for the fiscal year just ended to $105,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1923, will not permit of a great enlargement of activities. Nevertheless it is hoped that to a considerable degree the bureau will be able to meet the requests that have been made for special information, while at the same time carrying on the work which has been started and developing certain new lines of research which seem to be urgently in need of attention.

The study of absenteeism, accidents, and minimum-wage laws will be continued. Requests have been made for studies of conditions affecting women in industry in Illinois, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. While it does not seem likely that all of these requests can be met, effort will be made to undertake studies in States most urgently in need of such assistance in order to secure information of this nature.

A request has also been made that the Women's Bureau shall undertake a study of the employment records of certain States where adequate statistics are compiled, with a view to determining whether or not the unemployment problem among women presents any unusual aspects which should make it a subject to be considered separately from that of men.

It is hoped that further studies based on census records may be undertaken in the near future. An intensive study of the occupational data secured by the census for foreign-born women to show the occupational conditions and opportunities for women of different nationalities in the various sections of the United States has been asked for by a group of persons interested in the establishment of a better understanding of American life and opportunity among the foreign-born population of the United States. It seems that information compiled with this end in view would be a definite contribution to the body of facts upon which can be based a satisfactory policy for the education and treatment of the foreign born. A careful examination and selection of census material as it applies to women in industry and the issuance of such material in popular form would also be of considerable value in outlining to the general public the scope and the details of the problem of the employment of women in industry.

The great interest which the past year has witnessed in the methods and results of legislation to regulate conditions for women points to the need for an authoritative study and discussion of these matters, and the growing desire for information pertaining to women in industry has emphasized the need for a critical bibliography on this subject. It is hoped that a study of legislation affecting women may be arranged for and that through a cooperative arrangement with the librarian of the department a bibliography may be compiled.

A request has been received for a study of health conditions for women employed in telephone exchanges. As such a study would necessarily involve medical as well as industrial knowledge and experience, it is hoped that a cooperative arrangement may be made between the Public Health Service and the Women's Bureau, so that

both interests may be represented in any investigation which may be undertaken.

Finally, it seems that for the coming year there is an urgent need for development of the educational work done by the bureau. There is a very insistent demand for popular articles in magazines and newspapers, dealing with the subject of women in industry. The radio service carried on during the past winter has been the outstanding development along these lines for the past year. Its success has led to the feeling that considerably more time should be devoted to popularizing the valuable material which is collected and published by the bureau.

From an administrative point of view the past year has been a successful one. Throughout the year and especially during the time of the Women's Industrial Conference the bureau has received the fullest cooperation from the other bureaus and divisions of the department. The staff of the bureau has increased from 39 to 47. There have been 24 new appointments and 16 separations from the service. Several of these separations were the result of the restriction of salaries under which the bureau operates. With this restriction to $1,800 a year it is not possible to hold agents who have far more advantageous offers for similar employment outside of the Government service.

Problems of administration will center in the future, as they have done in the past, mainly around the proper classification of the employees in the bureau. So far as it has gone, in most particulars the classification of the staff of the Women's Bureau promises to be satisfactory. Upon the successful application of this reclassification depends much of the future work of the bureau, and it is with the keenest concern that we await the final allocations that will be made.

MARY ANDERSON, *Director.*

HON. JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

○

TABLE 1.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1820 TO 1923, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

[Figures for 1820 to 1910 are from Report of Immigration Commission, vol. 1, p. 66, and for 1911 to 1923 from reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration. For 1820 to 1867 the figures are for alien passengers arriving, for 1868 to 1903 for immigrants arriving, for 1904 to 1906 for aliens admitted, and for 1907 to 1923 for immigrant aliens admitted. In using these figures allowance should be made for "Countries not specified." From 1820 to 1868, the figures for Norway and Sweden are combined. From 1886 to 1891 the figures for British North America include only the Bermudas and British Honduras, no records for other British North American possessions being given. From 1899 to 1919, Poland is included under Austria-Hungary, German Empire, and Russian Empire. In 1906 under "Countries not specified" the figures include 32,897 persons returning to their homes in the United States. This year was the first in which persons entering the United States were recorded by country of last permanent residence instead of country whence they came, and since this year persons reporting their residence as the United States have not been included in immigration statistics. Southern America includes Central America, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. From 1920 to 1923 the number reported by the Bureau of Immigration for Czechoslovakia and 60 per cent of the number for Yugoslavia have been included with Austria and Hungary. The remaining 40 per cent of Yugoslavia has been included with Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. The figures for 1920 to 1923 for Poland have been allowed to stand as reported by the Bureau of Immigration. Were the numbers for Poland distributed according to pre-war political lines, approximately 60 per cent would be included with Russia, 33 per cent with Austria-Hungary, and 7 per cent with Germany. Because of changes in boundary lines through the century as well as in the character of the orignal data, the figures of this table must be accepted as fairly indicative rather than as exactly accurate.]

Year ending—	Northern and western Europe.										Eastern and southern Europe.											British North American possessions.	South-ern Amer-ica.	China.	Japan.	India.	Other specified countries.	Countries not specified.	Grand total.
	United Kingdom.	France.	Nether-lands.	German Empire.	Den-mark.	Nor-way.	Sweden.	Switzer-land.	Bel-gium.	Other northern and western Europe.	Total.	Italy.	Spain.	Portu-gal.	Austria-Hungary.	Russian Empire and Finland.	Poland.	Bulgaria, Serbia, and Monte-negro.	Greece.	Ru-mania.	Turkey in Europe.	Turkey in Asia.	Total.							
Sept. 30, 1820	6,024	371	49	968	20	3	.....	31	1	.....	7,467	30	139	35	.....	14	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	224	209	178	1	.....	1	4	301	8,385
Sept. 30, 1821	4,728	370	56	383	12	12	.....	93	2	.....	5,656	63	191	18	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	184	119	.....	.....	.....	2	2,886	9,127
Sept. 30, 1822	3,488	351	51	148	18	10	.....	110	10	.....	4,186	35	152	28	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	232	204	174	.....	.....	1	.....	2,114	6,911
Sept. 30, 1823	3,008	460	19	183	6	1	.....	47	2	.....	3,726	33	220	24	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	[1] 290	167	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,956	6,354
Sept. 30, 1824	3,609	377	40	230	11	9	.....	253	1	.....	4,530	45	359	13	.....	7	4	.....	5	.....	2	.....	435	155	404	.....	.....	1	.....	2,387	7,912
Sept. 30, 1825	6,983	515	37	450	14	4	.....	166	1	.....	8,170	75	273	13	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 373	314	532	1	.....	.....	1	808	10,199
Sept. 30, 1826	7,727	545	176	511	10	16	.....	245	2	.....	9,232	57	436	16	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	519	223	608	.....	.....	1	.....	254	10,837
Sept. 30, 1827	13,952	1,280	245	432	15	13	.....	297	7	.....	16,241	35	414	7	.....	19	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	[1] 478	165	415	.....	.....	1	4	1,571	18,875
Sept. 30, 1828	17,840	2,843	263	1,851	50	10	.....	1,592	2	.....	24,451	34	209	14	.....	7	1	.....	7	.....	6	.....	278	267	1,823	.....	.....	3	6	554	27,382
Sept. 30, 1829	10,594	582	169	597	17	13	.....	314	.....	.....	12,286	23	202	9	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	237	409	2,890	1	.....	1	1	6,695	22,352
Sept. 30, 1830	3,874	1,174	22	1,976	16	3	.....	109	.....	.....	7,174	9	21	3	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	43	189	2,107	.....	.....	.....	2	13,807	23,220
Sept. 30, 1831	8,247	2,038	175	2,413	23	13	.....	63	1	.....	12,973	28	37	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	176	2,018	.....	.....	1	2	7,397	22,633
Dec. 31, 1832 [2]	17,767	5,361	205	10,194	21	313	.....	129	.....	.....	33,990	3	106	5	.....	52	34	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	[1] 203	608	2,263	.....	.....	4	2	23,412	60,482
Dec. 31, 1833	13,564	4,682	39	6,988	173	16	.....	634	.....	.....	26,096	1,699	516	633	.....	159	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3,015	1,194	2,088	.....	.....	3	1	26,243	58,640
Dec. 31, 1834	34,964	2,989	87	17,686	24	42	.....	1,389	3	.....	57,184	105	107	44	.....	15	54	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	326	1,020	1,759	.....	.....	6	1	5,069	65,365
Dec. 31, 1835	29,897	2,696	124	8,311	37	31	.....	548	1	.....	41,645	60	183	29	.....	9	54	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	342	1,193	2,119	8	.....	8	15	44	45,374
Dec. 31, 1836	43,684	4,443	301	20,707	416	57	.....	445	.....	.....	70,053	115	180	29	.....	2	53	.....	28	.....	3	.....	[1] 412	2,814	2,122	.....	.....	4	6	831	76,242
Dec. 31, 1837	40,726	5,074	312	23,740	109	290	.....	383	.....	.....	70,634	36	230	34	.....	19	81	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	405	1,279	2,349	.....	.....	11	2	4,660	79,340
Dec. 31, 1838	18,065	3,875	27	11,683	52	60	.....	123	14	.....	33,699	86	202	24	.....	13	41	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	[1] 371	1,476	1,514	.....	.....	1	10	1,843	38,914
Dec. 31, 1839	34,234	7,198	85	21,028	56	324	.....	607	1	.....	63,533	84	428	19	.....	7	46	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	[1] 615	1,926	1,691	.....	.....	.....	10	294	68,069
Dec. 31, 1840	42,043	7,419	57	29,704	152	55	.....	500	2	.....	79,932	37	136	12	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	1	.....	194	1,938	1,877	.....	.....	1	6	118	84,066
Dec. 31, 1841	53,960	5,006	214	15,291	31	195	.....	751	106	.....	75,554	179	215	7	.....	174	15	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	[1] 662	1,816	1,613	2	.....	1	14	627	80,289
Dec. 31, 1842	73,347	4,504	330	20,370	35	553	.....	483	44	.....	99,666	100	122	15	.....	28	10	.....	1	.....	2	.....	[1] 279	2,078	1,916	4	.....	2	4	616	104,565
Sept. 30, 1843 [3]	28,100	3,346	330	14,441	29	1,748	.....	553	135	.....	48,682	117	145	32	.....	6	17	.....	4	.....	5	.....	[1] 331	1,502	1,352	3	.....	2	12	612	52,496
Sept. 30, 1844	47,843	3,155	184	20,731	25	1,311	.....	839	165	.....	74,253	141	270	16	.....	13	36	.....	3	.....	10	.....	[1] 492	2,711	1,029	3	.....	1	16	110	78,615
Sept. 30, 1845	64,031	7,663	791	34,355	54	928	.....	471	541	.....	108,834	137	304	14	.....	1	6	.....	2	.....	3	.....	467	3,195	1,840	6	.....	.....	4	25	114,371
Sept. 30, 1846	73,932	10,583	979	57,561	114	1,916	.....	698	43	.....	145,826	151	73	2	.....	248	4	.....	3	.....	4	.....	[1] 489	3,855	1,670	7	.....	4	1	2,564	154,416
Sept. 30, 1847	128,838	20,040	2,631	74,281	13	1,307	.....	192	1,473	.....	228,775	164	158	5	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	342	3,827	1,404	4	.....	8	.....	608	234,968
Sept. 30, 1848	148,093	7,743	918	58,465	210	903	.....	319	897	.....	217,548	241	164	67	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	477	6,473	1,516	.....	.....	6	12	495	226,527
Sept. 30, 1849	214,530	5,841	1,190	60,235	8	3,473	.....	13	590	.....	285,880	209	329	26	.....	44	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	621	6,890	2,014	3	.....	8	3	1,605	297,024
Dec. 31, 1850 [3]	215,089	9,381	684	78,896	20	1,569	.....	325	1,080	.....	307,044	431	429	366	.....	31	5	.....	2	.....	15	.....	1,279	9,376	6,392	3	.....	4	.....	45,882	369,980
Dec. 31, 1851	272,740	20,126	352	72,482	14	2,424	.....	427	.....	.....	368,565	447	435	50	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	945	7,438	2,265	.....	.....	2	3	248	379,466
Dec. 31, 1852	200,247	6,763	1,719	145,918	3	4,103	.....	2,788	8	.....	361,549	351	391	68	.....	2	110	.....	10	.....	3	.....	935	6,352	1,343	.....	.....	4	.....	1,420	371,603
Dec. 31, 1853	200,225	10,770	600	141,946	32	3,364	.....	2,748	87	.....	359,772	555	1,091	95	.....	3	33	.....	12	.....	15	.....	1,804	5,424	606	42	.....	5	8	984	368,645
Dec. 31, 1854	160,253	13,317	1,534	215,009	691	3,531	.....	7,953	266	.....	402,554	1,263	1,433	72	.....	2	208	.....	1	.....	7	.....	[1] 2,988	6,891	1,642	13,100	.....	.....	.....	658	427,833
Dec. 31, 1855	97,199	6,044	2,588	71,918	528	821	.....	4,433	1,506	.....	185,037	1,052	951	205	.....	13	462	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2,692	7,761	1,499	3,526	.....	6	22	334	200,877
Dec. 31, 1856	99,007	7,246	1,395	71,028	173	1,157	.....	1,780	1,982	.....	183,768	1,365	786	128	.....	9	20	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2,315	6,493	2,565	4,733	.....	13	7	542	200,436
Dec. 31, 1857	112,840	2,397	1,775	91,781	1,035	1,712	.....	2,080	627	.....	214,247	1,007	714	92	.....	25	124	.....	4	.....	11	.....	1,977	5,670	1,141	5,944	.....	1	25	22,301	251,306
Dec. 31, 1858	55,829	3,155	185	45,310	232	2,430	.....	1,056	184	.....	108,381	1,240	1,282	177	.....	246	9	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	[1] 2,973	4,603	1,218	5,128	.....	5	17	801	123,126
Dec. 31, 1859	61,379	2,579	290	41,784	499	1,091	.....	833	25	.....	108,480	932	1,283	46	.....	91	106	.....	1	.....	10	.....	2,469	4,163	1,303	3,457	.....	2	13	1,395	121,282
Dec. 31, 1860	78,374	3,961	351	54,491	542	298	.....	913	53	.....	138,983	1,019	932	122	.....	65	82	.....	1	.....	4	.....	[1] 2,226	4,514	1,829	5,467	.....	5	130	486	153,640
Dec. 31, 1861	43,472	2,326	283	31,661	234	616	.....	1,007	153	.....	79,752	811	448	47	51	34	48	.....	1	.....	5	.....	[1] 1,448	2,069	694	7,518	1	6	50	380	91,918
Dec. 31, 1862	47,990	3,142	432	27,529	1,653	892	.....	643	169	.....	82,455	566	348	72	111	79	63	.....	5	.....	11	.....	1,255	3,275	900	3,633	.....	5	14	448	91,985
Dec. 31, 1863	122,798	1,838	416	33,162	1,492	1,627	.....	690	301	.....	162,324	547	500	86	85	77	94	.....	4	.....	16	.....	1,409	3,464	683	7,214	.....	1	4	1,183	176,283
Dec. 31, 1864	116,951	3,128	708	57,276	712	2,249	.....	1,396	389	.....	182,809	600	917	240	230	256	165	.....	5	.....	11	.....	2,424	3,636	971	2,975	.....	6	38	559	193,418
Dec. 31, 1865	112,237	3,583	779	83,424	1,149	6,109	.....	2,889	741	.....	210,911	924	692	365	422	183	528	.....	7	.....	14	.....	[1] 3,137	21,586	1,192	2,942	.....	5	49	8,298	248,120
Dec. 31, 1866	131,614	6,855	1,716	115,892	1,862	12,633	.....	3,823	1,254	.....	275,649	1,382	718	344	93	287	412	.....	10	.....	18	.....	[1] 3,267	32,150	1,432	2,385	7	17	35	3,626	318,568
Dec. 31, 1867	125,520	5,237	2,223	133,426	1,436	7,055	.....	4,168	789	.....	279,854	1,624	904	126	692	205	310	.....	10	.....	26	.....	3,897	23,379	1,336	3,863	67	2	54	3,270	315,722
June 30, 1868 [4]	56,195	1,989	345	55,831	819	11,166	.....	1,945	14	.....	128,304	891	384	174	192	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1,786	2,785	630	5,157	.....	.....	17	161	138,840
June 30, 1869	125,224	3,879	1,134	131,042	3,649	16,068	24,224	3,650	1,922	.....	310,792	1,489	1,123	507	1,499	343	184	.....	8	.....	18	2	5,173	21,120	2,647	12,874	63	3	79	17	352,768
June 30, 1870	160,673	4,009	1,066	118,225	4,083	13,216	13,443	3,075	1,002	.....	318,792	2,891	663	697	4,425	907	223	.....	22	.....	6	.....	9,834	40,414	2,244	15,740	48	24	80	27	387,203
June 30, 1871	142,894	3,138	993	82,554	2,015	9,418	10,699	2,269	774	1	254,755	2,816	558	887	4,887	673	535	.....	11	.....	23	4	10,394	47,164	1,671	7,135	78	14	54	85	321,350
June 30, 1872	153,644	9,317	1,909	141,109	3,690	11,421	13,464	3,650	738	15	338,957	4,190	595	1,306	4,410	1,018	1,647	.....	12	.....	20	.....	13,198	40,204	2,001	7,788	17	12	2,465	164	404,806
June 30, 1873	166,844	14,798	3,811	149,671	4,931	16,247	14,303	3,107	1,176	10	374,898	8,757	541	1,185	7,112	1,634	3,338	.....	23	.....	53	3	22,648	37,891	2,444	20,292	9	15	1,448	160	459,803
June 30, 1874	115,728	9,644	2,444	87,291	3,082	10,384	5,712	3,093	817	10	238,205	7,666	485	1,611	8,850	4,073	1,795	.....	36	.....	62	6	24,584	33,020	2,319	13,776	21	17	1,269	128	313,339
June 30, 1875	85,862	8,321	1,237	47,769	2,656	6,093	5,573	1,814	615	159	160,099	3,631	601	1,939	7,658	7,997	984	.....	25	.....	27	1	22,863	24,097	2,543	16,437	3	19	1,361	76	227,498
June 30, 1876	48,866	8,004	855	31,937	1,547	5,173	5,603	1,549	515	28	104,077	3,015	518	1,277	6,276	4,775	925	.....	19	.....	38	8	16,851	22,505	2,181	22,781	4	25	1,526	36	169,986
June 30, 1877	38,150	5,856	591	29,298	1,695	4,588	4,991	1,686	488	45	87,388	3,195	665	2,363	5,396	6,599	533	.....	24	.....	32	3	18,810	22,137	1,928	10,594	7	17	949	27	141,857
June 30, 1878	38,082	4,159	608	29,313	2,105	4,759	5,390	1,808	354	111	86,689	4,344	457	1,332	5,150	3,048	547	.....	16	.....	29	7	14,930	25,592	1,612	8,992	2	8	629	15	138,469
June 30, 1879	49,968	4,655	753	34,602	3,474	7,345	11,001	3,161	512	211	115,652	5,791	457	1,374	5,963	4,453	489	.....	21	.....	29	31	18,608	31,286	1,757	9,604	4	15	834	36	177,826
June 30, 1880	144,876	4,314	3,340	84,638	6,576	19,895	39,186	6,156	1,232	411	310,624	12,354	389	808	17,267	5,014	2,177	.....	23	11	24	4	38,071	99,744	1,948	5,802	4	21	980	63	457,257
June 30, 1881	153,718	5,227	8,597	210,485	9,117	22,705	49,760	11,293	1,766	66	472,734	15,401	484	1,215	27,935	5,041	5,614	.....	19	30	72	5	55,816	125,450	2,127	11,890	11	33	1,267	103	669,431
June 30, 1882	179,423	6,004	9,517	250,630	11,618	29,101	64,607	10,844	1,431	38	563,213	32,159	378	1,436	29,150	16,918	4,672	.....	126	65	69	.....	84,973	98,366	1,763	39,579	5	10	984	99	788,992
June 30, 1883	158,092	4,821	5,249	194,786	10,319	23,398	38,277	12,751	1,450	36	449,179	31,792	262	1,573	27,625	9,909	2,011	.....	73	77	86	.....	73,408	70,274	1,455	8,031	27	9	860	79	603,322
June 30, 1884	129,294	3,608	4,198	179,676	9,202	16,974	26,552	9,386	1,576	262	380,728	16,510	300	1,927	36,571	12,689	4,536	.....	37	238	150	.....	72,958	60,626	2,713	279	20	12	1,158	93	518,592
June 30, 1885	109,508	3,495	2,689	124,443	6,100	12,356	22,248	5,895	1,653	15	288,402	13,642	350	2,024	27,309	17,158	3,085	.....	172	803	138	.....	64,681	38,336	2,867	22	49	34	884	71	395,346
June 30, 1886	112,548	3,318	2,314	84,403	6,225	12,759	27,751	4,805	1,300	60	255,483	21,315	344	1,194	28,680	17,800	3,939	.....	104	494	176	15	74,061	17	3,009	40	194	17	1,309	73	334,203
June 30, 1887	161,748	5,034	4,506	106,865	8,524	16,269	42,836	5,214	2,553	139	353,688	47,622	436	1,360	40,265	30,766	6,128	.....	313	2,045	206	208	129,349	9	5,261	10	229	32	1,458	73	490,109
June 30, 1888	182,205	6,454	5,845	109,717	8,962	18,264	54,698	7,737	3,215	26	397,123	51,558	526	1,625	45,811	33,487	5,826	.....	782	1,186	207	273	141,281	15	5,387	26	404	20	2,572	61	546,889
June 30, 1889	153,549	5,918	6,460	99,538	8,699	13,390	35,415	7,070	2,562	17	332,618	25,307	526	2,024	34,174	33,916	4,922	.....	158	893	252	593	102,765	28	5,431	118	640	69	2,698	70	444,427
June 30, 1890	122,754	6,585	4,326	92,427	9,366	11,370	29,632	6,993	2,671	23	286,147	52,003	813	2,600	56,199	35,598	11,073	.....	524	517	206	1,126	160,659	183	3,650	1,716	691	43	2,151	62	455,302
June 30, 1891	122,311	6,770	5,206	113,554	10,659	12,568	36,880	6,811	3,037	38	317,834	76,055	905	2,999	71,042	47,426	27,497	.....	1,105	957	265	2,488	230,739	234	4,848	2,836	1,136	42	2,580	70	560,319
June 30, 1892	93,598	4,678	6,141	119,168	10,125	14,325	41,845	6,886	4,026	.....	300,792	61,631	4,073	3,400	76,937	81,511	40,536	.....	660	.....	1,331	.....	270,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	8,520	579,663
June 30, 1893	78,767	3,621	6,199	78,756	7,720	15,515	35,710	4,744	3,324	.....	234,356	72,145	206	4,816	57,420	42,310	16,374	.....	1,072	.....	625	.....	194,968	.....	2,593	472	1,380	.....	788	5,173	439,730
June 30, 1894	52,751	3,080	1,820	53,989	5,003	9,111	18,286	2,905	1,709	60	148,714	42,977	925	2,196	38,638	39,278	1,941	.....	1,356	729	298	.....	128,338	194	3,357	1,170	1,931	.....	1,857	70	285,631
June 30, 1895	75,137	2,628	1,388	32,173	3,910	7,581	15,361	2,239	1,058	24	141,499	35,427	501	1,452	33,401	35,907	790	.....	597	523	245	2,767	111,610	244	3,264	539	1,150	.....	230	.....	258,536
June 30, 1896	64,827	2,463	1,583	31,885	3,167	8,855	21,177	2,304	1,261	.....	137,522	68,060	351	2,766	65,103	51,445	691	.....	2,175	785	169	4,139	195,684	278	7,025	1,441	1,110	.....	207	.....	343,267
June 30, 1897	41,173	2,107	890	22,533	2,085	5,842	13,162	1,566	760	.....	90,118	59,431	448	1,874	33,031	25,816	4,165	.....	571	791	152	4,732	131,011	291	4,246	3,363	1,526	.....	277	.....	230,832
June 30, 1898	38,022	1,990	767	17,111	1,946	4,938	12,398	1,246	695	.....	79,113	58,613	577	1,717	39,797	29,823	4,726	.....	2,339	900	176	4,275	142,943	352	2,275	2,071	2,230	.....	310	.....	229,299
June 30, 1899	45,129	1,694	1,029	17,476	2,690	6,705	12,797	1,326	1,101	.....	89,947	77,419	385	2,054	62,491	60,982	.....	52	2,333	1,606	80	4,436	211,838	1,322	2,994	1,660	2,844	17	876	217	311,715
June 30, 1900	48,239	1,739	1,735	18,507	2,926	9,575	18,650	1,152	1,196	.....	103,719	100,135	355	4,234	114,847	90,787	.....	108	3,771	6,459	285	3,962	324,943	396	5,059	1,247	12,635	9	551	13	448,572
June 30, 1901	45,564	3,150	2,349	21,651	3,655	12,248	23,331	2,201	1,579	.....	115,728	135,996	592	4,165	113,390	85,257	.....	657	5,910	7,155	387	5,782	359,291	560	3,856	2,459	5,269	22	732	1	487,918
June 30, 1902	46,073	3,117	2,284	28,304	5,660	17,484	30,894	2,344	2,577	.....	138,737	178,375	975	5,307	171,989	107,347	.....	851	8,104	7,196	187	6,223	436,554	687	6,011	1,649	14,270	93	639	103	648,743
June 30, 1903	68,952	5,578	3,998	40,086	7,158	24,461	46,928	3,983	3,450	.....	203,694	230,622	2,080	9,317	206,011	136,093	.....	1,761	14,090	9,310	1,529	7,118	617,931	1,139	9,884	2,209	19,968	94	2,102	25	857,046
June 30, 1904	87,590	9,406	4,916	46,380	8,525	23,808	27,763	5,023	3,976	143	217,530	193,296	3,996	6,715	177,156	145,141	.....	1,325	11,343	7,087	4,344	5,235	555,638	2,946	13,474	4,309	14,264	261	4,358	90	812,870
June 30, 1905	137,134	10,168	4,954	40,574	8,970	25,064	26,591	4,269	5,302	13	263,039	221,479	2,600	5,028	275,693	184,897	.....	2,043	10,515	4,437	4,542	6,157	717,391	2,291	22,926	2,166	10,331	190	8,004	161	1,026,499
June 30, 1906	102,193	9,386	4,946	37,564	7,741	21,730	23,310	3,846	5,099	48	215,863	273,120	1,921	8,517	265,138	215,665	.....	4,666	19,489	4,476	9,510	6,354	808,856	5,143	19,470	1,544	13,835	216	2,796	33,012	1,100,735
June 30, 1907	113,567	9,731	6,637	37,807	7,243	22,133	20,589	3,748	6,396	107	227,958	285,731	5,784	9,603	338,452	258,943	.....	11,359	36,580	4,384	20,767	8,053	979,661	19,953	21,809	961	30,226	898	3,861	22	1,285,349
June 30, 1908	93,380	8,788	5,946	32,309	4,954	12,412	12,809	3,281	4,162	97	178,138	128,503	3,899	7,307	163,509	156,711	.....	10,827	21,489	5,228	11,290	9,753	523,516	38,552	21,445	1,397	15,803	1,040	2,962	17	782,870
June 30, 1909	71,826	6,672	4,698	25,540	4,395	13,627	14,474	2,694	3,692	46	147,664	183,218	2,616	4,956	170,191	120,460	.....	1,054	14,111	1,590	9,015	7,506	514,717	51,983	30,225	1,943	3,111	203