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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF LABOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1924

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1924

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 24, 1924.

To the Congress of the United States:

It is my privilege to transmit to you herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924. This is the fourth report rendered during my administration and covers the third complete year of activities of this department since my assumption of office.

During the period covered by this report a number of very important events have taken place, particularly affecting the immigration to and residence in the United States of aliens. The period covered, also, is for the last complete fiscal year of this administrative term, and for that reason I have taken special pains to make a summary of conclusions and recommendations to which I desire to call your attention. They will be found in the second section of this report.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

TWELFTH 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 Labor Statistics, Bureau of Immigration, 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 (United States 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 effect 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.

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, 1924, are as follows:

Legal opinions rendered, formal	98
Contracts and leases examined, approved or disapproved	234
Contracts, leases, forms of bonds, etc., drafted, redrafted, or modified	4
Bonds on contracts examined, approved or disapproved	30
Bonds, alien immigrants, examined, approved or disapproved	4,826
Bonds, official, examined, approved or disapprvoed	4
Bills drafted and redrafted	9
Miscellaneous matters embracing everything submitted for advice or suggestion of the solicitor or for the formulation of departmental action, not included in the foregoing	458
Total	5,663

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.

Department quarters.

At the present time the department has under lease the building 1712–22 G Street NW., which is a modern 9-story and basement fireproof building, containing 84,981 square feet of floor space with a net available office space of 63,994 square feet. This building houses the Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Immigration, Bureau of Naturalization, and the greater part of the United States Employment Service. The Children's Bureau occupies 17,593 square feet, the Women's Bureau, 6,500 square feet, and a part of the United States Employment Service, 2,430 square feet in Tempo Building No. 4, making a total of 26,523 square feet of space occupied by branches of the department in that building. The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation occupies 4,634 square feet of space in the Maltby Building, 200 New Jersey Avenue NW.

Attention is particularly directed to the recommendations regarding quarters contained in Part II of this report.

Personnel.

Officials and employees.—There was an increase of 223 employees in the department at the close of June 30, 1924, as compared with the number of employees on the same date of the previous year. The Bureau of Immigration and Immigration Service had 221 additions; Bureau of Naturalization, 31; Children's Bureau, 39; Office of the Secretary, 17; and the Division of Conciliation, 8. The United States Employment Service had a decrease of 77 and the Bureau of Labor Statistics a decrease of 16. The increase in the Office of the Secretary was caused by the transfer of 17 employees who had been on detail to that office from the various bureaus, and who were transferred thereto by the appropriation act of May 28, 1924.

Under the recent act of Congress statutory positions have been eliminated, and the table shows figures for employees in the District of Columbia and outside the District of Columbia.

The main increase in the number of employees in the department was in the field service.

There are at present 395 persons holding appointments in the department at a nominal compensation of $1 per annum. Of these, 269 are employed in the United States Employment Service in the cooperation work carried on by this service with the State and

municipal employment organizations. The Children's Bureau has 69 employees in this class; the Division of Conciliation, 30; and the Immigration Service, 21. In the District of Columbia there are 2 in the Division of Conciliation, 2 in the Bureau of Immigration, 1 in the Bureau of Naturalization, and 1 in the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Number of officials and employees of the Department of Labor, July 1, 1924, as compared with July 1, 1923

Bureau or office	July 1, 1924			July 1, 1923	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	In District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total		
Office of the Secretary	98	----------	98	81	+17
Commissioners of conciliation	[1] 7	[2] 75	82	74	+8
Bureau of Labor Statistics	114	[3] 16	130	146	−16
Children's Bureau	153	[4] 127	280	241	+39
Immigration	[5] 80	[6] 1,988	2,068	1,847	+221
Naturalization	[7] 101	218	319	288	+31
United States Employment Service	20	[8] 413	433	510	−77
Women's Bureau	47	----------	47	47	----------
Total	620	2,837	3,457	3,234	+223
United States Housing Corporation	375	14	389	481	−92

[1] Of this number 2 are employed at the nominal sum of $1 per annum.
[2] Of this number 30 are employed at the nominal sum of $1 per annum.
[3] Of this number 1 is employed at the nominal sum of $1 per annum.
[4] Of this number 69 are employed at the nominal sum of $1 per annum.
[5] Of this number 2 are employed at the nominal sum of $1 per annum and 7 are appointed under sec. 24 of immigration act.
[6] Of this number 21 are employed at the nominal sum of $1 per annum and 41 are appointed under sec. 24 of immigration act.
[7] Of this number 1 is employed at the nominal sum of $1 per annum.
[8] Of this number 269 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, 1924:

Appointments, separations, and miscellaneous changes in personnel of Department of Labor during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924

Bureau or office	Appointments					Separations					Miscellaneous changes
	Permanent			Temporary	Total	From permanent			Temporary	Total	
	Competitive	Excepted.	Unclassified			Competitive	Excepted	Unclassified			
Office of the Secretary	7	4	------	------	11	11	6	4	1	22	13
Commissioner of conciliation	------	12	------	------	12	------	21	------	------	21	25
Labor Statistics	27	------	------	13	40	27	------	------	21	48	76
Children's Bureau	22	21	------	105	148	23	6	------	124	153	2 7
Immigration	336	92	4	141	573	218	47	3	103	371	1,513
Naturalization	52	2	------	53	107	42	------	------	37	79	307
United States Employment Service	1	169	------	46	216	3	193	------	11	207	359
Women's Bureau	4	------	------	11	15	7	1	------	7	15	35
Total	449	300	4	369	1,122	331	274	7	304	916	2,535

There was a total of 1,122 appointments, 916 separations, and 2,535 miscellaneous changes during the year. There were 369 appointments to and 304 separations from temporary positions, 449 appointments to and 331 separations from competitive positions, 300 appointments to and 274 separations from excepted positions, and 4 appointments to and 7 separations from unclassified positions.

Transfers.—There were some slight changes in the personnel caused by transfers to and from the department, a total of 55 coming in from the various departments and 14 being transferred out. This does not, however, show the number of employees who were appointed under the civil-service rules and who were nominally reinstated in this department for the purpose of immediate transfer to other departments. The following table shows the number of transfers to and from the department during the year:

Transfers to and from the Department of Labor during the fiscal year 1924

Bureau or office	From—											To—								
	Public Health Service	Department of Interior	Department of Commerce	Coordinator's office	Department of War	Department of Treasury	Veterans' Bureau	State, War and Navy	War Trade Board	Department of Navy	Total	Civil Service Commission	Federal Trade Commission	Department of Interior	Department of War	Post Office Department	General Accounting Office	Department of Agriculture	Department of Treasury	Total
Office of the Secretary	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	1	1	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Bureau of Labor Statistics	---	---	---	---	2	3	2	1	---	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Children's Bureau	---	1	1	---	4	---	2	---	---	---	8	---	2	---	2	---	1	1	---	6
Immigration	1	1	---	1	6	11	3	---	---	---	23	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	3	5
Naturalization	---	2	---	---	2	3	1	---	---	1	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States Employment Service	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Women's Bureau	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	2
Total	1	4	1	1	16	19	8	2	1	2	55	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	14

Comparative statement.—The following table shows the number of persons employed in the Department of Labor at the close of June 30, 1924, and the number on the rolls on July 1, 1924. These changes come about mainly by change in appropriations. The statement shows an increase of 100 employees between the close of June 30, the end of the fiscal year, and July 1, the beginning of the next fiscal year. An increase of 34 employees is shown in the District of Columbia and 66 in the field service.

Comparative statement of the number of employees of the Department of Labor June 30, 1924, and July 1, 1924

Bureau or office	June 30, 1924			July 1, 1924		
	In District of Columbia	Field	Total	In District of Columbia	Field	Total
Office of the Secretary	81		81	98		98
Commissioners of conciliation	7	74	81	7	75	82
Bureau of Labor Statistics	112	16	128	114	16	130
Children's Bureau	152	127	279	153	127	280
Immigration	54	1,968	2,022	80	1,988	2,068
Naturalization	101	217	318	101	218	319
United States Employment Service	[1] 34	369	403	20	413	433
Women's Bureau	45		45	47		47
Total	586	2,771	3,357	620	2,837	3,457

[1] Includes 14 employees detailed to other bureaus in the department.

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 62 employees retired on annuities, and in the same period 42 extensions based on value of the services of the individuals so retained. There have been 778 applications for refund of deductions approved and paid. The following table gives figures by years:

Retirements, extensions, and refunds for the period August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1924

	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total
Employees retired	25	13	14	10	62
Extensions	20	5	12	5	42
Applications for refund	163	209	231	175	778
Total	208	227	257	190	882

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 from aliens in lieu of bond are accounted for by him.

Appropriations.—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, the appropriations by Congress to the department and its services were as follows:

Salaries, Office of the Secretary of Labor	$147,480.00
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation	200,000.00
Contingent expenses	50,000.00
Increase of compensation	566,640.00
Rent	24,000.00
Printing and binding	215,000.00
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
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1924–25	100,000.00
Refund to Furness, Withy & Co	300.00
Refund to Toyo Kisen Kaisha	2,000.00
Refund to Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. (Ltd.)	200.00
Refund to collector of customs, Los Angeles, Calif	66.00
Refund to French Line	200.00
Refund to Cunard Steamship Co. (Ltd.)	225.00
Refund to East Asiatic Co. (Inc.)	430.00
Claims for damages, act December 28, 1922	1,000.00
Immigrant stations	100,000.00
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, N. Y	326,000.00
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization	97,010.00
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization	600,000.00
Salaries, Children's Bureau	106,040.00
Investigation of child welfare, Children's Bureau	120,000.00
General expenses, Children's Bureau	85,000.00
Promotion of welfare of hygiene of maternity and infancy	1,190,000.00
Administrative expenses, welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy	50,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau	105,000.00
Employment Service	210,000.00
Total	7,913,051.00

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	$2,309.25
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation	366.63
Salaries, Bureau of Labor Statistics	4,199.00
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics	500.00
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration	1,685.00
Expenses of regulating immigration	59,400.00
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization	2,425.00
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization	11,300.25
Salaries, Children's Bureau	2,488.50
General expenses, Children's Bureau	56.88
Investigation of child welfare, Children's Bureau	2,375.52
Administrative expenses, welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy	372.50
Employment Service	685.00
Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau	1,844.20
Total deductions	90,007.73

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

Office of the Secretary:		
Salaries, Office of the Secretary, 1923		$5,823.14
Salaries, Office of the Secretary, 1924		115,907.84
Contingent expenses, 1922		.50
Contingent expenses, 1923		19,136.76
Contingent expenses, 1924		34,485.27
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1923		13,980.33
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1924		182,079.85
Increase of compensation, 1922		10.00
Increase of compensation, 1923		24,050.75
Increase of compensation, 1924		523,641.38
Rent, 1923		2,000.00
Rent, 1924		22,000.00
Printing and binding, 1923		49,981.69
Printing and binding, 1924		128,213.73
		1,121,311.24
Recoveries:		
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1920	$3.02	
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1921	1.13	
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1922	.16	
	4.31	
Bureau of Labor Statistics:		
Salaries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1923		6,775.79
Salaries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1924		157,995.47
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1923		8,292.23
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1924		63,307.44
Library, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1922		.65
Library, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1924		299.00
		236,670.58
Recoveries:		
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1922		7.62
Net expenditures		236,662.96
Bureau of Immigration:		
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration, 1923		2,857.09
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration, 1924		69,393.58
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1921 (deficiency)		33.48
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1922		2,405.19
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1923		336,719.80
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1924		3,178,900.94
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1924–25		3,452.80
Immigration station, Ellis Island, N. Y., 1923		59,855.30
Immigration station, Ellis Island, N. Y., 1924		1,019.40
Immigrant stations, 1924		58,932.76

Refunds to:		
Furness, Withy & Co		$300.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha		2,000.00
Canadian Pacific Steamship Co		200.00
Charles Martin & Co		20.00
Whitman & Crane		100.00
East Asiatic Co		430.00
Cunard Steamship Co		225.00
French Line		200.00
Claims for damages		1,000.00
		3,718,045.94
Recoveries:		
Enforcement of laws against alien anarchists, 1921	$4.00	
Expenses of deporting aliens, 1921	7.52	
Total credits		11.52
Children's Bureau:		
Salaries, Children's Bureau, 1923		3,805.09
Salaries, Children's Bureau, 1924		92,070.05
General expenses, Childrens' Bureau, 1922		8.44
General expenses, Children's Bureau, 1923		14,877.59
General expenses, Children's Bureau, 1924		52,586.99
Investigation, child welfare, 1923		9,222.95
Investigation, child welfare, 1924		105,475.68
Administrative expenses, welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy		45,830.57
		323,877.36
Recovery:		
Investigation, child welfare, 1922		1.08
Net expenditures		323,876.28
Bureau of Naturalization:		
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization, 1923		3,765.54
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization, 1924		85,866.06
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1922		1,457.08
Miscellaneous Expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1923		49,008.17
Miscellaneous Expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1924		553,429.67
		693,526.52
Recoveries:		
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1918–19	$0.25	
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1921	3.40	
	3.65	
Women's Bureau:		
Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1923		6,662.76
Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1924		98,798.03
		105,460.79

Recoveries:		
Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1922		$1.45
Women in industry, 1919–1921	$0.25	
Net expenditures		105,459.34
United States Employment Service:		
United States Employment Service, 1920 (deficiency)		123.77
United States Employment Service, 1922		7.01
United States Employment Service, 1923		13,625.24
United States Employment Service, 1924		189,095.75
		202,851.77
Recovery:		
Employment service, 1920	$0.93	
Grand total		6,401,734.05

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)	$42,800.00
Children's Bureau	107.58
Claims settled by the General Accounting Office of the Comptroller General	70,702.97
Total	113,610.55

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

Bureau of Immigration:	
Head tax (estimated)	$5,545,880.00
Fines (estimated)	363,336.66
Forfeiture of bonds	124,723.97
Rentals and sale of exclusive privileges	2,159.40
Telephone service	314.58
Sale of Government property	3,129.92
Miscellaneous collections	10.00
Care and treatment of aliens at Ellis Island Hospital, Public Health Service (estimated)	238,521.50
	6,278,076.03
Bureau of Naturalization:	
Naturalization fees	481,033.50
Nunc pro tunc examination head tax	21,839.26
	502,872.76
Miscellaneous:	
Miscellaneous receipts	288.81
Proceeds of sales of Government property	34.17
Total receipts	6,781,271.77

Unexpended balances.—In accordance with the act of Congress of June 20, 1874 (18 Stat. L. 110, 111), the following unexpended balances of appropriations and repayments thereto were covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury Department June 30, 1924:

Contingent expenses, 1922	$526.56
Employment Service, 1922	145.01
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1921	392.75
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1922	148.31
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1922	99.70
General expenses, Children's Bureau, 1922	36.38
Refund to collector of customs. Los Angeles, Calif	66.00
Total	1,414.71

Publications and supplies.

Printing and binding.—The act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for 1924 provided for printing and binding for the Department of Labor the sum of $215,000, which was apportioned by the Secretary as follows:

Office of the Secretary	$12,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	88,000
Bureau of Immigration	4,500
Immigration Service	26,000
Children's Bureau	37,500
Bureau of Naturalization	2,000
Naturalization Service and examiners	25,000
Women's Bureau	9,000
United States Employment Service	11,000
Total	215,000

In addition to the above the Children's Bureau was authorized by the maternity and infancy act to expend a portion of the money appropriated by that act for printing used in its administration, and $1,268.80 was so used. The Congress also authorized the printing of textbooks in connection with citizenship training by the Bureau of Naturalization in cooperation with the public schools. In pursuance of this authority 240,000 books were printed, at a cost of $50,226.19.

During the year the United States Housing Corporation ordered work from the Government Printing Office to the amount of $908.56, which was paid from the appropriation "Printing and binding, United States Housing Corporation, 1924."

Chargeable against the regular printing appropriation there were sent to the Government Printing Office during the year requisitions covering $214,949.50. Up to July 1 bills were submitted by the Public Printer for $127,407.54, leaving an estimated balance of $87,541.96 to be paid out of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1924.

There were written and sent to the Government Printing Office during the year 1,524 requisitions, as compared with 1,416 for the fiscal year 1923, an increase of 108, or 7.63 per cent.

This very large balance of uncompleted work is due principally to the inability of the Government Printing Office to keep pace with the demands made on it.

The cost of author's corrections in the publications of the department has been materially reduced through insistence by the department that copy be properly edited before submission to the printer.

Printed stationery.—During the fiscal year 1924, 402 requisitions for printed stationery were filled. Of this number 229 were for offices and bureaus within the department and 173 for services outside the District of Columbia.

Envelopes.—During the same period 251 orders were placed calling for 4,647,478 envelopes, at a cost of $8,336.16, as compared with 267 orders in 1923, calling for 4,260,440 envelopes, costing $7,620.51.

Periodicals.—There has been little change in periodicals issued by the department. The Bureau of Labor Statistics issues monthly three separates from the Monthly Labor Review, two of them being material formerly sent out in mimeograph form. The Employment Service now issues the first copies off the press of the Industrial Employment Information Bulletin in press-notice form instead of supplying it in mimeograph form as formerly. This latter change was made by the Director General of the Employment Service on the suggestion of the department and has proved much more satisfactory both to the Employment Service and to the newspapers using it, resulting in a considerably wider use of the material by the press and a saving of several hundred dollars and a tremendous amount of labor in mimeographing and distribution. This method of furnishing press material attracted the attention and received the commendation of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Supplies.—The value of supplies on hand at inventory time, July 1, 1923, was $18,918.37, and the value on July 1, 1924, was $19,455.06. Requisitions were filled for the various bureaus, offices, and services to the number of 1,920—14 more than for 1923. On these requisitions there were written 2,509 orders, as against 2,329 in the preceding year. The value of these orders was $81,728.56. This sum, in addition to the purchase of current supplies, represents the amount used to replace stock sold and payment for other reimbursable items, as well as supplies purchased for the bureaus and services from other appropriations.

Editorial work.—Twenty-three per cent more folios of copy were sent to the Government Printing Office than in the fiscal year 1923 (26,960 pages as compared with 20,783). Of this material 2,870 galley proofs and 10,000 page proofs were received as against 4,055 galley proofs and 12,009 page proofs the preceding year. This

variation of a much greater volume of work sent to the Printing Office and much smaller quantity returned is accounted for by the tremendous amount of uncompleted work at the Government Printing Office on June 30.

Books and blanks.—Requisitions for books and blanks were filled as follows: Inside service, 704; Naturalization Service, examiners, 147; Naturalization Service, clerks of courts, 4,673; general (Immigration Service, Employment Service, and customs), 1,101; total, 6,625.

	Books	Blanks
Customs	460	17,100
Immigration, general	5,997	2,945,500
Immigration, New York	503	855,700
Employment	---	2,705,795
Naturalization clerks	1,602	2,391,027
Naturalization examiners	638	683,380
Publications and supplies	17	221,200
Special and miscellaneous	208	936,400
Total	9,425	10,756,102

Shipments.—Shipments of blanks and publications by mail numbered 4,483 packages of registered mail, weighing 38,647 pounds; 38,446 packages of regular mail, 279,694 pounds; 8,463 packages of immigration laws, naturalization laws, etc., 2,687 pounds; 2,082 bags of regular mail, 166,400 pounds; 48,414 letters, invoices, etc., 2,480 pounds; a total of 101,888 shipments, weighing 490,908 pounds.

For other divisions there were shipped by freight and express 75 cases, weighing 5,851 pounds; 6,497 packages by mail, weighing 21,322 pounds; 1,046,895 letters, weighing 52,455 pounds; 1,053,467 pieces, weighing 79,628 pounds.

There were 4,166 cases of supplies sent by freight and express and 733 packages by mail, weighing 255,720 and 3,670 pounds, respectively. During the fiscal year a slight economy has been effected by sending some small shipments by parcel post. There were 76 packages sent by this method, weighing 1,139 pounds. The total shipments of supplies numbered 4,975, weighing 260,529 pounds.

Certificates of naturalization.—A total of 193,995 certificates of naturalization were forwarded to clerks of courts, there being 167 books of 10, 191 books of 25, 1,721 books of 50, and 2,030 books of 50 (special).

Receipts.—Supplies, 2,044 packages and cases, weighing 616,073 pounds; blanks, 24,530 packages, weighing 311,254 pounds; total 26,574 pieces, weighing 927,327 pounds.

The total number of pieces handled (receipts and shipments) was 1,757,253 pounds.

Duplicating.—Work performed in the duplicating section:

Franks handled	146,084
Publications issued on franks	1,774,353
Publications issued on mailing lists	440,545
Mimeograph requisitions handled	1,675
Mimeograph copies made	2,268,423
Mimeograph copies folded	676,522
Envelopes, letters, and cards addressed	453,399
Envelopes sealed	600,143
Photostat copies made	937

Motor vehicles.—The cost of upkeep of the motor vehicles of the department has been considerably less than during any recent fiscal year, being approximately $2,800 as against $2,829.29 for 1923, and $4,318.31 for 1922. During the year a new motor cycle was purchased, the old one being retained. By having these available for light delivery work the heavier trucks are relieved of a number of trips daily.

Department library.

During the year 7,415 books and pamphlets were catalogued and added to the department library. The library now contains approximately 100,000 books and pamphlets, a unique collection of carefully selected material covering the whole field of social welfare. It is particularly rich in pamphlet material and in reports of special investigations, not to be found usually in general collections. Such reports contain the record of the newest and most significant developments in the field of social research.

The library places special emphasis also on its periodical collection. Through exchange relations established during the year a number of new foreign journals have been added to its current accessions, which now number approximately 2,000 periodicals and newspapers from 45 different countries. These are circulated currently to the special investigators in the different bureaus and to the Monthly Labor Review, as well as made use of in the preparation of the Child-welfare News Summary of the Children's Bureau and the News-letter of the Women's Bureau.

A classified and annotated bibliography covering the literature on child labor and minors in industry for the years 1916–1924 was prepared for the Children's Bureau and is being printed in its bulletin series. This brings up to date the list published in 1916. Progress was made on the comprehensive bibliography on women in industry which the library is compiling for the Women's Bureau. The first section, covering the minimum wage for women in the United States and Canada, was completed during the year and is being printed as a bulletin of the Women's Bureau. A list of recent references on workers' education was contributed to the Monthly Labor

Review. The list of references on "Labor banks in the United States" contributed to the Library Journal of March 15, 1924, has been widely used.

In addition to the regular work of cataloguing current accessions it was possible during the year to complete the cataloguing of the arrears of the American trade-union publications and to prepare a special list of the publications of American trade-unions in the library, which is being used in an effort to fill in the many gaps that still exist in this very valuable part of the collection.

In spite of the progress made there still remains untouched arrears of cataloguing amounting to over 7,000 books and pamphlets, in addition to the collection of material transferred from the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation. Even more serious is the fact that because of the inadequate amount of cataloguing assistance available the library is unable to do systematically the detailed subject indexing of periodicals and other serial publications needed for a highly specialized library service. The catalogue is the key to the resources of the library, and it is a serious loss to the research work of all of the bureaus if it can not be kept up to date and made as effective an instrument as possible. Additional cataloguing assistance constitutes the library's most pressing need.

THE CONCILIATION SERVICE

A gradual increase in the trade disputes submitted to the conciliation service is shown by the comparative statement entitled "Number and disposition of cases." (See tabulation.)

From the beginning of the service in 1913, excluding the fiscal years during which our country was engaged in the World War and during the period of demobilization, there is shown an increase year by year in the cases submitted for conciliation. This does not mean that the number of trade disputes is increasing, but it does mean that the services of the conciliation commissioners is coming into wider appreciation and the prospect is rather that the number of strikes and lockouts may be cut down by efforts of prevention.

Commissioners of conciliation were assigned during the fiscal year 1924 to 544 trade disputes—strikes, threatened strikes, and lockouts. These cases are listed by States, and the number of workers affected directly and indirectly is set forth in the tables submitted with this report.

Of the 544 cases in which the representatives of the conciliation service of the Department of Labor exercised their good offices, 415 disputes were settled—346 through the individual efforts of the commissioners and 69 cases were adjusted in cooperation with State or local agencies or with committees of citizens or State and municipal

officials. At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, there were 67 cases pending, most of them of recent origin (a majority of the latter have been closed since the beginning of the new fiscal year), and we have recorded as "unable to adjust" 62 cases during the period covered by this report. Since the beginning of the year 24 industrial disputes from the previous year were also satisfactorily adjusted.

The number of workers directly and indirectly involved in the controversies handled through this service aggregate 497,469. In the tabulation of those indirectly affected the aim is to be extremely conservative because it is impossible to state accurately just how many workers are affected by a suspension of work through a strike or lockout; i. e., a strike might throw out of work scores of individuals employed in industries dependent upon the industry directly concerned. In the garment strike in New York City, complaints were registered from New England interests where cloth, braid, linings, and the like, were produced and where the employees of these mills were in consequence indirectly affected. We record only those immediately affected by a termination or curtailment resulting from a specific controversy.

It is the earnest desire of the Secretary of Labor to continue developing the conciliation service so that it will ultimately become a more important factor in the prevention of strikes and lockouts through the adjustment of differences arising between the interested parties while production continues and the wages and returns to the management are uninterrupted. Gratifying progress is being made along this line of endeavor.

It is too much to expect to see the day when strikes and lockouts shall be entirely eliminated, but it is hoped to see a substantial reduction in the number of trade disputes. So long as man is governed by the wholesome desire for gain, whether as manager or worker, differences of opinion over working conditions or compensation for service or over output or problems of production are bound to arise.

When this point in difference in opinion develops good judgment on the part of both employer and employee requires a calm and dispassionate consideration of the disputed issues through the method of joint conference, where the simple plan of getting together removes the spirit of personal antagonism and clears the way for an honest and genuine effort to approach the problems presented and solve them to the best interests of all concerned. If this method should fail, then the intervention of an impartial third party, in the person of a commissioner of conciliation, will prove of material aid in clearing up the points that keep the contending interests apart.

Even where the disputants agree to a joint conference it is well to have the advice and assistance of a United States commissioner, be-

cause conciliation is his business and the experience he has gained from his services in this field makes him a dependable adviser even though he takes no part in the making of the agreement.

The proof of the effectiveness of these mediatorial agents of the Department of Labor is attested by scores of appreciative letters received annually from both employers and committees of workers who have had their differences adjusted through these governmental peacemakers in industry.

The Secretary of Labor is anxious and willing to aid in the maintenance of industrial amity, and to that end the conciliation commissioners are always at the service of the employers and workers of our common country. These representatives of the Government will cooperate with State and local agencies or with any committee or officials charged with or voluntarily endeavoring to settle strikes, threatened strikes, or lockouts, or with any agency engaged in the laudable effort of seeking to prevent a cessation of work in any industrial plant likely to be affected by controversial issues.

As a matter of public interest a brief description of some typical cases handled by the conciliation service of the department follows. Space precludes the insertion of the entire number of cases presented during the fiscal year, and in many instances those described do not represent major cases, but the cases outlined do give a general perspective of the conciliation work of the Government:

Shell Oil Co. of California.—An important industrial event on the Pacific coast in 1923 was the negotiation of the memorandum of terms by and between the Shell Oil Co. of California, their employees, and the Federal oil board, the latter being composed of Commissioners of Conciliation E. P. Marsh and Charles T. Connell, duly appointed as the successors to the President's Mediation Commission. On the 27th of August the officials of the Shell Oil Co., the wage committee of the Shell company employees, 17 in number, together with the Federal oil board, convened at the Federal building, Santa Barbara, Calif., the conference being presided over by the chairman of the Federal oil board, for the purpose of negotiating a memorandum of terms covering wages, working conditions, and the classification of workers. After a four-days' session replete with harmony and good will, an agreement was reached effective September 1, 1923, to August 31, 1924, with provisions for an adjuster and a clause attached that the Federal oil board may call a conference within 60 days of the expiration of the memorandum of terms with a view to a renewal. This memorandum of terms is in fact a tri-partite agreement and provides for shop committees who are authorized to adjust grievances in conjunction with the management in each separate district, with final appeal to the adjuster named therein, Hywel Davies, commissioner of conciliation, Department of Labor. There are 4,500 employees in the Shell company directly and indirectly affected, and the operations of the company extend over large areas in the State of California, some 10 districts in widely scattered parts of the State. The outstanding feature of the negotiations is the fact that the Shell Oil Co. pays during the life of the memorandum of terms 25 cents a day on every classification more than the other old-line companies

operating in California, or the base rate adopted by the other companies effective September 1, 1921.

Street railway men, Pittsburgh, Pa.—A distinguishing feature giving the Pittsburgh street railway strike an outstanding place in the industrial events of the year is recognized in the high standard and plane of action that characterized the procedure of the entire affair. Both the company and its employees are to be commended for the conservative attitude manifested in defending their respective interests. On both sides there was apparent a full consciousness of the grave responsibilities involved, the possibilities of a long-drawn-out fight, perhaps the destruction of life and property, the suffering of the members of the families of the workers concerned, and the great inconvenience to the public. Frequently a conciliator finds a gulf of alienation and misinterpretation between those involved in a labor dispute, but in this case the attitude of both sides was reciprocal, with a converging of ideas in an earnest seeking of a solution of the problems before them.

At midnight on May 12, 1924, 3,200 went out on strike. Miss M. Emmilinne Pitt, L. R. Thomas, and A. L. Faulkner represented the Department of Labor in the negotiations. A joint conference of the interested parties, participated in by Miss Pitt, Mr. M. P. Frederick, representing the State department of labor and industries, and the mayor of Pittsburgh, convened at 9.30 a. m. on May 12 and remained in continuous session until 2.30 a. m., when an agreement was reached, subject to ratification by the membership of the union. At the conference the strikers' representatives waived their demands for a wage increase. The plan of adjustment called for a two years' agreement at the old rate of 67 cents per hour. The company agreed to pay one-half the cost of one uniform a year for each man in the service. At a mass meeting of the strikers the agreement was ratified and operations were resumed.

Jurisdictional dispute, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—The jurisdictional dispute has probably done more injury to the cause of organized labor in the United States than any other single thing. The spectacle of workers employing the strike weapon against their own fellows is a violation of the whole spirit of trade-unionism and has done much to injure the trade-union principle in the minds of many employers. These disputes, however, are by no means uncommon. An illustration occurred in the city of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where a courthouse was under construction. A dispute arose as to which craft had the driving of the piles. The carpenters were doing the work and the ironworkers were claiming it. Commissioner of Conciliation F. A. Canfield endeavored to compose the differences, after the Building Trades Council of Cedar Rapids had endeavored to arrive at an amicable settlement. Commissioner Canfield wired Mr. John Donlin, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, for information as to which craft had been given this class of work by the national board of jurisdictional awards. Mr. Donlin replied to the effect that the work belonged to the carpenters. An amusing feature of the case was that when the telegram was handed to the secretary of the ironworkers he declared that Mr. Donlin never wrote the telegram and that it was "concocted" by Commissioner Canfield himself. Nevertheless the award was accepted and a strike happily averted.

Teamsters and truck drivers, Cincinnati, Ohio.—A threatened strike of teamsters and truck drivers at Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 31, 1923, furnishes evidence of the value of the conciliation service of the Government when an opportunity is given to render service before a strike actually occurs. Here was an instance of a local union with a paid-up membership of 1,800 demanding a flat increase in wages of $6 a week and changes in working rules that meant a further increase of from $1.50 to $2 a week. These men were fully

determined to strike for their demands on the expiration of their yearly agreement with their employers on July 31, while the employers were equally determined to concede nothing more than a renewal of the 1922 agreement. Mr. Fred Keightly was the conciliator assigned to the case.

After two very busy days with the representatives of both sides, the department's representative was successful in getting the employers to make a compromise offer of $2 a week increase in wages and a readjustment of working conditions that meant a further increase of $1.25 a week. This offer was accepted with enthusiasm at a meeting of 1,400 teamsters and truck drivers, thus avoiding by one day what might have turned out to be one of the most bitter and costly strikes in Cincinnati's history. Mr. Keightly received hearty thanks for the services rendered by the department in this matter not only from the employers' and employees' representatives but also from a number of contractors who had buildings under construction and to whom a strike would have meant heavy loss and much delay in completing contracts.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad shopcrafts, Corbin, Ky.—The Department of Labor was asked to utilize its good offices in securing reemployment for a large number of shopcraft employees of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. at Corbin, Ky. These men had been on strike since the big strike of 1922. When the strike was declared off all vacant positions had been filled and the management refused to give preference to its old employees. Commissioner George H. Van Fleet represented the department in the negotiations. He proceeded to the scene of the trouble and found that 317 men were out of work. Of these 280 were married men who owned homes in or around Corbin. These workers were all mountaineers who had been recruited some years before and had never worked for any other company. When the Louisville & Nashville first installed its shops in Corbin it had been forced to import all of its help, but these men could not be prevailed upon to remain in the town and the company went into the mountains and hired its help there. At the time of the strike these employees had been in the employ of the company from 5 to 20 years. They had lived secluded lives in the mountains for generations and were not conversant with the ways of the outside world. They seemed to think that if they could not work for the Louisville & Nashville it was the end of everything for them. They had no idea of working for anyone else. They seemed desperately in need of help. Commissioner Van Fleet called upon the master mechanic and was told that the orders from headquarters at Louisville were that none of the old men were to be reemployed. The commissioner took a list of the men, and in many cases, their life history, to the management at Louisville. Sympathy for the old employees was his only plea; he pleaded with the general manager to give these old employees another chance. Finally, after a conference lasting several hours, the general manager agreed to withdraw his order and the master mechanic at Corbin was instructed to hire back his old men as fast as work could be found for them. This order cleared up the situation to the intense gratification of the old employees.

Hudson Coal Co.—On October 6, 1923, the general grievance committee of the Hudson Coal Co. met and declared a general strike against the company, involving 22,000 miners. The strike became effective on October 9. This strike was typical of a number of sporadic suspensions of work which have disturbed the anthracite industry during the past year. Failure of the company to adjust grievances protested by the miners for some weeks back was the cause of the strike order. Inability of the grievance committee to secure the sanction of President Rinaldo Cappellini, of district No. 1, United Mine

Workers of America, before going on strike, caused the suspension to be termed an "outlaw strike." The company pleaded for time and promised that all grievances would be adjusted satisfactorily within a week. Commissioner of Conciliation Thomas Davis, who has handled the disturbances in the anthracite field for the department, took up the case. Visiting the district offices of the mine workers' organization, he was invited by the district officers to accompany them to a mass meeting of the miners. After listening to the discussion for hours, during which time no prospect of a settlement appeared probable, the commissioner was asked to take the floor and give his opinion of the situation. He complied, pointing out in emphatic manner that the miners were violating the laws of their own union and disregarding the sacredness of their contract. He explained to them that their action was harmful to their cause, inasmuch as the public would hold them responsible for breaking their contract. The commissioner's words were commended by some of the miners' representatives present, and the question of return to work was put to a vote. By a small majority it was voted to call off the strike and let the case go through the regular channels for adjustment.

Teamsters and truck drivers, Belleville, Ill.—Commissioner of Conciliation Edward Stewart was instrumental in adjusting a strike of teamsters and truck drivers at Belleville, Ill. The strike occurred on January 22, 1924. The demands were for 8 hours a day in place of 9 and a wage increase of 50 cents a day. It developed that the employers were willing to negotiate a settlement with the teamsters provided the business agent of the building trades council, who had been acting for the strikers and who had become very objectionable to the employers, should withdraw from the case. When Commissioner Stewart found that the activity of the business agent was standing in the way of a settlement he suggested that the negotiations be conducted directly with the international officers of the union at Indianapolis. This course was followed and the place of negotiations transferred to Indianapolis, where Mr. Stewart brought representatives of the employers to the international headquarters for a conference. An adjustment was soon reached which provided for a wage increase of 50 cents a day and the 8-hour day.

The importance of this settlement lay in the fact that Belleville is largely supplied with foodstuffs and many other essentials by trucks from St. Louis. These supplies were all held up; and as the weather was severe at the time, the situation had become serious. The settlement was hailed with great satisfaction.

Painters, Hudson County, N. J.—On May 5 the painters of Bayonne, Hoboken, Jersey City, Union Hill, and West New York, municipalities located in Hudson County, N. J., went on strike to enforce increase of $2 a day, which would make the wage rate $12 a day in the section named. Commissioners John A. Moffitt and Jacob Tazelaar were assigned to the case. They found that the master painters were not organized into an association, hence they were compelled to deal directly with each firm. The commissioners interviewed the parties at issue and proffered their good offices. A large mapority of the master painters were desirous of a settlement and in a frame of mind to grant the demands. A few of the larger employers, however, were adamant in their refusal to make the concession demanded. This brought about a division among the master painters that was a contributing factor in the final result. It exemplified the truthfulness of the adage that "A house divided against itself can not stand." At the end of the first week fully 95 per cent of the employers had granted the demands of the strikers and the men affected had returned to work. It appeared that the primary reason why the larger employes failed to sign up was the fact that the representatives of the union

refused to recognize the person selected by the employers to represent them. They claimed that when the master painters selected a painter to represent them, rather than a real estate agent, they would be glad to confer with such a representative. This was not done, however, and some 75 of the striking painters were still out when the commissioners concluded their efforts. A total of 800 men were directly affected.

Painters and decorators, Orange, N. J.—Members of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Local Union No. 242, of Orange, N. J., went on strike in April, 1924, for increased wages and shorter hours, to wit, an increase from $9 to $10 a day and a decrease from 44 to 40 hours a week. Messrs. Jacob Tazelaar and John A. Moffitt were designated by the department as mediators to effect an adjustment if possible. An interview was had with Mr. C. J. Davis, business agent of the union, and Messrs. Christiansen and Ogletree, representing the Master Painters' Association, the result of which was that the employers acceded to the demands so far as wages and hours were concerned, but objected to the journeymen painters doing odd jobs after hours. They also insisted that boss painters should not belong to the union but should be required to hold membership in the Master Painters' Association. The latter two points were referred to a conference of the journeymen and employers, and a compromise was agreed to, which allowed boss painters who wish to do so to retain membership in the journeymen's organizations but providing that no odd jobs should be taken and done after working hours. With this compromise the strike was declared off. About 475 men were directly affected.

Fishermen on the Great Lakes.—Two organizations were involved in a strike of fishermen which centered at Erie, Pa., in the summer of 1923, viz, the Fishermen's Union and the Lake Tugmen's Protective Association. The first-named organization is composed of fishermen who are engaged in that industry along the chain of lakes, while the latter is composed of captains and engineers who man the fishing boats. The fishermen receive no guaranteed wage, their compensation being based on a set price per ton on all the fish they catch, different kinds of fish bringing various prices. The members of the Lake Tugmen's Protective Association receive a wage of $175 a month, together with a percentage, which totals 3 per cent of the catch, as a bonus. During the summer of 1923 the Lake Tugmen's Association decided it was due them to have representation at the producers' and fishermen's meetings when schedules were made and prices on the catches were set. This had never been the custom before, and inasmuch as these men had received their established wage, whereas the fishermen were only piece workers, the latter resented this arrangement, and operations ceased at Erie, which is one of the largest ports in the industry. Commissioner of Conciliation Thomas M. Finn was directed to take up the situation. He found the vessels tied up at their docks and the men loitering about the boats. The situation had developed into an internal organization fight. The commissioner got in touch with President William Freitas, of the Lake Tugmen's Association, and President William Maher, of the Fishermen's Union. Conferences were held and the question discussed from every angle. The one thing which caused the most discussion was the fact that both organizations were under contract for one year, and the suspension of work was a violation of contract and was unauthorized by the international presidents. Commissioner Finn was authorized by the president of the Lake Tugmen's Association to render a decision which would be binding upon the members of that organization, the president agreeing to ask the men to return to work and withdraw their demands. This was done and a decision rendered that was the cause of much comment among union leaders

in the fishing industry. The decision was to the effect that, inasmuch as the strike was unauthorized, illegal, and called without the knowledge or consent of the international president, and as the men involved were under contract, they return immediately to work and take up the question involved at their convention to be held in 1924, and there discuss and settle the matter; also, that when operations resumed neither side discuss the matter with the other until after the convention was held. The commissioner then appeared before the meeting of the tugmen's association and read his decision, thereby ending one of the few strikes that have occurred along the chain of lakes, and the only one so far recorded in which the above question was involved. About 500 men were directly involved, and had the situation not been cleared up it was understood that every fishing vessel along the south shore of Lake Erie, from Erie to Lorain, would have pulled their nets, affecting 5,000 men in the industry. At the convention the matter was adjusted. Both organizations extended their thanks to the conciliation service, and to-day there are no two crafts organizations in any industry that work in closer cooperation than the Fishermen's Union and the Lake Tugmen's Protective Association.

Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railway Co.—On September 22, 1923, the department assigned Commissioner John B. Colpoys to a threatened strike of the shopmen of the Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railway Co. The negotiations extended over a period of seven weeks. The men threatened to strike on three different occasions but were restrained through the advice of Commissioner Colpoys. Presuming that the negotiations would be long drawn out, the department's representative suggested that whatever wages were finally agreed upon should be retroactive to October 1, and this provision was accepted by both sides. The demands of the shopmen were such that it appeared that the granting of them would work a serious financial hardship, as the earnings for the past year would prevent the company meeting the demands of the employees. The settlement which was finally reached was due to the exceptional spirit of fairness manifested by the officials of the road. The adjustment was reached by using the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shop crafts agreement as a basis for a settlement, and in most instances the scale of rates as embodied in that agreement were made applicable to the Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis employees. This makes the conditions of these employees better than that of any workmen employed on any other interurban railroad. The average wage prior to the agreement was 48 cents an hour, and this was increased to an average of 73 cents, a very substantial advance. The men wanted a union agreement with full recognition, but this the company refused to accede, and the commissioner persuaded the employees to drop this demand. The agreement was then signed by representatives of both sides.

A number of other industrial disputes in the District of Columbia were successfully adjusted by Commissioner Colpoys. These controversies affected the baking industry, retail clerks, butchers, carpenters, and plasterers. No major dispute arose in the Capital City during the past year.

Ladies' garment workers, Waterbury, Conn.—Commissioner R. A. Brown was assigned by the department to a strike of ladies' garment workers at Waterbury, Conn. A unique feature of this case was the fact that the attorney for the company, contrary to the usual procedure in such cases, strongly advised his clients to grant the demands of the strikers, including recognition of their union, and including a clause in the agreement which provided that members of the union should not become delinquent in their union dues. When Commissioner Brown arrived at Waterbury the men were on strike, and considerable bitterness had been aroused on account of the arrest of a striker for alleged abusive language and murderous threats against his employer. The

case was dismissed by the court, however, with a statement by the judge that there appeared to be much doubt as to the truthfulness of the allegations. The department's representative arranged a joint conference of the contending parties. The firm of Luria Bros., acting for the other manufacturers, specified that their attorney should be present or there would be no conference. There being no objection to his presence, he sat in and was largely instrumental in arranging a settlement. Due to his liberal views, practically all of the demands of the strikers were granted, including the 44-hour week in place of a 54-hour schedule and full recognition of the union.

Stark Electric Co., Alliance, Ohio.—Beginning May 1, 1924, and continuing for five days, the trolley lines in the city of Alliance, Ohio, and the suburban lines connecting that city with Salem and Canton, Ohio, were tied up by a strike. Commissioner of Conciliation Hugh D. Friel was assigned to the difficulties. The joint agreement under which operations were conducted prior to May 1 contained a provision whereby either party might secure the reopening of the agreement by serving notice on the other party at least 30 days prior to that date. In case neither party availed itself of this privilege the agreement would remain in full force and effect for another year. The employees decided that they would not request an opening of the agreement and would continue working under the old conditions for another year. The Stark Electric Co., however, served notice on the employees, as required, to bring about a reopening of the agreement and enter negotiations for a new one containing certain changes desired. A conference was arranged and the meeting opened with a proposal by the company for 10 changes in the agreement, including a 10-cents-per-hour reduction in wages. The employees countered with a demand for 10 changes, including a wage increase of 10 cents per hour. After several days' deliberation the company receded from its original position on the question of wages and offered to settle on a 4-cents-per-hour reduction. The union would concede no reduction. The old agreement contained an arbitration clause providing that all disputes should be referred to a board of arbitration. The questions at issue did not reach the point of arbitration, however, when May 1 arrived. As the clause did not provide for continuous operations pending arbitration, the employees took advantage of the fact and walked out. Negotiations had been suspended and no efforts were being made to arbitrate the differences when Commissioner Friel arrived on the scene. The commissioner conferred with the representatives of the union and then with the general manager of the company. Both parties agreed to meet in joint conference with the commissioner. A four-hour session followed without a settlement being reached, when the commissioner suggested arbitration of the questions in dispute. The company agreed to the proposition, but when it was referred to a mass meeting of the employees it was rejected by secret ballot. Another meeting was called for Sunday, May 4, when the employees agreed to concede changes in the agreement proposed by the company if an increase of 2 cents per hour were allowed. A series of separate conferences followed, Mr. Friel going from side to side with counter propositions. On Monday, May 5, the company finally agreed to restore the old wage. A draft of the proposed new agreement, embodying all the changes agreeable to both parties was made, providing no change in wages. The final proposal was presented to the street car men in their meeting at 1 o'clock on May 5, and after a lengthy and exhaustive discussion was accepted by a two-thirds majority. This left nothing further to be accomplished but the formality of attaching the signatures of the contracting parties and the witnesses to the agreement. This was accomplished by 5 o'clock, and operations

were resumed the next morning. Entire satisfaction over the settlement was expressed by both sides.

Chester Knitting Mills, Collinsville, Ill.—On March 1, 1924, Commissioner Benjamin M. Marshman took up the case of the hosiery workers' strike at the plant of the Chester Knitting Mill Co., Collinsville, Ill. He found that the strike dated back to July 31, 1923, when a reduction on piecework had gone into effect. An international officer of the Textile Workers' Union had spent considerable time in Collinsville attempting to negotiate a settlement, but had failed to do so. It developed that about two months after the strike occurred the company moved all the machinery out of the Collinsville mill and shipped it to their other mills in various cities. The strike existed, therefore, only in name. After learning of these facts the commissioner informed the committee of workers that under these circumstances they should not cling to any false hopes, as it was very doubtful if the company would submit to conciliation, but he promised to take the case up with the proper officials. In conference with the president of the company the commissioner was informed that the strike was a closed incident. However, Mr. Marshman pointed out to the president the fact that these experienced workers were valuable assets of the company, that it still owned the mills there, and that prominent business men in the town were financially interested in the company and were desirous of its reopening the plant. The president's response was that he felt very kindly toward his former employees at Collinsville and that the blame for the strike lay with the international organizer rather than his former workers. He expressed a wish to appear before a meeting of the strikers and present the company's side of the matter to them, and said that he would be guided as to future negotiations by the sentiment of the membership. The commissioner carried the president's views to a committee of the strikers, and was asked to address a gathering of the strikers at their next general meeting and convey to them the attitude of the company. He did so, and the membership voted unanimously to extend an invitation to the president of the company to come and address them, and elected a committee to call on him and extend the invitation. Unfortunately, business engagements prevented the president from addressing his former employees as planned. Some six weeks elapsed before an opportunity presented itself for the original plans to be carried out. In the meantime, however, the views of the president as to the cause of the strike had undergone a change. While he had previously laid the blame for the strike upon the international organizer, he now claimed to have information that this official was not blameworthy but that the labor movement itself in Collinsville was to be held responsible. Nevertheless, he consented to address his former employees, and did so on April 9, Commissioner Marshman attending the meeting. The commissioner prevailed upon the president to make a rigid investigation of the reports he had received before definitely declining to reopen his mills. He then addressed a special meeting of the membership of the hosiery workers the following afternoon in order to explain the president's changed attitude. He suggested to the membership that they appoint a committee to confer with the president and remove his suspicion as to further trouble if the mill were reopened. He then again took the matter up with the president, urging him to maintain an open mind on the subject, with the hope that a satisfactory settlement might eventually be brought about. At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, the matter was still pending. While mediation failed in this case to restore those workers to their jobs, the methods employed by the conciliator illustrate in a small way the working out of the purpose of the Department of Labor as expressed in the organic act, viz, "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."

Coal miners, Canaanville, Ohio.—The president of the United Mine Workers of America of the Hocking Valley district in Ohio requested the good offices of Commissioner William Robinett in adjusting a strike in the mines at Canaanville. It appeared that the strike grew out of the discharge of three drivers who were accused by the management of reckless handling of coal cars. Investigations of the matter were made by both the management and the union and different conclusions were reached. The evidence of the miners who rode in the cars was favorable to the discharged men. The union demanded the reinstatement of the discharged drivers, and when the management declined to do so a strike was declared. A section of the agreement under which the operators and miners were working provided that a dispute should be referred to the Southern Coal Exchange in the event that a satisfactory settlement could not be effected otherwise. This course was not followed, however. The commissioner brought the contending parties together and after much discussion it was agreed to refer the case to the district president of the mine workers' organization for a decision. His decision reinstated two of the discharged men to their former positions and the third was given a place loading coal. This brought the strike, which had affected 275 miners, to a close.

Cloth hat and cap makers, New York City.—On July 8, 1924, Commissioner of Conciliation Jacob Tazelaar was assigned to a strike of cloth hat and cap makers in New York City. These workers, numbering 2,000, had gone out on strike on July 2. The main issue was the grouping of the workers working at the trade, unemployment insurance, and a general increase in wages. The strike was adjusted on July 11 in a manner satisfactory to both parties. An agreement was entered into for a two-year period affecting all of the shops controlled by the Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association and the Wholesale Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association. The main provisions of the agreement follow:

"That all the work in shops, such as cutting, operating, blocking, packing, lining making, trimming, and pressing to be done by members of the union, thereby abolishing the so-called cooperative shops, or shops having a number of officials who worked in such shops under conditions not controlled by the union, which it was alleged caused idleness to the members of the union.

"Wages of learners or persons coming into the trade temporarily or otherwise, and admitted not to be thoroughly competent, to be fixed and determined upon at stated periods of three months.

"Unemployment insurance to be taken care of by an assessment of 3 per cent of the pay roll, to be paid in by the employers each week; said amount to be deducted from the wages of all employees, and to be paid over to the joint council of Greater New York of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America.

"That a statement be made by the employers setting forth a list of workers and the amount of wages paid for each week, thereby supplying the data on which the 3 per cent payment for the week in question is being made.

"The immediate readjustment of prices regarding the wages paid to learners and others not classified as competent, amounting to about 10 per cent increase over old rates, involving approximately 500 workers."

Cut-sole workers, Lynn, Mass.—On March 17, 1924, the department detailed Commissioner Anna Weinstock to Lynn, Mass., with instructions to be helpful in adjusting the strike of cut-sole makers in that city. Two firms, Hilliard & Merrill and Stephenson & Osburn were involved in the strike and about 140 cut-sole makers were out. The latter company had locked out its employees

when they were about to make demands upon it. Adjustment of wages also brought about the strike at the plant of Hilliard & Merrill. Commissioner Weinstock arranged a joint conference between the Hilliard & Merrill Co. and its striking employees, at which an adjustment was reached subject to ratification by the strikers. At a mass meeting the next day the settlement was ratified and the strike declared off. During the same day a joint conference of the employees of Stephenson & Osburn and the company officials was arranged by the department's representative and an agreement worked out. Both firms agreed to recognize shop committees and to adjust wages. The result of the commissioner's visit to Lynn was gratifying in that a better understanding and a more friendly feeling was established, and in addition machinery was established which tends to maintain, via the conference table, peace and cooperation in these establishments.

Bush Terminal Co., New York.—The clerks and freight handlers employed by the Bush Terminal Co., New York City, made demands upon the company for a signed agreement and a reclassification of wages. Several conferences were held between representatives of the company and the employees without result. Commissioners Thomas J. Williams and W. C. Liller, of the Department of Labor, were assigned and proceeded to get in touch with the situation. A joint conference was arranged, participated in by the department's representatives, but no agreement was reached, and a strike became effective, involving 257 workers. The Bush Terminal is a rather unique institution. It furnishes complete service, including light, heat, power, and elevator and other transportation for its tenants in a large number of buildings. These tenants are engaged in various industrial pursuits, and the company engages to assist in bringing in the raw materials and ship out the finished products. Probably 40,000 workers are employed in the many industries housed by this great corporation. The strike involved only the employees of the company itself, but threatened to interfere with the service rendered by the company to its many tenants. A number of new employees, however, were obtained by the company during the two weeks' duration of the strike. The commissioners kept in touch with the situation and were able to bring about a settlement eminently satisfactory to all concerned. All the old employees were reinstated without discrimination. The company met with a committee of its old employees and agreed to take up the question of reclassification of workers and to revise working conditions and wages. No signed agreement was made, but the conditions of employment were posted on the company's bulletin board and a general increase in wages granted. A friendlier feeling has been engendered between the company and its employees and the sporadic strikes which had previously been a source of trouble are apparently ended.

Cocheco Mills, Dover, N. H.—The Cocheco cotton mills of Dover, N. H., were closed by a stubborn strike of six months' duration during 1923. The price of cotton soared and made it necessary for the company to meet a condition that had troubled it for some time. The class of goods which the mill was equipped to make was costing about a third more per pound of cloth than in some other competing districts. For example, a Cocheco weaver ran 16 automatic looms, while a weaver in certain competing mills was operating double that number or more, making the same style of fabric. The management of the Cocheco therefore declared it was necessary to rearrange the work of the mill. It was proposed to relieve a weaver of the jobs of filling batteries, taking off cloth, and "sweeping up." With these eliminated it was said that a weaver could keep many more looms in operation. It was appreciated that the success of the undertaking lay in the cooperation of the operatives, but there were some defects manifest in the method by which such cooperation was sought. To

many of the weavers a change in system was the forerunner of a lower wage and a curtailing of jobs. If the number of looms per weaver were increased, they reasoned, there would be a decreasing demand for weavers. The reply of the management was that a demonstration would be necessary to determine it, and this would take time. Some demonstrations were attempted in the weaving and spinning departments, but these seemed to confirm a state of mind among the operatives that it couldn't be done. Confidence, the most important element in employment relations, was lacking; in its place suspicion ruled. Impatience crept in, pressure for results increased, tempers clashed, and hasty opinions were freely expressed and freely condemned. The actual break came on November 17, 1923. The weavers declined to perform the work in accordance with the plan as outlined by the management and the mills shut down. Conferences between the executives and representatives of the operatives were without profit. Later on a substantial number of the operatives joined a local union affiliated with the United Textile Workers and a strike was officially declared to exist. The case settled down to a test of endurance.

A division of sentiment occurred among the members of the union. Those "craving action" left it and formed a group known as the "One Big Union." When the mill opened its gates and attempted to operate members of the One Big Union engaged in such an active program of picketing that the chief of police augmented his force with patrolmen from other cities. The excitement soon died, because the mill closed its gates and the dispute resumed its state of inaction.

On May 9 three commissioners of the Department of Labor were assigned to settle the strike if possible—Messrs. Charles G. Wood, R. A. Brown, and Anna Weinstock. They found a condition most unpromising for an adjustment, as the two unions were violently antagonistic. Before taking up the matters in dispute between the employer and employees the commissioners had to compose many differences of opinion between the unions. The cooperation of the State labor commissioner, the mayor of Dover, and the citizens' committee was generously conferred. Representatives of the company were interviewed. The new method of performing the work was inspected and explained to the commissioners. A knowledge of the policy of the management to be fair and honorable, the commissioners felt, justified them in an endeavor to establish confidence in the plan in the minds of the employees and a like confidence in the operatives on the part of the employer. When the parties were in a frame of mind to meet together and discuss the matters in controversy in a businesslike way a conference was arranged and continued until the parties reached a good understanding. Then the employees met and a majority voted to call off the strike and cooperate with the employer in working out changes in the old methods of production. Thus was ended in a few days a strike that had lasted over six months, which had caused a loss to 1,075 employees of over $800,000 in wages, a large overhead loss to the company, besides a potential loss of over 20,000,000 yards of cloth valued at something like $2,500,000.

Painters, decorators, and paperhangers, St. Louis, Mo.—On March 15, 1924, the painters, decorators, and paperhangers of St. Louis, Mo., went on strike in support of their demands for a 40-hour week and $12 a day. The old rate had been $9 a day with a 44-hour week. Commissioner of Conciliation E. H. Dunnigan was assigned to the case on April 8. In a conference with the chairman of the labor committee of the St. Louis Master Painters and Decorators' Association, Mr. Dunnigan learned that the organization was composed of 54 paint contractors, who employed 80 per cent of these craftsmen in the city. It appeared that some contractors, not members of the associa-

tion, had granted the demands of the union. The commissioner was also informed that in addition to the demands mentioned, the union had presented a request for many drastic changes in working rules and conditions which had greatly incensed the contractors, who now declared that they would never consent to any agreement but would pay $10 a day for a 44-hour week. On April 11 the commissioner arranged a joint conference of the contending parties. At this meeting he presented a proposition calling for a compromise rate of $11 a day. The union's committee showed a disposition to accept this proposition, but the association's committee turned it down, and the conference adjourned. On April 12 a second joint conference was held. A further compromise offer of $10.50 per day was presented, this offer having been tentatively agreed to by the painters' representatives and by some of the contractors. However, a poll of the employers' representatives showed a majority against the proposition, and after an hour's discussion an adjournment was made without reaching an agreement. This second failure caused the union's committee to become very hostile toward the Master Painters' Association. A mass meeting of all the painters was called and a resolution adopted instructing the committee to stand out for $11 a day. This, however, was a reduction of $1 a day from the original demands and granted to the contractors who had signed the $12 rate a reduction of $1 a day. A long series of separate conferences followed. Many times it appeared that negotiations were about to end without an agreement, but Mr. Dunnigan continued the separate conferences in an endeavor to discover some basis upon which an adjustment could be made. During this period nonunion painters were brought into the city and put to work, and this action was followed by many acts of vandalism. Finally, on May 2, the commissioner succeeded for the third time in arranging for a joint conference of the strikers' representatives and their employers. In order that some tangible proposition might be in order for discussion, he suggested a wage rate of $10.20 a day. Before the wage question could be disposed of, however, the matter of a signed agreement came up. This question was referred to a subcommittee, which, after an hour's time, presented the following agreement, which was unanimously adopted by the joint conference:

"This is to certify that, on and after May 5, 1924, the undersigned do hereby agree to pay a scale of wages of $—— an hour to all journeymen painters and paperhangers affiliated with the Painters' District Council No. 2 of St. Louis and vicinity. This agreement to be conditioned upon the understanding that it applies to the trade and working rules as in force during the last joint agreement period, with slight modifications, when mutually agreed upon by the Master Painters and Decorators' Association and the Painters' District Council No. 2: *Provided further*, That in the event no general readjustment of wage agreements takes place in a majority of the building trades organizations (exclusive of this industry) on or before April 15, 1925, then this agreement can be reopened by either party."

With the question of agreement out of the way, the conference again took up the matter of wages. After three hours of argument and discussion the conference finally agreed to an adjustment on a basis of $10.40 a day or $1.30 an hour. The whole proposition was then submitted to a mass meeting of the painters attended by over 1,400 strikers and was ratified. More than 1,800 men were directly affected by the settlement.

Carpenters, Pittsburgh, Pa.—The annual contract between the Carpenters' District Council and the Master Builders' Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., expired March 1, 1924. Negotiations for a new contract began prior to that date, the most significant points in controversy being demands made by the carpenters for an increase in wages and the elimination of section 3, article 1,

of the expiring contract which read, "There shall be no restriction of the use of any raw or manufactured materials, except prison made." The "raw or manufactured materials" so designated referred to the product of 21 material-supplying planing mills in the Pittsburgh district which had become nonunionized during the strike of 1921. Obeying that clause in the agreement, the carpenters could not object to handling nonunion-produced materials, and could not reorganize the 21 material-producing mills without a modification of contract which would permit them to refuse to handle nonunion materials. Commissioners of Conciliation A. L. Faulkner and L. R. Thomas were assigned to the case on March 17.

The carpenters remained at work during negotiations with their employers until April 5, when a strike order was issued, effective April 7, directly and indirectly affecting the total membership of the Carpenters' District Council of the Pittsburgh district. Although the Master Builders' Association employed but 700, approximately, of the 5,200 carpenters involved—the remainder being employed by independent contracting firms—that association was recognized by the Carpenters' District Council as the only responsible body with which annual contracts for wages could be made. It has always been customary for independent firms to accept and sign these contracts. The outstanding feature in the case was the presentation of the new contract, embodying the carpenters' demands, to the independent contracting firms for signature without a settlement having first been made with the Master Builders' Association, it having become apparent that the association would not concede the proposed modification, or elimination, of section 3, article 1. The effect of this move on the part of the employees' officials was plainly apparent from the very beginning. In less than seven days the new contract was signed by independent contractors sufficient in number to employ practically all the carpenters involved in the strike, thus forcing the 48 members of the Master Builders' Association into the open labor market to meet their necessities or to make peace with the union and secure union carpenters. They chose the latter course. On April 12, six days after the strike became effective, the master builders decided to make the best possible terms with the carpenters' union, and on April 13 an agreement between them was reached, effective April 14, which was ratified by a meeting of the carpenters' union. The men returned to work the same day. The agreement provided for an increase of 17½ cents an hour and minor advances in the wage rates of shift men and carpenters' apprentices. The disputed clause, section 3, article 1, was modified to give the union the opportunity to organize the 21 nonunion planing mills in the Pittsburgh district on the following terms: "After 51 per cent of the mills are unionized the carpenters' union can refuse to handle material made in nonunion plants." The contract also provides that orders from the international union will take precedence over the agreement and yet not violate the pact entered into between the Master Builders' Association and the Carpenters' District Council. In the opinion of the commissioners the adjustment was beneficial to both employers and employees, in that the sting of a restriction of organization was removed and a better feeling brought about between the two parties.

Clothing workers, Duluth, Minn.—On May 14, 1924, the department received a communication from W. E. McEwen, publisher of the Labor World of Duluth, Minn., requesting its good offices in an effort to adjust a strike of nine weeks' duration in the clothing industry of that city. He reported that the strikers were members of a local branch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union employed by the firm of F. A. Patrick & Co., and that they had suspended

work following the discharge of eight members, all officers of the local branch of the union. It appeared that the Federated Trades Assembly had attempted to settle the trouble and an offer had been made by the company to reinstate 50 per cent of the strikers. The latter rejected this proposition. Following this offer the superintendent of the factory was reported to have organized the employees in the shop and to have notified Mr. Patrick that these employees would strike if any of the strikers were permitted to return or if any concessions were made to the Amalgamated Garment Workers' Union. In response to Mr. McEwen's request, the department assigned a representative in the person of Mr. W. H. Rodgers to take up the case. The commissioner proceeded to Duluth and got in touch with the situation through conferences with both sides. He was informed by the superintendent of the plant that the eight men originally discharged were not dropped because they were union men but because they solicited other workers to join the union. The Patrick company had always operated as an open shop, and it was stated this policy would be adhered to. The superintendent stated, however, that he would consider the application of a striker if he applied for work as an individual. Not being able to find any middle ground on which he might reach an adjustment, Commissioner Rodgers withdrew temporarily from the case, but returned to Duluth on June 20. In the meantime a disturbance had occurred between the strikers' pickets and the company's employees, with the result that a number of assault cases came up for trial. The company also filed an application for an injunction to restrain the strikers from picketing the plant. Finding it impossible to arrange a meeting between the company's representatives and the international officials of the union, who had now arrived at the seat of the trouble, the commissioner put the question to the company as to whether it would reemploy the strikers if the strike were declared off. The reply was that if the strike were declared off, the company would hire the strikers as needed, without prejudice on account of the strike, and in preference to new employees. Advising the union officials of this proposition, the latter requested some assurance as to how long a time it might be before the strikers might be reinstated. At this time the commissioner prevailed upon the superintendent to meet the international officer of the union, and at a final conference held on June 23 a definite understanding was reached that if the strike was called off all litigation would be dropped by both sides, and the superintendent gave assurances that he would hire the strikers as needed without prejudice on account of the strike and would make special effort to provide work for those most in need of employment. A meeting of the strikers was then arranged for the forenoon of June 24. The commissioner addressed the meeting and urged them to call off the strike on the above terms. A vote was taken and the strike terminated, thus bringing an unhappy situation to an end.

North American Lace Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—On March 7, 1924, the North American Lace Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., wired the department that serious labor trouble was imminent at its plant and asking for the assignment of a commissioner of conciliation. Commissioner James F. Dewey was immediately detailed to take up the difficulties. He found that the strike had occurred on March 1. About 150 workers were involved, these being about one-half the number employed in the plant. It developed that the company had discharged three employees who were members of the Auxiliary Workers' Union, this union being a federal local union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The reasons given for the discharge were sleeping on duty, negligence in work, and for squirting water from a hose on other employees during working hours. The union claimed that these three men were discharged for joining the Auxiliary Workers' Union and that the charges were trumped up for

the purpose of finding an excuse on which to act against the union's organizing campaign. The commissioner conferred with the president of the firm, who declined to yield in the slightest degree from his original attitude which caused the strike, and would agree to no form of compromise. On the other hand, the union officials declared that they would not consider any settlement which did not include reinstatement of the three men discharged and a guaranty that the union would be permitted to proceed with its plan of organizing the department in which the trouble started. Commissioner Dewey finally succeeded in getting a conference between Mr. Bromley, president of the firm, and a committee of six, representing the auxiliary union and two other lace workers' unions which had become involved in the strike. The meeting was held on March 14 and a full discussion was had of all the angles to the case. After a four-hour session it was impossible to get the firm to reinstate the three discharged men, and the union refused to settle on any other basis. The commissioner then suggested that, since they could not agree as to the justice of the discharge of these three men, they submit the matter to arbitration. Both sides rejected the arbitration proposal outright. Several subsequent conferences were held on the subject of arbitration and finally an agreement was reached to arbitrate the differences. In referring the proposition to the membership of the union, however, it was voted down. The firm then withdrew their offer to arbitrate and the strike continued. On April 12 the union involved called off the strike and the men returned to work.

Baking industry, Spokane, Wash.—The principle of collective bargaining has been an instrument of peace in the baking industry of Spokane, Wash., for an extended period. In May, 1924, in the making of a new agreement the question of wages had been successfully adjusted and matter of working conditions was in process of settlement when it was found that the following paragraph had been dropped out of the agreement: "In baking establishments where no Sunday or holiday work is done, work may be started one hour earlier on Monday or on the day following a holiday."

The restoration of this paragraph was insisted upon by the bakers' organization, and upon this question hinged the question of whether there would be a strike or an amicable settlement. In 1922 there had been a lockout in a large bakery which dominates the trade in the vicinity of Spokane. This bakery seemed to invite a conflict in order to inaugurate the open shop and cancel the policy of collective bargaining under which the industry operated. The union responded with a strike order to become effective at 1.30 p. m. on May 26. The department's representative, Commissioner Harry E. Gilham, arranged a joint conference of the representatives of the contending parties to be held at 11.15 a. m. on May 27, having first arranged that the strike order would be withheld until after the joint conference. In 15 minutes the conferees arrived at an amicable adjustment, the strike was averted, and all parties made happy by the result. The difficulty had been that neither side appeared to want to meet the other, but when they finally met around the council table and talked over their troubles the difficulties did not appear so great and were soon smoothed out.

Threatened strike of motion-picture operators.—On August 1, 1923, 900 motion-picture machine operators of Greater New York threatened to strike. These operators were employed in 540 motion-picture theaters, the closing of which would have thrown out of employment approximately 3,000 other employees. The situation had become critical, both sides making preparations for the struggle, when Commissioners Charles Bendheim and Homer J. Brown intervened and brought about a resumption of negotiations between the parties. The cause of the threatened strike was the inability of the parties to agree

on a mutually satisfactory wage scale for the year following August 31, 1923, the operators demanding an increase of 50 per cent, and the motion picture theater owners contending that there could not be any wage increase on account of the depression in the industry. The commissioners arranged a meeting between the president of the Motion Picture Operators' Union and the president of the Theater Owners' Chamber of Commerce at the office of Mr. Hugh Frayne, representative of the American Federation of Labor, in New York City. At this meeting no basis of settlement could be reached, but the discussion which ensued engendered a more conciliatory attitude of mind and developed proposals and counterproposals which later culminated in a settlement. This settlement was effected at a final meeting of motion-picture theater owners held at the Astor Hotel on the 29th day of August, 1923, which was attended and addressed by the commissioners. The basis of settlement was a wage increase ranging from 7½ to 15 per cent, according to seating capacity of the theater.

Strike of derrick men and riggers, Greater New York.—Members of the United Derrickmen and Riggers' Association went on strike on October 15, 1923. They demanded an increase in wages from $9 to $10 a day. Commissioners Charles Bendheim and Homer J. Brown were assigned to the case on October 20, 1923, and promptly conferred with representatives of the union and the Employing Stone Setters' Association. On October 26, 1923, the commissioners secured from the Employing Stone Setters' Association a proposition in writing to the following effect: "That immediately after the members of the United Derrickmen and Riggers' Association have returned to work under the conditions existing before the present strike, there shall be a meeting between conference committees representing the Employing Stone Setters' Association and the United Derrickmen and Riggers for the purpose of discussing any grievance or matter of controversy. In case of disagreement in settlement of any matter in dispute, any such subject shall be referred to arbitration, the arbitrators to be appointed at the opening of the conference." This proposition was presented to a committee representing the United Derrickmen and Riggers' Association and its acceptance urged. The men were reluctant to return to work prior to the actual granting of the increase demanded, but, finally, on November 9, 1923, at a meeting of the union, it was voted to resume work on Monday, November 12, 1923, and thereafter take up for adjustment question at issue in the manner provided for in the settlement proposal submitted by the Employing Stone Setters' Association through the commissioners. Conference committees representing the parties met following the resumption of work and effected an agreement dated November 14, 1923, that from December 1, 1923, wages of derrick men would be $9.50 a day, with the proviso that on the first Monday in March, 1924, there would be another conference between the parties to determine the wage for the remainder of the life of the agreement, which runs until May 1, 1925.

The firms affected by the strike numbered 18, 8 of which were located in New York City, 5 in Brooklyn, 3 in Astoria, Long Island, 1 in Long Island City, and 1 in Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Strike of marble workers, New York City, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, N. Y.; Jersey City, Newark, and Edgewater, N. J.—On October 1, 1923, 1,200 carvers, cutters, and setters in the employ of members of Marble Industry Employers' Association of Greater New York went on strike to enforce a demand for a wage increase from $10 to $11 a day. The stoppage of work by these employees caused a loss of employment to approximately 1,800 other employees in the industry, namely, polishers, sawyers, bed rubbers, helpers, etc. It also stopped marblework on all building operations in Greater

New York and vicinity, and practically closed down 37 marble plants. Among the buildings affected were public schools, county courthouse, Roosevelt Memorial, Standard Oil Building, offices, apartments, and commercial buildings. Commissioners Charles Bendheim and Homer J. Brown, immediately on learning of the situation through publication in the New York press, tendered the good offices of the United States Labor Department to the parties involved and were instrumental in bringing about a joint conference between their respective representatives. This conference was held on the 9th day of October, 1923, at the headquarters of the Building Trades Employers' Association of Greater New York, and resulted in the Marble Industry Employers' Association submitting the following settlement proposal: "Immediately after the cutters, setters, and carvers return to work there shall be a meeting between a committee representing Local No. 4 and the Marble Industry Employers' Association for the purpose of formulating an agreement. In case there shall be any disagreement as to terms, any such controverted questions shall be submitted for arbitration. Arbitrators for both sides shall be selected immediately, if possible." This settlement proposal was not acted upon favorably until the 19th day of October, 1923, when at a meeting of the Marble Workers' Union it was decided by a majority vote that it be accepted, and work resumed on Monday, October 22, 1923. Immediately after the resumption of work, in pursuance of the terms of settlement, representatives of the respective parties went into conference, the ultimate result of which was the signing of an agreement under the terms of which a wage increase of 50 cents a day was granted, with the further provision that if, in the future, wage increases were granted to any other class of workers in the industry, the additional 50 cents originally demanded would become a subject matter for arbitration.

Montpelier (Ind.) situation.—In the latter part of October, 1923, the molders employed by the National Steel Castings Co. and the Montpelier Iron Works became involved in a dispute over the establishment of piecework prices on certain classifications of molds. After several weeks of fruitless negotiation a strike was called at this plant during the month of November, 1923. The strike proceeded as many of them do, with both sides holding out against a settlement. The usual plan of picketing was used by the molders, and when it became apparent that an early settlement was impossible the company began to import men from outside. The presence of these men caused considerable comment on the part of the local population, but aside from the usual strong comment made, things went along peacefully for a time. Early in the morning of January 9, 1924, an explosion took place in front of the hotel where the men were quartered, breaking the windows of the hotel and of many of the business properties along the street. Within a few hours after this took place the 45 members of the union were all arrested and rushed down to the county seat. All were charged with conspiracy and many of them with placing an explosive to destroy the hotel because it had housed the strike breakers.

On February 21 Commissioner Harry B. Dynes was assigned by wire from Washington to use the department's good offices in an endeavor to be helpful in this situation. He at once made a trip to Hartford City and Montpelier and found there were still about 30 of the union men in jail, with bonds of $1,000 to $5,000 being asked for their release.

At Montpelier the conciliator made a careful survey of the situation and a diligent inquiry into the characters, home life, and general standing of the members of the organization in their community. The conclusion was reached that it was the human thing first to make an effort to restore these men to their families, as he found that more than 75 per cent of them owned their

own homes and had been residents of this little community from 10 to 20 years, and, while it was not his duty to fix responsibilities, it was felt that the greater part of these men knew little or nothing about the explosion, and he also felt that until these men were released little or no headway could be made in efforts toward conciliation. With the assistance of State officials and others his efforts were rewarded, and within a short time all the men were out of jail on nominal bonds.

This phase of the case being accomplished, he next looked forward to an opportunity to bring together the parties on each side of the contention, feeling that inasmuch as these men had been a part of these concerns for many years there must have been some friendship established between the men and the management, and through all the conversations had with the men he found that they had a very kindly feeling for the president of the plant, who is now quite an old gentleman.

In pursuing his line for a settlement the commissioner went to Fort Wayne and met the president and found that he was very much interested in the plan of the Department of Labor in settling industrial disputes. After a conference with him he called in members of his directorate and it was agreed that the commissioner might invite one of the international officers of the molders' union to meet them and explain their position in the matter.

Mr. Dynes proceeded to Cincinnati, took this matter up with the international officials, and they accepted the invitation. A few days later they met again in Fort Wayne and a plan of settlement was agreed upon.

On the following day this plan was placed before the local union at Montpelier for its sanction. Definite action was postponed until the next morning, during which time a committee was named to meet the plant management; the conference with the management was satisfactory to the committee and it so reported to the local. After some debate on the question a secret ballot was taken and the proposition of settlement was accepted, and on April 18 this trying situation was adjusted.

The jurisdictional dispute.

The jurisdictional dispute is the basis for many suspensions that annually occur in the building trades. Some progress is being made toward its elimination as a disturbing factor in the building trades, but this class of disputes still precipitates scores of strikes, affecting thousands of workers directly and indirectly. Attention is directed herewith to a statement on the subject matter from the last annual report:

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.

Summary of workers affected, by months

Month	Workmen affected		Month	Workmen affected	
	Directly	Indirectly		Directly	Indirectly
1923			1924		
July	99,935	48,084	January	11,544	3,469
August	34,373	9,820	February	15,707	4,452
September	17,343	3,015	March	25,906	6,784
October	39,018	3,117	April	21,659	2,588
November	21,291	4,806	May	79,822	11,050
December	9,975	3,967	June	14,200	5,544
			Total	390,773	106,696

RECAPITULATION

Month	Number of cases	Month	Number of cases
1923		1924	
July	51	January	41
August	51	February	36
September	32	March	50
October	62	April	55
November	37	May	63
December	24	June	42
			544

Cases reported from each State for each month

State	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Alabama					1								1
Arkansas					1								1
California	2	1		2				1	1	1	4		12
Connecticut	1	1	1	2	2				1		1		9
Delaware							1						1
District of Columbia			1		2			1	1	2	1		8
Illinois	4	6	1	4	3		2	7	3	6	3		39
Indiana	2	2		4	4		1	4		11	4	10	42
Iowa	3	2	3			1	1	1			5	3	19
Kentucky		2		1		1							4
Louisiana				1		1							2
Maine			1										1
Maryland			1			1			1		1	1	5
Massachusetts	7	3	3	3	1	1	4	2	4	5	2	2	37
Michigan					2		1						3
Minnesota	2					1					1		4
Mississippi							1						1
Missouri	1	2		1		1			1	6		1	13
Nebraska								1					1
New Hampshire		1		1		1	2	1			1		7
New Jersey	3	4	2	2	1	3	6	3	5	9	9	5	52
New York	6	16	11	9	4	1	6	5	10	3	6	3	80
North Carolina					1			1					2
Ohio	4	5	2	2		2	3	1	2	2	9	3	35
Oklahoma											1		1
Oregon					1				1	1			3
Pennsylvania	14	4	6	26	7	10	11	8	19	13	9	9	136
Rhode Island				2	1	2			1				6
Tennessee				2						2		1	5
Texas					1								1
Virginia				1							1		2
Washington	1										2		3
West Virginia	1	2			4							1	8
Total	51	51	32	62	37	24	41	36	50	55	63	42	544

Summary of cases, 1914-1924

Cases	Mar. 4, 1913, to June 30, 1924										
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Number	33	42	227	378	1,217	1,789	802	457	370	534	544
Adjusted	28	26	178	248	865	1,223	596	338	266	428	346
Unable to adjust	5	10	22	47	71	111	96	48	41	27	62
Pending	------	5	21	42	7	13	9	24	31	60	67
Unclassified	------	1	6	41	66	214	101	47	32	19	69

Cases pending at end of last fiscal year and now adjusted, 24.
Total adjustments, 370.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The United States Employment Service encountered both sides of the employment problem during the fiscal year just closed. There was a healthy tone to industry during the first five months beginning July 1, 1923, and large demands were made upon the service for all kinds of help. In December, however, a noticeable reduction was evident. This was attributed to readjustments, inventories, and the close of the year. In January a better tone was evident, which was accelerated during February and the early part of March. The public employment offices were continuously kept busy meeting the demands made upon them by the employers of labor. About the middle of March something happened, and the other side of the employment question began to be felt. There were more men looking for jobs than opportunities for employment.

A slowing down in bituminous coal mining caused much unemployment in that industry. Determined efforts were made and are still being made to find employment for the idle miners. This service has communicated with the leading contractors of the country, soliciting their assistance in placing these idle men in employment. Requests were also made upon numerous trade journals asking their assistance in calling to the attention of contractors and others the great army of unemployed coal miners who were in need of employment. The public employment services of the several States, through the Federal directors, were called upon to exert themselves to the utmost to find employment for these men. As weather permitted, the building of good roads offered employment to large numbers of men and many miners were employed on these jobs. The seasonal farm work which began about June 5 opened up large avenues of employment.

It is very gratifying to report that the public employment service of the several States cooperating with the United States Employment Service placed in employment 1,806,990 men and women during the fiscal year. Details of these placements follow:

Month	Registrations	Help wanted	Referred	Placed
July (4 weeks)	241,004	221,532	203,971	176,298
August (5 weeks)	268,528	257,567	237,575	206,877
September (4 weeks)	227,401	233,606	204,877	179,151
October (5 weeks)	289,045	275,010	251,978	218,076
November (4 weeks)	206,792	160,092	155,880	134,367
December (4 weeks)	179,810	118,315	118,102	101,352
January (5 weeks)	237,342	146,661	143,903	120,609
February (4 weeks)	188,546	128,490	126,085	105,622
March (4 weeks)	201,122	145,053	143,733	121,006
April (5 weeks)	265,116	209,780	207,512	177,858
May (4 weeks)	218,979	159,017	160,326	137,656
June (4 weeks)	231,908	146,034	150,678	128,118
Grand total	2,755,593	2,201,157	2,104,620	1,806,990

This indicates the great use made of the public employment service, and the need of the same.

Cooperative public employment service offices are conducted in the following States:

Alabama.	Maryland.	Oklahoma.
Arizona.	Massachusetts.	Oregon.
Arkansas.	Michigan.	Pennsylvania.
California.	Minnesota.	Rhode Island.
Connecticut.	Missouri.	South Dakota.
District of Columbia.	Montana.	Tennessee.
Colorado.	Nebraska.	Texas.
Georgia.	Nevada.	Virginia.
Illinois.	New Hampshire.	Washington.
Indiana.	New Jersey.	West Virginia.
Iowa.	New York.	Wisconsin.
Kansas.	North Carolina.	Wyoming.
Kentucky.	North Dakota.	
Louisiana.	Ohio.	

Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming conduct no State public employment services. In these States the cooperative arrangement is with the municipalities and the American Legion.

During the past three years 10 States have been added to this service. While no additional appropriation has been granted to provide for extension and development of this service, the work had to be carried on and money had to be found in order to assist the new States that came into cooperation. This was accomplished by "injecting more business into government"—letting out dead timber, coordinating the work, reorganizing the force, and practicing economy wherever possible; in fact, since March, 1921, the personnel of the administrative office has been reduced from 27 to 15 employees, and the amount of the pay roll reduced approximately 50 per cent, notwithstanding an increase of 40 per cent in volume of service for the same period.

Farm labor division.

While this report is being written 500,000 acres of wheat are daily being harvested in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Thousands of harvesters are assembled and distributed by agents of the farm labor division. This Herculean task of furnishing the required number of harvesters at the right moment taxes the farm labor division of this service to its utmost capacity. The public employment service throughout the country, and more particularly the public employment service of the wheat belt section, cooperates with the farm labor division. Whole-hearted cooperation of the chambers of commerce, other organizations, and county extension agents is also given to the farm labor division.

The successful harvesting of the wheat crop is a matter that concerns not only the wheat belt but the Nation as a whole. The activities of this division of the United States Employment Service have been extended over a far greater area this year than in other years. The work under review was carried on in one-third of the States of the Nation, but these States embraced fully one-half of the actual area of the United States.

The scope of the work included the handling of a number of the major farm crops. The total number of men recruited and distributed for seasonal farm labor was 161,083. This is practically 50 per cent greater work than has been performed by the farm labor division in any previous year of its history since the World War. The development of the farm labor division in Texas to provide not only for the successful harvesting of the wheat crop but to recruit and distribute men for cotton chopping and assisting in harvesting the cotton crop has merited the commendation and united support of the entire State of Texas.

The farm labor division of the United States Employment Service is rendering a service which is to-day regarded as purely a Federal function. At the time when States and various organizations undertook to direct the movement of men to harvest the crops there was confusion. One State bid against another and men were unevenly distributed. Under the direction of the farm labor division the harvesting of wheat begins in Texas about June 5, and as the grain ripens men are moved in an orderly manner as far north and west as Montana. The requirements for the States west of Montana are taken care of by the Spokane office, supplemented by the temporary offices opened during the season. In order to expedite the handling of men, recruiting centers are maintained in the larger cities throughout the wheat belt. Temporary offices are opened through which men are directed to the fields and closed when the work in the district is completed.

In order to supply the help that the farmers of Colorado and Wyoming need to harvest their wheat and allied crops and to provide men for the sugar-beet and fruit industry, a new permanent office has recently been opened at 1323 Eighteenth Street, Denver, Colo. The demands already made upon this office emphasize the need for its service. Other agricultural sections of the country are appealing to this service for permanent farm labor offices. Plans are now under way for establishing two new additional permanent offices. In addition to supplying the seasonal farm help these offices will supply permanent help. The headquarters of the farm labor division are located at 2014 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. At this office a well-equipped staff is maintained. To prevent congestion at any given point, and to provide against directing more men to a district than is necessary, the acreage of the entire wheat belt is surveyed, as well as condition of crops, and the approximate number of harvesters necessary are directed to the fields.

Additional help has been given this year to the inland empire, comprising the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. This section is becoming more and more important agriculturally and the demands upon the service are increasing correspondingly. Realizing the importance of successfully harvesting the wheat crop the railroads operating in the wheat belt of Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma granted special rates during the harvest season. Special rates were also obtained in Texas for the transportation of cotton choppers and pickers, as well as special rates from points in Minnesota and Iowa westward. The rates granted by the railroads have been of inestimable value in expediting the movement of men to harvest fields.

Junior division.

This division has continued to operate during the fiscal year 1924 under the general policy and organization plan defined in some detail in the report for the fiscal year 1923. The junior division functions through cooperation with the public employment services of the States, the local public-school systems, and other agencies in various communities throughout the country. 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, information collected and interpreted scientifically, and, through the Washington office, made available to the whole country.

National office.—The national office conducts the administrative work of the junior division and through correspondence and field

visits keeps in close touch with all local offices. These offices present detailed weekly reports that are compiled and charted by the national office for the general information of people engaged in junior guidance and placement. In addition the national office issues periodic news-letters and field studies, whose value is attested by increasing demand for them from many sources. The survey of vocational guidance and placement in the United States made cooperatively with the Children's Bureau is now ready for publication. During the last year the weekly-report forms have been carefully revised with the advice of a committee composed of experts in guidance and placement not only in our own offices but from others in the field, and were adopted and put in use January 1, 1924. They present the range of activities suitable to a junior office, which, in the judgment of this committee, will provide standardization and definition of terms and methods; also statistical reports.

Field offices.—It is the policy of the junior division to develop to a point of efficiency a few placement offices in representative sections rather than to spread superficially over a wider territory. The junior division is at present assisting in the maintenance and operation of local placement offices in 23 cities in 13 States. A list of the cities thus cooperating, together with the agency through which the cooperation is effected, follows. The work in these cities is in various stages of development. Some have been established for several years; in others the contact has been recently made. The type of organization, extent of service, number of persons engaged in the work, and so on, depend largely on local conditions. All the offices, however, represent a centralized junior placement service open to all boys and girls in the community between the legal working age and 21 applying for vocational guidance and placement.

	Agency
California:	
Chico [1]	Public schools.
Huntington Park [1]	Do.
Los Angeles [1]	Do.
Oakland [1]	Do.
San Diego [1]	Do.
Stockton	Do.
Delaware, Wilmington	Do.
Georgia, Atlanta	Public schools and city cooperative employment service.
Illinois, Rockford	Public schools.
Indiana:	
Gary	Do.
Richmond	Do.
South Bend	Do.

[1] Contacts made during the fiscal year 1924.

	Agency
Massachusetts:	
Pittsfield [1]	Public schools.
Worcester	Do.
Michigan, Jackson	Do.
Minnesota:	
Minneapolis	Do.
St. Paul	Do.
New Jersey, Jersey City	Public schools and State department of labor.
Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	Public schools.
Rhode Island, Providence	Do.
Utah, Salt Lake City	Do.
Wisconsin:	
Green Bay [1]	Do.
Milwaukee	State labor commission.

NOTE.—Plans are under way for cooperative offices with the following cities, which will be operating September 1, if not before: San Francisco, Fresno, and Sacramento, Calif.; Cleveland, Ohio; Oklahoma City, Okla.; and Memphis, Tenn.

Reports from field offices.—The tasks of junior placement offices are as varied as they are vital to the individual applicant. Every junior registering presents a special case, and must be so regarded. No junior officer fails to find out why the junior has left school, and if his reason is not imperative an attempt is made to persuade him to return by showing him how serious a handicap is a lack of education and how large is the ultimate financial return for time and money invested in training. Often the counselor can make readjustment in the school program, transfer the junior to another kind of school, or merely by furnishing him with a new viewpoint send him back to the same classes with fresh ambition. It may be a social readjustment that is necessary, and to the end that such readjustments may be possible the junior office maintains a close cooperation with the social agencies of the city.

Following is a summary of figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, taken from weekly reports sent by local offices to the junior division:

July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924: Registrations, 99,077; help wanted, 24,308; referred, 25,954; placed, 18,260.

Office interviews (Jan. 1, 1924, to June 30, 1924, only), 54,511.

Collateral activities (Jan. 1, 1924, to June 30, 1924), cases of follow-up, 6,498; visits to employers, 2,493.

Every year requests for cooperation from various States and communities increase in number and also in promise of sound achievement. The aid they need varies from help in organization to financial assistance and other substantial support.

[1] Contacts made during the fiscal year 1924.

Industrial employment information division.

The scope of this service has been broadened during the year. Industrial employment information is being gathered and published monthly in the Industrial Employment Information Bulletin from 476 industrial centers, as against 416 in the previous year. The extension and development of this work will continue to be broadened until all the industrial centers throughout the country will be covered by this division.

In order that the work of the department might be coordinated and overlapping of activities avoided, the publication of statistical information in the monthly bulletin was discontinued in December, 1923, and all the data were transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The editorial and résumé of industrial conditions for the month formerly appearing on the front page of the bulletin were also discontinued. The statistical data and the résumé of industrial conditions are now published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

When this division was established the country was divided into nine zones, with a district director in charge of each zone. On January 15, 1924, districts 6 and 7 were coordinated, and the work of both districts was placed in charge of the director of district 6, this being in line with the general policy of the service to coordinate its activities, thereby effecting savings whenever possible without a loss of efficiency or detriment to the service.

The constant and increasing demand for the Industrial Employment Information Bulletin emphasizes its worth to the business and industrial interests of the country. It is furnished to newspapers, labor organizations, chambers of commerce, railroad companies, libraries, manufacturing concerns, wholesale merchants, economists, Federal reserve and other banking institutions, and financiers. Two editions of the bulletin are published. The first edition is for the immediate use of the press and is especially prepared for publishers' clipping purposes. This edition was formerly mimeographed, but the present method of publishing has effected a saving of over $2,000 a year, and it is presented in better form than formerly. The second edition is printed in solid form for distribution to the public. As this bulletin is dealing with current information, its value is enhanced by its timeliness. The bulletin is usually ready for the press about the 12th of the month following the month under review.

UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION

During the fiscal year 1924 the revenues of the United States Housing Corporation to be covered into the Federal Treasury amounted to $3,901,193.45. The sources from which these funds were derived were:

Real estate sales	$1,349,336.48
Real estate interest	738,009.97
Sale of salvage material	18,170.29
Repayment of loans	1,451,401.18
Interest on loans	234,817.34
Rents and miscellaneous items	109,458.19
Total	3,901,193.45

The total expenses for administration of this business were $109,020.63, or but 2.8 per cent of the amount collected—an extremely low figure considering the scope of the field activities of the corporation.

In addition to the aforementioned amounts there was also collected as receipts from the Government Hotels for the fiscal year 1924 the sum of $706,772.63. Deducting disbursements on account of the operation of the hotels, amounting to $681,769.20, leaves a cash surplus to the Government from the conduct of this enterprise of $25,003.43. The actual profit from operations, however, will probably not exceed $16,000 for the year. The difference is accounted for by depletion of inventories due to the closing of one of the hotel restaurants and the deferment where possible of the purchase of supplies from 1924 to 1925. It should be noted also that this profit is arrived at only by omitting from consideration the items of rent on buildings, interest on investment, and depreciation.

(This report is made at a date when it is manifestly impossible to give exact figures for the entire fiscal year 1924. Those set out above, however, represent actual receipts and expenditures for the first 11 months and anticipated receipts and expenditures for the last month.)

From a business standpoint perhaps the outstanding achievement of the corporation has been the record which it has made in the operation of the Norfolk County Ferries. For the year under consideration this business showed a profit of $161,871.87, surpassing even the profit reported for the preceding year, which was the highest ever recorded in the history of this utility under either private or Government management up to that time.

Principal activities.

The principal activities of the corporation may be summarized as follows:

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

Rentals and sales.—Rentals of properties have formed but a comparatively small portion of the corporation's business during the

past fiscal year. At two projects, however, notably Bremerton, Wash., and Cradock, Va., where it was necessary for the corporation to reacquire title to numerous houses because of the defaults of original purchasers, an appreciable number of houses were rented rather than permitted to stand idle.

Throughout the year sales of improved and unimproved properties to the number of 163 and having an aggregate value of $644,365 were made. Assignments of sales contracts to the number of 390 also were authorized, which required almost as much detail work as the handling of original sales.

Truxtun, Va., a development comprising 250 houses for negroes, and lying almost adjacent to Cradock, was finally sold in its entirety to the highest bidder, after it had been conclusively established that the successful consummation of individual sales throughout this project was impossible. The interests of the original contract purchasers from the corporation were safeguarded, however, by requiring the bulk purchasers to grant a 25 per cent write off to the then contract holders with the corporation. In this way the corporation insisted, so far as lay within its power, upon an adherence to the spirit of the act governing its sales policy, which contemplated that the loss to be absorbed by the Government on account of excess war costs should redound to the benefit of the individual home owner rather than to that of speculative purchasers.

A similar sale was made of the housing project at Bath, Me. This development consisted of 98 houses. Another and even larger project had been constructed by the Shipping Board in this same community, and, following the cessation of the abnormal industrial activities which existed during the war in this locality, it soon became apparent that it would be unable to absorb so many additional dwellings. Reductions in wages sustained by purchasers of the corporation's houses in this city resulted in their inability to carry through their purchase agreements, and a bulk sale to a local financial institution was finally made.

Conveyancing.—During the period covered by this report the corporation delivered 721 deeds of conveyance and took back 393 notes secured by purchase-money mortgages. And there were also executed and delivered 146 deeds of release affecting mortgages which had been paid in full. So far as practicable, delivery of these deeds and mortgages has been made by the field representatives of the corporation, thereby saving the cost of attorneys' fees, which are usually necessary in matters of this nature.

The delivery of deeds in accordance with the terms of the contracts of sale has involved an almost endless amount of detail. Many of these contracts were executed almost four years ago. Meanwhile the status of numerous purchasers has been changed by death, divorce, insanity, or because of other legal disabilities that have

arisen. In these instances the interests of the parties affected became subject to the jurisdiction of the courts. And, obviously, the procedure incident to the transfer of the purchasers' interests under these conditions has been more or less involved and has resulted in voluminous correspondence.

The aforementioned deeds of conveyance and deeds of release were delivered in the following communities:

Aberdeen, Md.	Erie, Pa.	Pompton Lakes, N. J.
Alliance, Ohio.	Ilion, N. Y.	Quincy, Mass.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Hammond, Ind.	Rock Island, Ill.
Bremerton, Wash.	Kittery, Me.	Truxtun, Va.
Bath, Me.	Lowell, Mass.	Vallejo, Calif.
Br dgeport, Conn.	Moline, Ill.	Waterbury, Conn.
Butler, Pa.	New London, Conn.	Watertown, N. Y.
Cradock, Va.	Newport, R. I.	Watervliet, N. Y.
Davenport, Iowa.	New Brunswick, N. J.	Warren, Ohio.
East Moline, Ill.	Niles, Ohio.	Washington, D. C.
Elizabeth, N. J.	N agara Falls, N. Y.	

Foreclosures.—It has been the policy of the corporation to accord all possible leniency, consistent with a due regard for the Government's interests, to those purchasers who, through temporary adversity, have been unable to keep up their monthly payments. But when it becomes apparent that an individual is either unable or unwilling to live up to his obligations the corporation is compelled either to resort to foreclosure or to secure a voluntary reconveyance of the property by means of a quitclaim deed. Throughout the fiscal year under consideration there have been but 40 cases of actual foreclosure. It was necessary to reacquire possession, however, in a considerable number of other cases.

Insurance.—In line with the general policy of the Government, the corporation carries no insurance on its real-estate holdings. But it requires purchasers of its properties to carry insurance for its benefit whenever any portion of the purchase price remains unpaid. There were thus in its custody at the beginning of the fiscal year some 4,000 policies, representing a total of approximately $20,000,000 insurance. In the course of the year 1,422 policies expired and were renewed. Policy assignments to the number of 750, following contract assignments or transfer by deed, were also authorized. A number of policies were dropped at their expiration because of the cancellation of contracts affecting the properties which they covered. And as a result of the execution of new sales contracts, 90 new policies were added during the fiscal year. At the close of this period, therefore, there were still in force some 3,600 policies, having a total value of $17,000,000. Claims amounting to $5,755, growing out of losses occasioned by fire or lightning on 17 houses owned by the corporation, were paid during the year.

Liquidation of transportation and public utility loans.—Under its prescribed policy of endeavoring to effect settlement of the contracts

running between itself and various transportation companies through the medium of negotiations rather than by resorting to the appraisals called for in many of these contracts, the corporation has recovered during the fiscal year $1,451,401.18. At the present time negotiations are under way looking to a settlement of all outstanding accounts of this character, and it is expected that they will be brought to a conclusion during the ensuing fiscal year.

Government hotels.—The Government hotels continue to fill a long-felt want in the lives of many of the female employees of the Government in the city of Washington. As a result of the heavy reductions which have been made in the personnel of the classified civil service, there has, of course, been a decrease in the number of guests of the hotels. At the end of June, 1924, they were still furnishing wholesome and healthful living accommodations at moderate rates to more than 1,200 women.

The laundering of towels, uniforms, and the like for other branches of the Government located in the District of Columbia has formed no inconsiderable portion of the work of the laundry of the Government hotels. It has heretofore been reported that, 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 costs of laundry work done by private contractors for the various departments as compared with costs for similar work done in this laundry. Following this inquiry—which disclosed that the prevailing charges of private contractors laundering towels for the Government departments ranged from $1 to $2 a hundred (a very few paying less than $1)—there was turned over to the hotels' laundry a large amount of this work. For the fiscal year 1924 towels, uniforms, etc., to the number of 1,480,443 were handled by this laundry for other branches of the Government. It was originally estimated that this work could be done by the hotels' laundry at the rate of 57 cents a hundred. But by the application of measures calculated to promote efficiency and economy it was possible during the latter part of the fiscal year still further to reduce this sum to 45 cents a hundred.

The history of the negotiations, following the demand of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. for rent for that portion of its land occupied by certain of the hotel buildings, was recounted in the report for last year. Pursuant to the recommendations of the department, there was appropriated $74,315 for the payment of rent during the fiscal year 1924. But the failure of passage during the closing hours of the Sixty-eighth Congress of the measure in which a similar appropriation was carried for the fiscal year 1925 has left the corporation without funds with which to meet this obligation for the period July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.

Norfolk County Ferries.—It was expected that the net profits of $144,000 from the Norfolk County Ferries for the preceding year would constitute a mark to which the corporation could constantly point with pride. It is with no small measure of gratification, therefore, that I am able to report that the net profits for the past year surpassed the aforementioned sum and reached the remarkable figure of $161,871.87. The record of the Housing Corporation in the management and operation of this public utility is perhaps one of the "exceptions which prove the rule." For, while I am a firm believer in the principle of "less government in business, and more business in government," it has been demonstrated beyond peradventure that this is one instance of Government operation which has proved strikingly successful. Of equal importance in the administration of this business has been the success which has attended the corporation's efforts to promote friendly relations with the city of Portsmouth and the county of Norfolk, Va. (which jointly own these properties), as well as with the thousands of citizens who rely upon the ferries for transportation between the cities of Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Berkeley, Va. Originally inclined (and perhaps not entirely without reason) to look askance at the assumption of control by the Government of what is ordinarily a local function, the attitude of the populace of these communities has undergone a gradual change as it became apparent that the Government was not unmindful of its duty to furnish the best possible service to the traveling public, as well as to increase the earnings of this enterprise. Proof of this fact is furnished by the recent submission of a proposal on the part of the owners that the Housing Corporation continue the operation of the ferries beyond the period provided for in the original contract; in other words, instead of proceeding with the appraisal for the fixation of the amount which the owners should pay the corporation on account of its original advances for improvements, that this amount should be arrived at through negotiations, and pending the liquidation of the debt thus determined the operation by the corporation should continue. As this report goes to press it is impracticable to predict the outcome of the negotiations.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS SURVEYED BY ALL-COLORED COMMISSION

During 1923 civil authorities and citizens of the Virgin Islands, which had been purchased by the United States from the Kingdom of Denmark for $25,000,000, made special request of the Secretary of Labor, both directly and through the late Phil H. Brown, of the conciliation service, for an investigation by the Federal Government of the industrial and economic conditions in the islands. Following approval first by the late President Harding and later by President Coolidge, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis appointed a Fed-

eral commission, composed of George H. Woodson, of Iowa; Cornelius R. Richardson, of Indiana; Charles E. Mitchell, of West Virginia; W. H. C. Brown, of Virginia; and Jefferson S. Coage, of Delaware.

This commission left Washington on January 12, 1924, en route to the Virgin Islands, where an intensive study was made of the population of the Virgin Islands and their internal conditions of life. This Federal body, which was the first all-colored commission ever dispatched upon an official errand for the United States Government, made its report to the Secretary of Labor, and, through him, to the President of the United States, on February 29, 1924, and a brief summary of its findings and recommendations here follows:

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

FINDINGS

1. *Location.*—Forty miles east of Porto Rico; 1,440 south of New York City; 1,025 northeast of Panama Canal. *Area* of three largest inhabited islands, 132 square miles. *Population*, 26,000 (negro, 24,100; white, 1,900); density, 200 per square mile.

2. *Education* compulsory between 7 and 13. Attendance, average, 3,000, or over 98 per cent of possible attendance. Illiteracy less than 2 per cent. Language, English.

3. *Water supply* depends on rainfall caught in cisterns.

4. *General health* compares favorably with Southern States. No epidemics. Birth rate, 32 per 1,000; death rate, 25½ per 1,000.

5. *Climatic conditions*, with a minimum of 65° and maximum 92°, insure low cost of living in way of clothing, housing, and food fat. Trade winds prevail.

6. *Economic and industrial conditions* are far from being satisfactory, as shown by the variation in the imports and exports between the islands and the United States. Fiscal year 1921: Exports, $3,571,787; imports, $4,162,949; total, $7,734,736. Fiscal year 1922: Exports, $754,729; imports, $1,836,567; total, $2,581,296.

This marked loss of trade is largely due to (*a*) our general policy of treating the islands only as an outpost of defense for Panama Canal; (*b*) Federal prohibition, which crippled the bay-rum industry of the islands; (*c*) serious droughts which almost eliminated crops last three years; (*d*) St. Thomas, although one of the finest ports in the West Indies or the world, is no longer used as a port of call by the steamship lines using the Panama Canal and sailing to and from Atlantic ports of South America. This combination of conditions creates an appallingly large per cent of unemployment and already evidences of undernourishment are apparent.

7. *Leading industries.*—(*a*) Sugar cane, 12,000 acres; (b) cotton, 2,000 acres; (*c*) grasses and fodder, 30,000 acres (cattle raising); (*d*) fishing; (*e*) coaling steamships (150 men, 300 women); (*f*) watering ships (when there is any water available).

8. *Wages.*—(*a*) Agricultural, 20 to 40 cents a day; (*b*) fishing, nominal; (*c*) coaling vessels, 2 cents per basket; average, 60 cents a day, and only two days a week.

9. *Housing of workers.*—Largely one-room shacks with an occasional lean-to kitchen.

10. *Food of workers* largely "fungee" (a mess of corn meal and fish).

11. *Cost of living*, owing to above-outlined conditions, is naturally very low, but unless something is done to improve the opportunity for work these people must migrate to avoid sinking to an economic level abhorrent to our American ideals.

12. *Native population* is clean, bright, genial, peaceful, intelligent; 98 per cent can read and write; honest and very polite. Very little crime, and that largely in the seaport towns.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Installation of a water supply* and irrigation system to meet agricultural and domestic needs. Rainfall generally ample if conserved. This will insure more regular employment as well as more and better home-grown food supplies.

2. *Restoration of St. Thomas* as a port of call with (*a*) the same right of foreign vessels to seal their wine and liquor lockers as when passing through the Panama Canal; (*b*) develop water supply to meet needs of all ships.

3. Institute a study of preparation of bay rum that will restore its market standing without violating our prohibition laws. The Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture could materially help in this study.

4. While the native population, through their long-established custom of "consensual marriages," are as moral as any in the West Indies, yet, it is advisable that all marriages should conform to our standards of marital relations. It is not fair to these people to classify their children from consensual marriages as illegitimate in the broad sense that we often use the term. The fact that over two-thirds of the children are the product of these marriages shows the necessity for education in the moral code of our American standards.

5. *As an aid to the development* of the ideal of American standards we strongly urge that a system be arranged between the public schools of the Virgin Islands and the leading negro colleges in the United States for an exchange of teachers and scholarships for island students of from one to one hundred each year in order that the educational systeming be stimulated and true American ideas and ideals be encouraged on the islands as well as on the mainland of the United States.

6. *The citizen status* of the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands should be cleared up, as much confusion now prevails owing to the different interpretations of the following supposed guaranty quoted from the purchase treaty with Denmark, proclaimed January 25, 1917 (sec. 6):

> Those who remain in the islands may preserve their citizenship in Denmark by making before a court of record, within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, a declaration of their decision to preserve such citizenship; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it, *and to have accepted citizenship in the United States.*

7. We suggest that the Department of Commerce make a special study of the manufacturing and commercial possibilities, and the Department of Agriculture of agricultural possibilities, so that these people can feel that their homeland under our Government is receiving a living consideration other than that of a mere outpost of defense.

8. We respectfully suggest that a longer term for each governor appointed will be more beneficial than the shorter and more uncertain tenures in office.

NOTE.—Seven governors in about three years. Proof of value of longer service is shown by the fact that the present incumbent, although he has held office only four months, has brought about several changes promoting the well-being of the people on these islands.

9. *Seasonal labor competition* from adjacent alien islands deserves immediate consideration, as it generally interferes with the limited opportunities available to the natives, and largely explains the extremely low standard of wages.

And, lastly, we respectfully suggest that the resolution passed by the joint session of the Colonial Council of the Virgin Islands and approved by Gov. Philip Williams on the 15th day of February, 1924, deserves the serious consideration of the Congress of the United States and the departments of the Government which, more or less, handle such problems.

IMMIGRATION

The per centum limit act of 1921.

The number of aliens admitted and charged to the quota during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, was 357,642, as compared with 243,953 and 335,480 in the fiscal years 1922 and 1923, respectively. During the year just ended the quotas of all countries, with the exception of Esthonia, Fiume, and Iceland, were completely exhausted. The following table shows the operations under the quota law during the past three fiscal years. Attention is called, however, to statistics of immigration from Canada, Mexico, South and Central Americas, etc., which under the law were exempt from quota limitation:

TABLE I.—*Immigration quotas allotted to specified countries or regions of birth, and the number of aliens admitted and charged against such quota allotments during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1922, 1923, and 1924*

Country or region of birth	Year ended June 30, 1924		Year ended June 30, 1923		Year ended June 30, 1922	
	Quota	Number admitted	Quota	Number admitted	Quota	Number admitted
Albania	288	288	288	288	288	280
Armenia (Russian)	230	230	230	230	1,589	[1] 1,574
Austria	7,342	7,342	7,451	7,358	7,451	4,797
Belgium	1,563	1,563	1,563	1,563	1,563	1,581
Bulgaria	302	302	302	295	302	301
Czechoslovakia	14,357	14,357	14,357	14,357	14,282	14,248
Danzig, Free City of	301	301	301	263	301	85
Denmark	5,619	5,619	5,619	5,226	5,694	3,284
Esthonia	1,348	1,224	1,348	241	----------	(2)
Finland	3,921	3,921	3,921	3,921	3,921	3,038
Fiume, Free State of	71	66	71	67	71	18
France	5,729	5,729	5,729	5,034	5,729	4,343
Germany	67,607	67,607	67,607	49,268	68,059	49,053
Great Britain, Ireland	77,342	77,342	77,342	77,342	77,342	42,670
Greece	3,063	3,063	3,294	3,294	3,294	3,447
Hungary (including Sopron District)	5,747	5,747	5,638	5,638	5,638	6,035
Iceland	75	43	75	59	----------	(3)
Italy	42,057	42,057	42,057	42,057	42,057	42,149
Latvia	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,513	----------	(2)
Lithuania (including Memel and part of Pinsk region)	2,629	2,629	2,460	2,460	----------	(2)
Luxemburg	92	92	92	92	92	93
Netherlands	3,607	3,607	3,607	3,607	3,607	2,408
Norway	12,202	12,202	12,202	12,202	12,202	5,941
Poland (including eastern Galicia and part of Pinsk region)	30,977	30,977	31,146	29,730	25,827	26,129
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira Islands)	2,465	2,465	2,465	2,465	2,520	2,486
Rumania	7,419	7,419	7,419	7,419	7,419	7,429
Russia, European and Asiatic (excluding Barred Zone)	24,405	24,405	24,405	24,405	34,284	28,908
Spain (including Canary Islands)	912	912	912	912	912	888

[1] Turkish and Russian Armenia for the year 1 22.
[2] Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania included with Russia for the year 1922.
[3] Iceland included with Other Europe for the year 1922.

TABLE I.—*Immigration quotas allotted to specified countries or regions of birth, and the number of aliens admitted and charged against such quota allotments during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1922, 1923, and 1924*—Continued

Country or region of birth	Year ended June 30, 1924		Year ended June 30, 1923		Year ended June 30, 1922	
	Quota	Number admitted	Quota	Number admitted	Quota	Number admitted
Sweden	20,042	20,042	20,042	19,867	20,042	8,766
Switzerland	3,752	3,752	3,752	3,752	3,752	3,723
Yugoslavia	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,644
Other Europe (including Andorra, Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, and San Marino)	86	86	86	86	86	144
Palestine	57	57	57	57	56	214
Syria	882	882	928	928	906	1,008
Turkey (European and Asiatic,) including Smyrna region, and Turkish-Armenian region for 1923	2,654	2,654	2,388	2,388	656	1,096
Other Asia (including Cyprus, Hedjaz, Iraq (Mesopotamia), Persia, Rhodes, and any other Asiatic territory not included in the Barred Zone; persons born in Asiatic Russia are included in the Russian quota)	92	92	81	81	81	528
African	104	104	122	122	122	195
Egypt	18	18	----------	----------		
Atlantic islands (other than Azores, Canary Islands, Madeira, and islands adjacent to the American continents)	121	121	121	118	65	83
Australia	279	279	279	279	279	279
New Zealand and Pacific islands	80	80	80	80	80	88
Total	357,803	357,642	357,803	335,480	356,995	243,953

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 fiscal years 1923 and 1924:

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, 1923, and June 30, 1924*

Area	Year ended June 30, 1923		Year ended June 30, 1924		Per cent quota admitted	
	Quota	Number admitted	Quota	Number admitted	1923	1924
Northern and western Europe	197,555	177,943	197,555	197,555	90	100
Southern and eastern Europe, including Asiatic Turkey and other Asia	159,646	156,938	159,646	159,485	98.3	99.9
Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and other Pacific islands, and Atlantic islands	602	599	602	602	99.5	100
Total	357,803	335,480	357,803	357,642	93.8	99.9

Immigration act of 1924.

The immigration act of 1924, approved May 26, 1924, changes the basis for computing the quotas in two particulars; the per centum limit act of 1921 took as a basis the foreign-born persons in the

United States as shown by the census of 1910, while the new law takes as a basis the number shown by the census of 1890; further, the old law applied 3 per cent to the census enumeration of 1910, whereas the new law applies 2 per cent to the census enumeration of 1890.

New legislation.

As pointed out in my remarks elsewhere in this report relative to the Gottlieb decision, the erroneous judicial interpretation of the previous quota law resulted in affirmative language in the immigration act of 1924, tending to clear up certain doubtful points in previous legislation. As a result the 1924 immigration act not only defines what is meant by "immigrant," "nonimmigrant," and "quota immigrant," but sets out specifically the preferences within the quotas. For the first time, too, an alien who is a lawful resident in the United States is afforded by law an opportunity to have his status as such investigated and determined prior to his departure from the United States on a visit and is given a certificate establishing that fact which he may use as evidence of his status upon his return. While the new legislation in that respect places upon the Bureau of Immigration the gigantic task for which no provision in the way of increased personnel was made, it undoubtedly considerably facilitates the return of aliens who have acquired a lawful domicile and desire to make a temporary visit abroad.

The basis for numerical limitation of aliens has been changed so as to rest, for the present, on the census of 1890 instead of 1910, as in the previous quota law. Beginning July 1, 1927, however, the numerical limitation will be based on the number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin (ascertained as hereinafter provided in this section) bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100.

A strict adherence to the law can not fail to very materially decrease, if not entirely eliminate, the hardship which resulted after exclusion under the previous quota law after a useless voyage to the port of arrival. To aid in this respect, Congress has provided a fine of $1,000, together with a refund of the amount paid by the alien for his passage, for bringing to the United States (1) any immigrant who does not have an unexpired immigration visa, or (2) any quota immigrant having an immigration visa, the visa in which specifies him as a nonquota immigrant.

To further assist in carrying out the law, Congress has raised to $1,000 the fine for bringing in aliens who are afflicted with idiocy, insanity, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, constitutional psychopathic inferiority, chronic alcoholism, tuberculosis in any form,

or a loathsome contagious disease. Whereas, under previous legislation, the fine of only $200 was specified, the bringing of aliens with a physical defect or a mental defect other than those specified above has been raised from $25 (under the act of February 5, 1917) to $250.

TABLE III.—*Immigration quotas according to nationality proclaimed in pursuance of the immigration act of 1924. These quotas are available only to aliens who are eligible to citizenship in the United States*

Country or area of birth	Annual quota
*Afghanistan	100
Albania	100
Andorra	100
Arabian Peninsula [1, 2]	100
Armenia	124
Australia, including Papua, Tasmania, and all islands appertaining to Australia [3, 4]	121
Austria	785
Belgium [5]	512
*Bhutan	100
Bulgaria	100
Cameroon (proposed British mandate)	100
Cameroon (French mandate)	100
*China	100
Czechoslovakia	3,073
Danzig, Free City of	228
Denmark [5, 6]	2,789
Egypt	100
Esthonia	124
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	100
Finland	471
France [1, 5, 6]	3,954
Germany	51,227
Great Britain and northern Ireland [1, 3, 5, 6]	34,007
Greece	100
Hungary	473
Iceland	100
*India [3]	100
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100
Irish Free State [3]	28,567
Italy, including Rhodes, Dodekanesia, and Castellorizzo [5]	3,845
*Japan	100
Latvia	142
Liberia	100
Liechtenstein	100
Lithuania	344
Luxemburg	100
Monaco	100
Morocco (French and Spanish zones and Tangier)	100
*Muscat (Oman)	100
Nauru (proposed British mandate) [4]	100
*Nepal	100
Netherlands [1, 5, 6]	1,648
New Zealand (including appertaining islands) [3, 4]	100
Norway [6]	6,453
*New Guinea, and other Pacific islands under proposed Australian mandate [4]	100
Palestine (with Trans-Jordan, proposed British mandate)	100
Persia [1]	100
Poland	5,982
Portugal [1, 5]	503
Ruanda and Urundi (Belgium mandate)	100
Rumania	603
Russia, European and Asiatic [1]	2,248
Samoa, western (proposed mandate of New Zealand) [4]	100
San Marino	100
*Siam	100
South Africa, Union of [3]	100
South West Africa (proposed mandate of Union of South Africa)	100
Spain [5]	131
Sweden	9,561
Switzerland	2,081
Syria and the Lebanon (French mandate)	100
Tanganyika (proposed British mandate)	100
Togoland (proposed British mandate)	100
Togoland (French mandate)	100
Turkey	100
*Yap and other Pacific islands (under Japanese mandate) [4]	100
Yugoslavia	671
Total	164,667

* For each of the countries indicated by an asterisk (*) is established a nominal quota according to the minimum fixed by law. These nominal quotas, as in the case of all quotas hereby established, are available only for persons born within the respective countries who are eligible to citizenship in the United States and admissible under the immigration laws of the United States.

[1] (*a*) Persons born in the portions of Persia, Russia, or the Arabian Peninsula situated within the barred zone, and who are admissible under the immigration laws of the United States as quota immigrants, will be charged to the quotas of these countries; and (*b*) persons born in the colonies, dependencies, or protectorates, or portions thereof, within the barred zone, of France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, or Portugal, who are admissible under the immigration laws of the United States as quota immigrants, will be charged to the quota of the country to which such colony or dependency belongs or by which it is administered as a protectorate.

[2] The quota area denominated "Arabian Peninsula" consists of all territory except Muscat and Aden, situated in the portion of that peninsula and adjacent islands, to the southeast of Iraq, of Palestine with Trans-Jordan, and of Egypt.

[3] Quota immigrants born in the British self-governing dominions or in the Empire of India will be charged to the appropriate quota rather than to that of Great Britain and northern Ireland. There are no quota restrictions for Canada and Newfoundland.

[4] As shown on chart No. 1262a, Hydrographic Office, U. S. Navy Department.

[5] Quota immigrants eligible to citizenship in the United States, born in a colony, dependency, or protectorate of any country to which a quota applies will be charged to the quota of that country.

[6] In contrast with the law of 1921, the immigration act of 1924 provides that persons born in the colonies or dependencies of European countries situated in Central America, South America, or the islands adjacent to the American Continents (except Newfoundland and islands pertaining to Newfoundland, Labrador, and Canada), will be charged to the quota of the country to which such colony or dependency belongs.

GENERAL NOTE.—The immigration quotas assigned to the various countries and quota areas should not be regarded as having any political significance whatever, or as involving recognition of new governments, or of new boundaries, or of transfers of territory except as the United States Government has already made such recognition in a formal and official manner.

While the above table shows the number of aliens that may be admitted to the United States under the new law from quota territory, it must not be assumed that the law places any limit on the total immigration. There are exemptions in the quota law, and, further, nearly all of the American hemisphere is not subject to the quota law. What the total immigration will be can not be determined until the end of the year. What actually happened in the fiscal year just ended is shown in Tables IV and V.

The naturalization laws state that the provisions thereof "shall apply to aliens being free white persons and to aliens of African nationality and to persons of African descent." Aliens of other races are not eligible to citizenship, and hence, with certain exceptions, are barred from entering the United States under the new immigration law and do not fall within the quota. The nominal quota of 100 as shown in Table III for certain countries can apply therefore only to persons of white or African race who were born in such countries.

The figures given in the foregoing Tables I and II cover immigration under the per centum limit act, but there is heavy immigration from countries outside the quota law as well as from quota countries. A total of 879,302 aliens were admitted to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, of which 706,896 were immigrants and 172,406 were nonimmigrants. In other words, 46 per cent more aliens were admitted outside the quota than were admitted under it.

Admissions from the countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa falling under the quota law are shown in the following Table IV, and admissions from countries outside the quota are shown in Table V.

TABLE IV.—*Immigration, by country of origin (last permanent residence)*

Country of origin	Aliens admitted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924		
	Immigrant	Nonimmigrant	Total
Albania	250	6	256
Austria	7,505	401	7,906
Belgium	2,065	469	2,534
Bulgaria	550	28	578
Czechoslovakia	13,554	338	13,892
Denmark	5,281	561	5,842
Esthonia	765	10	775
Finland	3,662	186	3,848
France, including Corsica	6,387	3,569	9,956
Germany	75,091	4,482	79,573
Great Britain, Ireland:			
England	24,466	11,454	35,920
Ireland	17,111	673	17,784
Scotland	33,471	1,529	35,000
Wales	1,553	316	1,869
Greece	4,871	352	5,223
Hungary	5,806	267	6,073
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	56,246	6,859	63,105
Latvia	1,473	33	1,506
Lithuania	2,369	39	2,408
Netherlands	3,783	945	4,728
Norway	11,986	1,545	13,531
Poland	28,806	333	29,139
Portugal, including Azores and Cape Verde Islands	2,769	50	2,819
Rumania	11,142	194	11,336
Russia (European)	12,649	286	12,935
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	932	648	1,580
Sweden	18,310	935	19,245
Switzerland	3,842	669	4,511
Turkey (European and Asiatic)	4,301	112	4,413
Yugoslavia	5,835	136	5,971
Other Europe	328	18	346
Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific islands	679	4,011	4,690
Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia (Iraq)	2,946	208	3,154
Other Asia	323	226	549
Africa	900	468	1,368
Total, Europe, Asia, and Africa	372,007	42,356	414,363

TABLE V.—*Immigration from nonquota countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*

Country of last permanent residence	Immigrant	Nonimmigrant	Total
China	6,992	7,569	14,561
Japan	8,801	1,638	10,439
India	183	356	539
Canada and Newfoundland	200,690	8,598	209,288
Central America	2,000	2,433	4,433
Mexico	89,336	4,553	93,889
South America	9,270	3,685	12,955
West Indies	17,559	21,347	38,906
United States	----------	79,848	79,848
Other countries	58	23	81
Total	334,889	130,050	464,939

As compared with the year 1913–14, a fairly typical pre-war immigration year, when 921,160 immigrant aliens of the races of southern and eastern Europe and Turkey were admitted, only 192,599 of such aliens were admitted in the year 1923–24, a decrease of 728,561. 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 27.2 per cent in 1923–24. On the other hand while there were admitted from northern and western Europe, 393,342 in 1923–24, as compared with 253,855 in 1913–14, such peoples or racial stocks formed 55.7 per cent of all our immigration in 1923–24 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 1924 was 290,026 as compared with 180,779 during the preceding year. This increase has been due to the great demand for workers in the United States.

Oriental immigration.

Chinese immigration.—The close of this fiscal year shows that there was a slight increase in the number of immigrants of the Chinese race admitted during the year, the total being 4,670 in 1923–24, as compared with 4,074 for the year ending 1923, or an increase in Chinese immigration of 596. The number of Chinese emigrants leaving the United States, while showing a slight decrease as compared with the year 1923, remains practically the same, 3,788 having departed in 1923 whereas 3,736 left during the present year. From this it will be seen that there was an increase in Chinese immigration of 934 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and of 286 for the year 1923.

The record of Chinese immigration and emigration since the fiscal year 1913 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
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
1918	1,576	2,239	1924	4,670	3,736

The immigration act of 1924, which was approved May 26, 1924, and became generally effective July 1, 1924, has materially affected Chinese immigration. This is made so because of the inhibitions contained in this act against the coming to the United States of a number of classes of persons of races ineligible to citizenship who were formerly admissible under the Chinese immigration treaty of 1880, the various Chinese-exclusion laws enacted subsequent to that time, and likewise the numerous court decisions under these laws upon which the department has been operating. Briefly stated, the most important change is found in the fact that under the immigration act of 1924 the following classes of persons can no longer come to the United

States solely because of their relationship to persons in the United States, such classes formerly being admissible: (1) The wives and minor children of alien Chinese merchants (either already domiciled in this country or coming here temporarily under the present law), (2) the wives of United States citizens of the Chinese race, (3) the adopted children of either merchants or citizens, and (4) the wives and children of certain classes of Chinese persons who may come here temporarily, students, and the like. Merchants, themselves, can no longer come to the United States unless they are coming here to conduct a business of an international character.

As a result of the material changes in regard to Chinese immigration as found in the immigration act of 1924, it is anticipated that the number of Chinese immigrants for the next fiscal year will show a marked decrease.

Japanese immigration.—The number of Japanese immigrant aliens admitted during the fiscal year 1924 was 8,481 as compared with 5,652 in the previous fiscal year. The number of Japanese emigrant aliens leaving the country decreased from 2,844 in the year 1923 to 2,120 in the year 1924.

Immigration from the so-called Asiatic barred zone that was created under the immigration act of 1917 is negligible, only 154 East Indians having been admitted during the past fiscal year.

During the past fiscal year 1,219 contract laborers were debarred and 54 were arrested and deported after having unlawfully entered the country, as compared with 1,409 debarred and 60 deported during the fiscal year 1923.

Alien seamen.

One of the greatest difficulties with which the immigration service has been confronted during the past fiscal year was to put into operation an effective plan which would result in breaking up the evil practice extensively followed by foreign steamship companies in engaging a large number of inadmissible aliens, ostensibly as seamen, who immediately on arrival at United States ports would desert and take up their permanent residence in this country in violation of the immigration laws. The number of desertions of alien seamen during the past fiscal year had reached such proportions as to command painstaking consideration of its significance. A total of 35,013 were reported during the fiscal year 1924, as compared with 23,194 for the preceding fiscal year.

Numerous complaints were received from representatives of labor organizations against the unlawful entry of deserting alien seamen, on the grounds that their presence in this country afforded opportunities to the large industries to employ them at a low rate of wages, to the detriment of unemployed union labor. Very recently an investigation conducted in the anthracite coal region in Pennsylvania

disclosed that one of the large companies had in its employ approximately 200 alien seamen who had entered the United States contrary to the provisions of the immigration laws, and it is not unlikely that as a result of that investigation several hundred aliens who thus entered illegally will be deported.

Deportation of aliens.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties experienced, the bureau succeeded in deporting under warrant proceedings, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 6,409 undesirable aliens, the largest number for any one year during its history. Over one-half of this number were transported to ports of departure in large groups as follows:

	Movements
New York to San Francisco	4
Chicago to San Francisco	4
San Francisco to New York	5
Seattle to New York	4
Chicago to New York	3
El Paso to Galveston	4
San Antonio to Galveston	2
Kansas City to Mexican border points	4

In these movements alien deportees are added en route from the various States and immigration districts traversed.

The remainder of the deportees were moved in smaller groups to local ports of departure and deported direct. A large number of deportees, whose cases originate in the southwestern States, are now being deported and reshipped one-way foreign from the port of Galveston, Tex., fully one-half of them being reshipped without cost to the Government for their transportation foreign. In addition to that a considerable saving is effected in the short haul from points of origin to Galveston instead of conveying these aliens to New York. Approximately $10,000 or more in transportation expenses was saved in this manner during the past year, over and above the savings effected in the year previous.

During the year agreements were consummated with several more transportation companies whereby guards and free transportation for the deporting officers in charge of group movements are furnished, thus affording a much greater saving in transportation costs than that effected last year. With one or two exceptions, all the common carriers patronized by the bureau in the movement of deportees in large parties are now furnishing such service without charge to the Government.

The service is still greatly handicapped in its deportation work on account of the lack of sufficient funds with which to carry it on. Reports are being received from time to time indicating the overcrowded condition of many of our Federal and State penal institu-

tions, asylums, and hospitals with deportable aliens to the detriment and inconvenience of citizens of this country. With ample funds available this condition could soon be eliminated or reduced to a minimum.

The races or peoples involved and some of the principal causes of deportation are set forth in the following tables:

TABLE VI.—*Aliens deported after landing in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by races or peoples*

Race or people	Deported	Race or people	Deported
African (black)	126	Magyar	28
Armenian	26	Mexican	1,091
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	24	Pacific Islander	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	60	Polish	147
Chinese	301	Portuguese	63
Croatian and Slovenian	124	Rumanian	53
Cuban	15	Russian	120
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	5	Ruthenian (Russniak)	55
Dutch and Flemish	107	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	190
East Indian	67	Scotch	251
English	573	Slovak	55
Finnish	57	Spanish	315
French	423	Spanish American	38
German	343	Syrian	81
Greek	194	Turkish	19
Hebrew	170	Welsh	17
Irish	303	West Indian (except Cuban)	4
Italian (north)	125	Other peoples	72
Italian (south)	664		
Japanese	65	Total	6,409
Korean	3		
Lithuanian	35		

TABLE VII.—*Aliens deported from the United States after landing during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by causes*

Causes	Number	Causes	Number
Insanity, epilepsy	612	Imports or attempts to import, or assists, or protects, or promises to protect prostitutes from arrest	5
Imbeciles, feeble-minded	19	Received proceeds of prostitution or connected with the house of prostitution or other place habitually frequented by prostitutes	44
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	57	Found in the United States after having been deported as a prostitute or procurer, or as having been connected with the business of prostitution	13
Other mental conditions	36	Entered the United States within one year of previous deportation	190
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	101	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	345
Professional beggars	3	Under passport provisions of section 3	44
Likely to become a public charge	2,092	Geographically excluded classes	53
Public charges not specified	52	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act	[1] 172
Entered without inspection	605	Without proper passport (under State Department regulations)	218
Contract laborers	54	Under last proviso of section 23	270
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18)	3	Under provisions of narcotic act	21
Assisted aliens	12	Under per centum limit act of May 19, 1921, as extended "excess quota"	462
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent	26	Total	6,409
Stowaways	16		
Polygamist	1		
Criminals	525		
Anarchists and violations of war-time legislation	81		
Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose	106		
Supported by or received the proceeds of prostitution	3		
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose	88		
Prostitutes after entry, or inmates of houses of prostitution	80		

[1] Chinese deported under judicial writ not included.

Debarment of aliens.

During the fiscal year just ended there were turned back at the ports 30,284 aliens, or about 3.3 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The principal grounds on which these rejections occurred are shown in the following table (VIII):

TABLE VIII.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by causes*

Causes	Number	Causes	Number
Insanity, epilepsy	85	Polygamists	2
Idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded	105	Criminals	546
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	69	Anarchists	2
Chronic alcoholism	5	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose	163
Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptics, and insanity	41	Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution	1
Tuberculosis (noncontagious)	9	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose	149
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	1,486	Had been deported within one year	46
Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	706	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	1,708
Likely to become a public charge	8,130	Geographically excluded classes	20
Paupers, professional beggars, and vagrants	6	Under passport provisions of section 3	8
Contract laborers	1,219	Under provisions of Chinese exclusion act	509
Assisted aliens	325	Under last proviso of section 23	322
Stowaways	2,436	Without proper passport under State Department regulations	1,554
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18)	251	Under per centum limit act of May 19, 1921, as extended, "excess quota"	10,114
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent	267	Total	30,284

Smuggling aliens.

As I have constantly attempted to bring before the public, both orally and by means of articles in periodicals of national circulation, the passage of the so-called quota law has resulted in a situation which, for want of a better name, we have called "bootlegging of aliens."

Boatload after boatload has been apprehended by our officers on the Florida coast. Strange as it may seem, most of the arrests have occurred between Cedar Key and Sarasota, Fla., notwithstanding that territory is considerably north of Key West, the nearest point to Cuba, the country whence the smuggled aliens came, although our officers operating in connection with the Coast Guard have apprehended as far north as New Orleans a boatload of European aliens who started from Habana, Cuba. The Immigration Service has at this time no patrol boats of its own and must, in order to detect these smugglers before they come ashore, rely on such aid as the Coast Guard Service is able to render. As the coast line of Florida is hundreds of miles in length, it goes without saying that to attempt to stem the tide of smuggled aliens solely by means of the shore stations of Jacksonville, Miami, Key West, Tampa, and Pensacola is next to impossible.

What applies to the smuggling situation in Florida and on the Gulf coast with respect to aliens of European origin, is equally true of those of Asiatic origin on the Pacific coast. It has been noted that steamers touching at Pacific coast ports carry large numbers of Asiatics destined to points in southern Mexico and beyond, although how the communities to which they are destined could possibly support immigration of that kind is a mystery. Investigation recently conducted by our officers in northern Mexico, to which a group of East Indian farm laborers were destined, disclosed that not only was the project upon which they were to be employed not in existence but that there was no other industry in that country which would support the added population, thus leaving no doubt in the minds of our officers that the voyage to Mexico in that case, as in all other similar ones, was merely a sham and that the ultimate destination of all these passengers was the United States.

European aliens are traveling between northern European ports, principally Rotterdam and Vera Cruz and Tampico, Mexico, in large numbers. No one in the least familiar with the situation will contend for a moment that conditions in North America south of the Rio Grande are such as to justify European immigration. It is singular to note also that few, if any, of the aliens apprehended are English, Irish, German, or of any nationality whose quota under the present legislation is reasonably large, but that the majority of them are of those nationalities and races the numerical limitation of which has been materially decreased by the 1924 immigration act. These aliens subsequently find their way to the shores of the Rio Grande, where they lie in wait for the opportunity to slip by the immigration forces who guard the 2,100 miles of international boundary.

On the Canadian border the Immigration Service finds itself confronted with troubles hardly less than those which prevail on the Rio Grande. The principal difference is in the races concerned.

The Gottlieb decision.

In February, 1922, there arrived at the port of New York, N. Y., the wife and child of a Jewish rabbi named Solomon Gottlieb, who, by their exclusion, were destined to cause not only great confusion in the administration of the immigration act but to turn into the wrong channel a long line of judicial thought as to the proper interpretation of the immigration laws. The husband and father had preceded his family to the United States by about 14 months. The quota allotted to Palestine, the country where Mrs. Gottlieb and her son were born, having been exhausted before their arrival they were denied admission to the United States. By means of habeas corpus proceedings, the United Charity Institutions of

Jerusalem intervened, as a result of which United States Circuit Judge Mack, in a decision which appears in 278 Fed. Rep. 564, sustained the writ and discharged the relators, on the assumption that a proviso in section 3 of the act of February 5, 1917—which, by the terms thereof, is limited only to persons who were born in the geographically described territory of that section—also applied to immigration legislation passed four years thereafter.

The Government was unable to prevail upon the circuit court of appeals that District Judge Mack had erred, and on November 17, 1922, in the case entitled "United States ex rel. Gottlieb *v.* The Commissioner of Immigration" (285 Fed. 295), that court held that the interpretation placed upon the law by District Judge Mack was correct. It was not until May 26, 1924, that the Supreme Court of the United States finally pointed out that both the district court and the circuit court of appeals were in error and that the exemption covering only aliens of the geographically described zone could not be made to apply to a Jewish rabbi whose family had been excluded under a subsequent law. Meanwhile the Federal courts at New York, as well as those at Boston, not only generally followed the Gottlieb decision but sought to enlarge the classes to which it was meant to apply. In fact, only on the Pacific coast did the courts construe the quota law in the manner which the department felt it was the intention of Congress that it should be construed. Judge Lowell, in Boston, in the case entitled "Babina Suzanna," went even further and concluded that even a proxy bride could acquire by such proxy marriage the right to enter the United States after the quota was exhausted, notwithstanding the fact that he admitted that the validity of a proxy marriage had never been determined, so far as he was aware, in any case in England or the United States. As a result of that decision there was incorporated in section 28 of the 1924 immigration act specific language to the effect that the terms "wife" and "husband" do not include a wife or husband by reason of a proxy or picture marriage.

When the efforts of the department to carry out what is conceived to be a proper construction of the law were constantly interfered with by the courts, it could not do otherwise than issue instructions to its field officers to admit, in line with those court decisions, aliens of a class it had theretofore felt should be excluded. In order that no hardship might result in deporting, after all these years, aliens who were admitted solely because of an erroneous judicial construction of the statute, Congress passed a special resolution legalizing the residence of—

(1) Aliens heretofore admitted in excess of quota and charged to the quota of a later month;

(2) Aliens heretofore admitted under a construction of such act of May 19, 1921, required by court decision;

(3) Aliens arriving in the United States after May 26 and before July 1, 1924, who departed for the United States from the last port outside the United States or outside foreign contiguous territory on or before May 26, 1924, believing in good faith that they would be admitted pursuant to a construction of such act of May 19, 1921, required by court decision; and

(4) Aliens heretofore temporarily admitted under bond to relieve cases of extreme hardship.

Miscellaneous tables.

Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1923 and 1924, by months

FISCAL YEAR 1923

Month	Admitted			Departed			Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	Immigrant	Nonimmigrant	Total	Emigrant	Nonemigrant	Total	
1922							
July	41,241	12,001	53,242	14,738	16,096	30,834	+22,408
August	42,735	12,298	55,033	10,448	9,051	19,499	+35,534
September	49,881	17,135	67,016	7,527	9,734	17,261	+49,755
October	54,129	17,063	71,192	7,192	10,645	17,837	+53,355
November	49,814	12,316	62,130	7,077	10,202	17,279	+44,851
December	33,932	10,052	43,984	8,157	10,673	18,830	+25,154
Total, 6 months	271,732	80,865	352,597	55,139	66,401	121,540	+231,057
1923							
January	28,773	9,480	38,253	4,232	7,270	11,502	+26,751
February	30,118	8,642	38,760	2,794	6,050	8,844	+29,916
March	42,888	10,442	53,330	3,610	7,020	10,630	+42,700
April	52,433	12,702	65,135	4,509	9,254	13,763	+51,372
May	52,809	14,045	66,854	5,752	10,582	16,334	+50,520
June	44,166	14,311	58,477	5,414	12,559	17,973	+40,504
Total, 6 months	251,187	69,622	320,809	26,311	52,735	79,046	+241,763
Total, fiscal year 1923	522,919	150,487	673,406	81,450	119,136	200,586	+472,820

FISCAL YEAR 1924

Month	Admitted			Departed			Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	Immigrant	Nonimmigrant	Total	Emigrant	Nonemigrant	Total	
1923							
July	85,542	13,039	98,581	8,041	14,213	22,254	+76,327
August	88,286	13,688	101,974	6,489	12,267	18,756	+83,218
September	89,431	18,221	107,652	6,073	10,245	16,318	+91,334
October	88,028	15,490	103,518	7,291	13,856	21,147	+82,371
November	92,782	12,611	105,393	6,925	11,607	18,532	+86,861
December	55,794	12,287	68,081	9,480	13,722	23,202	+44,879
Total, 6 months	499,863	85,336	585,199	44,299	75,910	120,209	+464,990
1924							
January	33,878	10,476	44,354	5,723	8,689	14,412	+29,942
February	29,901	10,842	40,743	3,706	7,880	11,586	+29,157
March	35,585	13,271	48,856	4,202	7,983	12,185	+36,671
April	38,375	17,190	55,565	5,394	10,546	15,940	+39,625
May	32,985	16,230	49,215	6,634	14,457	21,091	+28,124
June	36,309	19,061	55,370	6,831	14,491	21,322	+34,048
Total, 6 months	207,033	87,070	294,103	32,490	64,046	96,536	+197,567
Total, fiscal year 1924	706,896	172,406	879,302	76,789	139,956	216,745	+662,557

Increase or decrease in population by arrival and departure of aliens during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by races or peoples

Race or people	Admitted			Departed			Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	Immigrant	Nonimmigrant	Total	Emigrant	Nonemigrant	Total	
African (black)	12,243	7,099	19,342	1,449	3,438	4,887	+14,455
Armenian	2,940	240	3,180	60	127	187	+2,993
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	6,869	699	7,568	1,287	904	2,191	+5,377
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2,482	324	2,806	1,544	565	2,109	+697
Chinese	4,670	9,843	14,513	3,736	9,172	12,908	+1,605
Croatian and Slovenian	4,137	184	4,321	381	200	581	+3,740
Cuban	1,412	7,941	9,353	961	7,397	8,358	+995
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	295	69	364	183	361	544	−180
Dutch and Flemish	7,840	3,097	10,937	990	3,164	4,154	+6,783
East Indian	154	186	340	149	151	300	+40
English	93,939	31,385	125,324	6,505	35,333	41,838	+83,486
Finnish	3,975	704	4,679	411	924	1,335	+3,344
French	48,632	6,925	55,557	1,305	6,567	7,872	+47,685
German	95,627	9,427	105,054	1,832	7,653	9,485	+95,569
Greek	5,252	1,127	6,379	7,335	1,677	9,012	−2,633
Hebrew	49,989	2,765	52,754	260	898	1,158	+51,596
Irish	42,364	4,709	47,073	1,581	3,741	5,322	+41,751
Italian (north)	11,576	5,744	17,320	2,704	4,505	7,209	+10,111
Italian (south)	47,633	19,410	67,043	20,363	12,951	33,314	+33,729
Japanese	8,481	7,217	15,698	2,120	9,623	11,743	+3,955
Korean	122	50	172	27	65	92	+80
Lithuanian	1,991	332	2,323	381	308	689	+1,634
Magyar	7,446	757	8,203	587	737	1,324	+6,879
Mexican	87,648	18,139	105,787	1,878	1,694	3,572	+102,215
Pacific islander	12	32	44	1	7	8	+36
Polish	19,371	1,359	20,730	2,590	1,682	4,272	+16,458
Portuguese	3,892	2,405	6,297	3,465	1,106	4,571	+1,726
Rumanian	1,727	343	2,070	1,085	605	1,690	+380
Russian	9,531	1,135	10,666	734	1,190	1,924	+8,742
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2,356	51	2,407	52	39	91	+2,316
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	40,978	8,055	49,033	2,662	6,815	9,477	+39,556
Scotch	61,327	6,304	67,631	1,281	5,412	6,693	+60,938
Slovak	5,523	234	5,757	475	244	719	+5,038
Spanish	3,664	6,104	9,768	3,674	4,326	8,000	+1,768
Spanish-American	3,065	3,983	7,048	906	3,145	4,051	+2,997
Syrian	1,595	690	2,285	439	513	952	+1,333
Turkish	355	124	479	297	80	377	+102
Welsh	2,635	536	3,171	77	227	304	+2,867
West Indian (except Cuban)	2,211	2,296	4,507	600	2,155	2,755	+1,752
Other peoples	937	382	1,319	422	255	677	+642
Total	706,896	172,406	879,302	76,789	139,956	216,745	+662,556
Male	423,186	114,407	537,593	57,313	92,514	149,827	+387,767
Female	283,710	57,999	341,709	19,476	47,442	66,918	+274,791

All classes of aliens admitted, departed, debarred, and deported, and United States citizens arrived and departed, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by ports

Ports	Arrivals				Departures			
	Admitted			Aliens debarred	Departed			Aliens deported
	Immigrant aliens	Nonimmigrant aliens	United States citizens		Emigrant aliens	Nonemigrant aliens	United States citizens	
Atlantic ports:								
New York, N. Y.	315,587	97,471	205,362	6,370	55,576	80,448	201,491	1,582
Boston, Mass.	36,320	2,472	6,507	347	4,721	2,128	5,472	145
Philadelphia, Pa.	8,711	844	1,073	241	585	218	598	63
Baltimore, Md.	480	104	141	130	3	3	28	26
Canadian Atlantic	18,140	2,423	7,472	449	1,000	1,805	225	324
Portland, Me.	3,912	221	584	53	8	157	49	7
New Bedford, Mass.	87	87	65	17	361	83	103	6
Providence, R. I.	7,347	2,600	1,599	90	1,346	216	449	24
Newport News, Va.	461	12	1	16			1	5
Norfolk, Va.	739	17	519	68	1	2	1	37
Savannah, Ga.	22	5		22	2	2	3	
Miami, Fla.	1,932	4,445	3,638	48	765	3,127	2,948	10
Key West, Fla.	1,535	7,124	31,489	73	918	8,318	28,949	42
Other Atlantic	146	16	53	43		1	15	212

All classes of aliens admitted, departed, debarred, and deported, and United States citizens arrived and departed, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by ports—Continued

Ports	Arrivals				Departures			
	Admitted			Aliens debarred	Departed			Aliens deported
	Immigrant aliens	Non-immigrant aliens	United States citizens		Emigrant aliens	Non-emigrant aliens	United States citizens	
Ports of Gulf of Mexico:								
Tampa, Fla	1,051	1,843	90	98	40	105	46	76
Pensacola, Fla	8	4	8	7				7
Mobile, Ala	55	58	129	33	2	7	31	7
New Orleans, La	1,180	4,021	7,276	237	519	2,372	7,644	38
Galveston, Tex	314	224	923	89	28	251	697	60
Other Gulf	13	2	2	9				24
Pacific ports:								
San Francisco, Calif	7,659	8,214	6,980	390	3,766	7,747	6,228	95
Portland, Oreg	146	16	15	16	9	23	6	20
Seattle, Wash	7,131	4,658	2,971	412	1,968	2,091	2,508	96
Canadian Pacific	523	4,705	2,074	357	614	2,323	1,417	9
Alaska	176	46	94	28	45	2	30	6
Border stations:								
Canadian border	200,834	7,362	13,673	16,236	2,104	20,978	10,448	1,551
Mexican border	88,280	18,497	2,092	4,133	1,540	1,572	346	1,904
Mexican border seaports	762	865	1,144	95	242	1,162	1,972	26
Insular possessions:								
Honolulu, Hawaii	3,115	2,560	2,257	126	442	3,158	2,914	4
Porto Rico	230	1,490	3,050	51	184	1,657	3,231	3
Total	706,896	172,406	301,281	30,284	76,789	139,956	277,850	6,409

Last permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted to and future permanent residence of emigrant aliens departed from the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by countries

Countries	Immigrant, July, 1923, to June, 1924	Emigrant, July, 1923, to June, 1924	Countries	Immigrant, July, 1923, to June, 1924	Emigrant, July, 1923, to June, 1924
Albania	250	284	Sweden	18,310	830
Austria	7,505	217	Switzerland	3,842	390
Belgium	2,065	517	Turkey in Europe	1,481	128
Bulgaria	550	233	Yugoslavia	5,835	1,991
Czechoslovakia	13,554	1,568	Other Europe	328	28
Denmark	5,281	510			
Esthonia	765	11	Total Europe	364,339	58,988
Finland	3,662	360			
France, including Corsica	6,387	1,249	China	6,992	3,847
Germany	75,091	1,178	Japan	8,801	2,155
Great Britain:			India	183	161
England	24,466	4,361	Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia	2,946	492
Ireland	17,111	1,282	Turkey in Asia	2,820	211
Scotland	33,471	827	Other Asia	323	77
Wales	1,553	60			
Greece	4,871	7,250			
Hungary	5,806	522	Total Asia	22,065	6,943
Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia)	56,246	22,904	Africa	900	108
Latvia	1,473	67	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	635	485
Lithuania	2,369	335	Pacific Islands (not specified)	44	34
Netherlands	3,783	345	Canada and Newfoundland	200,690	2,601
Norway	11,986	955	Central America	2,000	567
Poland	28,806	2,594	Mexico	89,336	1,926
Portugal (including Azores and Cape Verde Islands)	2,769	3,357	South America	9,270	1,052
Rumania	11,142	1,096	West Indies	17,559	4,081
Russia	12,649	572	Other countries	58	4
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands)	932	2,967	Grand total	706,896	76,789

Future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted to and last permanent residence of emigrant aliens departed from the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by States.

States	Immigrant, July, 1923, to June, 1924	Emigrant, July, 1923, to June, 1924	States	Immigrant, July, 1923, to June, 1924	Emigrant, July, 1923, to June, 1924
Alabama	438	53	Nevada	261	53
Alaska	287	65	New Hampshire	7,140	132
Arizona	12,620	439	New Jersey	30,803	2,909
Arkansas	165	21	New Mexico	1,364	52
California	57,946	6,008	New York	166,749	28,983
Colorado	1,657	182	North Carolina	270	79
Connecticut	12,833	1,478	North Dakota	1,745	112
Delaware	451	25	Ohio	24,154	3,423
District of Columbia	1,504	225	Oklahoma	519	42
Florida	4,047	1,705	Oregon	6,820	398
Georgia	417	78	Pennsylvania	47,344	7,014
Hawaii	3,186	451	Philippine Islands	1	----------
Idaho	1,118	109	Porto Rico	266	183
Illinois	46,254	3,977	Rhode Island	7,707	1,282
Indiana	5,311	633	South Carolina	150	24
Iowa	3,757	253	South Dakota	1,016	66
Kansas	1,582	101	Tennessee	391	45
Kentucky	559	47	Texas	57,016	1,033
Louisiana	1,365	457	Utah	1,181	301
Maine	12,541	100	Vermont	3,251	58
Maryland	3,009	265	Virginia	2,185	188
Massachusetts	61,938	6,715	Virgin Islands	15	----------
Michigan	60,482	2,624	Washington	20,915	1,526
Minnesota	10,795	640	West Virginia	2,061	712
Mississippi	475	47	Wisconsin	9,324	610
Missouri	4,435	423	Wyoming	625	120
Montana	1,956	178			
Nebraska	2,495	145	Total	706,896	76,789

Immigrant aliens admitted to and emigrant aliens departed from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by occupations

Occupations	Immigrant July, 1923, to June, 1924	Emigrant July, 1923, to June, 1924	Occupations	Immigrant July, 1923, to June, 1924	Emigrant July, 1923, to June, 1924
Professional:			Skilled—Continued.		
Actors	1,012	89	Dressmakers	3,904	156
Architects	447	18	Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	3,421	96
Clergy	2,093	342	Furriers and fur workers	320	17
Editors	56	9	Gardeners	1,230	98
Electricians	3,777	64	Hat and cap makers	303	4
Engineers (professional)	4,870	295	Iron and steel workers	7,308	126
Lawyers	233	43	Jewelers	482	31
Literary and scientific persons	712	86	Locksmith	3,701	3
Musicians	1,479	95	Machinists	6,616	271
Officials (government)	553	156	Mariners	8,571	323
Physicians	1,391	87	Masons	5,452	163
Sculptors and artists	429	59	Mechanics (not specified)	8,388	265
Teachers	3,460	252	Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1,123	25
Other professional	4,266	411	Millers	525	77
Total	24,778	2,006	Milliners	662	9
Skilled:			Miners	7,001	954
Bakers	3,521	202	Painters and glaziers	3,937	132
Barbers and hairdressers	2,621	221	Pattern makers	339	5
Blacksmiths	3,233	79	Photographers	478	15
Bookbinders	275	2	Plasterers	769	27
Brewers	34	1	Plumbers	2,080	58
Butchers	2,795	106	Printers	1,740	58
Cabinetmakers	487	46	Saddlers and harness makers	322	1
Carpenters and joiners	16,420	592	Seamstresses	2,579	61
Cigarette makers	48	2	Shoemakers	4,694	328
Cigar makers	267	332	Stokers	968	26
Cigar packers	20	1	Stonecutters	560	19
Clerks and accountants	25,194	985	Tailors	6,754	362

Immigrant aliens admitted to and emigrant aliens departed from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by occupations—Con.

Occupations	Immigrant July, 1923, to June, 1924	Emigrant July, 1923, to June, 1924
Skilled—Continued.		
Tanners and curriers	182	5
Textile workers (not specified)	482	133
Tinners	739	8
Tobacco workers	30	1
Upholsterers	374	12
Watch and clock makers	528	12
Weavers and spinners	2,713	424
Wheelwrights	130	1
Woodworkers (not specified)	498	5
Other skilled	5,876	198
Total	150,694	7,078
Miscellaneous:		
Agents	2,179	170
Bankers	180	88
Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1,770	57
Farm laborers	27,492	259
Farmers	20,320	1,575
Fishermen	3,113	82
Hotel keepers	225	39
Laborers	108,001	37,259
Manufacturers	525	84
Merchants and dealers	11,390	2,567
Servants	51,680	2,659
Other miscellaneous	26,640	3,638
Total	253,515	48,477
No occupation (including women and children)	277,909	19,228
Grand total	706,896	76,789

Financial statement.

The total appropriation for the immigration field service for the fiscal year 1924 was $3,817,840, which was made up as follows:

For the enforcement of laws regulating immigration into the United States	$3,300,000
For physical maintenance and upkeep of immigration stations	100,000
For emergent alterations, repairs, and remodeling of buildings at the immigration station, Ellis Island, New York Harbor	326,000
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration	91,840
Total	3,817,840

The amount expended during the fiscal year 1924 for all purposes, including salaries, repairs, remodeling, and maintenance of immigration stations (exclusive of repayments from steamship companies and individuals for expenditures not properly chargeable against the Government) was $3,732,315.38, leaving an unexpended balance of $85,524.62.

The total revenue from the enforcement of the immigration laws during the fiscal year 1924 and turned into the general fund of the United States Treasury was $6,334,756.74. The following table shows the various sources of income and the amounts collected under each head:

Head tax (through customs districts) July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924	$5,493,552.00
Head tax voluntarily paid, the statutory period having expired	2,312.00
Head tax through naturalization for nunc pro tunc inspections	21,839.96
Fines (through customs districts), July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924	444,938.66
Forfeiture of bonds	124,723.97
Sale of exclusive privileges	1,634.40

Sale of Government property	$3,129.92
Coin-box collections from the New York Telephone Co., Ellis Island, N. Y	314.58
From Deper Bros. for damages in moving furniture	10.00
Bell Manufacturing Co., for lease of the old Charleston immigration station from Dec. 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923	525.00
Care and treatment of aliens, Ellis Island Hospital, Public Health Service, from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924	241,776.25
Total	6,334,756.74

From the foregoing you will note that the Immigration Service was not only self-supporting during the fiscal year, but in addition produced a revenue of $2,602,441.36.

With reference to the repayments above referred to, it may be stated that prior to February 16, 1922, no charge was made by the Government for maintenance of aliens at immigration stations, except a flat charge for hospital treatment and meals. Beginning February 16 an additional charge of 25 cents per day per alien was made to cover the cost of maintenance, and this charge was increased to 50 cents a day July 1, 1923. This resulted in a saving to the appropriation of $347,000 during the fiscal year 1924 and a saving of $537,371.53 since the plan was inaugurated.

Remodeling Ellis Island.

During the last session of Congress an appropriation of $326,000 was procured for the purpose of making some very necessary repairs and alterations at the immigration station at Ellis Island, New York Harbor. While this appropriation is only two-thirds as large as the department requested, it will, nevertheless, enable it to remodel and repair the ground floor of the main building and ticket office so as to make it available for primary inspection purposes and obviate the necessity of having the applicants for admission (a considerable number of them women accompanied by small children) go to the second floor, which was necessary prior to alteration; remodeling and repairing the railroad waiting room; remodeling the second floor of the main building to provide waiting rooms for aliens temporarily detained and those awaiting examination by boards of special inquiry; converting a portion of the present lower special inquiry room into locker rooms and toilets for both male and female employees; reconstructing the present men's locker room, drafting room, and upper special inquiry room into dormitories; providing new and much needed additional laundry equipment; installing self-syphoning ventilators, with ducts and dampers, in detention rooms, in the registry division, power house, laundry, and waiting rooms; renewing and installing electric wiring and safety panel boards on Island No. 1, which contains the main building, and on Island No. 3, on which are located the contagious-disease wards; and purchase of

a number of two-tier white enamel beds, with springs, mattresses, mattress protectors, pillows, pillow slips, sheets, chairs, tables, and the like.

Ferry Dock Immigration Station, Detroit, Mich.

For some years the inspection of aliens entering the United States via the Detroit & Windsor Ferry Co.'s vessels at Detroit, Mich., which land at the foot of Woodward Avenue, has been conducted at considerable disadvantage, the facilities proving inadequate to meet the demands of the service on account of the great number of passengers.

Many of these passengers, though citizens of the United States, are unknown to the inspectors; many others are citizens of Canada who have been legally admitted to the United States on a previous occasion and are returning after a temporary visit to Canada, or Canadians entering with the intention of returning to Windsor within a few hours; while a smaller number consists of Canadians or other aliens entering for an indefinite stay in the United States. The status of all these must be ascertained before they are allowed to leave the wharf.

The vessels, traveling but a short distance to and from Windsor, Ontario, arrive at frequent intervals; the passengers are discharged as rapidly as possible and file before the inspectors, being questioned, and, if admissible, permitted to depart, while otherwise they are detained for further examination. Under the former arrangements the facilities were so limited that congestion could not be avoided and, aside from the delay to passengers, the inspectors were unable to conduct their work to good advantage.

The new immigration station at this point, erected by the Detroit & Windsor Ferry Co. and recently formally accepted by the Immigration Service and placed in charge of an experienced officer, with a board of special inquiry available at the dock itself, will result not only in expediting the landing of those who have a right to enter but in arriving at a decision as to doubtful cases, making it possible to return to Windsor from the dock itself those who are excluded without requiring them, as under the former system, to go to the uptown office of the district director of immigration to have their cases adjudicated.

The new arrangement has been found more satisfactory than the one preceding it, and every effort is being made to facilitate the work at this point without a lessening of efficiency.

Emigration conditions in Europe.

Since the close of the war the subject of immigration has been receiving more and more attention by the American people. It will be recalled that when this administration came into office in

1921 there were nearly 6,000,000 breadwinners out of employment in the United States and immigration was beginning to assume its prewar proportions. The Sixty-sixth Congress realized that the rising tide of unemployment and labor unrest in certain quarters called for some definite action in the way of an immigration policy. A bill placing a numerical limit upon immigration to the United States was passed by that Congress, but did not receive the signature of President Wilson. While this bill died with the close of that Congress, it was passed in substantially the same form at the special session called by the late President Harding and became a law on May 19, 1921. That law was amended and extended by the resolution of May 11, 1922, but expired by limitation on June 30, 1924.

Economic conditions in America have changed since the first limit was placed upon the number of immigrants that were to be given the privilege of taking up residence here. The millions of unemployed have been more or less absorbed into normal conditions of employment. The great pool of surplus labor which existed in 1921 has been drained nearly dry, and the advocates of cheap labor a year ago, in anticipation of a shortage, began a vigorous national campaign for open immigration, on the theory that Europe was a reservoir of labor and all that was necessary to secure it was an open main.

On the other hand, far-sighted individuals and patriotic organizations observing closely the types of immigrants admitted following the war reached the conclusion that a very small percentage of the immigrants being received would ever become "labor" of the type America needed. A large number of applicants could only just meet the physical and mental requirements of the law and many had to be rejected as unfit.

With the return of prosperity to America, representatives of labor have repeatedly charged that the contract-labor sections of the general immigration laws were being violated by large employers of labor, and demanded investigation.

The question early in this year had two classes of advocates—those seeking the establishment of an open-door policy and those lined up as urging absolute restriction for a period of years.

Reports during the period following the war were received from several patriotic spirited Americans who investigated without cost to the Government the conditions affecting emigration in the principal countries of Europe. These have presented conflicting recommendations, some actuated no doubt by a spirit of compassion for afflicted people, with little thought as to the cause of affliction and no consideration of the effect of "a haven of refuge" policy upon the future of the Republic. Others who reported perhaps gave too little consideration to the conditions abroad in determining what the

emigration prospects would develop into in terms of American citizenship.

Not the least among the disturbing reports were those which indicated that certain foreign governments were pursuing toward America a policy of "dumping" of their undesirable citizens and subjects. Few people realize the iniquities of the present passport system as a means of crediting immigrants. While passports must be visaed by American consular officers to be recognized by the immigration officials at the ports of entry, the issuance of those passports are regulated by the government to which the alien owes allegiance. Passports are not issued as a matter of right, and there is no dispute of the fact that these documents are refused to many who apply. Under the present arrangements with these foreign powers passports amount to declarations as to certain facts by the government issuing them. A visa is nothing more than a statement by the consul to the effect that the document is recognized as genuine. The whole system is ideally adapted for the furtherance of a policy of dumping such as has been suggested as existing.

Realizing that immigration legislation would be necessary during the Sixty-eighth Congress, the late President Harding suggested that during the summer recess I try to ascertain at first hand what were the actual conditions, and determine what I believed the best policy for the administration to pursue in the way of constructive legislation which would meet the legitimate demand of employers and at the same time safeguard the institutions of this country from a destructive peaceful alien invasion.

Accordingly, in order that every angle of the question might be studied, I asked to accompany me Mr. E. S. Griffiths, of Cleveland, Ohio, a man prominent in various business activities in that city; Mr. Nathan Grosshandler, of Youngstown, Ohio, a publisher of a number of foreign-language newspapers; Mr. Oswald Ryan, an attorney at law from Anderson, Ind.; and my secretary, Mr. Arthur E. Cook, whose former experience as American vice consul and service with the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives was helpful to the party. Accompanying the party also were Congressman J. B. Aswell, of Louisiana, who desired to secure certain information concerning agriculture and immigration, and Mr. Hugo Doebler, of Chicago. Mr. Griffiths and Representative Aswell rendered their service without cost to the Government for either salary or expenses by reason of the appointments. The other special appointments were made to include actual expenses only, without compensation for services.

France.—France was the first country visited and the first investigative work done was at the emigrant detention quarters at Cherbourg. There is comparatively little emigration from France,

but Cherbourg is the port of embarkation for a great many from Poland and Russia. The growing strictness of our laws relating to the admission of the physically unfit has led to the establishment in a number of ports of facilities for the inspection and observation. These facilities are supervised by the United States Public Health Service.

In spite of the marked decrease in the total number of passengers examined and embarked at Cherbourg, the activities of this station have been justified by the increased number of passengers originating in typhus-infected regions. Whereas during the year ended June 30, 1921, 6,688 passengers were detained, 10,188 passengers, nearly all originating in either Poland or Russia, were allowed to embark after observation without the occurrence of a single case of typhus during the year ended June 30, 1922.

The marked diminution in the number of rejections because of trachoma, favus, and the like, 47 for this year, as compared with 384 for the year ended June 30, 1921, has been brought about by increased cooperation on the part of the steamship companies. During the past year several conferences have been held here at which were present the agents and physicians employed by the companies in the more important emigration centers. At Warsaw, Bucharest, Budapest, Prague, and Zagreb, the main sources of the Cherbourg passengers, prospective purchasers of tickets are being examined in advance. Although this has decreased the number of frank cases, each passenger is being examined at least three times before acceptance at this port. "Cured favus" cases are not infrequent. Such cases are subjected to repeated microscopical examinations before being accepted. The new delousing and disinfection plant is in operation and decided improvements in housing conditions for the steerage passengers have been made.

Attention is called to the low hospital record. (See Table D of this report.)

There are six companies calling at Cherbourg and embarking passengers for the United States directly: The White Star, Red Star, Cunard, Royal Mail, United States Lines, and the United American Line. In addition the Canadian Pacific and Cunard Lines embark passengers in transit for the United States via the Canadian ports.

Since passengers for Canada and South America are quartered with passengers for the United States, this officer inspects such passengers before their admission to the "clean" section of the two hotels.

TABLE A.—*Summary of operations for the year ended June 30, 1922*

Number of passengers—		
Inspected		19,306
Embarked for United States		17,867
Found verminous		4,860
Deloused		9,610
Detained		10,188
Rejected		47
Trachoma	14	
Favus	31	
Tinea (finger nail)	2	
Vaccinated		12,906
Number of pieces of baggage—		
Inspected and passed		7,056
Disinfected		22,127
Number of vessels—		
Inspected		17
Fumigated		None.
Number of bills of health—		
Granted		195
Withheld		None.
Number of cases smallpox developed during detention		None.
Number of cases of typhus developed during detention		None

TABLE B.—*Summary of operations for the year ended June 30, 1922, by classes*

			Second class	Third class
Number of passengers—				
Inspected			9,637	9,669
Embarked for United States			9,465	8,402
Vaccinated			5,367	7,539
Found verminous			1,243	3,617
Deloused			2,666	6,944
Detained			3,316	6,872
Rejected	18	29		
Trachoma	11	3		
Favus	7	24		
Tinea, finger nail	0	2		
Number of pieces of baggage—				
Inspected and passed			6,645	411
Disinfected			4,538	17,589
Number of bills of health granted to—				
Passenger vessels				184
Cargo vessels				11

NOTE.—The large difference in the number of passengers inspected and embarked is due to the fact that passengers for countries other than the United States are quartered with those destined for the United States. All such passengers are subjected to the same regulations as passengers for the United States under my control and inspection.

During the past year 391 sanitary inspections of detention quarters and hotels have been made.

TABLE C.—*Embarkation, by months*

	Second class	Third class
1921		
July	712	551
August	1,287	1,147
September	1,433	1,000
October	1,253	786
November	763	470
December	623	646
1922		
January	381	317
February	296	159
March	506	563
April	660	620
May	681	948
June	870	1,195
Total	9,465	8,402

TABLE D.—*Summary of cases sent to the hospital July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922 (All causes)*

	Cases	Deaths
Diphtheria	2	0
Dysentery, bacillary Shiga type	1	1
Gastro-enteritis	4	0
Influenza	2	0
Mumps	1	0
Measles	3	0
Pneumonia	1	1
Scabies	3	0
Total	17	2

TABLE E.—*Verminous steerage passengers, by country of origin*

	Lice	Eggs
Armenia	21	57
Austria	6	10
Bulgaria	1	21
Czechoslovakia	37	302
Egypt		5
France	2	21
Greece	3	9
Hungary	9	131
Italy	31	97
Libia		6
Lithuania		1
Malta		1
Palestine	9	37
Persia		3
Poland	167	267
Rumania	46	106
Russia	576	928
Spain		1
Switzerland	6	28
Syria	12	77
Turkey	1	7
Ukrania	2	3
Yugoslavia	33	312
Total	962	2,430

Verminous United States citizens, steerage

Coming from—	Lice	Eggs
Czechoslovakia	2	15
Italy	3	55
Palestine	7	11
Poland	34	47
Syria	4	21
Yugoslavia	7	19
Total	57	168
Total for steerage	1,019	2,598
Grand total		3,617

Holland.—Very little time was spent by the committee in Holland, but such time as was spent there was very refreshing from the general atmosphere of order and cleanliness. Holland is known the world over for the peace-loving and industrious attitude of her people. While most of Europe was in a turmoil the Netherlands and Switzerland were outstanding exceptions. Holland, however, had an unemployment situation that was quite serious, and a surplus of births over deaths, said to number about 140,000 yearly, presenting other serious problems for the Government. As a result of a visit to Holland a document was presented later in London on behalf of the Netherlands Emigration League, the assistant manager of which was appointed by the Dutch department of labor and which therefore may be taken as representing at least the semiofficial attitude of that Government toward the immigration policy of this country. The impression gained by every member of the committee was that from an agricultural and industrial standpoint the United States could use profitably every able-bodied Hollander who would emigrate. The document submitted by the emigration league follows:

1. The Netherlands Association for Commerce and Industry, the leading association in the Netherlands on industrial and commercial questions, has appointed as its representative Mr. Walrave Boissevain, member of the board of directors.

2. The Netherlands American Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam, of which Mr. W. Westerman is president (the president of the Rotterdam Bank), has appointed its secretary, Dr. E. H. von Baumhauer. This chamber is a sister organization to the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, New York, of which the Hon. W. C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce of the United States, is the president.

3. The Dutch department of labor has appointed as its representative Mr. H. J. C. Hengeveld, assistant manager of the Netherlands Emigration League.

4. The Holland American Line, of Rotterdam and New York, has appointed as its representative Mr. M. J. Van Vugt, manager of its passenger department.

In representing these various organizations, these men believe that they are able to inform you of the sentiment of the Dutch people regarding emigration, and they are at your disposal as an advisory commission.

Referring to the interview kindly granted to them on August 5, they beg to suggest the following proposals:

(a) *Selective immigration.*—Holland Dutch immigrants ought to be welcome to the United States Government, as they are law-abiding, thrifty, hard working, and assimilate easily with the American Nation. Under existing law only 3,607 are allowed to enter the United States in any fiscal year.

Population of the Netherlands, over 7,000,000. Surplus births over deaths, about 140,000 yearly. Unemployed at the present moment, 150,000. General economic conditions in western Europe point to prolonged unemployment. A yearly number of 25,000 to 35,000 good emigrants (wage earners) might easily be expected if selective immigration opened the doors of the United States to the descendants of the founders of New Amsterdam.

Applications of would-be emigrants for the American visum now nearly reach the total of 3,607, mentioned above, and before the end of the calendar year this number will most probably have sailed from Europe, leaving no room whatever for emigrants during January–June, 1924.

(b) *Educated and professional people.*—It is suggested that, pending the discussion on the intended amendments and new emigration legislation, the exemption now granted to exclude from the quota count members of certain of the learned professions should also be given to those who have passed their examinations as graduates of a recognized Dutch technical or agricultural college or school. The desirability of immigrants of this type is, we believe, apparent.

(c) *Contract labor.*—The present provision regarding contract-labor rules of May 1, 1917, section 3, provision 4, page 7, "that skilled labor if otherwise admissible, etc.," prevents the most desirable emigrants from sailing for the United States. A milder provision leaving open the possibility of contracting employment before sailing is respectfully suggested. The desirable farmer-emigrant will be attracted if equal certainty is given him in regard to prospective land ownership.

(d) *Temporary immigration.*—Cases frequently arise where people desire to enter the United States for temporary purposes who do not fall either in the class of visitors or of business purposes for less than six months. Such cases arise with those who desire to go to the United States to work in automobile factories or other large industries of the United States for a period of a few years to become thoroughly familiar with American industry and business and with the English language. Such people tend on their return to Holland to become sales agents for American products and are therefore the best promoters of American interests.

(e) *Examination at point of departure.*—We respectfully suggest that some arrangement, if possible, be made which would permit the final determination of an emigrant's eligibility to enter the United States before embarkation. This might be effected by leaving the decision to the American consulates in Holland assisted by an advisory commission which should do the necessary preparatory work. The four organizations which this commission represents would be willing to lend their assistance and give cooperation in every way. In this way no additional work would be placed on the consulates and congestion on Ellis Island could be materially reduced.

In bringing forward the suggestion that examination be conducted at the point of departure we believe that in many ways this plan would be more effective. This would be particularly applicable in determining the existence of diseases and affections, especially those of the brain, which are not

readily apparent on first examination. The applicant's record as to the commission of offenses involving moral turpitude could be better ascertained in the country of origin, where his criminal status is available. Moreover, in the Netherlands, where education is compulsory, the school records of each applicant could be easily procured.

Germany.—Among the working people of Germany we found many workmen whose ambitions were to emigrate to the United States. These people were prevented from doing so because of the prohibitive cost of steerage transportation when translated into terms of local currency. When converted into American dollars the majority of skilled workers earn wages of but a few dollars a month. No doubt many who would make desirable citizens would like to emigrate to the United States if they could finance their passage and numerical restrictions were removed.

Poland.—Poland lays claim to almost unprecedented prosperity. Crops, as in most of the countries visited in Europe, were excellent, and not only able-bodied male Poles but large numbers of women were busy in the fields and on section gangs performing manual labor. It was stated, and apparently the statements were not without foundation, that workmen in Poland are receiving better wages and saving more money to-day than they did prior to the war. Few Polish laborers, especially agriculturists, seemed to be anxious to leave their country. On the other hand, there were many thousands of small tradesmen and refugees who were, almost without exception, very desirous of emigrating to the United States.

It must be remembered that Poland is a war-torn country and that there is a great deal of reconstruction work being done. Opportunities for those who are ambitious to labor exist in rehabilitation.

Czechoslovakia.—The committee was very much pleased to note the progress made by this new Republic toward the stability of government. The country was in a high state of cultivation, crops were good, and industries operating on full-time basis. The people of Prague apparently were enjoying prosperity equal to their expectations and an atmosphere of optimism prevailed. Like Poland, Austria, and Hungary, however, there were considerable numbers who desired to come.

Austria.—Conditions affecting immigration in Austria in some respects are similar to those in Germany, but lacked the acuteness of the situation in the latter country. Farm crops were good and export trade was being developed under foreign exchange conditions which gave advantage to foreign trade. The purchase of industrial materials could be accomplished with greater ease than in Germany because of the better credit situation, while low cost of labor in terms of Austrian kronen assisted in developing the market.

Italy.—It can be said for Italy that she has made bona fide efforts to conform to the American immigration law. Eighteen months ago

the Italian commissioner general of emigration visited Washington for the purpose of determining America's attitude. Italy now apportions the quota and makes preliminary examinations as to the probable admissibility of her people before they are permitted to leave that country. The result is a very low percentage of inadmissible Italian immigrants being received at the ports of entry. It has also resulted in the practical elimination of surreptitious and illegal entries into the United States of Italian subjects. This is true protection of a foreign power of its own citizens, and the results are also gratifying to immigration officials. It is, of course, selection by a foreign Government of prospective American citizens, but no more so than under the present passport system which permits to immigrate to the United States only those to whom the foreign Governments see fit to grant passports. Italy would appreciate the lifting of restrictions upon immigration to the United States. Her officers are apprehensive as to the overpopulation of Italy and are seeking an outlet for surplus population. If restrictions were removed, heavy immigration from Italy could be expected.

Great Britain.—Unemployment in Great Britain in the last year has created general unrest, and large numbers would emigrate if restrictions were removed. Unemployment, however, has produced other conditions which are not without significance. It seemed to be the impression among the workmen actually employed that the English dole system has had a very unwholesome affect upon her workman. On the other hand, there are several hundred thousand men who have since the war reached the age of productive manhood and have completed apprenticeships in the various trades who are unable to secure profitable employment. It is only natural that these younger people should be ambitious and desire to emigrate. The policy of the British Government is to encourage emigration of this class to her colonies rather than to permit it to come to the United States.

After reviewing conditions affecting emigration in the countries of Europe and observing the results of the quota act the committee felt that there should be no loosening of America's immigration policy, but it should be strengthened and placed on a purely selective basis; i. e., give to America only the immigration it needs.

No one can deny that conditions created in Europe as a result of the war are difficult. War always brings its aftermath and with the carving up of some of the larger countries involved, the establishment of new governments upon principles little understood by the people, together with normal readjustment problems, produced confusion. The founders of the United States faced no easy task when they shouldered the problems of organization; nation building is not for weaklings.

As the committee analyzed the situation, the candidates for emigration from Europe divide themselves into the following classes:

1. Dependents and undesirables passively encouraged by the foreign governments to leave their countries.
2. Undesirables driven from those countries by officials hostile to their activities.
3. Radicals and communists who desire voluntarily to come for no other purpose than propaganda.
4. Subjects of countries not devastated, which countries are dependent to considerable degree upon world commerce and in which a real unemployment situation exists.
5. Citizens or subjects of countries in which unemployment exists as a result of military domination of industry. This was limited because of lack of capital in terms of American currency.
6. Normal immigration, comprising but a small percentage of all immigration.
7. Subjects of countries not devastated by war suffering from overpopulation by natural increase.

By analysis it must be evident that there is much that is undesirable in immigrant prospects, especially if all limitations were to be removed. Perhaps the actual numbers of desirable labor admitted would be greater by a letting down of the bars, but the influx of unassimilable and undesirable aliens would be more than proportionately increased. The quota law, however, has increased "bootlegging" of aliens across our borders, and this practice has been a prolific source of dangerous types.

In addition to the smuggled alien there is 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. But no public officer 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 affect our whole level of mental and moral life. Results of such a policy are already upon us. A scientist who made a thorough study of American mental standard, testifying before the House of Representatives Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 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 average and inferior intelligence had been excluded, 45.6 per cent of the nearly 14,000,000 foreign born in the United States would have been barred.

For more than three years I have been strongly urging the revision of the immigration laws to put them upon a selective basis. That is to say, to provide tests of physical, mental, and moral standards within whatever numerical restriction Congress might deem advisable; these tests to be made abroad in order that the applicant for admission might not have to spend the savings of a lifetime upon a long ocean voyage in order to find out whether he could enter the United States.

These examinations should be made by American officers on the authority given to American consuls to refuse visas to those who do not measure up. After reviewing the conditions abroad, we felt that in selection abroad was the only practical means of safeguarding the Nation in such a manner as to uphold its dignity and reputation of fairness to individuals of all countries. Furthermore, the information received indicates that the objections raised against this procedure are more theoretical than real.

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 are every day being enacted at Ellis Island and other ports of entry. So long as under the law we admit foreigners to this country we could end all of these horrors if selections were made on the other side and immigrant stations would be transformed into gateways of welcome, devoid of the harshness of official delays and sorrows of disappointment. So long as the United States is to admit foreigners we should have a system that would function to bring us the best that we can get from abroad, but to limit to the minimum the number of undesirables who seek entry and prevent "dumping" of such classes by foreign governments. (Legislation going into effect July 1, 1924, will make our immigration laws partly selective at foreign ports.)

The following letter transmitting to the chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives making recommendations for new immigration legislation will be of interest:

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Chairman Committee on Immigration and Naturalization,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: There is submitted herewith, for the consideration of your committee, a draft of a bill containing certain suggestions deemed material in connection with pending legislation on the subject of immigration.

In the proposed legislation no attempt has been made, nor is it intended, to suggest to the Congress the policy to be pursued in adopting restrictive measures. The proposal as submitted may be readily adapted to any legislation,

restrictive or otherwise, that may be agreed upon, as, in the main, it seeks to provide a practicable plan for the administration of the immigration laws. Amendments to the act of February 5, 1917, have been suggested where experience has demonstrated the need for such amendment.

It will be observed at the outset that whatever quota restriction is adopted that restriction will apply to all countries, thus marking a radical departure from existing laws or pending legislation, which eliminate Canada, Mexico, and South and Central America from the operation of the quota limitations.

Another change equally as important from an administrative standpoint is the distribution of the annual quota allotment over the entire period of 12 months. No more immigration certificates than one-twelfth of the annual quota may be issued in any calendar month. Under this provision the quota of any nationality can not be exhausted as at present, but will be continuing throughout the year and the years to follow.

A consular officer is allotted so many immigration certificates for any given month. When these are all issued the immigrant must make application in the following month, and so on throughout the year. When in possession of an immigration certificate the immigrant is at liberty to depart for the United States at any time within a year after the date the cerificate is issued without, on the one hand, interrupting steamship schedules, and on the other without congesting the ports of arrival. Unseemly racing for position will be eliminated, as the immigrant's admission is no longer contingent upon the time of his arrival in the United States, and a more careful examination and inspection at the ports, with less inconvenience to the immigrant, will result.

The selective features of the bill are worked out through the provisions giving preference to certain classes in the issuance of immigration certificates. Having in mind the desirability of reuniting families, it is provided that the husbands, wives, and minor children of alien residents who have declared their intention to become citizens shall have the first preference in the issuance of immigration certificates. Then follows, in the order named, immigrants who served in the military and naval forces of the United States during the World War; ministers of any religious denomination; professors, or members of recognized learned professions; skilled laborers; all other laborers, including domestic servants; and finally all other immigrants.

Thus it will be seen that Congress having once determined the number of immigrants that shall come to the United States in any one year, a method is provided for the proper selection of the best of those applying by requiring, in the first place, that the immigrant seeking admission to this country make application to an American consular officer for an immigration certificate. This application will of necessity set forth the family history and personal record of the alien, and supplemented by such investigation as the consular officer shall make will afford such information concerning the immigrant as will enable the officer to determine whether the applicant is a desirable or an undesirable immigrant. Upon arrival at our ports the immigrant is subjected to the usual inspection and medical examination, and if found to meet the mental, moral, and physical standards required by our immigration laws is admitted; otherwise he is excluded and returned to the country whence he came.

By the means of a special immigration certificate demands for labor of all kinds, skilled and unskilled, including farm labor, are met, and such labor made readily available, regardless of quota limitations and restrictions, upon application to the Secretary of Labor, while on the other hand, by the provisions of another section, immigration may be suspended in whole or in part from all or any designated country when unemployment in the United States is so widespread as to justify such action.

It will be observed that the term "nonquota" is nowhere used in the proposed legislation, and that the corresponding provision authorizing the issuance of a special immigration certificate is limited in its application to but two classes, namely, (1) husband, wife, minor child, dependent father or mother of a citizen of the United States, and (2) farmers and skilled or unskilled laborers when labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in the United States. In either case the special immigration certificate can be had only upon application to the Secretary of Labor, and then in the case of laborers only when a strike or lockout does not exist or impend in the industry seeking to import such labor.

Provision is also made to satisfy the periodical demands for laborers from Canada and Mexico by classing such laborers as nonimmigrant when authorized by the Secretary of Labor to enter the United States for the purpose of laboring at a specified occupation for a definite time at a designated place.

In the cases referred to it is hoped to satisfy the legitimate demands for labor without destroying the restrictive features of any law that may finally be enacted. It is believed that the discretion vested in the Secretary of Labor will be exercised only when that official is satisfied that there is a real and pressing necessity for the particular labor sought. Furthermore, under this authority a most beneficial distribution of immigrants will take place, and the Secretary of Labor will be able in a most helpful way to cooperate with the various States in supplying immigrants to develop resources, establish industries, and bring about colonization.

Definition of immigrant.—In the definition of an immigrant it has been sought to except only such classes as are nonimmigrants. Therefore, in addition to the classes commonly understood to be nonimmigrants, such as Government officials, transits, and visitors, exception has been made in favor of aliens lawfully admitted to the United States and returning from a temporary visit abroad; bona fide students, seeking to enter for the purpose of study at an accredited college; bona fide alien seamen seeking to land in pursuit of their calling; aliens who, having resided continuously for at least five years in foreign contiguous territory, are authorized to enter the United States for the purpose of laboring at a specified occupation for a definite time at a designated place; and aliens habitually crossing and recrossing boundary lines between the United States and foreign contiguous territory upon legitimate pursuits.

Nonimmigrants are not required to obtain an immigration certificate and are not subject to the quota limitations and restrictions.

Maintenance of exempt status.—To insure that a nonimmigrant will maintain the status under which he was permitted to enter the United States and to guarantee his departure within the time specified, the Secretary of Labor is required to promulgate such rules and regulations as will protect the United States, and he may exact a bond with sufficient surety conditioned that such status will be maintained and that the alien will depart within the time mentioned. Alien seamen are not subject to the provisions of this particular section. Provision is made in a following section for the landing and identification of seamen which it is believed will on the one hand prevent the landing of the excluded races and the mentally and physically unfit and on the other prevent the evasion of our laws by those permitted to land temporarily in pursuit of their calling or to reship foreign.

Passports.—It has been deemed advisable, in view of the provision for the issuance of an immigration certificate, to dispense with passports or other instruments in the nature of passports issued by foreign governments in so far as immigrants are concerned.

Immigration certificates.—Passports or other instruments in the nature of passports issued by foreign governments not being required of immigrants, therefore a visé is no longer necessary, but a consular officer is authorized to issue an immigration certificate when in his opinion the immigrant is admissible to the United States. The immigrant may ascertain the essential fact of his admissibility in advance, and is not, as under the present law, put to the expense of obtaining a passport and visé when not reasonably assured of admission to the United States. The immigration certificate is very properly substituted for the visé and is based on a more thorough knowledge of the immigrant, and, furthermore, it is in keeping with the power of the United States to determine in the first instance who shall and who shall not come to this country as an immigrant. The question whether the immigrant must have a passport before being permitted to leave the homeland is one strictly between him and his government.

The immigration certificate is valid for one year after the date of issue, but it is not a guaranty that the immigrant will be admitted to the United States. Upon its surrender at the port of inspection the immigrant is given a certificate of arrival, which may later be used in naturalization proceedings. A fee of $10 is charged for the issuance of an immigration certificate, because the immigrant is no longer required to pay the visé fee.

Application for immigration certificate.—The application for an immigration certificate must be in writing and be properly verified. It will be in the form of a questionnaire designed to elicit such information as will enable the American consular officer to determine the admissibility of the applicant. No fee is charged for the issuance or verification of the application.

Special immigration certificate.—The special immigration certificate is issued by the consular officer without regard to quota limitations when authorized by the Secretary of Labor. Such authority is granted upon the verified petition of a citizen of the United States after hearing and investigation, and then only in case of the immediate relatives of such citizens, or of farmers and skilled or unskilled laborers when labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in the United States. The issuance of the certificate is further restricted by the provision with respect to laborers—that it must satisfactorily appear to the Secretary that a strike or lockout does not exist or impend in the particular industry seeking to import such labor. The special immigration certificate is valid for the period therein specified not exceeding six months from the date of issue and is to be surrendered upon arrival in the United States in exchange for a certificate of arrival.

No passport is required of the holder of a special immigration certificate, but a fee of $10 is charged therefor.

Duties of immigration officials.—Under the provisions of section 23 of the act of February 5, 1917, the Commissioner General of Immigration may, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, whenever in his judgment such action may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of that act, detail immigration officers for service in foreign countries, and, upon his request, approved by the Secretary, the Secretary of the Treasury may likewise detail medical officers of the United States Public Health Service for the performance of duties in foreign countries in connection with the enforcement of the act.

The legislation proposed requires a consular officer to perform certain duties in connection with its enforcement. Assuming that in the very near future immigration and medical officials will be stationed abroad, the duties conferred upon consular officers are to be performed by the immigration

officials when detailed to or stationed in foreign countries under the provisions of the act of February 5, 1917, just referred to. This section is made necessary so far as the Dominion of Canada is concerned for the reason that immigration officials are now stationed in that country for the enforcement of our immigration laws.

Nationality and precentage limitation.—The sections of the proposed bill relating to nationality and percentage limitations are incomplete in that the census year to be considered and the percentage limitations to be employed in arriving at the annual quota for any nationality are left blank. This was not an oversight, but was purposely done to carry out the intention expressed in the beginning, not to suggest to the Congress the policy to be pursued in adopting restrictive measures.

Attention is called to that proviso of section 10 dealing with nationality which requires that the nationality of a wife or minor child shall be determined by the country of birth of the husband or parent as the case may be, if the husband or parent is entitled to an immigration certificate. This provision assigns the nationality to where it properly belongs and will put an end to the hardship and delay resulting from the application of different quota limitations to the members of the same family traveling together.

Subdivision (b) of section 11, in fixing a monthly limit upon the issuance of immigration certificates, provides that in each of the 12 calendar months of any fiscal year no more immigration certificates than one-twelfth of the annual quota shall be issued, and where the annual quota of any nationality is less than 600 the Commissioner General, with the approval of the Secretary, is authorized to determine the number to be issued in any one month. This feature of the bill will establish a continuing quota, lessen to some extent the labor of the consular officers, and enable them to devote the time necessary for a careful investigation of each application. When considered in connection with the provision making an immigration certificate valid for one year, it must be obvious that the continuing monthly quota provided for is for the best interest of all concerned—immigrants, steamships, and officers at the ports of arrival.

Unused immigration certificates.—This section provides in substance that an immigration certificate once issued can not be returned or canceled. When issued it is immediately charged against the quota and that charge stands regardless of the disposition made of the certificate by the immigrant.

Exclusion from the United States.—It is provided in this section of the proposed legislation that no immigrant shall be admitted to the United States unless he has an unexpired immigration certificate or an unexpired special immigration certificate or was born subsequent to the issuance of such a certificate to the accompanying parent. This provision is made necessary in order to carry out the scheme of selection abroad as herein proposed.

Subdivision (b) of the section under consideration establishes a definite policy and refuses admission to any immigrant who is not eligible to citizenship.

Permit to reenter the United States.—An alien lawfully admitted to the United States and desiring to make a temporary visit abroad may upon proper application obtain a permit which will entitle him upon his return to be admitted to the United States regardless of quota limitations or restrictions. When in possession of such a permit the alien is classed as a nonimmigrant and is not required to obtain an immigration certificate. The permit is valuable from an administrative standpoint because it is documentary evidence of the claim that alien is returning from a temporary stay abroad, and to that extent will lessen fraud and perjury.

It has been deemed proper to charge a fee of $5 for the issuance of the permit.

Suspension of immigration.—The necessity for this section becomes apparent when it is recalled that but a short time ago millions of men were without employment in the United States, and that, notwithstanding the situation which then existed, thousands of immigrants were permitted to land upon our shores and join the great army of idle workers. In the light of that experience it is submitted that some provision should be made for the suspension of immigration during periods of widespread industrial depression.

Certificates of arrival.—Every immigrant, upon his admission to the United States, is given a certificate of arrival, and this certificate may be subsequently used in naturalization proceedings.

Alien seamen.—In drafting the sections regulating the landing of alien seamen care was taken not to interfere with the operation of the seaman's act, and it is believed that the proposal submitted will so regulate the landing of such seamen as to prevent to a much greater extent than is now possible evasions and violations of the immigration laws.

Subdivision (a) of section 18 is directed against the excluded races and such other aliens as are excluded by section 3 of the immigration act of 1917, and is intended as a substitute for section 32 of the existing law, which is repealed. Under this section an oriental, for instance, is not permitted to land in pursuit of his calling or to reship foreign, except under such conditions, including the giving of a bond, as may be prescribed.

Section 19 and its various subdivisions require that a landing card, furnished at the expense of the vessel, be delivered to all alien seamen employed on the vessel who were not shipped or engaged in the United States. This card will contain pertinent information concerning the alien, and is what its name implies—a card authorizing the seaman to land in the United States either in pursuit of his calling or to reship foreign when properly indorsed by an immigrant officer. No bond is required of the seaman in such cases.

Under this procedure the seaman is entitled to remain in the United States for a period not exceeding 30 days, and when he departs the card must be surrendered to the master of the vessel by which he leaves the United States.

Sections 33 and 34 of the existing law are repealed, except that as to violations of section 34 existing at the time of the taking effect of the proposed act the section is continued in force and effect.

Section 20 of the proposed legislation makes it obligatory upon the vessel to detain all seamen on board until they have been inspected by an immigration official, failure to do which incurs a penalty of $1,000 for each seaman with respect to whom the failure occurs.

Section 21 changes the existing practice as outlined in section 34 of the act of February 5, 1917, and when a seaman is apprehended because he lands contrary to the provisions of the act, or because he is not in possession of an unexpired landing card, or for being found in the United States more than 30 days after being permitted to land temporarily, he may be deported in accordance with the provisions of section 20 of the act of February 5, 1917. There is no limitation as to time, and it will no longer be necessary to have a board of special inquiry deal with his case.

Section 22 recognizes that in the nature of their calling alien seamen can not always make regular application before a consular officer for an immigration certificate, and provision is therefore made for applictions for admission by alien seamen upon arrival in the United States. If after examination and inspection the seaman is regularly admitted, he is chargeable to the quota

for the nationality to which he belongs, and the Secretary is required to reduce that quota by one.

Penal provisions.—It is believed that the various penal provisions of the proposed legislation will to a considerable extent prevent fraud and evasions and otherwise make possible a satisfactory administration of the law.

Amendments to immigration act of 1917.—The amendments to the act of February 5, 1917, are found in section 28 of the proposed legislation and are intended in the main to make clear the meaning of such act, and in one or two instances to supply provisions that are necessary and which were obviously overlooked by the framers.

It is proposed to amend the proviso to section 24 by giving the Secretary more latitude in the employment and detail of individuals under that section. Because of the provisions of section 4 of the act of August 5, 1882 (22 Stat. L. 219, 255), the number of employees that may be stationed in the District has been limited by specific appropriation to but two, and, owing to the enormous increase in volume of the work handled by the department even under existing law, it is necessary that this limitation be removed if a high standard of efficiency is to be maintained.

The provisions of the proposed legislation for the importation of all kinds of labor, not only from Canada and Mexico but from trans-Atlantic countries, if enacted into law, will necessitate a greatly increased force of officials and investigators to properly administer that feature alone, and affords an additional reason for favorable action upon the proposed amendment at this time.

The proviso has been further amended by increasing the amount which the Secretary is permitted to withdraw from the appropriation from $100,000 to $200,000. This amendment will not result in an increased appropriation, and will not only enable the Secretary to provide for the necessary increase in the forces stationed in Washington but will make it possible to detail immigration officials for service in foreign countries as originally contemplated by section 23 of the act of February 5, 1917.

Permit me to repeat that the effort in the proposed legislation has been to suggest improvements from the administrative point only. I have studiously sought to avoid any suggestions as to the broad policies dealing with the subject of immigration, which, of course, belong wholly and exclusively to Congress, and with which an administrative officer has no concern. I, of course, am familiar with the policies of Congress so far as they have been expressed in laws now in force, and am also endeavoring to meet the apparent policy of Congress as expressed by a number of bills introduced during the present session by Members of both Houses, particularly those introduced by members of the Committee on Immigration of both Houses.

After securing the suggestions and advice of many people who handle the administrative work in connection with immigration, and after giving most careful study to the whole subject, I feel that the suggested draft will overcome to a great extent the unexpected hardships that have resulted from some past legislation and will serve greatly to do away with the heartbreaking experiences that have befallen many aliens, and will largely overcome the difficulties met by administrative officers in endeavoring to reconcile conflicts in the law which have developed in the past.

My only purpose in submitting this proposed legislation is to be helpful to the Members of Congress and of your committee. If there is any other way in which I or any member of my staff can be of assistance to your committee, please feel free to call upon me for that service.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES J. DAVIS.

A bill to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States and to provide a system of selection in connection therewith, and for other purposes

[Proposed by the Secretary of Labor]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this act may be cited as the "Selective immigration act of 1924."

DEFINITION OF IMMIGRANT

SEC. 2. When used in this act the term "immigrant" includes all aliens departing from any place outside the United States destined for the United States, except (1) a government official, his family, attendants, servants, and employees; (2) an alien visiting the United States as a tourist or temporarily for business or pleasure; (3) an alien in continuous transit through the United States; (4) an alien lawfully admitted to the United States who later goes in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory; (5) an alien lawfully admitted to the United States to whom a permit has been issued as provided in section 14 and who is returning within the time therein specified from a temporary visit abroad; (6) an alien who is a bona fide student over 18 years of age seeking to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an accredited college, academy, seminary, or university particularly designated by him and approved by the Secretary; (7) a bona fide alien seaman serving as such on a vessel arriving at a port of the United States and seeking to enter the United States in pursuit of his calling; (8) an alien who has resided continuously for at least five years immediately preceding the time of his application for admission to the United States in foreign contiguous territory and who, upon application to the Secretary, is authorized to enter the United States for the purpose of laboring at a specified occupation for a definite time at a designated place; and (9) aliens habitually crossing and recrossing boundary lines between the United States and foreign contiguous territory upon legitimate pursuits when in possession of an identification card issued by an immigration official pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed.

MAINTENANCE OF EXEMPT STATUS

SEC. 3. (a) The admission to the United States of an alien excepted from the class of the immigrants by clause (2), (3), (4), (6), (8), and (9) of section 2, shall be for such time as may be by regulations prescribed, and under such conditions as may be by regulations prescribed (including, when deemed necessary, the giving of bond with sufficient surety in such sum and containing such conditions as may be by regulations prescribed) to insure that, at the expiration of such time or upon failure to maintain the status under which admitted, he will depart from the United States.

PASSPORT NOT REQUIRED

SEC. 4. A passport or other instrument in the nature of a passport issued by any foreign government shall not be required of an immigrant (as defined in section 2) for any purpose under the immigration laws.

IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATE

SEC. 5. (a) A consular officer, when in his opinion an immigrant (as defined in section 2) is admissible to the United States under the immigration laws, shall upon the application of such immigrant issue to him an immigration

certificate, which shall be in such form and contain such information concerning such immigrant, including his thumb print, as the Secretary shall by regulations prescribe as necessary to the proper enforcement of the immigration laws and naturalization laws.

(b) The immigrant shall furnish two copies of his photograph to the consular officer, one of which shall be permanently attached by the consular officer to the immigration certificate, and the other of which shall be attached to the certificate in such manner that it can be removed by the immigration officer at the port of inspection and attached to the certificate of arrival.

(c) An immigration certificate shall be valid for one year after the date issued.

(d) The immigrant shall surrender his immigration certificate to the immigration officer at the port of inspection, who shall make such notation thereon and such disposition thereof as shall by regulations be prescribed. Such immigration officer may require to be placed on each immigration certificate the thumb print of the immigrant.

(e) A fee of $10 shall be charged for the issuance of each immigration certificate.

PREFERENCES

SEC. 6. In the issuance of immigration certificates preference shall be given in the following order to (1) husband, wife, and unmarried children under eighteen years of age of an alien (a) who has been legally admitted to the United States, (b) has resided in the United States continuously for at least two years immediately preceding the time of the application for an immigration certificate, and (c) has at least one year prior to such time declared his intention in the manner provided by law to become a citizen of the United States; (2) immigrant who served in the military or naval forces of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, inclusive, and was not discharged therefrom under dishonorable conditions; (3) ministers of any religious denomination, or professors of a college or seminary, or members of any recognized learned profession when it shall appear that continuously for at least four years prior to the time of the application for admission to the United States the applicant has been engaged in and seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of carrying on such vocation; (4) skilled laborers; (5) all other laborers, including domestic servants; and (6) all other immigrants.

APPLICATION FOR IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATE

SEC. 7. (a) Every immigrant applying for an immigration certificate shall make a verified application therefor in writing, and in such form and containing such information as the Secretary shall, by regulations, prescribe as necessary to the proper enforcement of the immigration laws and naturalization laws.

(b) In the case of an immigrant under sixteen years of age the application may be made and verified by such individual as shall be by regulations prescribed.

(c) No fee shall be charged for the furnishing or verification of an application.

SPECIAL IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATE

SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary may upon the verified petition of a citizen of the United States authorize and require a consular officer to issue a special immigration certificate to any immigrant otherwise admissible who is (1) the hus-

band, wife, unmarried child under eighteen years of age, dependent father or mother of such citizen, or who is (2) a farmer, a skilled or unskilled laborer, and his wife and unmarried children under eighteen years of age accompanying him, regardless of the quota limitations and restrictions provided for in this act, when it shall satisfactorily appear to the Secretary, after full hearing and investigation, that the facts stated in such petition are true; and where the petition is filed in behalf of a skilled or unskilled laborer that labor of the like kind unemployed can not be found in the United States, and that a strike or lockout does not exist or impend in the particular industry seeking to import such skilled or unskilled labor.[1]

(b) The petition shall be in such form and supported by such evidence, documentary or otherwise, as may by regulations be prescribed, and, in the case of an immigrant who is the husband, wife, unmarried child under eighteen years of age, dependent father or mother of a citizen of the United States, shall have attached thereto a photograph of the immigrant in whose behalf filed. Application for a special immigration certificate may be made in the same petition for more than one individual.

(c) The special immigration certificate shall be in such form and contain such information concerning the immigrant, including his thumb print, as shall by regulations be prescribed, and shall be valid for the period therein specified not exceeding six months after the date of issuance. The immigrant shall furnish two copies of his photograph to the consular officer, one to be permanently attached to the special immigration certificate, the other to be attached to the certificate of arrival by an immigration official at the port of inspection. The special immigration certificate shall be surrendered to the immigration officer at the port of inspection, who shall make such notation thereon and such disposition thereof as shall by regulations be prescribed.

(d) A fee of $10 shall be collected by the consular officer for the issuance of a special immigration certificate.

DUTIES OF IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS

SEC. 9. The duties imposed upon American consular officers by this act shall be performed by immigration officers whenever detailed to or stationed in foreign countries for such purpose.

NATIONALITY

SEC. 10. (a) For the purposes of this act, nationality shall be determined by the country of birth, treating as separate countries the colonies or dependencies for which separate enumeration was made in the United States census of ———: *Provided*, That the nationality of a wife or of a minor child not born in the United States accompanied by the alien husband or parent, respectively, shall be determined by the country of birth of such husband or parent, as the case may be, if such husband or parent is entitled to an immigration certificate.

(b) The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor, jointly, shall, as soon as feasible after the enactment of this act, prepare a statement showing the number of individuals of the various nationalities resident in the United States as determined by the United States census of ———; which statement shall be the population basis for the purposes of this

[1] This proposed legislation would place quota limitation upon all countries. During 1924, in round numbers, 300,000 immigrants were admitted as nonquota from Canada and Mexico. The number of special certificates would not exceed that number and would give to us the people actually needed in the country to do the work.

act. In case of changes in political boundaries in foreign countries occurring subsequent to ——— and resulting (1) in the creation of new countries, the Governments of which are recognized by the United States, or (2) in the transfer of territory from one country to another, such transfer being recognized, by the United States, such officials, jointly, shall estimate the number of individuals resident in the United States in ——— who were born within the area included in such new countries or in such territory so transferred and revise the population basis as to each country involved in such changes of political boundary. For the purpose of such revision and for the purposes of this act generaly, aliens born in the area included in any such new country, and aliens born in any territory so transferred shall be considered as having been born in the country to which such territory was transferred.

PERCENTAGE LIMITATIONS

SEC. 11. (a) When used in this act the term "quota" was used in reference to any nationality means ———, and in addition thereto ——— per centum of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in the United States as determined by the census of ———.

(b) There shall be issued to immigrants of any nationality (1) no more immigration certificates in any fiscal year than the quota for such nationality, and (2) in each of the 12 calendar months of any fiscal year no more immigration certificates than one-twelfth of the quota for such nationality, except that if such quota is less than six hundred the number to be issued in each calendar month shall be prescribed by the commissioner general with the approval of the Secretary, but shall not be in excess of the quota for such nationality, nor less than one-twelfth of the quota.

UNUSED IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATES

SEC. 12. An immigration certificate, in addition to the number provided in section 11, may not be issued to an immigrant of any nationality even though an immigrant of such nationality having an immigration certificate is excluded from admission to the United States under the immigration laws and deported, or does not apply for admission to the United States before the expiration of the validity of the certificate, or even though an alien of such nationality having an immigration certificate issued to him as an immigrant is found not to be an immigrant.

EXCLUSION FROM UNITED STATES

SEC. 13. (a) No immigrant shall be admitted to the United States unless he (1) has an unexpired immigration certificate or an unexpired special immigration certificate or was born subsequent to the issuance of the unexpired immigration certificate or special immigration certificate of the accompanying parent, (2) is of the nationality specified in such immigration certificate, and (3) is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws.

(b) An immigrant not eligible to citizenship shall not be admitted to the United States.

PERMIT TO REENTER UNITED STATES AFTER TEMPORARY ABSENCE

SEC. 14. (a) Any alien about to depart temporarily from the United States may make application to the commissioner general for a permit to reenter the United States, stating the length of his intended absence and the reason therefor. Such application shall be made under oath, and shall be in such form and contain such information as may be by regulations prescribed, and shall be accompanied by two copies of the applicant's photograph.

(b) If the commissioner general finds that the alien has been permanently admitted to the United States and that the application is made in good faith, he shall, with the approval of the Secretary, issue the permit, specifying therein the length of time, not exceeding six months, during which it shall be valid. The permit shall be in such form as shall be by regulations prescribed, and shall have permanently attached thereto the photograph of the alien to whom issued.

(c) On good cause shown the validity of the permit may be extended for such period or periods and under such conditions as shall be by regulations prescribed.

(d) For the issuance of the permit, and for each extension thereof, there shall be paid a fee of $5, which shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(e) Upon the return of the alien to the United States the permit shall be surrendered to the immigration officer at the port of inspection.

(f) A permit issued under this section shall have no effect under the immigration laws, except to show that the alien to whom it is issued is returning from a temporary visit abroad; but nothing in this section shall be construed as making such permit the exclusive means of establishing that the alien is so returning.

SUSPENSION OF IMMIGRATION

SEC. 15. (a) Whenever the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce shall jointly certify that unemployment exists in the continental United States or in any specified territory or insular possession thereof to such an extent as in their opinion immigration thereto should be suspended in whole or in part from all or certain designated foreign countries, the President of the United States shall by proclamation suspend immigration for the time, in the manner and to the extent set forth in such certificate, and during such time immigration certificates shall not be issued to any immigrant who is a national of any country designated in such proclamation, nor shall such immigrant be permitted to enter the continental United States or such specified territory or insular possession thereof.

DEPORTATION

SEC. 16. Any alien who at any time after entering the United States is found to have been at the time of entry not entitled under this act or enter the United States, or to have remained therein for a longer time than permitted under this act or regulations made thereunder, shall be taken into custody and deported in the same manner as provided for in sections 19 and 20 of the immigration act of 1917.

CERTIFICATES OF ARRIVAL

SEC. 17. Every immigrant at the time of his admission to the United States shall be given a certificate of arrival issued in such form and containing such information concerning the immigrant, including his fingerprints, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary as necessary to the enforcement of the immigration laws and naturalization laws. The certificate shall have permanently attached thereto the photograph of the immigrant provided for in sections 5 and 8. Such certificate of arrival, if it specifies that the immigrant has been permanently admitted to the United States, may, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, be used by the immigrant in lieu of the certificate required

to be filed with his petition for naturalization by the fourth paragraph of the second subdivision of section 4 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," approved June 29, 1906.

ALIEN SEAMEN

SEC. 18. (a) No alien seaman ineligible to citizenship in the United States or excluded from regular admission into the United States under the immigration act of 1917 and employed on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any place outside thereof shall be permitted to land in the United States, except temporarily for medical treatment, or pursuant to such regulations and conditions, including the giving of bond with sufficient surety, as the Secretary may prescribe for the ultimate departure, removal, or deportation of such alien from the United States.

(b) Section 32 of the immigration act of 1917 is repealed.

SEC. 19. (a) Upon the arrival after June 30, 1924, of any vessel in the United States, it shall be the duty of the owner, agent, charterer, consignee, or master thereof to deliver to the principal immigration officer in charge at the port of arrival, in respect to each alien seaman employed on such vessel who was not shipped or engaged on such vessel at a port of the United States, a landing card in duplicate, stating the position such alien holds in the ship's company, when and where he was shipped or engaged, and whether he is to be paid off and discharged at the port of arrival, and such other information as may be by regulations prescribed, and having permanently attached thereto a photograph of such alien.

(b) If the alien seaman after examination is found eligible to citizenship in the United States and entitled to be regularly admitted into the United States under the immigration act of 1917, he shall be permitted to land temporarily in pursuit of his calling, or for the purpose of reshipping on board any other vessel bound to a foreign port or place, and the immigration officer shall thereupon cause a fingerprint of the alien to be placed upon each copy of the landing card, and indorse upon each copy the date and place of arrival, the name of the vessel, and the time not exceeding 30 days during which the landing card shall be valid. Upon the landing of the alien one copy of the landing card shall be delivered to him, and the other transmitted forthwith to the Department of Labor under regulations prescribed under this act.

(c) Any alien who has received a landing card under this section and who departs from the United States shall, prior to his departure, surrender such card to the master of the vessel, who shall, before the departure of the vessel, deliver such card to such individual as may be by regulations prescribed.

(d) Landing cards shall be printed on distinctive safety paper prepared and issued, under regulations prescribed under this act, at the expense of the owner, agent, consignee, charterer, or master of the vessel. The Secretary of Labor, with the cooperation of the Secretary of State, shall provide a means of obtaining blank landing cards outside the United States.

(e) The owner, agent, consignee, charterer, or master of any vessel who violates any of the provisions of this section shall pay to the collector of customs for the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of $500 for each alien in respect to whom the violation occurs; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, or while the fine remains unpaid, except

that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

(f) Sections 33 and 34 of the immigrat on act of 1917 are hereby repealed, except as to violations of said section 34 existing at the time of the taking effect of this act; such section is hereby continued in force and effect.

SEC. 20. The owner, charterer, agent, consignee, or master of any vessel arriving in the United States from any place outside thereof who shall fail or refuse to detain on board any alien seaman employed on such vessel until the immigration officer in charge at the port of arrival has inspected such seaman and delivered to him a landing card, or who shall fail or refuse to detain such seaman on board after such inspection or to deport such alien seaman if required by such immigration officer or the Secretary to do so, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of $1,000 for each alien seaman in respect to whom such failure occurs, and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such penalty, or while the penalty remains unpaid, provided that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such penalty.

SEC. 21. Any alien seaman who shall land in a port of the United States contrary to the provisions of this act, or who is not in possession of an unexpired landing card, or who is found in the United States more than thirty days after being permitted to land temporarily in pursuit of his calling, or for the purpose of reshipping on board any other vessel bound to a foreign port or place shall at any time thereafter, upon the warrant of the Secretary, be taken into custody and deported in accordance with section 20 of the immigration act of 1917 at the expense of the owner, charterer, agent, or consignee of the vessel by which such alien was brought to the United States, or if that is not practicable, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of the immigration laws.

SEC. 22. Any bona fide alien seaman eligible to citizenship in the United States, and employed on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any place outside thereof, may make application for regular admission to the United States, and if, upon examination and inspection, he is found otherwise admissible, he shall be admitted notwithstanding an immigration certificate has not been issued to him. The immigration officer admitting such alien seaman shall issue to him a certificate of arrival as provided in section 17 and shall forthwith notify the Secretary, who shall reduce by one the quota allotted to the nationality to which such seaman belongs.

PREPARATION OF DOCUMENTS

SEC. 23. Immigration certificates, special immigration certificates, certificates of arrival, and permits issued under section 14, shall be printed on distinctive safety paper, and shall be prepared and issued under regulations prescribed under this act. The list or manifests required by sections 12 and 36 of the immigration act of 1917 shall be furnished at the expense of the owner, agent, consignee, charterer, or master of the vessel, and shall be typewritten or printed on such quality of paper and in such form as shall by regulations be prescribed.

PENALTY FOR ILLEGAL TRANSPORTATION

SEC. 24. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company, or the owner, master, agent, charterer, or consignee of any vessel, to bring to the United States by water from any place outside thereof (1) any

immigrant who does not have an unexpired immigration certificate, or (2) any immigrant who does not have an unexpired special immigration certificate.

(b) If it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary that any immigrant has been so brought, such person, or transportation company, or the master, agent, owner, charterer, or consignee of any such vessel shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of $1,000 for each immigrant so brought, and in addition a sum equal to that paid by such immigrant for his transportation from the initial point of departure, indicated on his ticket, to the port of arrival, such latter sum to be delivered by the collector of customs to the immigrant on whose account assessed. No vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the liability to the payment of such fine or while the fine remains unpaid, except that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

(c) Such fine shall not be remitted or refunded unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary that such person and the owner, master, agent, charterer, and consignee of the vessel, prior to the departure of the vessel from the last port outside the United States, did not know and could not have ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence that the individual transported was an immigrant.

OFFENSES IN CONNECTION WITH DOCUMENTS

SEC. 25. (a) Any person who knowingly (1) forges, counterfeits, alters, or falsely makes any immigration certificate, special immigration certificate, certificate of arrival, landing card, or permit, or (2) uses, attempts to use, possesses, obtains, accepts, or receives any immigration certificate, special immigration certificate, certificate of arrival, landing card, or permit, knowing it to be forged, counterfeited, altered, or falsely made, or to have been procured by means of any false claim or statement, or to have been otherwise procured by fraud or unlawfully obtained; or who, except under direction of the Secretary or other proper officer, knowingly (3) possesses any blank immigration certificate, special immigration certificate, certificate of arrival, or permit; (4) engraves, sells, brings into the United States, or has in his control or possession any plate in the likeness of a plate designed for the printing of immigration certificates, special immigration certificates, certificates of arrival, landing cards, or permits; (5) makes any print, photograph, or impression in the likeness of any immigration certificate, special immigration certificate, certificate of arrival, landing card, or permit; or (6) has in his possession a distinctive paper which has been adopted by the Secretary for the printing of immigration certificates, special immigration certificates, certificates of arrival, landing cards, or permits, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

(b) Any individual who (1) when applying for an immigration certificate, special immigration certificate, or permit, or for admission to the United States personates another, or falsely appears in the name of a deceased individual, or evades the immigration laws by appearing under an assumed or fictitious name, or (2) sells or otherwise disposes of, or offers to sell or otherwise dispose of, an immigration certificate, special immigration certificate, certificate of arrival, landing card, or permit to any person not authorized by law to receive such document shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 26. The commissioner general, with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this act; but all such rules and regulations, in so far as they relate to the administration of this act by consular officers, shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

ACT TO BE IN ADDITION TO IMMIGRATION LAWS

SEC. 27. The provisions of this act are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the immigration laws and shall be enforced as a part of such laws, and all the penal or other provisions of such laws not inapplicable shall apply to and be enforced in connection with the provisions of this act.

AMENDMENTS TO IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1917

SEC. 28. That the immigration act of 1917 be amended as follows:

(a) Section 1, by inserting after the words "insular possessions" in the second clause of the second sentence of said section the words "or insular territory," so that such clause will read, "but if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone, or any insular possession or insular territory of the United States, and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, nothing contained in this act shall be construed as permitting him to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens."

(b) Section 2, by inserting after the word "territory" in the fourth sentence of said section the following clause: "nor on account of an alien to whom a permit has been issued as provided in section 14 of this act and who is returning within the time therein specified from a temporary visit abroad."

(c) Section 8, by adding at the end of said section the following: "or concealed or harbored, or attempted to be concealed or harbored, and any air or land vehicle, or any vessel, together with its or her appurtenances, equipment, tackle, apparel, and furniture, concerned or employed in such violation shall be seized and forfeited to the United States, and on an order duly issued by the court having jurisdiction thereof said air or land vehicle or vessel, together with its or her appurtenances, equipment, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be sold at public auction, the proceeds to be covered into the Treasury and credited to the appropriation 'expenses of regulating immigration'."

(d) Section 9, by adding after the third sentence of said section a new sentence to read as follows: "If a fine is imposed under this section for the bringing of an alien to the United States, and if such alien is accompanied by another alien who is excluded from admission shall pay to the collector of customs, in addition to such fine but as a part thereof, a sum equal to that paid by such accompanying alien for his transportation from his initial point of departure, indicated in his ticket, to the point of arrival such sum to be delivered by the collector of customs to the accompanying alien when deported," and by striking out the last proviso to said section, and inserting in lieu thereof a proviso reading as follows: "That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the case of any alien granted admission on appeal or for a temporary period."

(e) Section 17, by inserting next after the word "twenty-one" in the proviso of said section a clause reading as follows: "and the seventh proviso of section three."

(f) Section 19, by inserting after the words "insular possession" in the fourth proviso to said section the words "or insular territory."

(g) Section 24, by inserting after the words "civil service act" in the first proviso of said section, the following, "or to section 4 of the act of August 5, 1882 (22d Stat. L., pp. 219, 255)," and by striking out the figures "100,000" wherever they appear in said proviso to said section and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "200,000," so that said proviso will read as follows: "*Provided*, That said Secretary, in the enforcement of that portion of this act which excludes contract laborers and induced and assisted immigrants, may employ, for such purpose and for detail upon additional service under this act when not so engaged without reference to the provisions of said civil service act, or to section 4 of the act of August 5, 1882 (22d Stat. L., pp. 219, 255), or to the various acts relative to the compilation of the Official Register, such persons as he may deem advisable and from time to time fix, raise, or decrease their compensation. He may draw annually from the appropriation for the enforcement of this act $200,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the salaries and expenses of persons so employed and for expenses incident to such employment; and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall pass to the credit of the proper disbursing officer expenditures from said sum without itemized account whenever the Secretary of Labor certifies that an itemized account would not be for the best interests of the Government."

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

SEC. 29 (a) The term "United States," when used in a geographical sense, means the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

(b) The term "alien" includes any individual not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States, but this definition shall not be held to include Indians of the United States not taxed, nor citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States.

(c) The term "eligible to citizenship," when used in reference to any individual, does not include an individual who is debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States under section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, or under section 14 of the act entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," approved May 6, 1882, or under section 2 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, as amended, or under law amendatory of, supplementary to, or in substitution for, any of such sections.

(d) The terms "immigration certificate" and "special immigration certificate" means a certificate issued by a consular officer under the provisions of this act.

(e) The term "consular officer" means any consular or diplomatic officer of the United States designated, under regulations prescribed under this act, for the purpose of issuing immigration certificates or special immigration certificates under this act. In case of the Canal Zone or the insular possessions or insular territory of the United States the term "consular officer" means an immigration official therein stationed, or an officer designated by the President for the purpose of issuing immigration certificates or special immigration certificates under this act.

(f) The term "immigration act of 1917" means the act of February 5, 1917, entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States."

(g) The term "immigration laws" includes such act, this act, and all laws, conventions, and treaties of the United States relating to the immigration, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens.

(h) The term "person" includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, and associations.

(i) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Labor.

(j) The term "commissioner general" means the Commissioner General of Immigration.

(k) The term "application for admission" has reference to the time of the application for admission to the United States and not to the time of the application for the issuance of the immigration certificate.

(l) The term "permit" means a permit issued under section 14.

(m) The term "landing card" means a landing card issued under section 19.

(n) The term "unmarried," when used in reference to any individual as of any time, means an individual who at such time is not married, whether or not previously married.

SEC. 28. Time of taking effect.

(a) Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 24 shall take effect on July 1, 1924.

(b) The remainder of this act shall take effect upon its enactment.

International conference on emigration and immigration, Rome, May 15-31, 1924.

In June, 1923, the Italian Government took the initiative in the calling of a conference on emigration and immigration to be held in Rome in 1924. It accordingly invited the governments of emigration and immigration countries to send delegates and submitted a program in which it outlined the general character of the conference, which was to be entirely technical and in no sense diplomatic.

This was the first attempt at a world-wide conference on the subject of immigration. There had been other conferences limited as to the countries involved and the subjects considered. In 1869 our Government and the Germanic Confederation negotiated an agreement for the protection of emigrants to America. The President at that time expressed the idea that similar agreements should be entered into with other countries from which people emigrate to the United States. Nothing, however, came of it for a number of reasons.

In 1874 Germany endeavored to arrange emigration treaties between European countries and this Government, but this matter, too, terminated without result. In 1884 the Netherlands backed by Italy proposd an international conference for the purpose of arranging conventions between countries interested in the subject of their nationals going overseas. Several European countries agreed to it, but no definite results were achieved. In 1885 a so-called African conference was held at Berlin for the purpose of dealing with the subject of forced emigration of negroes. In 1889 a conference was held at Brussels of European countries also dealing with the negro, as a result of which slavery and the traffic in slaves was abolished.

At various times conferences were held of certain governments dealing with the problem of traffic in women and children. Presi-

dent Roosevelt in 1905 expressed the opinion that an international conference on immigration was desirable, and Congress in the immigration act of February, 1907, authorized the President to call a conference of this kind. Italy in 1908 proposed to the United States that it call such a conference, but nothing developed. In 1912, 16 governments met in Paris to consider assistance for indigent foreigners.

The Great War stopped the migratory movement of peoples for four or five years, and there was little discussion during that period of immigration conferences. In the peace treaty of Versailles reference is made to the subject and the International Labor Organization is directed to study the subject. In 1919 an international labor conference was convened in Washington under the treaty of Versailles, and subsequent meetings were held in Europe of a special committee growing out of the treaty of Versailles. The League of Nations has fostered some similar conferences, including one in Barcelona in 1921 and another one in the same year at Geneva. In 1921, under the leadership of the Italian Government, a conference was held of the countries interested in emigration, at which the thought was first suggested of dealing with the countries of immigration on this subject. The invitation of the Italian Government in June, 1923, resulted from this.

The United States Government accepted the invitation and designated four delegates for that purpose, namely: E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor; W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration; Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service; and Homer M. Byington, American consul general at Naples.

Mr. Harlan Miller, of the Department of State, was designated as secretary to the delegation, and Mr. George Shaw, formerly with the State Department, was appointed as a representative from the Department of Labor for the purpose of acting as secretary to Mr. Henning and as stenographic expert for the delegation. The following is a statement by Hon. E. J. Henning regarding the conference:

In pursuance of the commission issued to me by President Coolidge, and instructions given by the Secretary of Labor, I sailed from New York City on the Italian ship *Duilio* on May 1, 1924, for Naples, accompanied by my secretary, Mr. George Shaw, and Mr. Harlan Miller, of the Department of State, secretary of the delegation. The Commissioner General of Immigration had preceded me a week earlier, but we met at Naples. There we also met Mr. Homer M. Byington, consul general of the United States at Naples, who had been designated as a delegate. From Naples we proceeded to Rome, where we were joined by Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, designated as a delegate. He was later joined by Dr. Robert S. Wynn, of the United States Public Health Service, stationed at Genoa, Italy.

The opening session of the conference was held in the Hall of Horace and Curiace of the Capitol of Rome, a splendid old building which is used in connection with the municipal government of the city. We were there received by Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, who shook the hand of each of us, with words of cordial welcome. Addresses were made by Premier Mussolini, by the president of the council of the League of Nations, the minister of labor of Belgium, the minister of agriculture of Argentine, and the president of the administrative committee of the International Labor Office, which are reported in extenso in the minutes of the proceedings, to which reference is hereby made. It appeared that 59 Governments were represented at the conference, which I am told constitutes a world record, both in the number of Governments actually present at an international conference and in the percentage of all the Governments of the world meeting together.

The second plenary meeting was held at 4 o'clock on the same day in the council chamber of the Capitol of Rome. This is in a very old building, which contains some pillars which antedate the Christian era. At this meeting the conference was organized by the adoption of certain rules, the election of a permanent chairman, or president, of the conference, and the completion of the organization of the conference, in accordance with regulations adopted. I had the honor on this occasion to be chosen to present to the conference the name of the Hon. Guiseppe De Michelis, Commissioner General of Emigration of Italy, as president of the conference. He was chosen by acclamation.

The conference was divided into four sections and the various subjects which had been presented by the various governments for consideration were divided into four classes and each of these classes was referred to one of the sections. As chairman of the American delegation, I assigned Doctor Cumming to the first section, which dealt with matters of health and sanitation; Commissioner General Husband to the second section, which dealt with the general subject of emigrant welfare; Consul General Byington to the fourth section, which dealt with the general subject of international agreements; and assigned myself to the third section, which dealt with the subject of labor. I also assigned Doctor Wynn as technical adviser to the first section, Mr. George Shaw as technical adviser to the third section, and Mr. Harlan Miller as technical adviser to the fourth section. Under the plan of organization, a presidential control committee was created for the purpose of general supervision of the work and membership therein was assigned by an even division of countries of emigration and immigration and included eight vice presidents of the conference and four presidents and eight vice presidents of the sections. The United States of America was assigned a vice presidency and the American delegation designated me as such vice president, representing the United States of America.

The various sections met daily beginning on the 16th of May and each considered the questions referred to it. Some disputes arose as to the proper assignment of some of the questions and the control committee met daily after the section meetings had adjourned to consider these problems and to make reassignments. The control committee also considered each day general problems of policy-determining nature, which the sections felt they were not authorized to deal with. Nearly every country had sent its best informed men on the broad subject of the migration of peoples, and the discussions were profound and usually highly technical. While some countries had but one representative, several had a staff of a dozen or more, notably Italy, Great Britain, Japan, and Cuba. Among the delegates were many ambassadors, ministers, and other men of standing in the diplomatic corps of their

respective countries. There were also noted psychologists, sociologists, physicians, lawyers, and technical experts on all the various topics considered.

The conclusions of the various sections on the topics assigned to them were reported to plenary sessions of the entire conference for final action. Section sessions were held in the Palace Vidoni, one of the old historical palaces of Rome, conveniently located in the business section of the city. The final plenary sessions again were held in the council chamber, in the Capitol group above mentioned.

In voting on the various questions as they arose in the sectional meeting, each Government voted as a unit and had one vote. Governments voted either for a proposition or against it or refrained from voting. Full opportunity was given each Government to present its views on each question or to explain the reason why it abstained from voting. Representatives of the United States of America in the various sections were compelled frequently to refrain from voting on questions presented, for various reasons. We did not always state our reasons, but from time to time made general explanations as to our abstentions, which often applied to a number of questions. We did not hesitate, however, to state our reasons specifically in many instances.

From the very beginning it became apparent that there were undercurrents at work which manifested themselves from time to time by showing on the surface. For example, it appeared early in the conference that certain Governments felt that the subject of emigration should be dealt with by the International Labor Office because emigration is really and essentially a phase of labor and employment and because the treaty of Versailles provides for dealing with that subject of emigration through the League of Nations. Generally speaking, the Governments taking this position were those that adhere either to the League of Nations or to the International Labor Office and who felt that the International Conference on Emigration and Immigration was more or less a competitor of existing international organizations or was trying to occupy a field already occupied by existing international organizations. On the other hand, Governments which did not adhere to the international organizations mentioned and some who do, took the ground that none of the existing international organizations was world-wide in the sense of embracing all the Governments of the earth and that this conference had a large number of Governments which did not have membership in other existing international organizations which might deal with the subject of emigration and immigration and that the existing international organizations were dealing with the subject in a limited way and not as broadly as was proposed by this conference.

The American delegation, of course, was somewhat embarrassed by some of these matters when they came up in vague and indefinite ways. Finally, however, a proposition was submitted in the third section that certain things were to be referred to the International Labor Office with the request to take certain steps with reference thereto and to report their action to the Governments represented at this conference.

At this point I took occasion to make a statement for the record with reference to the American attitude and announced that the American Government could take no part in any action of that kind for many obvious reasons. I felt and said that the record thus presented was calculated substantially to eliminate the United States of America from further participation in the conference. Briefly, I took the position that the United States of America is not only not affiliated with the international organizations referred to but that our people had definitely rejected the proposition to adhere thereto and that

therefore the United States of America could not accept the fruits of toil of such international organizations when it could not possibly participate in the expense involved in that toil. I further took the ground that the American Government had accepted an invitation to meet with Governments and that I had specifically declined to approve the plan to invite organizations other than Governments to meet with the conference. From that time forward, with a single exception, the conference refrained from any reference to other existing international organizations in connection with its work, either by name or otherwise.

Broadly speaking, the American delegates in the sections when refraining from voting on questions did so, generally, for two or three specific reasons: First, because the proposition involved international agreements and the American delegation was without authority to negotiate agreements or to discuss the proposition of international agreements and was limited to technical subjects. Second, because the questions involved the domestic policy of the United States, and our Government could not discuss those policies with other Governments. Third, because our own legislation already covered the subject involved, or had taken ground in advance of the proposition submitted.

To illustrate: The delegate from Egypt submitted a proposition providing specifically that the different Governments should pass legislation providing for the recognition or toleration of various forms of religious practices of alien immigrants within their boundaries. The American delegation refused to participate in the consideration of that resolution because the Constitution of the United States guarantees utmost freedom of religious practices to everyone under the flag, be he citizen or alien, and because that very constitutional provision would prohibit legislation on the subject as outlined in the resolution of the delegate from Egypt. I might say that the resolution was adopted, but it was made clear that under many Governments there are many restrictions as to forms of worship by the people.

At the final plenary session, at which the various sections made their reports to the entire body, it was agreed that there should be no debate but that the delegates should have the privilege and right to explain their vote. The American delegation under this rule explained its votes on some questions, where explanations of a specific type seemed necessary. We filed a written statement for the record, explaining in a general way the general attitude of the American Government on the general line of topics and propositions. The statement is as follows:

ROME, *May 31, 1924.*

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD OF THE PLENARY SESSIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE SECOND SESSION

The delegation from the United States of America is here under the limitations of the terms of the invitation of the Italian Government and the letter of acceptance of our Government. Our action here is therefor circumscribed by the policies of our country, as expressed in our Constitution and in the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof.

The United States of America is distinctly a country of immigration and is in no sense a country of emigration. By common consent the question of who shall enter a country as an immigrant is purely and wholly a domestic question. Within certain well-defined limits every man has an inherent right to emigrate out of his country. However, he has no inherent right to immigrate into some other country. He may always return to the country to which he owes allegiance. He may not, however, force himself into a foreign country.

The movement of individuals and groups of individuals from their country of birth or of allegiance into some other country for the purpose of remaining there more or less permanently is world-wide, and therefore of great importance to every country. This movement creates many problems. The proper solution of these problems is of the utmost importance. The ultimate peace of the world depends very largely upon it.

Many of the problems of this world movement of people are "domestic" to the country of emigration; many of them are "domestic" to the country of immigration; and many are of universal application to all countries of the world as a whole. It is our view that the work of this conference lies essentially in this latter field. This is a field of sufficient magnitude and importance to enlist the most earnest and serious consideration of every civilized country of the world.

Various countries of the world have in varying degrees accentuated and dealt in their legislation with the purely domestic questions of this problem. The United States of America has perhaps one of the most highly developed codes on the subject of immigration of any known country. It has no laws whatever on the subject of emigration. Most of the countries of Europe are emigration countries and have given much attention to the laws and regulations with reference to the domestic concerns of that phase of the movement of people.

Many propositions were submitted to the conference with reference to the treatment accorded wandering people who have emigrated from their own land to some other country. We have discovered that most of these questions have been written into law in the United States and have been in practice for many years. They are therefore part of the recognized policy of our Government on these domestic questions. For that reason we have found it necessary in a number of instances to refrain from voting on the precise questions here submitted because they either varied from our own legislation or were in conflict therewith.

In but one section of the conference was much attention given to the problems of emigration and immigration which are universal in their application. Questions of sanitation, of health, of morals, of the protection of women and children are questions purely humanitarian and of great concern to all civilized peoples. Our own country has paid much attention to this field and has enacted much legislation covering these subjects. We have been in harmony with the purpose and spirit of nearly everything presented along these lines, but were at times obliged to abstain from voting because of the question of legislation of our own which was somewhat different in form from the form proposed.

The delegation from the United States of America appreciates deeply the great importance of every question considered. The actual record of votes is not a fair measure of our interest in these questions. In many instances we were unable to take part in the vote because of existent positive provisions of our own laws. No doubt the fruits of the labors here performed will find expression from time to time in our future legislation.

The United States of America is a republic in its form of government, which highly accentuates the importance of the individual and his natural rights. For example, we were obliged to refrain from voting on the suggestion of recognizing religious forms of emigrants and immigrants. Under our Constitution every individual is guaranteed perfect freedom of creed and religion, be he citizen or alien, and our legislative bodies may not enact laws on that subject. We refrained from voting not because we underestimated the importance of that question but because our own institutions are in advance of what was here

proposed and can not be the subject of treaties or international agreements or legislation.

This statement is made for the purpose of explaining to the representatives of our sister nations in a brief résumé the principal reasons why we took the positions we did on many of the questions submitted. We respectfully call attention to the act of our Congress and President adopted while this conference was in session, and which becomes effective on July 1, 1924. The delegates will readily recognize that that law covers a very large portion of the questions here considered and, as a rule, these provisions are in advance in their scope and detail of what was here proposed.

E. J. HENNING,
Chairman of the Delegation, United States of America.

Throughout the conference there was much discussion in an informal way between the individual delegates with reference to the thought of future conferences of Governments on the subject of emigration and immigration. There was considerable sentiment among the Governments of the Western Hemisphere south of the Rio Grande for another conference, such conference to be held preferably in one of the Western Hemisphere countries. In a general way this program was not favored by the Governments adhering to the League of Nations and the International Labor Office, although there were many exceptions both ways.

A resolution was finally presented at the last plenary session, divided into three principal subheads and each subhead voted on separately. The first provided for the distribution throughout the world of the conclusions and recommendations of the present conference, the second that another conference be held in 1927 in some country of immigration, the third that the present control committee be created a permanent body, to have its headquarters at Rome and to form the continuing factor between the present conference and the one to be called in 1927. The American delegation voted for the first and third propositions, but refrained from voting on the second. We explained our abstention on the ground that the definite agreement to participate in an international gathering was a prerogative of the President of the United States and that the American delegation could not assume to act in that regard, nor would it cable for instructions on the subject. We voted for the third proposition with the explanation that should the American Government decide to participate in the proposed plan of a conference in 1927, then and in that event we favored the recommendations of the third provision of the resolution.

The control committee again honored the American delegation by designating me as one of the four delegates to deliver closing remarks at the conclusion of the work of the conference.

Official minutes of the proceedings, both in the plenary sessions and in the sections, have been prepared by the secretariat of the conference in the Italian and French languages. The understanding is that any Government desiring to print the same in a different language will furnish its own translation for that purpose. The proceedings were conducted in the Italian, French, and English languages, and portions of the record will be found in the English language. I recommend that the minutes be translated into English and published by the Department of Labor.

Social features.—The Italian Government and the people of Rome did their utmost to bid the delegates welcome and make them feel at home while at Rome. Many courtesies were extended to the delegates by the Government as such, including free transportation on the railroads operated by the Government of Italy. Throughout the conference much attention was given to

social entertainment. Some of these were of a highly educational nature to most of us.

The number of persons constituting the conference exceeded the expectations of the Italian Government and it was found necessary in some instances to limit the invitations for social entertainments to the chairmen of the delegations. The royal family of Italy entertained with luncheon at the Quirinal, and because of the limited capacity of the state dining room, was compelled to adopt this rule. The managing committee announced at the beginning of the conference that delegates were not to feel obliged to indulge in social intercourse with each other by way of formal calls or the leaving of cards, and particularly requested that delegations refrain from entertaining other delegations. However, several delegations violated these regulations to some extent. A number of brilliant receptions were tendered by officers of the Italian Government, including one to all the foreign representatives by the president of the council, Premier Mussolini. The premier also entertained all the representatives at a formal dinner. The public buildings of the Italian Government in Rome were generally thrown open to the visitors, including many wonderful exhibitions of art and sculpture. All the representatives were taken to Tivoli, a city in the foothills some hundred miles from Rome, and were entertained at the ancient Villa d'Este, one of the most notable old castles of Europe, surrounded by what is undoubtedly the most beautiful garden of its type in the world. The representatives were also taken on an excursion to Ostia, the seaport of ancient Rome, situated some 20 miles south from the present city. Here are being excavated the remains of three distinct cities, as indicated by ruins of buildings erected on the crumbling foundations of the preceding generation. Rising seas twice drove the inhabitants inland, whence they twice returned to rebuild the seaport. In addition to being given the opportunity to view these remarkable ruins the Italian Government entertained at a luncheon served on the spacious platforms of a modern, new concrete terminal station erected for a Rome to Ostia-on-the-Sea electric line which is in course of construction.

There was a spirit of welcome and good will everywhere, not only among the public officers of state and municipality, but on the part of the people we met in Rome, and this tended to make our stay most delightful.

While the conference proper concluded its work late on Saturday night, May 31, the Italian Government had arranged a short program in Naples, by way of completion of social and official functions. The printed program announced that all delegates and representatives were to proceed to Naples on Sunday night, June 1, in order to take part in an all-day program there. We were to take part in an examination of the existing emigrant home there and in the dedication of the ground for an elaborate addition to the Government's plan calculated ultimately to constitute one of the most complete and important emigrant detention plants in the world. Accordingly, I went with the great majority of the delegates to Naples on Sunday night, and there represented our country in the program arranged by the city of Naples and the Italian Government jointly. The day was a holiday in Naples and the functions and ceremonials were most elaborate. The mayor entertained the visitors with a luncheon in the emigration quarters, the chamber of commerce entertained at tea at the city hall, and the commissioner general of emigration of Italy, Mr. De Michelis, in cooperation with the municipal officers, tendered a banquet at one of the leading hotels of Naples as a final function at night.

The existing equipment for the detention of emigrants at Naples are all of a very extensive nature and of a high type. When the contemplated improvements

have been made it will be one of the most attractive and one of the most extensive equipments devoted to such a purpose. I did not see another equipment in Europe that approaches the Naples plant in perfection of detail, and I do not think there is one anywhere.

The delegates returned to Rome during the night of June 2 as the guests of the Government, and the 3d of June saw the final formal dissolution of the conference.

Visits to American consulates.—While the conference was in session word came that the American Congress had passed the new immigration act and that it had been approved by President Coolidge. The general outline of the new act was familiar to the American officers in the Consular Service generally, but few of them realized just how fully the responsibility of examining the emigrants for the United States had been shifted to them. All were apprehensive as to just what would be expected and few had a clear conception of what the real philosophy was behind the new enactment. The consular officers everywhere were eager to meet us and to discuss with us these things.

Accordingly, in pursuance of instructions of the Secretary of Labor given in a general way, I proceeded from Rome after the closing of the conference to the more important consulates of western Europe.

Consul General Byington, of Naples, was a delegate to the conference, and I had many discussions with him on the subject of the new law and its enforcement. Consul General Keene, of Rome, was in constant touch with us while in that city, and I went into many details with him and his assistants in this regard. In proceeding from Rome it was my purpose not only to visit the principal consulates, but also to study closely economic and labor conditions.

My itinerary from Rome was substantially as follows: Florence, Italy; Venice, Italy, Consul James B. Young; Milan, Italy; thence northward through portions of Switzerland, including Lucerne, Consul James Lee Murphy; and Geneva, Consul General Lewis W. Haskell; Lyon, France; Paris, France, Consul General Alexander M. Thackara. I spent considerable time in the environs of Paris, and from there proceeded through the valley of the Marne to Nancy and Strasbourg, Consul Chester W. Davis. I crossed the Rhine at Strasbourg and visited a number of cities of southern Germany, including Kehl, Appenweir, and Baden-Baden. The latter city is surrounded by a number of thriving little manufacturing communities. Consul General Thackara, at Paris, was about to retire, under the provisions of the Rogers law, and therefore I dealt generally with other members of the staff stationed in that city.

From Paris I proceeded to Brussels, Consul Herbert O. Williams; Antwerp, Consul General George S. Messersmith; Rotterdam, where Consul General George E. Anderson was on the verge of leaving for the States, he having retired from the service, and where I found Consul Carl O. Spamer in charge, acting. Thence northward through The Hague to Amsterdam, Consul Frank W. Mahin; Bremen, Germany, Consul Leslie E. Reed; Hamburg, Consul General Theodore Jaeckel; and to Berlin, Consul General William Coffin. At Berlin I had a conference also with Consul General at Large Charles C. Eberhardt. From Berlin I returned to Amsterdam on my way to London, for a conference with Walrave Boissevain, who is the directing genius of a worldwide organization for guiding and assisting people from Holland who emigrate to other parts of the world.

In London Consul General Robert P. Skinner was in charge, ably assisted by Frank Larned as vice consul, formerly Assistant Commissioner General of Immigration at Washington and for many years in the Immigration Service. From London I proceeded to south Wales via Newport and the coal-mining

town of Tredegar to Cardiff, Consul Edgar C. Soule; to Fishguard, and thence across the Irish Channel and southern Ireland to Dublin, Consul General Charles M. Hathaway, jr.; Belfast, Consul Henry P. Starrett; to Liverpool, Consul General Horace Lee Washington, and back to London.

I sailed for the United States from the port of Southampton, where I had an opportunity for a brief observation of the emigration detention quarters, and to discuss economic conditions with representatives of steamship companies. My steamer touched at Cherbourg, France, where I met Consul John Corrigan, in charge of that section. At all the principal points I took occasion to study industrial conditions and to note the type of inhabitants and the manner in which he lives and pursues his daily calling.

Everywhere I received a cordial welcome and found a fine spirit of cooperation and of Americanism in dealing with the new statute. Copies of the law had not arrived during my visits to the ports of northern Italy, nor did definite information reach any of the consuls whom I visited until I arrived at Geneva. Copies of the regulations had not reached any of the consuls until I arrived at London. However, I was able to impart much valuable information to these officers of our Government everywhere and to assist them in perfecting their organization for the new functions by them to be performed.

At many of the consulates pressure was being brought to bear on the part of anxious Europeans who wished to come to the United States. I met many of these and got varying impressions from the contact. Quite generally I found more or less resentment on the part of these people at the restrictive policy of our Government. Occasionally I found an individual who insisted that it was the common right of people everywhere to go to the United States whenever they felt like it, and that they could not conceive of anyone daring to challenge their right to go. At some of the consulates during the latter part of my visit, particularly at London, I saw men, women, and children forming lines not unlike the lines one sees when there is a run on a bank in a great city. In truth these people seemed more anxious and pressed forward more eagerly than do the depositors of a bank which is on the verge of closing its doors.

It was a source of much satisfaction to me to know how thoroughly this force of American officers in Europe appreciates the responsibility imposed upon it by the American Congress. Their task is a serious one and one involving much difficulty during the first six months of the present fiscal year. Gradually the people of the different countries of Europe are realizing that there is nothing gained by crowding and that ultimately those found fit under our law will be permitted to come, within the quota limitations.

Based upon my observation, especially after the arrival of the regulations and visé certificates, I am of the opinion that good administration would be promoted if some one from the Department of Labor who has dealt extensively with the administration of the quota law in the past three years were to be in Europe for at least the next six months and circulate about among the principal consulates to assist in meeting the knotty problems which arise, many of which must ultimately be decided by the Department of Labor.

Economic conditions in Europe vary greatly in the different countries. In all of them I found considerable unemployment, except perhaps in France. I personally interviewed many people, particularly those of the laboring and employee class, and am forced to say that I did not find a single one among them who was not anxious to migrate to the United States. In fact, all of them, when they discovered my identity, begged for a chance to be permitted to go. The number of those in western Europe who expect to come, who are

planning to come, and who are taking steps looking to that end, must run into the tens of millions.

I met many representatives of organizations of various kinds, interested in the movement of people out of Europe to the Western Hemisphere. Without exception, all of them hope to see their people enter the United States. Many, of course, contemplate the alternative of going to some other country, but all expressed the opinion that hundreds of thousands who had hoped to come to the United States this year will remain in Europe in the hope that they may come next year or the following year or later on.

The machinery of the new law had not been operating long enough before my departure from Europe to justify any positive statement as to definite results. I am fully convinced, however, from what I saw and observed, that the present is the most scientific immigration law ever enacted by our country and that it will mark a real turning point in our legislative history on this subject. Many of the Western Hemisphere countries will incorporate its leading principles in future legislation of their own. A number of delegates representing these countries at the conference at Rome have asked me for copies and have expressed their great admiration regarding it.

Undoubtedly experience will teach us where by amendment the act may be improved. I believe I could suggest several, based upon the brief study I made of the European angle of it. However, I also believe that the act will surprise both its friends and its opponents in the results it will achieve. The improvement it will bring in the general type of our immigrants will be startling, but best of all it will bring about the almost total elimination of hardships in administration. I believe that the Ellis Island sob stories will be no more. The causes for these stories will be largely eliminated. Whatever hardships there may be involved in the administration of this law will occur on the other side of the water. While many of the individuals affected by the provisions of this law will be displeased, on the whole the nations of Europe will soon learn that its real purpose was to be kind and humane and the general tendency will be toward a better feeling among them so far as the American people are concerned.

I attach a memorandum briefly enumerating the various resolutions acted upon by the various sections which were approved by the conference in plenary sessions. I am merely giving the titles of the resolutions, which in each instance is fairly descriptive and gives some idea of the general nature of the resolution.

SUBJECTS OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION, ROME, MAY 15–31, 1924

First section

1. International sanitary code of emigration and immigration.
2. Insurance of emigrants against the risks of the voyage.
3. Hygienic information to emigrants before departure.
4. Medical control of emigrants before departure.
5. Vaccination of continental emigrants.
6. Railway facilities for emigrants.
7. Sanitary organization of emigrant ships.
8. Health and sanitary organization at ports.
9. Minimum requirements for emigrant ships.
10. Supervision of emigrants of different nationality travelling on board the same ship.

11. Equality of treatment for emigrants of different nationalities traveling on board the same ship.
12. Special assistance on board emigrant ships for women and children.
13. Special cabins for women and young girls.
14. Information concerning emigrant children.
15. Measures for allowing emigrants to make complaints in the course of their journey.
16. Protection of emigrants in transit.

Second section

1. Frontier hostels for emigrants and their families.
2. Supervision to be exercised by governments over the conditions under which emigrants are lodged.
3. Measures to be taken in order to insure to emigrants food and lodging on arrival at ports of embarkation or disembarkation.
4. Special assistance for women and children.
5. Power for emigrants to have recourse to the consul of a third country in absence of a consul of their own country.
6. Special post card for emigrants.
7. Maintenance by workers in the country of immigration of their families in the country of emigration.
8. International assistance to war-disabled emigrants.
9. Protection of emigrants before departure, in ports of embarkation and on arrival at the frontier.
10. Emigrants' aid societies.
11. Publication of a code of emigrants.
12. Cooperative, mutual benefit, and provident societies.
13. Legal assistance.

Third section

1. Exchange of information between the countries of emigration and immigration on the conditions of their respective labor markets.
2. Establishment of identity cards for emigrants available in all countries.
3. International coordination of emigration and immigration statistics.
4. Suppression of clandestine emigration and immigration.
5. Measures to restrict undesirable emigrants.
6. Uniformity and simplification of passports and consular visas.
7. Control of contracts providing for deductions from wages.
8. Exchange of skilled laborers.
9. Collective recruiting of workers for foreign countries.
10. Emigration of intellectual workers.
11. Respect of religion and traditional customs of immigrants.
12. Principles relating to the establishment and the performance of labor contracts.
13. Exchange of demographic information concerning foreign residents.

Fourth section

1. Proposals for an agreed definition of the terms "emigrant" and "immigrant."
2. Statement of principles concerning a statute for emigrants.
3. Fundamental principles of international agreements on colonization.
4. Equality of treatment for foreign and national workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

5. Measures for securing the continuity of social insurance for wand 1 residing alternately or successively in different countries. ned
6. Cooperation of services for the payment of pensions due under the social insurance laws of a certain country to a beneficiary residing in another country.
7. Admission of foreign workers to conciliation and arbitration committees.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Historical.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, organized January 1, 1885, as the result of a long-continued movement for the creation of a Federal department to look after the interests of the working people in the United States, is the oldest bureau in the Department of Labor. It has had various titles and been a part of three departments, as well as being for some years an independent department. It was established under the name of Bureau of Labor, being placed in the Department of the Interior. In 1888 it was made an independent department and called the Department of Labor, but its commissioner was not a member of the Cabinet. When the Department of Commerce and Labor was organized in 1903 the bureau was renamed the Bureau of Labor, its old name, and placed under the jurisdiction of that department, remaining thereunder until it was transferred to the present Department of Labor on its organization in 1913, when it received its present name, the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The functions of the bureau are purely educational, rather than administrative, and have remained unchanged since its organization. The act creating the bureau provides 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." Under the organic act of the Department of Labor 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.

Eighteen volumes of the Monthly Labor Review, the monthly periodical, have now been issued. Through this periodical the bureau is able to give quicker publication of summary reports of its investigations and of current news which may be of interest to labor. The publication is now on a subscription basis, official labor bodies and organizations exchanging publications with the department only being excepted.

11. Eq' ere are printed in each issue of the Monthly Labor Review one or more special articles on subjects of interest to labor, as well as summary reports of recent investigations and shorter articles, digests, extracts, and statistical compilations, grouped under the following heads: Industrial relations and labor conditions; prices and cost of living; wages and hours of labor; productivity of labor; minimum wage; labor agreements, awards, and decisions; employment and unemployment; workers' education and training; housing; industrial accidents and hygiene; workmen's compensation and social insurance; labor laws and court decisions; labor organizations and congresses; profit sharing; woman and child labor; strikes and lockouts; factory and mine inspection; conciliation and arbitration; cooperation; immigration; what State labor bureaus are doing; current notes of interest to labor; and publications relating to labor.

During the past fiscal year there were printed summary reports of original investigations of rates of wages and hours of labor in the following industries: Foundries and machine shops; automobile tires; sawmills; paper and pulp; slaughtering and meat packing; boots and shoes; and cotton manufacturing. Changes in union wage scales were given early publication. Monthly reports of wholesale prices of commodities and retail prices of food and coal, and quarterly reports of retail prices of gas and electricity, and of cost-of-living data were also printed. Summaries and reviews of important labor legislation and court decisions, workmen's compensation laws, and minimum wage laws and orders were published, while statistics as to strikes and lockouts appeared quarterly. Statistical data of the conciliation work of the department and of immigration were published each month, as well as a review of the immigration during the year and one of the entire history of immigration to the United States. The activities of State bureaus of labor are noted each month, together with other current items of interest to labor and a bibliography of current labor publications received by the bureau. A directory of labor officials in the United States and foreign countries appeared in the July, 1923, issue.

A reprint of the section of the Monthly Labor Review on prices and cost of living is published each month for distribution to those specially interested in such data, and monthly statements of wholesale prices of commodities and of employment in selected industries are printed separately before the data is included in the Monthly Labor Review.

Publications other than the Monthly Labor Review.

At the end of the fiscal year there had been issued in completed form 24 bulletins, 3 subject indexes, 12 issues of the Monthly Labor Review, and 1 pamphlet. The 40 publications issued contained 6,203

pages, 119 charts, 7 illustrations, 7 line drawings, 4 maps, and 1 paster. Listed according to serial numbers, the bulletins issued during the fiscal year are as follows: No. 328, Wages and hours of labor in the 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 December, 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 agreement 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 statistics, etc.; No. 344, Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1922; No. 345, Wages and hours of labor in cotton-goods manufacturing, 1922; No. 346, Humanity in government; No. 347, Building permits in the principal cities of the United States, 1922; No. 348, Wages and hours of labor in the automobile industry, 1922; No. 349, Industrial relations in the West Coast lumber industry; No. 350, Specifications of laboratory tests for approval of electric headlighting devices for motor vehicles; No. 351, Safety code for the construction, care, and use of ladders; No. 352, Proceedings of the tenth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada; No. 353, Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1922; No. 354, Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1923; No. 355, Proceedings of the eleventh annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services; No. 358, Wages and hours of labor in the automobile tire industry, 1923; and No. 359, Proceedings of the tenth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

During the year the system of monthly reports on volume of employment has been still further extended, the data for April, 1924, published in the June, 1924, issue of the Monthly Labor Review being for 8,422 representative establishments in 52 industries covering 2,706,709 employees, whose total earnings during one week in April were $71,966,302, as against 5,651 establishments, 43 industries, 2,139,053 employees, and total earnings of $55,353,080 in April, 1923. Separate statements of the data on employment in selected industries are now published in advance of their publication in the Monthly Labor Review.

Cooperative arrangements have been entered into with the several State compensation commissions, to compile uniform statistics of industrial accidents so that the bureau will be able to collect and

publish annually for the United States the number of industrial accidents and the accident rates.

The department has continued to cooperate with the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, the Association of Governmental Labor Officials, and the State labor bureaus, to the end that State labor legislation and administration may be harmonized and labor statistics made more comparable. In order that each State bureau may be kept informed of the current activities of the other bureaus, publication thereof is made in the Monthly Labor Review. Cooperation has also been maintained with the American Engineering Standards Committee in the development of industrial safety codes and through the publication and distribution thereof the bureau is promoting their adoption by the various States. A representative of the department is aiding in the formulation of the following safety codes: Rubber machinery, electrical safety code; sanitation; machine tools; electrical power control; and walkways; he is also a member of the safety code correlating committee.

The usual research work has been carried on, not only for the selection and verification of material used in the Monthly Labor Review, but also for information requested by Members of Congress and various organizations and persons interested in labor.

Subject indexes of Volumes XIII, XIV, and XV of the Monthly Labor Review have been published during the year, and the proceedings of the conference of paper box-board manufacturers on shorter working hours, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1924, were printed.

Reports transmitted but not published.

Besides the 40 publications issued by the bureau (24 bulletins, 3 subject indexes, 12 issues of the Monthly Labor Review, and 1 pamphlet), 17 other bulletins were sent to the Government Printing Office, seven of which had part of the proof reading done and one subject index had been completed but not delivered.

The serial numbers and subjects of the 17 bulletins are as follows: No. 356, Labor productivity in the common-brick industry; No. 357, Cost of living in the United States; No. 360, Time and labor costs in manufacturing 100 pairs of shoes; No. 361, Labor relations in the Fairmont, West Virginia, bituminous coal field; No. 362, Wages and hours of labor in foundries and machine shops; No. 363, Wages and hours of labor in lumber manufacturing, 1923; No. 364, Safety code for mechanical power transmission apparatus; No. 365, Wages and hours of labor in the paper and pulp industry; No. 366, Retail prices, 1913 to 1923; No. 367, Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1923;

No. 368, Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in 1923; No. 369, The use of cost-of-living figures in wage adjustments; No. 370, Labor laws of the United States, with decisions of courts relating thereto; No. 371, Wages and hours of labor in cotton-goods manufacturing, 1924; No. 372, Convict labor in 1923; No. 373, Wages and hours of labor in slaughtering and meat packing, 1923; and No. 374, Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1924.

Studies in process.

A bulletin on economic conditions in Germany following the war, describing the standard and cost of living, collective agreements, trade-union movement, hours of labor, wages and efficiency of labor, unemployment, and the cooperative movement, is being prepared for the printer.

A study of poor farms and public orphanages is now in progress, covering the size and value of land or buildings and equipment, quantity of land cultivated, and amount received from sale of farm and garden produce, number of inmates, income, and expenses. Investigations of wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel, hosiery and underwear, woolen goods manufacturing, and clothing industries are being carried on, and the annual bulletins on union scale of wages, wholesale prices, retail prices, building permits in the principal cities of the United States, labor legislation, and industrial accidents in the iron and steel industry are being compiled. Continuing the series of studies of labor productivity begun last year, an investigation is being made of productivity of labor in the building trades. The field work on the investigation of hygiene in the printing industry (the bureau cooperating with the International Joint Conference Council of the Printing Industry) is about finished and the report is being compiled. A study of pilots' associations in the larger ports, covering earnings, time of pilotage, length of pilotage, trips per man per month, fees charged, and general method of operation, is being made, the results of which will be published in the Monthly Labor Review. Other bulletins are being prepared on the following subjects: Out-of-work benefits, a description of various plans for steadying the worker's income; Apprenticeship systems, a study of the changing attitude of industry toward apprenticeship and of practical plans of apprenticeship; Housing situation in Italy, showing also provisions in building trades agreements as to minimum output; Family allowances in various European countries, relating especially to grants to the workman based on the number of children in his family. The proceedings of the annual conventions of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, and

the International Association of Public Employment Services will be published during the year.

Much progress was made during the past year toward the establishment of the eight-hour day and six-day week in certain industries operating on seven-day week and twelve-hour day basis. During this period practically the entire steel industry has gone on the shorter work period basis and conferences had with the box-board industry has practically eliminated the previouly existing system of the week of seven days and two tours of 11 and 13 hours, respectively. On May 2, 1924, in pursuance to a call by me, representatives of the box-board manufacturers' association met in conference in Washington. The purpose of that conference and the result desired are fully covered in the short address with which I opened the conference on that day. This is quoted below:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome the representatives of the paper box-board industry of the United States. It is a great honor to have been instrumental in calling you together in this city at this time for the purpose of joining in council to devise ways and means for the elimination of labor conditions that, in some of the mills, have survived from an outgrown past.

Before proceeding with what I have to say I wish to read to you a letter from the President of the United States. No man is in closer touch or understands better the real sentiment and feelings of the American people along these lines than President Coolidge. His letter, though addressed to me, is really to and for you, and should be considered by us as being a message from the people of the United States.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 25, 1924.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

It is a satisfaction to know that you are assembling the manufacturers of box board in Washington to confer upon a method for eliminating Sunday work and the long workdays in this important industry.

I trust that you may be able to devise a method so that in this industry there may be no work upon Sunday that is not distinctly of an emergency nature. I also hope that you may find a method to abolish the alternating week of 11-hour and 13-hour shifts. There are difficulties involved, of course, but I believe that in the long run it will be found more satisfactory to have the usual hours which now prevail in industry, and the usual cessation of work on Sunday.

I want to thank you for the interest that you have taken in this matter, and wish you would extend my best wishes to the conference for its every possible success.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.

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

In this letter the President, in a very few lines, states the purpose of this conference and the motive which actuated the Department of Labor in issuing the call. As I take it, your mission here is to devise some method by which the 11 and 13 hour day and 7-day week can be abolished throughout the industry, and this seems to be a good place to call your attention to a danger. I am firmly convinced that the American public is determined to end unnecessary Sunday work, that it is determined to end the 11, 12, and 13 hour day, and that unless the industries in which these labor conditions exist can by mutual agreement within the industries end this situation we will soon be

confronted with the same situation that we are facing in the case of child labor. When all other means of ending child labor had failed, there arose a demand for a constitutional amendment which would abolish this inhumane institution once and for all.

I think you will agree with me that it would be very much better if all of our industries could be brought into tune with present-day public opinion through peaceful conferences rather than to have such regulations forced upon industry by legislation and constitutional amendments. In times of war or other great emergency, when the economic need is such that for a short period of time our machinery of production as a Nation must be operated for an unusually long day, we are brought face to face with the fact that our own laws, enacted to force humanitarian conditions in times of peace, prevent us from taking advantage of our productive capacity. Existing antitrust legislation, which grew out of the fear that trusts and combinations would own the Government, compelled the Government to take over the railroad systems of the country during the war for the purpose of effecting combinations for efficiency in railroad administration, because these combinations would have been illegal if they had been effected under private ownership. Thus we become Frankensteins in our determination to end an economic or social situation the results of which we fear.

The paper box-board industry, which is to-day overdeveloped by 25 per cent, can not exist with one half operating productively 3 hours per day, 5 days a week, with a clean-up on the sixth day and closed on Sunday, and the other half operating 11 and 13 hour tours 6 days a week and making the clean-up, which is an essential part of the industry, on Sunday, thus making 7 days' work.

There is nothing in existing law which prevents any association of employers from agreeing to cut out Sunday work in their industry, nor to prevent them from reducing the hours of labor from 11 and 13 per day or tour to the prevalent 8-hour shift. If this accomplishes the object sought, then no law is violated, and if there is anything in existing law which would prevent the absorption of the 25 per cent overdevelopment, if that be necessary to humanize the industry, then such law ought to be amended or repealed.

In this connection your attention is called to a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers et al. *v.* United States. This decision was rendered December 10, 1923. In it the court says:

"To work undermanned costs the same in fuel and overhead expenses as to work fully manned, and therefore means a serious loss. On the other hand, the men are less well off with the uncertainties that such a situation brings. The purpose of the arrangement is to secure employement for all the men during the whole of the two seasons, thus to give all the labor available to the factories, and to divide it equally among them."

Continuing it says:

"It is enough that we see no combination in unreasonable restraint of trade in the arrangements * * *."

The situation which the Supreme Court was reviewing in the window-glass industry differs from that in the box-board industry only in that the latter has more fitful periods of shutdown.

The fact that a very appreciable percentage of the establishments in the industry are operating without Sunday work and have abolished the long day is ample evidence that the plan is practical. If only four or five had succeeded in carrying out the more humane system it would be difficult for the in-

dustry to prove that Sunday work and long hours were necessary. Some very practical letters have been received in reply to my call for this conference, and when you have organized much of this material may be turned over to your secretary for your consideration.

I realize that because of the need in the industry for large quantities of water the plants have been located in small and sometimes remote places, that they were built in a day and time when most of our people worked long hours, and when the old myth, "Man works from sun to sun and woman's work is never done," was accepted as a sort of an axiom. Not only that, but the very remoteness of these mills made their managers jealous and suspicious of one another on general principles.

But times have changed. More and more, as our social system becomes more complex do we realize that no man liveth unto himself, and from a social point of view no man can be permitted to live unto himself. In some of the letters received—I am glad to say that there are not more than one or two of them—the statement is made that the men working 11 and 13 hour tours and 7 days a week are entirely contented and happy and would resist any attempt to shorten the hours or cut out Sunday work. About 99.9 per cent of the people of the United States are wondering what kind of an American citizen is being developed out of the man who is happy and contented with an 11 or 13 hour workday 7 days a week. We wonder what sort of a member of society he makes, what kind of a husband, a father, he has time to be, and whether he has time to care.

We hear a similar plea in regard to child labor—that the parents of these children want them to work; that they are better off in the mills than they are in the street—but the people are demanding a constitutional amendment to prevent these children from being so happy and so well off. There are even people who are suggesting that the father or mother who prefers to have his or her child in the mill rather than in school or at play ought to be fined or sent to jail; and sooner or later such an amendment to the Constitution will pass.

There is a growing element in our population which would rather do without paper box-board containers than see developed in this country a class of men who are happy and contented working 11 and 13 hours a day 7 days a week. Emerson calls our attention in one of his essays to "gold ingots that cost too much." I refer to this again simply to impress upon you the social and humanitarian side of this issue; the industrial and economic remedy you must devise for yourselves in friendly conference. It may be impossible to bring about these needed reforms throughout the entire industry at once, though it would seem that the plans already in operation in some of the mills could very quickly be installed in all.

I leave the meeting with you. When you have organized, some valuable statements and opinions which have been received by the department will be made accessible to your secretary or your committees. Let your consciences dominate you, prompt and inspire you with the social duty of doing this thing, and I have no doubt you will find it comparatively easy for your intellects to devise ways and means.

Reports received up to the present time show that a large number of the mills involved have made the change to the six-day week and eight-hour day. The aim of the conference was to secure the result for the entire industry by January 1, 1925. Progress is certainly being made along these lines and if not fully accomplished by the

desired time it is indicated that this undesirable feature of the box-board industry would be pretty well wiped out by that time.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Maternal and infant mortality.

An analysis has been made of the statistics of maternal mortality in the United States and in certain foreign countries. On the face of the figures the maternal mortality from all causes has been increasing in the United States, and the rate in this country is higher than in most foreign countries for which statistics are available. In order to determine whether the statistics can be accepted at their face value and whether these conclusions are valid, the margin of error in the figures has been studied. The study shows that in the United States the reported deaths from puerperal causes fall short of the true number by 10 or 12 per cent; but since the births with which the maternal deaths are compared to form the maternal mortality rate are likewise incompletely registered—in 1919 the deficiency was estimated at 8.7 per cent—the rate as calculated is not far from correct. The study of the trend of maternal mortality in the United States indicated that the certification of causes has improved during the last 20 years. If allowance is made for the probable effect of this improvement in certification the mortality from puerperal septicemia has fallen throughout the period, instead of increasing up to 1911 and falling since that time, while the mortality from other puerperal causes has been approximately stationary. The comparison of the figures for the United States and foreign countries indicates no reason to suppose that the difference in the rates is accounted for by any differences in definition or in methods of obtaining statistics. After allowances are made for the margin of error in the statistics of these countries it seems probable that the rates for the United States are actually considerably higher than the rates in most of these foreign countries.

In connection with this analysis a brief résumé will be published of the laws for public protection of maternity in the different States, including medical-practice acts, laws regulating the practice of midwives, social-hygiene legislation, and the control of puerperal septicemia.

Administration of the maternity and infancy act.

Forty[1] States have continued their acceptance of the maternity and infancy act and are working in cooperation with the Children's Bureau under its provisions. All of the 40 States cooperating have

[1] On July 9 Louisiana voted to accept, so that 41 States and Hawaii will cooperate in 1925.

matched in full or in part the Federal funds—23 in full and 17 in part. The following table gives the amounts accepted by the States from the appropriations for the fiscal years 1923 and 1924:

Amounts available[1] *to States from Federal maternity and infancy funds and amounts accepted*[2]

States	Maximum amounts available from 1922 appropriation[3]	Amounts accepted by States from 1922 appropriation	Maximum amounts available from 1923 and 1924 appropriations	Amounts accepted by States from—	
				1923 appropriation	1924 appropriation[4]
Alabama	$10,297.56	$10,297.56	$25,836.95	$25,836.95	$25,836.95
Arizona	5,753.88	5,000.00	12,253.71	5,000.00	12,253.71
Arkansas	8,953.03	5,000.00	21,817.51	6,855.75	16,817.51
California	12,731.12	(5)	33,112.01	24,280.00	15,620.00
Colorado	7,119.83	5,000.00	16,337.20	9,986.54	5,000.00
Connecticut	8,114.75	8,114.75	19,311.48	9,655.74	
Delaware	5,503.10	5,503.10	11,504.01	11,504.01	11,504.01
Florida	7,184.90	5,000.00	16,531.72	8,621.28	16,531.72
Georgia	11,533.10	6,750.00	29,530.55	11,000.00	17,450.00
Idaho	5,974.30	5,000.00	12,912.66	6,250.00	7,912.66
Illinois	19,631.03	(5)	53,739.10		
Indiana	11,611.07	8,199.09	29,763.62	24,995.00	26,250.00
Iowa	10,423.56	10,423.56	26,213.60	26,213.60	26,213.60
Kansas	8,991.51	8,991.51	21,932.52	12,097.33	
Kentucky	10,452.00	10,452.00	26,298.64	26,298.64	26,298.64
Louisiana	9,057.50		22,129.80		
Maine	6,732.66		15,179.77		
Maryland	8,270.49	7,913.57	19,777.05	19,277.05	19,277.05
Massachusetts	13,691.06		35,981.70		
Michigan	13,276.07	13,253.97	34,741.11	34,741.11	34,741.11
Minnesota	10,385.44	10,385.44	26,099.65	26,099.65	26,099.65
Mississippi	9,039.70	9,039.70	22,076.58	22,076.58	22,076.58
Missouri	12,679.67	12,573.15	32,958.19	32,958.19	16,762.17
Montana	6,238.31	6,238.31	13,701.91	13,701.91	13,701.91
Nebraska	7,924.66	7,924.66	18,743.21	17,700.12	7,250.00
Nevada	5,174.63	5,000.00	10,522.06	5,000.00	10,522.00
New Hampshire	5,999.61	5,000.00	12,988.31	5,000.00	12,988.31
New Jersey	12,119.83	12,119.83	31,284.55	31,284.55	31,284.55
New Mexico	5,812.96	5,812.96	12,430.33	12,430.33	12,430.33
New York	28,429.70		80,041.78		80,041.78
North Carolina	10,773.47	10,773.47	27,259.66	27,259.66	27,259.66
North Dakota	6,459.36	5,000.00	14,362.74	6,000.00	6,000.00
Ohio	17,993.41	7,187.95	48,843.46	11,900.00	43,843.46
Oklahoma	9,575.88	5,000.00	23,679.48	5,000.00	23,679.48
Oregon	6,767.35	6,232.61	15,283.46	8,000.00	15,283.46
Pennsylvania	24,672.69	24,667.12	68,810.99	68,810.99	68,810.99
Rhode Island	6,363.54		14,076.28		
South Carolina	8,798.54	8,797.50	21,355.65	21,355.65	21,355.65
South Dakota	6,436.07	6,436.07	14,293.11	14,293.11	14,293.11
Tennessee	10,274.35	5,000.00	25,767.55	18,521.94	16,162.50
Texas	15,520.41	9,363.93	41,450.52	33,056.48	41,450.52
Utah	6,013.85	5,000.00	13,030.89	6,365.00	13,000.00
Vermont	5,795.09	(5)	12,376.90		
Virginia	10,209.61	10,209.61	25,574.00	25,574.00	25,574.00
Washington	8,060.58	4,998.70	19,149.55	10,000.00	10,000.00
West Virginia	8,302.16	5,000.00	19,871.74	5,000.00	10,000.00
Wisconsin	10,938.04	10,015.85	27,751.62	27,751.62	5,000.00
Wyoming	5,438.57	4,998.87	11,311.12	5,000.00	11,000.00
Total	477,500.00	317,674.84	1,190,000.00	722,752.78	847,577.07

[1] Under the terms of the act each State accepting receives $5,000 outright, an additional $5,000 is available to each State if matched, and the balance of the appropriation is distributed among the States on the basis of population.

[2] Amounts shown are the amounts actually accepted by the States less refunds of unexpended balances returned to the Federal Treasury as of June 30, 1924.

[3] Owing to the fact that only a few months of the 1922 fiscal year remained at the time the appropriation for that year was passed a full appropriation was not made.

[4] These funds are available until July 1, 1925. Actual acceptances up to June 30, 1924, are here given.

[5] California and Illinois accepted the full amount available and Vermont accepted $5,000. However, hese funds were not spent, but were returned to the Federal Treasury.

The benefits of the act were extended to Hawaii by the Sixty-eighth Congress, and proposals that this be done for Porto Rico and Alaska were pending when Congress adjourned. The Governor

of Hawaii has accepted the act pending the next session of the legislature, and the budget submitted has been approved by the Federal Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene. Unfortunately, however, the second deficiency bill, which carried the appropriation authorized by Congress for Hawaii, did not come to vote before adjournment.

During the last year real progress has been made by the States both in developing programs especially adapted to local needs and in extending the educational work to a larger number of mothers.

The immediate responsibility for the Federal administration of the act devolves upon the staff of the Maternity and Infant Hygiene Division of the Children's Bureau. This staff consists of two physicians (serving as director and associate director), two physicians who conduct research, a consulting nurse, an accountant, a secretary, and a stenographer.

The director or associate director has visited every State at least once and several States more than once for conferences with State directors concerning plans of work and activities, for field investigations, and for conferences in connection with meetings of State medical associations, State health officers, and public-health nurses.

The consulting nurse has visited 25 States. At the request of the State health departments she has attended nine institutes for public-health nurses.

Much detail is involved in accounting for Federal funds and State funds. With a few changes, the same forms were used as those adopted in the preceding year. The division accountant has visited and checked the books in all the 40 States accepting Federal funds.

The last annual report noted the following items among the activities that had been begun in the States under the provisions of the act: (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. Other activities now under way in the various States are: (1) Permanent prenatal clinics; (2) nutrition classes and conferences; (3) mothers' classes and conferences; (4) consultation with doctors in remote districts by leading pediatricians and obstetricians. Real advance has been made along all these lines, notably in the supervision of midwives in a number of States. A colored doctor has been added to the bureau staff, who is at present assisting Tennessee in an investigation and educational campaign

among colored midwives conducted by this State and the Children's Bureau.

Under the act it becomes the duty of the Children's Bureau to undertake such studies and investigations as will lead to more efficient administration. With the ultimate aim of reducing the number of stillbirths, a series of post-mortem examinations are being made in order to determine causes of neonatal deaths. The investigation of maternity homes in Pennsylvania and Minnesota has been completed.

Prevention of rickets.—Following the investigation of rickets among young children in Washington, D. C., mentioned in the annual report of last year, a further study, in cooperation with the pediatrics department of the medical school of Yale University and the New Haven Health Department, has been undertaken in a district of New Haven, Conn., which comprises approximately 13,000 people. This study is proceeding along two lines—the prevention of rickets in all babies born within this district during a two-year period, and the determination of the present incidence of rickets in the older children of the district.

The home of every new-born baby in this district is being visited, and the mother's interest is enlisted in the preventive treament—exposing the baby to sunlight and giving him cod-liver oil.

To obtain a control series of cases on which to base statistics as to the amount of rickets in the community, older children in the families of the babies and all other children under 5 years of age in the district are also being examined.

Relation of posture to physical fitness.—During the last year an investigation as to how posture training can be used to promote general physical fitness and as to the general effect of posture on weight, height, vital capacity, power of concentration, and scholastic attainment has been made by Dr. Armin Klein, in cooperation with the public schools of Chelsea and the Boston Community Health Service. One room in each grade of a Chelsea school, from the first to the eighth, has been selected for special postural exercises. Approximately 1,000 children have had orthopedic examinations, have been photographed, and have taken the prescribed exercises regularly. Results of this first year are now being tabulated, with a view to continuing the work with the same children through a second year.

Bibliography on growth and development of the normal child.—A bibliography which will contain approximately 3,000 annotated references on the growth and development of the normal child has been practically completed. It will include the following subjects: I. General growth (principally height and weight changes). II. Development of special parts of the body. III. Metabolism. IV. Adolescence and puberty. V. Methods and standards of judging

normal development. Cross-references and short introductions to the sections add to the usefulness of the bibliography.

Child-welfare special.—During most of the past year our infant-hygiene truck, known as the "child-welfare special," has been used for educational work in rural Missouri. The staff has been supplied by the child-hygiene division of the Missouri State Board of Health, which has also met other costs of operation.

Child labor.

Laws affecting the employment of children and their administration.—During the last year revised editions of the various analyses of State legislation affecting child labor have been prepared, and a revision of the texts of the laws published in 1915 has been partly completed. A number of new charts analyzing additional details of child labor and related legislation have also been prepared. A study has been conducted to ascertain, first, to what extent school authorities with power to exempt children from attendance for work in their own homes have required such children to meet certain standards before leaving school, and second, what are the methods of enforcement in States where children leaving school to work at home are required to get special permits.

The trend of child labor.—Statistics of children between 14 and 16 years of age receiving permits to go to work have been received from 34 cities. Thirty of these cities reported an increase in the number of 14 and 15 year old children receiving first regular employment certificates during the calendar year 1923 as compared with 1922. The number of first certificates issued in the 34 cities was 89,813—an increase of 18.6 per cent over 1922. A special effort was made during the closing weeks of the year to obtain statistics of employment-certificate issuance for entire States from State labor departments and State departments of public instruction, and a number have already promised to furnish the desired data.

Work opportunities for minors of subnormal mentality.—Many boys and girls who, because of mental limitations, are able to make little progress in academic work in the schools are capable in certain circumstances of earning a livelihood. With a view to ascertaining in what occupations and in what circumstances such children can be employed, a detailed study of the work history of approximately 1,000 minors who have been pupils in special classes for mental defectives has been made in seven cities in various parts of the country. Information as to special facilities offered for vocational or prevocational training, placement, and supervision in industry of boys and girls of subnormal mentality is also being obtained.

Vocational opportunities for minors.—During the last year the first of a series of bulletins on work opportunities for minors in

specific industries or occupations has been issued. The purpose of this study, which dealt with automobile and metal-manufacturing industries in Michigan, was to determine: (1) The standards of the selected industries as to the qualifications (age, educational, physical, etc.) of minors entering them; (2) the burden laid by the industry upon its young employees—i. e., the physical demands and hazards of the work and the hours of labor required; (3) the returns given by the industry to its minor workers in respect to wages, industrial training, and opportunities for advancement; (4) opportunities for vocational training in the city where these industries were located, with special reference to those offered employed minors.

A second study in this series was begun in the spring of 1924, relating to opportunities offered in the various branches of the printing trades in New York City.

Rural child labor.—The series of studies of the welfare of child workers in rural communities, begun in the summer of 1920 with the aim of giving a picture of conditions in connection with the principal crops and in the principal geographical divisions, has been practically completed. Detailed information on work, schooling, and other factors affecting their development and welfare has been obtained for approximately 12,000 children under 16 years of age engaged in representative agricultural pursuits in 14 States in different sections of the country. Included in these studies have been children working in the beet fields of Colorado and Michigan; in the cotton fields of Texas; on truck and fruit crops in New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia on the Atlantic coast and in Washington and Oregon on the Pacific coast; in representative tobacco-raising areas in Kentucky, South Carolina, Virginia, Connecticut, and Massachusetts; and in general farming areas in North Dakota and Illinois. During the summer of 1924 a study is in progress of the work of children on the truck farms and market gardens in the vicinity of Chicago, which is expected to complete the series.

Industrial accidents to minors.—A statistical study of industrial accidents to minors in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey has been made during the last year. Information was obtained from the records of the State industrial commissions and accident boards for those in which compensation was paid. In these States, within a 12-month period, there were 7,478 compensable accidents to minors, 496 to persons under 16 years of age, 2,039 to persons of 16 or 17 years, and 4,943 to persons of 18, 19, or 20 years. Thirty-eight minors died from their injuries, 920 were partly disabled for life, and the others were disabled for more than one week.

An analysis of the causes of the accidents shows that nearly twice as many of the injuries to minors as of the injuries to adults were

due to machinery. Each of the States studied attempted to protect its child workers by prohibiting their employment under 16 years of age in certain occupations, chiefly in the operation of the more dangerous machines. Wisconsin and Massachusetts also prohibited employment in some occupations of children under 18, but operation of many of the dangerous machines by children of 16 and 17 years was permitted. The fact that the percentage of the injuries caused by machinery was higher among children of 16 and 17 than among those under 16 years and was lowest among those of 18, 19, or 20 years, indicates the advisability of prohibiting the operation of the more dangerous machines by all persons under 18 years.

Juvenile and family courts.

More than 10,000 copies of the Juvenile-Court Standards, prepared by a committee appointed by the Children's Bureau and adopted by a conference held in 1923, have been distributed to judges, probation officers, and others interested in juvenile courts. A committee appointed by the National Probation Association to draft a standard juvenile court law based on the juvenile-court standards made its report in June, 1924. The draft of the law was approved and will be published by the National Probation Association.

The standards recommended placing in the court dealing with children's cases broad jurisdiction over adult cases affecting family relationships. In the last decade there has been an evident tendency to increase the jurisdiction of the children's court or to combine in one tribunal, termed a "juvenile court" or a "family court," jurisdiction over dependency, neglect, delinquency, nonsupport, desertion, and divorce. Great diversity in the jurisdiction and organization of these "family courts" exists. Only a few communities make adequate provisions both for scientific study of the problems presented and for constructive social service by trained probation officers.

Under the general guidance and advice of Mr. Bernard Flexner, of New York, a study of the jurisdiction and the methods used by courts dealing with cases affecting the status and welfare of children is being made. This study includes (1) an analysis of the laws of the 48 States with reference to jurisdiction and procedure, (2) descriptive studies of the courts of a number of communities which have attempted special court organization for dealing with family problems, and (3) a statistical study comprising about 12,000 cases in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, which is showing the extent to which the same family is dealt with in different types of cases and the interrelationships of courts and social agencies in work of this kind.

Care of children born out of wedlock.

In 1916 Maryland passed a law providing that no child under 6 months of age may be separated from its mother for placement in a foster home or institution except with the approval of certain public authorities. In order that it might be determined whether this law was efficacious in reducing the death rate among the group whom it was designed to protect a tabulation was made of the births and deaths in 1921 among children of illegitimate birth under 1 year of age. The ratio of deaths of these babies with those of legitimate birth was approximately 1.5 to 1 in 1921 as compared with 3 to 1 in the year before the law was passed. Information concerning the policies adopted by Baltimore agencies caring for these children since the passage of the law has also been assembled. This material will be combined with information which has been secured from some 300 case histories supplied by child-caring agencies or maternity homes in 12 cities in which the custody of the child has been retained by the mother for 10 years or more and contact with the child maintained by the mother.

Public aid to dependent children in their own homes.

During the last year inquiries into the administration of public aid to dependent children in their own homes have been continued. The earlier study of the standards of administration in 10 localities in different States has been followed by a study made at the request of a committee representing the family division of the National Conference of Social Work. This study covered counties in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Washington, California, and the Province of Manitoba, Canada. Information as to the standards that prevailed with respect to housing, health, education, and recreation were especially sought.

A comparative chart of State legislation in this field, published during 1923, has been much in demand and is now being revised. A beginning has been made in collecting and compiling data from the States and localities granting aid, and the material so secured has been of service in suggesting improvements in laws and administration.

Studies of child dependency.

Special attention has been given in the year's work to the problems of child dependency. The care of children in foster homes is dealt with in a popular bulletin recently published, and the report of a study of the work of 10 child-placing agencies is in preparation. Work has continued on the preparation of a handbook on institution standards, and the collection of a series of floor plans and photographs of children's institutions is under way.

As a beginning in the work of analyzing the intake of agencies and institutions, facts for approximately 15,000 children have been obtained from public and private agencies caring for dependent children. During the coming year a detailed study of certain problems of intake will be made in cooperation with public and private child-caring organizations, and particularly the State boards of charities and departments of public welfare.

Study of dependent wards of the State of Wisconsin.

A study of the children placed in homes by the Wisconsin State Public School for dependent children by a system of indenture was undertaken. The inquiry included an intensive field study of the histories of 452 children placed on indenture during the five-year period 1913–1917. The homes into which these children had been indentured at any time were visited; information was secured in regard to conditions in the parental homes at the time of commitment and the subsequent histories of the families; children who had been released from jurisdiction were interviewed, and additional facts as to their histories were obtained from other sources.

Legal protection for children in need of special care.

At the request of the Georgia Children's Code Commission a study was made in 30 counties in Georgia of the methods used in caring for children in need of special care—the dependent, the neglected, the mentally defective, the physically handicapped, and the delinquent. Problems left untouched or inadequately dealt with and duplication of organizations or activities were considered. A preliminary report of the information obtained in the course of this study has been submitted to the commission for use in making recommendations to the legislature. A similar study is now being made at the request of the Pennsylvania Children's Commission in eight counties of that State.

An analysis of State laws with reference to the interstate placement of dependent children has been issued, and a similar analysis with reference to sex offenses against children now in press. A report has also been prepared summarizing the laws with reference to adoption.

Films and exhibits.

A new film, "Well Born," was produced in the autumn of 1923. It presents the scope and method of city and rural educational work in the hygiene of pregnancy. Twenty-seven copies of this film have been purchased by 25 State departments of health, and the loan copies have been in constant use.

Publications.

During the fiscal year 1923–24, 37 new and revised publications and charts of the Children's Bureau were issued. Sixteen others are now in press and 22 in preparation. Reprints of 22 of this bureau's publications have been ordered and received and reprints of 4 others are now in press.

Of the new publications the following are among the most important:

Child hygiene.—No. 119, Infant Mortality—Results of a Field Study in Baltimore, Md., based on births in one year; No. 120, Maternity and Infant Care in a Mountain County of Georgia; No. 122, Children of Pre-School Age in Gary, Ind.—Part I, General Conditions Affecting Child Welfare, Part II, Diet of the Children; No. 135, Habit Clinics for the Child of Pre-school Age, Their Organization and Practical Value, and Economic Factors in Infant Mortality (reprinted from the quarterly publication of the American Statistical Association, June, 1924).

Child labor.—No. 93, Child Labor—Outlines for Study, Separate No. 4 from Child Care and Child Welfare, prepared in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education (includes addenda covering recent laws; third edition); No. 114, Child Labor in the United States—Ten Questions Answered (revised edition); No. 123, Child Labor on Maryland Truck Farms; No. 126, Minors in Automobile and Metal-Manufacturing Industries in Michigan; No. 129, Child Labor in North Dakota; No. 130, Child Labor and the Work of Mothers on Norfolk Truck Farms; No. 132, Work of Children on Truck and Small-Fruit Farms in Southern New Jersey; and No. 134, The Welfare of Children in Cotton-Growing Areas of Texas; and Trend of Child Labor in the United States, 1920 to 1923.

Delinquency and dependency.—No. 121, 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 16, 1923; No. 124, List of References on Juvenile Courts and Probation in the United States and a Selected List of Foreign References; No. 125, Unemployment and Child Welfare; Laws Relating to Mothers' Pensions in the United States, passed during the years 1920 to 1923, inclusive; and What Child Dependency Means in the District of Columbia and How It Can Be Prevented (separate from Child Dependency in the District of Columbia, which is now in press).

General.—No. 131, State Commissions for the Study and Revision of Child-Welfare Laws; and No. 127, Child Welfare in the Insular Possessions of the United States—Part I, Porto Rico.

Publications to the number of 1,345,862 were distributed. The distribution of the bulletins on the care of children was as follows: Prenatal Care, 190,000; Infant Care, 400,000; and Child Care, 157,297. This represents an increase over last year's distribution of 32,113 copies of Prenatal Care, 65,346 of Infant Care, and 28,136 of Child Care. The average monthly distribution of these bulletins was approximately 15,000 for Prenatal Care, 33,000 for Infant Care, and 13,000 for Child Care. Even with this distribution it was necessary to refuse or curtail many requests for quantities by such organizations as the Red Cross, child-health centers, clinics, maternity centers, maternity hospitals, and home-demonstration agents.

Each year the number of individuals applying for information or help increases. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 110,396 letters were received, nearly 12,000 more than in 1923.

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

The fiscal year 1924 witnessed the highest peak attained in naturalization papers filed and fees received since the act of 1906 became operative. There were 601,657 naturalization papers filed and $845,042.53 received. This was $138,236.13 more than the receipts in 1923, which were $706,806.40. It brings the total moneys received for the 18 years of Federal supervision to over $8,347,844.87, or $294,542.59 in excess of all expenses of operation charged to the several appropriations and allotments to the bureau for the administration of the naturalization laws. Included in the $8,347,844.87 referred to is $338,958.50 in naturalization fees turned into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury from United States courts through the Department of Justice since 1920, the year the compensation of clerks of United States courts was changed from a fee to a salary basis. During these 18 years $29,980.32 additional has been levied by the courts against violators of the naturalization laws, increasing receipts to $324,522.91 in excess of operative costs. In addition, the Bureau of Naturalization collected, under immigration laws, in 1924, $21,840 in head tax or $67,616 in all from that tax. The $324,522.91 from naturalization sources and $67,616 from immigration head tax deposited in the Treasury through the activities of the Bureau of Naturalization amount to $392,138.91 in excess of all costs.

The reports of field officers show increasing work done in 2,243 courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction in the United States. With the exception of 1917, a larger number of candidates in 1924 asserted their intention to become citizens than in any previous year; 424,540 field their declarations, an increase of 127,904, or 43 per cent over last year. Of this number 49,291 were women, who made 122 per cent more declarations than in 1923.

There were 177,117 petitioners, of whom 150,510 were naturalized. The petitions filed represent an increase of 7 per cent over 1923. Here, too, the women showed interest in their adopted Government, as attested by the record showing an increase in the number of their petitions of 5,822, or 51 per cent, over the preceding fiscal year. The effectiveness of the act of September 22, 1922, conferring an independent citizenship status upon women is reflected in these figures.

Before the special war-time privileges became inoperative—on March 3, 1924—10,170 World War veterans completed their naturalization under the soldier provisions of the law.

The reorganization undertaken in 1923, by which unnecessary expense to aliens due to administrative procedure was to be eliminated, proceeded satisfactorily until it became necessary to adapt the new method to the increased volume of naturalization and the meagerness of the appropriation. The work of issuing certificates of arrival at Ellis Island was undertaken in 1923 out of lapsed moneys and with no assurance that it could be continued during the fiscal year 1924 without additional appropriation. Estimates for the funds necessary to carry on this work were not approved, and adjustments were made to avoid exceeding the appropriation. Travel of the examiners during the last four months of the fiscal year was practically eliminated in order to accomplish this. Personal examinations and all advance examinations prior to petitioning were, in large part, abandoned where travel was necessary. This affected practically 50 per cent of all petitions filed, or at the annual rate of approximately 85,000 applicants. As not all of these cases were filed in compliance with the law, dismissals will necessarily follow. Lack of funds for the issuance of certificates of arrival has caused a congestion, which, with the increase in the number of applicants, resulted in approximately 100,000 petitions remaining unacted upon at the close of the fiscal year.

The number of petitioners for citizenship during the past fiscal year should have been in the neighborhood of 275,000 instead of the 177,117 who were enabled to file their petitions.

In the supreme courts for New York and Kings counties, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, respectively, allowances for the employment of clerical assistants by the two State court clerks, which were heretofore made, were terminated on March 15, 1924, because of the additional demands upon the Naturalization Service. This termination took place after more than a year of correspondence and discussion of the subject with these two clerks of courts. The naturalization work in their courts showed approximately 11,000 petitions for naturalization pending in the supreme court

for New York County and about 12,000 in the supreme court for Kings County, with the additional work needed to issue the certificates of naturalization to all of these 23,000 applicants who should be admitted. These petitions had been pending for from three to eighteen months and represented a congestion that had been accumulating year after year owing to the policy pursued under the plan of allotting Federal money to State officers.

The amount allotted and used by the clerks of the supreme courts of New York and Kings Counties during the year 1923 was $54,199. During eight and one-half months of the fiscal year 1924 they were allotted and used $41,320, which was at the rate of $58,344 a year, to pay 37 clerks. To this allotment the total of $6,000 in retained naturalization fees should be added, making a total of $60,199 in 1923 and $47,320 actual, and at the rate of $64,344, in 1924.

Arrangements were made to do the clerical work with the personnel under the supervision of the District Director of Naturalization in New York City. For this purpose an allotment on an annual basis of $13,980 was made for additional clerks, and the clerical work of both courts taken over, beginning March 17, 1924. Additional office space was necessary at $3,600 per annum, making a total additional expense of $17,580. From this amount there should be deducted the sum of $6,000 in naturalization fees, which are required to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, since all of this work is now being handled by the United States district courts, which retain no fees. The net expense, therefore, is $11,580, as against $60,199 in 1923 and at the rate of $64,344 in 1924, a saving over the 1923 amount of $48,619 and over the amount ($52,764) which it would have been necessary to allot for the fiscal year 1924.

At the time of taking over the clerical work the supreme courts for New York and Kings Counties were handling a monthly average of 7,098 declarations and petitions and the United States district courts in New York City and Brooklyn were handling a monthly average of 1,758 declarations and petitions, or a total of 8,856 naturalization papers on a monthly average.

Under the new plan, for the period from April 1, 1924, to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1924, the two United States courts handled a monthly average of 8,885 declarations and petitions prepared and filed through 10 employees under the supervision of the District Director of Naturalization. In June, 1924, these employees had become so proficient that the declarations and petitions prepared and filed during that month were 9,391, an increase of more than 1,000 over the 8,333 naturalization papers filed in April, and 535 more than the monthly average attained under the old order.

From this it is clear that the cost to the Government per 1,000 papers filed has been materially reduced and a higher efficiency

accomplished. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the United States district courts for the hearing of all petitions for naturalization filed in the two countries and at the rate that they have been filed heretofore in the two county courts and the United States district courts.

The number of petitioners denied admission by the courts during 1923 was 24,884, as against 18,324 in 1924. This represents a decrease of 26 per cent. Of the 18,324, about one-third were for evasion of the draft during the World War and for disloyalty to the Government. The number of continuances were because of illiteracy 1,450, ignorance of our form of government 8,703, nonappearance 22,800, and other causes 9,739, the number this year aggregating 42,692, or 12 per cent less than during the preceding year.

The courts canceled 408 certificates during the last fiscal year. Many of these were for fraudulent procurement, the expense incident to which was many thousand dollars greater than the amount of curtailment in the bureau's appropriation for the fiscal year 1925. These cancellations represent approximately 50 different causes.

Certificates of naturalization have been canceled by courts in the San Francisco naturalization district growing out of the wholesale fraudulent naturalizations which occurred in that district between 1920 and 1922. Such consisted, for the most part, of draft evaders, slackers posing as honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and men who claimed merchant service through forged seamen's discharges. It is gratifying that the courts have thus seized this opportunity to stamp out what seemed for the moment destined to bring into our judicial history the greatest series of frauds ever perpetrated upon the country. It was a blight for which the judiciary was in no way responsible, but represented an imposition upon it by unscrupulous violators of the law who sought to attain through intrigue and lawlessness that sacred privilege, not right, granted to law-abiding foreign-born residents who might wish to share, through lawful procedure, the great heritage so well founded and bequeathed by our forefathers.

Citizenship training.

The public has shown an increasing interest in dignifying the proceedings admitting aliens to citizenship. Impressive ceremonies have been held in many courtrooms. In other places celebrations of admission to citizenship have been combined with public-school graduating exercises wherein naturalization certificates and diplomas certifying a satisfactory completion of the course were presented on the same occasion. The contrast in intelligence between aliens who attend the schools and those who do not is such that the courts are more generally upholding the higher standards for citizenship

urged by the bureau and are recognizing the value of the work of the school-teachers. Where a poor comprehension of the English language and theory of the Constitution is shown by the petitioners, the judges are becoming more and more insistent upon their attending school wherever possible, before granting them citizenship. Men who are practically illiterates would be naturalized in larger numbers were it not for the work of the public schools at the instance of the Naturalization Service, in cooperation with civic organizations striving for higher ideals in the body politic. It is fundamental that the public schools are sustained on the theory that our Republic can not progress unless its future citizenry is educated. To make citizens of aliens but deny them school opportunities solely because they are adults is contrary to this fundamental principle. Thomas Jefferson declared that "Elementary education is an inherent right of all in a democracy." When adult citizenship schools are organized the bureau contributes the names of declarants and petitioners and provides the Federal Textbook on Citizenship Training and the Manual for the use of teachers. Furnishing this teaching material has probably contributed more to the organization of new classes than any other one element of the bureau's work.

During the past year the names and addresses of 371,860 candidates for citizenship have been supplied to public-school authorities in 699 cities and towns, or 82,127 more than during the preceding year. Cards of invitation to the number of 43,722 were forwarded for delivery by adult volunteer workers and 35,655 for delivery by the Boy Scouts of America. The increase in the number of invitations delivered by adult volunteers over last year, 13,722, is indicative of the increased interest which civic workers are manifesting.

As shown by reports for the fiscal year just closed, the Bureau of Naturalization in its citizenship-training work cooperated with the public schools of 3,023 communities throughout the United States. Students from 291 of these communities went to adjacent places to attend classes, there being no classes in the towns where they lived. Reports to date have been received showing 150,080 students enrolled, 2,501 of whom were receiving individual instruction in rural communities. As a number of the larger enrollment centers have not yet sent in their reports the figures are known to be far below the actual enrollment.

While five years ago there were not many superintendents of schools who considered special training necessary for teachers of the adult foreign born, and few who actually provided such courses, during the past year this training has become a recognized necessity wherever this type of educational work has been undertaken. The bureau has in many cases furnished material for teacher-training classes and in some instances instructors or speakers.

The exchange of periodicals published by the students in citizenship classes, which was made possible by the bureau's compilation and publication of an exchange list, has proved increasingly useful. New publications of the kind have been noted from month to month.

From Federal and State penitentiaries and other penal institutions have come expressions of warm appreciation of the textbooks the loan of which by the bureau has enabled the officials in charge of the unfortunate inmates to accomplish much in their rehabilitation to good citizenship.

During 1924, 2,500 industrial concerns were assisted in various ways in furthering the training for citizenship of their foreign-born employees. To date this brings the total number of employers of foreign-born labor who have sought the bureau's aid to over 22,000. The bureau has established effective cooperation in citizenship-training activities between officials of industrial concerns and public-school authorities. Many companies employing large numbers of foreign-born men and women maintain classes of instruction in their plants under public-school supervision. In many communities where local public-school authorities are unable to defray the expenses incident to the maintenance of classes, industrial concerns supply the necessary funds or share the expenses with the community. In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio especially effective work has been done by the bureau's representatives in bringing about friendly and advantageous cooperation between mine owners and miners and the public schools. The benefits derived through education and citizenship of the foreign-born residents are acknowedged to be mutual.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Type of work done.

With the close of the fiscal year 1924 the Women's Bureau has completed its sixth year. Through this bureau we perform the functions for which it was created, the task of formulating standards and policies to promote the welfare of wage-earning women. In line with this policy we have carried on during the year work of a varied and extensive nature. In general the program has consisted of activities that may be classified as follows: State investigations of conditions of employment of women in industry, special studies of problems particularly related to wage-earning women, cooperation with State and Federal officials on such matters, conferences for the exchange of ideas about women workers, and research and educational work. In view of the more than eight and one-half million women employed in gainful occupations, the task has been tremendous. The many elements of which this vast industrial army is composed, the variety of jobs in which women are now found, and

the differences in the labor legislation in the 48 States add greatly to the complexity of the problems confronting the department.

State studies.

This branch of our service, created as it was to work in conjunction with State departments of labor, has always engaged in State investigations as an important part of its work. Although the investigations in particular States are somewhat local in their appeal they present data representative of the employment of women in the various industries throughout the country. During the past year activities of this type have comprised the completion of a report on the hours and wages of women in New Jersey industries; the field work of hours and working conditions of women in Illinois; and of the hours, wages, and working conditions of women in Oklahoma. In the Illinois survey were included 48,497 women employed in 429 establishments—factories, stores, restaurants, hotels, and laundries. The field work of the Oklahoma study has been completed and has included in round numbers 4,300 women employed in 170 establishments, comprising factories, mills, stores, telephone exchanges, restaurants, hotels, and laundries.

Cooperation with State departments of labor.

The State surveys constitute one way in which we have cooperated with State departments of labor. The investigation in Oklahoma was undertaken at the direct request of the State labor officials, and in Illinois, although the survey was not initiated by the State department of labor, the State officials cooperated whenever possible with the department. In other ways we have aided State departments of labor, supplying on request special information on various aspects of wage-earning women, and sending charts, maps, and other exhibit material to be used in the States. A definitely organized means by which the department has been functioning as a clearing house of information regarding the activities affecting working women in this country and in others is the News-Letter which was started in 1921 at the request of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials and which has had nine issues during the past year. Among other things we have outlined current activities in regard to the minimum wage laws already in existence; discussed all efforts, successful and unsuccessful in the various States, to pass new legislation concerning wage-earning women; and presented digests of special and State reports on hours, wages, working conditions, industrial accidents, and law violations as related to women.

Special studies.

In addition to the State investigations other special studies have been conducted on subjects peculiarly related to wage-earning women.

One study that has been completed is a valuable one presenting the social and economic problems of women breadwinners in four representative communities: Passaic, N. J.; Wilkes-Barre and Hanover Township, Pa.; Butte, Mont.; and Jacksonville, Fla. The family responsibilities of these women breadwinners have been correlated with their occupation and industry, age, country of birth, and marital and domicile status. The study covers nearly 40,000 women and girls in gainful employment, these constituting over 38 per cent of the entire female population 14 years of age and over reported in the four communities.

The first part of the field work and statistical compilations and correlations connected with an extensive investigation to discover the amount and causes of absenteeism among women employed in textile mills has been completed. An effort also was made to get information on the question of labor turnover in these establishments. The survey covered 18 mills located in the following 14 important textile States: Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Texas, and Vermont. The records of 6,200 men and 4,338 women employed in these mills were inspected. Of the women, 2,215 were visited and interviewed in their homes by the department's agents as to the cause of time lost from their industrial employment.

Another study now completed in a new field of work where there is an undoubted need for research and outline of standards has been a study of domestic workers. The study was made at the request of the Domestic Efficiency Association of Baltimore, an organization formed for the purpose of putting domestic service on a better and more standardized basis and was founded on the records of this association. The report, however, includes a bird's-eye view of the so-called "servant question" at the present time and some efforts that have been made, chiefly in other countries, at readjustments.

Because of a realization of the need to consider the employment of women from the standpoints of hazards and injuries, a study of compensable work accidents to women wage earners in New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin was inaugurated in the spring of 1923 and has been continued during the past year. The field work has been completed and the tabulation of the data secured is now going on. The object of the study has been to determine the cause of accidents to women in industry; to ascertain the nature and degree of the resulting disabilities; to estimate the time lost for which compensation was paid as well as further time lost on account of injury; to investigate any assistance rendered making for rehabilitation in economic

or home activities through medical treatment, vocational training, or job performed; and to consider means for the prevention of accidents. The material was obtained partly from the accident records in the State Compensation Board files for the 12-month period between July 1, 1919, and July 1, 1920, and from interviews with those women who had received a permanent disability. Records of about 3,300 compensable cases were studied, a majority of which resulted only in temporary disability. In all, however, about 400 women who had been left with a permanent disability of some degree were located and interviewed.

In view of the importance of a shorter day for the employment of women, desiring to collect in a single bulletin for a uniform date information relating to the scheduled hours of the women employed in the industries of those States where investigations had already been conducted, we sent out questionnaires in the spring of 1923 to all firms formerly visited, requesting that the number of women employees and the scheduled hours of the firm on September 15, 1922, be recorded. Thirteen States—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia, and two cities outside these States—Philadelphia and Chicago—were included. Reports were obtained from approximately 85 per cent of the firms to which questionnaires had been sent. In all information on scheduled hours was secured for 162,792 women employed in 1,709 plants. The report also includes a discussion of legal-hour standards in the States surveyed and those hour standards for women advocated generally by the most progressive authorities on the subject.

We also have completed the tabulation and analysis of the material collected in a field survey made during the summer and fall of 1923 of the conditions under which women and children are employed in the canning and preserving industry in the State of Washington. The survey covers two distinct phases of work—first, the picking of fruit in the berry fields and in the apple, pear, and prune orchards, and second, the preparing and packing of fruit and fish in the canneries and warehouses. Personal interviews held with 3,000 women at work in regard to working histories brought out many interesting facts. Hour and wage data for women pickers were secured from interviews and from correspondence with employers and employees, whereas such data for the women employed in warehouses and canneries were copied from pay rolls.

Research and educational work.

The research and educational work has formed an important part of our program. The research division has compiled data necessary for the studies made and also put in available form many facts from

the United States Bureau of the Census, State laws, and other sources for use throughout the country. In response to special requests from numerous organizations concerned with the problems of working women, much valuable information has been collected and distributed.

The research study of the operation and administration of minimum wage laws which was started in the spring of 1923 has been continued. Records and reports from California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin have been collected. An interesting piece of work, the result of which I am planning to publish in the near future, deals with legislation bearing specifically on the civil and political rights of women in Oregon. Because of the many changes in labor legislation for women throughout the country in the last three years, either on account of new laws passed in certain States or modifications of old ones or different interpretations of such laws, bulletin 16, entitled "State Laws Affecting Working Women," and published in 1921, has during the past year been revised. Another valuable piece of research work that has been accomplished is a comprehensive minimum-wage bibliography dealing with the subject of minimum wage for women in the United States and Canada. A special bulletin now in the course of preparation aims to present in graphic form facts concerning wage-earning women in regard to numbers employed and their occupations, age, race, color, nativity, and marital status.

In addition to the bulletins published, a number of more or less popular articles on various aspects of women in industry have been written from time to time for newspapers and periodicals. Another phase of the educational work has been the constant circulation of exhibit material and the addition of some new features to our collection. In general, it may be said that all the exhibits have been used continuously and extensively by educational, industrial, labor, and religious organizations in all parts of the country. In October, 1923, a permanent exhibit was installed as the department's contribution to the health exhibit in the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. The exhibit is in the form of a miniature model factory, illustrating the equipment and standards necessary for edequate health protection for women in industrial establishments. Four large charts showing the occupational progress of women in gainful occupations in the United States and the scheduled hours and median wages of women in the States surveyed have been printed and are now being distributed to interested organizations. Other charts have been made and used for special occasions. Arrangements have been completed for the revision of the motion picture, When Women

Work, which has been in circulation for almost four years and which needs in some respects to be brought up to date.

Publications.

During the year the following bulletins have been published:

No. 32. Women in South Carolina Industries.
No. 33. Proceedings of the Women's Industrial Conference.
No. 34. Women in Alabama Industries.
No. 36. Radio Talks on Women in Industry.
No. 38. Married Women in Industry.
Home Work Laws in the United States.
(Advance Section from Bulletin No. 40.)

The following bulletins are in press:

No. 35. Women in Missouri Industries.
No. 37. Women in New Jersey Industries.
No. 39. Domestic Workers and Their Employment Relations.
No. 40. State Laws Affecting Working Women.
(Revision of Bulletin 16.)
No. 41. Family Status of Breadwinning Women in Four Selected Cities.
No. 42. Minimum Wage for Women in the United States and Canada—a list of references.
No. 43. Standard and Scheduled Hours of Work for Women in Industry.

The coming year.

For the coming year we have plans not only for a continuation of its regular routine activities and for a completion of studies and reports which have been begun during the past year, but also for the initiation of new studies of considerable magnitude. The work planned, however, is somewhat handicapped by the fact that the appropriation of $107,380, although showing a slight increase in actual figures over the $105,000 appropriation of the preceding year means in reality a slight decrease in the amount available on account of the salary increases resulting from the classification act of 1923.

Reports on the following subjects which are now in preparation will be completed:

Women in Ohio Industries.
Absenteeism of Women in Textile Mills.
Women in the Canning and Preserving Industry in the State of Washington.
Industrial Accidents among Women.
Legislation for Women in Oregon.
Minimum Wage Laws.
Women in Illinois Industries.
Women in Oklahoma Industries.
A Graphic Presentation of Facts about Women Wage Earners.

A report on night work for women is planned. This will consist of a compilation and welding together of material on the subject

which has already been collected during the State investigations, together with a discussion of the laws in the United States prohibiting and regulating night work for women.

Arrangements have been made for a State-wide investigation of the hours, wages, and working conditions of women in Delaware industries, the field survey to be begun the latter part of August. A request from Mississippi for a similar survey there has been received. We plan to include such a study in the program for the coming year.

As a supplement to the study on absenteeism of women in textile mills, we expect to carry on additional field work for the purpose of securing technical information on the spare-hand system which is practiced so extensively in the textile industry and is so closely tied up with the whole subject of absenteeism.

Plans have also been made and some preliminary steps taken for a study of employment records in certain States where adequate statistics are available, with a view to determining whether or not the employment problem among women presents any unusual aspects which should make it a subject to be considered separately from that of men. I had hoped during the past year to undertake this study, but limitation of appropriation and personnel made it impossible to do more than a little preliminary work on the subject.

Because of the more than a million foreign-born white women in gainful employment in the United States, and because of the many requests received for information concerning foreign-born women in regard to race, numbers, and occupations in various localities, it is deemed necessary to make a survey along this line during the year.

The yearly program contemplated a continuation and extension of the various phases of educational work, especially in the increase of magazine and newspaper articles, presenting in popular form available information, emphasizing the human-interest aspects of the work, and reaching in this way certain groups of the public not interested in technical and statistical reports. In line with such needs a textbook containing vital social and economic truths about women in industry will be published. In order to meet more adequately the many requests for motion pictures dealing with the question of women in industry, we have already made a contract for a new two-reel film. The picture will give a survey of the changed conditions of women's service in the development of industries from home activities into factory processes; an explanation of the peculiar strains which the necessary adaptations have put on women, together with the health factors involved, and of the manner in which these strains can be reduced to prevent the wrecking of

physiques without lowering individual or plant efficiency. Finally the film is to point out the need of public understanding of such factors and of the need for public insistence on their universal application in the interest of better children, better personal lives of the women, and of greater powers of service on the part of the women workers.

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PART II

COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor is the fourth rendered during my incumbency. In its purpose to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the Nation's wage earners the Department of Labor has no authority to foster any special privileges for the wage earner. The safeguarding of the rights of labor, the betterment of working conditions, the advancement of opportunities for profitable employment—these are the objects of the department. In the pursuit of these objects it covers a wide field. Under its beneficient jurisdiction come not alone workingmen and working women but the children of working men and women, and the unfortunate little ones who by press of economic circumstances have been forced into the stern path of labor before their time. Its great care is humanity—men, women, and children. The closer the association with the service which the department has to render the greater is the realization that its value can never be reckoned in terms of dollars and cents. In the welfare of the wage earner lies the future of the Republic. The basis of the best patriotism lies in the homes of the people, and the vast majority of the people of America to-day are the wage earners.

In the matter of appropriations the Department of Labor takes little by way of taxation from the public. The Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization are self-sustaining, and will continue to be self-sustaining even with vastly increased activities, under the recommendations which I make in the following pages of this report. The almost insignificant appropriations for the division of conciliation and the United States Employment Service are more in the nature of insurance against depression in industry than a tax upon the Treasury, placing the burden at a time when it will least be felt, and then so lightly that the humblest citizen can not notice its weight.

The greater amount of the annual appropriation for the Children's Bureau is allotted to the States under the provisions of the so-called Sheppard-Towner legislation, and is direct appropriation for State activities, the bureau having only limited supervision of its expenditure. It represents investment in human lives—the sav-

ing of mothers and babies in maternity. The small amount of funds at the disposal of the Women's Bureau are used directly to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of women wage earners, and to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

Before we can provide any group of men with opportunities to benefit themselves, to improve their social, economic, and political status, we must know their needs, exactly and in detail. The Bureau of Labor Statistics as an organization provides those facts. It is particularly fitting that this fact-finding organization should be the bureau from which the department itself grew. From the cost of beefsteak in New York to the hours of labor of a harvest hand in Texas every detail that affects the wage earner interests the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

After more than three years of service as the head of this great department I can not too plainly point out that the service which is to be rendered will be in increasing proportion to the means furnished by Congress for doing it. To do the job at all requires an organization which must extend to all parts of the country, and unfortunately, compared with the tasks which it might undertake, the appropriations of the department at present, outside of the Bureau of Immigration, is more or less skeleton. The people are beginning to realize the vast importance of the activities carried on, and the calls upon the various agencies are becoming daily more numerous.

It is time to get down to facts in our effort to make industry safe for America. For some years we have been spending large amounts of time, energy, and money to safeguard the lives and limbs of the men whose labor makes this country the greatest industrial Nation in the world. This purpose is a laudable one from every point of view. It is a work of true service, both to the individual and to humanity. It means the making of a better industry for America and a better America for industry. Every life we save, every disability we prevent, every vocational disease we overcome or avoid means something added to the sum total of human happiness. It likewise means something added to the sum total of our economic prosperity. I have no doubt that we have come a long way in the last decade or two in the matter of industrial safety, but I would like to be able to prove it.

So far as I can find out—and I have spent some time in studying the matter—we do not know what we are doing or where we are going as a Nation in the way of preventing industrial disease. Our whole struggle for safety in industry, from a national point of view, is a fight in a fog. We are surrounded and bewildered by a constantly rising mist of slogans and campaigns and drives and estimates.

We know that in certain individual plants and in certain individual industries we are making tremendous strides toward safe operation. We know that our slogans and campaigns get results in many cases. But we do not realize that no human being on the face of the earth to-day can tell within thousands how many American workers were killed in industry last year. I have seen estimates by our very best authorities which fix the number of fatalities annually in industrial accidents at 12,500, 25,000, and 35,000—a range of more than 20,000. The experts of the Bureau of Labor Statistics have estimated these fatalities at about 21,000. We say that such information as we have indicates that there are 2,453,418 industrial accidents annually, with a resulting wage loss of $1,022,264,866. Truly these figures are appalling. They indicate a terrible wastage of human life and human effort. They call for our best efforts to end conditions which make that waste possible. But in the end they are estimates, based on "limited statistical data," "relative hazards," and other more or less abstruse calculations of the expert. We want facts.

The American people are entitled to know exactly what price they pay in human life and limb for our industrial prosperity.

The American people are entitled to know where, when, and how men and women are killed and maimed in industry.

All who are working to cut down this human cost-sheet of American industry, are entitled to have the facts upon which to base their efforts. We ought to know where, when, and how accidents occur if we are to make an intelligent, effective fight to prevent them. We must know the conditions which cause vocational diseases before we can find the means to avoid them.

Our fundamental need in the fight for safety in industry is facts; without them we are working in the dark. We are, nationally, like a physician who would undertake to treat a patient without first making a diagnosis of his ailment. You can not make a true diagnosis without facts.

We should make an effort to get the facts, and all of the facts, as to industrial accidents in the United States. The project needs and will get the support of every organization interested in saving human life and limb in industry. I am not one of those who believe that the Federal Government ought to busy itself about the affairs of every individual American. I am not one of those who seek to have the Federal Government poking its nose into everybody's business. I am old-fashioned enough to hold that the function of government is to govern, not to conduct the private business of its citizens. This, however, is a national problem. That is clearly recognized when we note the wide range of industry and territory concerned. The Federal Government is the only agency which can

properly and efficiently assemble the facts which are fundamental in meeting this problem of industrial safety nationally. Our difficulties to-day lie in the wide diversity of statistics as to industrial accidents as those statistics are collected and collated by the individual States. State laws as to workmen's compensation under which most of the data as to industrial accidents are collected differ widely. Industries covered in one State may not be covered in another. What is an industrial accident in one State may not be classified as an industrial accident in another. Six States and the District of Columbia have no machinery for reporting industrial accidents. The result is that when we come to look at this matter nationally we have only a hodgepodge of information, most of it utterly useless for the compilation of data covering the Nation. I propose to put some order into this chaos.

I want to recommend to the Congress the necessity of giving to the department the authority, the men, and the money to enable it to undertake real industrial safety research work, either through the present Bureau of Labor Statistics or some other agency. Legislation for this purpose should include the following:

Provision for the collection of all information, data, and statistics as to industrial accidents and their prevention and industrial diseases and their prevention, by the Federal Department of Labor in cooperation with the various State agencies engaged in this work. By this means we would seek the cooperation of all State agencies in making all our data uniform and comparable.

Provision for the publication and dissemination of this information throughout American industry by the Department of Labor.

Provision for the maintenance by the Department of Labor at Washington of an industrial-safety exhibit, where could be gathered together for the benefit of American industry as a whole, models, devices, plans, and methods for safeguarding the worker in American industry. This exhibit should be a thorough and complete exposition of every machine or method proved by experience to be a contribution to the advancement of safety in industry. It should be made possible for any manager to find there in Washington the latest word in effective and practical means to make his plant safe for his employees. I would not confine this to mechanical safeguards alone, but would include in the plan every feature of industrial safety engineering and safety organization.

Under such a law and with such machinery much could be gained for industrial safety. The department would provide for all America the real facts upon which to base accident prevention and vocational-disease prevention. It would be able to pave the way for uniform State laws not alone as to industrial-accident statistics but as to accident prevention and the installation of industrial-safety

devices. At present, safeguards required by law in one State may not be required across the State line just a few miles away. A workman accustomed to work at a machine properly safeguarded, by changing his place of employment, may find himself at an unguarded machine, exposed to loss of life or limb. Uniform State laws would end this danger.

The vital factor in industry is the human factor. There is no excuse for wasting it or neglecting it. I look forward to the day when American industry will be conducted without loss of life or limb beyond the normal hazards of everyday existence. I look forward to the day, when the worker will be as safe at his work as he is in his home, when our prosperity will come to us without the payment of a vast price in flesh and blood.

We like to characterize the Government of the United States in the words of Lincoln, as a "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people." The Department of Labor is the most intimate of its many branches, because it touches the everyday life of every individual. If for no other reason, its growth should be encouraged because of the contact which it affords between the wage earner and his Government. But the mission of the department goes much further; its object is well stated in the organic act, which is reprinted as an appendix to this report, and I most earnestly recommend that the Congress approve appropriations which will enable it to carry out efficiently the tasks which it is suggested should be undertaken.

DEPARTMENT QUARTERS

It is necessary to again bring to your notice the necessity of making provision for the housing of the department at the expiration of the present lease. Although this does not expire for three years, the housing question must receive consideration, so that necessary arrangements can be made. It will be essential, in order to adequately house the department, to secure approximately 120,000 square feet of office space.

Attention is also called again to the report of the Public Buildings Commission of December 18, 1917, on page 342 of which is the project of the commission to erect a Government-owned building for the Department of Labor on the site bounded by Fourteenth and Fifteenth and C and D Streets NW. The proposed building will comprise a net floor space of 155,650 square feet, which will not be more than sufficient to take care of the natural growth of the department by that time.

In the next few months the matter of the arrangements for the lease of the present quarters will be taken up with the owners and it will be necessary to secure congressional enactment in order to pay the new rental. It can not be too forcibly impressed that it will be

necessary for some arrangements to be made with reference to the housing problem of the department. Congress is placing additional duties on the department calling for additional clerical help and equipment, all of which activities must be housed and taken care of.

RETIREMENTS—ANNUITIES

The question of the annuity to be paid to employees who have reached the retirement age presents a problem that has given me much serious thought. The present law, which allows a maximum of only $60 per month to those who have reached the age of 70 years and who have served at least 30 years in the civil service, is entirely inadequate. The scale of salaries paid to Government workers has ever been so low that only a small proportion of the employees have been able to lay by more than a little, if anything, to provide for their support in their old age, and to be forced out of their jobs at the age of 70 years with the small pittance of $60 a month as a maximum is certainly unfair and unjust to those faithful workers who have given 30 of the best years of their lives in the service of their Government. Sixty dollars a month is not enough to pay even the bare necessities of life of a man and wife, even though he has no other dependents.

One other serious situation presents itself. There are many cases among those employees who have been able to save a little out of their meager salaries who have adopted one of the best methods of providing for the so-called "rainy day" and have invested in life insurance on which they have paid premiums perhaps for many years. The annuity paid under the present law is so small that it is impossible to keep up those premium payments, and therefore those policies must lapse, leaving them nothing with which to provide for their families after they are dead. These and many other equally strong reasons induce me to recommend and urge the passage of a more liberal retirement law. The maximum annuity to be paid those 70 years of age who have served 30 years should be not less than $100 a month, with a provision for voluntary retirement at the same annuity after 30 years of service to those who have reached the age of 60.

PRINTING AND BINDING

Legislation enacted just before the adjournment of Congress raised the compensation of certain employees in the Government Printing Office. The obvious and inevitable result of the increase in pay will be an increase in the cost of printing. This presents a most serious situation, affecting this and every other department. When appropriations were made for the fiscal year 1924 they were made

on the then existing scales of wages and were intended to provide for the payment for printing which the departments, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Congress agreed was necessary to the conduct of the public business. The Congress, by the enactment of the law providing for a wage increase, has added to the cost of producing that printing, after it had been prepared and forwarded to the Public Printer, a very appreciable percentage. On the $87,541.96 worth of work in the hands of the Public Printer on June 30, it is believed that the increased cost due to higher wage scales can not be less than 10 per cent and is much more likely to exceed that estimate.

And what has been said of the uncompleted work of 1924 is equally true of the appropriation for 1925, except that, in my judgment, the increased cost for 1925 will be not less than 25 per cent. This differentiation is based on the fact that much of the labor cost on the 1924 uncompleted work already had accrued and is chargeable at the old scale, a very considerable portion of remaining charge being for paper stock on which there will be no increase.

It is therefore most earnestly recommended that the Bureau of the Budget authorize an estimate for a deficiency appropriation for printing for 1924 for such sum as the Public Printer may consider necessary to complete the work ordered prior to June 30, 1924, and a deficiency appropriation for 1925 of at least 25 per cent of the appropriation. It would seem that, this increase in cost having been caused by the legislation above recited and the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress having agreed with the department that the work authorized was necessary, the equity of such a request can not be denied.

THE CONCILIATION SERVICE

The conciliation service of the department demonstrates the wisdom of the general policies laid down for the guidance of the commissioners in the performance of their duties. No hard and fast rules are prescribed in the work of mediation because each trade dispute is a problem in itself and can be solved only by considering all the factors entering into the specific situation.

The guiding policies of conciliation contemplate genuine cooperation of our representatives with any State, municipal, or local agency, with any State or local officials, or with citizens' committees seeking to harmonize an industrial controversy.

We have been gradually making headway in the way of cooperation with State bodies organized for mediation purposes. This is in line with the message of the Secretary of Labor delivered to the convention of governmental labor officials at Richmond in May, 1923, by the director of conciliation that "the Federal conciliation service is willing and anxious to genuinely cooperate with any and all State

agencies in the adjudication of trade disputes arising within any State." During the past year a very fine plan of cooperation has been worked out with the State of Pennsylvania whereby prompt notification is made to the respective services of any calls made upon them for their good offices in a dispute arising within the State of Pennsylvania. Many other of our Commonwealths are working with the Federal service whole-heartedly and effectively, and even in States where we have no cooperative understanding State labor officials have been universally considerate and helpful to the Federal commissioners assigned to cases within their States. We are seeking to extend this cooperative arrangement and have strong evidence that in the handling of trade disputes, particularly if the plants affected are located wholly within the boundaries of a particular State, the joint effort of State and Federal mediators results satisfactorily.

The first-hand understanding of local situations possessed by the State representative combined with the knowledge of the Federal representative of the industrial relations conditions at large makes a truly effective combination, capable of guiding the interested parties in a specific case intelligently and nearly always successfully.

Neither the management nor operatives in American industry favor compulsory settlements in the matter of industrial disputes. It has been determined that voluntary action through joint conferences and common council, aided by experienced conciliators acting in an advisory capacity, result in a settlement that is thereafter mutually respected and faithfully observed during the life of the agreement. Generally speaking, the experience of the past years demonstrates that the conciliation way of arranging joint conferences, where the contending parties meet together, consider together, and solve their problems together, is the real American way and the best plan so far devised for the mediation of differences arising between employer and employee.

First of all the aim of the Department of Labor through the conciliation service is to prevent strikes and lockouts—to stop trade disputes before they reach the point where an open break occurs.

Inasmuch as practically all strikes and lockouts are ultimately adjusted through negotiation, why not negotiate and adjust the issues in dispute while production continues? The parties at interest, like sensible business men, should come together and settle their difficulties without recourse to the strike or lockout. In this laudable endeavor experienced commissioners of conciliation prove of inestimable value to employers and employees.

In order that the Secretary of Labor can keep pace with the increasing demands for conciliatory assistance it is necessary that

Congress shall gradually increase the appropriation for commissioners of conciliation. With an increased appropriation the Secretary can gradually extend the service and from time to time select additional commissioners informed on industry generally but especially expert in some specific industry. Such an expert representative of the Federal Government when assigned to an industrial dispute in his particular line would be thoroughly informed and equipped to aid skillfully and intelligently in directing the negotiations, and act in the capacity of an impartial and experienced adviser and counselor.

In these situations commissioners of conciliation trained in the particular industry affected would have technical knowledge of the problems of the industry and the vision necessary to guide the conflicting interests intelligently and harmoniously, thereby contributing to speedy and satisfactory adjustments.

With sufficient funds for mediatorial work, the present personnel engaged in mediation work in all the varied industrial endeavors would be strengthened.

The naming of a few specially trained commissioners to aid our present force in controversies arising in certain basic industries would make the conciliation service still more effective as the industrial peace-making agency of our Government.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

It is the duty of the Government to provide every possible avenue for keeping its people employed. The United States Employment Service, by cooperating with and coordinating the public employment offices throughout the country, is, to a limited extent, bringing together the jobless man and the manless job. General sentiment has crystallized into belief that this undertaking is an important function of the Federal Government. In my opinion, the United States Employment Service should be made a statutory bureau of the Department of Labor. I indorse the plan of cooperation with the several States, but permanent legislation should also provide for general supervision by the Federal Government, an adequate system for the clearance of labor between the States, and financial aid on a fixed per centum of the appropriation made by each State for employment activities.

In addition to State cooperation and other activities, an important (if not the most important) function of the United States Employment Service is performed by its farm labor division. The work of this division in 1922 increased about 20 per cent over that of 1921, and in 1923 50 per cent more service was rendered than in 1922, while this year a still greater effort is being put forth in recruiting and distributing seasonal farm help. The territory must be further

extended in response to the many demands coming from those sections not yet covered, and in order to carry out the plans now under consideration for the coming year, I recommend that sufficient funds be appropriated for this service.

HOUSING CORPORATION

The program of the United States Housing Corporation under the present administration has had for its objective the accomplishment of two results. Its primary duty, of course, as prescribed by law, has been to so dispose of the properties falling under its jurisdiction as to effect the largest possible recovery of the Government's huge investment in the war housing program. At the same time it was, in effect, commanded by this same statute to so order its sales policy as to promote home ownership throughout the Nation. That it has measurably attained both these results is attested by the fact that, under the liberal selling plan which it adopted, many thousands of wage earners throughout the country have become home owners, and by the following brief account of its financial achievments:

Appropriations:		
Housing for war needs	$60,000,000.00	
Housing for war needs	40,000,000.00	
		$100,000,000.00
United States Housing Corporation expended—		
1920	1,713,944.02	
1921	1,144,263.50	
1922	1,004,437.27	
1923	965,160.67	
1924	790,789.83	
		5,618,595.29
		105,618,595.29
Return to Treasury:		
Housing for war needs		32,500,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts—		
1920	$5,400,326.85	
1921	4,637,860.16	
1922	3,556,547.81	
1923	4,773,553.55	
1924	4,607,966.08	
		22,976,254.45
Unexpended balance, housing for war needs		633,708.97
Transfers to other departments		2,830,308.95
Real estate contract and mortgage balances		11,334,800.00
Real estate for sale and resale, appraisal value		1,566,000.00
Transportation and municipal loans balance		2,676,202.01
		74,517,274.38

This compilation shows a probable loss of approximately $31,000,000, or about 29 per cent, which, in view of the facts that the

chief expenditures were made during the war, and that many projects necessarily were abandoned upon the signing of the armistice, constitutes a truly remarkable record for what is essentially a war agency.

Thus it will be seen that the Housing Corporation, though perhaps impressed with what might be termed more of a business interest than characterizes any of the other branches of the Department of Labor, nevertheless has contributed in no small measure to the fulfillment of the principal duty devolving upon that department, namely, the promotion of the welfare of the wage earners of the United States. As evidence of this latter fact it is but necessary to point to the 25 model communities scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific which were created by the corporation and which clearly indicate that in the construction of homes for wage earners it is practicable to consider the æsthetic as well as the utilitarian viewpoint.

The benefits accruing to both the employer and the employee when the latter acquires a "stake" in the community through the ownership of a home are self-evident. The community at large is likewise bound to be the gainer, for in the wage earner who becomes a home owner the country acquires—

(*a*) A citizen rather than a denizen.

(*b*) A taxpayer rather than a drone.

(*c*) An individual whose interest in the civic life of the community has been stimulated, and who may be expected to take an added interest in the welfare of the country and the spirit of its institutions.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics should be recognized as the fact-finding agency of the Government for Government bodies having to do with wage questions and should have equipment sufficient to meet all such demands. Therefore, I strongly recommend that financial provisions be made to enable the department to—

1. Reorganize and expand its general wage work.

With the expansion and rapid variation in types of industries it has been impossible to keep pace with the demands for information along wage lines. New industries like the automobile, for instance, have sprung into existence and suddenly become a predominant influence in creating new wage levels. Hampered by its reduction in appropriation and employees the department was unable until very recently to make even a tentative survey of wages in the automobile industry. Even in the subjects covered the number of establishments taken is becoming too small to serve as a proper sample considering the enormous expansion of the industries them-

selves. For example, the wages and labor conditions survey of the bituminous coal industry has placed in the possession of this department practically all the information that could reasonably be asked for and all the information that was secured by the Coal Commission at a tremendous expense. The only objection to accepting these figures on the part of Congress was that the sample was too small, so rather than permit us to enlarge our sample at the cost of possibly $20,000 a commission costing well over a million was appointed to duplicate, in large measure, the work already done.

With the volume of industry along almost every line expanding in proportion in many instances far beyond the growth of population, the department has been compelled to curtail the sample from which it makes its wage investigations and deductions. At this rate, of course, eventually the samples will become so small that the information will become of decreasing value.

To reduce the bureau personnel from 144 in 1919 to 115 for the fiscal year 1925, or a reduction of 29, renders compulsory a radical shrinkage in the work in an era of unprecedented industrial expansion. I have declined and shall decline to let up on the quality of the work done, and, of course, the only other recourse is to limit the scope of the work. I strongly urge that the Bureau of Labor Statistics be put in a position to restore its wage work to that relative proportion of an industry taken to the present size of the industry, which was the former practice.

This year the department has for the first time undertaken to collect wages in metalliferous mining, which will necessarily further tax its ability to keep properly abreast of its wage work. At least 15 more employees should be available for this wage work. As one means of meeting this difficulty, in a few instances wages were taken in certain industries only once in three years, in many others once in two years, and while this practice was not formerly so objectionable yet in the present period of rapid changes in wage rates the principal industries should be taken annually.

2. The demand for an expansion in the cost of living work should be met.

At present the cost of living studies made by the department cover but 32 cities and these the larger ones. It is desired to expand this work so as to cover more territory and smaller towns. I believe the quarterly investigation could now be discontinued and the semiannual studies restored, but even this would not permit me to add the number of localities demanded by chambers of commerce, by specific industries, and by a sudden shifting and localization of industrial groups.

Perhaps the most serious side of this curtailment of work was the demand of the railroad workers for a cost of living survey of rail-

road centers, whether such centers were large cities or small ones. And here again is a case in point. The Railroad Labor Board needed cost of living information at railroad centers for the purpose of adjusting wage rates. The department was unable to furnish the information at the points desired. A proposal to take cost of living by the Railroad Labor Board is strongly urged by that board and is still pending. Now, for the Railroad Labor Board to undertake a cost of living survey for its own purposes, for the Coal Commission to make cost of living surveys for its own purposes in coal districts, as was done, and which to have any comparative value would have to be linked up with the work now being done by the Department of Labor, is neither economical nor can the results ever be made satisfactory.

At least 20 more people should be available for cost of living surveys at the semiannual occasions of making such surveys. Employees equipped to do this work must be also equipped to do other work, as the department can not afford to have a very great number of employees who are available for only one line of work.

3. The industrial accident-prevention work, which was the subject of the meeting I called early in December, 1923, should be vigorously followed up. I have been able to do very little in connection with it up to the present time, owing to lack of funds. State contacts have been made in a number of instances, but owing to the fact that I have but one man to handle this entire problem the progress is entirely unsatisfactory. The fact that the industrial accidents causing a loss of wages for one day or more in 1923 were practically two and a half million, of which 23,000 were fatal, should be sufficient emphasis upon the importance of this work, and the department should be put in a position to employ several experts to place the machinery of accident prevention in operation as rapidly as possible.

In order that a definite forward step may be taken in this work, I recommend that a division of labor safety be created in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and that funds be provided for its maintenance and development. Such a division would bring into uniformity State legislation along accident-prevention lines and uniformity in the gathering and compilation of accident statistics, so that the Secretary of Labor will eventually be able to bring these together on a national scale and show the actual number of accidents, and be able to compute accident rates in all the principal industries.

Bulletins, Statistics of Industrial Accidents in the United States, were prepared by the Bureau of Labor in 1908 and by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, in 1914. The introduction states:

At the present time there are no entirely complete and trustworthy industrial accident statistics for even a single important industry in the United States.

The most reliable data are for the iron and steel industry, mining, and the railways.

In 1923 a similar bulletin was prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Excerpts from the introduction will be of interest in this connection. It states:

In some States the compensation law consolidated the factory inspection with the administration of compensation in an industrial commission. In others the two functions were kept independent. It is impossible to administer a compensation law without securing large amounts of statistical information. Consequently the reports required from industrialists were expanded to include the items needed for compensation purposes, but as the commissioners in practically every State were soon engulfed in the multiplied details of compensation administration, and the problems of accident prevention were considered as belonging to factory inspection, not much has been done in the statistical study of accident prevention.

There are five things which must be known regarding groups of accidents if their study is to be of the greatest service in accident prevention. These are (1) the number of accidents occurring, (2) the industries in which they occur, (3) the causes of accidents, (4) the amount of exposure to hazard, (5) the severity of the accidents.

The difficulty is that the States do not limit what shall be regarded as an accident in the same way. Some exclude those causing disability of one day or less, some those causing disability of two days or less, and some those causing disability of two weeks and less. This lack of uniformity regarding what shall be recorded greatly impairs the value of the record as an index of the precise conditions. It is not a matter of great concern to one attempting to formulate national statistics from these State records as to just what the definition shall be, but it is of great importance that it shall be universally adopted.

It is evident that the gross total of accidents occurring in a State with varied industries leads nowhere. It is only when the matter is traced back to the industrial conditions under which the accidents occur that a beginning is made toward a knowledge of the proper remedial measures and their application. When, however, accidents in the various industries are separated, some hint is offered regarding the points where accident-prevention effort is needed.

While an industrial classification gives some indication as to where efforts for prevention may be usefully applied, it does not in the least help in determining what the effort shall be. To gain some notion of what to do in the premises a classification by accident causes is needed. The number of States which have made some efforts at cause classification is evidence that there is some appreciation of its importance.

4. I strongly recommend a comprehensive study of the apprenticeship systems and the present apprenticeship situation from a thoroughly impartial point of view in all the principal industries. Perhaps upon no single subject, with the exceptions of wages and cost of living, has the department been more importuned for definite and up-to-date information than upon this subject of apprenticeship. The only reports issued on the subject are the Eighth Annual, published in 1892, and the Twenty-fifth Annual, issued in 1910, on "Industrial education."

The original estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1926, as submitted, contemplate a thorough but quick survey of the apprenticeship problem. I emphasize the "quick" because the results should be made available at once in the interest of our industrial education system.

5. Under the present administration the department has made pioneer investigations into the productivity of labor along several lines. There is now ready for publication a bulletin relative to productivity of labor in the building trades. While I had intended to carry these studies into various industries, it has been necessary to definitely and finally abandon, for the present, the whole project from lack of funds and shortage of men equipped to handle these difficult and technical statistical surveys. I consider the abandonment of this work a definite loss.

In addition to the above recommendations, I would recommend that the strike-reporting work be strengthened and enlarged with a view to not only keeping track of strikes from the sources now used but that comprehensive reports should be made on important strikes. To a certain extent this was the former policy of the department, but it has been abandoned because of lack of personnel equipped to do the work and lack of funds.

I recommend that the gathering of retail prices of food should be extended to more and smaller cities to enable me to definitely answer the question so frequently asked as to whether or not it costs more to live in a small city than in a large one.

During the year the department, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has been making an investigation of poor farms and almshouses throughout the country. This investigation deals chiefly with the extent and valuation of public property held and used for poor farms, and the cost of maintaining these institutions for a period of one year. The material has been secured almost entirely by correspondence with responsible county and town poor officials. For fewer than 150 of the 2,339 pauper institutions have we been unable to secure the necessary information either from local officials or from State records. The State boards of charities or the State departments of public welfare in 21 States have also been visited in connection with the investigation. Where such material has been available, inspection reports of State officials have been used to determine the physical and social conditions surrounding pauper institutions and their inmates. No effort has been made for first-hand inspection of almshouses. On the contrary, the scope of the work has been confined to the financial aspect of institutional pauper relief. The report will show the amount of money invested in land and buildings; the total acreage embraced in poor farms,

the acreage under cultivation, and the income obtained therefrom; the average pauper population; the number of persons employed to care for the farms and inmates; and the total maintenance expenses of these institutions. The report will cover 2,182 institutions in 47 States and the District of Columbia. One State, New Mexico, maintains none. In 40 States the institutions are county organizations wholly, although in some instances, in congested centers, city almshouses are found in addition to the county home. In all the New England States, except New Hampshire, pauper relief is a town function and the institutions are owned and maintained by the town under the direction of town poor officials. New Jersey and Pennsylvania combine both systems. The legal section of the bureau has made an abstract of the poor laws of the various States as they affect almshouse management and control, which will be used textually in the report. Study has been made of the work of those State agencies which have any association, direct or indirct, with the operation of pauper institutions, and of the attitude of State bodies toward them. Proposed legislation in a number of States looking toward a reorganization of the present system of almshouse operation has been collated and will be discussed in connection with conditions as developed by the investigation.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

In making my recommendations for the Bureau of Immigration I wish to call attention to the suggestions made in my previous reports. In the main the situation is little altered even with the passage of the 1924 immigration act, comment on which I shall make at further length later in this report. 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.

I 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 Department of Labor stands guard at the Nation's gateway and also welcomes the potential citizens coming from abroad. While improved since 1921, as pointed out in my report for that year, conditions at Ellis Island are still unsatisfactory, though every effort is being made to make not only this but every other immigration station in the country a place where a welcome befitting this great country can be extended. The difficulty at each one of the larger stations is the inadequacy of the facilities provided. The 1924 act requiring quota allotments to be made at ports of embarkation have considerably reduced congestion at Ellis Island and the other ports, but much of the equipment is antiquated and not in good repair, and therefore not function 100 per cent. I earnestly recommend careful consideration for improving and enlarging the physical equipment at the larger stations. The station at Boston is woefully inadequate and has been ever since its completion. There is no opportunity within the station for either hospital service or recreation.

I earnestly recommend careful consideration of the suggestion in my 1922 report that proper legislation be had which will make possible the use of otherwise unemployed Government buildings for the Immigration Service at Boston.

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

The station at the port of San Francisco is located on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay. Just why it should have been located where it is is a mystery to me. The island is many miles from the city of San Francisco and is wholly unsuited for the purpose for which it is being used. The buildings are of wood, without even a semblance of fire protection. They are wholly unsuited for the purpose for which they were built and in every way so arranged as to make operation most difficult and expensive. There is no water supply on Angel Island and all fresh water must be carried there in scows. The plant is woefully out of repair, and would require the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars to put in repair. Careful consideration has been given to the question of abandoning the station on Angel Island and establishing one on the mainland within the city of San Francisco. Several sites have been found which would be suitable

for the purpose, and proper buildings could be erected at a cost of approximately $600,000. It has been estimated by men well posted on the subject that a saving in overhead of operation could be made of anywhere from $75,000 to $100,000 a year if the station were located in San Francisco instead of on Angel Island. It would seem that good business would dictate the erection of a new station on the mainland and abandoning the plant at Angel Island. With all possible repairs and improvements that could be made at Angel Island, there would constantly remain the factor of fire hazard and the factor of loss of time by employees in daily spending more than an hour in travel between the city of San Francisco and Angel Island. The cost of putting the present station at Angel Island into any sort of proper condition would go a long way toward constructing a new station on the mainland. I therefore recommend most earnestly that proper steps be taken for the erection of a suitable immigrant station in the city of San Francisco, with a view of abandoning the station at Angel Island.

Medical inspection at ports.

The law covering the subject of alien immigration provides for medical examinations which, if strictly carried out, will protect the American people against the bringing of loathsome contagious diseases from other ports of the world. The examination of all aliens entering the United States as immigrants, travelers, visitors, or as sailors is under the care of the United States Public Health Service, which is a bureau of the Treasury Department. It is not for me to recommend what facilities for carrying on this work should be given to the Public Health Service, but since medical inspection must be made at immigration stations I wish to point out the necessity for providing ample space for housing their equipment and such facilities as will prevent the congestion of immigrant stations at times when those held for observation might, as they have in the past, become numerous.

I also wish to call attention at this time to the correspondence regarding medical examinations between this office and the Surgeon General of the United States, reproduced in my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

Examination of alien seamen.

The danger of disease being brought to our ports by immigrants, while a very serious menace, is even less than the danger of disease carried by alien seamen who seek and receive shore leave in the United States under our seamen's act. Great numbers of these take shore leave at ports where the medical examination enforced in ports of prominence is almost unknown. They enter the country and

mingle with our people and thus transmit the disease they carry. A seaman hits every port in the world and is subject to every disease of every race or nationality. He therefore is a dangerous carrier, and medical inspection of alien seamen should be more complete and more thorough than the medical inspection of alien immigrants. This examination is as important to the seaman as to the Nation, because it would compel him to seek the medical attention necessary to his own welfare. The examination would give him the information without cost.

Mental and physical defectives, illiterates, and the like.

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

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

It has always seemed to me that the extraordinary power to temporarily admit any otherwise inadmissible alien when it would be inhuman to do otherwise must be construed as meaning just what it says. I feel that it is not a device for admitting for periods of months and years the excluded classes, especially where there is no prospect of improving conditions for deportation by temporary admission. Experience has taught us, as a matter of fact, that when once temporary admission is granted to a mental defective or any other of the excluded classes, it is regarded as a step toward permanent admission and results in heart-breaking pleas by friends and relatives when efforts are made to enforce the law. In many instances whole communities have made an issue of a particular case, insisting vehemently that the officers of the law were fiends incarnate

because they proposed to do that which the law compelled them to do. In a number of cities such cases were made a public issue and votes were taken by the public through the newspapers as to whether or not a feeble-minded boy or girl who had been temporarily admitted should be deported.

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

By a course of firm conduct and impartial dealing the department has succeeded in eliminating from the country practically all the mental defectives that had been accumulated, and progress is being made in eliminating the others. It makes one's heart bleed with compassion to deal with many of these unfortunates and makes an officer wish that he might trade places with a hangman. The hangman's job is an act which takes but a moment and then it is over. The unfortunate creatures who have been given temporary admission and thereby have given birth to the hope that they may be permanently admitted often face a fate vastly worse than death. Yet the officer of the law has no discretion. Frequently alien families deliberately come one or two at a time and establish themselves here in order to establish a basis for a plea of mercy and consideration for the final member who, when he or she arrives, is found to be mandatorily excluded because of mental or physical condition. Often the head of a family has become an American citizen before he has permitted an insane or feeble-minded child to apply for admission. Such a situation complicates the matter but in no wise relieves the officers in charge of immigration from their duty to exclude or deport. I am glad to be able to announce that, aside from the disposition of those who are temporarily admitted before I assumed office, the problem of these afflicted is being rapidly solved by the strict enforcement of the law, which has taught both the alien and the transportation companies that it is useless for the relatives of the afflicted to apply for their admission or for the transportation company to carry them. Were a policy of relaxation to be instituted, this country would rapidly be flooded by mentally and physically defective aliens who lived through the horrors of the great European war. One of the aftermaths of that war is a great army of mentally defec-

tive children, physically defective adults and aged, and a great number of hopeless, despairing individuals.

While on the subject of defective aliens I wish to make a part of this report the remarks of Hon. John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts, extended in the Congressional Record of May 10, 1924, as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I received three or four weeks ago the following letter from one of the most prominent physicians in my district:

I am inclosing a clipping I made recently from the Journal of the American Medical Association. It looks to me like somebody was sitting on the job but not doing it well. What do you think? Seems sort of useless for you and me and any other decent man to give up some portion of our lives for the public good and try to stem any such tide as this.

The clipping inclosed and referred to was as follows:

Defective aliens: There were admitted to the United States at Ellis Island under bond during the last fiscal year 4,724 defective aliens who were excluded under the immigration law. This means that a bond was given, frequently with a false surety, which can never be prosecuted. The records of the Federal Government show that 95 per cent of these bonds are violated. * * * During the same year 2,712 defective aliens were allowed to enter without bond; Ellis Island said they must not come in—they were defective. On 12,976 other aliens found to belong to the excluded classes by medical officers at Ellis Island, 12,305 were permitted to enter by direct order from Washington—nearly 20,000 in all of the mandatorily excluded classes were permitted to enter the United States during the year.—Dawes, S. L.: Official Minutes, Interstate Conference on Immigration, New York, October 24, 1923.

I brought the Dawes statement to the attention of the Secretary of Labor, and under date of April 14 received the following letter from him:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 14, 1924.

HON. JOHN JACOB ROGERS, M. C.,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ROGERS: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 12, quoting a copy from the Dawes, S. L.: Official Minutes, Interstate Conference on Immigration, New York, October 24, 1923, which purports to give statistics regarding admission to the United States of defective aliens.

In answer I can perhaps do no better than to quote the following from a recent letter of the department, in answer to similar inquiries, as to the record for the fiscal year 1923. The department stated in part:

"You are of course aware that the mere fact that an alien is certified for a physical defect which in the opinion of the medical examiner affects the ability of the alien to earn a living does not in itself render an alien inadmissible, but that the immigration officers at the port must consider such medical certificate in connection with all of the surrounding circumstances and decide the case accordingly. For instance, of the number against whom medical certificates were rendered, 5,623 were certified for senility, it being the invariable custom for the medical examiners to attach to such medical certification the statement that the disability may affect the ability of the alien to earn a living. The fact remains, however, that approximately 95 per cent of these aliens are the parents of aliens already here, who are both able and willing to properly care for them and who themselves are not expected to engage in remunerative employment. Without in any manner intending to reflect upon the work of the public-health doctors assigned to immigration inspection, as I believe they are performing a most meritorious service and almost without exception are conscientious and painstaking in their duties, it appears that there are some medical examiners who make it a practice to certify almost all aliens over the age of 55 as being afflicted with senility; but when all the surrounding circumstances are taken into consideration there would seem to be no justification either for the officers at the port or for the department when such cases

come before it on appeal to exclude such aliens merely because of the medical certification.

"There are numerous other causes, such as deformity, hernia, pregnancy, less than normal function, loss of member, etc., for which medical certificates are rendered, but when considered in connection with the other facts in the case, which, of course, the medical examiners can not take into consideration, it is quite apparent that such "deformities," "loss of member," etc., would in no wise affect the ability of the alien to earn a living. For instance, if a jeweler, bookkeeper, or any other person engaged in occupations of a sedentary nature were to be certified for deformity of the hip, loss of the nether extremities, etc., it could hardly be considered that such defect would impair their earning capacity. In fact, one of the officers in the principal districts has stated that over 90 per cent of the medical certificates rendered might be considered in the nature of marks of identification.

* * * * * * *

"As you are no doubt aware, the seventh proviso to section 3 of the act of February 5, 1917, provides that aliens returning after a temporary absence to an unrelinquished United States domicile of seven consecutive years may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor and under such conditions as he may prescribe. It is not at all unusual to have it develop in cases comprehended within this class that the alien has resided practically all of his life in the United States, that the ailment for which he is certified was contracted in this country, and that he has a wife and minor children residing here. The department has taken it for granted that the particular provision of law mentioned was designed to take care of just such cases, which seems the only logical conclusion if one is to be guided at all by the dictates of common decency and humanity. You understand, of course, that the medical officers can not take these matters into consideration when rendering their medical certificates, and if aliens so certified are admitted under this particular provision the medical certificates would remain a matter of record. This circumstance might apply to any one or all of the aliens shown to have been certified for ailments which render them mandatorily excludable, and I have no doubt that they do apply to a large majority of the cases shown in the inclosed table.

"I might state in this connection that only a few days ago the department was confronted with a case wherein a family was returning to the United States after a temporary visit to one of the European countries. This family when it first came to the United States was accompanied by an infant child against which no medical certification was then rendered. When the family returned, however, this child, which is now, according to my recollection, in the neighborhood of 18 years, was certified as being an imbecile. The case was presented to the solicitor for an opinion as to whether this child could be considered as comprehended within the seventh proviso to section 3, already mentioned, and the solicitor's opinion was in the affirmative; consequently the department directed admission. I am sure that it could not be logically argued that the entire family, which knew no home other than the United States, should have been refused permission to reenter simply because of this afflicted child, or that the child in its helplessness should have been separated from the parents.

"Another circumstance which might explain the admission of such aliens is the fact that it has been the practice for a long time past to admit aliens for the purpose of obtaining medical treatment in this country, where it is shown that similar treatment is not obtainable in the country from whence the alien comes. This applies particularly to a large number of aliens who are admitted from Canada for the purpose of obtaining treatment in the Mayo Institute, Rochester, Minn., and also to considerable numbers who are permitted to undergo treatment for tuberculosis at Saranac Lake, N. Y., and elsewhere. In fact, there are certain organizations, such as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the International Typographical Union, and others, which have filed a blanket bond with this department under which their members residing in Canada are permitted to enter the institutions maintained by them, there being no possibility of such aliens becoming public charges nor there being any danger of spread of contagion resulting from their admission.

"By reference to section 22 of the immigration act it will be noted provision is made that whenever an alien shall have been naturalized or shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, and said wife or any of said minor children

shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, such wife or minor children may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be accorded hospital treatment until cured and then be admitted. This provision also accounts for a large number of those shown to have been admitted, particularly those affected with trachoma or venereal diseases.

"In this connection the department did not take into account the joint resolution of October 19, 1918, under which section 3 of the immigration act of 1917, known as the exclusion section, was very materially modified for the benefit of aliens who served in the United States forces or those of the allied nations during the World War. The terms of this resolution applied to aliens returning within two years after the termination of the war, and the fact that this was in force up to March, 1923, undoubtedly accounts for the admission of a considerable number of defective aliens who otherwise might, and in many cases undoubtedly would, have been denied admission to the country."

Sincerely yours,

JAMES J. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

Under date of May 2 I received a further letter from Secretary Davis:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, May 2, 1924.

Hon. JOHN JACOB ROGERS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: On April 14 I wrote to you in reply to your letter of April 12, in which you make inquiry concerning the justification for statements made by Dr. S. L. Dawes in the official minutes, "Interstate Conference on Immigration," New York, October 24 last, purporting to give statistics regarding admissions to the United States of defective aliens. Since Doctor Dawes is still making these wild and unfounded statements I am taking the liberty of writing you further on the subject.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Mr. E. J. Henning, informs me that about the 1st of January his attention was called to a story published in a bulletin of the American Defense Society to the effect that at a meeting of that society on November 9, 1923, Doctor Dawes told substantially the same story as was published in the Evening Star of April 22, which I quote below, but at that time placed the responsibility upon Mr. Henning:

"'Mentally and physically defective aliens are being admitted to the United States daily through the exertion of political influence on the Department of Labor,' Dr. Spencer L. Dawes, medical examiner of the New York State Hospital Commission, declared yesterday before an institute of occupational therapists from several States.

"'The Department of Labor has written me threatening letters because of my protests, and suits for libel also have been threatened,' he said.

"'Three thousand aliens who were excluded by physicians were admitted by the Secretary of Labor without bond, and 12,000 were "otherwise admitted," according to the 1922 report of the Commissioner General of Immigration,' Doctor Dawes declared. 'He said he had watched aliens examined at the rate of eight a minute.'"

On January 5 the Assistant Secretary wrote Doctor Dawes as follows:

"I am just in receipt of a pamphlet covering the conference on immigration of the American Defense Society, held November 9, 1923. In it I note that you make the assertion that I am admitting under bond into this country thousands of aliens recommended for exclusion by the physicians of the Public Health Service at Ellis Island; that I admitted in one year 4,724, and that in the same year I admitted without bond 2,712; and that enough others of the excluded classes under the law were admitted to bring the total up to almost 20,000.

"The article further credits you with saying that while I turned back aliens in excess of the quota when they came on foreign-owned lines, I suddenly became kind-hearted when the *Leviathan* brought in over 13,000 and paroled them in the United States; and that while I am quoted as saying that there is no one who can admit any alien against the law, I nevertheless by specific orders admitted nearly 20,000 excluded aliens; that I have mandatorily canceled many a warrant in cases certified by your office in direct violation of the law.

"I am sure that you do not intend deliberately to falsify or to place upon any public officer a brand which is slightly short of saying that he should be impeached for violation of his oath and for disloyalty to his country without at least something that must look to you like a basis for such asser-

tions. Will you be good enough to advise me on what you base these assertions, or any of them? To say that I am astounded at your statements is putting it mildly, and I haven't the slightest intention to let these statements go unchallenged."

On January 8 Doctor Dawes replied:

"My authority for this statement you will find contained in the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the year 1922, page 121. I might add that the same statement as to the admission of aliens belonging to the excluded classes was made in the New York Tribune of March 11, 1923, and was made a part of the record of a hearing of the House Committee on Immigration, H. R. 14273, and, so far as I am aware, remains uncontradicted.

"As to the statement regarding the admission of 13,000 aliens in excess of the quota of the U. S. S. *Leviathan*, what I actually said was that 'the public prints credited the First Assistant Secretary of Labor' with having admitted these aliens under bond, and I am quite sure you will agree with me that the public prints did so state. Of course, the newspapers later stated that you denied having admitted these aliens, and I took occasion publicly to so state."

Doctor Dawes then named three cases in which he claimed mentally defectives had been admitted and one of deportation canceled by the Assistant Secretary. Inquiry developed that in all of the cases named the aliens had been admitted by our predecessors in office; that in one case the warrant was canceled by the solicitor, in another case the alien had died, and in the third the alien had been deported. In reply to this letter, Mr. Henning again addressed Doctor Dawes on January 10, as follows:

"I have carefully gone over the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, and particularly page 121 thereof. Frankly, Doctor, nowhere on that page or anywhere else in that document do I find even the slightest foundation for the assertion that I, as First Assistant Secretary of Labor, admitted under bond into this country thousands of aliens recommended excluded by the physicians of the Public Health Service at Ellis Island, or that I admitted such under bond to the number of 4,724, or that I admitted such without bond to the number of 2,712, or that I admitted enough others of the excluded classes under the law to bring the total to 20,000 immigrants. Will you not please be more specific and point out in the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration any one case in which I, as Assistant Secretary of Labor, admitted any alien recommended by the United States Public Health Service for exclusion?

"No, sir; I do not agree that anywhere in public print was there any story to the effect that I turned back aliens in excess of the quota when they came on foreign-owned lines, imposed fines upon them, and made them refund passage money, and then bring in over 13,000 passengers on the *Leviathan* on parole. Will you not be good enough to call my attention to some specific statement of that kind or anything approaching it in any public print? Assuming for the sake of argument that such a statement had been carried and you also saw in the papers, as you now say, a statement that I had denied such a thing, is it fair to have a statement published such as is contained in the publication of the American Defense Society without placing with it the other statement? I saw a number of printed stories about passengers on the *Leviathan*, but never anything even approaching in the remotest degree what you attribute to me.

"Your statement with reference to the case of Jennie Ingoglia has caused me to get that file and examine it. I find that the original order in that case was made by a Mr. Abercrombie in January, 1919, by way of ordering the arrest for deportation. The next order was made in May, 1919, by the same Mr. Abercrombie as Acting Secretary.

"The next one I notice was made February 5, 1921, by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary, staying deportation for one year. The next one was made March 18, 1922, by Theodore G. Risley, Acting Secretary. The next one was made January 15, 1923, by Robe Carl White, Second Assistant Secretary. And finally, the order to cancel the warrant was made July 27, 1923, by Theodore G. Risley, Acting Secretary. Nowhere in the file can I find any reference even to myself, nor have I ever before, so far as I know, heard of the case.

"I then looked at the case of Nathan Rothkrug, which is the second case you mention. Very much the same sort of story is there told. The first order I find was made April 29, 1920, by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, admitting the alien for a period of one year. The next order is

June 21, 1920, by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, providing for the removal of the alien to some other institution. On January 22, 1921, there is another order by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary, 'defer action until expiration of bond.' The next is July 9, 1921, signed by Theodore G. Risley, Acting Secretary, extending temporary admission for one year. The next is September 7, 1922, signed by Robe Carl White, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, extending the temporary admission for one year. The next is May 25, 1923, by Robe Carl White, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, ordering that a warrant issue for the arrest of this alien on the ground that he was insane prior to admission. The next was September 4, 1923, by Robe Carl White, Second Assistant Secretary, orderng the alien deported to Poland. The next was October 30, 1923, by Robe Carl White, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, directing that deprivation be proceeded with. The final memorandum in the file is dated November 12, 1923, signed by H. R. Landis, second assistant commissioner Ellis Island, New York, returning the warrants of arrest and deportation for the reason that 'the alien in question having died on November 1, 1923.'

"There was no reference to these cases mentioned in the article published, and therefore the matter is more or less beside the issue.

"In the final paragraph of the article in the American Defense Society publication you quote me as saying, 'There is no one, of course, who can admit even one alien against the law,' and then go on to say that nevertheless by my orders nearly 20,000 excluded aliens were admitted in one year, and that I have mandatorily canceled many a warrant in cases certified by your office in direct violation of the law.

"Once more, Doctor, I must ask you to be specific; that you point to the cases which I have admitted unlawfully, particularly in such great numbers as mentioned, and to warrants which I canceled unlawfully. So far you have not mentioned any.

"So far as certification from your office is concerned, I never knew of your office by anything that has come to my attention in two years and a half until the Commissioner General of Immigration called my attention to a letter you had written to him under date of September 17, 1923, and to which he replied under date of October 8, 1923, and in which he called your attention to the fact that our efforts to deport certain mentally defectives temporarily admitted by our predecessors were being interfered with by the public authorities of New York State by way of letters from governors, of resolutions by legislative bodies, and petitions by public officers, including your office or the service with which you are connected."

This letter was answered by Doctor Dawes on January 14, in which letter he states that on March 7, 1922, he received a letter from the commissioner at Ellis Island stating, "It appears to be the present policy to refuse to admit even temporarily and under bond aliens who are mandatorily excluded from admission to the United States because of mental or physical disability"; and further states that "since that time I have received no report of any kind of any aliens of this class who were admitted under bond or otherwise." He then refers further to the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the year 1923, in which he says, "You will find that there were a number of cases of this character admitted under bond and otherwise."

It is perfectly clear that what Doctor Dawes did in making his wild statements was to take the first compilation in the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration as to aliens certified medically not strictly normal and declare that they were all inadmissible. This compilation of statistics is accompanied in the same report with explanatory data which at all times has been available to Doctor Dawes. In large part these certifications of the Public Health Service comprise cases such as I described to you in my letter of April 14. So as to have it before you I quote the following from that letter:

"You are of course aware that the mere fact that an alien is certified for a physical defect which in the opinion of the medical examiner affects the ability of the alien to earn a living does not in itself render an alien inadmissible, but that the immigration officers at the port must consider such medical certificate in connection with all of the surrounding circumstances and decide the case accordingly. For instance, of the number against whom medical certificates were rendered, 5,623 were certified for senility, it being the invariable custom for the medical examiners to attach to such medical certification the statement that the disability may affect the ability of the alien to earn a living. The fact remains, however, that approximately 95 per cent of these aliens are

the parents of aliens already here, who are both able and willing to properly care for them and who themselves are not expected to engage in remunerative employment.

"Without in any manner intending to reflect upon the work of the public health doctors assigned to immigration inspection, as I believe they are performing a most meritorious service and almost without exception are conscientious and painstaking in their duties, it appears that there are some medical examiners who make it a practice to certify almost all aliens over the age of 55 as being afflicted with senility; but when all the surrounding circumstances are taken into consideration, there would seem to be no justification either for the officers at the port or for the department when such cases come before it on appeal to exclude such aliens merely because of the medical certification.

"There are numerous other causes, such as deformity, hernia, pregnancy, less than normal function, loss of member, etc., for which medical certificates are rendered; but when considered in connection with the other facts in the case, which, of course, the medical examiners can not take into consideration, it is quite apparent that such 'deformities,' 'loss of member,' etc., would in no wise affect the ability of the alien to earn a living. For instance, if a jeweler, bookkeeper, or any other person engaged in occupations of a sedentary nature were to be certified for deformity of the hip, loss of the nether extremities, etc., it could hardly be considered that such defect would impair their earning capacity. In fact, one of the officers in the principal districts has stated that over 90 per cent of the medical certificates rendered might be considered in the nature of marks of identification."

Mr. Henning specifically called the doctor's attention to the fact that while the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration in round numbers showed that 20,000 aliens were not admitted on primary inspection during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, nevertheless, as also appears from the same report, only about 3,000 of these cases were even appealed to the department, and that all the rest were disposed of by the boards of special inquiry. The cases disposed of at the ports, as you know, never come to Washington for action, and therefore 17,000 of the 20,000 he refers to must necessarily be eliminated from the doctor's statement. The astonishing thing about these statements is that Doctor Dawes is perhaps as familiar with the immigration law and procedure as I am. Further in his letter of January 14 the doctor admits the accusation against him that, instead of coming with clean hands, the official body of which he is a member passed a resolution specifically requesting the department not to deport a certain feeble-minded alien temporarily admitted by our predecessors in office.

Orientals.

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

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

With the passing of the years many devices have been resorted to to circumvent the plain provisions of the law. Efforts to enter the country surreptitiously are constantly resorted to by the excluded classes with varying success. From time to time the decisions of

courts have provided openings within the law which apparently were not contemplated by Congress when the legislation was enacted.

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

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

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

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

The United States Supreme Court holds that the wives and children of the members of the exempt classes are themselves exempt and shall be admitted without presenting the certificate required by section 6 of the law. As a rule these Chinese exempts arrive here alone without bringing their families, or come when they are unmarried and later return to China and marry and then ultimately desire to bring their families. The same is true of Chinese persons who are citizens by birth. We find that great numbers of young Chinese men are brought here on the showing that they are the minor sons of domiciled Chinese of exempt classes. It is not necessary that such son be a minor if he is a son of an American citizen. If he is, how-

ever, the son of a merchant or other exempt, the privilege is limited to minor children, but in practical experience it is found rather difficult to know whether they are below the age of 21 or not. This department made a rule that it must be shown that the alleged children of these exempts were members of the immediate household of the alleged father and dependent upon him for support. The courts have held this rule to be void and set it aside. Many alleged sons of exempts who are being admitted are themselves married men and the heads of independent households.

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

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

Since the enactment of the seamen's law permitting alien seamen of all races to take shore leave for the purpose of reshipping foreign, the representatives of the excluded races are largely resorting to the device of seamanship to enter the country unlawfully. It has generally been held that 60 days is a reasonable time within which an alien seaman may reship foreign. That gives him 60 days of unrestrained liberty in the United States. Seamen of the excluded races who desire to remain here simply disappear in the body of our citizenship and mingle with the representatives of their races in the large cities, and as a result it is practically impossible to locate them or to compel their departure.

The navigation act itself makes no distinction between alien seamen of the excluded races and seamen of other races. It was for that very reason that when the immigration act of February 5, 1917, was framed Chinese seamen were placed on the same basis as seamen of other races. Sections 32 and 33 of that law, however, gave the Secretary of Labor power to make regulations for the landing of such seamen of excluded races for the purpose of reshipping foreign as to him may seem proper and necessary to prevent such alien seamen from remaining permanently in the United States.

It is reported that by means quite baffling crews from the Orient are padded until the arrival of the vessel at an American port, and then the excess crew men take shore leave and never return. It is also alleged that it has been found to be an extensive practice for men of the excluded races to stowaway on ships manned by crews of the

same race, and when such ships arrive at an American port, by a connivance with the regular crew members, these stowaways get shore leave in the guise of being sailors on the vessel, and, having secured shore leave, never return.

Alien seamen.

The practice of utilizing the seamen's act as a means of smuggling into the United States is not, however, confined to aliens of the excluded races. As pointed out in the body of this report, a total of 34,679 alien seamen were reported as deserting seamen during the fiscal year 1924, as compared with 23,194 for the year previous.

In the Eleventh Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor (1923) I made specific recommendations for amendments to the seamen's act which I desire to repeat.

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.

Surreptitious entries.

So long as we as a Nation follow a policy of restricted immigration we are going to have the problem of dealing with so-called bootleg immigrants, and that problem will be particularly difficult so long as the countries of this hemisphere are not included in the numerical limitations. For instance, during the fiscal year just closed 200,690 immigrants were legally admitted from Canada and 89,336 from Mexico, none of whom were chargeable to any quota. With these avenues open for nonquota immigrants, the territory adjacent to the United States becomes a Mecca for bootlegging agents.

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.

Alien contract labor.

Considerable friction has resulted from the enforcement of some of the provisions of the alien contract labor law. The circumstances of enactment and the reasons for keeping in effect this one of the earliest of immigration restrictions now in effect are too well known to the Congress to require comment. However, complaint is frequently made to the department, and sometimes in the press, against the use of the procedure necessary to insure that there may be no misuse of the privileges granted American employers who are given permission to contract abroad for labor which they are unable to secure in the United States. This complaint comes particularly from classes of persons who claim special consideration because of cultural or professional attainments, such as theatrical troupes, musicians, and the like. They object to having to put up the bonds required and complying with the formalities of extension of periods of temporary admission, when they come in under such circumstances as to require it, and so on. Yet, strange to say, the American public and the Congress seldom hear of the difficulties encountered by persons of the same classes who seek employment in other countries. Because of the importance of this subject, I reproduce below correspondence between the Secretary of Labor and the minister of labor for Great Britain:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 23, 1923.*

Right Hon. C. A. MONTAGU BARLOW,
Minister of Labor, London, England.

MY DEAR MR. BARLOW: In talking with one of our orchestra managers I was given some information concerning the employment of American musicians in

London. I then asked him to write a memorandum on the subject, and quote the following from his letter:

"I was allowed with my band to go to England and play in the London Hippodrome and the London Hippodrome only for a period of six weeks. On arriving in London I was immediately called upon to play numerous engagements other than my theatrical booking. I was immediately informed by Sir Montagu Barlow that inasmuch as I was engaged only to play a contract engagement I could not play single engagements, thereby interfering with the work of the English musicians. It was outlined to me that if I were to play other than at the Hippodrome I would be required to engage as many English musicians as American or the members of my band and that I would have to personally rehearse and direct the combination. The English musicians at once said that they knew as much about jazz as I did and refused to be rehearsed by me, then turned around and reported to the ministry of labor that I had refused to rehearse them. I have since had an opportunity to send a band to the Grafton Galleries, but the ministry of labor refused the permits. I don't know what the reasons were."

It might not be out of place to point out that there are thousands of musicians in the city of New York alone who are British subjects, while there are certainly not more than a hundred American artists in London. We have also in New York a large number of actors and actresses and vaudeville artists from Great Britain who have not become citizens. Because of the difficulty with which Americans can secure similar employment in England there is an agitation among American musicians and the theater professions for restriction of the British competition.

Also I would appreciate it if you would let me know whether the citizens and subjects of other countries are permitted unrestrictedly to go to Great Britain to seek employment and establish permanent residence—in other words, does Great Britain have an open immigration policy toward the world?

We are drafting a new immigration law, and I would appreciate information and comment on the two questions above in connection with the preparation of that bill for submission to the Congress, which convenes in December.

Cordially yours,

JOHN J. DAVIS, *Secretary of Labor.*

On November 13, 1923, Sir Montagu Barlow replied as follows:

In reply to your letter of October 23 with regard to the employment of American musicians in London, I do not think I can really do better than inclose a copy of my letter of April 10 last to your consul general, Mr. Skinner, in case it should not have been brought to your notice.

You will see from this letter that the restrictions are based on the alien's restriction order which is applicable to all non-British subjects desiring to enter this country for the purpose of taking up employment. The administration of this order is necessarily dictated by the circumstances of the unemployment situation in the country at any given moment, and I need not at this stage remind you of the very serious situation which exists in this country in that respect. No discrimination whatever is made against American subjects and indeed, with regard to American musicians, I have stretched the policy of the order as far as possible to meet what I regarded in some particulars an exceptional position.

I do not in general make any difficulty about entry for a limited period of a theatrical or vaudeville troupe from abroad and it is only when a band coming over here as a theatrical attraction seeks to accept engagements for playing dance music and thereby endangers the chances of employment of

British subjects that I am bound to lay down certain restrictions. But I hope that you will agree on analyzing the conditions which I did, in fact, impose, that the limitations under which the American musicians were allowed to play were not oppressive. As to your last paragraph but one—no alien can under the aliens restriction order come to labor in this country without a permit from me; in view of our continued severe unemployment of about one and a half million persons, this is a necessary precaution.

As to your last paragraph, I am interested in your reference to your own immigration policy and if you feel in a position to supply it, I should appreciate information as to the lines on which you contemplate tackling the problem.

Rest assured that if there is anything further you desire to know about the workings of the aliens restriction order in this country as it affects American citizens I shall be glad to give it.

The letter of Sir Montagu Barlow to Consul General Skinner, referred to above, is as follows:

I am much obliged to you for your courteous letter of April 4 with regard to Mr. Paul Whiteman's orchestra, more especially as you obviously appreciate clearly the difficulties of the situation.

In the first place, I should like to clear away one or two misapprehensions.

Under article 1 (3) (b) of the aliens order, 1920, no alien may come into this country for the purpose of taking up employment unless his prospective employer has obtained a permit from the ministry of labor for the purpose. This restriction, as you will understand, is necessary owing to the condition of unemployment in the country, and the principle underlying it is on all fours, I think, with similar principles embodied in your own restrictions on immigration and similar restrictions imposed by other countries. The issue of the permit is thus a discretionary matter for me, and I have to balance the position of unemployment in the particular trade for which the alien is required on the one hand, and, on the other, the advantage or general desirability of letting the alien or the aliens come into the country for the purpose of employment. The case of aliens coming into the country for entertainment purposes falls therefore within these general considerations, and, so far as Mr. Paul Whiteman and his orchestra are concerned, his agent made application to me in the proper manner for a permit before Mr. Whiteman sailed from New York. I advised the agent that I made a clear distinction in the matter of musicians coming into this country between a performance on the stage for entertainment purposes and playing dance music at a place of dancing for the public to dance. On the first score I raised no objection to the entry of Mr. Paul Whiteman and his band for performance at a theater, and imposed no condition. This is in conformity with the general policy of my department toward the entry of theatrical troupes or variety artists for stage purposes. I added that similarly I would not object to Mr. Whiteman and his orchestra playing as a special entertainment at a place of dancing, but not for the public to dance, and I have since extended permission to include the unconditional acceptance of engagements for dances at private houses.

With the question, however, of playing dance music for the public to dance at a hotel, cabaret, or other place of dancing, different considerations arise. I am sure you will understand that I am not questioning the exceptional merit of Mr. Whiteman's band if I say that his band, when it plays dance music for dance purposes, is entering into competition with British bands who are qualified to a greater or less degree to provide similar music. I did not want to put an embargo upon alien bands playing dance music, and I had previously worked out an arrangement satisfactory to other employers of first-

class dance bands by which an alien specialist musician was allowed into the country only in exchange for the departure of another alien musician already in their employment, and the resultant band was to be built upon a "50–50" basis incorporated in one band. This arrangement has been found practicable and satisfactory.

In the case of Mr. Paul Whiteman, however, it was represented to me that it would be impossible for him to incorporate other musicians in his highly specialized orchestra. I accepted the contention at once, and in order to ease the position, while at the same time securing adherence to the principle of the arrangement I had already settled with other employers, I agreed that instead of an incorporated band being created on a "50–50" basis, my conditions would be fulfilled if Mr. Whiteman, in so far as he desired to play dance music for the public to dance to, should personally train and supervise a second band of the same size as his own to play dance music.

Further, to meet the point of the exchange of musicians I was content, in view of the special circumstances of the case, to accept the departure of any alien band already in the country as satisfying the conditions, and I have been notified that as a matter of fact a band of American entertainers has left the country for America.

I hope that this explanation will show that I distinguish between performance of a vaudeville character such as you refer to in your letter, in which case as a rule I raise no difficulties, and the performance of dance music at a place of dancing, and that in the second case I have endeavored to devise a businesslike arrangement which, while it protects the employment of British subjects, and this must obviously be my first care, does not prevent a reasonable use of alien labor.

You may like to know also that Mr. Whiteman has accepted the conditions and has been able to fix up an arrangement within them by which he opens for dance music on Saturday at the Grafton Galleries.

The 1924 immigration act.

The immigration act of 1924, unlike the legislation which it succeeds, is intended as a permanent measure, establishing a basic quota limitation of 2 per cent of the nationals of foreign birth in the United States in 1890, but making provision for a change in 1927 to a strictly numerical limitation of 150,000 of all nationalities, allotted according to the national origin of all residents in this country as reported in the census of 1920. As indicated in the section devoted to immigration in Part I of this report, many of the provisions of this act are decided improvements over the previous laws; quota allotments are made to immigrants before they leave foreign ports, thus relieving congestion at our ports and hardships which previously resulted when the count was made in the order of arrivals, and it was necessary for excess numbers to return; power is vested in American consuls to refuse visas to persons they believe to be inadmissible; preferences are definitely outlined in the law, with means for determining them, as likewise the status of those claiming exemption from the quota limitation. The law is certainly a long step in the right direction, but as a permanent measure there are a number of points which should be modified to make its administration still

more humane and at the same time assure better selection of immigrant types required in American industry and agriculture.

Specific recommendations.

1. The present law excepts from the quota restriction British North America, Mexico, and Central and South America. I would include these. By failing to impose a quota upon these countries we are in the position of barring the front door to America while we leave the back door wide open. These exceptions we have found in practice make for evasion and violations of the law and provide a ready means of operation for the alien smuggler, the bootlegger of humanity. The smuggling of aliens, linked with the illicit traffic across our borders in rum and narcotics, has become a widespread industry.

2. Eliminate requirements of passports from a foreign government for immigrants. The immigration visa certificate provided by the present law is sufficient. The admissibility of aliens to the United States is a matter for the United States, and the United States alone, to determine. No foreign government has the slightest claim to the right to say who shall or who shall not enter the United States. If any alien qualifies under our laws to come we ought not to be a party to preventing his entrance and his departure from his homeland is purely a matter between himself and his government.

3. The 1924 act provides for the admission, regardless of quota limitation, of the wife and unmarried children under 18 of a citizen of the United States. This is a wise provision, but I would add also a provision permitting the entrance, if the quota be exhausted, of the husband, minor unmarried child, or dependent father or mother of a citizen of the United States. Humanity dictates that we facilitate the uniting of families. This additional class, however, should be checked by making each individual case the subject of a special immigration certificate, to be issued at the direction of the Secretary of Labor upon the verified showing of the citizen of the United States seeking to have such relative or relatives admitted.

4. By the same process I would provide for the admission, regardless of quota, of farmers and skilled or unskilled labor where labor of like kind can not be found unemployed in the United States, provided that no strike or lockout exists or impends in the industry seeking to import such labor. There can be no doubt that there are times in our economic history when we seek man power. Our immigration history has proved that it is folly to seek to satisfy this need by throwing down all the bars and admitting aliens indiscriminately. This proposal should be safeguarded by provisions for full and ample hearing and investigation by the Secretary of Labor into the conditions under which it is sought to bring labor into the court.

5. To balance the recommendations in the preceding paragraph I recommend that authority be vested in the President of the United States by proclamation to suspend immigration for the time in the manner and to the extent necessary whenever the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce shall jointly certify that in their opinion unemployment in this country makes such suspension necessary. We can not afford to burden the American economic structure with man power we do not need, which might easily be used in time of industrial depression to undermine the American wage scale and the American standard of living.

6. Within the quota I would provide for the following preferences:

(*a*) Husbands, wives, and minor children of alien residents in the United States who have resided therein for one year or more and who have declared their intention to become citizens. No special consideration is given to this class of immigrant under the 1924 act. This preference is proposed as a matter of common humanity.

(*b*) Immigrants who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the World War.

(*c*) Skilled laborers.

(*d*) All other laborers, including domestic servants. These two classifications would provide within the quotas the normal man power which our industry may require to be drawn from foreign sources.

7. The 1914 act further differentiates between nationalities and races of orientals. The policy of exclusion of all orientals has been expressed by the Congress, but in different acts and in widely differing administrative details. I have elsewhere in these recommendations suggested the need for an entire codification of all laws affecting aliens; I am convinced that laws affecting aliens ineligible to citizenship should uniformly apply to all the excluded races.

The recommendations in the preceding numbered paragraphs pertain to provisions of the quota act of 1924 and are in addition to the other recommendations herein made regarding immigration legislation.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

The child-labor amendment.

In accordance with the recommendation of President Harding and President Coolidge, Congress has by more than the requisite two-thirds majority voted to submit to the States for ratification the following proposed constitutional amendment:

SECTION 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

SEC. 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

Arkansas has taken advantage of a special session of the legislature to become the first State to ratify. Georgia and Louisiana have voted adversely.

The amendment contains no prohibition or regulation, but gives to Congress and the several States concurrent power to legislate in this field. In the event that the States approve this new grant of power, Congress will again be confronted with the question what kind of law it should enact. Under the provisions of the two Federal child-labor laws held unconstitutional children under 16 years of age were in effect prohibited from working in mines and quarries and children under 14 years in mills, canneries, factories, workshops, and manufacturing establishments, and in these industries children between 14 and 16 were prohibited from working more than eight hours a day, six days a week, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m. Although 45 of the 48 States have a nominal minimum age of 14 for work in factories, only 28 States have this minimum without exemptions for as many industries as did the Federal law. Only 13 States—Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—measure up in every detail to the Federal standards—18 if 5 States (Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, and North Dakota) are included in which employment of children in mines has not been a problem and which equal or surpass the Federal standards except in regard to employment of children in mines and quarries.

Most of the States have regulated the employment of young persons under 18 and even under 21 in certain occupations. Examples of such occupations are those in which poisonous acids are used or injurious gases or dusts produced, work in blast furnaces and operation of dangerous machinery such as power presses and steam engines. Girls under 18 and even under 21 are frequently prohibited not only from night work but from employment as messengers, in street trades, and in a few other occupations in which experience has indicated there are special moral hazards. Congress may therefore be urged to make general some of these regulations. The extension of regulations to young persons under 18 years of age should be confined strictly to occupations the extrahazardous character of which has been clearly demonstrated.

In addition to age and hour standards, the law to be enacted in the event the amendment is ratified should provide for cooperation with State agencies charged with the responsibility of enforcing State laws so that Federal enforcing machinery will be necessary in only a few States. Acceptance for the purposes of the Federal act of work permits issued under State laws and a working relationship

with reference to inspection and prosecution would make possible genuine cooperation between State and Federal officers.

This amendment has been the subject of much discussion. The proposal that "The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age" is broader than a great many advocates of Federal control had anticipated or suggested, and many are questioning the advisability of an amendment in such sweeping terms.

If this proposed amendment is to mean that the youth of the land are to be prevented from engaging in any gainful occupation until they have passed their eighteenth birthday, its effect will be more harmful than beneficial to those under its protection. It would mean that American boys and girls would have to attend school practically to maturity, or remain in idleness from the compulsory school age (or grade) until they become of lawful working age. Our present school system is admittedly lacking in providing suitable vocational training, and nine out of ten of our boys and girls would arrive at manhood or womanhood entirely unfitted for commerce or industry. In many instances their lack of knowledge of the trades and professions would be so limited that they would not have arrived at a decision as to what vocation they should pursue as a life's work.

It is pointed out by opponents to the amendment that if followed by legislation granting the maximum of Federal control permitted by it, husky farm lads of 16 to 18 years of age could refuse to perform even incidental tasks about the homestead. The most effective period of training for agriculture would be denied them, and the habit of industry discouraged.

I believe every child is entitled to a high-school education, but further than that every child is entitled to a trade. Not every father (mother or guardian) can afford the expense of keeping his children in school to the age of 18 years. In most of our cities high schools are provided at no extra cost for tuition, but this is not usually true in rural districts, and of course clothing and equipment for high-school students represent no small investment for the average wage earner. And usually such schools provide small opportunity for adequate vocational training.

These are the things which have been urged against the proposed constitutional amendment in its present form. These are the obvious objections to control to the maximum of the grant of power to Congress. But at the same time no one can fail to realize that there are certain occupations and conditions of employment of an extrahazardous nature which boys and girls need to be guarded against, although no general prohibition of their employment be attempted; for example, occupation in which poisonous acids are used

or injurious gases or dusts are produced, work in blast furnaces, and the operation of dangerous machinery, and employment at night for too long hours.

It must be remembered that the amendment is an enabling act and not a statute and must therefore be drawn in terms rather broad and general to meet the changing industrial conditions and national development. Also a constitutional grant of authority is only maximum in its scope—Congress may in statutes passed under it limit the regulation, control, and prohibition to any age or ages it sees fit not over 18 years. It is true that it may under this amendment prohibit all labor of all children under 18, though doubtless a statute of that character is not contemplated, but no one can prophecy what Congress may do in the future.

Many States recognizing that young persons in industry are in need of protection from physical and moral hazards have passed laws which regulate their labor up to 18 years of age, and in some cases even up to 21. The proposed amendment will not take away from the States the right to prohibit and regulate child labor, nor will it give to Congress any right which the States do not now have. Section 2 provides: "The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress." Under this section the power to control child labor will be exercised jointly by the States and the Federal Government. Two Federal child-labor laws have already demonstrated gains to children and that effective working arrangements between national and State officials are possible in a joint undertaking of the States and the United States to protect the childhood of the Nation.

I am convinced that the Federal Government should have the power to regulate child labor. The misgivings entertained by some as to the desirability of a constitutional amendment placing the age of control as high as 18 years may be without foundation, but I recite them in the foregoing for the benefit of those who must give consideration to the subject. The tendency of the times seems toward the assumption of industrial and commercial responsibility by younger men and women, but this tendency will be checked if too high an age of regulation or prohibition be set because the young people of the future will not have acquired the experience and training which responsibility requires, and opportunities for ambitious youth will be lessened thereby. It will be important, if the amendment is adopted, that legislation under it be analyzed carefully to determine the effect it might have upon the morale of the millions of young people who must eventually be absorbed into industry, commerce, and agriculture.

Maternal and child hygiene.

Maternal and infant mortality.—A study of the extent to which mothers in this country are now receiving adequate prenatal, confinement, and postnatal care indicates that there is much room for improvement and that education of the public in general and of mothers in particular is needed if the best results are to be obtained.

The experience of other countries, as well as that in certain parts of the United States, indicates that maternal mortality from puerperal causes is largely preventable, and that with skilled assistance available to every mother during pregnancy, confinement, and the post-confinement period it should be possible materially to reduce the high maternal mortality now prevailing.

The general level around which the infant-mortality rate has fluctuated in the United States dropped about 15 points in 1919 and about 10 points in 1921. Though infant mortality has been declining in this country, six other countries have lower rates than the United States, as is shown by the most recent available statistics for the nations of the world. It is hoped that a new and lower American level will soon be established.

Other preventive and educational work.—The rickets demonstration is bringing helpful data to the field of preventive work in hygiene. The efficacy of the cod-liver oil and sunlight treatment in the prevention of rickets indicates that nation-wide control of this disease is easily possible.

Upon the completion of the studies of the relation of posture to general physical fitness it is hoped that exercises can be worked out which can be so directed by the teachers that results will be easily available for all children without employment of experts except for corrective work and general supervision.

Education of parents and the public in the essentials of prenatal care has been successfully furthered through the film Well Born. Similar educational work should be undertaken in the child hygiene and other fields of child welfare through the production of a film on the care of the baby and the preparation of an increased amount of popular exhibit material.

Extension of the benefits of the maternity and infancy act.—Because of the high infant-mortality rate in our island possessions, the recommendation was made in my last annual report that the benefits of the maternity and infancy act should be extended to Hawaii and Porto Rico. Congress has extended the act to Hawaii, and it is to be hoped that measures extending the benefits to Alaska and Porto Rico will be enacted during the next session.

Delinquency among children.

The department has received many requests during the last year to undertake research with reference to prevention of sex delin-

quency among young people and methods of care for those who have become delinquent. Local communities desire not only facts as to successful handling of conduct problems in this and other countries but help through consultation by qualified experts. The department has ample authority to undertake this work under the provisions of the act of Congress creating the Children's Bureau, but it can not supply the information or the help desired unless it is enabled to create a division which will be devoted to this work.

At present the Children's Bureau has a maternity and infant-hygiene division, a child-hygiene division, an industrial, a statistical, and a social-service division. The last named has conducted research with reference to dependent, neglected, defective, and delinquent children, but it can not, with so large a field to cover, give that specialized attention to sex delinquency which this problem demands. An appropriation of $50,000 or $75,000, while not sufficient to make immediately available service on a national scale, would be sufficient for a beginning, and the work if continued, could later become national in scope and in effect. There is no more important or more neglected field of child welfare than this.

In my last annual report I called attention to the fact that in the matter of procedure juvenile offenders against Federal laws are not distinguished from adults. A bill providing for probation in the Federal courts passed the Senate during the last session and was pending in the House when Congress adjourned. This would provide a much-needed Federal probation service, but would not prohibit imprisonment in jails nor substitute the procedure of juvenile courts for the indictment and trial of little children under the criminal law.

State child-welfare commissions.

The States have continued to give recognition to the importance of the review and revision of legislation affecting children. Iowa has been added to the list of States, now 29, which have established commissions for the study of child-welfare conditions and the coordination and revision of legislation affecting children. Such commissions have been active during the last year in Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, and Pennsylvania. The Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, and New York commissions reported to 1924 sessions of the legislatures, and the Iowa commission reviewed child-welfare bills presented to a special session of the legislature by commissioners appointed to codify the laws of the State.

In Kentucky four of the bills recommended by the commission passed and in Maryland, three. The New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare, which has reported to

two previous legislatures, sponsored 19 bills introduced in 1924, of which 8 became law.

Current statistics as to children.

There has been assembling from the sources that are available information on the trend of child labor as revealed by the number of work permits issued. It is hoped that this information can be secured for a greatly increased number of cities and States during the next year. But much more than this is necessary. It is upon facts that a child-welfare program must be based. In addition to the decennial census, current statistics as to the numbers of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children are needed. In many States a beginning is being made in assembling this information. By agreement as to methods of recording facts, comparisons between cities and States would be possible. This is the logical national agency to work out with the States a method of securing uniform reports as to certain fundamental facts.

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

Vital to the welfare of every American is the work of making real American citizens out of the throng of aliens who have come to this country seeking the opportunities which America promises. Upon this department rests the responsibility for bringing these millions, aliens often to our speech, our customs, and our institutions, to the point where we can say to them: "Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens."

Contrary to the general impression, the Bureau of Naturalization is not maintained through the expenditure of funds raised by public taxation; those seeking citizenship, through the payment of fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, not only support the naturalization service but up to the present time they have paid into the Treasury, through this channel, more than half a million dollars in excess of administrative costs. I make mention of this fact because, in my opinion, the services of the Government which reach the alien population should be developed more freely for their good.

As a front line of defense the Government should see to it that facilities are provided for the foreigner to gain an intelligent understanding of our language, our ideals, and our institutions. The interest of the Federal Government should not be alone in the number of new citizens acquired, but particularly in the standard of their citizenship.

The naturalization service is the logical contact of the Government with those who have recently been admitted into the United States. All immigrants, as an immigrant is defined in the present immigration act, except those by statute ineligible, are potential

citizens, and the Federal Government therefore has a special interest in maintaining a contact which should be made a helpful one. In a small way, with the limited facilities at its command, the department has in the past performed a useful service in encouraging immigrant education and citizenship training through the public schools and patriotic and civic associations. The results, however, are probably most valuable as an illustration of what could be accomplished if the proper facilities and machinery were available for handling the problem in its entirety. In previous reports I have recommended the compulsory enrollment of all aliens, so long as they remain alien, as the basis upon which to build an instructive and educational service for those who live among us but have not undertaken the responsibilities attaching to citizenship. In this report, as in the past, I am making other recommendations, both as to matters of national expediency and of mere administrative detail requiring legislative action, but as it impresses me as of first importance that alien enrollment be urgently requested at the hands of the next Congress, I treat it as my first and major recommendation under the following caption:

Alien enrollment.

There are two objects to be accomplished through the enrollment of our alien population:

First, the Americanization process should not be left to chance or haphazard methods. We find the result of such procedure in every alien community. Radicalism is bred in misunderstanding of our language, American institutions, ideals, standards, and governments. There is no immediate danger of destroying our Government of evolution by revolution, but nevertheless sinister forces are constantly at work and should be checked.

Second, the United States has embarked upon a policy of restrictive immigration which presents its own difficulties. Under the appropriate heading in this report I am making certain recommendation as to changes which I believe should be made in the immigration act of 1924. In these recommendations I point out the necessity for making any quota limitation which we might impose applicable to the countries of the Western as well as the Eastern Hemisphere. There is at present no numerical limit on the number of people born in this part of the world who may come into the United States. The very fact that we have this open-door policy toward our near neighbors encourages the bootlegging of aliens, and out of bootleg stock we can never hope to get much in the way of real citizenship material. But irrespective of the universal application of the restrictive policy, doubtless we will always have a certain amount of illicit traffic so long as we enforce any restrictive law.

We have a border patrol about as efficient as it is possible to maintain, but to my mind there is a better way of meeting this problem than by keeping a great army of officials along our borders in an ineffectual effort to check the illegal immigrant. I recommend the enrollment of our entire alien population, with the prime purpose of affording every alien the opportunity he needs to become thoroughly familiar with and willing to assume the responsibilities of citizenship.

The Government itself should undertake the supervision of the task of educating the foreign born, and it should do so in a spirit of helpfulness and not of antagonism. From the time that the alien lands he should be made to feel at home and welcome; he should be made to understand that America wants to help him to secure a full benefit of the privileges which residence and citizenship here afford. But the Government must know its problem, just as an individual must know his job, before it can succeed. The school authorities keep records of the children they are to teach and see that education is furnished. The Government in its Americanization program should be no more lax in its work than the public schools. The alien must therefore be enrolled and a record kept of his progress. At the time of enrolling and at subsequent annual recordings a small fee for the service rendered should be collected, to be invested by the Government solely for the alien's welfare. Some objection to this program is raised because its opponents declare it would be similar to the old espionage system of the Czar, but, it must be pointed out, the czarist régime never had such a program for welfare and education. True, we would be able to locate more easily the radical leaders engaged in sinister propaganda against the Government. They ought to be discovered and returned to the countries from which they came. Such individuals, seeking to bring to America the conditions existing under the irresponsible governments of part of Europe and Asia, are no less a menace to America than to the law-loving aliens residing here. The alien who believes in our Government of law and order and our institutions of liberty, freedom, and equal opportunity to all has nothing to fear from enrollment for education, and has much to gain in happiness, contentment, and prosperity by a knowledge of our language and full participation as intelligent citizens in our national affairs.

The Commissioner of Naturalization states that the average acquired intelligence among a majority of the newly naturalized citizens is lower than that of the sixth-grade student of our public schools. He also states that the average mental requirement of adults seeking citizenship under the present law is about the same degree of intelligence as that of the ordinary 10-year-old boy, while in some parts of the country the English required to succeed as a candidate

for citizenship is an ability to nod or shake the head correctly when questions are asked. Among those who have lived in this country 10 or more years are found many who are still ignorant of both our language and customs. However, many of the more recent arrivals, under stimulus furnished by civic and patriotic organizations, are preparing themselves for citizenship by attending citizenship classes in public schools and other institutions. These as a rule possess higher standards of intelligence than exist among the immigrants who have been here a longer period of time and become neglectful of the greater opportunities for those who comprehend. The sense of responsibility among those who have not the opportunity or who neglect proper training for civic duties seems to decrease with the increase in the number of years that they remain alien.

Many aliens come to us from nations whose system of government and scheme of human relations are antipodal to the ideals of America. They come from an atmosphere where the pomp of kings and emperors has clashed with wild political theories that lead to anarchy and destruction, where economic and political turmoil have given birth to vile political doctrines, fatal to human governments. These doctrines, which menace the very existence of America as a nation, must be barred from our national life. We must teach the foreigner among us due reverence for those ideals of human rights, secured by representative government, of liberty under law, which our forefathers wrought into the fabric of our country when they founded the United States of America. We must make our new citizens worthy of America.

This system could easily and readily be financed by the collection of a small fee annually from each alien, except in cases where the alien was financially unable to make such a payment, when it could be remitted. The plan would put an end to the complexities of our present system of naturalization which in many cases makes it almost impossible for the alien to gain citizenship. The enrollment card which would be furnished to each alien would provide all the necessary evidence for naturalization after the alien had completed the required term of residence here.

Changes necessary in naturalization law.

I submit the following recommendations for changes in the existing naturalization law:

1. The declaration of intention required by the present law should be abolished. It serves no useful purpose and is often the basis of fraud and misunderstanding, both as to its efficacy in matters of immigration and of naturalization. If, however, it is to be continued—

2. No alien should be permitted to declare his intention to become an American citizen without furnishing proof of his lawful admission to the United States.

3. Declarations of intention filed by aliens who arrived in the United States after the effective date of the quota immigration act, June 3, 1921, who are unable to show lawful permanent admission, should be declared invalid.

4. Certificate of arrival should be required before any alien is permitted to file either declaration of intention or his petition. In case of arrival in the United States prior to June 3, 1921, discretion should be given to the Commissioner of Naturalization to issue a certificate of arrival upon satisfactory proof of residence in the United States from the date of actually established lawful entry where the immigration records fail to show it.

5. A certificate of naturalization should be authorized to be given to those who have heretofore acquired citizenship by the naturalization of the husband and to those deriving citizenship through the naturalization of the father or mother. Claimants should be required to petition for this certificate of citizenship, which should be issued only upon manifestation of the standards herein recommended for petitioners, and taking the oath of allegiance. A small fee should be required for the petition and certificate. In most of the large cities the number of aliens who have entered the country illegally and are making fraudulent representations to obtain naturalization, thereby hoping to lay claim to the right to bring in relatives exempted from quota restrictions, has placed new burdens on the Naturalization Service. Including the normal increase in applicants for citizenship, the new quota law has added perhaps 100 per cent more work to be done. Evidences of systematic efforts to obtain naturalization in order to evade immigration restrictions are being found, and only the closest application to examining applicants will prevent fraud on a very large scale.

6. All the naturalization fees recommended herein to be collected by the clerks of courts should be accounted for to the Commissioner of Naturalization upon the same basis as that now authorized under the prevailing law.

7. Until a certificate of citizenship has been duly granted to him, no alien-born person who derives rights through the naturalization of his parent should be allowed to claim American citizenship upon attaining the age of 21 years.

8. Section 2172 of the Revised Statutes, which was the act of Congress of April 14, 1802, should be modified to conform to the present-day naturalization laws or be repealed.

9. Requirement should be made that a photograph of the person naturalized be attached to the original and duplicate certificates of

naturalization, the latter to be filed in the bureau. This measure is designed to prevent the mailing of naturalization certificates to persons in foreign countries to aid them in fraudulently entering the United States.

10. Petitions for naturalization filed by aliens whose families reside abroad should be deferred by law until a certificate of health for the family conforming with the immigration law is produced. Such a course will prevent necessity for returning those in the excluded classes under the immigration law, should they arrive at American ports.

11. All naturalized citizens who depart from the United States with the intention to reside permanently abroad should be required to state that fact under oath. The procurement of a passport from the country of their former allegiance should be made grounds for forfeiting their United States citizenship. These should be included in the law as grounds for suits for setting aside their citizenship.

12. The grounds for cancellation of certificates of naturalization should be broadened so that those who expatriate themselves by residence abroad may be brought within the scope of the law authorizing the canceling of naturalization certificates. Legal service should be authorized through the American consular representatives on those living outside the United States whose citizenship is attacked.

13. The basis of dual citizenship, so far as this country is concerned, is probably found in section 1993 of the Revised Statutes, which was originally the act of Congress of April 14, 1802, and section 5 of the act of March 2, 1907. Under these laws children born abroad of American parents and of alien parents who subsequently became citizens of the United States and are lawfully admitted to the United States are held to be citizens of the United States. So long as the statutes of the United States make such provisions the undesirable question of dual allegiance can hardly be settled. It would seem, therefore, highly desirable for this country to take the step which will enable it to open the way to the removal of this question from the field of international relations.

14. Relief should be afforded those who served between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, in the military or naval forces of the United States and were honorably discharged therefrom, in order that they may secure naturalization expeditiously.

15. Service upon American merchant vessels should be clearly defined in its exempting effect from the general naturalization requirements. Three years of eight months each of seasonal service upon American vessels on the Great Lakes, constituting 24 months of

actual service, is held to be the equivalent of three years of 12 months each, and upon such service citizenship is granted with practical uniformity, although residence in Canada during the three years persists.

16. The necessity does not exist for the issuance of duplicate statements or certificates by the clerk of a court to a naturalized citizen. Such issuance is increasing. It leads to fraudulent practices and should be prohibited unless provision be made for photograph attached thereto. That portion of section 13 of the act of June 29, 1906, which is the foundation for allowances to State officers out of appropriations made by Congress, should be repealed.

17. It is recommended that the naturalization laws be extended to the Virgin Islands in the same manner that they have been extended to Porto Rico. This recommendation is made because the treaty with Denmark declares that the natives of the Virgin Islands who were citizens of Denmark shall take the status of American citizens upon the ratification of the treaty and cession of the islands. The treaty also provides that their political status as American citizens shall be defined by the Congress.

18. In order to remove the admission to citizenship as far as possible from the realm of influence which would be exerted to accomplish the admission of aliens not wholly desirable, the right to reopen dismissed petitions should be legislatively denied. The right should be only by appeal, and from such an appeal, where favorable, there should be an unquestionable right of the Government to a direct appeal through the usual channels to the Supreme Court of the United States. The courts are overcrowded and can not and do not give the consideration to naturalization cases which they should receive. This is the conclusion of practically all judges where there is extensive naturalization. They are compelled by the circumstances to rely entirely upon the naturalization examiner and accept his conclusion.

19. Naturalization courts, as such, should be authorized. These courts should be preferably administrative courts with the right of appeal to the appropriate United States court. The sessions of these courts should be held in United States court rooms or State court rooms under suitable arrangements, authorized by law, to be made by the Commissioner of Naturalization as to times of holding sessions, and should be at no expense of rental to the Government for the use of these otherwise vacant courts. There is no doubt that with proper compensation as highly patriotic citizens can be obtained to sit as naturalization judges in administrative courts as are now found in other positions of trust and responsibility. Such courts have been urged for years by judges throughout the United States. The presentation here of this recommendation reflects the conclusion on the

part of those judges, both State and Federal, who confer the largest number of naturalizations and who feel that the present system does not afford the protection that should be given in the grant of the most sacred privilege which can be conferred by the Nation upon people of foreign birth. The thought has been repeatedly expressed that it is better for the country that people of alien birth be naturalized than for them to remain unnaturalized. The country needs only good citizens. The present law is inadequate. In fact, the changes necessary make it desirable that an entirely new naturalization code be enacted or that naturalization become a chapter of an oft-recommended alien code.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Comments and recommendations.

For the future as in the past the Women's Bureau is faced with the need for four main types of activities—State studies of the hours, wages, and working conditions of women in industry; special studies of important problems specifically related to wage-earning women; extensive research work in order to furnish information requested about women workers; and educational efforts to disseminate the many significant facts available and to impress the public with the importance of such matters. State departments of labor, associations of employers and workers, research bureaus, churches, schools, colleges, universities, and State, National, and international organizations of women, as well as the public in general repeatedly turn to the department for information and data pertaining to the occupational progress of women wage earners and their economic and social status. Each year the volume of work that looms up as an essential part of this program increases. These requests and demands have grown to such an extent that it is possible to meet only a small part of them.

The variety of elements composing the vast army of more than eight and one-half million working women adds greatly to the complexity of the probelms confronting the department. In the ranks of the wage earners are young girls; middle-aged and even elderly women; married, single, widowed, separated, and divorced women. There are women who support not only themselves but dependents as well—those who are home-makers in addition to being wage earners. In short, the crux of the matter lies in the fact that working women, regardless of their status in other respects, are generally speaking not only producers of economic goods but of future citizens, actually or potentially. The great variety of jobs in which women are now found complicates the situation. The general types of work done by women are listed by the United States Bureau of the Census as

follows: Domestic and personal service; manufacturing and mechanical industries, clerical occupations; agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry; professional service; trade; transportation; public service; and extraction of minerals. Such are the broad classifications, each with many subdivisions, and each with its own set of problems. Moreover, in a consideration of the complicating factors connected with the employment of women, it is necessary to call attention to the many variations in labor legislation for women in the 48 States.

State studies.—The very fact that there are 48 legislative bodies in the United States with the right of self-government in conformity with the Constitution makes an evident explanation of the great diversity of laws for women workers. The problems caused by this lack of uniformity are constantly confronting all who are concerned with trying to enact and enforce labor legislation in behalf of wage-earning women. In order to bring about a better condition, it is necessary to have a Federal agency leading the way. The Women's Bureau, created as it was to work in conjunction with State departments of labor, to collect and disseminate facts and figures on questions vitally affecting wage-earning women, and to draw up a set of standards possible and practical for the employment of women in each of the 48 States, has always engaged in State investigations as an important part of its work.

Special studies.—No less important than the State studies and of a much wider appeal are special studies which the function and duties of this service constantly necessitate. Some of the outstanding problems connected with wage-earning women now challenging the attention of all interested in the welfare of the Nation may be outlined as follows:

1. Although the employment of married women has for some years been the theme of much discussion it has now become, on account of the almost 2,000,000 married women in gainful occupations and of the 53.7 per cent increase in the number of married women in manufacturing and mechanical industries, trade, and transportation during the decade from 1910 to 1920, a question of unusual importance in the country. Accordingly, it is essential to collect and present definite and comprehensive information about married women in gainful occupations. The problem of the employed married woman, and especially of the employed mother, linked so closely as it is with the welfare of the home and the family, is naturally one of the most vital as well as one of the most complex problems before the country to-day. The Department of Labor, which is looked to by the country at large to throw light on this matter, realizes the necessity for a study which will require considerable field work in order to collect at first hand reliable information on the subject. Even

though the many complicating social and economic factors make this whole matter a difficult one to settle entirely, nevertheless a scientific study of the question would make for a reduction of existing problems.

2. A number of requests have been received from various sources for information concerning foreign-born women workers in regard to race, numbers, and proportions in various localities, and occupational distribution. I realize the importance of the subject in view of the more than a million foreign-born white women in gainful employment in the United States, and deem it necessary to make a survey along this line in the near future. This information would be of invaluable service in throwing light on problems of Americanization as they affect women workers. The study should cover the economic effects of foreign-born wage-earning women upon the industrial situation in this country as well as the effect of industries upon such women. Significant problems in this connection calling for scientific investigation are the family relations and economic responsibilities of women of foreign birth, their handicaps and opportunities for employment, and their effect upon industrial standards. Such information would prove of value to those concerned with the development of a policy for the education of foreign-born women conducive to their most satisfactory adjustment in the country.

3. The whole theory of special legislation and protection for women has been challenged to such an extent that it seems unwise to delay longer a special study of this question. Women all over the country are calling on the department for dependable facts on the subject.

4. Many inquiries come to me as to the desirability and need for regulation of women's wages. Typical questions that are constantly being asked in this connection are: What effect do minimum wage laws have upon women's opportunities for employment; and do these laws cause the minimum wage to become the maximum? It is urgently important that the basic and current facts as to women's earnings and the social and economic significance of their earnings should be made available by an unbiased agency, so that general policies may be established.

5. Other matters calling for attention are:

(*a*) Critical compilation of existing material relating to women in industry.

(*b*) Codification of laws regulating conditions for women in industry.

(*c*) The effect upon women in industry of certain conditions, such as the piecework system, posture at work, the lifting of weights, and industrial poisons.

(*d*) A study to ascertain the number of women in the country employed on an 8-hour schedule and the number with a longer workday.

(*e*) A comparison of the proportions of men and women working on an 8-hour schedule.

Educational and research work.—Because of the great and growing interest in the subject of women in industry on the part of all sorts of organizations and of the public in general and because of the many demands that pour into the department for statistical information and for popular and graphic presentations of facts about wage-earning women I realize the need for expanding its research and educational activities and for increasing the educational exhibit material. The department should be able to furnish regularly to the public special articles relating to women wage earners. It is impossible to do this under the present appropriation and with the limited personnel in the editorial and research divisions. Each year there is a demand and need for new exhibit material in addition to that already available. Many groups and organizations interested in educating the public by graphic means about matters pertaining to wage-earning women are constantly seeking new and impressive ways of doing this, and are largely dependent upon the department for aid in this respect. Consequently, much additional exhibit material, chiefly of a three-dimensional type, depicting in an arresting and forceful fashion the numerous problems of women workers, is essential.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Briefly, the recommendations in this report, designed to enable the department better to accomplish its statutory purpose—to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the American wage earner—may be summarized as follows:

First. We need to broaden the field of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, upon which we must depend for the facts which form the working basis for all of our activities in the field of labor and industry. There is especial need for a Division of Labor Safety in the bureau which would coordinate the work for industrial safety. now being done in the various States, and which would show us where we are going in our efforts to make industry safer for the men and women upon whose labor industry must depend.

Second. Gradually increasing appropriations are necessary to enable the Conciliation Service to develop and expand its functions as the peacemaker of American industry, in which field the service has proved so effective. We need, too, a few specially trained commissioners to handle controversies arising in our basic industries.

Third. The United States Employment Service should be made a statutory bureau of the Department of Labor, and provision made through it for Federal supervision of the clearance of labor between the States, and for cooperation with the States in bringing the man and the job together.

Fourth. The work of the Children's Bureau should be extended and encouraged, and provision should be made whereby the public generally may have the benefit of the reports and findings of this department coming through that bureau.

Fifth. Means should be provided to enable the Secretary of Labor to undertake the tasks placed upon the Women's Bureau by law, and generally demanded. We now face demands far beyond our capacity to meet without increased personnel and facilities.

Sixth. Our immigration law is vital in its effects upon the condition of the men and women who work in America. We have taken a step toward selective immigration in that provision of the act of 1924 establishing the partial examination of prospective immigrants at our consular offices abroad. We should go the whole way and make sure that all applicants for admission are qualified before they leave their homes, and that they will fit into our political, economic, and social scheme of things here in America. We should make our quota law applicable to Canada, Mexico, and Central and South America, thus closing the door which now invites the activity of the surreptitious entrant and the smuggler of aliens. We should provide for the admission regardless of quota limitation of farmers and skilled and unskilled laborers needed in the United States when labor of like kind can not be found unemployed in this country, when no strike or lockout exists or impends in the industry which needs such labor. To balance this the President of the United States should be authorized to prohibit all, or further limit, immigration whenever the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce shall find that unemployment in this country makes such a suspension desirable.

We should proceed at once to humanize our immigration laws wherever that is possible. Our laws should not operate to keep members of families apart. The 1924 act makes such provision for the wife and unmarried children under 18 years of any citizen, but I would extend it to include the dependent father and mother of such a citizen. Furthermore, within the quota I would give first preference for admission to the families of aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens. After this provision I would establish the following order of preference: Immigrants who served in the military forces of the United States during the World War; skilled laborers; all other laborers, including domestic servants. In the last two classes we could provide within the quotas for the

normal man power which our industry may need to draw from foreign sources.

Seventh. We need a complete revision and codification of our naturalization laws. It is of vital importance that we provide the means to enable the foreigner who comes among us to gain an intelligent understanding of our language, our ideals, and our institutions. At present the Federal Government makes no such provision. The alien, unfamiliar with American customs, and usually unable even to speak our language, is left wholly to his own resources immediately upon his admission to our country. It is small wonder that he may in some cases fall an easy victim to those who would exploit him, or to those who preach economic, political, and social heresies subversive of our whole system of government. Unrest and dissatisfaction are bred of ignorance, and we owe to America and to the alien the duty of eliminating that ignorance. To do this I would provide for the annual enrollment of our alien population, and through this enrollment I would provide the means of educating every alien in American customs, our language, our ideals, and our institutions. The alien who comes here seeking the best that America can give him, and seeking to give America the best that lies in him, will welcome an opportunity to learn our language and our civic methods and ideals. It is true that this enrollment plan would enable us to know the alien who is here in violation of our laws, who has been smuggled into this country, and the alien who is here to preach the downfall of all law and order. We should know them. This plan is probably the only available means of putting an end to the scandalous bootlegging of aliens through our seaports and over our land borders. It will arouse no antagonism or fear among the aliens here for legitimate purposes; no others should be here.

In making these recommendations I seek the welfare of the men and women who work in America, whether they be native or alien born. I am of alien birth myself, and for many years I lived among the aliens of our mines, mills, and factories. I put forward these proposals firm in the belief that they will make for better workers in America and a better America to work in.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I.—ACT CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

APPENDIX II.—ABSTRACT OF NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE WORLD

APPENDIX I

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 Immi-

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

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

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

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of Labor shall have charge in the buildings or premises occupied by or appropriated to the Department of Labor of the library, furniture, fixtures, records, and other property pertaining to it or hereafter acquired for use in its business; he shall be allowed to expend for periodicals and the purposes

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX II

ABSTRACT OF NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE WORLD

In view of the many important changes in the naturalization law recommended in this report the following abstract of the naturalization laws of the world is presented for information and comparison:

ARGENTINA

[Argentine citizenship law, law No. 346, of October 8, 1869]

Argentine citizenship may be acquired by a foreigner over 18 who has resided two continuous years in the Republic by manifesting his desire to become a citizen before a sectional federal judge.

Exemption from the requirement of two years' residence is granted those who can testify to have honorably filled Government positions, to have served in the army or navy or assisted in an engagement of war in defense of the nation, to have established a new industry or introduced a useful invention, to be controller or constructor of railways in any of the Provinces, to be engaged in forming part of the colonies (provided they possess landed property), to inhabit or populate national territory in the frontier lines or outside them, to have married an Argentine woman in any of the Provinces, or to practice in them a profession of any branch of education or industry.

The foreign-born son of a naturalized citizen who was a minor at the time of his father's naturalization may obtain his citizenship papers from the federal judge by enrolling in the national guard at the time required by law.

The son of a naturalized citizen in a foreign country, after naturalization of his father, may obtain his citizenship papers upon coming to Argentina if he enrolls in the national guard at the age prescribed by law.

AUSTRALIA

In this act, unless the contrary intention appears, "alien" means a person who is not a British subject; "British subject" means a person who is a natural-born British subject, or a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted, or a person who has become a subject of His Majesty by reason of any annexation of territory.

The following persons are natural-born British subjects: Those born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance; any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth; any person born on board a British ship, provided the child is of a British subject born in territory where His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

The governor general may grant a certificate of naturalization to an alien who makes an application for the purpose, and satisfies the governor general that he has either resided in His Majesty's dominions for a period of not less than five years in the manner required, or been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years within the last eight years before the application; and that he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of the English language; and that he intends if his application is granted either to reside in His Majesty's dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown. The residence required is residence in the Commonwealth for not less than one year immediately preceding the application, and previous residence, either in the Commonwealth or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application. The grant of a certificate of naturalization is in the absolute discretion of the governor general. A certificate of naturalization shall not take effect until

the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance. The requirement as to residence may be waived in the case of a British woman who lost her citizenship upon marriage to an alien, who desires to recover her citizenship at the termination of the marital relation. The governor general may in his discretion grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists. The names of the minor children may be included in a certificate of naturalization, but such child may, within one year after attaining majority, make a declaration of alienage. The governor general may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of naturalization to any minor.

Where the governor general is satisfied that a certificate of naturalization granted by him has been obtained by false representation or fraud, or by concealment of material circumstances, or that the person to whom the certificate is granted has shown himself to be disloyal to His Majesty, the governor general shall by order revoke the certificate, and under other circumstances the governor general may revoke naturalization certificates, in the manner prescribed by law. The citizenship of the wife and minor children, in the discretion of the governor general and under certain circumstances, may remain unchanged despite the revocation of the citizenship of a subject.

The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien, provided that where a man ceases to be a British subject it shall be lawful for his wife to make a declaration that she desires to retain British nationality, and where an alien is a subject of a State at war with His Majesty it shall be lawful for his wife if she was at birth a British subject to make a declaration that she desires to resume British nationality, which the governor general may in his discretion grant. A woman who, having been a British subject, has by or in consequence of her marriage become an alien, shall not by reason only of the termination of the marriage cease to be an alien, and a woman who, having been an alien, has by or in consequence of her marriage become a British subject shall not, only by termination of the marital relation, cease to be a British subject. The minor children of a person who ceases to be a British subject shall thereupon cease to be a British subject unless such child does not become a subject of the country to which his parent becomes subject, under the law of the latter country. Upon marriage of a British woman to an alien her minor children by a former husband do not lose British citizenship. Any child who has so ceased to be a British subject may, within one year, after attaining his majority, make a declaration that he wishes to resume British nationality, and shall thereupon again become a British subject.

A British subject who becomes naturalized in any foreign State shall be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject. A person who is a natural-born British subject, but who becomes during minority a subject of a foreign State may, if of full age and not under disability, make a declaration of alienage and cease to be a British subject.

An applicant for a certificate of naturalization shall produce in support of his application his own statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation and residence, the length of his residence in the British Empire or the period within the eight years preceding the date of his application during which he has been in the service of the Crown, and such other particulars as are prescribed and that he intends to settle in the British Empire or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown. He shall advertise in the prescribed manner his intention to seek naturalization and produce certificates of character from three natural-born British subjects, duly qualified.

The wife of any person whose certificate or letters of naturalization have been revoked may, within six months after the date of the order or revocation, make a declaration of alienage, and she and the minor children who derived citizenship through the naturalization of the person, shall cease to be British subjects.

AUSTRIA

[Treaty of St. Germain, September 10, 1919]

By the provisions of this treaty Austria undertakes not to subject the nationals of any one of the allied and associated powers to any restriction which was not applicable on July 1, 1914, to the nationals of such powers unless such restriction is likewise imposed on her own nationals.

The treaty disposes of the question of dual nationality, as Austria undertakes to recognize any new nationality which has been acquired by her nationals under the laws of the allied and associated powers and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these powers pursuant to naturalization laws or under treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.

BELGIUM

[Law on acquisition and loss of citizenship, May 15, 1922]

The following are defined as Belgians: A legitimate child, born in Belgium or elsewhere, of a father of Belgian nationality; a child born in Belgium of parents legally unknown; a child found in Belgium, who is presumed, until contrary is proved, to be born on Belgian soil.

A natural child, the identity of whose mother is determined during his minority and before becoming of the age at which he would come into possession of his lands (livery), takes the nationality of his mother, on the date of official acknowledgment or judgment of such parentage. He takes the nationality of his father if the acknowledgment or judgment of paternity is previous to or concomitant with that of the mother.

A natural child legitimized during his minority and before emancipation (enfranchisement by his father) takes the nationality of his father, if his father is a Belgian or a subject of a nation whose law confers upon legitimized children the nationality of their father.

Minor children not emancipated become Belgians when those of their progenitors exercising guardianship over them voluntarily acquire or reacquire Belgian citizenship.

Belgian citizenship may be acquired by option, naturalization, and great naturalization.

Option.

Citizenship by option may be acquired by a child born in Belgium, and a child born abroad one of whose parents possessed Belgian nationality. Admission of such option is contingent upon satisfying the following requirements: The national status of the person concerned must not authorize him to keep his nationality even though he acquires a new one; he must have habitual residence in Belgium during the year previous to option; he must have resided in Belgium from the ages of 14 to 18, or for nine years at least; option must be made before completion of the applicant's twenty-second year.

A child born of foreign parents, one of whom had been a Belgian, is exempted from residential requirements with the exception of the one year previous to the option.

An applicant who proves to the satisfaction of the court that he was prevented from making his option since he was 21 may have his option admitted.

Declaration of option is made at the court of first instance of the habitual residence of the applicant. Record is made by the public prosecutor, who also causes it to be published on posters affixed to the doors of the city hall and the applicant's house, and inserted in a provincial paper, stating the delay, during which that magistrate shall investigate the applicant's qualifications. The justice of the peace is always requested to express his opinion.

The court of first instance, after hearing the public prosecutor and hearing or summoning the applicant, decides upon admission of the option. The public prosecutor notifies the applicant of the decision.

Fifteen days are allowed the public prosecutor and applicant to lodge an appeal against the decision of the court with the court of appeals, which is the last resort.

Legal consummation of the option requires transcription in a register kept by the registrar of birth, marriage, and death certificates of the applicant's place of residence, or if abroad option must be made before a Belgian consular or diplomatic agent.

Naturalization.

Great naturalization, which confers political rights, requires that the applicant be 25 years of age and a habitual resident for 10 years in Belgium or the

colony. The length of residence required is reduced to five years in the case of a foreigner married to a woman of Belgian origin, or widower of or divorced from a woman of Belgian origin from whom he has one or several offspring, and in case of a woman of foreign origin having married a Belgian. Great naturalization may also be granted without any other condition for eminent services to the State or colony.

Ordinary naturalization, which does not confer political rights for which constitution or law requires great naturalization, requires that the applicant be 20 years of age and a habitual resident for one year in Belgium or five years in the colony. This length of time is reduced to two years in the case of a foreigner married to a woman of Belgian origin, or widower of or divorced from a woman of Belgian origin from whom he has one or several offspring.

A request for naturalization is not admissible if the national status of the person concerned authorizes him to keep his nationality even though he acquires a new one.

A woman requesting naturalization jointly with her husband, and sons and daughters of age or emancipated, seeking great naturalization jointly with their author, are exempted from the requirements named above.

A request for naturalization is signed by the person presenting it or by a bearer of power of attorney and is addressed to the minister of justice, who communicates the request to the court of first instance of the applicant's habitual residence. The public prosecutor sees to the publication of the request and investigation of the applicant's qualification, as described above for declarations of option. Following the investigation, the request and all documents relating thereto are transmitted to legislative chambers. If the applicant resides in the colony, publication of the request and investigation are carried through the minister of colonies.

The minister of colonies notifies the person concerned after the deed of naturalization is voted upon by the chambers and sanctioned by the King. The person concerned or the one bearing his power of attorney must request within two months transcription of the naturalization in a register kept by the registrar of birth, marriage, and death certificates of the applicant's place of residence, or if abroad by the Belgian diplomatic or consular agent. Legal consummation of the naturalization requires this transcription. Notice of the naturalization is then published in the official gazette Moniteur Belge, with a statement of the transcription.

Loss of citizenship.

Belgian nationality is lost by voluntary acquisition of a foreign nationality, by renouncing Belgian nationality before a registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, or a Belgian diplomatic or consular agent, by a woman marrying a foreigner and thereby acquiring his nationality by virtue of the foreign law, by a woman whose husband voluntarily acquires a foreign nationality if she acquires her husband's nationality by virtue of the foreign law. A woman of Belgian origin may retain her Belgian citizenship despite marriage to a foreigner and despite acquiring foreign nationality if she makes a declaration before a registrar or Belgian consular or diplomatic agent within six months of the day of marriage or day when husband ceased to be a Belgian. Minor children not emancipated of a Belgian who has become a foreigner in accordance with the above and in whose guardianship they are, if they have acquired foreign nationality at the same time as their progenitor, also lose Belgian nationality.

Recovery of citizenship.

A woman who has lost Belgian citizenship by marriage with a foreigner by which she acquires the nationality of her husband by virtue of the foreign law, and a woman who acquires her husband's nationality through his voluntary acquisition of a foreign nationality may recover Belgian citizenship after the dissolution of the marriage by means of a declaration of option made after a year of habitual residence in Belgium.

A minor child who has lost Belgian citizenship as described in the paragraph above may recover it between the ages of 18 and 22 by means of a declaration of option made after a year of habitual residence in Belgium. If he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he was prevented from making his option since he was 21, he may have his option admitted. Declarations of option to recover citizenship, as described above, are subjected to the agreement of judicial authorities and the declaration of admission is transcribed as required for other option and deeds of naturalization.

Minor children are able to make a declaration of option if they are 16 years of age, with the assistance of the persons whose consent is necessary to them for validity of marriage. Such consent is given them in the deed of declaration of option or by separate deed received by the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, which is annexed to the declaration deed.

Belgian nationality is declared to be sufficiently established by proof of such nationality in the one of the applicant's relatives whose nationality was the condition of his own, was possessed of Belgian citizenship. The possession of Belgian citienship is acquired by the exercise of the rights which that citizenship confers.

Transitory dispositions.

Provision is made herein for declaration of option by certain classes named in the law October 25, 1919, on option of fatherland and for renunciation of Belgian nationality by those possessed of such nationality because of failure to renounce the same according to certain articles of the law of June 8, 1909, and of May 26, 1914.

Provision is made for declaration of option of Belgian nationality, if made within three years from the day of enforcement of the present law or in the case of minors upon attaining majority, and consummated in accordance with the requirements for transcription of records by children and descendants of individuals who could retain Belgian citizenship according to the law of June 4, 1839, but lost it by neglecting to make necessary declaration or transfer his domicile in Belgium.

Women of Belgian origin who have lost Belgian citizenship following marriage with a foreigner, or as a result of acquisition of foreign nationality by their husbands, are admitted to recover Belgian nationality during six months after enforcement of the above law by making a declaration before the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths or Belgian consular or diplomatic agent.

A provision is also made covering forfeiture of Belgian citizenship by a person who is Belgian by option or naturalization for grave failure to his duties toward Belgium or its allies during the war; together with provisions covering where suit for forfeiture shall be brought, right of appeal, publication of sentence or judgment pronounced by default, limitation of time for such suits, transcription of judgment in the register kept by the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, date of effect of forfeiture and publication of record of transcription in Moniteur Belge.

A wife of an expatriated Belgian may decline Belgian nationality within a year from the date of transcription of the forfeiture, or, if not of age, from the day of her majority. Similarly, minor children are admitted to decline Belgian nationality with the same delay. Minor children are admitted to decline Belgian nationality as soon as they are 18 years of age. Renunciations to nationality are made before the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths as are other declarations.

BRAZIL

The President of the Republic vetoed the law passed by Congress August 21, 1923, which established the conditions with which foreigners residing in Brazil must comply in order to obtain naturalization, on the ground of unconstitutionality.

According to the constitutional law of Brazil, naturalization is acquired through facts which warrant that citizenship be granted to a foreigner; through an act on the part of the foreigner, requesting naturalization after complying with legal requirements. Such aliens must show their intention not to retain their own nationality; must reside in Brazil; must own real estate in Brazil; must have a Brazilian wife or children born in Brazil. The intention of a change of nationality can be shown only in a specific way; that is, through a petition for the issuance of declaration papers of Brazilian citizenship, an act which, for every reason, can be executed only by the Federal authorities. For the declaration of a right which is contained in the constitution, a residence of five years would be required.

BULGARIA

[Treaty with United States, November 23, 1923]

Nationals of the United States naturalized in Bulgarian territory and nationals of Bulgaria naturalized in territory of the United States shall be held to

have lost their former nationality and to be nationals of the nation upon whose soil they were naturalized. Such acquisition of nationality is subject to any law of either country providing that its nationals do not lose their nationality by becoming naturalized in another country in time of war.

Nationals of either country naturalized in the territory of the other shall not, upon return to the country of former nationality, be punishable for the original act of emigration, or for failure prior to naturalization to respond to calls for military service not accruing until after bona fide residence was acquired in the territory of the country in which naturalized.

If a national of either country, after being naturalized, shall renew his residence in the country of origin, without the intent to return to that in which he was naturalized, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization. The intent not to return may be held to exist when a person naturalized in one country shall have resided more than two years in the other.

The provisions of the above treaty are to go into effect immediately following exchange of ratifications (April 5, 1924), for a period of ten years. If at that time neither party shall have given the other six months previous notice then to terminate the treaty, it shall remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

CANADA

[Naturalization act of 1914, as amended by the naturalization act, 1914]

The following persons are defined as natural-born British subjects: Any person born within British dominions; any person born out of British dominions whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth, being held born a British subject or a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted; any person born on board a British ship held in British waters or elsewhere. A child born either before or after the passage of the law is held to be a British subject if born in a place in which, by any lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects. A person born aboard a foreign ship will not be held to be a British subject solely because the ship was in British waters.

Naturalization.

Power to grant certificates of naturalization is vested in the absolute discretion of the Secretary of State of Canada and he may, with or without assigning any reason, give or withhold the certificate, as he thinks most conducive to the public good. There is no appeal from his decision. The certificate granted takes effect when the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance. The person to whom granted is entitled to the same rights and subject to the same responsibilities as a natural-born citizen. A certificate of naturalization may not, however, be granted to any person under disability (the status of being a married woman, or a minor, lunatic or idiot).

The alien making application for naturalization must satisfy the Secretary of State that he has resided in British dominions for at least five years with residence in Canada for not less than one year immediately preceding the application, and previous residence in Canada or some other part of British dominions for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application; or be in the service of the Crown for not less than five years during the last eight years before the application; that he is a good character and has adequate knowledge of either French or English, and that he intends permanently to reside in British dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

A woman who is a British subject previous to her marriage to an alien, may, upon death of her husband or dissolution of the marriage, be granted the certificate of naturalization without compliance with the requirement for period of residence. The Secretary of State may, in any other special case, if he sees fit, grant a certificate of naturalization without satisfaction of the requirement for period of residence or service; he may also grant a certificate to any person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject doubt exists, stating that purpose in the certificate. Such a grant does not imply that the person was not previously a British subject.

The Secretary of State may in any special case grant a certificate of naturalization to any minor, or on the application of an alien being naturalized, he may include on the certificate of naturalization the name of any minor child

of the alien born before the date of the certificate; such child thereby becomes a British subject. However, a child so naturalized may cease to be a British subject by making a declaration of alienage within one year after attaining majority.

An alien naturalized by the passing of this act may, upon application to the Secretary of State and within his discretion, be granted a certificate under this act. A certificate obtained by false representation or fraud may be revoked by the Secretary of State, the revocation taking effect upon such date as he may direct; a certificate thus revoked may be ordered given up and canceled, refusal or neglect to do so making the offender liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

The terms of this act regarding power to grant and revoke certificates of naturalization are, if the legislatures of such dominions adopt the foregoing provisions governing naturalization, to apply equally to any British possessions, with the substitution for French of any other language recognized on an equality with English. Any certificate so granted shall have the same effect as a certificate granted by the Secretary of State of Canada.

An alien desiring to be naturalized applies to certain courts in the province in which he resides, designated in the act, for decision as to his qualification and fitness for naturalization. The application is delivered at the office of the clerk or other proper officer of the court and posted in a conspicuous place in his office; the applicant posts a copy of such application in the post office nearest his residence. Both notices must be placed three months before the hearing of the application by the court. Any person objecting to the naturalization may file in court an objection, stating his grounds at any time between the filing and the hearing of the application. The applicant must appear before the court for examination unless the court is satisfied that he is prevented by good and sufficient cause, and shall produce such evidence that he is qualified and satisfactory to be naturalized as the court may require.

Upon a favorable decision by the court, a certified copy of such decision, together with the application and any other documents required by regulations, are transmitted by the clerk of court to the Secretary of State of Canada. The secretary of state may, in his absolute discretion, issue a certificate of naturalization in duplicate, sending the same to the clerk of court to whom the application was made. When the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance the clerk delivers one original to the applicant and makes a record of the order of naturalization.

The governor in council is empowered to make regulations for carrying into effect the objects of the act, which shall have the same force as if enacted therein. He shall make regulations in particular with respect to the forms to be used for the purposes of the act, including the form and registration of certificates of naturalization; the form and registration of declaration of alienage and of resumption or retention of British nationality; the time within which the oath of allegiance is to be taken after granting of a certificate of naturalization; the persons by whom the oath of allegiance may be administered and the persons before whom declarations of alienage and resumption of British nationality may be made; the form in which the taking and subscription of oaths of allegiance are to be attested; the registration of oaths of allegiance; the persons by whom certified copies of oaths of allegiance may be given; and the proof in any legal proceeding of any such oaths; the imposition and application of fees in respect of any registration authorized to be made by this act or any act hereby repealed, and in respect of the making of any declaration or the grant of any certificate authorized to be made or granted by this act or any act hereby repealed, and in respect of the administration or registration of any oath.

The governor in council is also empowered to appoint commissioners to take oaths under this act.

Any declaration made under the terms of this act or any act repealed by this act may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the original declaration or any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the Secretary of State of Canada or his authorized representative, and the production of the declaration or copy is evidence that the person named therein as declarant made the declaration at the date therein mentioned. A certificate of naturalization issued under the terms of this act or under the British nationality and status of aliens act, 1914, or under any act or law passed by or in force in any British possession in which the legislature of such possession has adopted the provisions of this act governing naturalization, may be proved in any

legal proceeding by the production of the original certificate or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by officer or person competent to issue such naturalization certificate or by any person authorized by such officer or person in that behalf. Entries in any register made in pursuance of this act or under the terms of any act repealed by this act may be proved by such copy and certified in such manner as may be directed by the secretary of state, and the copies of any such entries shall be evidence of any matters by this act or by any regulation of the governor in council or of the secretary of state authorized to be inserted in the register.

False representation or any statement false in a material particular make the defendant liable on summary conviction in respect of each offense to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding three months.

A child whose name is included in the certificate of naturalization granted to his parent is deemed to be a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted.

At any time within three years from the date of the coming into force of this act any alien resident in Canada on such date may be naturalized under the provisions of the acts named in a schedule to this act upon complying with the requirements under these acts, but no other person shall be so naturalized, and after the expiration of three years from the said date the acts named in the schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in this schedule.

Loss of British nationality.

British nationality is lost by a British subject, if not under disability, by formal voluntary acquisition of nationality in a foreign state; by a declaration of alienage by a person, if not under disability and full age, who is a natural-born British subject through birth within British dominions or on board a British ship, and who before majority became under the law of a foreign state a subject of that state; by a declaratoin of alienage by any natural-born British subject, who is of full age and not under disability and who was born out of British dominions. A declaration of alienage also divests of British nationality, following declaration of an order in council, former subjects or citizens of a state with which His Majesty has entered into a convention to the effect that subjects or citizens of that state who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of such status.

Loss of British nationality does not carry with it discharge from any obligation, duty, or liability for an act done before ceasing to be a British subject.

National status of married women and infant children.

The wife of a British subject is deemed to be a British subject and the wife of an alien is deemed to be an alien; however, if a man who is a British subject ceases to be one during the continuance of his marriage, his wife may remain a British subject by making a declaration that she desires to retain that nationality. Dissolution of marriage or death of husband does not restore the status of a British subject to a woman formerly British, nor, in the case of a woman formerly an alien who became British by marriage, does it cause her to cease to be a British subject.

Every minor child of a person ceasing to be a British subject also ceases to be a British subject unless by the law of the other country such child does not become naturalized. In the case of a widow marrying an alien, a child of hers by her former husband does not cease to be a British subject only by reason of such marriage, regardless of place of residence.

Any child ceasing to be a British subject through loss of British nationality by his parent may resume British nationality by making a declaration of such wish within one year after attaining majority.

Status of aliens.

The status of being an alien does not affect his being able to take, acquire, hold, or dispose of real or personal property; a title to real and personal property may be derived through, from, or in succession to an alien in all respects as through, from, or in succession to a natural-born British subject.

Nothing in this section of the act may operate to qualify an alien for any office or franchise, or to be the owner of a British ship, or entitle any alien to any right or privilege as a British subject except such rights and privileges in respect of property as are expressly given to him, or affect an estate or interest in real or personal property to which any person has or may become en-

titled either mediately or immediately, in possession or expectancy, in pursuance of any disposition made before July 4, 1883, or in pursuance of any devolution by law on the death of any person dying before that day.

An alien is triable in the same manner as if he were a natural-born British subject.

CHINA

[Revised law of nationality, promulgated December 30, 1914]

A Chinese national is defined as a person whose father is a Chinese citizen at the time of that person's birth, or in the event of birth after the death of the father, who was a Chinese citizen at the time of his death. A person born in Chinese territory, whose father is unknown or without nationality and whose mother is Chinese, and a person born in Chinese territory both of whose parents are unknown or having no nationality are also defined as Chinese nationals.

A foreign national may acquire Chinese nationality by becoming the wife of a Chinese, by being recognized as a child by his father who is Chinese, or by his Chinese mother in the event the father is unknown or will not recognize his paternity, by adoption by a Chinese citizen, or by naturalization. Acquisition of Chinese nationality through recognition by Chinese parents requires that the child shall not have reached majority according to the law of his or her country and that such child shall not be the wife of a foreign national.

The power to naturalize is vested in the ministry of the interior. Admissibility is contingent upon five years' continuous domicile in China, attainment of the age of 20 years without being under any disability prohibiting recognition by the law of China or his own country of his status as a citizen, of good character, with sufficient property or technical ability to support himself, and either without nationality or losing nationality by acquisition of Chinese citizenship.

Reductions in the requirement of five years' continuous domicile in China is made for certain classes, and complete exemption from this as well as other requirements for other classes. Foreign nationals who have attained to high public honors in China may, with the consent of the President, be naturalized without satisfying any of the other requirements of the law.

The wife of a foreign national shall not be naturalized unless her husband is naturalized at the same time. The wife and minor children of a person naturalized acquire Chinese nationality with him unless there is a contrary provision in the law of the country to which they belong. If this provision exists the wife may be naturalized separately without satisfying any of the other requirements named above.

Legal consummation of naturalization requires publication of notice of the act in the Government Gazette. Naturalized foreigners are prohibited from holding certain high national offices until 10 years after naturalization when the ministry of the interior may apply to the President to waive all restrictions except as to the Presidency and Vice Presidency; however, in the cases of those naturalized because of attainment of high public honors the President may waive the restrictions against all except the Presidency and Vice Presidency five years after such naturalization takes place.

Chinese nationality is lost upon becoming the wife of a foreign national and thereby acquiring the husband's nationality, by being recognized (if not of full age under Chinese law or the wife of a Chinese citizen) as a child of a father who is a foreign national, or by a mother who is a foreign national (in the event that the father is unknown or will not recognize his paternity), by voluntary acquisition of foreign nationality, or upon becoming a civil official or entering the military service of a foreign country without the consent of the Chinese Government and refusing to obey the order of the Chinese Government to resign.

Loss of Chinese nationality, through voluntary acquisition of foreign nationality may not take place unless the ministry of the interior is satisfied that the person has not reached the age or has discharged his military obligations, that he is not in military service or holding civil or military office. Certain other conditions bearing on the person's amenability to Chinese civil and criminal laws are also required to be satisfied.

The wife of a denaturalized person and minor children, in the case of such wife and children acquiring foreign nationality with the husband or father, lose Chinese citizenship by such denaturalization.

Chinese citizens who have lost their nationality by marriage may upon dissolution or cessation of such marriage relations, regain the same by application to the ministry of the interior. A person losing his or her nationality by voluntary acquisition of foreign nationality may revert to Chinese nationality, if not previously naturalized as a Chinese citizen, by application to the ministry of the interior. Persons who have recovered Chinese nationality may not hold certain high public offices until three years from the date of recovery, unless this restriction is waived by the President.

Foreign nationals and persons without nationality may be naturalized if they have obtained permission from the ministry of the interior. The said permission shall not be granted by the ministry of the interior except to persons satisfying the following conditions:

(*a*) Having had a domicile in China for not less than five years continuously.

(*b*) Having attained the age of 20 years and being sui juris according to the law of China and of their country.

(*c*) Being of good character.

(*d*) Being possessed of sufficient property or of technical ability sufficient to enable them to support themselves.

(*e*) Being without nationality or losing their nationality by reason of their acquiring Chinese nationality. In the case of persons without nationality being naturalized as Chinese citizens, the condition (*b*) above shall be determined by reference to Chinese law only.

The wife of a foreign national shall not be naturalized unless her husband is naturalized at the same time.

The following classes of foreigners at present domiciled in China may be naturalized notwithstanding their not satisfying condition (*a*) specified above:

(*a*) A person whose father or mother has been a Chinese citizen.

(*b*) A person whose wife has been a Chinese citizen.

(*c*) A person born in China.

(*d*) A person who has had a domicile in China for not less than 10 years continuously.

Foreign nationals included under (*a*) to (*c*) immediately above shall not be naturalized unless they have continuously had a domicile in China for not less than three years, but this limitation shall not apply to foreign nationals included under (*c*) whose fathers or mothers shall have been born in China.

A foreign national who has attained to high public honors in China may be naturalized notwithstanding failure to satisfy conditions (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) of the first paragraph hereof.

A foreign national having a domicile in China whose father or mother is a Chinese citizen may be naturalized notwithstanding failure to satisfy conditions (*a*), (*b*), or (*d*) of paragraph 1.

Notice that naturalization has taken place shall be published in the Government Gazette. Until after the publication of such notice naturalization [sic] can not be pleaded against a bona fide third party.

The wife of a person naturalized and his children under full age according to the law of his own country acquire Chinese nationality together with him, but this shall not apply in cases in which there is contrary provision in the law of the country to which the wife or the children below full age of such person belong. The wife of a naturalized foreigner, if unable by reason of the above-mentioned exception to this article to be naturalized together with her husband may be naturalized notwithstanding failure to satisfy conditions (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) of paragraph 1.

DENMARK

[Law regarding acquisition of Danish nationality in connection with the incorporaton of the Schleswig Districts into Denmark, September 5, 1920]

Persons residing in the Schleswig Districts on June 15, 1920, unless they became resident in that territory after October 1, 1918, shall acquire Danish nationality.

Persons residing in the Schleswig territory on June 15, 1920, but who before June 7, 1922, transferred their residence to Germany, do not acquire Danish nationality, as stated above, unless prior to June 7, 1922, they have obtained a certificate of nationality issued by the ministry of the interior, or apply to the ministry for same before June 14, 1922, or, in certain cases, up to August 15, 1922.

Persons who acquired Danish nationality by virtue of residence in the Schleswig districts June 15, 1920, but who before January 1, 1923, opt for German nationality, and who during the 12 months following the handing in of the declaration of option, take up residence within the German Empire, lose their Danish nationality, and even if residence is not transferred to the German Empire, when the party is domiciled outside Denmark and Germany, Danish nationality may be forfeited if the person obtains from the German Government exemption from taking up residence in Germany.

Persons who were born in the Schleswig territory but not residing there on June 15, 1920, and are or have been in possession of German nationality shall be entitled to acquire Danish nationality by making declaration of option before June 15, 1922, and within 12 months taking up residence in Denmark.

The status of the wife and children under 18 years of age is governed by that of the husband and father.

ESTHONIA

[Citizenship law of October 27, 1922]

The first section of the law defines as having the rights and duties of Esthonian citizens persons permanently residing within the Esthonian Republic up to the taking effect of this law; persons subjects of the former Russian Empire up to February 24, 1918, and who up to the taking effect of this law did not become citizens of any other State; and persons who were themselves recorded or whose parents were recorded in the lists of community or social institutions of the area of land constituting present Esthonia.

The following are defined as Esthonian citizens: Persons accepted as such citizens on the basis of county council regulations; persons recognized as citizens on the basis of international treaties constructed by Esthonian Republic; children born in Esthonia or abroad during the time their father was an Esthonian citizen; children born out of wedlock, if mother is an Esthonian citizen; children legally adopted and legitimated by an Esthonian citizen; minor children, lawful or natural, up to 18 years of age, effective when parents become Esthonian citizens, except in case of daughters who are married or have been married; children found within the Esthonian Republic, unless contrary is proved and former Esthonian female citizens if their marriage with foreigner was declared void in Esthonia, as well as children of such marriages.

To acquire the rights of an Esthonian citizen compliance with the above conditions must be accompanied by a statement with the necessary proofs to the chief of county administration or mayor within six months from the taking effect of this law if the person has resided permanently in Esthonia at least six years before submitting the statement. When this requirement is satisfied the chief of the county administration or mayor issues the certificate of citizenship.

Former Russian subjects of Esthonian extraction may assume Esthonian citizenship independently of the conditions recited in the first paragraph, if they did not become or were not declared citizens of any other State, by sending a respective statement within one year from the date upon which this law becomes effective to the respective chief of county administration or mayor or, if abroad, to the nearest official consul or diplomatic representative or the minister of the interior of the Esthonian Republic, on the basis of which a respective certificate of citizenship is issued by the officer mentioned.

An Esthonian citizen can not be simultaneously a citizen of any other State.

Naturalization.

Requirements for naturalization consist of attainment of the age of 18 or, if younger, securing consent of trustees or guardians; a permanent residence of two years in Esthonia before expressing willingness to become a citizen and one year after, and a knowledge of Esthonian. The requirements as to period of time and language may be waived to accept foreigners with extraordinary merits in the spheres of society, governmental duty, or military affairs for the benefit of the Republic, or if they are known by talents, knowledge, and works, or if they are of Esthonian extraction.

Wives and children of foreigners may express willingness to become citizens despite the wish of their husbands or fathers if they comply with the requirements.

Willingness to assume citizenship is expressed by a letter directed to the minister of the interior conveying certain items of information concerning the applicant and documentary proof of the dates contained in the letter. Upon compliance with the naturalization requirements and decision that the person will not be harmful to the estate or society instructions are given by the minister of the interior to issue a certificate of citizenship. There is no appeal from the decision of the minister of the interior. Only persons indicated in the certificate are considered citizens, and the date of their citizenship is reckoned from the date of issuance of certificate.

Loss of citizenship.

Esthonian citizenship is lost by female citizens who marry foreigners if they do not express within two weeks to the chief of the county administration or mayor or, if abroad, to the nearest consul or diplomatic representative or to the minister of the interior their willingness to remain Esthonian citizens.

Esthonian citizens, and minors having consent of their parents or guardians, who desire to divest themselves of their citizenship must send a statement to the minister of the interior showing what citizenship it is desired to assume and a substantiation of the consent of acceptance of the other state. If the person is not serving in the defense army, the minister of the interior decides to divest the person of citizenship; if he is serving in the defense army the consent of the minister of war must be attached to the statement of relinquishment. An appeal may be introduced in the administrative manner in case of a refusal by the minister of the interior. The divestment of citizenship becomes void if the person resides permanently in Esthonia for one year following the date of divestment.

Divestment of citizenship has no effect upon the citizenship of the person's children over 18 years of age, nor upon the citizenship of his wife, if she does not express a desire to surrender her citizenship. Children under 18 years assume the new citizenship of their father only with the consent of their mother.

Recovery of citizenship.

Any Esthonian female citizen who married a foreigner may, upon the termination of the marriage relation, reassume Esthonian citizenship, sending a statement concerning the matter together with a certificate regarding the nullification of the marriage, if divorced, to the chief of the county administration or mayor, or if abroad, to the nearest consul or diplomatic representative or the minister of the interior.

Children of the widow or divorced wife mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as well as of an Esthonian female citizen married to a foreigner permanently residing in the Esthonian Republic become Esthonian citizens, if upon attaining the age of 18 they do not express within one year in a statement to the chief of county administration or mayor, or if abroad, to the nearest consul or diplomatic representative or the minister of the interior, the desire to remain citizens of the State of which their father was a citizen.

Former Esthonian citizens who were divested of Esthonian citizenship and also those former Esthonian citizens who, because of being children, were divested of citizenship, may reassume their Esthonian citizenship by means of a statement to the chief of county administration or mayor, or if abroad to the nearest consul or diplomatic representative or the minister of the interior.

The minister of the interior is given the right of issuance of supplementary regulations and instructions for carrying out this law.

FRANCE

Unless male persons of foreign paternity born in France and residing therein repudiate at age of 18 French nationality and prove by certificate issued by their government that nationality of parents has been retained, they will become French; declaration of repudiation must be made in person by interested party with assistance of legal representatives and must be made within six months by persons of Russian and non-European nationality. If interested parties can prove circumstances prevented their fulfilling these conditions, the Minister of Justice may exempt them from forfeiture of right mentioned. Male persons of foreign paternity born in France who have passed age of 18 and have not fully attained age of 22 and reside in France on day of passing

of present law will also become French. They have same period of time for repudiation. In default of repudiation of French nationality above categories will be subject to military service. Men who at the age of 18 repudiate French nationality will forfeit permanently the right of choosing French citizenship and will not be eligible for naturalization.

Foreigners who have been admitted to the enjoyment of civil rights after three years' residence in France or in a country in whose government France participates as a member of the League of Nations, dating from the time of the filing of their application with the Ministry of Justice, may be naturalized; those who can prove an uninterrupted residence of 10 years; those admitted to the enjoyment of civil rights after one year's residence in the conditions hereinabove indicated if they have rendered important services to France, or if they have have brought to the country distinguished talents, or if they have there introduced some useful industry or invention, or if they have created either industrial or other establishments, or agricultural improvements, or if they have been attached in some capacity to the military service in the French armies; a foreigner who has married a French woman within one year from his admission to the enjoyment of civil rights under the same conditions of residence; without being subject to any stipulation as to residence, an individual who has rendered important service to the French cause abroad and proved his attachment to France on condition that the acquisition of the status of a Frenchman involves the severance of the bonds of allegiance as respects the country of which he is a national upon approbation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A foreigner residing in France or in a country in whose government France participates as a member of the League of Nations may be admitted by decree to the enjoyment of all civil rights. The decree will cease to be effective at the expiration of five years if the foreigner does not make application for naturalization or if his application is rejected. The decree of admission to the enjoyment of civil rights applies to the wife and minor children, who will continue to profit by it even in the event of the decease of the head of the family prior to his naturalization.

GERMANY

[Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919]

By the provisions of this treaty Germany undertakes not to subject the nationals of any one of the allied and associated powers to any restriction which was not applicable on July 1, 1914, to the nationals of such powers unless such restriction is likewise imposed on her own nationals.

The treaty disposes of the question of dual nationality, as Germany undertakes to recognize any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the allied and associated powers and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these powers pursuant to naturalization laws or under treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.

GREAT BRITAIN

Natural-born British subjects are those born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance; any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth; and any person born on board a British ship, whether in foreign territorial waters or not: Provided that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

The Secretary of State may grant a certificate of naturalization to an alien who makes application for same and satisfies the Secretary of State that he has resided in His Majesty's dominions for a period of not less than five years or has been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years within the last eight years before the application; that he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of the English language; and that he intends,

if his application is granted, to reside in His Majesty's dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown. The residence must be not less than one year immediately preceding the application in the United Kingdom, and previous residence either in the United Kingdom or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application. The grant of a certificate of naturalization is in the absolute discretion of the Secretary of State and shall not take effect until the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance. The Secretary of State may, in such cases as he thinks fit, grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists. The minor children of a person naturalized may be included in his certificate of naturalization and derive British citizenship through the father's naturalization, but within one year after attaining majority such child may make a declaration of alienage, and thereupon cease to be a British subject. The Secretary of State may, in any special case in which he thinks fit, grant a certificate of naturalization to any minor, although conditions required by this act are not complied with.

Where it appears that a certificate of naturalization has been obtained by false representation or fraud, same may be revoked.

The Government of any British possession shall have the same power to grant a certificate of naturalization as the Secretary of State, in the respective possessions, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, in most possessions.

Where a person being a British subject ceases to be a British subject, every child of that person being a minor, shall thereupon cease to be a British subject unless such child does not under the law of the father's adopted country become a citizen of that country. Within one year after attaining majority such child may make a declaration that he wishes to resume British nationality and thereupon again become a British subject.

A British subject who becomes naturalized in a foreign state shall thenceforth be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject. A natural-born British subject who at his birth or during minority became under the law of any foreign state a subject also of that State, may when of age make a declaration of alienage and cease to be a British subject.

Under the British nationality (married women) act, 1922, a woman who is a British subject shall not lose her British nationality by reason of her marriage with an alien; a woman who at the time of her marriage was a British subject, who by reason of her marriage to an alien has lost same prior to this act, shall be deemed to be a British subject unless she makes a declaration of alienage within one year after the passage of this act, or being abroad at the time this act comes into effect within one year after she returns to British soil; an alien woman shall on her marriage to a British subject remain an alien; a woman who acquired British citizenship upon marriage to a British subject remains a British subject unless she makes a declaration of alienage. A married woman is to have the same right to apply independently for naturalization as a man and shall cease to be a British subject under the same conditions as a man, and no others.

GREECE

[Law of October 29, 1856, as amended by law 120]

Greek citizenship is lost by naturalization in a foreign country and by accepting without Royal permission employment in the service of a foreign government and failing to comply within a stated period with a direction from the Greek Government to leave such employment.

Naturalization in a foreign country requires permission of the Greek Government, given beforehand through the ministry for foreign affairs; such permission is never given if the petitioner is liable to military service or a military delinquent or subject to penal prosecution for a misdemeanor or crime.

In case entering the service of a foreign government involves, pursuant to the law of that country, acquisition of citizenship in that country, as well as in any other case which concerns the voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship by a Greek, by virtue of a law in that country, the provision requiring permission of the Greek Government given beforehand applies.

ITALY

[Law respecting nationality of June 13, 1912]

The following are defined as Italian citizens by birth: The child of an Italian father; the child of an Italian mother if the father is unknown or is not an Italian citizen nor a citizen of any other State or if the child does not adopt the nationality of an alien father according to the law of the State to which he belongs; any person born in Italy both of whose parents are unknown or who are neither Italian citizens nor citizens of any other State, or if the child does not adopt the nationality of his alien parents in accordance with the laws of the State to which the parents belong. A child of unknown parents found in Italy is presumed to have been born there until the contrary is proved.

An acknowledgment of parentage or its pronouncement by court determines the nationality of a minor child who has not yet attained his civil rights. The nationality of the child is determined from that of the father even if paternity was acknowledged or established after the registration of birth by the mother.

If the child has attained his majority or civil rights when acknowledgment or recognition by court is made, he retains his own nationality but may, within a year, declare that he adopts the nationality determined by his parentage. The above concerning parentage applies also to children whose parentage on either side is established by methods specified in the Civil Code in cases of children of adulterous unions.

General provisions.

This law abrogates all laws and provisions which are contrary to it, without making change, however, in existing legislation regarding conferring Italian nationality and political rights by royal decree, or in provisions of international conventions.

Nationality acquired previous to this law is not modified; those in possession of a nationality, when this law comes into force, different from that which would be theirs under this law, may, within one year, declare that they adopt the nationality to which this law entitles them. Those on whom this law confers the right to adopt Italian or foreign nationality may declare their choice within a year from the effective date of this law (July 1, 1912), even if the time limit has expired, except in cases where they might have made a similar declaration under previous law but omitted to do so.

The acquisition or recovery of nationality takes place from the day following fulfillment of the necessary conditions and completion of the necessary formalities. Applications or declarations for such purpose are exempt from any kind of tax or fee.

The declaration provided for in the law respecting nationality may be made to the registrar of the commune where the applicant has established or intends to establish his residence, or to an Italian diplomatic or consular agent, or to other public officials authorized by the Government.

All residents of the Kingdom not Italian citizens or citizens of any other state are subject to Italian laws regarding civil rights and military obligations.

The law respecting nationality is placed on the same footing in the colonies as in the Kingdom save so far as they are under special laws.

Acquisition of Italian citizenship.

An alien born in the Italian Kingdom or a child of parents resident therein for at least 10 years prior to his birth becomes an Italian citizen providing his father, mother, or paternal grandfather was an Italian citizen by birth, by performing military service in the Kingdom or accepting Government employment, by declaring during his twenty-second year (if a resident in the Kingdom at the completion of his twenty-first year) that he adopts Italian nationality, or, in the event that he has resided in the Kingdom for at least 10 years, by failing to declare within his twenty-second year (if a resident in the Kingdom at completion of his twenty-first year) that he desired to retain his non-Italian nationality.

Italian nationality, including political rights, if previously approved by the council of state, may be conferred by royal decree upon any of the following, provided he swears to be faithful to the King and to observe the statute and other laws of the State: A foreigner who has resided in Italy at least five years; a foreigner who has served the State for three years in Italy or abroad;

a foreigner who has resided in Italy at least five years; a foreigner who has resided in the Kingdom for three years and has rendered noteworthy service to Italy or has married an Italian citizen; any person, after a year's residence in Italy who might have become an Italian citizen under the law if he had not omitted to make a declaration to this effect at the proper time. Temporary provisions of this law allow those who have previously obtained Italian nationality without political rights to secure such rights by royal decree as just described.

Italian nationality may be conferred by a special law on any person who has rendered services of exceptional importance to Italy.

An Italian citizen born and resident in a foreign state which may hold him to be a citizen by birth preserves his Italian nationality unless special provision to the contrary is made by international treaty; he may renounce it, however, on attaining majority or civil rights.

Loss of Italian nationality.

Italian nationality is lost by a person who voluntarily acquires foreign nationality and establishes or has established residence abroad, or who unintentionally acquires foreign nationality, renounces his Italian nationality and establishes or has established residence abroad, or who, having accepted employment under a foreign government, remains in such employment despite the order of the Italian Government to leave it within a fixed period. Loss of nationality for the foregoing reasons gives no exemption from military obligations unless facilities are granted by special laws on the subject.

Recovery of Italian nationality.

Italian nationality lost by renunciation by an Italian citizen born and resident in a foreign state which holds him to be a citizen by birth, or by any of the ways described in the preceding paragraph, may be recovered (*a*) if the person performs military service in Italy or accepts Government employment; (*b*) if he declares that he renounces the nationality of the state to which he belongs, or proves that he has left the civil or military employment of a foreign state, which he has exercised in spite of the veto of the Italian Government and if in both cases he has established or establishes his residence in Italy within a year of his renunciation; (*c*) after two years' residence in the Kingdom, if loss of Italian nationality was consequent to the acquisition of non-Italian nationality. The Government, subject to the approval of the council of state, may veto recovery of Italian nationality under (*b*) or (*c*) within a term of three months from the fulfillment of the conditions prescribed for recovery of nationality if the last state of which the person was a citizen was a European State and within six months if it was a non-European State.

After obtaining permission from the Government, Italian nationality may be resumed without obligation to establish residence in the Kingdom if the person has, for more than two years, given up residence in the state in which he belonged to transfer it to another foreign state of which he does not assume the nationality.

Nationality status of women and minor children.

A married woman can not assume a different nationality from that of her husband even if they are separated.

A foreign woman who marries an Italian citizen acquires Italian nationality; as a widow she preserves it, unless by maintaining or transferring her residence abroad she recovers her original nationality.

An Italian woman marrying a foreigner loses her Italian nationality if her husband is of a nationality which is communicated to her by marriage. Upon dissolution of the marriage she becomes an Italian citizen again if she resides in or returns to the Kingdom and declares her desire to resume Italian nationality. In cases where there is no issue by the marriage, more than two years' residence in the Kingdom following dissolution is equivalent to such a declaration.

The wife of an Italian acquiring foreign nationality, if she also acquires foreign nationality thereby and lives with her husband, loses her Italian nationality. She may recover Italian nationality as described in the preceding paragraph.

The wife of a foreign husband who becomes an Italian citizen acquires Italian nationality if she lives with him.

The wife may declare that she desires to preserve her own nationality, however, if the husband and wife are legally separated and there are no children born of the marriage who under the provisions described in the following paragraphs assume the new nationality of their father.

Children of a father who acquires or recovers Italian nationality, if in their minority and without civil rights, become Italian citizens unless by residence abroad and by law of the State to which they belong they may retain their non-Italian nationality. However, a child of a foreigner by birth who has become an Italian citizen can, within a year of the attainment of majority or of civil rights, opt in favor of the nationality of his origin.

Children of a father who has lost his Italian nationality, if in their minority and without civil rights, and living with their father and subject to his parental authority or legal guardianship, become aliens and acquire a non-Italian nationality. However, Italian nationality may be reacquired by such children as provided in the first paragraph under "Acquisition of Italian citizenship" and the first paragraph under "Recovery of Italian citizenship."

The above paragraphs regarding children are also applicable in cases where the mother exercises parental authority or legal guardianship and has a different nationality from that of the father who has predeceased her. They are not applicable if the mother changes her nationality by another marriage, for in this event the nationality of children of the first union remains unchanged.

Regulations for enforcement of the law.

A royal decree, as provided by the law herein described, provides regulations for enforcement of the law.

A foreigner wishing to secure Italian nationality by royal decree must put in his application at the Ministry of the Interior, producing documents proving satisfaction of the requirements for such naturalization, a certificate of birth, a certificate as to the position of his family, a penal certificate issued in the country of birth and such other documents as the Ministry of the Interior may require. If abroad, application or documents may be submitted to Italian diplomatic or consular agents, who will forward them to the Ministry of the Interior. Acquisition of Italian nationality by a foreigner does not carry with it political rights unless he has the qualifications and conforms to the conditions required by law.

The delivery of the decree granting Italian nationality is made, after the legal governmental tax on such grant is paid, by the keeper of the register of deeds, or, if abroad, by the diplomatic or consular agent of the applicant's plac of residence.

The oath prescribed for foreigners securing Italian nationality is made within six months of the delivery of the decree in the presence of the registrar of his place of residence, or, if abroad, in the presence of a diplomatic or consular agent. If abroad, a copy of the text of the oath is issued to the new citizen and another copy is forwarded to the syndic of the commune indicated by him, or, failing such indication, to the syndic of Rome. The registrar before whom the oath is sworn, or to whom the copy of the text of the oath is forwarded, inserts the decree in the registry of the commune and gives notice of such insertion to the Ministry of the Interior. If more than six months have elapsed since delivery of the decree, the applicant is permitted to take the oath only by producing documents at the Ministry of the Interior showing that he still has the qualifications by which he obtained naturalization.

Renunciation of Italian nationality abroad is made in the presence of the diplomatic or consular agent of the person's place of residence, inserted in a register for that purpose. A copy is transmitted to the Ministry of the Interior, which causes its insertion in the civil registers of the kingdom. Renunciation of Italian nationality and notification of transfer of residence shall be made in the kingdom in the presence of the registrar of the commune where the person resides, and, if abroad, in the presence of the diplomatic or consular agent in the manner just described.

Exemption from the provisions governing transfer of residence abroad (that the Government might admit the loss of Italian nationality upon voluntary acquisition of foreign nationality, with renunciation of Italian nationality, where residence had not been transferred abroad) may be made by decree of the Minister of the Interior.

An order to an Italian citizen to leave service with a foreign Government within a fixed period is issued by decree of the Minister of the Interior, effective when brought to the notice of the person concerned. Proof of having left civil or military employment abroad to regain Italian citizenship shall be given to the Ministry of the Interior, which shall notify the registrar of the commune where the applicant lives or intends to live. The Government's veto to prevent recovery of citizenship by such persons is put into force by decree of the Minister of the Interior and published in the Official Gazette.

Permission of the Government to resume Italian nationality without establishing residence in the kingdom, required previously to the resumption of nationality, is granted by a decree of the Minister of the Interior.

A declaration of choice of residence made under the regulation of September 25, 1901, or knowledge of such choice of residence received by a registrar is at once made known to the Ministry of the Interior. The registrar then advises the party concerned of the rules regarding the recovery of nationality and the manner in which they should be obeyed.

Declarations provided for in the law respecting nationality may be made to the registrar of the commune where the person lives or intends to live, to a royal diplomatic or consular agent abroad, or, in the case of emigrants returning to the kingdom on an Italian ship, to the ship's captain. In the last-named event the captain inserts them in the register for the purpose, gives one copy to the persons interested, and deposits the register in the hands of the authorities of the port where he lands, who forward copies of the declarations to the registrars of the communes where the interested persons live.

If in cases of acquisition or recovery of Italian nationality the law requires proof of residence in the kingdom for a certain period, the documents bearing on the case should contain evidence of any notable interruptions of continuous residence which were occasioned by residence abroad.

War-time decrees.

Royal decrees of July 25, 1915, and July 14, 1918, suspended the right to acquire Italian citizenship by certain aliens during the period of the war and fixed time limits for declaration of choice by certain aliens during the war.

A royal decree of August 21, 1921, restored the rights suspended during the war with a stipulated time for making a choice, fixed the time of acquisition of Italian nationality following such choice as 90 days, allowing the Government through the Ministry of the Interior the right to veto such choice without any appeal from the veto, directed publication of the veto in the Official Gazette and its quotation in the margin of the declaration of choice of Italian citizenship made by the interested person, forbade foreigners who could have acquired Italian citizenship through the interim decree of July 14, 1918, from making a choice as provided by this decree, and directed the proper disposition of copies of the declaration by the civil, diplomatic, or consular officer before whom such declaration is made.

JAPAN

Naturalization in Japan is governed by the law relating to nationality. A foreigner may become naturalized, subject to the permission by the Minister of State for Home Affairs. The Minister of State for Home Affairs can not grant naturalization unless the applicant has possessed a domicile in Japan for more than five years consecutively; of age over 20 years, and be a competent person of full legal capacity, according to the law of the applicant's country; of good character and conduct; in possession of funds or estate or of professional knowledge or ability sufficient to earn an independent living; at the time of application possessing no nationality, or by acquiring Japanese nationality thereby losing his or her nationality. A foreigner may secure Japanese naturalization in that way by entering the family of a Japanese woman and assuming her family name.

The following lose nationality by the present law: Person voluntarily acquiring alien nationality by naturalization, and his wife and children (not the wife Nyufu or adopted child of) when they acquire new nationality of father; provided that the person, if seventeen or over, has completed military service. Woman marrying an alien, and one who has acquired Japanese nationality by marriage or adoption, when divorced or adoption revoked. A Japanese who has acquired foreign nationality by having been born and domiciled abroad may relinquish Japanese nationality with the consent of the Minister for

Home Affairs, and in case of minors with that of the father, if living, or, if dead, of certain designated persons, with the consent of family council; and, further, in the case of male person of seventeen or upward, if he has completed military service. A woman marrying an alien does not lose her nationality unless she thereby acquires her husband's nationality.

LATVIA

A subject of the former Russian Empire residing within Latvia or originating therefrom, or who belonged to that territory previous to August 1, 1914, is considered a citizen of Latvia, provided he or she has not become a citizen of any other state up to the time of the publication of the present law. Likewise, every subject of the former Russian Empire resident within Latvia who has not up to the time of the publication of this law become a subject of any other state and who has been in permanent residence in Latvia for at least 20 years preceding August 1, 1914, or who has been in permanent residence in Latvia previous to 1881, or who is a descendant of persons referred to in the latter two classes, is considered a citizen of Latvia. (Persons who have avoided service in the Latvian national army do not enjoy Latvian citizenship.)

Citizens who have taken up temporary residence outside Latvia may retain Latvian citizenship by complying with certain prescribed formalities.

Subjects of the former Russian Empire whose permanent residence is outside Latvia but who originate from Latvia, and descendants of such persons, and those whose permanent domicile is in Latvia but who do not fulfill conditions set out in paragraph 1, may file petition for admission to Latvian citizenship in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Subjects of other States can be admitted to Latvian citizenship if they have permanently resided within Latvian territory for a period of not less than five years, petitions for such admission to be submitted to the Minister of the Interior and to be decided by the Cabinet of the Ministers. (The time from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1919, is not to be included in the said period of five years stipulated in this article.) (Subjects or citizens of other States who are serving or having served in the Latvian national army may acquire Latvian citizenship on the strength of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers even if they have not resided five consecutive years within Latvian territory, by filing a petition with the Minister of the Interior.)

By virtue of a special resolution passed by the National Council of Latvia, subjects of other States, referred to in article 4, who have not resided for five years within the territory of Latvia, but who have rendered special services to the State of Latvia, may be admitted to Latvian citizenship by petitioning the Minister of the Interior to that effect.

Decisions in respect of the granting of the rights of citizenship are to be published after the newly admitted citizen has taken the oath in the prescribed form or after he has made a solemn declaration. After the taking of such oath or the making of solemn declaration the rights of citizenship to be considered as having been duly acquired.

Minors, legitimated and adopted, until they come of age, are to be considered as subjects of the State to which their parents or adoptive parents belong. Through marriage a woman becomes a subject of the country of which her husband is subject. At termination of marriage a Latvian woman who lost her citizenship upon marriage to a foreigner may regain her former citizenship by complying with certain formalities.

Latvian citizens desiring to be denaturalized must comply with certain requirements of the law. No person may be a citizen of Latvia and another State at the same time. Foreigners admitted to citizenship are required to pay a fee of 10 gold francs.

NETHERLANDS

The following are defined by article 5 of the Civil Code as Netherlanders:

Persons born in the kingdom or its colonies of parents domiciled there; or of parents not domiciled there, provided that they themselves established their domicile there; or persons born abroad of foreign parents domiciled in the kingdom or its colonies, such parents being abroad at the time of the birth.

The nationality law of 1850 enacted that those persons shall also be Netherlanders—

(*a*) Who were born within or without the kingdom of parents domiciled in the kingdom;

(*b*) Who were born in the kingdom of parents not domiciled there, subject to their notifying, within the 12 months following their twenty-third year, their own intention of retaining their domicile in the kingdom;

(*c*) The descendants of the persons mentioned sub (*a*) and (*b*), in so far as such persons have not lost their Dutch nationality previous to the birth of the said descendants.

According to the Civil Code, children born in Holland of parents not domiciled there were Netherlanders if they established their own domicile in the kingdom, whereas by the law of 1850 such children only became (or continued) Netherlanders if they notified the authorities of their intended Dutch domicile within the year following their twenty-third birthday. Again, according to the Civil Code, all children born in Holland or the colonies of parents domiciled there were Netherlanders, while by the law of 1850 children born in the colonies of parents there domiciled were not, ipso facto, Netherlanders. Natives of the colonies might thus be both Netherlanders and non-Netherlanders at the same time during the period under review.

Netherlanders upon attaining the age of 18 or 19 years are required to render military service.

Dutch nationality may be lost by any one of the following means:

1. By naturalization abroad.
2. By taking civil or military service in a foreign State without the permission of the Dutch sovereign.
3. By residence abroad during 10 consecutive years after the attainment of majority and by omission during such period to notify the Dutch proper diplomatic or consular authority of the intention, if any, to retain Dutch nationality.

The law distinguishes between a Netherland subject and a Netherlander, the former being exempt from military service under certain circumstances.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES

The following are described as Netherland subjects even when they are not Netherlanders, according to the law on the status of Netherlander and domicile:

1. Those born in the Netherland East Indies of parents settled there, or, if the father is unknown, of a mother settled there.
2. Those born in the Netherland East Indies whose parents are unknown.
3. The wife or nonremarried widow of a subject such as is mentioned under 1 or 2.
4. The unmarried children born out of the Netherland East Indies of a subject such as mentioned in this article so long as they are not yet 18 years old.
5. The children born out of the Netherland East Indies of parents who are subjects according to this article if, after their marriage or after they have reached their eighteenth year, they are settled or settle in the kingdom, as well as their wives and unmarried children who are not yet 18 years old, if they also settle in the kingdom.

The status of Netherland subjects may be lost by certain acts prescribed by the law.

THE OTTOMAN LAW OF NATIONALITY

Every person born of an Ottoman father and an Ottoman mother, or whose father only is an Ottoman subject, is considered an Ottoman subject. Every person born in Ottoman territory of foreign parents may, within three years after attaining majority, claim Ottoman citizenship. Every person living within the territory of the Ottoman Empire is regarded as an Ottoman subject until his foreign citizenship is established.

The power to naturalize is vested in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Every foreigner who is of age, and who has resided in the Ottoman Empire during five consecutive years may obtain nationality by communicating with the ministry, either directly or through an intermediary. In extraordinary instances the Imperial Government may accord nationality to a foreigner who is judged worthy without fulfillment of the above requirements.

In defining the manner in which Ottoman citizenship is lost the law raises the question of dual nationality, holding that Ottoman citizenship can be lost through the acquisition of foreign nationality only when such naturalization

has had the authorization of the Imperial Government; naturalization without such authorization is considered null and void and the person is still held to be an Ottoman subject. Forfeiture of Ottoman citizenship may be pronounced against an Ottoman subject who has become a naturalized citizen of a foreign country or who shall have accepted duties without the authority of his sovereign. An Ottoman woman who marries a foreigner forfeits her Ottoman citizenship.

Recovery of Ottoman citizenship by an Ottoman woman who has married a foreigner may be effected, upon her becoming a widow, by making a declaration within three years following the decease of her husband.

A minor child of an Ottoman subject does not lose his Ottoman nationality through his father's acquisition of a foreign nationality and a minor child of a foreigner who becomes an Ottoman subject is not subject to the conditions governing his father but remains a foreigner.

PERU

Peruvians by birth are those born in the territory of the Republic, and the children of a Peruvian father or a Peruvian mother who are born abroad and whose names have been entered in the civil list by the wish of their parents, during their minority, or by their own wish after they have come of age or have been emancipated.

Naturalized Peruvians are aliens over 21 years of age who have resided over two years in Peru and who register in the civil register in the manner provided by the law.

Military service is compulsory for all Peruvians.

The right of citizenship is lost through naturalization in another country, but may be recovered by the applicant's name being once more entered in the civil register, provided he resides in the Republic.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Philippine citizenship may be acquired by natives of the Philippines who are not citizens thereof under the Jones law; natives of the other insular possessions of the United States, citizens of the United States, or foreigners who under the laws of the United States may become citizens of said country if residing therein. Such persons must be morally qualified and free from mental alienation or incurable contagious diseases.

In order to acquire Philippine citizenship a person must be not less than 21 years of age on the day of the hearing of the petition. Persons, except those in the first class above referred to, shall have resided in the Philippine Islands for a continuous period of not less than five years, shall have conducted themselves in a proper and irreproachable manner, shall hold in the Philippine Islands real estate worth not less than 1,000 pesos, Philippine currency, or have some known trade or profession, and speak and write English, Spanish, or some native tongue. In case the petitioner is a foreign subject he shall declare in writing, under oath, his intention of renouncing all allegiance to any foreign authority.

Under certain conditions the period of five years continuous residence may be reduced to two years for certain petitioners having special qualifications.

When qualified under the law, the applicant may file petition for naturalization in accordance with the requirement of the law, and after sufficient posting of notice and notification by publication, as required by law, the final hearing may take place and in due course a certificate of naturalization issued.

POLAND

Polish citizenship belongs to every person, without distinction of sex, age, creed, or nationality, who is a resident within the territory of Poland, unless he is a citizen of another country; who was born within the territory of Poland, if he has not the right to citizenship of another country; who has the right to Polish citizenship by virtue of international treaties.

Citizens of other countries but of Polish descent, as well as their descendants, will be recognized as citizens of Poland if they, after their return to Poland, will present to the proper authorities proof of their Polish descent with

declaration that they want to be Polish citizens and resign their previous citizenship.

Polish citizenship can be acquired through birth; legitimation, recognition, or adoption; through marriage (for women); naturalization; admittance to public office or military service in Poland, unless contrary reservation was made.

Polish citizenship can be granted to a person desiring to acquire it if he will prove that he led an uncorrupted mode of life; that he resided permanently for the last 10 years within the boundaries of Poland; that he has means or can earn enough for the upkeep of himself and family; that he has a knowledge of the Polish language. Exemption from certain of these general requirements of the law may be granted in exceptional cases.

A Polish woman who lost citizenship through marriage may reacquire same at the termination of the marriage and resumption of residence in Poland if she will present proper declaration to appropriate authorities.

The loss of Polish citizenship follows the acquisition of a foreign citizenship, the acceptance of a public office, or the entering into military service of a foreign country without the consent of the Polish Government. Parties who are under obligation of active military service can acquire foreign citizenship in no other way than by obtaining a permit to do so from the ministry of war; otherwise they will not cease to be considered as Polish citizens.

The status of the husband governs that of the wife and children under 18.

PORTUGAL

In order to be naturalized in Portugal a foreigner must be of full age; able to earn remuneration for his work or have other means of subsistence; must have resided three years at least in Portuguese territory; must not be liable to any criminal prosecution; and must have complied with the military enlistment law of his country. An application for naturalization must be duly witnessed.

The requirement of three years' residence shall not be enforced in the case of persons of Portuguese descent who become domiciled in Portugal, and may be waived entirely or partly in the case of a foreigner married to a Portuguese woman, and of a person who has rendered or has been called upon to render any important service to the nation. That an applicant is not liable to any criminal prosecution must be proved by a certified extract from any entry in the registers of prosecutions in his native and adopted country if he has resided under 15 years in Portuguese territory; if he has resided for a longer period in Portugal, only a certificate from the registers in Portugal is required.

During the period of five years following the date of his naturalization a naturalized person shall be subject, as regards the acquisition and possession of movable property and the holding of public office, to the same restrictions as foreigners.

Letters of naturalization shall take effect only after being registered, within six months from the granting thereof, in the archives of the municipal chamber of the township where the foreigner has established his domicile. The usual fee shall be paid for naturalization.

RUSSIA

Russian citizenship may be acquired by birth, legal adoption, marriage, and by taking out the necessary papers required by law. Legitimate children of a Russian subject and illegitimate children of a female Russian subject, regardless of the place of their birth (whether in Russia or abroad) as well as children born in Russia of unknown parentage are to be considered Russian subjects. A legal marriage of a foreign woman to a Russian subject, no matter in what country the marriage takes place, entitles her to all the rights of Russian citizenship which continue even when the marriage is dissolved.

The acquiring by a foreigner of Russian citizenship rests wholly with the Minister of the Interior, who has the right to refuse permission even though the foreigner has complied with all the legal requirements and such refusal is final and can not be disputed. A necessary condition for acquiring Russian citizenship is the complete severance from the former allegiance.

It is necessary for a foreigner to have lived in Russia for five years before he may become a Russian subject. Parties acquiring Russian citizenship, if

they do not belong in connection with rank or education to the higher classes, are bound to be registered as burghers or peasants. Legal wives of foreigners independently of their husbands and children under 17 years of age independently of their parents can not be naturalized. A tax of 100 rubles ($51.50) is levied from each family. The right to Russian citizenship is lost by legal adoption, marriage, exclusion, and by renouncing the right to the same.

In the application addressed to the Minister of the Interior re the acquiring of citizenship, it is necessary to indicate the material well being of the party for the past five years.

SIAM

Those persons are defined as Siamese who are born to a Siamese father on Siamese territory or abroad; whose mother is a Siamese and whose father is unknown; every person born on Siamese territory; every woman of foreign nationality who is married to a Siamese; every alien who has acquired Siamese nationality by naturalization.

A Simese woman who marries an alien loses her nationality if by his national law she has acquired the nationality of her husband.

Except under certain circumstances, a Siamese can not lose his nationality by naturalization or otherwise unless he obtains the sanction of the Government.

If the foreign nationality which a Siamese has acquired with the sanction of the Government extends to his wife or children, they lose Siamese nationality.

SPAIN

Ten years' continuous residence in Spanish territory, with character of legal domicile, is necessary to obtain citizenship. Likewise, foreigners who have been domiciled in Spain for more than five years, and who have duly registered in the book of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law, will be considered to have obtained citizenship if married to a Spanish woman; if they have introduced or developed for the first time in Spain an important industry or invention; if owner or manager of any agricultural, industrial, or mercantile concern; if they have rendered distinguished services to the nation.

In no case can Spanish nationality be obtained by a foreigner whose legal status is affected by the laws of the country of his origin, or who is subject to the military or criminal authorities of his or another country and could for an offense be extradited or who has not behaved as a man of good moral character during his residence in Spain.

A foreigner desiring to obtain Spanish nationality may present to the appropriate court a petition duly signed, accompanied by a certificate of domicile registration or documents of evidence, together with certificate of birth of applicant or its equivalent; certified document stating petitioner is of age, and in case of a woman, a document showing her legal status; certificate or record of marriage and birth certificate of wife, when petitioner is a married man, and birth certificates of children born abroad; certificate from local consul stating that petitioner is free to act and duly registered; certificate showing he is not subject to military service of his native country; certificate proving he is not extraditable for crime committed in native country; certificate having reference to defaulters and transgressors of the law; certificate of good conduct.

After the petition, with required documents attached, has been approved by the appropriate authorities, it will be returned to the appropriate court with the certificate of naturalization. The judge will deliver the latter to the person concerned, accept the renouncement of previous nationality, and administer the oath to the State Constitution, making appropriate entry thereof. After the entries are made, the judge will immediately forward certified copies of the same to the central office of registrars and notaries, which will attach them to the extracts of petitions which must be kept in the central office, and the latter will have published a list of those who have been naturalized.

Spaniards by birth are those born in or away from Spain of fathers of Spanish nationality; those born in Spanish territory from foreign parents, provided the parents or the children during year after reaching majority select Spanish nationality; illegitimate children born within or without Spain, if the father is a Spaniard, or of having been recognized by one of the parents, only he or she is Spanish; illegitimate children of Spanish father or mother,

whose paternity or maternity is evident by a document whereby the relationship is expressly recognized; those born in Spain of unknown parents; children found in Spanish territory whose nationality can not be determined; children of parents who have lost Spanish nationality provided they select said nationality.

In order to be considered as included in the roll of inhabitants of a place an uninterrupted residence of 10 years in Spanish territory is necessary, with the legal character of domicile. Under the law this term commences from the time of inscription of the foreigner's domicile in the book of citizenship and civil residence of the respective municipal registry. The time of residence enjoyed before the passing of this law can be shown by appropriate documents. Upon completion of the legal proceedings declaring that residential rights have been granted, the judge will send information to the interested party and will receive renunciation of the former nationality and will receive the oath to the constitution of the State, making proper entry.

A foreign woman marrying a Spaniard acquires Spanish nationality thereby. The status of the wife is governed by that of the husband unless the law of the country where she belongs is contrary. The father's status governs that of his children under his jurisdiction.

SWITZERLAND

The foreigner desirous of acquiring the right of Swiss citizenship must apply to the Federal Council for permission to acquire the right to cantonal and community citizenship in the manner prescribed by law. With the application there must be inclosed birth certificate of the applicant, and in a given case birth certificate of the wife, marriage certificate, death certificate of deceased husband; draft or legalized copy of the judgment pronounced if the applicant is divorced or separated; a passport, certificate of citizenship or similar identification issued by the competent authorities concerning the nationality of the applicant and his family; the necessary identification concerning residence; a certificate of good conduct; an extract of the penal register of applicant's native State in so far as the applicant has not lived continually in Switzerland since his sixteenth year or if he is not yet 16 years of age. Applicants who came to Switzerland during the war and were of an age liable to military service and who never formerly lived in Switzerland must present their military papers and must make a declaration as to their military circumstances.

Minors who are to be naturalized without their parents must present a legalized declaration of agreement from the person who has the right of parental control or guardianship.

The applicant must produce a certificate of domicile from the competent authorities of the place of his residence which covers also his wife and his children who are more than 18 years of age; in cases where they live in a different community to the applicant they must produce a separate certificate of domicile. The applicant must prove that during the last 12 years before applying he has lived for at least 6 years in Switzerland. A foreigner born in Switzerland who, up to the end of the twentieth year, has lived at least 10 years in Switzerland can obtain the permission in so far as he can prove that during the last 5 years before making application he resided at least 3 years in Switzerland. In any event, the applicant must bring the proof that during the two years preceding the date of the application he has resided uninterruptedly in Switzerland.

A fee of 20 francs is assessed for the execution of permission to acquire Swiss citizenship. Minor brothers and sisters who make a conjoint application pay the fee once only. Under certain circumstances the fee is dispensed with.

Foreigners who become naturalized in Switzerland without having been dismissed from their former native country remain subject to military service in their first native country.

The minor children of French parents naturalized in Switzerland have the right of option between Swiss and French nationality during their twenty-second year. The application of a woman formerly Swiss, for gratuitous naturalization, can only be taken into consideration if same be made within 10 years after divorce or separation.

After 20 years of uninterrupted residence in a community a cantonal citizen, his wife, his minor children as well as the children who have come of age and

are living in the community, become citizens of the community free of charge, except in cases of persons who have undergone criminal punishment, who have not been reinstated or such persons or their families who have been public charges for the last five years and have not repaid the sums due.

In order to acquire the rights of community citizenship it is necessary that persons have legal uninterrupted residence of at least three years, for foreigners at least five years, in the community in question; that they be citizens of honor and of good reputation; proof that the applicant is in a position to maintain himself and family. Minors proceeding must have permission from the person having paternal control. Community and cantonal citizenship may be acquired by proceeding under the prescribed laws and payment of the required fee.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

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TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, June 30, 1924.

SIR: During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, a total of 706,896 immigrant aliens were admitted to the United States, compared with 522,919 in the preceding fiscal year and 309,556 in the year ending June 30, 1922, this being the three-year period during which the so-called quota limit act of May 19, 1921, was in force. In addition to the 706,896 immigrant aliens who entered during the year just ended, 172,406 nonimmigrant aliens were also admitted, making a total of 879,302 for both classes. As a partial offset to this number, 76,789 emigrant aliens and 139,956 nonemigrant aliens departed from the country during the year, the increase in our alien population, as shown by the excess of arrivals over departures, being 662,557.

In order that these figures may be more clearly understood, it should be explained that for statistical purposes an "immigrant alien" is an alien whose permanent residence has been outside the United States who comes to take up a permanent residence here, while the term "nonimmigrant alien" is used to designate aliens returning from a temporary visit abroad and those who enter the United States for a temporary stay only.

On the other hand, an "emigrant alien" is an alien resident of the United States who leaves the country for permanent residence abroad, while a "nonemigrant alien" is a resident alien who goes abroad for a temporary stay or one who leaves the country after a temporary sojourn here. The difference between the number arriving and the number departing, as already explained, is regarded as a measure of the annual increase or decrease of the alien population so far as immigration and emigration are concerned.

Official statistical records of aliens leaving the United States, otherwise the two emigrant classes above described, are available only since the fiscal year 1908, but it is an interesting fact that in the meantime the outgoing tide was nearly one-half as great as the number admitted. Of course, the small immigration and the relatively large emigration during the war years made the record for the period under consideration somewhat abnormal in this respect, but it is a well-established fact that for a long time prior to the war from 30 to 35 aliens ordinarily left the country for every 100 admitted.

In the bureau's last annual report it was pointed out that under the quota act immigration was seemingly becoming more and more

permanent in character, and one of the outstanding things shown by the statistical record of the past year is that while the number of immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens entering the country was more than 200,000 greater than in the fiscal year immediately preceding it, the increase of emigrant and nonemigrant aliens departing was only 16,159.

The record of this inward and outward movement of aliens from 1908 to the present time is shown in Table XV–A, page 123. A study of this table, condensed as it is, discloses several significant facts concerning the trend of immigration and emigration during the past 17 years, notably the unusual outward movement following the industrial depression of 1907–8; the relatively large emigration during the early years of the World War, which, it is known, included many who went to join the colors of their respective countries; the sudden increase in both immigration and emigration following the armistice; the sharp decline of immigration in 1922 resulting from the quota limit law, and, finally, the revival of immigration and the remarkable decline in emigration during the past two years, also under the quota act. In the latter connection it is interesting to note that while the number of aliens of both classes admitted in the year just ended was exceeded in 8 of the 17 years considered, the permanent addition to the alien population was numerically larger in 1923–24 than in any other year except 1910, 1913, and 1914. This, to all appearances, is substantial evidence of a greatly increased stability or permanence in immigration under the quasi restrictive policy represented by the quota limit law, although, of course, it can not be said that the law is the only cause that contributed to that end.

Disregarding the nonimmigrant and nonemigrant classes and considering immigrant and emigrant aliens only, which, as already explained, means those coming for permanent residence here or departing for permanent residence abroad, the record disclosed by the table referred to is even more interesting and significant. This is especially true with reference to the record of the last five years of the period which follows:

Year	Immigrant aliens	Emigrant aliens
1920	430,001	288,315
1921	805,228	247,718
1922	309,556	198,712
1923	522,919	81,450
1924	706,896	76,789

During the World War, and especially after the United States entered the conflict, the number of aliens who came here for permanent residence was only a fraction of the great influx which had come in times of peace. In the year ended June 30, 1914, a total of 1,218,480 immigrant aliens were admitted. The war began in August, 1914, and in the year ended June 30, 1915, the number admitted was only 326,700 and more than 60,000 of these came in the month of July, 1914. In September of that year only 29,143 immigrants entered the country compared with 136,247 in the previous September. In the entire fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, only 110,618 came and in the following year only 141,132. The various countries of Europe which had contributed 1,055,855

immigrant aliens in 1912–13 and 1,058,391 in 1913–14, sent only 197,919 in 1914–15, 145,699 in 1915–16, and 133,083 in 1916–17. After the United States entered the war immigration from Europe almost ceased, only 55,690 being admitted from that source in the two years ended June 30, 1919.

Following the treaty of peace, however, immigration quickly revived. In the fiscal year 1920 a total of 430,001 immigrant aliens were admitted and in the following year the number reached 805,228. Then came the per centum limit act of May 19, 1921, and in the following year (the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922) the number of admissions dropped to 309,556. It was evident that the result was due to the quota law, but that result was not to be a permanent one so far as numbers were concerned for in the year ended June 30, 1923, our immigration increased to 522,919, and, in the fiscal year just ended, to 706,896.

The great, perhaps almost startling, increase in immigration during the past two years might very naturally suggest a substantial breaking down of the per centum limit law, but such is not the fact. What happened was almost entirely due to three important factors that might have been discerned at the time the law was enacted.

1. The quota limit provision was applicable only to Europe, Africa, Australasia, and that part of Asia commonly known as the Near East. It did not seek to limit immigration from Canada, Mexico, and other parts of the New World.

2. The quotas allotted to the British Isles, Germany, and other countries of northwestern Europe were greater, and in some instances very much greater, than the normal immigration from those countries. In other words, reckoning on the basis of immigration during the quarter of a century preceding the act, the quota law put a severe restriction on the hitherto great movements from countries of south and east Europe and the Near East, but left the way open for substantial increases from north and west Europe.

3. The quota limit law, like all preceding immigration legislation, contained a good many exceptions under which applicants could be admitted in excess of allotted quotas, and during the past fiscal year such admissions were also considerably increased by reason of court decisions which, until reversed by the Supreme Court late in the year, materially liberalized the terms of the law.

The story of immigration under the quota limit act and the apparent effect of the three factors, or more especially the first two factors above referred to, is perhaps best told in the next table, which shows the number of immigrant aliens admitted from various countries and areas in the fiscal years 1914, 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924. The year 1914 was selected because it was a fairly normal year, in fact the last year during which immigration was uninfluenced by war conditions or unhampered by restrictive legislation, and therefore fairly representative of the régime that existed for a generation or more previous to the war.

The record of the fiscal year 1921, which is shown in the second column of the table, is illustrative of the revival of immigration from Europe following the war, and the three years 1922–1924 show the trend of the movement during the life of the first per centum limit law. The table referred to follows:

TEXT TABLE I.—*Immigrant aliens admitted from certain countries and areas in specified fiscal years*

Countries	1914	1921	1922	1923	1924
England, Scotland, and Wales	48,729	51,142	25,153	45,759	59,490
Germany	35,734	6,803	17,931	48,277	75,091
Ireland	24,688	28,435	10,579	15,740	17,111
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	29,391	22,854	14,625	34,184	35,577
Other northern and western Europe	25,591	29,317	11,149	12,469	16,077
Total	164,133	138,551	79,437	156,429	203,346
Austria	134,831	4,947	5,019	8,103	7,505
Hungary	143,321	7,702	5,756	5,914	5,806
Greece	35,832	28,502	3,457	3,333	4,871
Italy	283,738	222,260	40,319	46,674	56,246
Russia	255,660	6,398	17,143	17,507	12,649
Other southern and eastern Europe	40,876	244,004	65,254	69,960	73,916
Turkey in Asia	21,716	11,735	1,998	2,183	2,820
Total	915,974	525,548	138,946	153,674	163,813
British North America	86,139	72,317	46,810	117,011	200,690
Mexico	14,614	30,758	19,551	63,768	89,336
All other countries	37,620	38,054	24,812	32,037	49,711
Grand total	1,218,480	805,228	309,556	522,919	706,896

With the exception of the rapid increase in immigration from Germany between 1921 and 1924, the record of the first group of countries presents no very unusual features. The number admitted from Germany in 1914 is not far from the annual average for 15 or 20 years prior to the war, but the fact that more than twice as many came in 1924 suggests the probability that except for quota limitations a revival of the large German immigration of earlier years might be expected. The number coming from Ireland is now considerably below pre-war figures and, unlike the countries of Great Britain and Scandinavia, it has not increased greatly since 1921. Although not shown separately in the table, it is of interest to note that in the year 1924 Scotland contributed 33,471 immigrants, or more than one-half of all who came from the four British countries. In this connection it may be stated that prior to the war immigration from Scotland averaged about 14,000 annually.

The figures in the second and third groups in the table are clearly indicative of the radical effect brought about by the policy of restriction which began with the enactment of the quota limit law in May, 1921. The record of immigration in 1914 from the countries of south and east Europe and the Near East, although a little higher than the pre-war normal, are nevertheless fairly representative of that period. By 1921, as the table shows, there had been a remarkably quick revival, which followed an almost complete cessation of the movement from these sources during the war years, and, as pointed out in previous annual reports, this revival gave every promise of an unprecedented deluge of immigration when peace was fully established and transportation facilities restored. It will be noted that

in 1921 the contributions of Italy, Greece, and Turkey began to approximate pre-war figures, and while Austria, Hungary, and Russia, formerly prolific sources of immigration, sent comparatively few in that year, a large part of the 244,004 recorded as coming from other south and east Europe came from territory once belonging to those three countries. Then came the limitations imposed by the quota act and during the three years it was in force the total number admitted from south and east Europe and Turkey was considerably below the partially revived immigration from the same sources in 1921, and less than one-half as great as the number who came in the single year 1914.

In the case of both of the European groups under consideration the extent of possible immigration was limited by the quota act, and what the influx might have been except for that restraint can only be conjectured. It is safe to say, however, that during the past two years, at least, it would have far exceeded that of any like period in our immigration history. It is hardly necessary to call attention to the large increases in immigration from Canada and Mexico. Natives of these countries, and persons born in other countries who had resided there for five years, were not subject to quota limitations, and their people simply came in unprecedented numbers to take advatage of opportunities which were closed or largely closed to European immigrants.

Under the per centum limit act of 1921, 20 per cent of the quota of any country could be admitted in a single month, which of course meant that it was possible to exhaust the total annual allotment of a country in the first five months of the fiscal year. It was further provided that certain classes of aliens, notably members of the various professions and domestic servants, who were counted against quotas, could be admitted without numerical limit when such quotas became exhausted. In the year just ended nearly all of the quotas, large and small, were filled before January 1, with the result that during the remaining six months of the fiscal year considerable numbers were admitted under the exception referred to.

The number admitted in excess of quotas was also added to by reason of court decisions, notably in the so-called Gottlieb case wherein United States Circuit Judge Mack ruled that the liberal exceptions found in the so-called "Asiatic barred zone" of the immigration act of 1917 were also applicable in the per centum limit law which was enacted four years thereafter. Other Federal courts at New York and also at Boston not only followed the Gottlieb decision but even sought to enlarge the classes to which it applied. Under the circumstances the immigration service could not do otherwise than to admit applicants who came within the scope of these decisions until the Supreme Court of the United States, on May 26, 1924, declared that both the District Court and Circuit Court of Appeals were in error, and that exemptions covering a specific class of aliens mentioned in the act of 1917 could not be made to apply in the case of aliens who had been excluded under a subsequent law. Upward of 20,000 aliens were admitted under the court decisions referred to, and in order to avoid their possible deportation, as a result of the Supreme Court decision, Congress provided that their residence in the United States might be legalized.

The primary purpose of the foregoing discussion is to explain why immigration in the past year reached the large total of 706,896; a number almost twice as great as the aggregate quotas (357,803) allotted under the per centum limit act of 1921. Briefly stated, the increase of 183,977 admissions in the fiscal year 1924 over the preceding year was largely due to increased immigration from Canada, Mexico, and other nonquota countries; to admissions under exceptions after quotas became exhausted, which in the case of most countries occurred during the first six months of the fiscal year; to the fact that 22,162 more aliens were admitted and charged to quotas than in the previous year; and, finally, to admissions under the court decisions above referred to, which admissions were subsequently legalized by the Congress.

ADMISSIONS UNDER QUOTAS

With three exceptions the quotas of all countries and places included in the quota area were entirely exhausted during the fiscal year under consideration, the three referred to, with the balance remaining in their respective quotas on June 30, being Esthonia, 124; Free State of Fiume, 5; and Iceland, 32. The complete record of quota transactions during the three fiscal years 1922–24, and, incidentally, the complete and final record under the quota limit act of 1921, is shown in the following table:

TEXT TABLE II.—*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, 1923, and 1924*

Country or region of birth	Year ended June 30, 1924		Year ended June 30, 1923		Year ended June 30, 1922	
	Quota	Number admitted	Quota	Number admitted	Quota	Number admitted
Albania	288	288	288	288	288	280
Armenia (Russian)	230	230	230	230	1,589	[1] 1,574
Austria	7,342	7,342	7,451	7,358	7,451	4,797
Belgium	1,563	1,563	1,563	1,563	1,563	1,581
Bulgaria	302	302	302	295	302	301
Czechoslovakia	14,357	14,357	14,357	14,357	14,282	14,248
Danzig, Free City of	301	301	301	263	301	85
Denmark	5,619	5,619	5,619	5,226	5,694	3,284
Esthonia	1,348	1,224	1,348	241		(2)
Finland	3,921	3,921	3,921	3,921	3,921	3,038
Fiume, Free State of	71	66	71	67	71	18
France	5,729	5,729	5,729	5,034	5,729	4,343
Germany	67,607	67,607	67,607	49,258	68,059	19,053
Great Britain, Ireland	77,342	77,342	77,342	77,342	77,342	42,670
Greece	3,063	3,063	3,294	3,294	3,294	3,447
Hungary (including Sopron District)	5,747	5,747	5,638	5,638	5,638	6,035
Iceland	75	43	75	59		(3)
Italy	42,057	42,057	42,057	42,057	42,057	42,149
Latvia	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,513		(2)
Lithuania (including Memel and part of Pinsk region)	2,629	2,629	2,460	2,460		(2)
Luxemburg	92	92	92	92	92	93
Netherlands	3,607	3,607	3,607	3,607	3,607	2,408
Norway	12,202	12,202	12,202	12,202	12,202	5,941
Poland (including Eastern Galicia and part of Pinsk region)	30,977	30,977	31,146	29,730	25,827	26,129
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira Islands)	2,465	2,465	2,465	2,465	2,520	2,486
Rumania	7,419	7,419	7,419	7,419	7,419	7,429

[1] Turkish and Russian Armenia for the year 1922.
[2] Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania included with Russia for the year 1922.
[3] Iceland included with other Europea for the year 1922.

TEXT TABLE II.—*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, 1923, and 1924*—Continued

Country or region of birth	Year ended June 30, 1924		Year ended June 30, 1923		Year ended June 30, 1922	
	Quota	Number admitted	Quota	Number admitted	Quota	Number admitted
Russia, European and Asiatic (excluding barred zone)	24,405	24,405	24,405	24,405	34,284	28,908
Spain (including Canary Islands)	912	912	912	912	912	888
Sweden	20,042	20,042	20,042	19,867	20,042	8,766
Switzerland	3,752	3,752	3,752	3,752	3,752	3,723
Yugoslavia	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,644
Other Europe (including Andorra, Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, and San Marino)	86	86	86	86	86	144
Palestine	57	57	57	57	56	214
Syria	882	882	928	928	906	1,008
Turkey (European and Asiatic, including Smyrna region, and Turkish-Armenian region)	2,654	2,654	2,388	2,388	656	1,096
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)	92	92	81	81	81	528
Africa (other than Egypt)	104	104	122	122	122	195
Egypt	18	18				
Atlantic Islands (other than Azores, Canary Islands, Madeira, and islands adjacent to the American continents)	121	121	121	118	65	83
Australia	279	279	279	279	279	279
New Zealand and Pacific islands	80	80	80	80	80	88
Total	357,803	357,642	357,803	335,480	356,995	243,953

The next table shows the same information classified by specified groups of countries.

TEXT TABLE III.—*Immigration quotas allotted to specified areas and the number of aliens admitted and charged against such quota allotments, fiscal years ended June 30, 1922, 1923, and 1924*

Areas	1924		1923		1922	
	Quota	Number admitted	Quota	Number admitted	Quota	Number admitted
Northern and western Europe	197,555	197,555	197,555	177,943	198,082	91,862
Southern and eastern Europe, including Asiatic Turkey and other Asia	159,646	159,485	159,646	156,938	158,367	151,446
Africa, Australia, New Zealand and other Pacific islands, and Atlantic islands	602	602	602	599	546	645
Total	357,803	357,642	357,803	335,480	356,995	243,953

As already noted, all but 3 of the quotas were entirely exhausted during the year just ended, compared, as will be observed, with 13 in the preceding year and 19 in the fiscal year 1922. It will be remembered that under the quota act of 1921 monthly admissions were limited to 20 per cent of the annual quota allotment of each country, so that it was possible to exhaust the entire number within a period of five months. From the first, several of the quotas were exhausted at the earliest possible moment, usually a few minutes after midnight on November 1. Midnight ship racing into New

York Harbor in order to cross the entrance line before quotas were exhausted became a monthly event, and much distress and many deportations usually followed. During the first two years several of the larger quotas came in a more leisurely manner, and, as the table shows, some were not exhausted even at the close of the year. In the year just ended, however, many of the quotas, including several of the larger ones, were entirely used up in November and others were exhausted in December, so that during the last six months of the year there was little quota immigration from Europe. Fortunately the new law, which went into effect July 1 and which is discussed elsewhere in this report, limits monthly quotas to 10, instead of 20 per cent of the annual allotments, thus insuring a better distribution of arrivals throughout the year.

RACES OR PEOPLES

Statistical records of immigration to the United States date from 1820, but previous to 1899 they show the number of arrivals only by country of origin. The development of immigration in considerable proportions from countries having a population of various racial or language groups led to the adoption of a plan under which arrivals were also classified according to races or peoples. Many years later this plan was also adopted for United States census purposes, the term "mother tongue" instead of "races or peoples" being used in census returns.

The table which follows shows the classification which has been used for immigration record purposes since 1899 and the numbers of each "race or people" admitted to the United States in the fiscal years 1914, 1921, and 1924.

TEXT TABLE IV.—*Immigrant aliens admitted to the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1914, 1921, and 1924, by races or peoples*

Race or people	Fiscal year		
	1923-24	1920-21	1913-14
African (black)	12,243	9,873	8,447
Armenian	2,940	10,212	7,785
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	6,869	1,743	9,928
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2,482	7,700	15,084
Chinese	4,570	4,017	2,354
Croatian and Slovenian	4,137	11,035	37,284
Cuban	1,412	1,523	3,539
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	295	930	5,149
Dutch and Flemish	7,840	12,813	12,566
East Indian	154	353	172
English	93,939	54,627	51,746
Finnish	3,975	4,233	12,805
French	48,632	24,122	18,166
German	95,627	24,168	79,871
Greek	5,252	31,828	45,881
Hebrew	49,989	119,036	138,051
Irish	42,364	39,056	33,898
Italian (north)	11,576	27,469	44,802
Italian (south)	47,633	195,037	251,612
Japanese	8,481	7,531	8,941
Korean	122	61	152
Lithuanian	1,991	829	21,584
Magyar	7,446	9,377	44,538
Mexican	87,648	29,603	13,089
Pacific Islander	12	13	1
Polish	19,371	21,146	122,657
Portuguese	3,892	18,856	9,647
Rumanian	1,727	5,925	24,070

TEXT TABLE IV.—*Immigrant aliens admitted to the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1914, 1921, and 1924, by races or peoples*—Continued

Race or people	Fiscal year		
	1923-24	1920-21	1913-14
Russian	9,531	2,887	44,957
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2,356	958	36,727
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	40,978	25,812	36,053
Scotch	61,327	24,649	18,997
Slovak	5,523	35,047	25,819
Spanish	3,664	27,448	11,064
Spanish American	3,065	3,325	1,544
Syrian	1,595	5,105	9,023
Turkish	355	353	2,693
Welsh	2,635	1,748	2,558
West Indian (except Cuban)	2,211	1,553	1,396
Other peoples	937	3,237	3,830
Total	706,896	805,228	1,218,480

The next table shows the same data classified according to the races or peoples principally indigenous to specified parts of Europe and the Near East, together with Mexicans and all others, the latter including oriental peoples, Cubans, Spanish Americans, West Indians, and others.

TEXT TABLE V.—*Immigrant aliens admitted by principal races or peoples in fiscal years specified*

Race or people	Number admitted			Per cent of total		
	1923-24	1920-21	1913-14	1923-24	1920-21	1913-14
Northern and western Europe	393,342	206,995	253,855	55.7	25.7	20.8
Southern and eastern Europe and Turkey	192,599	537,144	921,160	27.2	66.7	75.6
Mexicans	87,648	29,603	13,089	12.4	3.7	1.1
All others	33,307	31,486	30,376	4.7	3.9	2.5
Total	706,896	805,228	1,218,480	100.0	100.0	100.0

This table brings out the interesting fact that the proportion of northern and western European peoples in our immigration increased from 20.8 per cent of the whole in 1913–14 to 55.7 per cent in the year just closed and that the proportion of southern and eastern European peoples decreased from 75.6 per cent of the whole in 1913–14 to only 27.2 per cent in 1923–24. It will also be noted that as between the two years named there was a numerical increase of nearly 140,000 in the first group and a decrease of 728,561 in the second. It is also interesting to note that immigrants of the Mexican race increased from an insignificant proportion of the whole in 1913–14 to 12.4 per cent in the past year, the numerical increase being from 13,089 to 87,648, a number equal to about 45 per cent of the year's total immigration of southern and eastern European peoples. The proportion of "all others" also increased from 2.5 per cent to 4.7 per cent between the two years under consideration, but there was a small numerical increase in this group.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING IMMIGRANTS

Among the many changes that have resulted from the operation of the per centum limit immigration law is the steady and very considerable increase in the proportion of English-speaking peoples among arriving aliens, as shown in the following table:

TEXT TABLE VI.—*Immigrant aliens of the English and non-English speaking races admitted, during fiscal years specified*

Fiscal year (ended June 30)	Total admitted	English [1] speaking	Non-English speaking	Per cent of total	
				English	Non-English
1914	1,218,480	107,199	1,111,281	8.8	91.2
1921	805,228	120,080	685,148	14.9	85.1
1922	309,556	64,172	245,384	20.7	79.3
1923	522,919	131,159	391,760	25.1	74.9
1924	706,896	200,265	506,631	28.3	71.7

[1] English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh races.

As already stated, the immigration record of the fiscal year 1914 was fairly typical in many respects of like records for a generation prior to the World War. In that year only 8.8 per cent of our immigration was of the four English speaking peoples—English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh—and the total number admitted was only 107,199. In the year just ended, however, the number admitted was 200,265, nearly twice as great as in 1913–14, and they constituted 28.3 per cent of the total immigration. In the same fiscal years, it will be noted, the number of non-English-speaking peoples decreased from 1,111,281 to 506,631, and their proportion in the whole immigration fell from 91.2 to 71.7 per cent. Putting it in another way, in 1913–14 the number of non-English-speaking peoples admitted was more than 1,000,000 in excess of the peoples whose customary language was our own, but in 1923–24 this difference was reduced to about 300,000.

REJECTION AT PORT OF ARRIVAL

The number of aliens applying for admission at United States ports who were rejected as coming in violation of the immigration laws reached the probably unprecedented total of 30,284 during the year, compared to 20,619 in 1922–23, and the proportion of rejections increased from 2.9 per cent of all applicants in 1922–23 to 3.3 per cent in 1923–24. The record of such rejections, by principal causes, during the past year is as follows:

Under per centum limit law (excess quota)	10,114
Likely to become a public charge	8,130
Stowaways	2,436
Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	1,708
Without proper passport	1,554
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	1,486
Contract laborers	1,219
Mentally or physically defective	1,011
Criminals	546
Under Chinese-exclusion act	509
Prostitutes, procurers, and other immoral classes	313
All other causes	1,258

The large increase in rejections over the preceding fiscal year was for the most part due to excess quota cases arising under the per centum limit law, the number of rejections for this being 10,114 in 1923–24 and 2,680 in 1922–23. The unfortunate experience of the past year in this respect reflects increasingly desperate efforts on the part of various European peoples to get into the United States, and the willingness of some transportation interests to take what amounted to a gambler's chance in bringing them to a United States port. The races or peoples principally involved in rejections under the quota law during the year were as follows:

Armenian	239
English	2,550
German	362
Greek	281
Hebrew	884
Irish	1,090
Italian	930
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	330
Scotch	1,802
Spanish	239
All others	1,407
Total	10,114

The next table shows rejections by principal ports of arrival.

TEXT TABLE VII.—*Number and per cent of aliens rejected at specified places during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*

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	419,428	2,735	3,635	6,370	1.5	42.9	57.1
Boston (district)	49,381	130	328	458	.9	28.4	71.6
Philadelphia	9,796	15	226	241	2.5	6.2	93.8
Jacksonville, Fla. (district)	18,291	86	184	270	1.5	31.8	68.2
Other Atlantic and Gulf ports	14,686	90	708	798	5.4	11.3	88.7
San Francisco	16,263	47	343	390	2.4	12.0	88.0
Seattle	12,201	12	400	412	3.4	2.9	97.1
Other Pacific ports	7,951	16	154	170	2.1	9.4	90.6
Canadian Atlantic ports	21,012	376	73	449	2.1	83.8	16.2
Canadian Pacific ports	5,585	47	310	357	6.4	13.2	86.8
Canadian land boundary	223,982	6,411	9,825	16,236	7.3	39.5	60.5
Mexican land boundary	111,010	149	8,984	4,133	3.7	3.6	96.4
Total	909,586	10,114	20,170	30,284	3.3	33.4	66.6

In the last annual report it was pointed out that the number of applicants turned back in the course of a year was one of the most distressing features of the immigration movement; nevertheless, the ratio of rejections to applicants was surprisingly small, under the circumstances. This is particularly true of the record at seaports. For example, at the port of New York only 1.5 per cent of the applicants were rejected and more than 40 per cent of such rejections were excess quota cases. The proportion of rejections at land border ports, especially along the Canadian border, was, as always, considerably larger, for the reason that while transoceanic immigrants

undergo one or more unofficial examinations before embarking for the United States practically no sifting process occurs prior to application at a border station. Fortunately the new immigration act of 1924, which is discussed elsewhere in this report, is designed to reduce rejections at ports of arrival, and while favorable results in this regard may be expected there will always be some applicants who can not be admitted. It could hardly be otherwise when it is considered that 30 or more causes leading to rejection are found in our immigration laws. Further details concerning the 30,284 applicants who were refused admission to the United States during the year will be found in Table XVI, page 124.

DEPORTATION AFTER LANDING

The deportation of aliens found to be unlawfully in the United States is rapidly becoming one of the most important functions of the Immigration Service, and as the laws governing the admission of aliens become more restrictive in character the deportation problem becomes more difficult and exacting. Aliens believed to be unlawfully in the United States can be taken into custody only on warrants issued by the Secretary of Labor, and when such illegal residence is shown warrants of deportation must emanate from the same authority. In view of this it is especially desired to invite your attention to the fact that during the fiscal year just ended 6,409 aliens were deported from the United States, the number being far in excess of any previous year, as the following record, beginning with the fiscal year 1892, will show:

Year ended June 30—	Number deported	Year ended June 30—	Number deported	Year ended June 30—	Number deported	Year ended June 30—	Number deported
1892	637	1901	363	1910	2,695	1919	3,068
1893	577	1902	465	1911	2,788	1920	2,762
1894	417	1903	547	1912	2,456	1921	4,517
1895	177	1904	779	1913	3,461	1922	4,345
1896	238	1905	845	1914	4,610	1923	3,661
1897	263	1906	676	1915	2,564	1924	6,409
1898	199	1907	995	1916	2,781		
1899	263	1908	2,069	1917	1,853		
1900	356	1909	2,124	1918	1,569		

Some of the principal causes of deportation during the year just ended are shown below, and further interesting details will be found in Table XVII, page 131 of this report:

Likely to become a public charge	2,092
Mental diseases or defects	724
Entered without inspection	605
Criminals	525
Under per centum limit act of 1921	462
Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	345
Prostitutes, procurers, and other immoral classes	339
Under Chinese-exclusion law	172
All other causes	1,145

During the year agreements were consummated with several more transportation companies whereby guards and free transportation for the deporting officers in charge of group movements are furnished, thus affording a much greater saving in transportation costs than that effected last year. With one or two exceptions, all the

common carriers patronized by the bureau in the movement of deportees in large parties now furnish such service without charge to the Government.

A large number of deportees whose cases originate in the Southwestern States are now being deported and reshipped one way foreign from the port of Galveston, Tex.; fully one-half of them being reshipped without cost to the Government for their transportation foreign. In addition to that a considerable saving is effected in the short haul from points of origin to Galveston instead of conveying these aliens to New York. Approximately $10,000 or more in transportation expenses was saved in this manner during the past year over and above the savings effected in the year previous.

SMUGGLING AND ILLEGAL ENTRY

Alien smuggling and the illegal entry of aliens without the aid of smugglers have always followed in the wake of restrictive immigration legislation, and, very naturally, as such laws became more and more drastic the problem of enforcing them grew increasingly difficult. For a long time this problem, especially on the land boundaries, was largely confined to evasions and attempted evasions of the Chinese-exclusion law, but in later years aliens of all races who, for one reason or another, could not enter the country in a legal way have resorted to border running in ever-increasing numbers.

Until the general immigration law of 1917 was enacted the restrictions on immigration from Canada and Mexico were so mild that residents of those countries had little reason to enter illegally. They were exempt from the head tax which had long been imposed on overseas immigrants; there was no literacy test; and those who measured up to the rather simple requirements of the law were free to come in unlimited numbers. The act of 1917, however, imposed a head tax of $8 on Canadians and Mexicans in common with other immigrants, and, like all other peoples, they were subjected to the reading test provided in that law. As might have been expected these two provisions immediately resulted in widespread evasions of the law, which our limited border forces have not been able to prevent.

The per centum limit law of 1921, however, has proved to be an even more prolific promoter of smuggling and border running in general, for this method of getting into the United States has been resorted to by great numbers of determined Europeans who failed to find, or were delayed in finding, places under the quotas.

CANADIAN BORDER

Officers in charge of various immigration districts along the Canadian border have reported at some length concerning smuggling operations during the past fiscal year, and the following extracts from their annual reports present a clear and interesting picture of the situation:

DISTRICT NO. 1.—HEADQUARTERS AT MONTREAL

As will be seen from the long list of prosecutions in this district, a large number of violators of the law have been discovered by officers of this district, to whom much commendation is due for the great effort put forth and the long hours endured on many occasions in a most earnest endeavor to uphold the integrity

of the law. These officers have many times hazarded their lives to arrest aliens being brought in in motor cars, stopping them at night and taking the smuggler and the aliens with him into custody. This is a serious task and requires officers of the highest type of courage and integrity. Too much can not be said in praise of those officers who have times without number remained on duty for long periods while patrolling the roads adjacent to the border looking for illegal entries.

Smuggling operations have increased in the past year and have placed a heavy responsibility on our border officers, with the many warrant hearings and court hearings incident thereto. Almost all of the aliens arrested were charged with a violation of the passport control act, and this enabled us to insure that they be sent to prison for varying periods from a few days to several months in addition to a fine and the time that they had to wait in prison for trial. Where aliens were not subject to the passport control act it has not, of course, been possible to punish them for entering our country unlawfully and all that could be done was to resort to the usual warrant proceedings, resulting in a serious expenditure for detention and transportation charges.

After the exhaustion of a number of the quotas last November smuggling tended to increase and our officers had to be on the alert day and night in order to apprehend aliens who either by themselves or with the assistance of others were endeavoring to gain unlawful entry.

A number of automobile owners and drivers of cars in Montreal and places adjacent thereto have gone into the business of smuggling aliens from Canada to points contiguous to the border, or to small towns south of the border where trains can be boarded for the larger centers of population, sums as high as $100 being paid for taking an alien into the United States. In a number of cases these drivers have been caught and their cars turned over to the customs for confiscation. An effort is now being made in this district to hold these automobiles and have them confiscated for the benefit of our own service. This is a most effective way to put the smuggling of aliens by car entirely out of business.

A systematic patrol of the entire border is necessary if the law is to be upheld and a large influx of aliens who are inadmissible to the United States prevented. It is hoped that this result will be attained in the organization of the border-patrol service, which is now being undertaken.

There are a large number of inadmissible aliens, chiefly natives of the United Kingdom, now in Canada, particularly in the vicinity of Montreal, who can not obtain quota certificates and who are awaiting an opportunity to enter the United States unlawfully and are being continually solicited by smugglers.

It will thus be apparent that constant effort must be put forth by the officers to prevent a wholesale evasion of the law in this district, particularly in the section from Ogdensburg on the west to Newport on the east, as large numbers of aliens are out of work on the Canadian side and are anxious to enter the United States by any possible method.

Restrictive immigration legislation can never be enforced successfully until provision is made to penalize aliens who enter in violation of law, and more control is given over aliens who arrive at seaports in the guise of seamen. Officers on the boundary are almost daily capturing large numbers of aliens who have either walked across the boundary knowing that it was unlawful to do so, or have been taken in by professional smugglers, of whom there are large numbers operating from the populous centers in Canada, alien smuggling being so lucrative that many professional rum runners have abandoned that occupation and gone into the alien-smuggling game.

DISTRICT NO. 11.—HEADQUARTERS AT DETROIT

During the past year smuggling operations in this district have been greater than at any time since the establishment of the Canadian border service. This was due, to a great extent, to the restrictive immigration measures. District No. 11 contains a land border affording potential opportunities for the smuggling of aliens from Canada for an approximate distance of 187 miles, beginning with the port of Lexington, Mich., on Lake Huron and extending to Port Clinton, Ohio, on Lake Erie. This stretch of border offers two zones which are particularly productive of smuggling, namely, St. Clair and Detroit Rivers. The distance along the St. Clair River is approximately 40 miles while the Detroit River is about 60 miles in length.

It is doubtful whether any portion of the United States border affords better opportunities for successful evasion of the law by smugglers than does that of

District No. 11. As reported on several occasions to the Bureau, virtually thousands of aliens have been smuggled into the United States across the border in this district, inspection officers being powerless to stop the influx, as their entire time has been taken up in the examination of aliens applying at regular gateways of entry in a lawful manner. It is highly important that an effective land-border patrol service be established at the earliest possible date and that a personnel be furnished sufficiently large in number to cover the situation which has become a national menace.

It is true that officers of this service have, as indicated in other parts of the annual report covering deportations and prosecutions, achieved remarkable results, which, in a way, have a tendency to suppress in a slight measure the general smuggling activities. In a number of cases the untiring efforts of the regular inspection officers have resulted in the apprehension and conviction of smugglers and in a great many cases aliens smuggled into the United States have been prosecuted for entry in violation of the passport law, convicted, and subsequently deported. While these deportations and prosecutions may have a slightly deterrent effect on amateur smugglers, it is not believed that professional smugglers and aliens especially anxious to gain entry into the United States will cease to operate and seek entry at points other than the designated inspection places.

While the greatest problem at the present time is the one described, yet it is not the only one which taxes the officers of the Immigration Service to the utmost. The smuggling of aliens, even through the regular channels of entry, may become comparatively easy of accomplishment where the undesirable is Americanized in appearance. This may be readily understood when it is considered that at such an inspection point as the Detroit and Windsor Ferry there enter approximately 400,000 passengers a month and that with the limited number of inspectors available it is manifestly impossible to discover every alien who may not be fully entitled to enter. On the average an examining officer can not devote more than a few seconds of his time to a passenger. An inadmissible alien under the guidance and instructions of a seasoned smuggler, who remains safely on the Canadian side, may attempt time and again to enter, on each trip gaining additional knowledge which eventually will enable him to get past the inspector who meets him for the first time. Inspectors must make quick use of all their resources in an effort to promptly determine the status of each passenger included in the turbulent mass of humanity surging forward for quick entry from the ferry boats to the gates. There is no doubt that in the course of a year large numbers of aliens presenting fraudulent proof of American citizenship gain lawful entry, due to the fact that it is a physical impossibility for the small number of immigrant inspectors to discover this class of smuggling, except in exceptional cases. In order that smuggling operations through regular channels be stopped it is absolutely necessary that the present inspection force in the district be increased to such an extent as to make possible a reasonably thorough inspection of passengers entering.

DISTRICT NO. 18.—HEADQUARTERS AT GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

During the last several months a large number of aliens have effected entry to the United States by smuggling across the northern Minnesota and North Dakota boundaries. Investigation conducted in connection with these cases after the arrest of the aliens disclosed the existence of a systematic, organized plan whereby aliens were being assisted across the border. This plan, operated and carried out by one Charles G——, a Canadian citizen, resident of Winnipeg, consisted of a relay system in which several automobiles were used to convey the aliens from Winnipeg to a point which was considered a safe distance inland from the border on the American side. G——, who owns and drives a taxicab in the city of Winnipeg, obtained the patrons for the scheme by canvassing the railway stations, where new arrivals from Europe detrain, and in the foreign quarters of the city, where boarding houses for these people are numerous. He has even visited the immigration office in Winnipeg on several occasions. After securing his victims and extracting from them all the money he could induce them to part with, he would either transport them by automobile or accompany them by train to a place near the border, where his first partner in the scheme, a resident of the place, would receive them. This partner would then demand further payment of money from the aliens, and after obtaining the largest amount possible and charging them top prices for food, lodging, and other meager accommodations, the trip

across the border would be undertaken. This trip would always be planned to be carried out at night and after advance arrangements had been made with a third confederate, usually a resident on the American side, to meet the party at some unfrequented spot on the boundary, where the aliens would alight on the Canadian side, walk across the boundary line, and board an automobile on the American side. At this stage in this plan the third partner to the scheme began his part in the fleecing operation. In some cases the aliens upon reaching this point in the journey would still have some funds, and the price now for a ride of a few miles inland from the border depended entirely upon the amount the aliens had left. Usually when the aliens were later arrested they were found almost, if not totally, without funds, showing that the syndicate of smugglers had done their work with thoroughness. Through the cooperation of the Canadian authorities and the efforts of our border inspectors, this particular group of smugglers have been compelled, temporarily at least, to curtail operation. One of the group, a Canadian citizen and resident of Canada, was apprehended on this side of the border with a load of aliens, when, through some miscalculation, his accomplice who was to have met him at the boundary line failed to keep his appointment, and he is now serving a sentence of 16 months in the Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans. Three automobiles belonging to another of the group have been seized by the Canadian customs authorities, thus effectively stopping his work; and a third member, the master mind of the combination, has been arrested by the Winnipeg police on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and is now under bond awaiting trial.

Aside from those handled by the foregoing, the other aliens arrested for illegal entry appear not to have been assisted by professional smugglers but to have depended upon their own individual efforts and often upon advice given them by relatives or friends. With the new border patrol firmly established and properly equipped, it may be expected that the operations of alien smugglers along this section of the Canadian border will be greatly curtailed, although perhaps the business will never be completely curbed. The registration of all aliens in the United States, it is believed, will provide the only effective means of checking alien smuggling.

MEXICAN BORDER

The smuggling problem in the three Mexican border districts is also interestingly described in the following extracts from district directors in charge:

DISTRICT NO. 22.—HEADQUARTERS AT SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

The situation in this district with respect to the smuggling of aliens was summed up rather comprehensively in the last annual report, and it may be stated that the menace from that score has not been lessened but, on the contrary, it is expected that the new immigration act, with its added restrictions, will result in a further influx of undesirable European aliens to Mexico with the sole object in view of effecting illegal entry into the United States over the Rio Grande. Increased activities in attempted smuggling are not expected to be confined to Europeans, however, for the new law requires an immigration visa in the cases of Mexican immigrants, and a majority of the Mexican laborers coming to this country will be classed as nonquota immigrants. This $10 immigration visa, added to the $8 head tax, will undoubtedly cause many Mexicans to attempt what they think is the "cheaper" way to the United States, viz, the route of the contraband.

As the bureau knows, the many miles of winding river afford ample opportunities for aliens to cross almost at will. Only in rare instances is it possible to apprehend aliens as they cross the river. This could not be accomplished unless there were a man for every hundred yards of river front, and this would require an army. The only hope is to catch these contraband aliens at points where the trails from the river begin to merge. The inspector in charge at Brownsville, in his annual report for this year to this office, has given a very graphic account of the difficulties encountered in dealing with Mexicans who operate boats at illegal crossing places. I quote from his report:

"* * * There is little difficulty in smuggling an alien from Mexico across the line into this country, or in the alien entering unassisted, for that matter. The river is not wide at certain seasons of the year and in some places it becomes a mere trickle. This office estimates that there are at least 100 persons living

on the Mexican side opposite points in this jurisdiction who earn their living chiefly by operating illegal ferries and bringing aliens to the United States. The work of the officers here in the past two years in apprehending and destroying boats used as ferries has largely forced them to abandon their large boats made of lumber and of galvanized sheet iron and to resort to "patos," as they are known among the smuggling fraternity, made of a willow framework tied with willow withes and covered with a cheap canvas or wagon sheet. This canvas can be tied on or taken off the frame in a moment, and then carried under a man's arm. The frame can easily be hidden in the brush, and if it should be found and destroyed, 15 minutes' work with a machete (and no one ever saw a Mexican of this class without a machete) will construct another.

"These illegal ferrymen oftener than not own a small farm on the river. When an alien, Mexican or European, gentleman, criminal, or bolshevik—it makes no difference—wants to cross this ferryman merely removes his boat cover from his wagon or haystack where it serves him between times, proceeds to the river and pulls his frame from the brush where it has been hidden, ties on the cover, places it in the water, and is ready to, and actually does take his passengers, and often a few cases of contraband liquor also, to this country. Before placing his boat in the water he carefully spies out this side, and probably calls to some "piasano" on this side if one is in sight, and ascertains that no "gringo" officers are in that vicinity. Any Mexican resident on this side will cheerfully abandon his work and spend a day if necessary watching for officers, to aid this boatman, with whom he is always in sympathy, and also for the reason that this kind of work does not call for much effort. In spite of the inhibitions of section 8, or of any other section, which the ferryman is probably ignorant of and which, in any event, he would cheerfully ignore, he more often than not successfully lands his passengers and returns to the other side and safety, and his passengers go their way."

Happily, Congress has awakened to the seriousness of the situation and has appropriated a very substantial sum for the purpose of protecting the land boundaries of the United States. This is most encouraging to the officers on this border who have devoted many years of their lives in a patriotic but obviously vain effort to prevent smuggling with a small force of men and a limited appropriation, realizing all the time that they were powerless to cope with the situation under that handicap. This district has been promised an increased patrol force, and if the number of men asked for is given and they are men who have a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and Mexican border conditions and are temperamentally fitted for this particular type of work, and proper transportation facilities are furnished, it is believed that the smuggling situation in this district can be effectually controlled. Many unforeseen conditions will undoubtedly arise, but with the increased force and appropriation the officers will go into the fight with renewed energy and confidence. Time alone will show the results.

DISTRICT NO. 25.—HEADQUARTERS AT EL PASO, TEX.

In the nature of things the smuggling of Mexican aliens over this border constitutes a problem which will persist as long as there are immigration laws to be enforced, and to enumerate the various angles of alien smuggling so far as it concerns Mexicans would be merely to repeat previous annual reports of this office in which such matters were set forth in detail.

Chinese smuggling operations across the Mexican border, at points within this immigration district, amount to little or nothing at this time. The principal alien smuggling problem with which we now have to deal has to do with Europeans seeking illegal entry by way of Mexico, most of whom are prevented by the terms of the restrictive immigration law from securing admission at American seaports.

There are thousands of aliens in Europe who previously resided in this country and who desire to return here, not only because of depressed industrial conditions abroad but because they know from first-hand experience that labor conditions in this country are far superior to those in Europe, even in normal times. Thousands—perhaps millions—of others possessing general knowledge of the better labor and living conditions in the United States and tired of waging a losing fight with the economic situation existing in their respective countries, have fixed upon the United States as their goal. While the limitations created by the per centum limit act undoubtedly have had the effect of discouraging the majority of such aliens from translating desire into action, they have but intensified the desire as to thousands of others. These latter, upon being denied passport

visés by American consuls because of exhausted quotas or for other good reasons, give ready heed to the suggestion of steamship agents and others that Mexico affords easy access to the United States. Reports received from time to time indicate that there are organized groups of smugglers, having agents throughout Mexico and Europe, who induce inadmissible aliens to take the "via Mexico" route to the United States, one agent forwarding them to another until the border is reached, all for a financial consideration, of course. The majority of the aliens are practically in destitute circumstances and the funds are supplied by friends and relatives in this country. Investigations made by American consuls in Mexico have developed that certain banks in the United States and Mexico are especially favored by residents of this country in making remittances for such aliens en route hereto, and undoubtedly similar arrangements exist between certain American and European banks for financing aliens before they leave Europe.

While there is reason to believe that the smugglers who actually bring the aliens across the international boundary line into the United States are operatives of one or more of the organizations whose ramifications extend through Mexico and Europe, this has not been verified by convincing evidence, as in nearly every instance the smuggler as well as the contraband aliens when arrested, claims to have been working independently or with local organizations. Sometimes the same smuggler takes the alien to the point of crossing, leads or carries him across the river at a shallow ford, or leads or conveys him by automobile across the land boundary, and either places him on a train or conveys him by automobile to an interior point. Generally, however, these several transactions are attended to by different persons working with a common understanding.

Some of the border smugglers—most all of whom are Mexicans—are typical "Apaches," and when the international line is reached do not hesitate to rob the aliens and then abandon them. There have been unconfirmed reports to the effect that in some instances the smugglers murdered their victims when they had reason to believe that they were in possession of large sums of money.

The contraband aliens depart from the border on foot, in automobiles, and in passenger and freight trains. Outgoing passenger trains are inspected by immigration officers at border points, and in numerous instances the contrabands have attempted to deceive the depot inspection officers as to their immigration status, hoping they will be permitted to proceed by train. Generally, however, those aliens who elect to journey to the interior by passenger train are first conveyed by automobile beyond the border town, to the nearest point where trains stop, but if there is an inspection officer there, they are transported by automobile around and beyond that inspection point before being placed on the train. This service must then depend upon local peace officers and others, whose good will has been cultivated by immigration officers, to furnish telephonic or telegraphic information about the transaction, which information may result in the alien's apprehension at a station still farther in the interior.

Sometimes persons residing in the United States come to the border to meet the illegal entrants and accompany them to their destination in the United States, and several of these United States residents who assisted the aliens to enter illegally, or who thereafter performed acts of assistance that could be denominated as "harboring and concealing" were successfully criminally prosecuted for violation of section 8 of the immigration act or conspiracy (section 37 of the penal code) to violate that provision of law. One such case involved an alien who had for several years resided near Pittsburgh, Pa., and who was engaged by relatives of the contraband involved to come to the border and assist the latter to enter and to make the journey to his relatives. The alien from Pennsylvania made the mistake of crossing to Juarez, Mexico, and as a result he has been visited with an order of deportation abroad as well as criminal prosecution. An uncle of the contraband has likewise been indicted in that case, and it may be that other relatives of the alien who are believed to have been parties to the unlawful transaction will be prosecuted because of their participation in the affair.

Freight-train inspections are made to a limited extent—so far as can be done with the force of officers available.

It would require a large-sized army to effectively patrol the border line of approximately 1,000 miles so as to prevent illegal entries of aliens, and it would be useless to station a handful of immigration officers on the line expecting them to prevent illegal entries or even to apprehend aliens in the act of entering without inspection. In actual practice they are placed on the border line or river only when information is received from what is believed to be a reliable source that arrangements have been made by certain smugglers to cross a party of aliens at a given time and place. Generally this information is received from member

of another smuggling outfit when competition is so close that one gang, in order to maintain its own profits, will use every means at hand to put another out of business.

It is apparent, therefore, that it is not hard for aliens to cross the international boundary line. The difficulty lies in getting away from the border towns on the American side, as the aliens must do sooner or later, since those places have little or no employment to offer them. In this desert country overland travel must follow certain well-defined routes, so that water, provisions, and gasoline may be procured, and it has been found that the best results in the matter of apprehending aliens after they effect illegal entry are obtained by stationing immigration officers at certain strategic points which must be passed by the aliens traveling overland. This work of the mounted or patrol inspectors is attended by considerable hardship and much danger, as it is often necessary for them to remain on duty long hours without opportunity for rest or sleep; in inclement weather, and the smugglers, who very frequently transport intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs with the aliens, are desperate characters. They go armed and shoot at the command to halt in the name of the law, preferring to commit murder rather than be apprehended and face the probability of serving a prison sentence. Previous annual reports have related the details of the killing and wounding of immigration officers by smugglers.

Many and varied devices are resorted to enter the United States or remain in this country in violation of law. European aliens, inadmissible for permanent residence in the United States, have availed themselves of the privilege of entering under bond to pass in transit through the United States to some other point in Mexico or to Canada. It was discovered that most of them made the transit journey for the purpose of securing what they considered to be a more advantageous base from which to enter the United States without inspection, transferring themselves to points in Mexico where they could be more easily assisted by relatives or friends, or others interested for any reason in getting them into this country. Following this discovery a plan was put into operation whereby the application of any such alien for the transit privilege made at a port of this immigration district is deferred until investigation can be made of conditions at the proposed destination, to determine whether the alien could secure employment or profitably engage in business, or whether he has relatives there able and willing to assist him, and so on, the transit privilege finally to be denied unless the investigation results favorably for the applicant.

Cases have arisen in which aliens arrested on the charge of being illegally in the United States attempted, to impersonate those who had been lawfully admitted at an immigration port of entry. In each such case the contraband alien presented the passport of an alien who had been regularly admitted, the description thereon fitting him in a general way, and the photograph attached to the same having been defaced or one of the contraband substituted for that of the person to whom the passport was originally issued. The alien under arrest had been carefully coached, so that his apparent knowledge of the person he was impersonating, of his family and business connections, and the like, was almost convincing; and to make matters more difficult for the Government the person impersonated was designedly missing from his accustomed haunts when an officer went in search of him. Only the most searching inquiry established the deception and attempted fraud.

The testimony of arrested aliens is to the effect that those under the tutelage of agents of smuggling organizations after arrival in Mexico discard their passports stamped to show the date of landing at Mexican seaports, obtain new passports from their respective consular representatives in Mexico, and often sometimes have the same viséed by American consuls upon the representations of the applicants and witnesses—the latter supplied by the "organization"—that the aliens had resided in Mexico for five years or more, which, of course, would except them from the quota and at the same time serve to divest them from liability to exclusion under the terms of the last proviso of section 23 of the immigration act, requiring, in brief, a two years' residence in Mexico after arrival there by vessel. It is believed that few, if any, of these aliens holding passports with visés so obtained have succeeded in imposing upon immigration officers of this district, but to make assurance doubly sure instructions have been issued that all European aliens applying for admission at ports of this immigration district shall be held for action by boards of special inquiry and their status made the subject of very careful investigation, exceptions to the rule to be made only by an inspector in charge in cases personally known to him to be specially meritorious, such as that of a merchant domiciled in Mexico and coming to the United States temporarily for business purposes.

In the last annual report it was stated that during the fiscal year 1922, 3,450 European aliens arrived at the port of Vera Cruz, and that in the following fiscal year 5,000 such aliens arrived at the same port. Information received by this office indicated that arrivals of European aliens at other Mexican seaports during these two years were of a negligible volume. During the fiscal year covered by this report 8,221 such aliens arrived at Vera Cruz, 2,453 at Tampico, and 46 at Mazatlan, or a total of 10,720 at the three Mexican seaports named.

As elsewhere noted herein, during the year there was a large increase in the number of aliens—other than Mexicans—arrested on departmental warrant after illegal entry, specifically 461, as compared with 296 for the preceding year; but it is apparent that the percentage of such increase is considerably less than the ratio of increase in the number of arrivals in Mexico of European aliens, most of whom, of course, go to that country with the intention of entering therefrom into the United States without inspection. If industrial conditions abroad continue unsatisfactory, and if the Mexican Government continues to permit aliens to enter Mexico practically without restriction, the more stringent provisions of the restrictive immigration act of 1924 undoubtedly will result in a still higher ratio of increase in the number of European aliens proceeding to Mexico with the United States as their objective, and it is hoped that when the additional border patrolmen authorized have been put to work there will be a larger percentage of apprehension of aliens of this class who may effect illegal entry into the United States.

The criminal prosecution of overseas aliens entering without properly visaed passports in violation of the passport act and proclamation, followed by their deportation abroad and the criminal prosecution of their smugglers, with penitentiary sentences upon conviction, afford but a slight discouragement to the illegal traffic, and it is safe to predict that proscribed aliens will continue to display the will and find some one to assist them to enter the United States in violation of law as long as they can arrange for funds with which to pay for the necessary assistance; and there seems to be a new crop of smugglers ever ready to fill the ranks depleted by those sent to prison. It is apparent, therefore, that an effective administration of the law requires that there shall be provided and maintained at all times a sufficient force of patrol inspectors to apprehend the aliens before they can leave the border and commingle with residents of the large cities or even of the smaller communities distantly removed from the border and from an immigration station.

DISTRICT NO. 31—HEADQUARTERS AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

In former years practically the only aliens seeking illegal entry across the Mexican border were Mexicans, Chinese, and Japanese. Apparently little or no attention has been paid to the Mexican movement, and a machine has been built up designed solely to operate against those smuggling Chinese and Japanese. With the enforcement of the passport and quota laws hundreds of Europeans and Hindus have made their way to Mexico, and, they being willing to reward in a monetary way persons assisting them in gaining illegal entry to the United States, the smugglers have to a great extent turned their attention to these races rather than to those dealt with formerly. Owing to the abundance of labor afforded Chinese and Japanese in Mexico during the past year little or no smuggling of these races has been indulged in, but hundreds of aliens of other races have arrived in the vicinity of the border and simply disappeared. The machine, built for the apprehension of Chinese and Japanese, was found to be inadequate for the prevention of the entry of others. Therefore a complete reorganization of our forces was attempted, officers carefully instructed in the ways of the new elements they had to deal with, and the whole system of activity revised to meet the new needs. * * *

As has been heretofore reported, organized gangs of smugglers from time to time in the past have been in evidence in this district. Our forces have lacked numerical strength and our equipment has been insufficient to meet the needs of even the few men available, but through long hours of hard work and constant vigilance on the part of our scattered force the position of the smuggler has been rendered none too enviable, and his calling has been fraught with an ever-present danger of apprehension and the consequent penalties. The reports do not equal in number the apprehensions recorded in former years for the reason that the practice of smuggling has been less prevalent, and no greater tribute could be paid to the efforts of those engaged in the prevention of smuggling than this sure indication that their efforts have not been without reward.

With the assignment to duty of the additional officers to this district under the new title "patrol inspectors" it is thought that the life of the smuggler will be made simply unbearable, and the attempts at illegal entry will shortly be confined to the individual and unassisted efforts of those immediately involved. In other words, the greater the degree of efficiency attained by the bureau's officers the fewer the concrete cases reflected in the records and the smuggling rings will be broken up.

With the reins of border control so tightened as to render smuggling via the land routes too hazardous to be profitable, it would be foolhardy to imagine that the smuggling problem is solved in this district. It is certain that, with the inauguration of adequate measures to compete with the land border situation, those interested in the smuggling of aliens will turn their attention more than ever to water routes. There are hundreds of miles of coast line now entirely unprotected. Thousands of fishing and other small craft ply these waters up and down the coast at all seasons of the year, and these water craft can land aliens at almost any place they may choose. Practically all of these vessels are manned by aliens, and they enter and depart from even our regular ports without clearance and without supervision of any kind from any Government agency. It is a known fact that vessels of this character are being utilized in the smuggling of liquor and narcotics, and the records show that they have been made available for the smuggling of aliens. This is a question that has been left unsolved, and now we may expect that the imperative necessity of prompt action on the part of this service will shortly present itself. It is the opinion of the writer that both land and water forces will be necessary. All fishing and other small craft should be inspected by the officers of this service upon entering any of the ports in this district, careful check kept of crews at all times, and every effort made to effect a complete control of the situation at regular ports. Without such a check, changes in crew would be a matter of altogether too easy accomplishment to be overlooked by aliens seeking illegal entry. This would mean that we should have a Government boat at San Diego, one at San Pedro, and one at Santa Barbara.

In addition to the above, a land force is suggested whose duty it would be to watch and check landings at other than regular ports. This force should be equipped with motor vehicles, and move from place to place as necessity may require, performing duty as to the coast line similar to that contemplated for the control of inland routes of travel.

DESERTING SEAMEN

Closely allied to border running is the illegal entry of alleged seamen who come to United States ports as members of ships' crews and, taking advantage of shore privileges granted under the law, desert the vessels bringing them and remain in the country. Bona fide seamen have a legal right to go ashore in any port, and under our laws they are free to leave their vessels for the purpose of reshipping foreign. In fact this is the natural and inherent right of seagoing men which even the immigration law recognizes and respects.

The deserting seaman method of gaining illegal entry has been practiced to some extent ever since immigration laws began to interfere with the unrestricted coming of aliens, but under the quota law, and especially during the past two years, such violations have grown to rather alarming proportions. This fact is strikingly illustrated in the following figures, showing the number of reported desertions in United States ports in each year since 1911:

Fiscal year ending June 30	Number deserting seamen reported	Fiscal year ending June 30	Number deserting seamen reported
1911	6,594	1918	4,756
1912	6,384	1919	3,388
1913	9,136	1920	13,543
1914	9,747	1921	21,839
1915	6,458	1922	5,879
1916	6,584	1923	23,194
1917	8,572	1924	34,679

During the 12 years 1911 to 1922, inclusive, the annual average number of desertions was 8,573, and this period included the abnormal years of 1920 and 1921, when ocean transportation suffered what almost amounted to a collapse. It will be recalled that in the two fiscal years referred to hundreds upon hundreds of ocean-going ships of all nations were tied up in harbors of the United States and other countries, with the result that thousands of alien seamen were left stranded in our ports. In view of this it is hardly fair to count the excessive numbers shown in these two years as desertions, for many thousands of them were simply stranded here, and, as stated in the annual report for 1922, the Immigration Bureau was deluged with requests to deport or in some way to return them to their home countries.

This was not the situation in the last two years, however, and the only reasonable explanation of the great increase in desertions is that men who could not come into the country in a legal way, largely because of quota restrictions, signed on vessels in foreign ports as seamen and in that guise gained admission by taking illegal advantage of the shore liberty which the seaman's act rightfully accords to all bona fide followers of the sea. The distribution of desertions by ports or immigration districts in the two years under discussion is shown below:

Ports (or districts)	Number of desertions		Ports (or districts)	Number of desertions	
	1923	1924		1923	1924
New York	14,734	22,252	New Orleans	602	1,020
Boston	2,310	1,143	Galveston	373	788
Philadelphia	1,621	3,041	Port Arthur, Tex	162	405
Baltimore	1,341	1,314	Gulfport, Miss	67	51
Portland, Me	318	878	Pascagoula		1
Norfolk	389	1,101	San Francisco	429	438
Savannah	28	237	Portland, Oreg	113	358
Miami	1	6	Seattle	105	510
Key West	22	21	Alaska	1	
Charleston		160	Los Angeles	366	734
Jacksonville	29	129	Porto Rico	31	112
Tampa	36	80	Honolulu		52
Pensacola	70	206			
St. Joe, Fla	1		Total	23,194	34,679
Mobile	45	142			

To construct legislation which will enable the Immigration Service to prevent the unlawful entry of aliens in the guise of seamen without interfering with the legal and inherent shore privileges of bona fide seamen is a difficult if not impossible task. It is hoped, however, that certain provisions in the immigration act of 1924, which becomes effective at the beginning of the new fiscal year, will afford some relief in this regard. The evident purpose of this new legislation is to avoid infringement on the rights assured to bona fide seamen under the present seamen's act, but at the same time to make it possible to refuse shore privileges to intending immigrants who have taken this means of getting into the country. The hope of accomplishment lies in the authority given immigration officers to order the detention of pretending seamen on board vessels bringing them to a United States port and their deportation on the same vessel, the penalty for failure to so detain and deport being fixed at $1,000 for each alien seaman in respect of whom such failure occurs.

The full effect of this provision of law can not be foreseen; but the outlook is promising, and if its enforcement results in a more careful selection of crews in foreign ports with the purpose to avoid shipping men who are immigrants instead of seamen, it is believed that much good will be accomplished.

IMMIGRATION BORDER PATROL

For a number of years the Immigration Service has maintained a small and widely scattered force of mounted guards on the Mexican border for the purpose of preventing alien smuggling. Ordinarily this force numbered somewhat less than 60 men, most of whom were especially chosen because of their knowledge of border conditions, and they have rendered conspicuous service in enforcing the law in that difficult territory. In fact, this small force has accomplished so much in the way of apprehending smugglers and aliens that in some sections of that vast southwest territory border running has come to be regarded as an extremely hazardous occupation. But it has been hazardous work for the Immigration Service as well as for law violators, and in past years several of our mounted patrolmen have been killed in line of duty by desperate characters operating in the region adjacent to the Mexican border and along roads leading therefrom. In former years it was possible in a good many instances for inspectors of the Immigration Service to devote more or less time to the prevention of smuggling, but the large increase in the number of aliens applying for legal admission on both the Canadian and Mexican borders during more recent years, and particularly during the past two years, has required the undivided attention of such officers. During these two years Europeans have not been able to come to the United States at will through legal channels, such inability being largely due to the quota limit law, and attempts to enter surreptitiously with or without the aid of professional smugglers have materially increased, and our limited border forces, which, as already stated, were kept busy with the examination of applicants for legal entry, were utterly unable to cope with the situation.

The bureau considered the situation very carefully, and after consultation with officers in charge of border districts the conclusion was reached that forces already operating on the Mexican border ought to be extended there and a similar force created for service on the Canadian border. Well-authenticated reports of constantly increasing border-running activities reached the bureau and the public from various sources, and as a result Congress at the last session made an annual appropriation of approximately $1,000,000 for the purpose of extending a border patrol. A part of this appropriation was made available for immediate use, with the result that the creation of a force of so-called immigration patrol inspectors is now under way, and it is expected that within the next two or three months about 450 such officers will be in service along the two borders. The bureau feels that this is a most important step in developing effective prevention of alien smuggling on both the northern and southern land boundaries.

The alien smuggling from Cuba, largely to Florida and the Gulf coast, having continued to be one of the most difficult problems of the

Immigration Service, it is the intention to create a small force of patrol inspectors for service in that connection. Apparently, the special appropriation referred to is not available for maintaining a force in Florida, but it is hoped that the creation of the regular patrol on the land boundaries will make it possible to utilize a limited part of the general immigration appropriation in order to carry on the necessary work in Florida.

THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924

It will undoubtedly be considered that the most important event in the immigration history of the fiscal year was the passage of the act of May 26, officially known as the "Immigration act of 1924." This legislation which supplants the so-called quota limit act of May 19, 1921, the latter having expired by limitation at the close of the fiscal year just ended, makes several very important changes not only in our immigration policy but also in the administrative machinery of the Immigration Service. Some of the more important changes in these respects will be briefly referred to.

It will be remembered that the quota limit act of May, 1921, provided that the number of aliens of any nationality admissible to the United States in any fiscal year should be limited to 3 per cent of the number of persons of such nationality who were resident in the United States according to the census of 1910, it being also provided that not more than 20 per cent of any annual quota could be admitted in any one month. Under the act of 1924 the number of each nationality who may be admitted annually is limited to 2 per cent of the population of such nationality resident in the United States according to the census of 1890, and not more than 10 per cent of any annual quota may be admitted in any month except in cases where such quota is less than 300 for the entire year.

Under the act of May, 1921, the quota area was limited to Europe, the Near East, Africa, and Australasia. The countries of North and South America, with adjacent islands, and countries immigration from which was otherwise regulated, such as China, Japan, and countries within the Asiatic barred zone, were not within the scope of the quota law. Under the new act, however, immigration from the entire world, with the exception of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Mexico, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Canal Zone, and independent countries of Central and South America, is subject to quota limitations. The various quotas established under the new law are shown in the following proclamation of the President, issued on the last day of the present fiscal year:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas it is provided in the act of Congress approved May 26, 1924, entitled "An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States, and for other purposes" that—

> "The annual quota of any nationality shall be two per centum of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in continental United States as determined by the United States census of 1890, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100 (Sec. 11(a)).

"For the purposes of this Act nationality shall be determined by country by birth * * * (sec. 12 (a)).

"The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor, jointly, shall, as soon as feasible after the enactment of this act, prepare a statement showing the number of individuals of the various nationalities resident in continental United States as determined by the United States census of 1890, which statement shall be the population basis for the purposes of subdivision (a) of section 11 (sec. 12(b)).

"Such officials shall, jointly, report annually to the President the quota of each nationality under subdivision (a) of section 11, together with the statements, estimates, and revisions provided for in this section. The President shall proclaim and make known the quotas so reported." (Sec. 12(e)).

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been presented to me that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor, pursuant to the authority conferred upon them in the act of Congress approved May 26, 1924, have made the statement and the quotas therein provided,

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim and make known that on and after July 1, 1924, and throughout the fiscal year 1924–1925, the quota of each nationality provided in said Act shall be as follows:

Country or area of birth	Quota 1924–1925
*Afghanistan	*100
Albania	100
Andorra	100
Arabian peninsula (1, 2)	100
Armenia	124
Australia, including Papua, Tasmania, and all islands appertaining to Australia (3, 4)	121
Austria	785
Belgium (5)	512
*Bhutan	*100
Bulgaria	100
Cameroon (proposed British mandate)	100
Cameroon (French mandate)	100
*China	*100
Czechoslovakia	3,073
Danzig, Free City of	228
Denmark (5, 6)	2,789
Egypt	100
Esthonia	124
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	100
Finland	471
France (1, 5, 6)	3,954
Germany	51,227
Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1, 3, 5, 6)	34,007
Greece	100
Hungary	473
Iceland	100
*India (3)	*100
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100
Irish Free State (3)	28,567
Italy, including Rhodes, Dodekanesia, and Castellorizzo (5)	3,845
*Japan	*100
Lativa	142
Liberia	100
Liechtenstein	100
Lithuania	344
Luxemburg	100
Monaco	100
Morocco (French and Spanish Zones and Tangier)	100

Country or area of birth	Quota 1924–1925
*Muscat (Oman)	*100
Nauru (proposed British mandate) (4)	100
*Nepal	*100
Netherlands (1, 5, 6)	1,648
New Zealand (including appertaining islands (3, 4)	100
Norway (5)	6,453
*New Guinea, and other Pacific Islands under proposed Australian mandate (4)	*100
Palestine (with Trans-Jordan, proposed British mandate)	100
Persia (1)	100
Poland	5,982
Portugal (1, 5)	503
Ruanda and Urundi (Belgium mandate)	100
Rumania	603
Russia, European and Asiatic (1)	2,248
Samoa, Western (4) (proposed mandate of New Zealand)	100
San Marino	100
*Siam	*100
South Africa, Union of (3)	100
South West Africa (proposed mandate of Union of South Africa)	100
Spain (5)	131
Sweden	9,561
Switzerland	2,081
Syria and The Lebanon (French mandate)	100
Tanganyika (proposed British mandate)	100
Togoland (proposed British mandate)	100
Togoland (French mandate)	100
Turkey	100
*Yap and other Pacific islands (under Japanese mandate) (4)	*100
Yugoslavia	671

* For each of the countries indicated by an asterisk (*) is established a nominal quota according to the minimum fixed by law. These nominal quotas, as in the case of all quotas hereby established, are available only for persons born within the respective countries who are eligible to citizenship in the United States and admissible under the immigration laws of the United States.

1. (*a*) Persons born in the portions of Persia, Russia, or the Arabian peninsula situated within the barred zone, and who are admissible under the immigration laws of the United States as quota immigrants, will be charged to the quotas of these countries; and (*b*) persons born in the colonies, dependencies, or protectorates, or portions thereof, within the barred zone, of France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, or Portugal, who are admissible under the immigration laws of the United States as quota immigrants, will be charged to the quota of the country to which such colony or dependency belongs or by which it is administered as a protectorate.

2. The quota-area denominated "Arabian peninsula" consists of all territory except Muscat and Aden, situated in the portion of that peninsula and adjacent islands, to the southeast of Iraq, of Palestine with Trans-Jordan, and of Egypt.

3. Quota immigrants born in the British self-governing dominions or in the Empire of India, will be charged to the appropriate quota rather than to that of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. There are no quota restrictions for Canada and Newfoundland.

4. As shown on Chart No. 1262a, Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department.

5. Quota immigrants eligible to citizenship in the United States, born in a colony, dependency, or protectorate of any country to which a quota applies will be charged to the quota of that country.

6. In contrast with the law of 1921, the immigration act of 1924 provides that persons born in the colonies or dependencies of European countries situated in Central America, South America, or the islands adjacent to the American con-

tinents (except Newfoundland and islands pertaining to Newfoundland, Labrador and Canada), will be charged to the quota of the country to which such colony or dependency belongs.

GENERAL NOTE.—The immigration quotas assigned to the various countries and quota-areas should not be regarded as having any political significance whatever, or as involving recognition of new governments, or of new boundaries, or of transfers of territory except as the United States Government has already made such recognition in a formal and official manner.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and of
[SEAL] the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

The quotas from various countries or regions of birth allotted under the act of May, 1921, the old quota law, and the act of 1924 are shown in the following compilation:

Country or region of birth	Act of 1921	Act of 1924	Country or region of birth	Act of 1921	Act of 1924
Albania	288	100	Luxemburg	92	100
Armenia (Russian)	230	124	Netherlands	3,607	1,648
Austria	7,342	785	Norway	12,202	6,453
Belgium	1,563	512	Poland	30,977	5,982
Bulgaria	302	100	Portugal	2,465	503
Czechoslovakia	14,357	3,073	Rumania	7,419	603
Danzig	301	228	Russia	24,405	2,248
Denmark	5,619	2,789	Spain	912	131
Esthonia	1,348	124	Sweden	20,042	9,561
Finland	3,921	471	Switzerland	3,752	2,081
France	5,729	3,954	Yugoslavia	6,426	671
Germany	67,607	51,227	Palestine	57	100
Great Britain, Ireland	77,342	34,007	Syria	882	100
Greece	3,063	100	Turkey	2,654	100
Hungary	5,747	473	Australia	279	121
Iceland	75	100	New Zealand and Pacific Islands	80	100
Irish Free State[1]		28,567	All others	492	3,100
Italy	42,057	3,845			
Latvia	1,540	142			
Lithuania	2,629	344	Total	357,803	164,667

[1] Included in Great Britain, Ireland, under act of 1921.

The act of 1924 defines the term "immigrant" as "any alien departing from any place outside the United States destined for the United States, except (1) a Government official, his family, attendants, servants, and employees, (2) an alien visiting the United States temporarily as a tourist or temporarily for business or pleasure, (3) an alien in continuous transit through the United States, (4) an alien lawfully admitted to the United States who later goes in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory, (5) a bona fide alien seaman serving as such on a vessel arriving at a port of the United States and seeking to enter temporarily the United States solely in the pursuit of his calling as a seaman, and (6) an alien entitled to enter the United States solely to carry on trade under and in pursuance of the provisions of a present existing treaty of commerce and navigation."

Immigrants are, in effect, divided into two classes, quota immigrants and nonquota immigrants, meaning in the first instance

aliens who are chargeable against the quotas of their respective countries and in the second immigrants who may enter the United States without reference to quota limitations, the latter including (*a*) an immigrant who is the unmarried child under 18 years of age, or the wife, of a citizen of the United States who resides therein at the time of the filing of a petition under section 9; (*b*) an immigrant previously lawfully admitted to the United States, who is returning from a temporary visit abroad; (*c*) an immigrant who was born in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Mexico, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America, and his wife, and his unmarried children under 18 years of age, if accompanying or following to join him; (*d*) an immigrant who continuously for at least two years immediately preceding the time of his application for admission to the United States has been, and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of carrying on the vocation of minister of any religious denomination, or professor of a college, academy, seminary, or university, and his wife, and his unmarried children under 18 years of age, if accompanying or following to join him; or (*e*) an immigrant who is a bona fide student at least 15 years of age and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an accredited school, college, academy, seminary, or university, particularly designated by him and approved by the Secretary of Labor which shall have agreed to report to the Secretary of Labor the termination of attendance of each immigrant student, and if any such institution of learning fails to make such reports promptly the approval shall be withdrawn. All other aliens, except the nonimmigrant classes listed above, are quota immigrants.

All quota and nonquota immigrants must be in possession of an immigration visa issued by a United States consul before they can be admitted to the United States, and the annual and monthly limitation under the various quotas is controlled through limiting the number of quota immigration visas issued in any month or year. In other words, the quotas are counted or controlled in American consulates, usually in the country where the applicant resides, rather than on arrival at a United States port, as was the case under the former quota limit act, thus obviating the unhappy experiences of the past three years, when thousands of aliens were brought to the United States in excess of quotas only to be returned to the country of origin.

Preference in the issuance of quota visas is given to a quota immigrant who is the unmarried child under 21 years of age, the father, the mother, the husband, or the wife, of a citizen of the United States who is 21 years of age or over, and to a quota immigrant who is skilled in agriculture, and his wife, and his dependent children under the age of 16 years, if accompanying or following to join him. A preference in the case of persons skilled in agriculture is not applicable to immigrants of any nationality the annual quota for which is less than 300, and in no case shall the combined preferences exceed 50 per cent of the annual quota of any nationality.

The law provides that on and after July 1, 1927, quotas shall be calculated as provided in section 11 of the act under discussion, which provides in part as follows:

SEC. 11. (a) The annual quota of any nationality shall be 2 per centum of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in continental United States as determined by the United States census of 1890, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100.

(b) The annual quota of any nationality for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, and for each fiscal year thereafter, shall be a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin (ascertained as hereinafter provided in this section) bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100.

(c) For the purpose of subdivision (b) national origin shall be ascertained by determining as nearly as may be, in respect of each geographical area which under section 12 is to be treated as a separate country (except the geographical areas specified in subdivision (c) of section 4) the number of inhabitants in continential United States in 1920 whose origin by birth or ancestry is attributable to such geographical area. Such determination shall not be made by tracing the ancestors or descendants of particular individuals, but shall be based upon statistics of immigration and emigration, together with rates of increase of population as shown by successive decennial United States censuses, and such other data as may be found to be reliable.

(d) For the purpose of subdivisions (b) and (c) the term "inhabitants in continental United States in 1920" does not include (1) immigrants from the geographical areas specified in subdivision (c) of section 4 or their descendants, (2) aliens ineligible to citizenship or their descendants, (3) the descendants of slave immigrants, or (4) the descendants of American aborigines.

(e) The determination provided for in subdivision (c) of this section shall be made by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor, jointly. In making such determination such officials may call for information and expert assistance from the Bureau of the Census. Such officials shall, jointly, report to the President the quota of each nationality, determined as provided in subdivision (b), and the President shall proclaim and make known the quotas so reported. Such proclamation shall be made on or before April 1, 1927. If the proclamation is not made on or before such date, quotas proclaimed therein shall not be in effect for any fiscal year beginning before the expiration of 90 days after the date of the proclamation. After the making of a proclamation under this subdivision the quotas proclaimed therein shall continue with the same effect as if specifically stated herein, and shall be final and conclusive for every purpose except (1) in so far as it is made to appear to the satisfaction of such officials and proclaimed by the President, that an error of fact has occurred in such determination or in such proclamation, or (2) in the case provided for in subdivision (c) of section 12. If for any reason quotas proclaimed under this subdivision are not in effect for any fiscal year, quotas for such year shall be determined under subdivision (a) of this section.

Another important provision of the act of 1924 is found in section 13, which provides that with certain exceptions "no alien ineligible to citizenship shall be admitted to the United States." The import of this provision will be readily understood when it is considered that the naturalization laws state that the provisions thereof "shall apply to aliens being free white persons and to aliens of African nationality and to persons of African descent." This, in effect, means that persons other than members of the Caucasian, or white, race and of the African, or black, race are not eligible to citizenship through naturalization and, therefore, with certain exceptions, not eligible for admission to the United States as immigrants. Included in the category of persons ineligible to citizenship are the Chinese, Japanese, East Indians, and other peoples indigenous to Asiatic countries and adjacent islands.

The peoples chiefly affected by the provision referred to are those who, under section 2 of the immigration act of May 19, 1921, were exempted from quota requirements as "aliens from countries immigration from which is regulated in accordance with treaties or agreements relating solely to immigration" and "aliens from the so-called

Asiatic barred zone as described in section 3 of the immigration act." In the first instance the countries referred to were China, immigration from which has been regulated under laws based on treaties ever since 1882, and Japan, immigration from which has been regulated under the so-called passport agreement of 1907, and, in the second, the provision refers to the so-called Asiatic barred-zone provision of the general immigration law of 1917. Neither the barred-zone provision of the act of 1917 nor the laws relating to Chinese are repealed by the new law, although the provisions of the former legislation in both instances are more or less modified by provisions of the new law. The ultimate effect of the provisions of the new law which have thus been superimposed upon the laws regulating Asiatic immigration can not be exactly determined at this time. As nearly as can be judged, however, some troublesome problems will result, with the possibility or even the probability that another more or less important series of court cases, especially affecting the Chinese immigration, will result.

It is not felt that the bureau can at this time suggest possible legislative remedies in this respect, but after a careful study of the provision of the act of 1924 under consideration it is strongly inclined to the belief that, with some adjustment, the new legislation might well make the repeal of the Chinese exclusion law feasible and perhaps also of the Asiatic barred-zone provision referred to. In other words, the bureau is inclined to the belief that the provision which, in effect, adds aliens "ineligible to citizenship" to the long list of excluded classes already appearing in section 3 of the general immigration law of 1917 may prove to be an entirely practical substitute for the earlier legislation referred to and, more especially, the laws relating to Chinese. Putting it in another way, the bureau is of the opinion that the addition to the excluded classes above referred to will prove to be even more effective than the old exclusion law itself, and it is certain that the substitution of the new provision would considerably minimize the troublesome administrative difficulties which have always existed under the exclusion act.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The total appropriation for the immigration field service for the fiscal year 1924 was $3,817,840, which was made up as follows:

For the enforcement of laws regulating immigration into the United States	$3,300,000
For physical maintenance and upkeep of immigration stations	100,000
For emergent alterations, repairs, and remodeling of buildings at the immigration station, Ellis Island, New York Harbor	326,000
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration	91,840
Total	3,817,840

The amount expended during the fiscal year 1924 for all purposes, including salaries, repairs, remodeling and maintenance of immigration stations (exclusive of repayments from steamship companies and individuals for expenditures not properly chargeable against the Government), was $3,732,315.38, leaving an unexpended balance of $85,524.62.

The total revenue from the enforcement of the immigration laws during the fiscal year 1924 and turned into the general fund of the

United States Treasury was $6,320,102.74. The following table shows the various sources of income and the amounts collected under each head:

Head tax (through customs districts) July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924	$5, 493, 552. 00
Head tax voluntarily paid, the statutory period having expired	2, 312. 00
Head tax through naturalization for nunc pro tunc inspections	21, 839. 96
Fines (through customs districts) July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924	444, 938. 66
Forfeiture of bonds	124, 723. 97
Sale of exclusive privileges	1, 634. 40
Sale of Government property	3, 129. 92
Coin-box collections from the New York Telephone Co., Ellis Island, N. Y	314. 58
From Deper Bros. for damages in moving furniture	10. 00
Bell Manufacturing Co., for lease of the old Charleston immigration station from December 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923	525. 00
Care and treatment of aliens, Ellis Island Hospital, Public Health Service, from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924	241, 776. 25
Total	6, 334, 756. 74

From the foregoing it will be noted that the Immigration Service was not only self-supporting during the fiscal year, but in addition produced a revenue of $2,587,787.36.

With reference to the repayments above referred to, it may be stated that prior to February 16, 1922, no charge was made by the Government for maintenance of aliens at immigration stations, except a flat charge for hospital treatment and meals. Beginning February 16 an additional charge of 25 cents a day per alien was made to partially cover the cost of maintenance and this charge was increased to 50 cents a day July 1, 1924. This resulted in a saving to the appropriation of $347,000 during the fiscal year 1924, and a saving of $537,371.53 since the plan was inaugurated.

In conclusion the bureau desires to express its sincere appreciation of the faithful, effective, and often conspicuous service of its officers and employees both in the bureau and in the field during the year just ended, and it desires also to make grateful acknowledgment of the invaluable contribution which officers of the Public Health Service have rendered, and finally to express to you and other officials of the department its sincere thanks for your helpful and sympathetic interest in the Immigration Service.

Respectfully submitted.

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, 1923 and 1924, by ports*

Port	Aliens												Citizens			
	1923						1924						1923		1924	
	Admitted		Departed		Debarred	Deported after landing	Admitted		Departed		Debarred	Deported after landing	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	Immigrant aliens	Nonimmigrant aliens	Emigrant aliens	Nonemigrant aliens			Immigrant aliens	Nonimmigrant aliens	Emigrant aliens	Nonemigrant aliens						
New York, N. Y.	295,473	89,914	58,369	69,541	4,110	511	315,587	97,471	55,576	80,448	6,370	1,582	211,917	196,917	205,362	201,491
Boston, Mass.	12,212	2,054	5,186	1,430	268	82	36,320	2,472	4,721	2,128	347	145	6,041	6,909	6,507	5,472
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,382	429	1,055	211	152	46	8,711	844	585	218	241	63	1,192	1,269	1,073	598
Baltimore, Md.	376	63	3		89	21	480	104	3	3	130	26	186	113	141	28
Portland, Me.	185	32	15	203	15	3	3,912	221	8	157	53	7	19	27	584	49
New Bedford, Mass.	126	31	139	64	14	3	87	87	361	83	17	6	32	75	65	103
Providence, R. I.	2,834	758	1,404	248	172	8	7,347	2,600	1,346	216	90	24	533	624	1,599	449
Newport News, Va.	173	9		2	24	2	461	12			16	5			1	1
Norfolk, Va.	362	32		9	51	24	739	47	1	2	68	37	931	343	519	1
Savannah, Ga.	32	9		5	15		22	5	2	2	22		57	3		3
Miami, Fla.	1,099	3,606	750	2,581	18	15	1,932	4,445	765	3,127	48	10	6,362	5,752	3,638	2,948
Key West, Fla.	1,398	6,051	710	6,457	96	18	1,535	7,124	918	8,318	73	42	22,724	22,071	31,489	28,949
Other Atlantic ports	116	21	10	4	19	13	146	16		1	43	212	46	16	53	15
Tampa, Fla.	1,705	2,082	20	61	49	11	1,051	1,843	40	105	98	76	952	52	90	46
Pensacola, Fla.	4	1			8		8	4			7	7			8	
Mobile, Ala.	46	46	4	12	38		55	58	2	7	33	7	163	44	129	31
New Orleans, La.	913	2,629	566	2,080	211	49	1,180	4,021	519	2,372	237	38	6,945	6,842	7,276	7,644
Galveston, Tex.	174	51	18	139	64	26	314	224	28	251	89	60	597	341	923	697
Other Gulf ports	25	4			9	69	13	2			9	24	1		2	
San Francisco, Calif.	6,719	7,345	4,664	6,737	284	58	7,659	8,214	3,766	7,747	390	95	6,885	7,531	6,980	6,228
Portland, Oreg.	54	13	22	58	9	36	146	16	9	23	16	20	13	13	15	6
Seattle, Wash.	3,003	2,037	1,739	1,585	250	85	7,131	4,658	1,968	2,091	412	96	2,246	2,193	2,971	2,508
Alaska	156	43	37	1	20	3	176	46	45	2	28	6	27	24	94	30
Mexican border:																
Land ports	63,133	14,726	1,928	930	3,193	1,357	88,280	18,497	1,540	1,572	4,133	1,904	2,426	871	2,092	346
Sea ports	502	433	301	1,130	38	7	762	865	242	1,162	95	26	978	1,509	1,144	1,972
Through Canada:																
Atlantic ports	10,911	2,244	862	1,161	72	57	18,140	2,423	1,000	1,805	449	324	9,772	242	7,472	225
Pacific ports	488	3,277	733	2,413	98	9	523	4,705	614	2,323	357	9	1,637	1,937	2,074	1,417
Border stations	115,635	8,441	2,283	16,795	11,146	1,139	200,834	7,362	2,104	20,978	16,236	1,551	18,724	8,965	13,673	10,448

Honolulu, Hawaii	2,468	2,646	431	3,775	48	4	3,115	2,560	442	3,158	126	4	4,081	3,038	2,257	2,914
Porto Rico	215	1,460	201	1,504	39	5	230	1,490	184	1,657	51	3	2,984	2,880	3,050	3,231
Total	522,919	150,487	81,450	119,136	20,619	3,661	706,896	172,406	76,789	139,956	30,284	6,409	308,471	270,601	301,281	277,850
Philippine Islands	6,689	10,277	1,077	14,631	777	234	7,139	9,363	938	13,209	759	141	5,090	3,750	5,315	4,182

TABLE II.—*Net increase or decrease of population, by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1923 and 1924, by months*

Month	1923							1924						
	Admitted			Departed			Increase (+) or decrease (−)	Admitted			Departed			Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	Immigrant	Nonimmigrant	Total	Emigrant	Nonemigrant	Total		Immigrant	Nonimmigrant	Total	Emigrant	Nonemigrant	Total	
July	41,241	12,001	53,242	14,738	16,096	30,834	+22,408	85,542	13,039	98,581	8,041	14,213	22,254	+76,327
August	42,735	12,298	55,033	10,448	9,051	19,499	+35,534	88,286	13,688	101,974	6,489	12,267	18,756	+83,218
September	49,881	17,135	67,016	7,527	9,734	17,261	+49,755	89,431	18,221	107,652	6,073	10,245	16,318	+91,334
October	54,129	17,063	71,192	7,192	10,645	17,837	+53,355	88,028	15,490	103,518	7,291	13,856	21,147	+82,371
November	49,814	12,316	62,130	7,077	10,202	17,279	+44,851	92,782	12,611	105,393	6,925	13,722	18,532	+86,861
December	33,932	10,052	43,984	8,	10,673	18,830	+25,154	55,794	12,287	68,081	9,480	11,607	23,202	+44,879
Total, 6 months	271,732	80,865	352,597	55,139	66,401	121,540	+231,057	499,863	85,336	585,199	44,299	75,910	120,209	+464,990
January	28,773	9,480	38,253	4,232	7,270	11,502	+26,751	33,878	10,476	44,354	5,723	8,689	14,412	+29,942
February	30,118	8,642	38,760	2,794	6,050	8,844	+29,916	29,901	10,842	40,743	3,706	7,880	11,586	+29,157
March	42,888	10,442	53,330	3,610	7,020	10,630	+42,700	35,585	13,271	48,856	4,202	7,983	12,185	+36,671
April	52,433	12,702	65,135	4,509	9,254	13,763	+51,372	38,375	17,190	55,565	5,394	10,546	15,940	+39,625
May	52,809	14,045	66,854	5,752	10,582	16,334	+50,520	32,985	16,230	49,215	6,634	14,457	21,091	+28,124
June	44,166	14,311	58,477	5,414	12,559	17,973	+40,504	36,309	19,061	55,370	6,831	14,491	21,322	+34,048
Total, 6 months	251,187	69,622	320,809	26,311	52,735	79,046	+241,763	207,033	87,070	294,103	32,490	64,046	96,536	+197,567
Total, fiscal year	522,919	150,487	673,406	81,450	119,136	200,586	+472,820	706,896	172,406	879,302	76,789	139,956	216,745	+662,557

TABLE III.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1923 and 1924, by countries*

Country of last or future permanent residence [1]	1923							1924						
	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	
Albania								250	6	256	284	10	294	−38
Austria	8,103	193	8,296	247	186	433	+7,863	7,505	401	7,906	217	270	487	+7,419
Belgium	1,590	423	2,013	672	377	1,049	+964	2,065	469	2,534	517	491	1,008	+1,526
Bulgaria	392	35	427	156	44	200	+227	550	28	578	233	35	268	+310
Czechoslovakia	13,840	250	14,090	2,074	353	2,427	+11,663	13,554	338	13,892	1,568	406	1,974	+11,918
Denmark	4,523	397	4,920	511	512	1,023	+3,897	5,281	561	5,842	510	610	1,120	+4,722
Esthonia								765	10	775	11	11	22	+753
Finland	3,644	84	3,728	396	79	475	+3,253	3,662	186	3,848	360	146	506	+3,342
France, including Corsica	4,380	3,183	7,563	1,507	2,233	3,740	+3,823	6,387	3,569	9,956	1,249	2,372	3,621	+6,335
Germany	48,277	2,298	50,575	1,529	2,117	3,646	+46,929	75,091	4,482	79,573	1,178	3,804	4,982	+74,591
Great Britain, Ireland:														
England	21,558	10,863	32,421	5,505	10,938	16,443	+15,978	24,466	11,454	35,920	4,361	12,093	16,454	+19,466
Ireland	15,740	593	16,333	1,368	610	1,978	+14,355	17,111	673	17,784	1,282	683	1,965	+15,819
Scotland	23,019	1,496	24,515	705	1,151	1,856	+22,659	33,471	1,529	35,000	827	1,824	2,651	+32,349
Wales	1,182	381	1,563	34	83	117	+1,446	1,553	316	1,869	60	67	127	+1,742
Greece	3,333	272	3,605	2,988	363	3,351	+254	4,871	352	5,223	7,250	706	7,956	−2,733
Hungary	5,914	112	6,026	895	272	1,167	+4,859	5,806	267	6,073	522	255	777	+5,296
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	46,674	4,154	50,828	23,329	4,057	27,386	+23,442	56,246	6,859	63,105	22,904	4,558	27,462	+35,643
Latvia								1,473	33	1,506	67	19	86	+1,420
Lithuania								2,369	39	2,408	335	45	380	+2,028
Netherlands	3,150	692	3,842	482	846	1,328	+2,514	3,783	945	4,728	345	900	1,245	+3,483
Norway	11,745	925	12,670	946	750	1,696	+10,974	11,986	1,545	13,531	955	743	1,698	+11,833
Poland	26,538	377	26,915	5,439	571	6,010	+20,905	28,806	333	29,139	2,594	574	3,168	+25,971
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands	2,384	50	2,434	2,620	93	2,713	−279	2,769	50	2,819	3,357	166	3,523	−704
Rumania	11,947	123	12,070	1,169	258	1,427	+10,643	11,142	194	11,336	1,096	268	1,364	+9,972
Russia	17,507	308	17,815	2,434	460	2,894	+14,921	12,649	286	12,935	572	372	944	+11,991
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	841	1,056	1,897	2,557	967	3,524	−1,627	932	648	1,580	2,967	961	3,928	−2,348
Sweden	17,916	577	18,493	1,179	702	1,881	+16,612	18,310	935	19,245	830	802	1,632	+17,613
Switzerland	3,349	520	3,869	546	539	1,085	+2,784	3,842	669	4,511	390	506	896	+3,615
Turkey in Europe	3,743	111	3,854	125	16	141	+3,713	1,481	43	1,524	128	17	145	+1,379

Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)	6,181	111	6,292	2,064	176	2,240	+4,052	5,835	136	5,971	1,991	216	2,207	+3,764
Other Europe	450	40	490	179	20	199	+291	328	18	346	28	21	49	+297
Total Europe	307,920	29,624	337,544	61,656	28,773	90,429	+247,115	364,339	37,374	401,713	58,988	33,951	92,939	+308,774
China	4,986	4,347	9,333	3,715	2,404	6,119	+3,214	6,992	7,569	14,561	3,847	2,586	6,433	+8,128
Japan	5,809	1,524	7,333	2,869	1,559	4,428	+2,905	8,801	1,638	10,439	2,155	1,682	3,837	+6,602
India	257	269	526	146	166	312	+214	183	356	539	161	390	551	−12
Syria, Palestine, and Iraq (Mesopotamia)								2,946	208	3,154	492	136	628	+2,526
Turkey in Asia	2,183	189	2,372	773	196	969	+1,403	2,820	69	2,889	211	52	263	+2,626
Other Asia	470	187	657	90	84	174	+483	323	226	549	77	91	168	+381
Total Asia	13,705	6,516	20,221	7,593	4,409	12,002	+8,219	22,065	10,066	32,131	6,943	4,937	11,880	+20,251
Africa	548	425	973	113	294	407	+566	900	468	1,368	108	229	337	+1,031
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	711	3,361	4,072	442	2,593	3,035	+1,037	635	3,883	4,518	485	2,808	3,293	+1,225
Pacific Islands (not specified)	48	181	229	22	94	116	+113	44	128	172[1]	34	70	104	+68
Canada and Newfoundland	117,011	9,731	126,742	2,775	21,447	24,222	+102,520	200,690	8,598	209,288	2,601	25,493	28,094	+181,194
Central America	1,275	1,850	3,125	550	1,658	2,208	+917	2,000	2,433	4,433	567	2,002	2,569	+1,864
Mexico	63,768	3,519	67,287	2,660	2,403	5,063	+62,224	89,336	4,553	93,889[1]	1,926	2,773	4,699	+89,190
South America	4,737	3,323	8,060	1,447	2,739	4,186	+3,874	9,270	3,685	12,955[1]	1,052	2,833	3,885	+9,070
West Indies	13,181	19,908	33,089	4,183	16,727	20,910	+12,179	17,559	21,347[1]	38,906[1]	4,081	21,636	25,717	+13,189
United States		72,040	72,040		37,984	37,984	+34,056		79,848[1]	79,848[1]		43,218	43,218	+36,630
Other countries	15	9	24	9	15	24		58	23	81[1]	4	6	10	+71
Grand total	522,919	150,487	673,406	81,450	119,136	200,586	+472,820	706,896	172,406	879,302	76,789	139,956	216,745	+662,557

[1] See footnote Table XIV-A.

TABLE IV.—*Net increase or decrease of population, by admission and departure of aliens, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by races or peoples*

Race or people	Admitted			Departed			Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	Immigrant	Nonimmigrant	Total	Emigrant	Nonemigrant	Total	
African (black)	12,243	7,099	19,342	1,449	3,438	4,887	+14,455
Armenian	2,940	240	3,180	60	127	187	+2,993
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	6,869	699	7,568	1,287	904	2,191	+5,377
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2,482	324	2,806	1,544	565	2,109	+697
Chinese	4,670	9,843	14,513	3,736	9,172	12,908	+1,605
Croatian and Slovenian	4,137	184	4,321	381	200	581	+3,740
Cuban	1,412	7,941	9,353	961	7,397	8,358	+995
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	295	69	364	183	361	544	−180
Dutch and Flemish	7,840	3,097	10,937	990	3,164	4,154	+6,783
East Indian	154	186	340	149	151	300	+40
English	93,939	31,385	125,324	6,505	35,333	41,838	+83,486
Finnish	3,975	704	4,679	411	924	1,335	+3,344
French	48,632	6,925	55,557	1,305	6,567	7,872	+47,685
German	95,627	9,427	105,054	1,832	7,653	9,485	+95,569
Greek	5,252	1,127	6,379	7,335	1,677	9,012	−2,633
Hebrew	49,989	2,765	52,754	260	898	1,158	+51,596
Irish	42,364	4,709	47,073	1,581	3,741	5,322	+41,751
Italian (north)	11,576	5,744	17,320	2,704	4,505	7,209	+10,111
Italian (south)	47,633	19,410	67,043	20,363	12,951	33,314	+33,729
Japanese	8,481	7,217	15,698	2,120	9,623	11,743	+3,955
Korean	122	50	172	27	65	92	+80
Lithuanian	1,991	332	2,323	381	308	689	+1,634
Magyar	7,446	757	8,203	587	737	1,324	+6,879
Mexican	87,648	18,139	105,787	1,878	1,694	3,572	+102,215
Pacific Islander	12	32	44	1	7	8	+36
Polish	19,371	1,359	20,730	2,590	1,682	4,272	+16,458
Portuguese	3,892	2,405	6,297	3,465	1,106	4,571	+1,726
Rumanian	1,727	343	2,070	1,085	605	1,690	+380
Russian	9,531	1,135	10,666	734	1,190	1,924	+8,742
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2,356	51	2,407	52	39	91	+2,316
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	40,978	8,055	49,033	2,662	6,815	9,477	+39,556
Scotch	61,327	6,304	67,631	1,281	5,412	6,693	+60,938
Slovak	5,523	234	5,757	475	244	719	+5,038
Spanish	3,664	6,104	9,768	3,674	4,326	8,000	+1,768
Spanish American	3,065	3,983	7,048	906	3,145	4,051	+2,997
Syrian	1,595	690	2,285	439	513	952	+1,333
Turkish	355	124	479	297	80	377	+102
Welsh	2,635	536	3,171	77	227	304	+2,867
West Indian (except Cuban)	2,211	2,296	4,507	600	2,155	2,755	+1,752
Other peoples	937	382	1,319	422	255	677	+642
Total	706,896	172,406	879,302	76,789	139,956	216,745	+662,557
Male	423,186	114,407	537,593	57,313	92,514	149,827	+387,766
Female	283,710	57,999	341,709	19,476	47,442	66,918	+274,791
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands	7,139	9,363	16,502	938	13,209	14,147	+2,355

TABLE V.—*Intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and last permanent residence of aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by States and Territories* [1]

State or Territory	Admitted		Departed	
	Immigrant aliens	Non-immigrant aliens	Emigrant aliens	Non-emigrant aliens
Alabama	438	43	53	24
Alaska	287	26	65	16
Arizona	12,620	2,898	439	46
Arkansas	165	28	21	12
California	57,946	7,537	6,008	5,374
Colorado	1,657	225	182	122
Connecticut	12,833	1,604	1,478	481
Delaware	451	68	25	10
District of Columbia	1,504	317	225	51
Florida	4,047	2,474	1,705	1,027
Georgia	417	67	78	25
Hawaii	3,186	1,808	451	2,527
Idaho	1,118	73	109	62
Illinois	46,254	3,146	3,977	1,962
Indiana	5,311	310	633	223
Iowa	3,757	247	253	166
Kansas	1,582	159	101	40
Kentucky	559	50	47	34
Louisiana	1,365	398	457	144
Maine	12,541	463	100	55
Maryland	3,009	287	265	126
Massachusetts	61,938	5,765	6,715	2,667
Michigan	60,482	1,934	2,624	1,172
Minnesota	10,795	437	640	334
Mississippi	475	43	47	12
Missouri	4,435	412	423	181
Montana	1,956	104	178	98
Nebraska	2,495	200	145	95
Nevada	261	45	53	23
New Hampshire	7,140	283	132	67
New Jersey	30,803	3,670	2,909	1,006
New Mexico	1,364	317	52	21
New York	166,749	22,609	28,983	9,376
North Carolina	270	57	79	16
North Dakota	1,745	55	112	49
Ohio	24,154	1,671	3,423	930
Oklahoma	519	80	42	16
Oregon	6,820	348	398	351
Pennsylvania	47,344	4,154	7,014	2,217
Philippine Islands	1	13	----------	3
Porto Rico	266	424	183	349
Rhode Island	7,707	818	1,282	442
South Carolina	150	29	24	14
South Dakota	1,016	41	66	39
Tennessee	391	95	45	34
Texas	57,016	10,248	1,033	131
Utah	1,181	185	301	142
Vermont	3,251	93	58	20
Virginia	2,185	202	188	70
Virgin Islands	15	11	----------	5
Washington	20,915	1,314	1,526	1,274
West Virginia	2,061	350	712	225
Wisconsin	9,324	350	610	197
Wyoming	625	117	120	74
Outside United States	----------	93,704	----------	105,779
Total	706,896	172,406	76,789	139,956

[1] For permanent residences of aliens admitted to 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, 1924* [1]

Occupation	Admitted		Departed	
	Immigrant aliens	Nonimmigrant aliens	Emigrant aliens	Nonemigrant aliens
PROFESSIONAL				
Actors	1,012	1,720	89	865
Architects	447	247	18	145
Clergy	2,093	1,384	342	1,202
Editors	56	100	9	46
Electricians	3,777	317	64	202
Engineers (professional)	4,870	2,889	295	1,768
Lawyers	233	620	43	441
Literary and scientific persons	712	1,019	86	508
Musicians	1,479	678	95	422
Officials (Government)	553	1,639	166	1,013
Physicians	1,391	1,099	87	908
Sculptors and artists	429	275	59	347
Teachers	3,460	1,823	252	1,094
Other professional	4,266	2,214	411	1,411
Total	24,778	16,024	2,006	10,372
SKILLED				
Bakers	3,521	601	202	255
Barbers and hairdressers	2,621	531	221	182
Blacksmiths	3,233	252	79	122
Bookbinders	275	26	2	7
Brewers	34	13	1	5
Butchers	2,795	239	106	177
Cabinetmakers	487	66	46	92
Carpenters and joiners	16,420	1,831	592	1,201
Cigarette makers	48	11	2	9
Cigar makers	267	684	332	649
Cigar packers	20	16	1	3
Clerks and accountants	25,194	6,037	985	3,889
Dressmakers	3,904	843	156	293
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	3,421	718	96	386
Furriers and fur workers	320	82	17	49
Gardeners	1,230	472	98	181
Hat and cap makers	303	25	4	7
Iron and steel workers	7,308	320	126	385
Jewelers	482	166	31	64
Locksmiths	3,701	46	3	6
Machinists	6,616	630	271	650
Mariners	8,571	3,855	323	1,174
Masons	5,452	948	163	300
Mechanics (not specified)	8,388	1,215	265	564
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1,123	55	25	77
Millers	525	60	77	48
Milliners	662	116	9	38
Miners	7,001	996	954	1,082
Painters and glaziers	3,937	502	132	267
Pattern makers	339	23	5	23
Photographers	478	124	15	48
Plasterers	769	59	27	45
Plumbers	2,080	138	58	162
Printers	1,740	207	58	118
Saddlers and harness makers	322	26	1	8
Seamstresses	2,579	282	61	78
Shoemakers	4,694	741	328	215
Stokers	968	316	26	64
Stonecutters	560	65	19	26
Tailors	6,754	727	362	327
Tanners and curriers	182	33	5	22
Textile workers (not specified)	482	85	133	103
Tinners	739	35	8	25
Tobacco workers	30	37	1	2
Upholsterers	374	35	12	24
Watch and clock makers	528	65	12	29
Weavers and spinners	2,713	267	424	390
Wheelwrights	130	7	1	3
Woodworkers (not specified)	498	19	5	10
Other skilled	5,876	918	198	493
Total	150,694	25,565	7,078	14,377

[1] For occupations of aliens admitted to and departed from the Philippine Islands, see Tables X and X-A.

TABLE VI.—*Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*—Continued

Occupation	Admitted		Departed	
	Immigrant aliens	Nonimmigrant aliens	Emigrant aliens	Nonemigrant aliens
MISCELLANEOUS				
Agents	2,179	1,686	170	1,314
Bankers	180	973	88	843
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1,770	282	57	100
Farm laborers	27,492	5,584	259	2,209
Farmers	20,320	6,187	1,575	4,506
Fishermen	3,113	521	82	384
Hotel keepers	225	316	39	120
Laborers	108,001	20,243	37,259	18,883
Manufacturers	525	1,180	84	878
Merchants and dealers	11,390	20,755	2,567	19,597
Servants	51,680	9,472	2,659	5,588
Other miscellaneous	26,640	12,112	3,638	11,599
Total	253,515	79,311	48,477	66,021
No occupation (including women and children)	277,909	51,506	19,228	49,186
Grand total	706,896	172,406	76,789	139,956

TABLE VII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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)	12,243	5,558	6,685	1,746	9,847	650	4,723	5,644	10,367	2	10	12	20	98	118
Armenian	2,940	1,226	1,714	770	1,796	374	795	1,247	2,042	1	1	2	7	119	126
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	6,869	3,713	3,156	1,226	5,176	467	3,100	2,506	5,606		1	1	10	26	36
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2,482	1,525	957	361	1,947	174	1,330	744	2,074				9	38	47
Chinese	4,670	3,732	938	396	3,459	815	3,411	661	4,072				2	200	202
Croatian and Slovenian	4,137	2,560	1,577	492	3,349	296	2,302	1,278	3,580				13	52	65
Cuban	1,412	972	440	362	977	73	779	266	1,045					5	5
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	295	182	113	36	234	25	164	93	257					2	2
Dutch and Flemish	7,840	4,561	3,279	1,803	5,243	794	3,687	2,340	6,027				1	9	10
East Indian	154	137	17	3	148	3	135	16	151						
English	93,939	53,275	40,664	20,077	63,389	10,473	43,279	30,493	73,772	1		1	35	54	89
Finnish	3,975	2,157	1,818	546	3,207	222	1,883	1,539	3,422				1	6	7
French	48,632	28,967	19,665	10,686	33,191	4,755	23,512	13,957	37,469		1	1	239	237	476
German	95,627	53,717	41,910	13,022	75,818	6,787	47,227	35,285	82,512	1	3	4	19	70	89
Greek	5,252	2,256	2,996	893	3,733	626	1,743	2,399	4,142				19	198	217
Hebrew	49,989	25,258	24,731	13,803	29,501	6,685	18,378	16,072	34,450	16	28	44	153	1,539	1,692
Irish	42,364	24,273	18,091	5,740	33,006	3,618	21,423	15,140	36,563	1		1	23	37	60
Italian (north)	11,576	9,005	2,571	1,115	9,871	590	8,434	2,002	10,436				10	15	25
Italian (south)	47,633	34,018	13,615	7,927	37,300	2,406	29,585	8,746	38,331		6	6	182	1,187	1,369
Japanese	8,481	3,784	4,697	1,375	6,115	991	2,945	4,018	6,963				32	111	143
Korean	122	68	54	16	94	12	57	47	104					2	2
Lithuanian	1,991	778	1,213	562	1,231	198	476	865	1,341	1	8	9	8	71	79
Magyar	7,446	3,746	3,700	1,813	4,904	729	2,818	2,756	5,574		1	1	12	46	58
Mexican	87,648	59,489	28,159	19,131	62,606	5,911	49,351	14,420	63,771	67	249	316	363	4,067	4,430
Pacific Islander	12	5	7	1	11		4	7	11						
Polish	19,371	10,720	8,651	4,820	12,599	1,952	8,191	5,759	13,950	22	44	66	79	456	535
Portuguese	3,892	2,638	1,254	524	3,099	269	2,361	804	3,165				30	173	203
Rumanian	1,727	986	741	404	1,211	112	771	507	1,278				4	41	45
Russian	9,531	5,784	3,747	1,867	6,876	788	4,800	2,747	7,547	1	1	2	6	109	115
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2,356	1,543	813	724	1,522	110	1,167	391	1,558				6	68	74
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	40,978	26,908	14,070	5,073	33,459	2,446	24,322	11,572	35,894		2	2	5	4	9
Scotch	61,327	37,339	23,988	11,472	43,806	6,049	31,670	18,162	49,832				7	16	23
Slovak	5,523	3,398	2,125	880	4,335	308	2,961	1,655	4,616		1	1	3	23	26
Spanish	3,664	2,734	930	475	2,967	222	2,490	670	3,160				6	23	29
Spanish American	3,065	1,865	1,200	583	2,269	213	1,562	918	2,480		1	1		1	1

Syrian	1,595	801	794	478	966	151	553	441	994				7	116	123
Turkish	355	179	176	69	246	40	143	122	265				2	19	21
Welsh	2,635	1,702	933	502	1,841	292	1,464	666	2,130				1	2	3
West Indian (except Cuban)	2,211	1,024	1,187	341	1,719	151	866	998	1,864	1	2	3		3	3
Other peoples	937	603	334	150	720	67	523	246	769				1	17	18
Grand total	706,896	423,186	283,710	132,264	513,788	60,844	355,385	208,199	563,584	114	359	473	1,315	9,260	10,575
Admitted in Philippine Islands	7,139	5,485	1,654	2,205	4,633	301			2,667						4,472

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)	20	97	117		1	1	5,277	4,794	$506,694	7,564	4,486	193	10,626	875	742
Armenian	7	119	126				983	580	184,643	1,334	1,562	44	2,725	147	68
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	10	26	36				1,855	3,264	369,843	3,038	3,729	102	6,404	316	149
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	9	38	47				831	1,068	130,234	1,372	1,027	83	2,063	354	65
Chinese	1	193	194	1	7	8	2,633	1,235	206,132	2,619	1,710	341	2,076	1,455	1,139
Croatian and Slovenian	13	52	65				820	2,583	214,002	2,145	1,844	148	3,666	423	48
Cuban		5	5				918	110	123,564	887	511	14	699	333	380
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		2	2				129	105	17,747	154	127	14	222	56	17
Dutch and Flemish	1	9	10				3,426	1,329	838,351	4,118	3,570	152	5,889	1,094	857
East Indian							99	50	16,733	119	29	6	55	15	84
English	32	54	86	3		3	45,407	17,314	9,795,470	56,388	36,267	1,284	68,074	11,952	13,913
Finnish		6	6	1		1	1,194	1,846	268,073	2,112	1,750	113	2,937	851	187
French	236	236	472	3	1	4	19,550	11,785	3,507,946	29,564	18,129	939	37,825	3,775	7,032
German	19	70	89				22,453	47,714	4,384,351	21,889	66,343	7,395	79,421	11,667	4,539
Greek	19	198	217				1,954	1,648	426,405	2,938	2,105	209	4,409	650	193
Hebrew	152	1,539	1,691	1		1	10,440	12,534	2,810,327	15,580	34,014	395	47,590	1,421	978
Irish	23	37	60				16,941	16,321	3,693,815	25,124	16,808	432	33,891	3,799	4,674
Italian (north)	10	15	25				5,184	4,581	774,850	9,367	2,130	79	10,071	1,004	501
Italian (south)	181	1,187	1,368	1		1	12,437	23,296	1,982,820	34,625	12,895	113	45,536	1,574	523
Japanese	30	99	129	2	12	14	3,516	734	556,024	2,638	5,754	89	6,334	1,544	603
Korean		2	2				58	14	15,795	40	65	17	67	21	34
Lithuanian	8	71	79				442	637	109,998	463	1,497	31	1,845	94	52
Magyar	12	46	58				1,813	2,641	284,674	2,073	5,215	158	6,891	418	137
Mexican	351	4,059	4,410	12	8	20	10,757	43,154	2,100,786	54,868	32,540	240	25,272	1,680	60,696
Pacific Islander							10		750	4	5	3	6	4	2
Polish	79	456	535				4,252	7,471	951,726	6,976	12,029	366	17,897	971	503
Portuguese	30	173	203				870	2,191	154,456	2,658	1,176	58	3,108	696	88
Rumanian	4	40	44		1	1	550	548	94,611	803	872	52	1,423	193	111
Russian	6	109	115				3,433	2,306	726,905	4,804	4,340	387	5,694	1,608	2,229

TABLE VII.—*Sex age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by races or peoples*—Contd.

Race or people	Causes for exemption from literacy test under section 3						Money			By whom passage was paid			Going to join—		Not going to join relative or friend
	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							
Ruthenian (Russniak)	5	67	72	1	1	2	916	495	$209,353	1,178	1,145	33	1,848	274	234
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4	4	8	1		1	17,440	15,872	3,087,396	27,440	12,686	852	29,199	9,480	2,299
Scotch	7	16	23				29,551	14,384	5,649,776	39,808	21,057	462	44,649	9,978	6,700
Slovak	3	23	26				1,164	3,154	231,915	2,637	2,825	61	5,257	207	59
Spanish	6	23	29				2,501	454	415,724	2,739	819	108	1,987	960	717
Spanish American		1	1				2,129	149	313,845	1,627	1,211	227	1,687	735	643
Syrian	7	115	122		1	1	675	205	212,044	622	962	11	1,383	81	131
Turkish	2	19	21				138	91	28,079	205	146	4	317	29	9
Welsh	1	2	3				1,454	381	345,216	1,669	940	26	1,928	367	340
West Indian (except Cuban)		3	3				1,346	458	135,054	1,301	862	48	1,793	219	199
Other peoples	1	17	18				346	315	71,124	560	313	64	672	86	179
Grand total	1,289	9,228	10,517	26	32	58	235,892	247,811	45,947,251	376,050	315,495	15,351	523,436	71,406	112,054

TABLE VII-A.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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)	1,449	731	718	162	1,106	181	1,058	243	90	27	31
Armenian	60	54	6	------	51	9	25	11	19	3	2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1,287	841	446	49	860	378	572	248	284	98	85
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1,544	1,266	278	66	974	504	522	332	473	147	70
Chinese	3,736	3,553	183	39	1,686	2,011	1,182	704	420	513	917
Croatian and Slovenian	381	302	79	14	241	126	110	44	111	79	37
Cuban	961	616	345	180	649	132	773	105	46	18	19
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	183	108	75	8	120	55	85	39	38	14	7
Dutch and Flemish	990	560	430	91	658	241	670	156	95	29	40
East Indian	149	138	11	2	93	54	46	36	60	4	3
English	6,505	3,124	3,381	640	4,228	1,637	4,889	753	437	142	284
Finnish	411	231	180	13	308	90	145	126	81	29	30
French	1,305	670	635	89	796	420	851	159	149	65	81
German	1,832	993	839	95	1,196	541	1,041	241	256	102	192
Greek	7,335	6,864	471	97	5,375	1,863	3,641	2,028	1,075	413	178
Hebrew	260	175	85	7	167	86	147	37	50	14	12
Irish	1,581	700	881	94	1,074	413	744	259	280	111	187
Italian (north)	2,704	2,168	536	92	2,068	544	1,458	381	462	219	184
Italian (south)	20,363	17,468	2,895	570	15,402	4,391	13,384	2,955	2,415	888	721
Japanese	2,120	1,537	583	48	1,605	467	962	593	250	203	112
Korean	27	20	7	------	23	4	10	6	2	8	1
Lithuanian	381	266	115	12	249	120	33	104	148	46	50
Magyar	587	360	227	22	347	218	170	137	149	71	60
Mexican	1,878	1,261	617	270	1,406	202	1,211	467	147	31	22
Pacific Islander	1	------	1	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------
Polish	2,590	1,857	733	91	1,639	860	579	680	840	277	214
Portuguese	3,465	2,690	775	185	2,740	540	2,191	832	297	65	80
Rumanian	1,085	777	308	70	649	366	356	299	300	85	45
Russian	734	557	177	33	541	160	176	211	259	59	29
Ruthenian (Russniak)	52	39	13	6	27	19	15	7	18	10	2
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2,662	1,426	1,236	111	1,997	554	1,548	481	290	139	204
Scotch	1,281	649	632	108	844	329	1,050	91	79	15	46
Slovak	475	362	113	22	314	139	195	79	109	56	36
Spanish	3,674	3,071	603	205	2,991	478	3,218	263	120	38	35
Spanish American	906	597	309	95	717	94	758	97	26	11	14
Syrian	439	334	105	16	320	103	144	100	120	45	30
Turkish	297	276	21	3	249	45	128	101	56	10	2
Welsh	77	47	30	8	53	16	62	6	5	1	3
West Indian (except Cuban)	600	274	326	62	461	77	423	110	42	11	14
Other peoples	422	351	71	42	319	61	210	108	59	15	30
Total	76,789	57,313	19,476	3,717	54,544	18,528	44,783	13,629	10,157	4,111	4,109
Departed from Philippine Islands	938	707	231	138	628	172	------	------	------	------	------

TABLE VII-B.—*Conjugal condition of immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by races or peoples*

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married; W., widowed; D., divorced]

Race or people	Under 16 years (total)[1]	Males										Under 16 years (total)	Females										Single females			
		16 to 44 years					45 years and over						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		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total				
African (black)	813	3,222	1,225	25	----	4,472	27	219	26	1	273	933	3,807	1,360	205	3	5,375	63	150	164	----	377	1,633	1,520	504	150
Armenian	423	420	243	8	----	671	2	115	15	----	132	347	567	448	109	1	1,125	3	102	137	----	242	363	172	27	5
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	603	1,231	1,637	12	1	2,881	12	209	8	----	229	623	1,180	1,046	59	10	2,295	17	134	85	2	238	639	431	82	28
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	186	461	751	7	----	1,219	14	98	7	1	120	175	342	360	25	1	728	4	30	20	----	54	157	140	39	6
Chinese	319	786	1,871	4	----	2,661	7	744	1	----	752	77	127	668	3	----	798	1	61	1	----	63	74	44	7	2
Croatian and Slovenian	245	730	1,356	16	----	2,102	14	188	11	----	213	247	698	498	49	2	1,247	7	50	26	----	83	287	336	62	13
Cuban	193	655	90	3	1	749	5	21	3	1	30	169	90	126	11	1	228	4	10	29	----	43	54	20	13	3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	18	83	68	1	----	152	1	10	1	----	12	18	38	42	2	----	82	2	7	4	----	13	14	12	10	2
Dutch and Flemish	873	1,920	1,300	25	6	3,251	44	346	45	2	437	930	653	1,295	31	13	1,992	42	231	81	3	357	276	251	99	27
East Indian	2	112	18	2	----	132	2	----	1	----	3	1	12	3	1	----	16	----	----	----	----	----	6	5	1	----
English	9,960	21,945	15,636	374	37	37,992	527	4,287	494	15	5,323	10,117	9,896	14,861	595	45	25,397	539	3,024	1,569	18	5,150	4,522	3,627	1,251	496
Finnish	273	1,059	688	13	2	1,762	17	94	10	1	122	273	934	473	35	3	1,445	14	48	38	----	100	377	379	142	36
French	5,216	14,675	6,199	252	7	21,133	246	1,990	377	5	2,618	5,470	6,168	5,637	211	41	12,058	229	1,281	607	20	2,137	3,530	1,876	528	235
German	6,470	29,239	14,493	129	65	43,926	382	2,682	238	19	3,321	6,552	20,284	10,827	550	231	31,892	543	1,724	1,105	94	3,466	9,264	8,016	2,305	699
Greek	494	816	604	5	----	1,425	45	260	32	----	337	399	1,457	807	44	----	2,308	3	119	166	1	289	557	814	80	6
Hebrew	6,711	10,308	5,301	74	11	15,694	77	2,437	332	7	2,853	7,092	7,197	6,095	477	38	13,807	51	2,155	1,617	9	3,832	4,475	2,298	354	69
Irish	2,826	14,564	4,693	134	12	19,403	345	1,455	237	4	2,044	2,914	9,806	3,602	187	8	13,603	261	807	504	2	1,574	4,905	3,731	865	305
Italian (north)	561	4,632	3,336	28	----	7,996	39	381	22	1	448	554	517	1,337	19	2	1,875	10	91	41	----	142	206	222	69	20
Italian (south)	4,251	13,848	14,245	88	2	28,183	120	1,369	94	1	1,584	3,676	1,982	7,040	90	5	9,117	29	534	258	1	822	1,124	669	148	41
Japanese	807	950	1,288	10	----	2,248	16	680	28	5	729	568	324	3,522	17	4	3,867	1	220	34	1	262	268	39	14	3
Korean	11	20	30	----	----	50	----	7	----	----	7	5	5	38	1	----	44	----	5	----	----	5	----	5	----	----
Lithuanian	293	238	172	1	----	411	12	60	2	----	74	269	422	378	19	1	820	4	64	56	----	124	164	198	45	15
Magyar	916	1,320	1,192	16	4	2,532	19	244	35	----	298	897	883	1,378	87	24	2,372	11	228	183	9	431	467	295	103	18
Mexican	9,708	25,956	19,924	539	----	46,419	192	2,640	529	1	3,362	9,423	4,018	10,425	1,741	3	16,187	107	822	1,620	----	2,549	2,242	1,341	315	120
Pacific Islander	1	2	2	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	4	----	----	7	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----
Polish	2,428	2,142	4,826	41	3	7,012	54	1,169	56	1	1,280	2,392	2,007	3,461	112	7	5,587	28	351	293	----	672	1,042	806	126	33
Portuguese	247	1,307	921	13	----	2,241	13	125	11	1	150	277	281	542	34	1	858	12	45	61	1	119	167	88	22	4
Rumanian	211	333	378	5	----	716	8	47	4	----	59	193	139	336	18	2	495	2	29	22	----	53	71	50	13	5
Russian	977	2,524	1,777	38	4	4,343	51	385	27	1	464	890	718	1,673	136	6	2,533	11	196	115	2	324	360	268	65	25

Ruthenian (Russniak)	370	549	533	11	1	1,094	5	68	5	1	79	354	107	317	4	----	428	----	21	9	1	31	78	26	2	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2,581	17,788	5,099	99	18	23,004	287	624	109	3	1,323	2,492	6,565	3,734	112	44	10,455	258	506	348	11	1,123	2,761	2,661	843	300
Scotch	5,662	17,563	10,416	240	17	28,236	354	2,774	307	6	3,441	5,810	7,586	7,653	321	10	15,570	303	1,444	855	6	2,608	2,957	3,174	1,067	388
Slovak	434	902	1,866	13	3	2,784	7	165	8	----	180	446	838	666	45	2	1,551	3	69	55	1	128	489	284	52	13
Spanish	238	1,504	821	15	1	2,341	25	118	12	----	155	237	219	378	28	1	626	4	40	22	1	67	79	95	34	11
Spanish American	303	1,218	264	3	3	1,488	13	58	2	1	74	280	439	293	42	7	781	17	56	64	2	139	190	170	54	25
Syrian	241	312	183	1	----	496	9	52	3	----	64	237	153	284	33	----	470	1	41	45	----	87	103	39	5	6
Turkish	34	87	40	3	----	130	2	10	3	----	15	35	44	67	5	----	116	2	2	21	----	25	29	15	----	----
Welsh	237	711	559	10	2	1,282	35	135	13	----	183	265	203	344	12	----	559	11	71	27	----	109	80	76	35	12
West Indian (except Cuban)	157	575	236	3	----	814	7	41	5	----	53	184	600	259	43	3	905	23	36	39	----	98	258	241	71	30
Other peoples	79	310	175	5	----	490	3	24	7	----	34	71	81	140	8	1	230	----	15	18	----	33	48	30	3	----
Total	66,372	197,017	124,456	2,266	200	323,939	3,038	26,639	3,120	78	32,875	65,892	91,391	92,417	5,521	520	189,849	2,620	14,825	10,339	185	27,969	44,317	34,467	9,455	3,152

[1] None widowed or divorced; 16 married, as follows: German, 4; Italian (south) and Mexican, 3 each; Bohemian, 2; and Hebrew, Magyar, Scandinavian, and Scotch, 1 each.
[2] None divorced; 1 English widowed; 31 married, as follows: Mexican, 12; Hebrew, Italian (south), and Syrian, 3 each; Scandinavian and Scotch, 2 each; and Chinese, English Finnish, German, Irish, and Italian (north), 1 each.

TABLE VII-c.—*Conjugal condition of emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by races or peoples*

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married; W., widowed; D., divorced]

Race or people	Under 16 years (total)[1]	Males										Under 16 years (total)[2]	Females										Single females			
		16 to 44 years					45 years and over						16 to 44 years					45 years and over					16 to 21 yrs.	22 to 29 yrs.	30 to 37 yrs.	38 to 44 yrs.
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total				
African (black)	81	282	272	6	1	561	9	75	5		89	81	177	348	20		545	19	49	24		92	47	76	40	14
Armenian		19	26			45		9			9		3	2	1		6						1	1	1	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	20	157	376	12		545	18	237	19	2	276	29	93	215	6	1	315	6	81	15		102	16	48	20	9
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	37	326	465	11		802	32	368	27		427	29	22	145	5		172	6	59	12		77	10	8	4	
Chinese	25	704	843	1		1,548	169	1,807	4		1,980	14	46	92			138	2	29			31	14	23	7	2
Croatian and Slovenian	9	70	115	2		187	11	91	4		106	5	10	44			54		17	3		20	5	4	1	
Cuban	87	273	176	3		452	14	56	7		77	93	62	130	5		197	5	38	12		55	38	18	4	2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	6	41	25			66	4	29	3		36	2	16	37	1		54	3	11	5		19	2	8	4	2
Dutch and Flemish	47	215	169	5	1	390	25	91	7		123	44	66	199	3		268	13	88	17		118	17	27	14	8
East Indian	2	51	35			86	19	29	2		50		2	5			7		4			4		1	1	
English	301	1,041	986	17	3	2,047	180	549	45	2	776	339	955	1,177	45	4	2,181	221	496	142	2	861	110	379	319	147
Finnish	10	83	76			159	28	31	3		62	3	76	72	1		149	9	16	3		28	8	31	26	11
French	41	277	153	1		431	71	112	15		198	48	152	199	14		365	99	95	28		222	18	61	48	25
German	51	399	251	3	1	654	94	158	34	2	288	44	253	278	11		542	57	139	57		253	35	112	77	29
Greek	62	2,050	2,982	7		5,039	162	1,592	9		1,763	35	44	288	4		336	1	96	3		100	13	20	10	1
Hebrew	3	57	52			109	8	49	6		63	4	33	22	3		58		18	5		23	8	18	5	2
Irish	37	281	171	7		459	91	99	13	1	204	57	405	197	11	2	615	102	81	25	1	209	23	178	142	62
Italian (north)	46	665	999	24		1,688	67	341	26		434	46	66	304	10		380	7	89	14		110	10	29	23	4
Italian (south)	303	4,221	9,172	116	1	13,510	257	3,253	145		3,655	267	315	1,527	49	1	1,892	27	599	110		736	91	151	55	18
Japanese	17	598	527	2		1,127	61	331	1		393	31	40	436	2		478	1	71	2		74	14	15	7	4
Korean		11	5			16	3	1			4		4	3			7							3	1	3
Lithuanian	8	81	81	2		164	30	56	8		94	4	20	60	5		85	4	20	2		26	3	4	10	
Magyar	10	73	118	3		194	15	122	19		156	12	38	105	10		153	4	43	15		62	9	13	14	2
Mexican	156	661	309	11	1	982	18	80	25		123	114	121	266	37		424	6	38	35		79	57	41	18	5
Pacific Islander													1				1								1	
Polish	42	340	763	18	1	1,122	70	592	31		693	49	113	387	15	2	517	15	121	31		167	14	61	30	8
Portuguese	107	806	1,351	23		2,180	43	344	16		403	78	92	459	9		560	17	99	20	1	137	28	40	23	1
Rumanian	39	158	279	7		444	32	249	13		294	31	26	173	6		205	3	62	7		72	5	13	7	1
Russian	13	205	213	6		424	26	90	4		120	20	29	88			117	6	29	5		40	4	14	7	4
Ruthenian (Russniak)	4	6	14	1		21		13	1		14	2	1	5			6	1	4			5			1	

Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	54	715	353	6	----	1,074	119	162	17	----	298	57	493	415	14	1	923	88	117	51	----	256	55	191	186	61
Scotch	48	224	207	8	----	439	29	115	18	----	162	60	201	192	12	----	405	49	87	30	1	167	45	61	58	37
Slovak	9	84	142	6	----	232	12	99	10	----	121	13	18	62	2	----	82	----	12	6	----	18	5	6	5	2
Spanish	99	1,231	1,332	14	----	2,577	45	340	10	----	395	106	105	302	7	----	414	12	61	10	----	83	36	46	18	5
Spanish American	44	374	130	3	----	507	6	38	2	----	46	51	97	102	11	----	210	10	30	8	----	48	39	41	11	6
Syrian	8	156	102	----	----	258	11	56	1	----	68	8	14	48	----	----	62	2	29	4	----	35	5	4	3	2
Turkish	----	125	108	1	----	234	10	32	----	----	42	3	2	13	----	----	15	----	2	1	----	3	1	1	----	----
Welsh	6	24	9	----	----	33	2	5	----	1	8	2	14	6	----	----	20	5	3	----	----	8	2	10	2	----
West Indian (except Cuban)	34	113	87	1	----	201	4	34	1	----	39	28	126	131	3	----	260	2	27	9	----	38	17	58	36	15
Other peoples	22	127	147	3	----	277	3	48	----	1	52	20	6	36	----	----	42	1	7	1	----	9	3	3	----	----
Total	1,888	17,324	23,621	330	9	41,284	1,798	11,783	551	9	14,141	1,829	4,357	8,570	322	11	13,260	803	2,867	712	5	4,387	808	1,818	1,239	492

[1] None widowed or divorced; 4 married, as follows: Lithuanian, 3; Bulgarian, 1.

[2] None widowed or divorced; Italian (north), 1 married.

TABLE VII–D.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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)	93	48	45	3	74	16	64	6	7	5	11
Armenian	8	7	1		6	2	2	2	4		
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	157	113	44	2	97	58	45	10	28	33	41
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	34	25	9		23	11	7	5	7	10	5
Croatian and Slovenian	17	11	6	1	12	4	5		6	5	1
Cuban	17	8	9	3	10	4	13	3			1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	37	22	15		18	19	17	3	7	3	7
Dutch and Flemish	119	71	48	6	91	22	49	29	24	6	11
English	578	298	280	64	295	219	349	77	64	31	57
Finnish	29	18	11	4	14	11	12	2	3	4	8
French	210	116	94	13	128	69	101	34	23	25	27
German	343	219	124	7	153	183	124	28	56	23	112
Greek	161	142	19	6	131	24	31	33	32	37	28
Hebrew	149	98	51	2	85	62	37	12	20	27	53
Irish	288	163	125	10	143	135	91	34	62	25	76
Italian (north)	249	204	45	4	190	55	57	48	46	29	69
Italian (south)	966	813	153	10	735	221	270	156	235	155	150
Lithuanian	40	31	9		38	2	6	5	8	12	9
Magyar	96	61	35	3	69	24	24	11	22	14	25
Mexican	5	2	3		4	1	3	1	1		
Polish	180	138	42	3	134	43	44	33	37	15	51
Portuguese	35	27	8	2	27	6	15	6	6	3	5
Rumanian	44	30	14		37	7	8	6	10	8	12
Russian	77	52	25	1	56	20	22	17	12	7	19
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	373	260	113	24	191	158	163	40	58	28	84
Scotch	215	123	92	26	90	99	108	29	31	19	28
Slovak	29	16	13	4	18	7	2	10	7	1	9
Spanish	32	20	12	1	27	4	22	2	1	1	6
Spanish American	101	50	51	47	42	12	83	4	6	2	6
Syrian	27	24	3	2	21	4	10	4	4	5	4
Turkish	11	10	1		9	2	5	2	2		2
Welsh	21	14	7	7	6	8	14	4	1		2
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,030	635	395	102	778	150	560	41	28	72	329
Other peoples	214	117	97	95	80	39	170	10	11	6	17
Total	5,985	3,986	1,999	452	3,832	1,701	2,533	707	869	611	1,265

TABLE VII-E.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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	84	52	32	41	35	8	68	5	3	1	7
Caucasian	22,482	13,171	9,311	9,580	10,548	2,354	14,160	2,059	1,040	1,399	3,824
Chinese	568	524	44	77	396	95	301	125	44	56	42
Japanese	542	297	245	532	9	1	425	103	11	1	2
Total	23,676	14,044	9,632	10,230	10,988	2,458	14,954	2,292	1,098	1,457	3,875

TABLE VIII.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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
Albania		6													75			5			
Austria		3	134	20	2	190		141	3		6	1	11	6,075	2	538		19			
Belgium	1	16	9	9		4		10	1,360	3	15	29	177	55	5	251		14	5		
Bulgaria		43	8	374		7									12	30	1				
Czechoslovakia		2	5,943	93		287		7	16		6		7	905	1	886		10	11		
Denmark			1						9	2	33	16	4	108	30	25	7	5	8		
Esthonia		1						1	2		2	436		40		74					
Finland		1	1			1			3		6	2,853		24	1	7					
France, including Corsica	12	169	14	52	1	31	3	7	23	3	144	3	3,551	223	114	432	22	608	84	8	
Germany	2	13	171	22	11	11		11	68	4	59	10	72	71,406	24	1,986	2	164	19	4	
Great Britain, Ireland:																					
England	18	22	1		3		2	5	25	13	20,628	11	66	68	16	1,273	1,274	49	51	5	
Ireland					1		2				189			12		18	16,778	3	2		
Scotland	4								7	1	922	10	2	5		176	2,326	14	27		
Wales	2									6	346		1	2	1	11	76	2	1		
Greece	2	465		39							4		3	18	4,001	86		7	5		
Hungary		1	26	5		27		1			3		6	244	1	903	1	15	3		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	1	24	26	5	2	1,008		24	2	3	32		16	121	51	32	4	9,098	45,631		
Latvia		2				1					3	9		56		881					
Lithuania		3									1	14		60		876	1		1		
Netherlands		1	1	1	1	1		3	3,287		9	1	7	323		71		15	7		
Norway			3						8		10	10	3	42		24		1			
Poland	1	1	14	1		6		1	1		3	3	2	243	7	12,185	4			1	
Portugal, including Azores and Cape Verde Islands	128	1							1		4	1		3		14		2	7		
Rumania		28	24	115		28		1	1		1	2	12	3,040	17	5,535	1	2	4		
Russia	1	26	6	7		3			4		13	12		300	8	10,268	1		1		
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	1			1			8				15		8	26	1	8	2	6	13	1	
Sweden	1	2		2			1				13	14	57	36		32		2	2		
Switzerland		6	5	1		1		5	13		16		333	2,999	3	51	1	241	39		
Turkey in Europe	2	307	1	6	1				1		4	1	5	5	108	269		1	10		
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)		4	230	1,440	1	2,425	1	27	3		4		2	726	10	83	2	25	8		

Other Europe		5	4	5		1			13		10		21	41		17	1	99	31		
Total Europe	176	1,152	6,622	2,108	23	4,032	17	244	4,850	35	22,501	3,436	4,366	87,206	4,488	37,042	20,504	10,407	45,970	19	0
China		2	5	1	4,334			1	3	1	62	5	11	75		217	17	5		11	5
Japan		1	1		10				8		37	1	10	32	1	25	1	8		8,380	32
India		2							2	73	60			3		1	7			1	
Syria, Palestine, and Iraq (Mesopotamia)	3	675		15				1			13	3	2	7	14	1,298	3	2			
Turkey in Asia	3	728	5	11		1		2		7	3		3	17	195	882		10			
Other Asia		23			4				33	2	11		1	21	29	25			1	2	82
Total Asia	6	1,431	11	27	4,348	1		4	46	83	186	9	27	155	239	2,448	28	25	1	8,394	119
Africa	42	175	1	1				2	14	1	95	1	23	23	132	109	8	13	24		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1	3	3	2	2			7	7		350	7	7	15	5	9	48	10	1		
Pacific Islands (not specified)					2				19		6		2	2		1					
Canada and Newfoundland	494	113	186	136	262	62	9	1	2,811	3	70,064	512	43,959	7,077	273	7,421	21,727	726	817	38	2
Central America	511	2			7		1		2		73		14	30	4	3	1	5	11		
Mexico	5		2	7	15	7	29	1	10		129	2	123	251	35	316	13	56	32	25	1
South America	375	37	30	108	1	35	8	36	45	14	138	6	49	824	65	2,002	15	326	754	5	
West Indies	10,630	25	11	3	10		1,348		36	17	389	2	56	37	9	638	20	8	23		
Other countries	3	2	3							1	8		6	7	2						
Grand total	12,243	2,940	6,869	2,482	4,670	4,137	1,412	295	7,840	154	93,939	3,975	48,632	95,627	5,252	49,989	42,364	11,576	47,633	8,481	122
Admitted in Philippine Islands					6,057				34	28	115		29	63			9		3	571	

TABLE VIII.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples*—Contd.

Country of last 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
Albania																			164	250
Austria		163			92		6	11	21			62				3		1	1	7,505
Belgium	2	1			20	1	6	18	1	25	1	8	1	2	3		10		3	2,065
Bulgaria		4					13	33	2	1	4	13				4			1	550
Czechoslovakia	3	620			79		6	112	123	1	1	4,428	2						5	13,554
Denmark	5	8			16			3	2	4,993	3	1							2	5,281
Esthonia	13	3			11			167		8		1							6	765
Finland	1							29		733					2					3,662
France, including Corsica	2	19	2	1	285	17	17	186	2	46	10	44	57	24	38	77		3	53	6,387
Germany	48	78	7		274		35	388	6	112		50	6	15	3	2		3	5	75,091
Great Britain, Ireland:																				
England	20	4	12		39	1	10	69		90	493	4	12	5	6	1	136	18	16	24,466
Ireland		2			8	2		8		1	81	1	1					1	1	17,111
Scotland	89	2			14	1		13		12	29,820	6	1				17	2		33,471
Wales	4		1				1	2		7	6		2		2		1,076	2	2	1,553
Greece		9			3		4	170		5	1		1	2	9	19			18	4,871
Hungary	4	4,498			15		8	3		1		40		1						5,806
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	6	17	2		9	9	6	24		10	1	26	31	16	2	2	1		4	56,246
Latvia	259	1			37		1	213		3		5							2	1,473
Lithuania	1,287	3			51			69	1			1			1					2,369
Netherlands	2	12	6		6		2	16		5	3	1		1	1					3,783
Norway		8				1	3	3	1	11,862	2				2	1			2	11,986
Poland	22	5	1		15,687	2	1	293	288	3		27							4	28,806
Portugal, including Azores and Cape Verde Islands			3	1	1	2,576	2	3			1		12	5	4					2,769
Rumania	1	1,150	2		17	3	960	74	41	24	6	40			1	1			11	11,142
Russia	38	9			149	1	9	1,715	14	9	5	31			10		2		7	12,649
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands		1	6			10				5		1	791	18				9	1	932
Sweden		1			2			10		18,125	8				2					18,310
Switzerland	1	5	2		10			13		77		6	5	4		4		1		3,842
Turkey in Europe					2			704		2					26	24			2	1,481
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)	1	173			27		32	125	9	8	1	457	1	1		5			4	5,835
Other Europe	15	3			11		2	8		29		1					1		10	328
Total Europe	1,823	6,799	44	2	16,865	2,624	1,124	4,482	511	36,197	30,447	5,254	923	94	112	143	1,243	40	324	364,339

China	11	6		2	96	3	6	2,037	1	34	13	5	5	1	4		1		12	6,992
Japan		3			15	11	4	170		30	5	2		2	1	4	1		6	8,801
India		2				2				3	17							6	4	183
Syria, Palestine, and Iraq (Mesopotamia)	2	16			30	1		91			1	3	2		690	58		1	15	2,946
Turkey in Asia	4	2			24	1	2	663		2	4				96	83			72	2,820
Other Asia					8			30		5	8		1	3	6	1			27	323
Total Asia	17	29		2	173	18	12	2,991	1	74	48	10	8	6	797	146	2	7	136	22,065
Africa	3	1			4	2		25		6	19	7	11	4	74	50	5	1	24	900
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand				2	2		2	4		18	115				1		8		6	635
Pacific Islands (not specified)				5				3		3				1						44
Canada and Newfoundland	119	471	1		2,039	5	426	1,584	1,838	4,516	30,630	131	130	6	332	1	1,362	10	396	200,690
Central America		3	4		3					27	7	1	65	1,018	10	1		193	4	2,000
Mexico	8	16	87,575		20	1	6	31		17	20	2	291	95	190		1	1	3	89,336
South America	16	121	9	1	196	1,021	117	377	2	95	19	113	467	1,683	57	4	1	81	17	9,270
West Indies	5	6	15		69	221	40	34	4	23	21	5	1,769	158	20	9	13	1,878	7	17,559
Other countries										2	1				2	1			20	58
Grand total	1,991	7,446	87,648	12	19,371	3,892	1,727	9,531	2,356	40,978	61,327	5,523	3,664	3,065	1,595	355	2,635	2,211	937	706,896
Admitted in Philippine Islands						2		10		15	8		162		6	3			24	7,139

TABLE VIII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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
Albania						1									25						
Austria			1					141	4		1		2	48		3			1		
Belgium						5			476		8		15	1					2		
Bulgaria		1		224				2	1						2						
Czechoslovakia			1,236	3		1							2	8		6		2	27		
Denmark									4					3					22		
Esthonia												7									
Finland												355									
France, including Corsica		22	2	2			15	3	15		46	1	1,033	7	4	2	2	8	17		
Germany			2	1	1			5	1		1		1	1,130	2	2		1	1	2	
Great Britain, Ireland:																					
England	7		1		7			1	3	1	4,009		3	7		12	117		4	12	
Ireland			1								89						1,189				
Scotland									1		87						11		2		
Wales	1								1		9		3	1			1				
Greece		3		8						13				1	7,209	1					
Hungary		1	2	3		5		5						3		12	1		1		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia			9			4		4	1	8	20		1	5	16	2		2,652	20,156		
Latvia																1					
Lithuania											1			1		2					
Netherlands									325		2			4	1				1		
Norway				1							2	1	1								
Poland				1				2			3			8		50			1		
Portugal, including Azores and Cape Verde Islands	9			2							3					1	2	1	4		
Rumania				4				1					1	17	2	17		2			
Russia				7		3			1		1	12	1	3	1	14					
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands				1			2		5		1		1	2	1				2		
Sweden												1		1					1		
Switzerland											3		57	272				8	2		
Turkey in Europe		2		1							1					4					

Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)			23	1,276	1	360		14			1			41	6			1			
Other Europe				3					1		2		1	1					5		
Total Europe	17	29	1,277	1,537	9	379	17	178	839	22	4,290	377	1,122	1,564	7,269	129	1,323	2,675	20,249	14	
China			1		3,707				4	2	56		4	7	1	2	8	1	1	2	1
Japan			1						2		18	6	2	4	1		1			2,092	14
India									5	117	23				1		3				
Syria, Palestine, and Iraq (Mesopotamia)		3				1					1		15		1	82			1		
Turkey in Asia		24									1		1		4	2					
Other Asia		2			5				12	2	6		3	1	3	1	1		1		9
Total Asia		29	2		3,712	1			23	121	105	6	25	12	11	87	13	1	3	2,094	24
Africa	24	1		1					2		50		3	2	3	3	2				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand								2	8		316	2	6	6	25	3	43	1	1		
Pacific Islands (not specified)					1				1		11		16	1					1		
Canada and Newfoundland	9		4	3	5	1			74	2	1,130	21	83	168	13	27	189	17	23	1	
Central America	18		2						2		52		6	22	1				3		1
Mexico	3			1							9		3	8				2	2	6	1
South America	27		1	1			2	3	10		73	1	18	30	3	5	2	2	63	5	
West Indies	1,351	1	1	1	9		942		31	4	468	4	23	19	10	6	9	6	18		1
Other countries											1										
Grand total	1,449	60	1,287	1,544	3,736	381	961	183	990	149	6,505	411	1,305	1,832	7,335	260	1,581	2,704	20,363	2,120	27
Departed from Philippine Islands					45				21	32	88		13	14			3		3	444	

TABLE VIII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples*—Continued

Country of intended future permanent residence	Lithuanian	Magyar	Mexican	Pacific Islander	Polish	Portuguese	Rumanian	Russian	Ruthenian (Russniak)	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	Scotch	Slovak	Spanish	Spanish American	Syrian	Turkish	Welsh	West Indian (except Cuban)	Other peoples	Total
Albania	2						5												251	284
Austria		6			2			5				3								217
Belgium		1	1		1	1	1			1			1	2					1	517
Bulgaria		1								1									1	233
Czechoslovakia	1	43			4			5	31	1		198								1,568
Denmark									1	480										510
Esthonia	4																			11
Finland										4									1	360
France, including Corsica		1	1		4	2	3	8			1	1	17	16	7	2		2	5	1,249
Germany		2	3		4			2		6	1		4	5		1				1,178
Great Britain, Ireland:																				
England	1	1	2		7		1	3		13	117	1	5	2	1	1	15	6	1	4,361
Ireland											1								2	1,282
Scotland										1	722							3		827
Wales										1							43			60
Greece		1	1		1		1	1		1						2			7	7,250
Hungary		478	2				4					5								522
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia		1			1	1	5	2		1		1		1					13	22,904
Latvia	10							55	1											67
Lithuania	325				2			1				1			1				1	335
Netherlands	1									9	1								1	345
Norway		1						1	1	946					1					955
Poland	1				2,474	1	1	31	9			2			2				8	2,594
Portugal, including Azores and Cape Verde Islands					1	3,320	2						7	4					1	3,357
Rumania	2	20			2		1,017	8	2				1							1,096
Russia	29				4		2	489		3		2								572
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands		1				1	1					1	2,937	6				5		2,967
Sweden										821	2		3						1	830
Switzerland					1					42	1		2	1		1				390
Turkey in Europe						1		6								110			3	128

Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)	1	6			1		11	1				235	5	1					7	1,991
Other Europe					3			1		3			1						7	28
Total Europe	377	563	10		2,512	3,327	1,054	619	45	2,334	846	450	2,983	38	12	117	58	16	311	58,988
China			2					11		16	7		1	1	7	2			3	3,847
Japan							1	2		7	1								3	2,155
India		1								6									5	161
Syria, Palestine, and Iraq (Mesopotamia)	1						2	7		1				1	369	1			6	492
Turkey in Asia					1				1	1	2				8	164			2	211
Other Asia			1		1			2		1			1	2	6	1			16	77
Total Asia	1	1	3		2		3	22	1	32	10		2	4	390	168			35	6,943
Africa				1				1		2	3	2			1				7	108
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand					1		2	3		5	56	1	1				2		1	485
Pacific Islands (not specified)					1					1					1					34
Canada and Newfoundland	2	17			62		24	61	6	237	348	19	7	1	7	1	15		24	2,601
Central America			3					2		8	2	1	88	342	3			4	7	567
Mexico		2	1,842			2		1		2	2		26	6	5	2			1	1,926
South America	1	1	4		9	117	2	18		21	3	1	130	469	12			13	5	1,052
West Indies		3	16		3	19		7		20	11	1	436	46	8	9	2	567	29	4,081
Other countries													1						2	4
Grand total	381	587	1,878	1	2,590	3,465	1,085	734	52	2,662	1,281	475	3,674	906	439	297	77	600	422	76,789
Departed from Philippine Islands						4		1		19	3		234		6	6			2	938

TABLE VIII-B.—*Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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	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		23	9				7		1				
Belgium								68			18	1						
Bulgaria				2														
Czechoslovakia			145									2		3			1	
Denmark															1			
Esthonia														1				
Finland										13								
France, including Corsica		2	1				4	3	6		70	10	1	7	1	3	6	
Germany							1	1				154		3				1
Great Britain, Ireland:																		
England									171			3		4	6			
Ireland															157			
Scotland															1			
Wales									2									
Greece													155					
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia							2		2			1				231	936	
Latvia																		1
Lithuania														1				24
Netherlands								16				1						
Norway								1						1				
Poland							3					3		9			1	
Portugal, including Azores and Cape Verde Islands												1						
Rumania							1					4						1
Russia														1				11
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands						1												
Switzerland											1	12		1			1	
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)			3	29	15							1						
Total Europe		2	149	31	16	1	34	89	181	13	89	200	156	32	166	234	945	38

China		1	1						15		1	2		1	2			
Japan									4		1	1			1			
India									12					1				
Syria, Palestine, and Iraq (Mesopotamia)													1	49				
Turkey in Asia		3							1					9				
Other Asia			1									1		2				
Total Asia		4	2						32		2	4	1	62	3			
Africa	4								2			3		2				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand			1	1				2	15		1	2			1			
Pacific Islands (not specified)											1							
Canada and Newfoundland	3	2	3	2	1			25	279	16	109	112	3	40	99	10	17	
Central America			1			1			13			5		4	6		2	
Mexico									4			5			2	2	1	
South America	3		1					1	10			6		3				
West Indies	83					15	3	2	42		8	6	1	6	11	3	1	2
Grand total	93	8	157	34	17	17	37	119	578	29	210	343	161	149	288	249	966	40

TABLE VIII-B.—*Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples*—Continued

Country of intended future permanent residence	Magyar	Mexican	Polish	Portuguese	Rumanian	Russian	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	Scotch	Slovak	Spanish	Spanish American	Syrian	Turkish	Welsh	West Indian (except Cuban)	Other peoples	Total
Albania																7	7
Austria	2				1	1											36
Belgium													1				88
Bulgaria																	2
Czechoslovakia	2								17							1	171
Denmark							35									1	37
Esthonia																	1
Finland																	13
France, including Corsica	1		3	1		5	1	1					2		1	2	131
Germany	1		2		1	2	2						2			2	172
Great Britain, Ireland:																	
England						1		8			2			3		2	200
Ireland																	157
Scotland								64									65
Wales											1			5	1		9
Greece																	155
Hungary	58								1								59
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	1					2										3	1,178
Latvia						1											2
Lithuania																	25
Netherlands																	17
Norway							36									1	39
Poland			149			4						1				2	172
Portugal, including Azores and Cape Verde Islands				23													24
Rumania	10				33												49
Russia			1			14											27
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands										9	2				1		13
Sweden							39									1	40
Switzerland		1					2										18
Turkey in Europe													1				1
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)									7								55
Total Europe	75	1	155	24	35	30	115	73	25	9	5	1	6	8	3	22	2,963

China			1			3	20	15					1			106	169
Japan						1		2		1						20	31
India																5	18
Syria, Palestine, and Iraq (Mesopotamia)						5						15					70
Turkey in Asia												3	3			1	20
Other Asia						2										22	28
Total Asia			1			11	20	17		1		18	4			154	336
Africa							1		1							1	14
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand					2		1									1	27
Pacific Islands (not specified)																	1
Canada and Newfoundland	20		21		7	30	221	112	3	1				13		17	1,166
Central America		1	1	1		1	6	1		3	82	7			3	2	140
Mexico		2													2	4	22
South America				7			2	7		3	11				10	2	66
West Indies	1	1	2	3		5	7	5		15	3	1	1		1,012	11	1,250
Grand total	96	5	180	35	44	77	373	215	29	32	101	27	11	21	1,030	214	5,985

TABLE VIII-C.—*Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples*

Country of intended future permanent residence	African (black)	Caucasian	Chinese	Japanese	Total
Albania		3			3
Austria		26			26
Belgium		76			76
Bulgaria		21			21
Czechoslovakia		407			407
Denmark		48			48
Finland		39			39
France, including Corsica		586			586
Germany		170			170
Great Britain, Ireland:					
England		646			646
Ireland		126			126
Scotland		60			60
Wales		7			7
Greece		404			404
Hungary		98			98
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia		2,839			2,839
Latvia		3			3
Lithuania		46			46
Netherlands		61			61
Norway		87			87
Poland		679			679
Portugal, including Azores and Cape Verde Islands		119			119
Rumania		179			179
Russia		175			175
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands		153			153
Sweden		45			45
Switzerland		64			64
Turkey in Europe		7			7
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)		249			249
Other Europe		11			11
Total Europe		7,434			7,434
China		1,078	567		1,645
Japan		359		535	894
India		228			228
Syria, Palestine, and Iraq (Mesopotamia)		110			110
Turkey in Asia		49			49
Other Asia		138			138
Total Asia		1,962	567	535	3,064
Africa		145			145
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand		44			44
Pacific Islands (not specified)		13			13
Canada and Newfoundland	35	9,336			9,371
Central America	1	946			947
Mexico	4	561		7	572
South America	1	407			408
West Indies	43	1,631	1		1,675
Other countries		3			3
Grand total	84	22,482	568	542	23,676

TABLE IX.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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)	35		4		61	1	98	2	41	1,992	3			73	14	5	1	2
Armenian					229	1	76		12		2			132	20	16		
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	4			3	66	8	88		18	1			1	1,384	80	59	6	3
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2		25	4	118	17	17		11				2	259	126	19	15	1
Chinese		1	27	7	1,826	10	19	3	30	4	9	293	9	172	24	23	5	1
Croatian and Slovenian	1	2	7	1	224	62	11				1		5	603	129	11	24	7
Cuban	5				19		9		23	227	21		2	19	9		4	3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian					27			1	1	1				31	2	2	1	1
Dutch and Flemish	3	2	2	5	573	15	37	7	20	30	1	3	20	743	159	146	23	4
East Indian					20	1	1		1			1	1	6		4	2	
English	39	55	116	17	12,018	107	1,229	58	161	458	42	57	342	4,058	606	254	108	51
Finnish	1	6	1	14	124	2	28	3	8	2	17		12	130	7	1	5	1
French	15	7	18	5	1,453	33	1,752	10	72	125	8	6	46	620	87	10	27	14
German	95	11	35	42	3,925	265	1,397	60	261	144	84	16	123	10,979	1,339	1,809	515	260
Greek	20	1	14	1	211	18	126	4	56	41	22	1	1	412	96	33	16	11
Hebrew	51	1	8	23	2,085	80	742	32	147	52	64	2	1	4,335	195	111	46	42
Irish	11	19	22	6	2,925	43	802	49	73	123	12	8	117	2,225	229	83	44	18
Italian (north)	2	2	8	2	1,453	80	401	8	43	6	1		15	1,126	91	47	18	11
Italian (south)	14	2	3	3	1,092	84	2,086	63	159	43	9	1	15	2,412	135	53	21	30
Japanese	1	8	20		3,415	26	3	2	25	3	3	2,635	49	53	4	5	1	2
Korean					8						1	75		3	1	2		2
Lithuanian			1		20	4	120	1	7	3				457	17	17		
Magyar			5	4	81	8	201		6	1			1	533	264	5		25
Mexican	5	2	12,210	5	15,038	455	3		20	5	4		12	854	148	110	480	6
Pacific Islander		1			3									1				
Polish			9		159	8	974	56	14	19	12		9	2,838	319	19	15	5
Portuguese		1			399		147	3	15	1	6	2	1	14	11	3		1
Rumanian		1			43		20	1	7	9	4			147	68	1	3	4
Russian	5	4	3	1	1,650	6	94	6	14	3	3	13	22	329	40	8	23	5
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2	2			80	3	26	2		8			1	428	19	3		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	29	108	19	7	2,021	178	1,019	15	49	42	22	12	166	6,598	177	750	90	8
Scotch	50	41	24	6	5,279	109	1,006	56	69	143	42	45	108	3,280	532	113	63	17
Slovak	9		1	2	32	6	150	2	4			4	2	661	167	13	8	3
Spanish	3		15		209	7	60	3	17	260	3	2	23	52	134	1		6
Spanish American	2			2	572	3	11	2	76	12	5	1		49	5		6	3
Syrian	16		20	1	74		34		13	21	10	1		40	20	13	3	5
Turkish				2	8		6		1		1			10	2			
Welsh		2	3	2	348	17	17	2	8	5	31		9	146	30	6	8	
West Indian (except Cuban)	18				17		8		5	260				10	1	2		6
Other peoples		8			41		15		17	3	1	8	3	32	4		1	
Total	438	287	12,620	165	57,946	1,657	12,833	451	1,504	4,047	417	3,186	1,118	46,254	5,311	3,757	1,582	559

[1] Also 7,139 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

TABLE IX.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by States of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples*—Continued

Race or people	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio
African (black)	41	29	24	691	181	3	2	4				2	351	1	8,214	9	2	31
Armenian	3	8	6	644	313	5	3	9				6	159		900			47
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	8	8	65	29	257	86	3	73	3	113		2	444		1,558	4	5	806
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1	3	4	20	290	85	1	53	36	19			48	4	329		2	380
Chinese	9	5	10	254	49	30	26	59	13	10	18	5	34		518	4	193	85
Croatian and Slovenian	11	1	13	12	228	94	4	115	34	15	6	2	106	10	465		1	669
Cuban	28		24	21	9		6	8				2	49	1	803	7		12
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	1		5	1	14	4	1	8		1			24	1	85			21
Dutch and Flemish	18	48	26	630	1,741	135	3	24	31	28	2	41	665	3	1,286	7	20	113
East Indian		1		10	6						2	1	1		39			1
English	87	2,386	236	16,026	17,161	1,136	30	241	390	103	24	610	2,203	15	15,010	32	139	2,644
Finnish	4	28	14	675	474	321	3	3	20	1	1	27	89	1	1,263	7	7	207
French	59	7,921	49	12,700	4,461	301	5	63	111	27	24	5,451	456	14	5,753	8	40	280
German	262	76	1,056	1,847	5,392	1,888	195	1,884	225	1,139	24	142	7,757	29	28,741	47	378	5,270
Greek	31	41	33	511	269	36	3	71	1	10	3	67	145	1	1,482	45	14	451
Hebrew	34	85	518	2,354	2,550	672	73	489	18	179	3	48	1,933	6	25,224	9	46	1,782
Irish	22	750	96	6,970	6,507	491	13	182	208	78	8	217	1,813	11	10,647	22	99	992
Italian (north)	15	1	42	687	637	47	9	116	29	27	10	17	626	16	3,111	2	1	483
Italian (south)	73	40	205	3,511	1,397	130	10	210	44	86	26	42	3,716	34	20,874	12	31	2,067
Japanese	3		5	44	11	6	2	5	32	27	19		14	10	451	3	4	23
Korean	2			1			1	1	2	1			1		6			5
Lithuanian		4	24	226	130	12	2	5	7	2		8	90		362		1	90
Magyar	9	8	24	24	648	56	6	72	14	10		10	798	2	1,632	1	6	1,502
Mexican	266	2	9	24	182	15	9	302	11	79	43	2	23	1,158	387	1	6	80
Pacific Islander			1												3			
Polish	5	18	121	1,163	2,512	209	10	63	16	20		70	1,650	1	4,508		23	1,153
Portuguese	10		6	1,311	5			1	2	1	2	3	545	3	746			11
Rumanian		1	8	17	446	59	2	10	22	9			34		289			292
Russian	2	4	54	176	650	72	6	12	9	59	1	4	174		3,584	4	14	156
Ruthenian (Russniak)	7	3	5	34	504	305		16	20	2			74		264		29	97
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	89	102	90	2,402	1,626	3,737	19	102	346	361	19	55	1,629	4	10,265	7	596	574
Scotch	26	916	155	8,243	10,949	726	10	145	249	59	13	277	4,254	28	10,997	27	78	2,471
Slovak	12	9	21	35	170	66	4	50	15	17		2	421		918	1	1	820
Spanish	69	1	9	65	78	1	5	16	2	4	7	3	231	2	1,518	2		252
Spanish American	125		20	47	17	7	1	9	6	2	1		53	4	1,739	5	3	11
Syrian	13	5	4	198	167	19	7	7	5	1		5	53	2	394	2	3	71
Turkish	2		2	81	30			1					6		113			17
Welsh	3	14	18	94	334	32			30	1	3	2	61		338	2	2	169
West Indian (except Cuban)	13	3	2	77	12							3	61		1,579			
Other peoples	2	20	5	83	75	9	1	6	5	4	2	14	12	3	354		1	19
Total	1,365	12,541	3,009	61,938	60,482	10,795	475	4,435	1,956	2,495	261	7,140	30,803	1,364	166,749	270	1,745	24,154

Race or people	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	V. I.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
African (black)		3	207	1	33	40			5	4	1		15	5	9	1	2		12,243
Armenian	1	2	133			141				5		1	7		7	4	48		2,940
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	5	43	1,230			10	1	19	2	64		3	20		34	42	209	2	6,869
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	4	11	414			14	1	2		4	1	1	14		24	25	68	8	2,482
Chinese	1	63	101			3		2	11	28	10	4	21		599	1	39	2	4,670
Croatian and Slovenian	6	29	827			1			1	8	18		3		96	78	182	14	4,137
Cuban	6		53		3	1	3		5	15		1	11			2	1		1,412
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		2	40					2		2			1		5	2	8		295
Dutch and Flemish	7	115	122		2	42		40		21	98	8	154		395	4	214	4	7,840
East Indian		3	9										42		2				154
English	77	1,910	4,016		12	1,419	25	54	87	169	236	567	282		6,136	202	421	77	93,939
Finnish	3	64	96			9	1	5		2	9	6	22		176	1	67	7	3,975
French	13	212	429		8	2,692	6	13	7	68	49	2,198	25	1	734	31	103	12	48,632
German	130	1,057	8,472		7	229	34	402	56	652	221	26	360	1	1,313	185	4,724	46	95,627
Greek	13	18	473			31	11	4	9	29	38	6	75		74	80	67	26	5,252
Hebrew	26	87	4,466		2	237	19	18	81	183	6	26	98		234	64	398	4	49,989
Irish	28	558	3,399		4	454	9	16	26	35	20	107	53		1,547	27	112	34	42,364
Italian (north)	7	56	1,507		1	52			13	18	54	14	191		169	134	124	46	11,576
Italian (south)	2	51	7,058		4	574	13	3	13	42	23	38	186	1	140	496	225	31	47,633
Japanese		283	15			1			6	29	139		7		1,035		7	45	8,481
Korean		1	1					3		2					3				122
Lithuanian		4	299			1				3			4		30	2	38		1,991
Magyar	1	5	1,040		1	4			3	6		2	30		40	130	222	6	7,446
Mexican	121	69	146		6	1	4	1	5	55,191	42	3	11		7	10	25	50	87,648
Pacific Islander											3								12
Polish	10	66	2,463		1	139	4	2	7	4	14	12	19		178	114	327	13	19,371
Portuguese			192		2	427				2		8	6		2	3			3,892
Rumanian		32	125			1				1			9		24	16	22		1,727
Russian	7	370	418			35	2	28	1	13	2	4	11		1,345	10	69	6	9,531
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	26	248			11					1		9		36	30	60		2,356
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	10	730	1,121		8	231	5	380	7	75	119	37	262	6	3,366	47	1,132	109	40,978
Scotch	24	841	5,445		4	774	6	16	36	34	67	143	122		2,791	127	216	75	61,327
Slovak		13	1,628		1	9		2		9		11	8		12	51	153		5,523
Spanish	2	2	227		54	2				146	4	8	35	1	22	99		2	3,664
Spanish American	1	6	125		52	2	2		3	34		1	15		24		1		3,065
Syrian	10	2	126		8	62		2	1	91		8	18		4	25	10	1	1,595
Turkish			20			32	1			2			1		12	1	3		355
Welsh	2	80	516			18		2	5	3	6	8	9		235	16	20	2	2,635
West Indian (except Cuban)		1	50		53		1			20			6		6				2,211
Other peoples	1	5	87			8	2		1	2			23		49	1	7	3	937
Total	519	6,820	47,344	1	266	7,707	150	1,016	391	57,016	1,181	3,251	2,185	15	20,915	2,061	9,324	625	706,896

TABLE IX-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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				5	1	6			764				6	1	1		1
Armenian					1		1							2	1			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1				11		23		4					107	18	4	2	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1	5	3	3	39	10	7		1					143	60	2	7	3
Chinese		1	13	4	1,493	2	5	1	29	2	1	265	12	196	10	8	2	
Croatian and Slovenian			1		10	1	7							33	4	2	1	
Cuban	2		1		8		1		9	490				5		1		1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian					5		1							17		1		
Dutch and Flemish		3			64	6	7	1	4	2	1	1	2	73	15	35	2	
East Indian					89		2							5		1		
English	10	18	6	3	588	20	84	1	30	39	9	27	22	240	26	29	21	4
Finnish		3			28	4	3		1				1	9	1			
French	1	6	1		136	4	25		23	2	1	1	2	57	10	3	1	1
German			1		120	3	17		5		1	1	3	152	8	10	7	6
Greek	16		1	3	192	35	73	2	26	29	41	1	8	652	196	37	10	3
Hebrew					7		3							11		1		
Irish	1	3	9	1	98	4	39	1	3	3	1	1	5	74	11	5	3	2
Italian (north)	2	2	4		151	6	79	1	1				2	237	22	18	8	1
Italian (south)	8	2	5	4	412	26	756	11	30	7	9		7	960	79	26	1	10
Japanese	1	3	11		1,243	29	2		15	1	1	113	5	18	1	2		1
Korean					10							8		1	2			
Lithuanian					1	2	23		1	1				63	5	1		
Magyar					3		20							25	16			3
Mexican			360		338	2				1			3	8	1	1	24	1
Pacific Islander																		
Polish			3		11	1	87		3		2			336	26	2	4	
Portuguese					302	1	71	2		14	3	5		2				
Rumanian					10		4						3	47	45	2		1
Russian		3			79	1	16		1			3		81				2
Ruthenian (Russniak)							1							2		1		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2	6		1	141	8	47	1	4	10		2	19	225	7	45	2	2
Scotch		4	2		113	9	11	4	4	2	1	22	12	67	19	9	4	3
Slovak			1		13		8						1	35	10			
Spanish	1		11	1	141	4	24		5	229	1		1	31	16	2	1	1
Spanish American	4		1		121				22	11	2	1		15	4			
Syrian			3	1	5	1	13			6				6	5	2	1	1
Turkish					3		4				1			10	6			
Welsh	1		1		3	1								9	5			
West Indian (except Cuban)					1	1	1		2	75	2			5		1		
Other peoples		6	1		13		7		2	17	1		1	12	3	1		
Total	53	65	439	21	6,008	182	1,478	25	225	1,705	78	451	109	3,977	633	253	101	47

[1] Also 938 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

Race or people	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Neb.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio
African (black)	13			24	9							3	37	6	514			9
Armenian				9	2										38			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)		1	6	11	48	4		11		15			114		398		1	113
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	3		10	3	158	27		19	16	3	3	3	25		306	1		306
Chinese	13	2	10	200	28	38	8	27	22	7	5		11	2	581		1	33
Croatian and Slovenian	1		4	1	36	5			4	2			5		50			71
Cuban	37	1	2	8			4	1					6		349			2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	2		1	2	7	3		3					8		81	1		12
Dutch and Flemish	2	1	3	69	147	22		8	3	5		1	53		321		6	18
East Indian			2	2	4								3		29			2
English	41	24	22	1,053	376	44	4	15	23	10	7	1	221	9	2,489	12	4	128
Finnish		2	1	46	30	38			4	2		1	6		163			10
French	37		8	92	24	8		15	8	3		3	47	3	625	1	1	23
German	24	2	11	24	45	36	1	25	1	8			124	1	876	3	8	40
Greek	5	17	45	543	241	34	5	89	18	17	5	78	103	1	2,939	37	2	726
Hebrew	2		5	3	7	2			1				3		193			7
Irish		1	3	313	36	7		8	7	4	1		69		548		2	14
Italian (north)	6	1	11	274	72	8	4	11	6	3	5	1	118		1,010		2	98
Italian (south)	27	16	46	1,674	627	50	8	81	22	29	11	15	1,089	10	9,167	6	3	1,033
Japanese	2		3	18	7	1		4	3		3	1	3	3	216			7
Korean						1					1		1		1			1
Lithuanian		2	4	73	18			3				3	16		82		1	11
Magyar	1		2	6	22	4		4					99		199		1	84
Mexican	29			1	23	6		16	6	1	2		2	12	157			6
Pacific Islander															1			
Polish	2	11	27	185	165	30	4	13		5		4	198		852		6	133
Portuguese		5		1,553	4					1	1	3	223		427			2
Rumanian			12	7	172	13		12	1	7	1		19		249		3	287
Russian			1	25	18	5		5	1				16	1	313	1	11	22
Ruthenian (Russniak)				1	1	2							7		6	1	2	2
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	11	2	6	145	36	217	2	19	17	18	1	5	77	1	1,204		48	24
Scotch	4	3	6	84	154	17		5	8	2	1	1	76	2	344	8	5	40
Slovak	3			4	9	11		2	7	3	2		21		94		1	51
Spanish	37	1	2	42	10		2	1			3		59	1	2,795	1	1	35
Spanish American	147		6	24	1		2	7					12		459			2
Syrian	4	3	1	67	40	1	1					2	11		196	2		23
Turkish				46	23	1	1	3				5	2		139			10
Welsh			2	3	5	4	1				1		1		19		1	1
West Indian (except Cuban)	1		1	16	7								22		418	1		
Other peoples	3	5	2	64	12	1		16				2	2		135	4	2	37
Total	457	100	265	6,715	2,624	640	47	423	178	145	53	132	2,909	52	28,983	79	112	3,423

TABLE IX-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples*—Contd.

Race or people	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. D.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
African (black)			25	14	5							1	2				1,449
Armenian			3		2										1		60
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)		1	337		1			1	9			4	3	14	24	1	1,287
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2	9	227		1		1	1	1	8		1	11	43	56	16	1,544
Chinese	1	83	135		1			5	8	10		3	438	1	18	1	3,736
Croatian and Slovenian	1		102		1				1	4	1		4	12	15	2	381
Cuban			15	11	3				3						1		961
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		1	29		1								1		7		183
Dutch and Flemish	4	11	30	2	20		5			1		2	28	2	10		990
East Indian		2	4							1	1	1	1				149
English	5	59	337	2	114	2	8	7	20	11	12	34	170	19	33	12	6,505
Finnish		5	14		2		1			5			26	3	2		411
French		7	35	1	42	2		2	9		2	2	15	1	15		1,305
German	6	38	84	2	3		4	2	18	2	1	3	41	11	54		1,832
Greek	6	33	501		18	17	6	8	28	116	11	57	69	133	78	24	7,335
Hebrew		1	8						1				4	1			260
Irish		19	204		10		1		1	4	1	2	58	2	1	1	1,581
Italian (north)		2	348	1	44			8	9	20	5	4	33	43	16	7	2,704
Italian (south)	3	11	3,246	3	193		2	7	11	41	11	37	81	298	134	18	20,363
Japanese		32	9					1	14	57	2		266			22	2,120
Korean		1															27
Lithuanian	1		53											7	10		381
Magyar			75				1					2		11	9		587
Mexican	1		12						858	3			3			1	1,878
Pacific Islander																	1
Polish	2	8	385		20	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	4	25	23	1	2,590
Portuguese			73	3	757				4			9					3,465
Rumanian		8	131		10				1			1	3	29	7		1,085
Russian		4	60		1		2		1		1	1	47	3	9		734
Ruthenian (Russniak)			26														52
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1	31	54	1	4		26		6	2	1	5	113	2	59	2	2,662
Scotch	3	22	90		2		5		2	6	5	5	67	9	11	8	1,281
Slovak		2	176							4			6	6	4	1	475
Spanish			57	94	6		1		10	4	2	6	7	24	1	3	3,674
Spanish American	1	2	20	15	4			1	5			1	12	3	1		906
Syrian	5		19	2	5	2	2		4	1				2	2		439
Turkish			26		8							1		7	1		297
Welsh		1	8										4	1	5		77
West Indian (except Cuban)			11	32					3								600
Other peoples		5	45		4				4		1	2	9		3		422
Total	42	398	7,014	183	1,282	24	66	45	1,033	301	58	188	1,526	712	610	120	76,789

TABLE IX-B.—*Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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)					3		2									1	
Armenian													1				
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)					5		4						51			1	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin			2		2								7				
Cuban									1								
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian					2								6				
Dutch and Flemish					5								2		1		
English	3		4		36	3	9	1	7	3		5	21	6	2		
Finnish					1		1										
French					10		4					1	4				2
German		1	2		20	2	3		1	2		4	23	1	3	2	
Greek					5				1			1	39	5		3	1
Hebrew				1	11	1	2						8				
Irish			1	4	14	1	4	1	1			4	32		3		2
Italian (north)			1		13	1	6					2	29		1		
Italian (south)			2	1	25		36	7				5	50	2	1		3
Lithuanian					1		3						13				
Magyar						1	4						10	4			1
Mexican					1												
Polish					3		4				1		20	4			
Portuguese					12		1		2								
Rumanian					1								5				
Russian					8		2						6				
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		2			7	1	8					4	22		12	2	
Scotch			1		21	1	1					2	12	3	7	1	
Slovak					1		1						1	2			
Spanish	1				2							1					1
Spanish American					2		4		1				1		1		
Syrian					1												
Welsh												1		2			
West Indian (except Cuban)					1			1									
Other peoples				6	19	2	2			2		1	11	1	2	2	10
Total	4	3	13	12	232	13	101	10	14	7	1	31	374	30	33	12	20

TABLE IX-B.—*Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples*—Continued

Race or people	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio
African (black)		1			4							1	3		22			
Armenian				1	1										3			1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)				3	2	1		1		6			7		38		1	9
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin															8			2
Croatian and Slovenian										1					1			4
Cuban			1										1		9			
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian													1		21		1	
Dutch and Flemish	3			17	34	4				1		1	9		19		2	4
English	1	5	2	26	68	19		3	15			4	26		153		9	15
Finnish					3	4				1		3	1		5			
French		4		24	24	2		7	9			14	4	1	43		1	13
German				10	24	9		1	5				14		102	1	12	26
Greek	1			5	3	5		4				1	5		33	1		9
Hebrew	1		1	3	8	5		1		2			1		89			7
Irish		1	1	29	20	8		3	7		1		9	1	89		3	1
Italian (north)			1	7	8	4		5			1		17		77			8
Italian (south)			14	37	19	8		13	1	2		3	61		386			56
Lithuanian				2	2								6		7			
Magyar				2	7	2							7		38		1	6
Mexican															2			
Polish			1	11	24	4		1	2				16		59		3	
Portuguese				12									1		6			
Rumanian					8										17			11
Russian	1		3	1		2			3	1					31		12	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1			7	17	72	1		14	4		2	13		42		37	3
Scotch		1		8	24	7		2	4	3		1	8		44		9	3
Slovak													1		3			4
Spanish				1											13			
Spanish American	6		5	8	1	1		2					4		51			
Syrian				6	3								1		13			1
Turkish				1											8			
Welsh					2				2						2			4
West Indian (except Cuban)			1	9								1	3		33			1
Other peoples				16	7	4	3	5		1		2	10		45	1	1	7
Total	14	12	30	246	313	161	4	48	62	22	2	38	229	2	1,512	3	92	203

Race or people	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Virgin Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
African (black)			1	35	1								4	15				93
Armenian					1													8
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)			16				2	1	2					1		4	2	157
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin			6											1		6		34
Croatian and Slovenian			8							1					1	1		17
Cuban				3				2										17
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian			4													2		37
Dutch and Flemish		3	2		2			1		2		1		2	3	1		119
English	2	8	33	1	5		4	1	4	5	2	2		54	3	8		578
Finnish		1	2													2		29
French		5	5	5	4		1	1			7	1		6	14			210
German	2	9	16		2		3		8	2				14	7	6		343
Greek	1	2	26		1				1	3		1		2	2			161
Hebrew			4		1				3									149
Irish		3	19		1	1	2				2			17		3		288
Italian (north)			49	1	2	1				1		5		7	1	1		249
Italian (south)			181		12					1	1	4		9	14	12		966
Lithuanian			4	2														40
Magyar			11		1									1				96
Mexican				1					1									5
Polish			16											1		2		180
Portuguese					1													35
Rumanian		1	1															44
Russian		1	4											1	1			77
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		13	5				8		4	6			1	36	3	26		373
Scotch		7	17		1					1	5			15		4	2	215
Slovak			8				1		6					1				29
Spanish				13														32
Spanish American			8	1				1	1			1		2				101
Syrian				1					1									27
Turkish				1											1			11
Welsh			2											1		5		21
West Indian (except Cuban)		1		974	1				1			2	1					1,030
Other peoples		4	7	3		7			3			6		21		3		214
Total	5	58	455	1,041	36	9	21	7	35	22	17	23	6	207	50	86	4	5,985

TABLE IX-C.—*Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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)			1		1		2		1	1	1			2	1		1	
Caucasian	43	38	139	67	1,253	75	339	20	84	101	89	9	263	1,044	295	267	179	94
Chinese			1		75	1			15	3			3	38			1	
Japanese			6		429	6						1	2					
Total	43	38	147	67	1,758	82	341	20	100	105	90	10	268	1,084	296	267	181	94

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)				2	11	5		4				1	1		37			2
Caucasian	191	240	129	1,047	1,459	1,107	47	310	222	167	11	141	730	19	5,113	131	686	904
Chinese			3	55	8	3	1	2	9	7			3		152			26
Japanese								1			1			2	8			
Total	191	240	132	1,104	1,478	1,115	48	317	231	174	12	142	734	21	5,310	131	686	932

Race or people	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
African (black)	1			2		1			2					4			84
Caucasian	121	440	1,496	214	104	54	146	104	465	116	143	171	1,278	193	350	34	22,482
Chinese		14	16					1		1			128		2		568
Japanese		2							4	28			50			2	542
Total	122	456	1,512	216	104	55	146	105	471	145	143	171	1,456	197	352	36	23,676

TABLE X.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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	7	10	13	2	149	2	1	2	8		138	10	23	155	5	115	10	43	47	17	
Architects		3			2			1	18		96	2	13	108		20	17	7	10	1	
Clergy	21	16	16	6	11	11			29	1	204	2	86	500	19	503	176	15	58	27	4
Editors					2	1			2		5			3	1	4	5		1	7	1
Electricians	31	4	15	6		3	6		61		777	22	141	740	5	136	260	38	87	1	
Engineers (professional)	59	8	41	7		5	3	3	100	1	739	34	115	881	12	145	166	62	153	19	
Lawyers	3	7		2		1	2		2	2	15		7	21	8	18	11	3	19	2	
Literary and scientific persons	14	8	9	5	1	3	2	2	4		63	6	17	164	25	121	18	8	20	7	
Musicians	20	9	52	3		2	4	1	16	1	189	7	34	301	10	215	22	35	91	2	
Officials (Government)	6		6	8	51	1	22		6	1	30	5	18	27	4	13	5	15	23	76	
Physicians	13	26	16	9	9	1	2	2	16	2	123	4	22	255	31	279	44	12	140	25	
Sculptors and artists	3	14	4	8	2	2		2	8		24	3	18	105	3	48	4	14	29	6	
Teachers	116	55	21	6	60	4	4	1	43	2	500	9	422	475	43	371	205	18	109	44	7
Other professional	96	37	19	7	6	2	3	3	74		817	35	131	1,120	16	232	326	16	51	48	
Total	389	197	212	69	293	38	49	17	387	10	3,720	139	1,047	4,855	182	2,220	1,269	286	838	282	12
SKILLED																					
Bakers	39	13	41	26		18	1	3	51		207	12	164	1,407	29	313	81	73	135	4	
Barbers and hairdressers	17	11	15	12		7	3	2	11		176	12	211	512	17	256	81	43	728	15	
Blacksmiths	86	15	46	8		33		4	18		290	13	153	747	6	124	141	96	294	1	
Bookbinders	7	1	2	1			1		2		41	4	7	90		38	13		1		
Brewers	2		1											22		1	2				
Butchers	11	2	56	6		15		3	22		272		132	1,024	7	480	90	29	87	1	
Cabinetmakers	17	2	13			3			7		80		22	38	2	51	29	7	39		
Carpenters and joiners	523	39	72	16		52	10	2	261	1	2,715	191	1,328	2,317	20	624	993	304	1,199	24	1
Cigarette makers	1	1				1			3		7		2	2	1	14	2		1		
Cigar makers	13	1	1				29		25		14		38	51		28	9	1	7		
Cigar packers						1	1		1		1			6	1	1			2		
Clerks and accountants	507	23	147	20	51	27	111	5	225	8	5,000	76	1,185	5,002	86	1,828	2,217	119	275	39	
Dressmakers	439	73	23	13	1	11	3	2	17	1	231	14	204	474	23	849	170	29	351	11	1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	48	5	11	2		3	2		40		920	9	87	220	5	26	268	22	21	9	
Furriers and fur workers		1	7	1					2		31		19	42	11	152	8	2	5		
Gardeners	31	1	5	3	7	3			50		186	3	29	394	5	21	47	8	72	27	

TABLE X.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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																					
Hat and cap makers	3	1					4				11		5	23	3	184	1	4	5		
Iron and steel workers	25	6	50	5		7	2		38		1,461	17	140	812	2	53	719	46	75		
Jewelers	13	7	7	1		1	1		7		82	1	30	107		82	17		13		
Locksmiths		2	63	6		13			3		45	11	21	3,084		166	20	3	4		
Machinists	59	8	46	8		6	5		61	1	1,742	17	350	778	5	138	496	39	93	1	
Mariners	293	2	11	26	12	54	14	12	249	43	722	113	184	2,344	74	28	139	267	689	66	
Masons	123	2	47	25		98	9	3	38		737	11	141	1,046	10	67	212	567	1,328	3	
Mechanics (not specified)	231	16	22	13		19	40	6	120	2	1,408	42	401	1,694	23	239	523	239	910	10	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	8	3	6	1		2		1	32		251	9	37	171		55	89	12	18		
Millers			8	1		4			1		41	2	6	130	2	51	13	10	46		
Milliners	14	10	2	1		1			11		74	2	48	102	2	224	28	5	5		
Miners	12		57	30	1	34		6	22		1,544	28	185	1,010	7	16	495	420	231	4	
Painters and glaziers	52	8	17	6		9	4		62		740	23	277	770	9	302	246	31	119	1	
Pattern makers	1										82	2	10	6	5	7	32		1		
Photographers	7	8	5	1		2	1		5		69	4	18	67	4	86	11	1	15	9	
Plasterers	2								12		305		35	42		11	80	8	19		
Plumbers	26	1	4				1		18		638	2	154	104	2	45	229	3	13		
Printers	47	2	3			2	2		9	1	364	3	82	451	3	144	102	4	29	4	
Saddlers and harness makers	10		5	3		2					12	1	10	148		27	12	7	12		
Seamstresses	815	5	33	1		4	1	1	14		66	4	79	564	2	198	55	14	20		
Shoemakers	96	60	84	21		19	2	1	18		155	17	87	599	35	613	60	115	1,870	3	
Stokers	23		6	2		3	1		14		172	4	75	138	7		99	7	20		
Stonecutters	1	1	1			4			6		49	4	58	40	1	5	25	32	40	2	
Tailors	197	54	118	12	1	25	1	8	31	1	227	46	106	1,164	27	2,334	116	84	1,026	13	
Tanners and curriers			9			1			2		11	1	1	34		67		2	3		
Textile workers (not specified)		1							2		117	1	161	36		12	36	1	4		
Tinners	5	3	6			3			8		96	3	43	249	1	117	27	1	13		
Tobacco workers	1	1					2		2		3		3	1	1	3	1		1		
Upholsterers	5								7		64		20	108	1	50	26	7	6		
Watch and clock makers	1	3	6					1	5		37	5	29	158	1	162	9	6	9	1	
Weavers and spinners	1	12	12			2			28		951	7	371	370	9	76	200	38	12	3	
Wheelwrights	10		5			2			1		7		3	59		3	2	3	15		
Woodworkers (not specified)	1		1	1					8		87	6	24	36		10	26	2	15		

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
Other skilled	73	30	39	8	38	26	11	------	52	------	1,275	29	164	987	21	206	409	57	104	79	1
Total	3,896	434	1,113	280	111	517	262	60	1,621	58	23,816	749	6,939	29,780	470	10,587	8,706	2,768	10,000	330	3
MISCELLANEOUS																					
Agents	10	3	6	3	------	1	6	------	21	------	739	6	191	92	1	214	240	8	15	7	------
Bankers	1	------	2	------	3	------	1	------	5	------	46	------	11	29	3	7	10	3	4	13	------
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	47	5	7	1	------	4	4	------	25	1	375	6	124	202	5	53	193	27	86	6	------
Farm laborers	809	6	548	143	9	453	1	24	396	------	1,639	264	2,124	4,538	17	369	2,536	679	1,894	899	2
Farmers	68	9	198	198	2	509	3	9	420	2	2,663	214	2,145	2,707	86	277	1,573	1,102	1,954	364	3
Fishermen	12	------	3	------	------	7	------	1	51	------	1,386	5	385	69	2	8	276	6	78	20	------
Hotel keepers	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	43	------	17	33	15	6	13	7	6	39	------
Laborers	568	83	997	592	410	793	22	37	393	1	6,032	530	9,463	4,728	469	2,424	6,074	2,979	13,619	229	3
Manufacturers	4	2	6	4	1	4	1	------	7	------	113	------	41	76	4	81	35	10	14	------	------
Merchants and dealers	55	89	56	41	1,630	32	35	8	88	3	683	29	273	1,971	246	2,219	231	194	547	370	2
Servants	2,639	287	927	273	29	553	20	37	289	1	3,150	774	2,549	13,931	1,326	3,604	6,095	468	1,392	70	------
Other miscellaneous	494	57	137	35	998	44	50	5	332	29	5,671	74	1,920	2,718	201	1,274	2,371	350	1,028	609	27
Total	4,707	542	2,888	1,290	3,082	2,400	143	121	2,029	37	22,540	1,902	19,243	31,094	2,375	10,536	19,647	5,833	20,637	2,626	37
No occupation (including women and children)	3,251	1,767	2,656	843	1,184	1,182	958	97	3,803	49	43,863	1,185	21,403	29,898	2,225	26,646	12,742	2,689	16,158	5,243	70
Grand total	12,243	2,940	6,869	2,482	4,670	4,137	1,412	295	7,840	154	93,939	3,975	48,632	95,627	5,252	49,989	42,364	11,576	47,633	8,481	122
PROFESSIONAL																					
Actors	8	22	25	1	8	------	5	88	------	36	30	------	23	2	------	------	6	------	1	1,012	------
Architects	------	6	3	------	1	1	------	9	------	33	88	2	------	1	------	------	4	1	------	447	------
Clergy	9	37	16	------	75	6	16	30	4	71	55	6	22	4	11	------	19	4	3	2,093	42
Editors	------	9	3	------	1	------	------	------	------	5	5	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	56	------
Electricians	3	10	80	------	19	4	2	85	1	573	601	6	8	16	1	1	27	6	1	3,777	------
Engineers (professional)	6	70	31	------	29	10	4	160	2	692	1,198	11	12	33	2	3	40	10	4	4,870	18
Lawyers	------	4	15	------	3	3	1	48	------	6	14	------	4	11	------	------	1	------	------	233	1
Literary and scientific persons	2	26	8	------	10	5	4	44	------	51	31	3	8	8	4	2	3	5	1	712	------
Musicians	5	18	139	1	23	2	7	96	4	49	60	5	7	25	------	------	20	3	1	1,479	------
Officials (Government)	4	2	26	------	21	9	3	10	------	14	3	------	17	101	1	2	1	3	19	553	------
Physicians	5	70	27	1	29	8	10	71	------	26	72	6	8	15	3	------	------	4	5	1,391	7
Sculptors and artists	3	14	7	------	11	4	5	51	------	21	7	------	4	1	------	1	1	1	1	429	------

TABLE X.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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	Admitted in Philippine Islands
PROFESSIONAL—con.																					
Teachers	7	22	123	------	38	10	2	180	12	98	339	9	20	30	14	5	10	21	5	3,460	15
Other professional	6	40	62	------	25	7	3	123	2	339	512	5	13	28	6	4	20	32	------	4,266	10
Total	58	350	565	3	293	69	62	995	25	2,014	3,015	53	146	276	42	18	152	90	41	24,778	93
SKILLED																					
Bakers	3	13	187	------	81	37	7	27	6	190	239	18	19	2	4	------	13	6	2	3,521	------
Barbers and hairdressers	1	30	123	------	23	13	12	13	12	79	136	6	11	9	6	6	9	1	2	2,621	2
Blacksmiths	2	47	131	------	108	8	7	34	4	378	376	27	6	2	3	1	19	4	1	3,233	------
Bookbinders	1	1	1	------	2	------	1	8	1	29	22	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	275	------
Brewers	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	34	------
Butchers	3	32	72	------	79	4	15	21	4	116	183	16	2	------	------	2	7	1	1	2,795	------
Cabinetmakers	4	10	9	------	13	1	2	9	------	74	40	5	2	3	------	------	2	2	1	487	------
Carpenters and joiners	12	65	691	------	253	88	25	179	37	2,090	2,050	53	42	17	7	6	66	37	10	16,420	4
Cigarette makers	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	1	3	6	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	48	------
Cigar makers	1	------	7	------	4	------	------	------	------	12	13	------	7	2	------	1	------	3	------	267	------
Cigar packers	------	1	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	20	------
Clerks and accountants	21	90	966	1	120	219	30	339	16	2,039	3,540	39	233	159	44	11	131	225	20	25,194	56
Dressmakers	17	36	208	------	84	11	4	77	1	124	226	15	14	21	15	2	11	94	4	3,904	------
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	3	10	20	------	21	5	6	108	3	204	1,288	2	6	5	2	3	34	2	1	3,421	1
Furriers and fur workers	------	2	1	------	4	------	1	3	4	8	8	4	------	------	------	1	1	1	1	320	------
Gardeners	1	8	5	------	12	2	2	21	1	158	94	7	2	2	------	1	3	18	1	1,230	------
Hat and cap makers	2	2	10	------	4	1	2	10	------	23	3	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	303	------
Iron and steel workers	6	18	37	------	63	9	4	21	5	499	3,098	9	2	4	3	------	49	1	22	7,308	------
Jewelers	------	9	24	------	4	2	------	8	3	22	24	1	2	7	3	1	2	1	------	482	------
Locksmiths	13	82	1	------	73	7	------	33	2	4	13	30	------	------	------	------	1	------	1	3,701	------
Machinists	5	22	396	------	96	12	7	73	5	392	1,655	14	9	15	3	------	45	10	4	6,616	------
Mariners	16	17	74	1	24	127	12	160	1	1,914	246	20	255	88	10	1	20	189	54	8,571	------
Masons	4	36	148	------	65	26	3	16	2	215	377	22	26	5	1	1	24	9	5	5,452	------
Mechanics (not specified)	6	57	343	------	115	15	26	233	14	456	922	17	54	66	6	2	46	43	9	8,388	3
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	------	4	3	------	10	2	1	7	------	58	320	3	8	------	1	------	9	1	1	1,123	------

Millers	5	14	6		7	2	1	2		93	70	8				1	1			525	
Milliners	1	3	7		8		1	24		22	49	1	6	6			1	3	1	662	
Miners	27	24	576		143	5	15	25	14	149	1,573	38	10	1	2		293	1	3	7,001	
Painters and glaziers	6	31	83		55	10	6	111	6	385	518	7	6	6	2		23	3	3	3,937	
Pattern makers					1			1		1	189						1			339	
Photographers	2	5	32		10		1	31	2	37	30		1	9	2	1	2			478	
Plasterers	1		25		7	1		2		17	187		1		1		9	2	2	769	
Plumbers	1	5	23		11		1	6	3	64	698	3	2		1	1	18	3		2,080	
Printers		9	104		15		3	17	8	105	196	3	6	5	1	1	5	9	1	1,740	
Saddlers and harness makers		4	16		10		1	4		23	11	1		1				2		322	
Seamstresses	11	15	169		24	24	6	46		226	38	3	9	9	5	2	4	112		2,579	
Shoemakers	8	85	248		129	19	16	34	4	111	74	45	1	10	21	8	7	12	7	4,694	
Stokers	1	4	2		8	7	1	10	8	157	159	2	22	7	2		3	2	2	968	
Stonecutters		4	3		7	1		1	10	150	99	2	3				11			560	
Tailors	33	61	173		241	37	19	102	7	105	244	44	14	21	18	6	6	27	5	6,754	1
Tanners and curriers	1	2	5		8			2	1	19	7		1		4				1	182	
Textile workers (not specified)		2	1		2	1		1		30	72				1		1			482	
Tinners	2	5	14		19	1		7	1	37	59	11		1			6		1	739	
Tobacco workers					1					2	6		2							30	
Upholsterers		2			4		2	3		19	47	1				1	1			374	
Watch and clock makers	1	4	7		10		1	8		26	33			2	1		1	1		528	
Weavers and spinners	2	2	9		71	8		8	1	43	465	1			1	2	4		4	2,713	
Wheelwrights		6	2		4	1				1	4	2								130	
Woodworkers (not specified)					1			3		196	75		1				4	1		498	
Other skilled	11	28	263		184	8	5	148	12	576	898	38	17	17	5	4	37	7	9	5,876	20
Total	234	908	5,227	2	2,240	714	247	1,996	199	11,684	20,733	519	802	504	175	66	930	834	180	150,694	87
MISCELLANEOUS																					
Agents	4	5	7	1	14	8	4	12	6	102	390	3	9	7	8		27	7	2	2,179	9
Bankers			4		2		1	1		13	16		1	3			1			180	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	9	16		15	7	2	57	3	146	298	1	11	4	4		14	9	2	1,770	
Farm laborers	113	465	801		1,695	124	69	230	273	4,502	893	876	21	1	13	5	33	15	13	27,492	321
Farmers	32	411	474		1,043	35	153	324	225	1,418	1,321	180	42	19	24	1	71	14	27	20,320	2
Fishermen		1	1		3	25		6	1	586	176						3	2		3,113	8
Hotel keepers					3	2	1	2		7	21		2	1	1	1	1			225	
Laborers	111	630	41,249		3,252	1,192	188	845	365	3,281	3,567	1,356	1,045	28	62	24	127	33	200	108,001	8
Manufacturers		2	8		10	1	2	5	1	24	59	1	5		3			1		525	
Merchants and dealers	15	69	725		140	118	24	152	10	287	403	26	177	204	160	15	20	28	15	11,390	376
Servants	307	725	1,299		1,206	204	93	352	73	5,134	2,347	718	138	161	68	22	80	284	55	51,680	1
Other miscellaneous	22	108	682	1	221	106	42	487	52	1,484	4,386	55	116	164	42	8	151	60	29	26,640	48
Total	605	2,425	45,266	2	7,604	1,822	579	2,473	1,009	16,984	13,877	3,216	1,567	592	385	76	528	453	343	253,515	773
No occupation (including women and children)	1,094	3,763	36,590	5	9,234	1,287	839	4,067	1,123	10,296	23,702	1,735	1,149	1,693	993	195	1,025	834	373	277,909	6,186
Grand total	1,991	7,446	87,648	12	19,371	3,892	1,727	9,531	2,356	40,978	61,327	5,523	3,664	3,065	1,595	355	2,635	2,211	937	706,896	7,139

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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	12		3		2		29		11	7			2	2	7		
Architects			2						1		6		1		1				1	1	
Clergy	8		7	1	2			2	9		72	1	77	15	5	7	20	3	11	15	
Editors					1				1		2									5	
Electricians	1						2		2		24		3	5	1	1	4	2	5		
Engineers (professional)			6				2	1	11	2	96	3	13	29	6		5		8	14	
Lawyers				1			9				8		2				2	1	4	1	
Literary and scientific persons	1		2	2			2	1	4	2	24	1	1	5			3	1	14	2	
Musicians	2		2				3	3	2		17		2	7	1	1	1	4	20	1	
Officials (Government)			5		6		15	1	5		18	1	2	5			2	1	3	44	
Physicians	1			1	5		4	2	1	2	12		3	4			1	2	4	9	1
Sculptors and artists			2	1					5		9		3	10			1		6		
Teachers	4		4		16		2		4	1	66		28	20	3	10	14	2	10	5	1
Other professional	8		4	1	8		4	1	11	1	158	2	16	26	5	3	30	5	5	18	1
Total	25		35	8	50		46	11	58	8	541	8	162	133	22	22	85	23	98	115	3
SKILLED																					
Bakers	2	1	6	4			2	4	1		13	2	14	27	4		4	10	54	1	
Barbers and hairdressers	2	1	3			2	5	1	5	1	14	2	4	4	8	2	2	16	108	5	1
Blacksmiths	1		6	1		1	2		2		12					1	2	3	16	1	
Bookbinders																	1				
Brewers														1							
Butchers			8	3	6	1		2	1		9		9	9	1	1	2	7	20		
Cabinetmakers	1	1	5								4			1	1	1		5	7		
Carpenters and joiners	23		12	4	2			2	7		85	31	8	13		1	16	21	84	4	
Cigarette makers																			1		
Cigar makers	24			1			198		11		2							1	3		
Cigar packers									1												
Clerks and accountants	11	1	13	3	15		41	4	19	1	260	3	27	67	20	10	51	10	41	37	
Dressmakers	28		4			1	1	1	2	2	18	1	12	8	2	2	8	6	7	1	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)					4						38		1	3	4		2		5	6	

Furriers and fur workers			3						2				1		2	2			1		
Gardeners	2				3				5		19		6	15			10	1	11	7	
Hat and cap makers	1										1								2		
Iron and steel workers	1		7	8		3			3		34	2	1	2	3		5	3	12		
Jewelers		1		3							6		2	1	1	1	1		6		
Locksmiths				1				1													
Machinists	2		7	6		2	2	2	4		64		6	18			10	8	23	1	1
Mariners	16			1	3		6		9		23	8	13	2	8		3	1	30	5	
Masons	6		7	5					3		18		1	6	1			20	71	1	
Mechanics (not specified)	4	1	5	4			2	1	2		52	3	13	19	6	1	9	9	43	1	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1								1		9		1	1			1		4		
Millers			1	4					2		3		2	1	21		1	3	10		
Milliners											2		1	3		1					
Miners	1		60	32	1	12	1	1	7	1	76	18	21	2	8	3	5	133	368	3	
Painters and glaziers	3	1	2	2			1		2		24	5	3	7	1	1	5	8	24	1	
Pattern makers											1			1							
Photographers			1								6			2					2	1	
Plasterers					1				2		8			1			2	1	6		
Plumbers			1						1		13		1	3		1	4		4		
Printers	1		1				1	1			17		1	4			1		7	2	
Saddlers and harnessmakers											1										
Seamstresses	16										10		2	5		3	4		1		
Shoemakers	1	2	8	1	1			3	3		7	1	4		8	2	2	28	199	2	
Stokers	4										3		2	2	1			2	3		
Stonecutters											4	1		1			1	1	8		
Tailors	9	3	16	1	4	1	1	3	2	1	18	3	1	2	7	9	2	21	182	5	1
Tanners and curriers			1								1								1		
Textile workers (not specified)									2		17						6	13	15		
Tinners											2					1	1		1		
Tobacco workers															1						
Upholsterers	1										2		2	1			1	1	1		
Watch and clock makers				1							1		1	2		1			2		
Weavers and spinners			6	1				1	18		61	2	22	6	20		8	7	49		
Wheelwrights														1							
Woodworkers (not specified)											2			1							
Other skilled	1		3		23				4		50		3	12	2		18	6	12	12	
Total	162	12	186	86	63	23	263	27	121	6	1,010	82	185	254	130	44	188	345	1,444	96	3

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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
MISCELLANEOUS																					
Agents	1	1	1	1	2		5		5		55		8	12	2	2	7	5	12	8	
Bankers			3		2		2	1	1		21		9	4		2			6	20	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	3			2							8	1	2	1			1	3	27		
Farm laborers	77		6	6	1	1			7	5	18	2	3	3			10	4	5	34	
Farmers	21	4	32	46	29	6		1	77	12	158	14	33	131	3	5	57	25	61	214	
Fishermen	1				2						7			1	1		2	4	19	11	
Hotel keepers				1	1					1	2			1	5		3	1	3	18	
Laborers	314	27	455	928	2,267	248	18	39	118	77	351	90	110	114	6,238	25	227	1,506	14,502	625	6
Manufacturers			4	1				1	4		27		1	8	14	4	1	2	5		
Merchants and dealers	14	6	23	45	720	7	65	5	25	6	228	6	67	96	132	29	18	49	246	196	2
Servants	173	3	57	23	27	9	13	10	33	2	441	66	114	159	80	9	308	74	213	15	
Other miscellaneous	249		73	85	363	1	36	15	75	6	543	19	93	150	139	26	128	60	424	171	9
Total	853	41	654	1,138	3,414	272	139	72	345	109	1,859	198	440	680	6,614	102	762	1,733	15,523	1,312	17
No occupation (including women and children)	409	7	412	312	209	86	513	73	466	26	3,095	123	518	765	569	92	546	603	3,298	597	4
Grand total	1,449	60	1,287	1,544	3,736	381	961	183	990	149	6,505	411	1,305	1,832	7,335	260	1,581	2,704	20,363	2,120	27

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				1	2		2	5		1				89	2
Architects										2	3									18	
Clergy		4			21	5	2	3		29	8		9	1	1		1	1	2	342	54
Editors																				9	
Electricians						1		3		1	3		1	2				2	1	64	
Engineers (professional)	1	1	4		3	6		3		34	17		8	15	1		1	2	3	295	8
Lawyers		2	1										2	9					1	43	
Literary and scientific persons	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		5	2		1	4				1	1	86	
Musicians			6		3	2	1	1		6	2		3				2	3		95	
Officials (Government)			8		2	5				4	1		4	21				2	1	156	1
Physicians		1			4	2	1			5	3	1	2	12	1			3		87	
Sculptors and artists		1			7			3		5	3		2					1		59	
Teachers	2	4	2		8	2	1	3		11	11		8	4				5	1	252	3
Other professional		1	2		1		2	3		36	38		3	7			1	9	1	411	2
Total	4	15	24		50	25	8	20		139	93	1	45	80	3	1	5	29	11	2,006	70
SKILLED																					
Bakers	1		4		15	14		2		11	5		1							202	
Barbers and hairdressers	1		1		6	2	3			10	4		1	1	2	1		2	1	221	
Blacksmiths		3	5		11					5	6						1			79	
Bookbinders											1									2	
Brewers																				1	
Butchers		1	3		10		3	1		3	1	1	1					3		106	
Cabinetmakers	1	3			5	1	1	1		5	1		1	1						46	
Carpenters and joiners	6	7	14		26	9	7	4		178	18	2	3					5		592	30
Cigarette makers													1							2	
Cigar makers			2		1								89							332	
Cigar packers																				1	
Clerks and accountants	4	10	24		13	5	6	8		61	62	1	65	50	7		3	27	5	985	56
Dressmakers	1	3			8	2	2			10	6	1					1	18		156	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	1	1			7				4	10	3	4	2						96	
Furriers and fur workers					3		2										1			17	
Gardeners		1	1		3	3		1		6	4									98	

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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
SKILLED—continued																					
Hat and cap makers											1									4	
Iron and steel workers		6	1		5	1	1			6	16	2			1		1		2	126	
Jewelers								1		5	1		1	1						31	
Locksmiths																	1			3	
Machinists	6	8	3		19		4	4		36	24	1	3	3	2		1	1		271	
Mariners	2		3		2	15		2		78	5		35	10		3		40		323	
Masons		1	5		3	1		2		6	5							1		163	
Mechanics (not specified)	2	3	4		11	3	2	4		16	27		2	10		1	1	4		265	8
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)					1		1			1	3		1							25	
Millers	5	5			7	1	4	1		3		1			1				1	77	
Milliners					1							1								9	
Miners	19	10	15		44	6	5	12	1	5	38	28	9	1	1		5		2	954	
Painters and glaziers		3	4		2	1	1	3		15	8		3	1				1		132	
Pattern makers					1						2									5	
Photographers										1	2									15	
Plasterers										1	3			2						27	
Plumbers	2		1		3			3		11	6		1	1	1			1		58	
Printers	1		3		1	2		1		5	5		1	1			1	1		58	
Saddlers and harnessmakers																				1	
Seamstresses			1		2	2		1		7								7		61	
Shoemakers	5	2	10		17	4	2			10	3	1	1			1				328	
Stokers			1		1	2				1	1		2	1						26	
Stonecutters										1	2									19	
Tailors	10	2			25	4	10	1		5	5	4		1		1	1		1	362	
Tanners and curriers					1	1														5	
Textile workers (not specified)						72					1		3	1	3					133	
Tinners										2	1									8	
Tobacco workers																				1	
Upholsterers							1			1								1		12	
Watch and clock makers		1					1			1			1							12	
Weavers and spinners	2	1			26	178	1			3	4		1		4	2			1	424	
Wheelwrights																				1	

Woodworkers (not specified)	1										1									5	
Other skilled		1	2		2		1	2		11	22		4	3	1	1	1		1	198	11
Total	70	72	108		275	336	58	54	1	524	303	46	234	90	23	10	18	112	14	7,078	105
MISCELLANEOUS																					
Agents		4	2		3	1		6		6	6		3	5	3			3	1	170	3
Bankers	1	1						2		1	2	1	3	4	1			1		88	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			1			2	1			1	2		1					1		57	
Farm laborers	2	3	8		10	5	1	4	1	30	6	2		1			4			259	247
Farmers	5	22	27		163	33	28	52	4	198	55	23	13	11	1		6	3	2	1,575	12
Fishermen						26				1		2	1					3	1	82	16
Hotel keepers								1		1					1					39	
Laborers	150	196	837		1,113	2,142	573	359	27	213	69	259	2,307	26	194	241	5	11	252	37,259	26
Manufacturers		2			1					2	4		1	1			1			84	
Merchants and dealers	5	14	25		51	34	15	13		54	31	3	134	93	68	5	2	24	11	2,567	106
Servants	14	18	31		54	36	11	14	2	367	97	17	48	30	3	1	4	76	7	2,659	3
Other miscellaneous	22	25	35		144	36	38	26	1	230	98	11	126	71	28	8	4	57	13	3,638	25
Total	199	285	966		1,539	2,315	667	477	35	1,104	370	318	2,637	242	299	255	26	179	287	48,477	438
No occupation (including women and children)	108	215	780	1	726	789	352	183	16	895	515	110	758	494	114	31	28	280	110	19,228	325
Grand total	381	587	1,878	1	2,590	3,465	1,085	734	52	2,662	1,281	475	3,674	906	439	297	77	600	422	76,789	938

TABLE X-B.—*Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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		1							
Clergy								4	9		1	8	1	4	4		2	1
Editors											1							
Electricians						1			2		2	1				1	1	
Engineers (professional)	1		1						4			4			3		2	
Lawyers															1		1	
Literary and scientific persons			1						1	1		1		1	1		1	
Musicians			4	1				1			2	3		1		1	7	
Officials (Government)											1				3			
Physicians									4			4	1	2			2	1
Sculptors and artists									1		2	2		1		3		
Teachers	1		1						3		5	2		1				2
Other professional	1		2						2			4	1	4	6		1	
Total	3		9	1		1		5	28	1	15	29	3	14	18	5	17	4
SKILLED																		
Bakers	1		1						1			9		2		2	3	
Barbers and hairdressers	1		1								1					2	24	1
Blacksmiths			1						2		1	1			1	1	2	
Butchers			4	1					1			6	1	1		1	6	
Cabinetmakers			2						1									
Carpenters and joiners	6		3				1	2	4	1	1	4		1	1	2	5	1
Cigar makers							1	7				1					1	
Clerks and accountants	3		4	2		1		1	10		2	4	2	5	9	1	6	1
Dressmakers	2		1														1	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)									2			2			2			
Furriers and fur workers			1						2									
Gardeners											1							
Iron and steel workers			3	1	1				5	1	2				1		4	
Jewelers			1				1									1		
Machinists			3			1		4	8	1	3				2	10	6	2

Mariners									4				1			1		
Masons	2							1	3						2	3	7	
Mechanics (not specified)	6		2				1	1	4		1	4	2				6	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)							1										1	
Millers								1				1					2	1
Miners			5		1		1	3	6		4	4			1	23	30	4
Painters and glaziers	1							1	2		1			1	2	2	2	1
Pattern makers								1	1								1	
Photographers															1	1	3	
Plasterers												2			1		4	
Plumbers			1	1											2		1	
Printers														1	1		12	
Shoemakers															1	2	1	
Stokers															1			
Stonecutters			6	1					1			2		7		1	13	3
Tailors			1						1		1							
Upholsterers																	1	
Watch and clock makers											1				1		1	
Weavers and spinners			1		1			1	6		2	3			1	2	6	
Other skilled																		
Total	22		41	6	3	2	6	23	64	2	19	46	6	18	30	55	149	14
MISCELLANEOUS																		
Agents			1			1	1	1	3		2	2			8	3	4	
Bankers									3			1						
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters															1		3	
Farm laborers		1	1				1	3	4		1	3	1		3		1	
Farmers	1		9	1				6	48	5	24	54		4	30	5	3	1
Fishermen													1					
Hotelkeepers									2				3			1		
Laborers	1		14	8	3		2	8	18	2	4	16	53	2	23	77	441	5
Manufacturers		1	1				1	1	3		1	4	9	3		3	3	
Merchants and dealers	12	1	7	4	3	1	6	4	19	1	5	20	26	31	2	22	64	2
Servants	11	1					1	4	22	1	8	4	7		10	5	18	
Other miscellaneous	7	3	24	4	1	1	4	16	57	1	24	33	28	19	37	15	80	3
Total	32	7	57	17	7	3	16	43	179	10	69	137	128	59	114	131	617	11
No occupation (including women and children)	36	1	50	10	7	11	15	48	307	16	107	131	24	58	126	58	183	11
Grand total	93	8	157	34	17	17	37	119	578	29	210	343	161	149	288	249	966	40

TABLE X-B.—*Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by occupations and races or peoples*—Continued.

Occupation	Magyar	Mexican	Polish	Portuguese	Rumanian	Russian	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	Scotch	Slovak	Spanish	Spanish American	Syrian	Turkish	Welsh	West Indian (except Cuban)	Other peoples	Total
PROFESSIONAL																	
Actors															1		4
Architects	1																1
Clergy	1		5			2	14	3			1	1			2	30	93
Editors																1	2
Electricians			1					1							7		17
Engineers (professional)	1						3	4			3			1			27
Lawyers																	2
Literary and scientific persons			2		1	3											13
Musicians			1														21
Officials (Government)							1		1		2				1		9
Physicians			1		1		1				1				1	3	22
Sculptors and artists							1						1				11
Teachers			2			1		2							4	7	31
Other professional	2		1			1	5	3							9	2	44
Total	5		13		2	7	25	13	1		7	1	1	1	25	43	297
SKILLED																	
Bakers	1				1			2							18		41
Barbers and hairdressers															4	1	35
Blacksmiths						1	1								1		12
Butchers	1		1		1		1	1							1		27
Cabinetmakers	1		1														5
Carpenters and joiners			2	1			9	2							22		68
Cigarette makers								1									1
Cigar makers	1						1								6		18
Clerks and accountants		1				1	9	10	1	3	2				83		161
Dressmakers			1														5
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)		1	2					2			1				3	1	16
Furriers and fur workers			1														4
Gardeners							1	1									3
Iron and steel workers			2	1		1										1	23
Jewelers	1						1										5

Machinists	2		6			2	7	1			2	1					61
Mariners							3						1		6		16
Masons							1	2							3		24
Mechanics (not specified)	1		2	1		2	1	2		1					30		67
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)						1											3
Millers			1					2									8
Miners			2			2	3	3								1	93
Painters and glaziers	1														2		16
Pattern makers																	3
Photographers			1			1											3
Plasterers																	4
Plumbers			2					2							1		14
Printers								1									4
Seamstresses															1		1
Shoemakers	1		1				1								6		23
Stokers															1		5
Stonecutters								1									2
Tailors			3		3	3	1								1		45
Tanners and curriers																1	1
Upholsterers	1																4
Watch and clock makers																	1
Weavers and spinners			1														4
Other skilled	1				1	1		2							3	1	32
Total	12	2	29	3	6	15	40	35	1	4	5	1	1		192	6	858
MISCELLANEOUS																	
Agents	2		2			1	2	1					1		1		36
Bankers			2							1					3		10
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			1				1								3		9
Farm laborers			5		1	3	12	2									42
Farmers	5		9	1	2	7	113	29	3	1		1		4	78	6	450
Fishermen																	1
Hotelkeepers																	6
Laborers	6		22	14	11	1	13	6	5	1		3		1	43	2	805
Manufacturers	1		2									1					34
Merchants and dealers	5		14	1	5	5	7	4	3	5	7	10	5		170	13	484
Servants	2	2	4		1	1	8	5		1	1	1	1		32	6	157
Other miscellaneous	18		29	5	3	12	28	18	1	6	4	2		2	43	17	545
Total	39	2	90	21	23	30	184	65	12	15	12	18	7	7	373	44	2,579
No occupation (including women and children)	40	1	48	11	13	25	124	102	15	13	77	7	2	13	440	121	2,251
Grand total	96	5	180	35	44	77	373	215	29	32	101	27	11	21	1,030	214	5,985

TABLE X-C.—*Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by occupations and races or peoples*

Occupation	African (black)	Caucasian	Chinese	Japanese	Total
PROFESSIONAL					
Actors		25			25
Architects		5			5
Clergy	1	621			622
Editors		5			5
Electricians		46			46
Engineers (professional)		180			180
Lawyers		26			26
Literary and scientific persons		34			34
Musicians		60			60
Officials (government)		55			55
Physicians	1	82	1		84
Sculptors and artists		13			13
Teachers		310	1		311
Other professional		177			177
Total	2	1,639	2		1,643
SKILLED					
Bakers		11			11
Barbers and hairdressers		25		1	26
Blacksmiths		11			11
Bookbinders		2			2
Butchers		11			11
Cabinetmakers		4			4
Carpenters and joiners		72			72
Cigar makers		7			7
Clerks and accountants		549			549
Dressmakers	1	9			10
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	103			104
Furriers and fur workers		5			5
Gardeners		5			5
Iron and steel workers		76			76
Jewelers		10			10
Locksmiths		1			1
Machinists		93			93
Mariners		36	1		37
Masons		12			12
Mechanics (not specified)		113			113
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		10			10
Millers		2			2
Milliners		7			7
Miners		74			74
Painters and glaziers		33			33
Pattern makers		1			1
Photographers		3			3
Plasterers		4			4
Plumbers		22			22
Printers		20			20
Saddlers and harnessmakers		1			1
Seamstresses		5			5
Shoemakers		15			15
Stokers		10			10
Stonecutters	1	7			8
Tailors		4			4
Textile workers (not specified)		6			6
Tinners		5			5
Tobacco workers		2			2
Upholsterers		3			3
Watch and clock makers		1			1
Weavers and spinners		14			14
Woodworkers (not specified)		6			6
Other skilled		157	3		160
Total	3	1,567	4	1	1,575

TABLE X-C.—*Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by occupations and races or peoples*—Continued

Occupation	African (black)	Caucasian	Chinese	Japanese	Total
MISCELLANEOUS					
Agents	1	174			175
Bankers		68			68
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters		9			9
Farm laborers		635			635
Farmers	1	2,081	5	2	2,089
Fishermen		5			5
Hotelkeepers		10			10
Laborers	11	596	373	1	981
Manufacturers		48	1		49
Merchants and dealers		397	49		446
Servants	6	399			405
Other miscellaneous	7	1,181	48	2	1,238
Total	26	5,603	476	5	6,110
No occupation (including women and children)	53	13,673	86	536	14,348
Grand total	84	22,482	563	542	23,676

TABLE XI.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by States of intended future permanent residence and occupations.*[1]

Occupation	Ala.	Alaska	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL																		
Actors			3		87		10		1	6	2	20		48	3	2	1	
Architects				1	53	1	3			2		1	1	44	4		1	
Clergy	3	5	3	1	98	3	29	2	11	6	4	12	8	197	29	17	7	9
Editors					8							1		2				
Electricians	3	6	21		285	10	63	3	8	8	3	1	4	358	27	20	3	4
Engineers (professional)	4	1	6	1	275	10	83	3	20	12	7	3	2	393	45	17	6	1
Lawyers			1	1	43	1	1		5			1		10	2		2	
Literary and scientific persons					37	1	17	1	5	2	3	2		46	3	2	3	
Musicians			18		136	5	14		7	3	3	1		105	14	4	1	
Officials (Government)	2	1	1		63		2		109	1	1	2		24	1		2	
Physicians	1	1	7	1	113	3	18		8	1	3	6		94	11	11	3	4
Sculptors and artists				1	32		4		1	3	1			34	3			3
Teachers	8	2	18	4	362	8	53	1	20	14	5	15	6	192	20	19	9	3
Other professional	1	3	16		572	10	49	5	27	10	3	26	10	266	24	35	9	4
Total	22	19	94	10	2,164	52	346	15	222	68	35	91	31	1,813	186	127	47	28
SKILLED																		
Bakers	1		48		194	7	67	2	9	3	1	3	2	282	32	31	7	9
Barbers and hairdressers	3		19		119	3	63	3	9	6	1	4	4	169	11	6	2	5
Blacksmiths	3		48	2	122	5	69	2	2	4	3	2	8	298	32	29	9	4
Bookbinders					25		2		2					22	4	2		
Brewers			1		2		1							3				
Butchers		1	13	1	118	8	56	1	8	2	2			279	26	17	8	4
Cabinetmakers					40		9			1		1		49		3	1	
Carpenters and joiners	7	9	138	4	1,147	17	284	7	17	64	5	18	20	1,262	86	87	26	5
Cigarette makers					1					2				2				
Cigar makers	1		1		13	1	4			39				9	1	2		
Cigar packers									1	2				2		1		
Clerks and accountants	15	5	97	13	2,632	48	351	8	56	69	24	29	15	1,928	158	144	48	21
Dressmakers	3	1	37	3	264	9	64	4	10	27	2	11	4	250	24	9	5	3
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	4		5		276	3	51	6	7	6	2	4	1	147	22	12	2	5
Furriers and fur workers	1				15	1	2				1			27	2	1		
Gardeners	1		1	3	121	1	23	3	5	9		1		109	12	13	5	2
Hat and cap makers			1		10		3		2	1	1	1		26				
Iron and steel workers	6		9	5	146	5	187	11	9	1	3		9	433	73	25	7	4
Jewelers			4		59	1	3		2	2	1			26	4	1		1
Locksmiths	4	1		4	84	7	75	1	8	5	1		1	493	75	72	16	18
Machinists	4	3	78		418	10	120	6	5	4	1	2	4	349	38	21	11	4
Mariners	26	3	3		550	2	44	4		411	12	17	1	111	8	6		
Masons	2		50	1	161	13	137	4	13	16	1	1	7	613	60	29	6	7
Mechanics (not specified)	8	2	29	2	544	13	139	2	12	27	1	7	7	538	52	40	8	6

Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1		1		27	3	22	2	1	1	1			72	8	4		
Millers			2		13	2	22		1	1			1	51	3	6	2	1
Milliners	1		2		45	4	11			1			1	47	7	1		
Miners	8	30	472		212	42	69	3	6	5	3		47	776	155	48	17	11
Painters and glaziers	1		8		314	7	53	2	6	10	1	3	31	341	26	19	4	3
Pattern makers					11		6	1		1				11	2			
Photographers			1		52		11		1	2		1	1	35	1		1	4
Plasterers			6		101	1	3		5	4				101	2	3		
Plumbers	1	1	3		151		22	3	2	4	2	1		129	15	3		3
Printers		1	17		134	4	17	1	2	5		2		176	19	11	3	
Saddlers and harnessmakers			3		14	2	8		1				1	43	5	4		1
Seamstresses	2		30		139	1	30	2	5	20			4	157	10	16	5	1
Shoemakers	2	2	39		145	10	158	4	9	9	6	18	1	359	38	21	6	5
Stokers	1		1	1	16		8	1	3	13		1		90	11	4	2	
Stonecutters					16	1	14	1	1			2	2	60	9	1	2	
Tailors	2		15		257	12	135	3	12	8	2	6		601	39	39	12	13
Tanners and curriers		1	2		3	1	5		1			1		21	2			
Textile workers (not specified)			1		11		8	1						9	2	2		
Tinners			5	1	38		9		2	1	1		4	82	3	4	2	
Tobacco workers							1			5				2		1		
Upholsterers					26		5							40	3	3		1
Watch and clock makers					30		11		4	1			1	45	4			
Weavers and spinners	1		1		48		109	4	6		4	3		69	7	4		
Wheelwrights					3		1		2					12	2	1		
Woodworkers (not specified)					14	3	9				1			59	1	2	3	
Other skilled	3	15	62		928	11	95	4	12	11	4	23	13	371	43	24	2	4
Total	112	75	1,253	40	9,809	258	2,596	96	259	803	87	143	160	11,186	1,137	771	222	146
MISCELLANEOUS																		
Agents	6	1			306	5	25		3	19	1	1	3	167	9	7		
Bankers			1	1	21		2		2	1		1		11		3		
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	2	2	4		75	3	37	1	3	4	1	3	6	109	8	9	4	
Farm laborers	6	7	435	2	1,335	81	722	20	29	816	5	545	47	2,492	271	481	86	25
Farmers	8	3	86	4	1,847	94	396	7	12	88	8	102	114	1,231	199	213	75	28
Fishermen	1	47			63		46			10		11	6	56		11	1	
Hotel keepers		2			41		1					2		13	2	2		
Laborers	25	22	3,869	11	5,906	243	1,800	73	89	101	10	108	158	4,456	695	300	173	37
Manufacturers	2		2	1	52	3	6		1	7	2			38	6			1
Merchants and dealers	10	4	54	8	1,923	22	137	10	25	37	13	89	10	690	61	33	19	8
Servants	25	9	215	13	1,887	107	1,060	58	209	111	55	37	37	4,381	424	417	110	61
Other miscellaneous	19	12	95	6	2,756	51	399	11	71	275	19	52	26	1,755	211	109	30	11
Total	104	109	4,761	46	16,212	609	4,631	180	444	1,469	114	951	407	15,399	1,886	1,585	498	171
No occupation (including women and children)	200	84	6,512	69	29,761	738	5,260	160	579	1,707	181	2,001	520	17,856	2,102	1,274	815	214
Grand total	438	287	12,620	165	57,946	1,657	12,833	451	1,504	4,047	417	3,186	1,118	46,254	5,311	3,757	1,582	559

[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, 1924, by States of intended future permanent residence and occupations*—Con.

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		4	2	53	28	11		4	1			1	28		568	1		7
Architects		1	4	23	58	6	1	1				3	30		131	1	1	24
Clergy	31	17	30	96	67	72	4	24	11	20		14	54	4	686	5	10	65
Editors					3	1							1		29			1
Electricians	5	18	18	282	592	68	3	23	6	9	1	15	212		1,012		9	116
Engineers (professional)	9	7	20	225	505	64		35	6	9		5	393	2	1,845	3	3	223
Lawyers	1	1		8	11	1		3		1			7		105			1
Literary and scientific persons	3		7	24	22	8		2	1	3	1	2	52	1	364			21
Musicians	3	4	12	62	99	17	2	10	4	3			71	1	611	1	2	34
Officials (Government)	13		3	14	6			4	1			1	7	1	216	1		8
Physicians	2	1	25	57	66	23	2	8	2	7	1	15	69		630		4	52
Sculptors and artists	1	4	2	12	15	3							23		230			5
Teachers	8	68	22	536	155	30	2	19	8	13	1	52	134	3	1,031	2	7	101
Other professional	11	19	37	186	296	56	2	20	10	21		3	202	4	1,525	2	17	124
Total	87	144	182	1,578	1,913	360	16	153	50	86	4	97	1,283	16	8,983	16	53	782
SKILLED																		
Bakers	6	15	40	186	276	40	9	33	4	20		24	242	1	1,160		4	152
Barbers and hairdressers	8	33	24	199	234	32		19	8	11	1	15	140	1	982		7	85
Blacksmiths	3	32	11	274	332	70	3	22	8	22		31	191	2	831		5	143
Bookbinders		1	1	23	35	6	1	4		1			11		90		1	6
Brewers	1		1		1								1		12			2
Butchers		14	29	149	302	51	7	28	8	25	2	16	164	1	893		4	108
Cabinetmakers	1			27	71	10		5	1	1		1	25		150			16
Carpenters and joiners	7	227	52	1,768	1,853	361	4	74	51	61	4	126	878	10	4,619	4	48	481
Cigarette makers			1	3	5							1			22		1	
Cigar makers			2	27	35	3		7		1		15	9		60		11	8
Cigar packers				3								1	2		5			1
Clerks and accountants	60	195	115	2,189	3,156	391	9	160	54	83	7	133	1,210	8	7,389	7	46	743
Dressmakers	7	19	28	346	169	36	14	20	5	11		18	190	5	1,660	1	2	125
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	11	15	9	374	461	50	2	11	13	50	2	9	243		860	2	2	114
Furriers and fur workers	1		1	18	26	4		1		1		2	7		175			8
Gardeners	3	9	9	60	110	32	2	10	2	8	1	41	96		319	1	9	60
Hat and cap makers			2	14	9	7		1					23		146			6
Iron and steel workers		28	35	895	863	89	4	18	8	9		24	747	2	1,814		4	338
Jewelers	2	2	1	20	46	9	1	2				4	37		166			15
Locksmiths	4	5	41	122	180	50	10	62	5	42	3	4	312	1	1,118		3	224
Machinists	7	42	28	662	1,644	85	2	27	4	9		42	352	2	1,418		1	238
Mariners	116	35	170	470	171	44	9	10	1	4		8	476	4	3,127	10	4	64
Masons	8	35	29	298	573	65	7	68	5	25		11	275	2	1,770	3	6	253
Mechanics (not specified)	20	41	33	552	1,475	133	3	60	13	18	4	39	467	4	2,428	1	12	286

Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		3	7	100	238	16	1	3		2		3	91		288			50
Millers		2	6	44	36	19		5	1	3	1	1	34		153		1	28
Milliners	2	3	6	55	49	8		6		3		2	32	1	252		1	26
Miners	9	41	20	415	858	83	2	38	146	18	3	49	196	27	590	1	8	408
Painters and glaziers	2	47	14	355	576	87	2	21	10	13		26	212	2	1,073		2	131
Pattern makers			1	46	87	3							27		79	1		18
Photographers		5	1	23	31	11		5		1		1	19	2	163			15
Plasterers	2	5	2	37	149	11		7	1			1	20		148		1	54
Plumbers		21	4	243	511	24	2	12	5	3		13	102		432		2	79
Printers	4	7	6	107	219	33	2	13	4	4		11	95	1	501		1	81
Saddlers and harness makers		1	1	10	16	2		5		1		3	29		102			17
Seamstresses	4	11	17	139	83	33	2	15	5	8		11	143	2	1,335	2	8	49
Shoemakers	5	17	32	354	201	54	7	44	6	24	2	28	312	5	1,809	1	5	194
Stokers		15	6	92	166	33		4	1	2	1	10	47		303		1	33
Stonecutters		7	1	58	44	20		2		2		7	23		123		1	48
Tailors	10	22	68	387	358	62	2	63	8	17	1	13	389	1	2,947	4	7	306
Tanners and curriers			2	10	7	6				1			14		65		2	10
Textile workers (not specified)		30	1	131	37	5		1				51	38	1	59			9
Tinners		2	4	40	106	20		7		4		7	31	1	225		1	21
Tobacco workers				6	2	1							2		9			
Upholsterers	1	1		24	53	7	2	4		2			21		112	1	2	17
Watch and clock makers	2	2	4	28	42	9		3	1	1		1	27	1	210			48
Weavers and spinners		53	9	831	128	9	1	13	2	6	1	119	236	1	478	1		37
Wheelwrights	1		1	3	7	1		2					14		43			7
Woodworkers (not specified)		8	2	46	83	44	1	1	2	3		4	19		96		3	13
Other skilled	6	13	30	261	513	74	9	24	38	18	5	9	324	4	1,246	3	4	176
Total	313	1,064	907	12,524	16,627	2,243	110	940	420	488	38	898	8,595	92	44,055	43	210	5,351
MISCELLANEOUS																		
Agents	2	25	8	208	496	66	1	6	2	1		21	52		474	1	9	62
Bankers		1	1	9	12	3						2	8		74			5
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	25	7	261	217	40		12	14	9		23	82		424		5	53
Farm laborers	19	455	70	2,790	1,781	1,093	13	193	163	258	20	409	1,160	25	4,772	6	222	1,221
Farmers	37	535	46	2,027	2,026	700	12	128	217	161	18	399	593	14	2,916	3	208	818
Fishermen	4	104		1,752	64	55	1	3	3	2		12	90		415		12	30
Hotel keepers	1	4		15	16	3		1	2	2	1	2	4		48	1	1	7
Laborers	61	4,643	216	6,785	6,540	1,111	39	429	226	212	39	1,665	3,097	473	16,134	15	137	3,161
Manufacturers		3	2	17	86	13		1				3	24		178		1	17
Merchants and dealers	56	38	56	551	523	127	25	114	14	40	15	24	451	5	3,901	7	15	290
Servants	60	580	331	4,738	2,185	805	49	482	100	234	17	384	3,304	28	18,942	40	136	2,078
Other miscellaneous	49	318	74	2,499	4,148	532	18	137	64	71	12	253	1,090	6	6,577	11	62	868
Total	290	6,731	811	21,652	18,094	4,548	158	1,506	805	990	122	3,197	9,955	551	54,855	84	808	8,610
No occupation (including women and children)	675	4,602	1,109	26,184	23,848	3,644	191	1.836	681	931	97	2,948	10,970	705	58,856	127	674	9,411
Grand total	1,365	12,541	3,009	61,938	60,482	10,795	475	4,435	1,956	2,495	261	7,140	30,803	1,364	166,749	270	1,745	24,154

TABLE XI.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by States of intended future permanent residence and occupations*—Con.

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		1	29			4			1	25					53		8		1,012
Architects		5	26			4		1		3	1		1		3		8		447
Clergy	7	19	177		9	12	2	12	3	37	11	6	5		43	14	88	4	2,093
Editors	1									3					5	1			56
Electricians	1	36	241		1	32		6	1	33	14	7	3		118	8	60		3,777
Engineers (professional)	3	20	386		2	31	1	7	3	23	9	8	5		59	7	61	2	4,870
Lawyers	1	2	6				1			6		1			10				233
Literary and scientific persons	3		41		1	1	1			9			3	2	11		7		712
Musicians	1	6	54			8		3		89	1		1		52	3	14		1,479
Officials (Government)	2	1	20		2	1				12			2		29				553
Physicians	2	5	83		1	12		2		16			2		17	1	15		1,391
Sculptors and artists		2	19			2				1			1		19		8		429
Teachers	3	22	176			41	1	7	7	59	6	19	7		116	3	41	1	3,460
Other professional	5	50	227	1	3	26		11	7	49	2	2	9		215	12	41	1	4,266
Total	29	169	1,485	1	19	174	6	49	22	365	44	43	39	2	750	49	351	8	24,778
SKILLED																			
Bakers	2	22	253			33		6	1	114	7	11	5		48	7	100	2	3,521
Barbers and hairdressers		18	161			21		1	2	74	1	5	4		63	6	38	1	2,621
Blacksmiths		23	302		1	25		6	2	58	9	17	5	1	77	9	75	1	3,233
Bookbinders		4	19								2				5		8		275
Brewers			5										1				3		34
Butchers	2	18	217			13		2	2	46	3	8	4		68	5	62		2,795
Cabinetmakers		2	27			7				11		1	1		18	2	6		487
Carpenters and joiners	4	181	952			176		23	2	369	22	44	15		538	29	225	9	16,420
Cigarette makers			4			3									2		1		48
Cigar makers			13			1		1		2	1	7			2				267
Cigar packers			2																20
Clerks and accountants	10	237	1,210		16	201	7	20	17	541	47	58	32		817	33	321	11	25,194
Dressmakers	1	14	282		2	37	2	4		72	5	6	5		54	2	39	3	3,904
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	4	42	341			46	1	3	2	11	6	2	6		196	4	25	1	3,421
Furriers and fur workers			9			2		1	1	1		1			7		4		320
Gardeners	1	17	74			4		3	2	5	3	2	1		43	3	28		1,230
Hat and cap makers		1	30			3				8	1	1			3		3		303
Iron and steel workers	3	24	1,040		1	156	1	4	5	33	11	13	9		116	14	65	2	7,308
Jewelers		3	29			10				8	1	1			13		8		482
Locksmiths	2	10	356			11		8		12	6		9		24	6	206		3,701
Machinists	1	40	432			91	1	4	2	171	6	12	6		140	7	59	3	6,616
Mariners	1	114	337		9	38	7	7	1	118	1		1,209	1	759	11	37		8,571
Masons	2	7	571		1	33	2	6	1	84	4	20	5		16	52	89	5	5,452

Mechanics (not specified)	3	66	553		4	63	1	7	5	229	16	17	8		278	18	91	3	8,388
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	4		121			14		1	1	2	1		3		6	4	20	1	1,123
Millers	1	6	49			3		3		5			1		7	5	7		525
Milliners		6	48			5			1	8	1	4	2		12	3	6		662
Miners	6	42	1,266			53	1	6	1	71	54	11	30		365	124	115	40	7,001
Painters and glaziers	3	40	190			32		4	1	61	5	16	3		155	12	49	4	3,937
Pattern makers			28			9		1							6	1			339
Photographers		2	29			3		1	3	23	1	1	2		23		2	1	478
Plasterers		11	32			2				6	1				52		1		769
Plumbers		17	118			21			1	13	4	3	4		93	3	10		2,080
Printers	2	15	75			15		1	1	55		3	3		51	3	35		1,740
Saddlers and harness makers		1	24			4				8	1	1			3		11		322
Seamstresses	4	3	115		1	14		5	1	73	2	1	2		39	2	25	3	2,579
Shoemakers	1	15	447			42	1	3	2	139	7	5	8		26	17	67		4,694
Stokers		2	53			10		1		5	1	5	4		5		14	2	968
Stonecutters		2	32			3		5		3	1	42	2		10	4	11		560
Tailors	7	22	515		2	57		9	6	124	3	6	10		52	18	102		6,754
Tanners and curriers			16			2				3					4		4		182
Textile workers (not specified)			49			27			1		1	4					3		482
Tinners		5	50			12				7	1	2			18		20	3	739
Tobacco workers			1																30
Upholsterers		6	22			1									9	1	10		374
Watch and clock makers	1	2	26			1		1		5	1	1	1		12		2		528
Weavers and spinners		4	240			225		1		7	3	18	2		5	1	22	4	2,713
Wheelwrights	1		19							2	1		1			1	5		130
Woodworkers (not specified)		5	33			2		3			1		3		19	1	12	2	498
Other skilled	4	187	364		1	38		4	1	107	9	5	7		679	5	80	3	5,876
Total	70	1,236	11,181		38	1,569	24	155	65	2,694	251	354	1,413	2	4,938	403	2,126	104	150,694
MISCELLANEOUS																			
Agents	1	20	55			25		2	2	10	2	8	2		57		7	1	2,179
Bankers		1	6		1	1			1	3			1		6		2		180
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters		23	112			25		6	1	13	2	8	1		99	3	30	3	1,770
Farm laborers	12	244	2,536			291	4	171	8	199	52	237	29		744	96	748	46	27,492
Farmers	21	558	1,455		4	192	3	69	24	340	52	217	20	1	1,459	101	376	55	20,320
Fishermen		25	51			28		7				4	1		163	14	19	2	3,113
Hotelkeepers		15	4			2		1			1				26		5		225
Laborers	47	497	6,786		4	953	10	94	10	32,239	92	550	81		2,240	448	824	67	108,001
Manufacturers		1	25			5			2	7		6			10		3		525
Merchants and dealers	10	103	563		18	73	11	8	11	549	25	14	20		435	28	108	9	11,390
Servants	40	203	4,188		15	508	16	84	20	932	98	104	95	3	568	130	918	49	51,680
Other miscellaneous	15	254	1,314		16	270	8	28	26	504	58	130	41	1	919	45	288	26	26,640
Total	146	1,944	17,095		58	2,373	52	470	105	34,796	382	1,278	291	5	6,726	865	3,328	258	253,515
No occupation (including women and children)	274	3,471	17,583		151	3,591	68	342	199	19,161	504	1,576	442	6	8,501	744	3,519	255	277,909
Grand total	519	6,820	47,344	1	266	7,707	150	1,016	391	57,016	1,181	3,251	2,185	15	20,915	2,061	9,324	625	706,896

TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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					14									1		1		
Architects					1									1				
Clergy		1			19	4	18		19	3	2	1	1	21			1	1
Editors					2									1				
Electricans		1			3		1		1		1			4				
Engineers (professional)		1			23	3	1			1		1		10	3			
Lawyers					7		1											
Literary and scientific persons					6									5		1		
Musicians		1			10				1	1		1		9				
Officials (Government)					21				19	1		1		3				
Physicians					6				1	1		2		2		1		
Sculptors and artists					3									5				
Teachers					27	1	3		3	1	1	1	1	10		2	1	
Other professional	1	2	1		61	2	9	1	1	2		8		13		10		2
Total	1	6	1		203	10	33	2	45	10	4	15	2	85	3	15	2	3
SKILLED																		
Bakers			1		9		4			6	1			12		1	1	
Barbers and hairdressers					10		6		2	5				14	1			
Blacksmiths			1		4							1		7				
Butchers		1	1		7				1	1		2		6		1		
Cabinetmakers					1									4	1	1		
Carpenters and joiners			3		34	1	9			8		3		33	2	1	1	
Cigarette makers					1													
Cigar makers										307								
Clerks and accountants		2	1		97	5	7		3	32	2	13		55	2	2		
Dressmakers					3		5			5				13				
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)		1	1		10		1		1			1		5	1			
Furriers and fur workers							1							1				
Gardeners					26		2			3				4	2			
Hat and cap makers					1													
Iron and steel workers					6		4		1					7	3	1		
Jewelers		1			3									2			1	
Machinists	1		1		10		3		2					21	3	1		
Mariners	1	1			24		3		1	51				2				
Masons	1		1		2		3			2				10	4		2	
Mechanics (not specified)	1		1		30	1	5			2				17	2		1	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)														4				
Millers							1							1			1	

Milliners					2									1				
Miners	1	12	9		16	10	3		1				7	129	23	19	5	5
Painters and glaziers					19		4					1		7				1
Photographers					2							1	1	2				
Plasterers		1			4							2			1			
Plumbers					3		1			1				5		1		
Printers			1		8		1			1				6				
Seamstresses					2					2				2	1			1
Shoemakers			2		9		12	1				1		13	1	1	3	
Stokers			1				1							2				
Stonecutters														1				
Tailors					10		3			3	1	3		31	1	1		
Tanners and curriers					1									1				
Tinners														1				
Upholsterers														1				
Weavers and spinners							8							4				
Woodworkers (not specified)														1				
Other skilled	1	2	3		37		2	1		1		1		7				
Total	6	21	27		391	17	89	2	12	430	4	29	8	432	148	30	15	7
MISCELLANEOUS																		
Agents					28		2			3		2	3	10	2			
Bankers					8							1		1				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters					2		1							2		1	1	
Farm laborers			5		49		2			77			1	1		4	1	
Farmers	3	1	7		375	12	19			19	1	11	28	52	9	30	10	2
Fishermen		2			20					10	4	2						
Hotel keepers					12	1								1	3			
Laborers	20	11	196	9	2,431	78	901	12	61	328	36	199	40	2,049	402	76	34	17
Manufacturers					1		2		1			1	1	7				
Merchants and dealers		1	12	6	515	4	20		11	39	6	41		92	19	3	3	3
Servants			9		96		49	2	13	17	3	19	2	110	5	9	5	4
Other miscellaneous	4	7	4	2	372	14	60	1	14	222	5	14	2	202	30	21	5	6
Total	27	22	233	17	3,909	109	1,056	15	100	715	55	290	74	2,527	460	144	59	32
No occupation (including women and children)	19	16	178	4	1,505	46	300	6	68	550	15	117	25	933	122	64	25	5
Grand total	53	65	439	21	6,008	182	1,478	25	225	1,705	78	451	109	3,977	633	253	101	47

[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, 1924, by States of last permanent residence and occupations*—Continued

Occupation	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N.C.	N.Dak.	Ohio
PROFESSIONAL																		
Actors				7											58			1
Architects				1	2								1		10			2
Clergy	5	2	4	23	3	9		3	1	2		3	5	3	127	1	3	3
Editors															2			
Electricians	3	1		2	4										24			5
Engineers (professional)	2	1	1	9	15	3		5			2		6	1	156		1	9
Lawyers	1			1											27			1
Literary and scientific persons				2	1				1						56			4
Musicians			1	3	6	1	1	1		1			4		33	1		6
Officials (Government)	7	1	1	4	1			1					3		76			
Physicians	3		7	9	3	2	1								40			
Sculptors and artists	1			1	1								1		44			
Teachers	5		2	24	7	3		3					6	1	110	2	2	3
Other professional	7	1	3	18	8	4				2	1		14		183	2		11
Total	34	6	19	104	51	22	2	13	2	5	3	3	40	5	946	6	6	45
SKILLED																		
Bakers	1		3	41	5	3		1	1				4		86		1	3
Barbers and hairdressers				16	5	1		3				1	10		110			3
Blacksmiths	1		1	11	13	2							3		16			5
Brewers															1			
Butchers				8	5	1		6		2			5		41			2
Cabinetmakers	1			2	7	2		1					3		17			1
Carpenters and joiners	3	1	4	41	44	14		3	2				40		274	1	1	16
Cigarette makers															1			
Cigar makers				11								1	1		11			
Cigar packers				1														
Clerks and accountants	24	1	4	54	22	11	1	5	1	1			33		471	1	1	14
Dressmakers	2			12	1	1	1	1					8		87		1	6
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	5			19	9							1	1		21			3
Furriers and fur workers											1				12			
Gardeners	2	2		7	1								3		21			4
Hat and cap makers					1										1			
Iron and steel workers			1	10	6	1							6		32			19
Jewelers				1	2	1		1					1		9			2
Locksmiths											1							
Machinists	1	1	2	30	49	2		3					21	1	75			9
Mariners	6			12	3	2				1			7		173			2
Masons	1		1	11	13	1		1					11		68	1		4
Mechanics (not specified)	4			26	35	4							10		85	2	1	11
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)				1	6			1					1		4			1

Millers				23	1	3						1	9		20			6
Milliners															2			1
Miners			4	9	32	7		3	23	1	2		4	5	61			36
Painters and glaziers	1			16	7			1					3		56			1
Pattern makers				1	3										1			
Photographers				1	1										5			
Plasterers				1	5								1		8			3
Plumbers			1	2	7	2		1					1		22			4
Printers				3	4	1	1						1		20			3
Seamstresses				2	1			1					4		39			2
Shoemakers	1		3	41	9	1		2	2	2	1	3	24		145			8
Stokers			1		1	1							1		13			2
Stonecutters				8	1										4			1
Tailors		1	2	25	9	5		1		1			17		186			20
Tanners and curriers				2									1					
Textile workers (not specified)				102								1	1		8			
Tinners				2	1				1						1			
Tobacco workers															1			
Upholsterers	1		1	1	1								1		5			
Watch and clock makers				1											8			2
Weavers and spinners		2		259	2							2	16		53	1		2
Wheelwrights															1			
Woodworkers (not specified)					2													
Other skilled	1			18	14	1							4		48			8
Total	55	8	28	831	328	67	3	35	30	8	5	10	256	6	2,323	6	5	204
MISCELLANEOUS																		
Agents	2			4	7	1				1			6		83	1		4
Bankers													4		70			
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters				8	4								1		31			2
Farm laborers		1	1	7	25	9		2	4	1			4	1	19		5	7
Farmers	13		4	57	87	60	3	8	17	19	2	4	22	2	206		38	38
Fishermen				20									1		17			
Hotel keepers				2	1			1					1		5			
Laborers	55	48	104	3,151	1,282	226	8	193	73	54	28	80	1,527	22	13,689	37	18	2,289
Manufacturers			1	6	5	1		1					6		45			1
Merchants and dealers	24	1	6	115	42	11	10	23	2	2	6	2	45		1,119	1	1	47
Servants	9	6	7	355	39	22		14	2	5		3	92		1,409		6	47
Other miscellaneous	28	6	15	159	135	36	5	29	9	12	4	8	131	2	1,529	5	4	104
Total	131	62	138	3,884	1,627	366	26	271	107	94	40	97	1,840	27	18,222	44	72	2,539
No occupation (including women and children)	237	24	80	1,896	618	185	16	104	39	38	5	22	773	14	7,492	23	29	635
Grand total	457	100	265	6,715	2,624	640	47	423	178	145	53	132	2,909	52	28,983	79	112	3,423

TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by States of last permanent residence and occupations*—Continued

Occupation	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total
PROFESSIONAL																	
Actors				3								1	2		1		89
Architects																	18
Clergy		2	24	3	4		1	1	2		1	3	3	3	7		342
Editors			2										2				9
Electricians			7	1		1							3		2		64
Engineers (professional)	2	1	23		2				1	1	1	1	2	1	5		295
Lawyers			3											1	1		43
Literary and scientific persons			7							1				1	1		86
Musicians			10	2	1								1				95
Officials (Government)		1	2						1	1	1		11				156
Physicians			6					2					1				87
Sculptors and artists		1											2				59
Teachers		2	12	4				1	2	1	2	1	2		6		252
Other professional		3	22	1		1			2			2	11		2		411
Total	2	10	118	14	7	2	1	4	8	4	5	8	40	6	25		2,006
SKILLED																	
Bakers			8		5		1	1	1		1		1				202
Barbers and hairdressers		3	18		2				1	1		1	5		3		221
Blacksmiths		1	4						4	1		1	2	1			79
Bookbinders			1										1				2
Brewers																	1
Butchers			9						2				2		3		106
Cabinetmakers			5														46
Carpenters and joiners		2	27		3		2		5				10	1	3		592
Cigarette makers																	2
Cigar makers			1														332
Cigar packers																	1
Clerks and accountants	3	7	47	9	7	1		1	9	1		6	21	3	4	1	985
Dressmakers			5							1			3	1			156
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)		1	5	1	1				1				5		2		96
Furriers and fur workers			1							1							17
Gardeners		1	3		4				1			1	9		2		98
Hat and cap makers			1														4
Iron and steel workers			19		1		1				1		2	3	1	1	126
Jewelers			2							1			3		1		31
Locksmiths			1											1			3
Machinists	1	1	19		3				1				5	1	4		271
Mariners		1	11	4	3				4			6	5				323
Masons			15		2				2				1	4	2		163
Mechanics (not specified)	1	1	17	1					2				1	1	3		265

Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			6		1												28
Millers		1	9											1			77
Milliners			3														9
Miners	3	3	369		2				3	37	1	3	9	70	9	18	954
Painters and glaziers		1	8	1					1				3		1		132
Pattern makers																	5
Photographers			2														15
Plasterers					1												27
Plumbers			2		1				1				2		1		58
Printers			2						2				1		3		58
Saddlers and harnessmakers			1														1
Seamstresses			4														61
Shoemakers			29		2					1	1		5	4	1		328
Stokers				1					2					1	1		26
Stonecutters			1						1		2						19
Tailors			31		1			1		2		1	5	1			362
Tanners and curriers																	5
Textile workers (not specified)					19								2				133
Tinners			1										1				8
Tobacco workers																	1
Upholsterers		1			1												12
Watch and clock makers													1				12
Weavers and spinners			13		61		1		3						1		424
Wheelwrights																	1
Woodworkers (not specified)			1										1				5
Other skilled	1	6	11		5			1	2	2		2	18			2	198
Total	9	30	712	17	124	1	4	3	43	48	6	21	124	93	45	22	7,078
MISCELLANEOUS																	
Agents	1		4		2			1				2	2	1		1	170
Bankers			2										2				88
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			1										3				57
Farm laborers			9		1		3	1	3	2			5		9		259
Farmers	4	62	83	8	6		18	2	32	4		4	139	12	38	4	1,575
Fishermen		1	1		2								2				82
Hotel keepers		4	1										4		3		39
Laborers	7	148	4,281	3	736	13	15	17	467	177	26	88	671	483	286	57	37,259
Manufacturers			4						1								84
Merchants and dealers	2	20	111	41	8	1	1	1	26	2		5	102	11	10	4	2,567
Servants		3	194	9	21	2		1	13	1	1	9	33	2	11		2,659
Other miscellaneous	4	16	201	13	28	1	2	1	14	12	1	7	78	17	31	6	3,638
Total	18	254	4,892	74	804	17	39	24	556	198	28	115	1,041	526	388	72	48,477
No occupation (including women and children)	13	104	1,292	78	347	4	22	14	426	51	19	44	321	87	152	26	19,228
Grand total	42	398	7,014	183	1,282	24	66	45	1,033	301	58	188	1,526	712	610	120	76,789

TABLE XI-B.—*Immigrant aliens admitted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by States of intended future permanent residence and ports of entry*

State or Territory	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.	Fall River, Mass.	Gloucester, Mass.	Stamford, Conn.	New London, Conn.	Wilmington, N. C.	Charleston, S. C.	Brunswick, Ga.
Alabama	237	41	3	1	5	1		5					10						3	
Alaska	42	2			44			1												
Arizona	149	13	2		27			3					1							
Arkansas	100	10	1			1		9												
California	9,058	762	197	7	589	106	2	397	1	3			29						1	
Colorado	786	50	23		43	7		3												
Connecticut	8,105	1,090	191	1	157	120	2	212	1				12			1				
Delaware	308	41	50		5	9		7												
District of Columbia	1,054	106	31	19	18	20		18	1	1			23							
Florida	305	27	5		12	9		16	1			1,904	302					3		
Georgia	229	25	4		4	17		3		1	11		18					1		1
Hawaii	27	4			17	4		1												
Idaho	254	12	3		30			2					2							
Illinois	30,057	2,367	516	3	2,685	395		198		1		2	60							
Indiana	3,222	320	64		367	36		33					96							
Iowa	2,922	124	52	1	85	30		18												
Kansas	771	67	12		24	9		2					1							
Kentucky	401	38	11	2	10	1		6					5							
Louisiana	383	20	6	7	4	6		10			3									
Maine	332	213	4	3	51	10	1	14					3							
Maryland	2,168	236	70	151	31	38		44	3	7			511					1	1	
Massachusetts	15,032	8,813	298	14	567	259	65	1,505	4	3			26		4					
Michigan	13,400	1,443	264	3	5,374	132		199	1			4	48							
Minnesota	5,133	255	120		611	22		18					4							
Mississippi	349	21	6		7			6					1							
Missouri	3,122	189	49		89	29		18					15							
Montana	546	47	12		67	6		3												
Nebraska	1,900	144	33		33	32		8												
Nevada	124	6	1		2	3		1					2							
New Hampshire	484	177	10		24	3		19									1			
New Jersey	24,521	2,666	531	15	502	405		422		2	2	1	57							
New Mexico	123	7	4	1	9			3												
New York	120,534	8,868	2,565	214	2,652	1,223		2,632	18	17	2	15	455	2			1		4	
North Carolina	172	14			10	9		3					11					5		
North Dakota	713	25	44		57	3		4												

Ohio	16,846	1,709	399	3	905	201		208	1	1			129							
Oklahoma	194	38	4		6	7		2					1							
Oregon	901	55	22	1	143	9		4		1										
Pennsylvania	34,539	3,965	2,724	30	1,365	531	1	661	4	2		1	99						4	
Philippine Islands	1																			
Porto Rico	53	1			4															
Rhode Island	1,999	1,413	55		75	34	16	515					5							
South Carolina	82	6	12		14								7					1	6	
South Dakota	730	55	26		18	1														
Tennessee	155	23	2		15	5		5				1	5							
Texas	757	46	11		10	9		8		2			11							
Utah	530	21	12		191	1		3					4							
Vermont	157	48	3		16			6												
Virginia	629	89	20	1	27	11		27	424	696	3		14					77	2	
Virgin Islands	8											4								
Washington	1,944	109	68	3	735	20		10	1	1	1		1							
West Virginia	1,559	113	60		42	8		15					56						1	
Wisconsin	7,128	330	93		348	122		37	1	1			7							
Wyoming	312	56	18		14	8		3					4							
Total	315,587	36,320	8,711	480	18,140	3,912	87	7,347	461	739	22	1,932	1,535	2	4	1	2	88	22	1

TABLE XI-B.—*Immigrant aliens admitted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by States of intended future permanent residence and ports of entry*—Continued

State or Territory	Jacksonville, Fla.	Fernandina, Fla.	Tampa, 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, Hawaii	Porto Rico	Total
Alabama			13		25	22	3			1		1	1		62	4				438
Alaska										2	1	6	2	136	49	2				287
Arizona			1			6	1			32		15	2		90	12,278				12,620
Arkansas						3				3		4			27	7				165
California			7		1	89	13			6,267	15	1,619	166	4	22,889	14,980	718	26		57,946
Colorado						2				10		30	1		233	469				1,657
Connecticut			4			1				3		15	1		2,898	19				12,833
Delaware										6		2	1		19	3				451
District of Columbia			1			6				25		28	4		126	20		1	2	1,504
Florida	17	1	606			5				6		3			819	6				4,047
Georgia			4			12				5		8	1		69	4				417
Hawaii										3		3	2		49			3,076		3,186
Idaho										19		40	5		736	15				1,118
Illinois			43		1	78	1			89		169	27		8,649	912	1			46,254
Indiana			11			6	1			10	1	28	4		958	153		1		5,311
Iowa			1			2	3			12		21	6		370	110				3,757
Kansas						8				4		7	1		192	484				1,582
Kentucky						110	3			107		53	1	33	63	10				559
Louisiana	1		7	3	6	604	26	5		7		3			121	137	4		2	1,365
Maine						14				1		5			11,903	1				12,541
Maryland			8			2	2			6		11			211	6	2			3,009
Massachusetts			16		1	45	4	1		50		129	19		35,090	37	1			61,938
Michigan			15		3	4	9			22		64	8		39,281	211				60,482
Minnesota			2				11			5		34	7	2	4,526	42			3	10,795
Mississippi						22		3	3	157		20			19	11				475
Missouri			6			8				17		61	1		493	338				4,435
Montana										7		41			1,215	12				1,956
Nebraska			2			2	1			20		24	1		215	80				2,495
Nevada										35		3			36	46	2			261
New Hampshire												5	2		6,412	3				7,140
New Jersey			14	1		8	1			12		48	9		1,565	21				30,803
New Mexico				1		6				9		1			39	1,161				1,364
New York	5		191	2	10	104	16			355	2	656	91		25,731	350	9	5	20	166,749
North Carolina						1	1			6		1			35	2				270
North Dakota			1			1				193		4			678	22				1,745

TABLE XII.—Immigrant aliens admitted during specified periods, ended June 30, 1931, by races or peoples, and sex

Race or People	Fiscal year ended June 30, 1931			6 months ended June 30, 1931			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1931			Fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1932		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Armenian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bohemian and Moravian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Slovenian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chinese	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Croatian and Slovenian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dalmatian, Herzegovinian, and Montenegrin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutch and Flemish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
English	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Indian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finnish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
German	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hebrew	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irish (North)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irish (South)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italian (North)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italian (South)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Japanese	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Korean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lithuanian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magyar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Islander	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portuguese	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rumanian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ruthenian (Russ.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scandinavian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slovak	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syrian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welsh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Indian (except Cuban)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Indian (except Spanish)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yugoslavian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other peoples	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE XII.—*Immigrant aliens admitted during specified periods, January 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, by races or peoples, and sex*

Race or people	Year ended June 30, 1924			6 months ended June 30, 1924			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1923			Year ended Dec. 31, 1923		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African (black)	5,558	6,685	12,243	2,342	2,740	5,082	3,216	3,945	7,161	5,191	6,045	11,236
Armenian	1,226	1,714	2,940	217	284	501	1,009	1,430	2,439	1,249	1,668	2,917
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	3,713	3,156	6,869	256	233	489	3,457	2,923	6,380	3,596	3,068	6,664
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1,525	957	2,482	422	219	641	1,103	738	1,841	1,264	829	2,093
Chinese	3,732	938	4,670	1,588	405	1,993	2,144	533	2,677	3,521	869	4,390
Croatian and Slovenian	2,560	1,577	4,137	762	414	1,176	1,798	1,163	2,961	1,987	1,281	3,268
Cuban	972	440	1,412	385	184	569	587	256	843	980	439	1,419
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	182	113	295	42	28	70	140	85	225	222	132	354
Dutch and Flemish	4,561	3,279	7,840	965	690	1,655	3,596	2,589	6,185	5,526	3,672	9,198
East Indian	137	17	154	62	7	69	75	10	85	133	12	145
English	53,275	40,664	93,939	19,819	15,366	35,185	33,456	25,298	58,754	54,771	40,261	95,032
Finnish	2,157	1,818	3,975	389	235	624	1,768	1,583	3,351	2,360	2,000	4,360
French	28,967	19,665	48,632	14,637	9,332	23,969	14,330	10,333	24,663	27,823	20,187	48,010
German	53,717	41,910	95,627	7,528	6,037	13,565	46,189	35,873	82,062	66,715	51,490	118,205
Greek	2,256	2,996	5,252	502	361	863	1,754	2,635	4,389	1,999	2,752	4,751
Hebrew	25,258	24,731	49,989	3,713	2,924	6,637	21,545	21,807	43,352	29,767	30,173	59,940
Irish	24,273	18,091	42,364	6,581	4,315	10,896	17,692	13,776	31,468	27,454	19,902	47,356
Italian (north)	9,005	2,571	11,576	1,017	970	1,987	7,988	1,601	9,589	8,559	1,815	10,374
Italian (south)	34,018	13,615	47,633	5,672	7,354	13,026	28,346	6,261	34,607	32,575	7,323	39,898
Japanese	3,784	4,697	8,481	2,627	3,442	6,069	1,157	1,255	2,412	2,424	2,945	5,369
Korean	68	54	122	46	36	82	22	18	40	50	45	95
Lithuanian	778	1,213	1,991	104	79	183	674	1,134	1,808	899	1,371	2,270
Magyar	3,746	3,700	7,446	546	442	988	3,200	3,258	6,458	3,457	3,449	6,906
Mexican	59,489	28,159	87,648	32,182	14,805	46,987	27,307	13,354	40,661	56,999	22,979	79,978
Pacific Islander	5	7	12		3	3	5	4	9	6	4	10
Polish	10,720	8,651	19,371	831	652	1,483	9,889	7,999	17,888	11,683	9,492	21,175
Portuguese	2,638	1,254	3,892	552	213	765	2,086	1,041	3,127	2,489	1,157	3,646
Rumanian	986	741	1,727	247	157	404	739	584	1,323	914	758	1,672
Russian	5,784	3,747	9,531	880	595	1,475	4,904	3,152	8,056	6,343	4,025	10,368
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,543	813	2,356	575	318	893	968	495	1,463	1,335	798	2,133
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes and Swedes)	26,908	14,070	40,978	5,758	2,775	8,533	21,150	11,295	32,445	40,203	16,359	56,562
Scotch	37,339	23,988	61,327	8,388	6,313	14,701	28,951	17,675	46,626	45,268	26,174	71,442
Slovak	3,398	2,125	5,523	138	107	245	3,260	2,018	5,278	3,465	2,151	5,616
Spanish	2,734	930	3,664	939	388	1,327	1,795	542	2,337	3,256	760	4,016
Spanish American	1,865	1,200	3,065	894	556	1,450	971	644	1,615	1,660	1,024	2,684
Syrian	801	794	1,595	181	196	377	620	598	1,218	770	693	1,463
Turkish	179	176	355	34	34	68	145	142	287	167	152	319
Welsh	1,702	933	2,635	414	254	668	1,288	679	1,967	1,869	987	2,856
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,024	1,187	2,211	459	541	1,000	565	646	1,211	940	1,057	1,997
Other peoples	603	334	937	227	108	335	376	226	602	520	343	863
Total	423,186	283,710	706,896	122,921	84,112	207,033	300,265	199,598	499,863	460,409	290,641	751,050

TABLE XII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed during specified periods, January 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, by races or peoples, and sex*

Race or people	Year ended June 30, 1924			6 months ended June 30, 1924			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1923			Year ended Dec. 31, 1923		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African (black)	731	718	1,449	354	357	711	377	361	738	781	802	1,583
Armenian	54	6	60	41	1	42	13	5	18	23	6	29
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	841	446	1,287	316	160	476	525	286	811	798	497	1,295
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1,266	278	1,544	325	57	382	941	221	1,162	1,367	370	1,737
Chinese	3,553	183	3,736	1,564	71	1,635	1,989	112	2,101	3,457	178	3,635
Croatian and Slovenian	302	79	381	266	73	339	36	6	42	87	17	104
Cuban	616	345	961	289	147	436	327	198	525	512	296	808
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	108	75	183	40	27	67	68	48	116	114	86	200
Dutch and Flemish	560	430	990	254	183	437	306	247	553	643	522	1,165
East Indian	138	11	149	46	1	47	92	10	102	133	13	146
English	3,124	3,381	6,505	1,305	1,159	2,464	1,819	2,222	4,041	3,210	3,812	7,022
Finnish	231	180	411	103	100	203	128	80	208	233	176	409
French	670	635	1,305	296	239	535	374	396	770	741	745	1,486
German	993	839	1,832	557	483	1,040	436	356	792	839	718	1,557
Greek	6,864	471	7,335	3,090	230	3,320	3,774	241	4,015	4,712	341	5,053
Hebrew	175	85	260	104	51	155	71	34	105	138	65	203
Irish	700	881	1,581	298	363	661	402	518	920	597	800	1,397
Italian (north)	2,168	536	2,704	1,547	389	1,936	621	147	768	1,170	336	1,506
Italian (south)	17,468	2,895	20,363	7,241	803	8,044	10,227	2,092	12,319	14,327	3,279	17,606
Japanese	1,537	583	2,120	573	220	793	964	363	1,327	1,727	686	2,413
Korean	20	7	27	8	2	10	12	5	17	32	9	41
Lithuanian	266	115	381	95	31	126	171	84	255	230	102	332
Magyar	360	227	587	184	93	277	176	134	310	301	249	550
Mexican	1,261	617	1,878	475	217	692	786	400	1,186	1,454	853	2,307
Pacific Islander		1	1		1	1				4		4
Polish	1,857	733	2,590	764	241	1,005	1,093	492	1,585	1,873	789	2,662
Portuguese	2,690	775	3,465	695	215	910	1,995	560	2,555	2,531	793	3,324
Rumanian	777	308	1,085	308	132	440	469	176	645	672	289	961
Russian	557	177	734	235	64	299	322	113	435	848	263	1,111
Ruthenian (Russniak)	39	13	52	36	11	47	3	2	5	12	5	17
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1,426	1,236	2,662	670	623	1,293	756	613	1,369	1,373	1,391	2,764
Scotch	649	632	1,281	329	224	553	320	408	728	515	597	1,112
Slovak	362	113	475	282	85	367	80	28	108	130	48	178
Spanish	3,071	603	3,674	1,340	266	1,606	1,731	337	2,068	2,696	556	3,252
Spanish American	597	309	906	282	131	413	315	178	493	559	307	866
Syrian	334	105	439	129	35	164	205	70	275	310	100	410
Turkish	276	21	297	108	7	115	168	14	182	202	21	223
Welsh	47	30	77	17	8	25	30	22	52	41	32	73
West Indian (except Cuban)	274	326	600	89	113	202	185	213	398	321	418	739
Other peoples	351	71	422	186	36	222	165	35	200	256	74	330
Total	57,313	19,476	76,789	24,841	7,649	32,490	32,472	11,827	44,299	49,969	20,641	70,610

TABLE XIII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by races or peoples*

Race or people	Number admitted	Sex		Age			Literacy, 16 years of age 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)	7,099	3,706	3,393	668	5,593	838	3,341	2,818	6,159	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	70	177	247
Armenian	240	160	80	33	172	35	141	55	196	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	8	11
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	699	407	292	88	496	115	369	241	610	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	324	238	86	27	255	42	227	68	295	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	2
Chinese	9,843	9,547	296	281	8,310	1,252	9,306	193	9,499	[illegible]	1	1	19	43	62
Croatian and Slovenian	184	131	53	16	137	31	123	43	166	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	2
Cuban	7,941	5,019	2,922	1,219	5,528	1,194	4,419	2,282	6,701	[illegible]	1	1	7	13	20
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	69	46	23	[illegible]	47	22	46	23	69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutch and Flemish	3,097	1,987	1,110	320	2,110	667	1,808	962	2,770	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	3	7
East Indian	186	169	17	8	139	39	164	10	174	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	1	4
English	31,385	17,133	14,252	2,363	19,155	9,867	15,928	13,064	28,992	3		3	15	12	27
Finnish	704	359	345	49	595	60	338	317	655	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French	6,925	3,760	3,165	428	4,788	1,709	3,502	2,923	6,425	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	49	23	72
German	9,427	6,257	3,170	604	6,496	2,327	5,966	2,855	8,821	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	2
Greek	1,127	862	265	83	844	200	797	217	1,014	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	15	30
Hebrew	2,765	1,903	862	247	1,914	604	1,780	707	2,487	2	2	4	8	19	27
Irish	4,709	2,099	2,610	202	3,262	1,245	1,984	2,502	4,486	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	12	21
Italian (north)	5,744	4,161	1,583	699	4,381	664	3,752	1,261	5,013	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	9	32
Italian (south)	19,410	16,092	3,318	1,683	15,259	2,468	14,562	2,200	16,762	3	1	4	625	336	961
Japanese	7,217	5,764	1,453	365	5,505	1,347	5,531	1,185	6,716	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	54	82	136
Korean	50	41	9	[illegible]	40	9	38	9	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	2
Lithuanian	332	211	121	50	238	44	186	90	276	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	4	5
Magyar	757	437	320	90	548	119	388	274	662	[illegible]	1	1	3	2	5
Mexican	18,139	12,283	5,856	1,926	13,668	2,545	10,815	4,045	14,860	31	49	80	444	829	1,273
Pacific Islander	32	13	19	6	22	4	11	15	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polish	1,359	846	513	236	940	183	703	373	1,076	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	18	47
Portuguese	2,405	1,897	508	106	2,014	285	1,675	355	2,030	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	168	101	269
Rumanian	343	235	108	29	271	43	218	86	304	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	6	10
Russian	1,135	762	373	84	854	197	713	327	1,040	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	5	11
Ruthenian (Russniak)	51	38	13	6	41	4	34	9	43	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scandinavian, (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	8,055	5,039	3,016	479	6,153	1,423	4,803	2,772	7,575	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotch	6,304	3,272	3,032	438	3,733	2,133	3,077	2,784	5,861	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	3	5
Slovak	234	155	79	30	167	37	136	66	202	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	2
Spanish	6,104	4,638	1,466	398	4,654	1,052	4,415	1,271	5,686	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	10	20
Spanish American	3,983	2,404	1,579	469	2,845	669	2,178	1,327	3,505	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	4	9
Syrian	690	537	153	68	499	123	487	106	593	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	18	29
Turkish	124	90	34	15	92	17	79	21	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	3	9
Welsh	536	296	240	32	327	177	277	222	499	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	5
West Indian (except Cuban)	2,296	1,205	1,091	233	1,610	453	1,096	961	2,057	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	2	6
Other peoples	382	208	174	25	300	57	184	159	343	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	14
Total	172,406	114,407	57,999	14,104	124,002	34,300	105,597	49,198	154,795	40	80	120	1,620	1,767	3,387
Admitted in Philippine Islands	9,363	8,742	621	361	6,878	2,124			3,536						5,827

Race or people	Causes for exemption from literacy test under section 3: Join relatives			Other causes			Money: Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown	By whom passage was paid			Going to join—		Not going to join relative or friend	Admitted in Philippine Islands
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	$50 or over	Less than $50		Self	Relative	Other than self or relative	Relative	Friend		
African (black)	68	176	244	5	2	7	2,863	3,113	$276,596	5,119	1,763	217	4,950	561	1,588	
Armenian	3	8	11	2	2	4	160	22	38,571	161	68	11	157	33	50	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)		1	1				407	181	74,894	515	151	33	572	58	69	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2		12				184	88	34,401	247	66	11	205	43	76	
Chinese	8	26	34	11	6	17	6,970	2,527	818,652	8,984	651	208	613	1,300	7,930	8,110
Croatian and Slovenian		1	11	1		1	105	49	32,650	140	36	8	149	21	14	
Cuban	5	12	17	2	1	3	5,863	547	514,989	5,439	2,405	97	3,200	782	3,959	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian							58	7	7,751	52	7	10	45	10	14	
Dutch and Flemish	3	3	16	1	1		2,261	177	364,040	2,103	781	213	2,186	241	670	42
East Indian	2	1	3	1		1	169	3	19,737	156	15	15	32	17	137	30
English	9	10	19	6	2	8	25,424	1,269	3,380,976	20,833	6,997	3,555	19,735	2,424	9,226	398
Finnish							430	135	101,513	507	136	61	417	155	132	
French	8	16	24	41	7	48	5,258	685	728,621	5,068	1,032	825	4,589	493	1,843	52
German	1		1	1		1	6,831	1,279	1,586,368	6,539	1,755	1,133	6,429	981	2,017	48
Greek	10	15	25	5		5	804	149	272,040	857	205	65	801	131	195	
Hebrew	6	19	25	2		2	1,959	305	436,274	1,980	692	93	2,083	200	482	
Irish	8	12	20	1		1	3,578	695	574,990	3,656	683	370	3,318	312	1,079	5
Italian (north)	16	6	22	7	3	10	3,316	1,479	582,075	4,517	1,046	181	4,318	473	953	
Italian (south)	597	330	927	28	6	34	10,213	6,643	1,694,993	16,543	2,677	190	17,521	1,071	818	12
Japanese	37	69	106	17	13	30	5,860	346	922,262	5,515	1,505	197	3,530	2,143	1,544	218
Korean	2		2				26	6	1,894	36	7	7	23	14	13	
Lithuanian	1	4	5				170	58	43,044	209	102	21	230	27	75	
Magyar	2	1	3	1	1	2	450	154	72,588	493	220	44	593	79	85	
Mexican	103	607	710	341	222	563	4,723	8,714	909,091	13,586	4,198	355	8,908	467	8,764	
Pacific Islander							24		2,550	15	14	3	11	2	19	
Polish	28	18	46	11		11	624	342	145,403	824	482	53	1,033	83	243	
Portuguese	167	101	268	1		1	926	1,162	200,930	1,989	369	47	1,781	533	91	51
Rumanian	2	4	6	2	2	4	203	83	29,464	254	70	19	236	28	79	
Russian	3	5	8	3		3	880	94	127,987	701	195	239	496	163	476	99
Ruthenian (Russniak)		1	1				28	12	10,740	38	11	2	34	2	15	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1		1				5,037	1,711	975,194	5,450	1,167	1,438	5,303	1,279	1,473	33
Scotch	1	2	3	1	1	2	4,756	591	847,635	4,494	1,285	525	3,978	483	1,843	28
Slovak		1	1	1		1	133	57	30,080	168	57	9	186	16	32	
Spanish	8	9	17	2	1	3	5,022	337	773,610	4,748	963	388	2,824	1,194	2,086	185
Spanish American	3	2	5	2	2	4	3,109	66	501,384	2,539	1,104	340	1,970	641	1,372	
Syrian	7	13	20	4	5	9	533	35	243,712	537	135	18	412	66	212	6
Turkish	5	3	8	1		1	93	7	23,199	91	29	4	80	12	32	7
Welsh		5	5				430	32	71,192	377	109	50	394	42	100	
West Indian (except Cuban)	3	2	5	1		1	1,680	211	195,241	1,592	619	85	1,536	250	510	
Other peoples	13		13	1		1	274	48	66,353	227	127	28	164	29	189	39
Total	1,132	1,483	2,615	488	284	772	111,835	33,419	17,733,684	127,299	33,939	11,168	105,042	16,859	50,505	9,363

TABLE XIII-A.—*Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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)	3,438	1,945	1,493	405	2,485	548	2,563	584	180	65	26	20	
Armenian	127	81	46	13	93	21	99	11	5	2	7	3	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	904	550	354	32	664	208	516	132	61	114	39	42	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	565	431	134	23	458	84	287	81	65	88	27	17	
Chinese	9,172	8,967	205	249	7,921	1,002	8,751	145	96	71	18	91	11,562
Croatian and Slovenian	200	139	61	15	149	36	80	44	14	37	15	10	
Cuban	7,397	4,601	2,796	1,088	5,107	1,202	7,284	82	13	6	5	7	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	361	216	145	11	272	78	247	47	19	33	9	6	
Dutch and Flemish	3,164	1,986	1,178	204	2,302	658	2,076	612	205	132	74	65	41
East Indian	151	146	5		125	26	128	1	5	13	4		41
English	35,333	19,900	15,433	2,329	23,193	9,811	30,540	2,934	717	628	183	331	472
Finnish	924	516	408	28	776	120	266	181	181	174	73	49	
French	6,567	3,485	3,082	410	4,501	1,656	5,598	619	136	98	44	72	61
German	7,653	4,771	2,882	353	5,274	2,026	6,133	715	234	286	99	186	46
Greek	1,677	1,409	268	68	1,320	289	980	210	252	136	63	36	
Hebrew	898	589	309	84	627	187	742	85	25	26	6	14	
Irish	3,741	1,700	2,041	117	2,810	814	2,293	471	376	313	128	160	2
Italian (north)	4,505	3,604	901	381	3,704	420	3,571	568	105	134	61	66	
Italian (south)	12,951	10,890	2,061	890	10,203	1,858	9,132	2,330	775	389	174	151	18
Japanese	9,623	7,143	2,480	78	7,153	2,392	1,754	2,410	2,430	1,321	1,009	699	550
Korean	65	46	19		48	17	13	8	10	8	12	14	
Lithuanian	308	210	98	20	211	77	186	14	21	42	20	25	
Magyar	737	422	315	44	527	166	458	95	61	69	24	30	
Mexican	1,694	1,188	506	175	1,318	201	1,630	43	13	7	1		
Pacific Islander	7	5	2		5	2	7						
Polish	1,682	1,243	439	70	1,312	300	1,019	169	161	197	74	62	
Portuguese	1,106	829	277	43	884	179	353	420	154	115	31	33	53
Rumanian	605	403	202	31	440	134	368	79	59	67	17	15	
Russian	1,190	810	380	80	888	222	992	81	43	43	14	17	68
Ruthenian (Russniak)	39	30	9	6	27	6	27	5	3	3	1		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	6,815	3,753	3,062	255	5,219	1,341	3,583	1,291	810	456	293	382	47
Scotch	5,412	3,065	2,347	356	3,521	1,535	4,604	515	133	84	24	52	7
Slovak	244	186	58	5	190	49	116	44	26	32	10	16	
Spanish	4,326	3,255	1,071	304	3,233	789	3,605	396	164	80	34	47	162
Spanish American	3,145	2,077	1,068	357	2,288	500	3,003	96	26	7	5	8	
Syrian	513	398	115	69	363	81	426	35	14	16	12	10	10
Turkish	80	61	19	6	56	18	66	4	3	4	2	1	1
Welsh	227	135	92	16	153	58	186	24	7	4	1	5	
West Indian (except Cuban)	2,155	1,170	985	269	1,474	412	1,929	139	47	21	3	16	
Other peoples	255	159	96	11	200	44	168	32	34	5	5	11	68
Total	139,956	92,514	47,442	8,895	101,494	29,567	105,779	15,752	7,683	5,326	2,647	2,769	13,209
Departed from Philippine Islands	13,209	12,178	1,031	1,187	9,672	2,350							

TABLE XIV.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899* [1] *to 1924, 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	24,842
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	1,838	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	25,150	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	165,248	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 1924, 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	1924	Total, 4 years 1921–1924	Grand total 1899–1924
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	12,243	34,918	135,019
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	2,940	17,797	76,129
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	6,869	17,235	159,319
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	2,482	13,445	165,091
Chinese	1,307	1,608	2,022	2,354	2,469	2,239	1,843	1,576	1,697	2,148	19,263	4,017	4,465	4,074	4,670	17,226	59,079
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	4,137	23,118	485,379
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	1,412	4,980	77,028
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149	305	114	94	15	4	63	18,336	930	307	571	295	2,103	52,135
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	7,840	30,206	205,910
East Indian	517	165	188	172	82	80	69	61	68	160	1,562	353	223	156	154	886	8,234
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	93,939	239,519	1,067,659
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	3,975	13,801	226,922
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	13,617	34,371	48,632	120,742	415,244
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	95,627	216,556	1,316,614
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	5,252	45,078	500,463
Hebrew	91,223	80,595	101,330	138,051	26,497	15,108	17,342	13,672	3,055	14,292	491,165	119,036	53,524	49,719	49,989	272,268	1,837,875
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	42,364	128,997	808,762
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	11,576	54,187	605,535
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	47,633	316,952	3,215,451
Japanese	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941	8,609	8,711	8,925	10,168	10,056	9,279	83,739	7,531	6,361	5,652	8,481	28,025	260,492
Korean	8	33	64	152	146	154	194	149	77	72	1,049	61	88	104	122	375	9,214
Lithuanian	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584	2,638	599	479	135	160	422	81,769	829	1,602	1,828	1,991	6,250	263,277
Magyar	19,996	23,599	30,610	44,538	3,604	981	434	32	52	252	124,098	9,377	6,037	6,922	7,446	29,782	492,031
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	87,648	198,206	447,065
Pacific Islander	12	3	11	1	6	5	10	17	6	17	88	13	7	14	12	46	1,155
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	19,371	60,084	1,483,374
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	3,892	27,417	186,244
Rumanian	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070	1,200	953	522	155	89	898	54,978	5,925	1,520	1,397	1,727	10,569	148,251
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	9,531	19,250	258,985
Ruthenian (Russniak)	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727	2,933	1,365	1,211	155	49	103	258	112,923	958	698	1,168	2,356	5,180	265,478
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	40,978	121,098	956,308
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	61,327	140,199	441,172
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	5,523	52,801	536,911
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	3,664	36,516	190,521
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	3,065	9,826	41,399
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	1,595	9,241	102,259
Turkish	918	1,336	2,015	2,693	273	216	454	24	18	140	8,087	353	40	237	355	985	22,026
Welsh	2,248	2,239	2,820	2,558	1,390	983	793	278	608	1,462	15,379	1,748	956	1,622	2,635	6,961	43,092
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	2,211	6,207	29,257
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	937	5,567	39,724
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	706,896	2,344,599	17,636,083

TABLE XIV-A.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 to 1924, by countries* [1]

Country of last permanent residence	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	122,944	
Belgium	1,101	1,196	1,579	2,577	3,450	3,976	2,305	2,099	3,396	4,162	3,692	5,402	41,635
Bulgaria	52	108	657	851	1,761	1,325	1,043	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	25,888	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	11,590	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	1,529	1,344	1,542	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	6,143	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	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	12,720	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	16,157	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	11,975
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] The Republics of Czechoslovakia, Finland, and Poland, and Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom) beginning with the fiscal year 1920, and Albania, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Syria, Palestine, and Iraq (Mesopotamia) beginning with the fiscal year 1924, are shown separately. (See table 15 for countries.) (Continued)

TABLE XIV-A.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 to 1924, by countries*—Continued

Country of last permanent residence	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total 10 years 1911-1920
Austria	82,129	85,854	137,245	134,831	9,215	3,171	857	53	26	268	453,649
Hungary	76,928	93,028	117,580	143,321	9,296	2,020	401	8	27	84	442,693
Belgium	5,711	4,169	7,405	5,763	2,399	986	398	73	268	6,574	33,746
Bulgaria	4,695	4,447	1,753	9,189	1,403	764	151	19	22	190	22,533
Czechoslovakia											3,426
Denmark	7,555	6,191	6,478	6,262	3,312	3,322	2,744	1,630	1,352	3,137	41,983
Finland										756	756
France, including Corsica	8,022	8,628	9,675	19,296	4,811	4,156	3,187	1,798	3,379	8,945	61,897
Germany	32,061	27,788	34,329	35,734	7,799	2,877	1,857	447	52	1,001	143,945
Greece	26,226	21,449	22,817	35,832	12,592	27,034	23,974	1,910	386	11,981	184,201
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	182,882	157,134	265,542	283,738	49,688	33,665	34,596	5,250	1,884	95,145	1,109,524
Netherlands	8,358	6,619	6,902	6,321	3,144	2,910	2,235	944	1,098	5,187	43,718
Norway	13,950	8,675	8,587	8,329	7,986	5,191	4,659	2,578	1,995	4,445	66,395
Poland										4,813	4,813
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
Rumania	2,522	1,997	2,155	4,032	481	90	66	59	19	1,890	13,311
Russia	158,721	162,395	291,040	255,660	26,187	7,842	12,716	4,242	1,403	995	921,201
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
Sweden	20,780	12,688	17,202	14,800	6,585	6,248	6,368	2,298	2,243	5,862	95,074
Switzerland	3,458	3,505	4,104	4,211	1,742	663	911	331	381	3,785	23,091
Turkey in Europe	14,438	14,481	14,128	8,199	1,008	313	152	15	10	1,933	54,677
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
Ireland	29,112	25,879	27,876	24,688	14,185	8,639	5,406	331	474	9,591	146,181
Scotland	118,796	14,578	14,220	10,682	4,668	2,655	1,868	260	1,283	9,347	78,357
Wales	2,162	2,162	2,745	2,183	1,007	512	513	219	351	1,253	13,107
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)										1,888	1,888
Other Europe	377	243	371	967	1,180	1,717	1,463	42	116	1,735	8,111
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
China	1,460	1,765	2,105	2,502	2,660	2,460	2,237	1,795	1,964	2,330	21,278
Japan	4,520	6,114	8,281	8,929	8,613	8,680	8,991	10,213	10,064	9,432	83,837
India	524	175	179	221	161	112	109	130	171	300	2,082
Turkey in Asia	10,229	12,788	23,955	21,716	3,543	1,670	393	43	195	5,033	79,389
Other Asia	695	607	838	905	234	282	1,026	520	456	410	5,973
Total Asia	17,428	21,449	35,358	34,273	15,211	13,204	12,756	12,701	12,674	17,505	192,559
Africa	956	1,009	1,409	1,539	934	894	566	299	1,189	648	8,443
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	984	794	1,229	1,336	1,282	1,484	1,014	925	1,234	2,066	12,348
Pacific Islands (not specified)	59	104	111	110	117	90	128	165	76	119	1,079
British North America	56,830	55,990	73,802	86,139	82,215	101,551	105,399	32,452	57,782	90,025	742,189

Central America	1,193	1,242	1,473	1,622	1,252	1,135	2,073	2,220	2,589	2,360	17,159
Mexico	19,389	23,238	11,926	14,614	12,340	18,425	17,869	18,524	29,818	52,361	219,004
South America	3,049	2,989	4,248	5,869	3,801	4,286	6,931	3,343	3,271	4,112	41,899
West Indies	13,403	12,467	12,458	14,451	11,598	12,027	15,507	8,879	8,826	13,808	123,424
Other countries	39	15	23	136	31	31	77	47	46	702	1,147
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

Country of last permanent residence	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total 4 years 1921-1924
Albania				250	250
Austria	4,947	5,019	8,103	7,505	25,574
Belgium	6,166	1,541	1,590	2,065	11,362
Bulgaria	585	297	392	550	1,824
Czechoslovakia	40,884	12,541	13,840	13,554	80,819
Denmark	6,260	2,709	4,523	5,281	18,773
Esthonia				765	765
Finland	3,795	2,767	3,644	3,662	13,868
France, including Corsica	9,552	4,220	4,380	6,387	24,539
Germany	6,803	17,931	48,277	75,091	148,102
Great Britain, Ireland:					
England	33,431	15,249	21,558	24,466	94,704
Ireland	28,435	10,579	15,740	17,111	71,865
Scotland	15,954	9,018	23,019	33,471	81,462
Wales	1,757	886	1,182	1,553	5,378
Greece	28,502	3,457	3,333	4,871	40,163
Hungary	7,702	5,756	5,914	5,806	25,178
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	222,260	40,319	46,674	56,246	365,499
Latvia				1,473	1,473
Lithuania				2,369	2,369
Netherlands	6,493	1,990	3,150	3,783	15,416
Norway	7,423	5,292	11,745	11,986	36,446
Poland	95,089	28,635	26,538	28,806	179,068
Portugal, including Azores and Cape Verde Islands	19,195	1,950	2,384	2,769	26,298
Rumania	25,817	10,287	11,947	11,142	59,193
Russia	6,398	17,143	17,507	12,649	53,697
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	23,818	665	841	932	26,256
Sweden	9,171	6,624	17,916	18,310	52,021
Switzerland	7,106	3,398	3,349	3,842	17,695
Turkey in Europe	6,391	1,660	3,743	1,481	13,275
Yugoslavia	23,536	6,047	6,181	5,835	41,599
Other Europe	4,894	405	450	328	6,077
Total Europe	652,364	216,385	307,920	364,339	1,541,008
China	4,009	4,406	4,986	6,992	20,393
Japan	7,878	6,716	5,809	8,801	29,204
India	511	360	257	183	1,311
Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia				2,946	2,946
Turkey in Asia	11,735	1,998	2,183	2,820	18,736
Other Asia	901	783	470	323	2,477
Total Asia	25,034	14,263	13,705	22,065	75,067
Africa	1,301	520	548	900	3,269
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	2,191	855	711	635	4,392
Pacific Islands (not specified)	90	60	48	44	242
Canada and Newfoundland	72,317	46,810	117,011	200,690	436,828
Central America	2,254	970	1,275	2,000	6,499
Mexico	30,758	19,551	63,768	89,336	203,413
South America	5,015	2,668	4,737	9,270	21,690
West Indies	13,774	7,449	13,181	17,559	51,963
Other countries	130	25	15	58	228
Grand total	805,228	309,556	522,919	706,896	2,344,599

TABLE XIV-B.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1908* [1] *to 1924, 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	1924	Total 4 years 1921-1924	Grand total 17 years 1908-1924
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	1,449	6,964	23,927
Armenian	234	561	521	999	718	676	1,250	444	659	133	1,238	11	584	6,712	605	253	69	60	987	9,015
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1,051	746	943	1,208	1,149	871	1,011	219	42	59	455	412	259	5,685	564	4,240	1,716	1,287	7,813	16,238
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	1,544	19,225	94,430
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	3,736	18,923	51,343
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	381	7,917	115,147
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	961	3,680	24,998
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	1,046	515	432	935	927	849	878	105	4	6	13	2	1,533	5,252	909	549	201	183	1,842	9,087
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	990	6,804	25,893
East Indian	124	48	80	75	164	213	143	162	91	136	154	106	162	1,406	137	218	113	149	617	2,275
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	6,505	35,774	152,806
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	411	4,590	31,301
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	1,305	10,501	63,843
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	1,832	16,534	121,386
Greek	6,763	6,275	8,814	11,134	13,323	31,556	11,266	9,767	4,855	2,082	2,952	15,562	20,319	122,816	13,470	7,649	3,060	7,335	31,514	176,182
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	260	1,986	52,294
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	1,581	8,112	47,792
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	2,704	24,137	150,038
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	20,363	124,986	990,117
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	2,120	13,669	43,901
Korean	188	114	137	41	55	44	43	47	29	45	77	23	14	418	33	50	55	27	165	1,022
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	381	10,603	34,986
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	587	18,841	149,906
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	1,878	15,646	70,591
Pacific Islander	7	4	1	1	4	4	2	5	3	4	6	2	3	34	1	5	6	1	13	59
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	2,590	81,079	320,800
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	3,465	17,382	42,992
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	1,085	15,005	64,211
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	12,891	1,611	734	16,321	111,016
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	52	994	29,048
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	2,662	16,959	100,582
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	1,281	6,096	39,881
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	475	21,938	128,068
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	3,674	19,666	64,760
Spanish American	333	305	387	374	343	457	542	560	516	612	736	799	1,126	6,065	1,536	1,791	1,071	906	5,304	12,394
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	439	4,085	14,815
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	297	1,406	11,627

Welsh	163	171	195	255	301	298	395	253	214	130	263	156	195	2,460	167	154	66	77	464	3,453
West Indian (except Cuban)	375	394	388	344	530	584	677	480	603	520	426	336	626	5,126	656	820	716	600	2,792	9,075
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	422	3,335	16,030
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	76,789	604,669	3,574,974

[1] Alien departures previous to July 1, 1907, were not recorded by race or people.

TABLE XIV-C.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1924, by countries*[1]

Country of intended future permanent residence	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total 10 years 1911-1920
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
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
Belgium	853	431	655	1,017	1,103	803	1,149	333	24	15	41	634	1,846	6,965
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
Czechoslovakia													11,147	11,147
Denmark	[illegible] 689	[illegible] 460	[illegible] 433	[illegible] 469	[illegible] 665	[illegible] 608	[illegible] 629	[illegible] 412	[illegible] 513	[illegible] 489	[illegible] 304	[illegible] 599	[illegible] 477	[illegible] 165
Finland													1,473	1,473
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
Germany	6,770	4,905	6,216	6,042	5,785	4,759	5,136	1,419	[illegible] 439	[illegible] 315	[illegible] 28	[illegible] 26	3,069	27,018
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
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	166,733	83,300	52,323	72,640	108,388	88,021	84,351	96,903	72,507	12,542	[illegible] 645	38,245	88,909	671,151
Netherlands	330	308	463	461	564	599	690	612	351	227	139	596	1,017	5,256
Norway	2,275	[illegible] 328	[illegible] 028	[illegible] 400	[illegible] 310	[illegible] 710	32,797	[illegible] 211	[illegible] 359	[illegible] 633	[illegible] 730	[illegible] 952	3,022	[illegible] 124
Poland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,190	18,190
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	147	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	880	[illegible]
Rumania	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
Russia	1,267	434	445	669	550	319	348	244	49	16	7	39	21,506	23,747
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	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
Sweden	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
Switzerland	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
Turkey in Europe	684	658	759	667	510	449	432	349	201	159	172	403	1,103	4,445
United Kingdom:	3,084	1,267	1,988	4,688	5,926	4,809	2,528	164	18	24	24	47	1,812	20,040
England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ireland	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
Scotland	2,023	1,380	1,754	1,984	3,082	2,894	3,632	2,218	1,304	1,027	280	988	3,735	21,144
Wales	1,499	743	1,099	1,528	2,195	2,179	2,464	1,847	1,332	678	141	569	1,488	14,421
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom)	87	51	84	145	185	157	234	169	118	69	24	54	141	1,296
Other Europe	5	6	16	10	22	16	26	80	49	88	480	98	28,474 / 1,429	[illegible] / 2,298
Total Europe	376,556	180,747	153,755	230,704	285,724	248,559	257,295	167,954	102,409	35,367	31,500	84,531	256,433	1,700,476

[1] See footnote Table XIV-A.

TABLE XIV-C.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1924, by countries*—Continued

County of intended future permanent residence	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total 10 years 1911–1920
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
Japan	3,431	3,819	4,366	3,354	1,485	731	756	840	770	750	1,583	2,195	4,249	16,713
India	128	48	69	92	182	240	164	179	123	176	229	161	189	1,735
Turkey in Asia	1,847	1,650	1,548	1,905	1,551	1,313	2,243	593	14	8	5	26	1,731	9,389
Other Asia	221	205	160	59	104	103	167	214	867	356	212	79	170	2,331
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
Africa	133	140	215	275	266	209	196	85	93	108	100	74	121	1,527
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	241	442	345	474	645	645	745	608	445	382	36	362	490	4,832
Pacific Islands (not specified)	33	38	31	30	43	29	30	17	10	35	418	19	29	660
British North America	2,629	30,478	34,194	49,373	33,506	46,981	31,818	23,225	15,712	18,994	27,170	10,726	7,668	265,173
Central America	505	302	390	347	328	482	437	436	495	530	489	413	602	4,559
Mexico	295	289	363	463	605	991	1,724	651	532	812	25,515	18,000	6,606	55,899
South America	880	925	1,073	1,183	1,319	1,367	1,376	988	997	993	1,071	914	1,398	11,606
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
Other countries	4	2	37	61	31	14	38	30	36	4	14	17	25	270
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

Country of intended future permanent residence	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total 4 years 1921–1924
Albania				284	284
Austria	1,399	579	247	217	2,442
Belgium	1,430	1,203	672	517	3,822
Bulgaria	2,923	660	156	233	3,972
Czechoslovakia	15,452	7,846	2,074	1,568	26,940
Denmark	922	690	511	510	2,633
Esthonia				11	11
Finland	2,386	1,179	396	360	4,321
France, including Corsica	3,026	2,557	1,507	1,249	8,339
Germany	5,263	4,362	1,529	1,178	12,332
Great Britain, Ireland:					
England	7,839	6,434	5,505	4,361	24,139
Ireland	1,905	2,182	1,368	1,282	6,737
Scotland	1,187	915	705	827	3,634
Wales	180	60	34	60	334
Greece	13,423	7,506	2,988	7,250	31,167
Hungary	12,153	4,307	895	522	17,877
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	48,192	53,651	23,329	22,904	148,076
Latvia				67	67
Lithuania				335	335
Netherlands	849	860	482	345	2,536
Norway	2,406	1,427	946	955	5,734
Poland	42,572	33,581	5,439	2,594	84,186
Portugal, including Azores and Cape Verde Islands	5,167	5,877	2,620	3,357	17,021
Rumania	9,297	3,795	1,169	1,096	15,357
Russia	15,229	6,407	2,434	572	24,642
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	3,966	6,793	2,557	2,967	16,283

Country of intended future permanent residence	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total 4 years 1921–1924
Sweden	2,913	1,903	1,179	830	6,825
Switzerland	900	886	546	390	2,722
Turkey in Europe	405	201	125	128	859
Yugoslavia	13,034	9,733	2,064	1,991	26,822
Other Europe	827	703	179	28	1,737
Total Europe	215,245	166,297	61,656	58,988	502,186
China	5,451	6,362	3,715	3,847	19,375
Japan	4,375	4,368	2,869	2,155	13,767
India	281	267	146	161	855
Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia				492	492
Turkey in Asia	2,534	1,731	773	211	5,249
Other Asia	246	86	90	77	499
Total Asia	12,887	12,814	7,593	6,943	40,237
Africa	197	133	113	108	551
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	742	645	442	485	2,314
Pacific Islands (not specified)	50	34	22	34	140
Canada and Newfoundland	5,456	4,480	2,775	2,601	15,312
Central America	703	955	550	567	2,775
Mexico	5,705	6,285	2,660	1,926	16,576
South America	1,647	1,787	1,447	1,052	5,933
West Indies	5,050	5,252	4,183	4,081	18,566
Other countries	36	30	9	4	79
Grand total	247,718	198,712	81,450	76,789	604,669

TABLE XV.—*Total immigration, 1820 to 1924*

Period	Number
Year ended Sept. 30—	
1820	8,385
1821	9,127
1822	6,911
1823	6,354
1824	7,912
1825	10,199
1826	10,837
1827	18,875
1828	27,382
1829	22,520
1830	23,322
Total 10 years, 1821-1830	143,439
1831	22,633
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832	60,482
Year ended Dec. 31—	
1833	58,640
1834	65,365
1835	45,374
1836	76,242
1837	79,340
1838	38,914
1839	68,069
1840	84,066
Total 10 years, 1831-1840	599,125
1841	80,289
1842	104,565
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843	52,496
Year ended Sept. 30—	
1844	78,615
1845	114,371
1846	154,416
1847	234,968
1848	226,527
1849	297,024
1850	310,004
Total 10 years, 1841-1850	1,653,275
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850	59,076
Year ended Dec. 31—	
1851	379,466
1852	371,603
1853	368,645
1854	427,833
1855	200,877
1856	195,857
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123
Year ended June 30—	
1858	191,942
1859	129,571
1860	133,143
Total 10 years, 1851-1860	2,571,036
1861	142,877
1862	72,183
1863	132,925
1864	191,114
1865	180,339
1866	332,577
1867	303,104
1868	282,189
1869	352,768
1870	387,203
Total 10 years, 1861-1870	2,377,279

Period	Number
Year ended June 30—	
1871	321,350
1872	404,806
1873	459,803
1874	313,339
1875	227,498
1876	169,986
1877	141,857
1878	138,469
1879	177,826
1880	457,257
Total 10 years, 1871-1880	2,812,191
1881	669,431
1882	788,992
1883	603,322
1884	518,592
1885	395,346
1886	334,203
1887	490,109
1888	546,889
1889	444,427
1890	455,302
Total 10 years, 1881-1890	5,246,613
1891	560,319
1892	579,663
1893	439,730
1894	285,631
1895	258,536
1896	343,267
1897	230,832
1898	229,299
1899	311,715
1900	448,572
Total 10 years, 1891-1900	3,687,564
1901	487,918
1902	648,743
1903	857,046
1904	812,870
1905	1,026,499
1906	1,100,735
1907	1,285,349
1908	782,870
1909	751,786
1910	1,041,570
Total 10 years, 1901-1910	8,795,386
1911	878,587
1912	838,172
1913	1,197,892
1914	1,218,480
1915	326,700
1916	298,826
1917	295,403
1918	110,618
1919	141,132
1920	430,001
Total 10 years, 1911-1920	5,735,811
1921	805,228
1922	309,556
1923	522,919
1924	706,896
Total 4 years, 1921-1924	2,344,599
Grand total	35,974,703

TABLE XV-A.—*Net increase of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1924*

Period	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
1924	706,896	172,406	879,302	76,789	139,956	216,745	662,557
Total 4 years, 1921-1924	2,344,599	618,777	2,963,376	604,669	584,077	1,188,746	1,774,630
Grand total	10,656,636	2,485,789	13,142,425	3,574,974	3,097,567	6,672,541	6,469,884

TABLE XVI.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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	Professional beggars	Vagrants	Contract laborers	Assisted aliens
									Tuberculosis (contagious)	Trachoma	Favus	Others								
African (black)			3	1	1		1		3	1		25	50		134				13	1
Armenian			1						4	39		3	2		27					2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)										3		1	3		27				3	4
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin									3	3		3	3		43					5
Chinese								1	3	217		184	3		77					
Croatian and Slovenian			1	1					1	3		2	7		39				1	2
Cuban												3	2		14				1	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian															1					
Dutch and Flemish				4			1		1	1		4	5		110				22	7
East Indian																				1
English	1	2	16	8	6	20	10	2	9	3		10	65	1	1,161	3			338	31
Finnish						3			2	1		3	3		64				4	4
French	2	2	13	12	1	7	2		7	14		9	81	3	896			1	281	41
German		6	5	4	2	1	5		8	36		44	56		402				48	58
Greek							1		2	8		4	3		45				5	3
Hebrew		4	12	3		1	7	3	12	53		11	59		381				27	31
Irish			10	10		11	4		4	2		7	30	1	604				95	37
Italian (north)									3	9		4	12		71				9	4
Italian (south)			3	3	2		3		11	69		45	61		213				8	3
Japanese									3		1	113	3		35				1	
Korean												1								
Lithuanian		1	1	1						4			1		51				3	1

Magyar							2		2	5		2	12		34					1
Mexican		3	4	5	3	7	1	2	8	167	13	133	117		1,818				93	3
Polish			1						4	7		3	23		168				21	15
Portuguese									1	2		6	4		11					
Rumanian						1			2	2		1	3		48				7	
Russian			1	1						3		2	9		122		1		10	5
Ruthenian (Russniak)			1			4			1			1	2		132				35	15
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)			3	3	2	3			2	1		23	15		401				35	17
Scotch	1	2	3	7	2	11	1		4	4		3	34		682	1			131	25
Slovak							1		1	9		4	20		86				4	5
Spanish							2	1	1	4		8	10		82				11	1
Spanish American		1								2		11	2		33				4	
Syrian				1					1	9		2			34				1	
Welsh			2	1								2	3		50				6	3
West Indian (except Cuban)									2			4	1		11					
Other peoples					1					3		2	2		23				2	
Total	4	21	80	65	20	69	41	9	105	684	14	683	706	5	8,130	4	1	1	1,219	325
Debarred from Philippine Islands															27					

TABLE XVI.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by races or peoples and causes*—Continued

Race or people	Stowaways	Accompanying aliens (under section 18)	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent	Criminals	Polygamists	Anarchists, or aliens, entertaining, or affiliated with an organization advocating anarchistic beliefs	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose	Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose	Had been deported within 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 passport under State Department regulations	Exceeded quota, act of May 19, 1921, as extended	Total debarred	Debarred from Philippine Islands
African (black)	347	9	16	8	2		6		3	1	53				4	16	38	736	
Armenian	3	6	2	3							8				13	8	239	360	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	5	2		3			1			1	5				2	12	15	87	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	17		1	4							14				4	12	48	160	
Chinese	56			1										509				1,051	692
Croatian and Slovenian	18	2		1							9					11	48	146	
Cuban	17	1		5			1			3	3				1	26	24	101	1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	12		1							1	1				2	2	2	22	
Dutch and Flemish	30	2	1	5			3		1	3	13				1	37	199	450	
East Indian	2									1		16				1		21	22
English	89	16	35	88			29		26	10	100				7	134	2,550	4,770	1
Finnish	14			2			2		2		1				2	22	123	252	
French	20	4	22	43			16		9	3	385				4	45	75	1,998	
German	634	8	10	31			7		6	5	29				29	91	362	1,887	13
Greek	49		2	1					2		8				24	12	281	450	
Hebrew	55	14	18	18			2		2	1	57				19	80	834	1,754	
Irish	28	7	8	53			10		5	5	86					106	1,090	2,213	
Italian (north)	56			5			3		1		17				12	76	138	420	
Italian (south)	311	2	1	12					1		80	1			48	279	792	1,948	
Japanese	17			5			1				8		8			2		197	6
Korean	1																	2	
Lithuanian	4		1	1							13				4	12	19	117	
Magyar	15	1		4							7				5	17	22	129	
Mexican	21	139	127	126			68	1	76		584				3	1		3,523	
Pacific Islander	7																1	8	
Polish	30	3		12						1	49				26	45	75	483	

Portuguese	57			1							9	1			3	4	192	291	
Rumanian	4			4							12				2	17	20	123	
Russian	38	3	2	3		1					25				3	39	149	417	12
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	1	4	6		1	1		1		34					24	29	293	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	76	3	5	1						2	5				5	285	330	1,217	
Scotch	29	10	5	67			8		12	6	37				6	90	1,802	2,983	
Slovak	3	2		1						1	10					25	48	220	
Spanish	258	9	3	19			2		2		8				48	8	239	716	
Spanish American	76	1	2	1			1			1	4				11	3	1	154	
Syrian	4	1		7			1				19				30	2	123	235	
Turkish	1										7					1	5	14	
Welsh	2	3		4							1				3	7	116	203	
West Indian (except Cuban)	14	1	1								3					1		38	
Other peoples	15	1		1			1			1	4	2			1	1	35	95	12
Total	2,436	251	267	546	2	2	163	1	149	46	1,708	20	8	509	322	1,554	10,114	30,284	759
Debarred from Philippine Islands												34	6	692				759	

TABLE XVI-A.—*Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1924, by causes*

Year ended June 30—	Immigration	Debarred from entering																			
		Idiots	Imbeciles	Feeble-minded	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, feeble-minded, 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)	Contract laborers	Assisted aliens
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	5	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	20	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
1924	706,896	4	21	80	65	20	69	41	9	1,486	706		5	8,134	1	1		46	20	1,219	325

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued																	Deported after entry		
																			Under Chinese exclusion law	
	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 10, 1921	Without proper passport under State Department regulations	Alien enemies	Total debarred	Under immigration 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	256		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	218					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
1924	2,436	251	267	546	2	2	163	1	149	1,708	8	509	322	10,114	1,554		30,284	6,237	172	24

TABLE XVI-B.—*Permanent residents of contiguous foreign territory applying for temporary sojourn in the United States refused admission, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by causes*

Causes	Canadian border	Mexican border	Total
Idiots	2	1	3
Imbeciles	1	1	2
Feeble-minded	15		15
Insane persons	16	6	22
Epileptics	12	1	13
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	34	1	35
Surgeon's certificate of mental or physical defect	195	95	290
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	67	119	186
Paupers or likely to become public charges	2,844	710	3,554
Professional beggars		1	1
Contract laborers	312	36	348
Assisted aliens	176	2	178
Coming in consequence of advertisements	1		1
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18)	29	88	117
Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parent	62	17	79
Criminals	103	51	154
Polygamists	2		2
Anarchists		1	1
Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose	56	24	80
Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution		2	2
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose	30	19	49
Had been deported within one year	1		1
Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	1,433	176	1,609
Geographically excluded classes (natives of that portion of Asia and islands adjacent thereto described in sec. 3)	7		7
Under passport provision, sec. 3	3	1	4
Exceeded quota, act of May 19, 1921	964	7	971
Without proper passport, under State Department regulations	809	54	863
Total	7,174	1,413	8,587

TABLE XVII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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: Tuberculosis (contagious)	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases: Trachoma	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases: Others	Chronic alcoholism	Likely to become a public charge	Professional beggars	Stowaways	Assisted aliens	Accompanying aliens	Excess quota under percentum limit act of 1921, as extended	Under narcotic act	Without proper passport, under State Department regulations	Under last proviso of sec. 23	Contract laborers	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, not unaccompanied by parents	Criminals	Polygamists	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 sec. 3	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry
African (black)					6					54		1	1				1				2			1		2	1			8	77
Armenian								1		2					8		1	3									3			1	19
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)					1					5					1		2	1								2				1	13
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin						1				5					8		2	10			2									7	35
Chinese					1			1		42		1				12					1						1	1		5	65
Croatian and Slovenian			1	1				1		25					7		5	16						1		2				4	63
Cuban					1					10							2			1											14
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian																		4												1	5
Dutch and Flemish		1		1	1					36				1	14		9			1	2			2		3	1			2	74
East Indian								1		4																		52		2	59
English			1	3	5	1			1	196			1		23		10		5	3	35			40		24	26			12	386
Finnish					1					10		3	1		1		14									1	4				35
French	2	1		1				2		204					1		2	1	7		8			5	1	8	49			34	326
German			1		5			2		133		1	2		11		14	19	2		5			3		1	7			5	212
Greek						1		3		37					52		4	14		3	2			1	2	2	1			3	125
Hebrew	2				1			1		57			1		9	1	15	10			3					1	9			3	113
Irish			1	2	3					114			2		24		28		2		9			4		1	11			2	203

TABLE XVII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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																														
						Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases																									
	Imbeciles	Feeble-minded	Insane or have been insane	Epileptics	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	Tuberculosis (contagious)	Trachoma	Others	Chronic alcoholism	Likely to become a public charge	Professional beggars	Stowaways	Assisted aliens	Accompanying aliens	Excess quota under percentum limit act of 1921, as extended	Under narcotic act	Without proper passport, under State Department regulations	Under last proviso of sec. 23	Contract laborers	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parents	Criminals	Polygamists	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 sec. 3	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry
Italian (north)		1			2			2		26					18		5	36	1		1						1			4	97
Italian (south)		2			9	1	1	1		194			1		96		45	53			9		2	2			8	7		37	468
Japanese										13						1													44		58
Korean										2						1															3
Lithuanian										9					6			3												2	20
Magyar		1		1	4					7					1		1										1				16
Mexican		1	1	2	2		3	22		448		1	1	1		2		2	29	12	28			33		21	34			147	790
Polish	2							1		39					6		9	11	3		1			1		2	1			6	82
Portuguese		1					1	1		15		1			22			2						1						2	46
Rumanian										13		1			6		5	7								1	1			6	40
Russian								1		26		2			4		4	2		1				2			6			6	54
Ruthenian (Russniak)										30					1		4				1						6			3	45
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		1	1	1	3			1		57			2		4		19				1			3		1	4			1	99
Scotch		2	2		2	1		2		119					18		7		2	4	9			6		7	8			2	191
Slovak		2			3			1		15				1	5		2	2													31
Spanish					4			4		89		4			88	4	5	44	1		2						5			11	261
Spanish American										12		1					2													1	16
Syrian							1			11	1				17		1	20	1		1						1			10	64

Turkish							1	3		1					4			4												2	15
Welsh					1					7																		2		1	11
West Indian (except Cuban)										2																					2
Other peoples				1	2					23	2				7			6	1		2	1		1		1				14	61
Total	6	13	8	13	57	5	7	51	1	2,092	3	16	12	3	462	21	218	270	54	26	124	1	2	106	3	88	190	53	44	345	4,294
Deported from Philippine Islands																					103										103

TABLE XVII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by races or peoples and causes*—Continued

Race or people	Deportation compulsory within 5 years after entry										Deportation compulsory without time limit									
	Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry																			
	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	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 protects or promises to protect prostitutes from arrest	Receives proceeds of prostitution or connected with house of prostitution or other place habitually frequented by prostitutes	Found in the United States after having been deported as a prostitute or a procurer or as having been connected with the business of prostitution or importation for prostitution or other immoral purposes	Anarchists after entry and violations of wartime legislation	Criminals after entry (sentenced for 1 year or more for crime committed within 5 years, or sentenced more than once for similar period for crime committed any time after entry)	Criminals prior to entry	Total without time limit	Grand total deported	Deported from Philippine Islands
African (black)	31	2	1	1	2	2		39		116	6	3					1		4	126	
Armenian	4							4		23	2	1							1	26	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	7		2			1		10		23	1									24	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	4					1		5		40	10	1		5			4		10	60	
Chinese	2							2	172	239	60			2					2	301	122
Croatian and Slovenian	15	3						18		81	18					20	5		25	124	
Cuban		1						1		15										15	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian										5										5	
Dutch and Flemish	7	1	1	1		4		14		88	14						5		5	107	
East Indian										59	7			1					1	67	
English	45	2		5		7		59		445	71	9		1	1	1	41	4	57	573	
Finnish	12							12		47	6						2	2	4	57	
French	12	2				2		16		342	52	11					16	2	29	423	
German	46		1	1		2		50		262	50	2		1		6	17	5	31	343	
Greek	23	1	1			1	1	27		152	12	1	2	17			7	3	30	194	
Hebrew	32	1	2				1	36		149	14	1		1			5		7	170	
Irish	44	6	3			4		57		260	17	2		1			19	4	26	303	

Italian (north)	14	1						15		112	7						4	2	6	125	
Italian (south)	79	4	7	1	1	5		97		565	53	3	1	2	1	2	28	9	46	664	
Japanese										58	3			4					4	65	19
Korean										3										3	
Lithuanian	4							4		24	9					2			2	35	
Magyar	6	1					1	8		24	2	1						1	2	28	
Mexican	31	4		4		2	1	42		832	59	37	2	4	11	4	134	8	200	1,091	
Polish	25	1	1					27		109	18	2				8	9	1	20	147	
Portuguese	9							9		55	4						4		4	63	
Rumanian	3							3		43	6						4		4	53	
Russian	15						1	16		70	10			1		33	6		40	120	
Ruthenian (Russniak)	5	1						6		51	3					1			1	55	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	48	1	2			3	3	57		156	23			1		1	9		11	190	
Scotch	15			1		1	1	18		209	21	3				1	16	1	21	251	
Slovak	11					1		12		43	8			1			2	1	4	55	
Spanish	17	2				2		21		282	22	2					8	1	11	315	
Spanish American	9		3					12		28	6	1					3		4	38	
Syrian	8	1				1		10		74	3			2			1	1	4	81	
Turkish	3							3		18	1									19	
Welsh	1							1		12	3						2		2	17	
West Indian (except Cuban)	1							1		3							1		1	4	
Other peoples	3					1		4		65	4						3		3	72	
Total	591	35	24	14	3	40	9	716	172	5,182	605	80	5	44	13	79	356	45	622	6,409	141
Deported from Philippine Islands									38	141										141	

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, 1924, by causes*

Action taken	Insane or have been insane	Mentally defective	Physically defective	Epilepsy	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	Chronic alcoholism	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	Uncinariasis	Likely to become public charges, paupers, and professional beggars	Assisted aliens	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18)	Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parent	Previously debarred within one year	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	Stowaways	Contract laborers	Criminals	Polygamists	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose	Received proceeds of prostitution	Under passport provision (sec. 3)	Geographically excluded classes	Under Chinese exclusion laws	Under last proviso, section 23	Without proper passport, under State Department regulations	Under per centum limit act of May 19, 1921, as extended	Total
Appeals from excluding decisions	14	60	993		2	5	110		3,167	52	169	210	12	957	186	712	185	2	29	35	3	12	20	554	165	185	7,231	15,070
Disposition on appeal:																												
Admitted without bond	1	10	119				33		722	5	85	19	4	351	12	225	20		4	4		5	7	182	34	49	2,320	4,211
Admitted on public-charge bond		1	341		1				206		3	12	2	9	1	1	1									2	37	617
Admitted temporarily without bond			7				1		27		2			4										3	9	2	133	188
Admitted temporarily on public-charge and departure bond	2	2	60						119		18	39		30		16	2	1	1	1			6	9	9	2	708	1,025
Admitted on school bond			21						286		3	83	3													12	471	879
Debarred	11	47	445		1	5	76		1,807	47	58	57	3	563	173	470	162	1	24	30	3	7	7	360	113	118	3,562	8,150
Appeals from admitting decisions:																												
Disposition on appeal—																												
Admitted without bond			1						15								1							3			8	28
Admitted on bond									1																			1
Debarred			1						10			1		1		1	2											16
Applications for admission on bond without appeal:																												
Granted			4				1	19	2					4		2							2	81	48	2	19	184
Refused			1		1															1				2				5
Applications for hospital treatment:																												
Granted			103				79	413																				595
Refused			2				98																					100
Applications for transit:																												
Granted	2	2	6				5		834		4			3	1		2							2	76	9	24	970

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, 1924, by ports or districts*

Action taken	Port or district																	
	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Canadian Atlantic ports	Portland, Me.	Norfolk, Va.	Jacksonville, Fla.	New Orleans, La.	Galveston, Tex.	San Francisco, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Alaska	Canadian border land ports	Mexican border	Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii	Porto Rico	Total
Appeals from excluding decisions	8,365	537	111	9	419	105	13	43	60	3	556	509	8	3,345	901	69	17	15,070
Disposition on appeal:																		
Admitted without bond	2,690	266	20	1	176	66	1	12	27		173	208	1	358	183	23	6	4,211
Admitted on public-charge bond	550	11	22	1	9				4			5		10	4	1		617
Admitted temporarily without bond	36		3		4				13		79			27	25		1	188
Admitted temporarily on public-charge and departure bond	870	18	3		35	5			6		15	13		27	32		1	1,025
Admitted on school bond	851	4	12									6		6				879
Debarred	3,368	238	51	7	195	34	12	31	10	3	289	277	7	2,917	657	45	9	8,150
Appeals from admitting decisions:																		
Disposition on appeal—																		
Admitted without bond	24										4							28
Admitted on bond												1						1
Debarred	2													9	5			16
Applications for admission on bond without appeal:																		
Granted						2		5			114	5			56		2	174
Refused											1	2			2			5
Applications for hospital treatment:																		
Granted	76							3			210	206			100			595
Refused	86	1	7					1			1	1			3			100
Applications for transit:																		
Granted	43		6					15			2				904			970

TABLE XIX.—*Deserting alien seamen, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by ports*

New York, N. Y	22,252	Mobile, Ala	142
Boston, Mass	1,143	New Orleans, La	1,020
Philadelphia, Pa	3,041	Galveston, Tex	788
Baltimore, Md	1,314	Port Arthur, Tex	405
Portland, Me	378	Gulfport, Miss	51
Providence, R. I	318	Pascagoula, Miss	1
Norfolk, Va	1,101	San Francisco, Calif	438
Savannah, Ga	237	Portland, Oreg	358
Miami, Fla	6	Seattle, Wash	510
Key West, Fla	21	Los Angeles, Calif	734
Gloucester, Mass	16	Honolulu, Hawaii	52
Charleston, S. C	160	Porto Rico	112
Jacksonville, Fla	129		
Tampa, Fla	80	Total	35,013
Pensacola, Fla	206		

TABLE XX.—*Alien stowaways found on board vessels arriving at ports of the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by ports*

New York, N. Y	1,993	Mobile, Ala	50
Boston, Mass	121	New Orleans, La	218
Philadelphia, Pa	239	Galveston, Tex	56
Baltimore, Md	121	Port Arthur, Tex	39
Portland, Me	11	Gulfport, Miss	5
Providence, R. I	5	St. Andrews, Fla	5
Norfolk, Va	90	San Francisco, Calif	40
Savannah, Ga	18	Portland, Oreg	14
Miami, Fla	1	Seattle, Wash	31
Key West, Fla	16	Alaska	2
Charleston, S. C	19	Los Angeles, Calif	77
Jacksonville, Fla	9	Porto Rico	21
Tampa, Fla	19		
Pensacola, Fla	8	Total	3,228

TABLE XXI.—*Comparison between alien arrivals and head-tax settlements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*

Immigrant aliens admitted	706,896	
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted	172,406	
Aliens debarred	30,284	
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, Virgin Islands, Philippine Islands, and mainland	4,838	
Died	93	
Erroneous head-tax settlements	2,952	
Head-tax pending from last year	102,808	
		1,020,277
Exempt from head-tax payments, as follows:		
In transit (groups)	1,406	
Other transits (includes 8,573 Chinese in transit under bond across land territory of the United States)	36,697	
One-year residents of British North America, Mexico, and Cuba, coming for temporary stay	7,455	
Domiciled aliens returning (rule 1, subd. 3 (d), (e), and (h))	12,352	
Government officials	4,419	
Alien residents of the Philippine or Virgin Islands	468	
Aliens from Porto Rico and Hawaii who reached said islands prior to July 1, 1907, or subsequent to May 1, 1917	1,702	
Aliens from the mainland	1,645	
Under 16 years of age, accompanied by parents	138,319	
Exemptions on account of aliens debarred	27,270	
Citizens erroneously manifested	1,364	
Deserting alien seamen (not apprehended at end of 60 days, put in statistics)	1,499	
Total	234,596	
Head-tax payments pending at close of year	98,878	
		333,474
Aliens on whom head-tax was paid		[1] 686,803
Amount of head-tax collected during year		$5,493,552

[1] 218 aliens were taxed $4 each and 686,585 at $8 each.

TABLE XXII.—*Aliens admitted to continental United States from insular United States, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1924, as specified*

Port	Number admitted during—						Total number admitted from—				Grand total
	Three years, 1908–1910	Ten years, 1911–1920	Fiscal year—				Hawaii	Porto Rico	Philippine Islands	Virgin Islands	
			1921	1922	1923	1924					
New York, N. Y.	1,442	8,340	1,094	947	1,112	1,054	12	12,601		1,376	13,989
Philadelphia, Pa.		1		1			2				2
Baltimore, Md.			2		4	1		5		2	7
Newport News, Va.		1								1	1
Norfolk, Va.		4						2	2		4
Charleston, S. C.		15						15			15
Jacksonville, Fla.		2						2			2
New Orleans, La.	4	56	1		6	2		69			69
Galveston, Tex.		7	1		1			9			9
San Francisco, Calif.	3,399	16,023	1,384	906	966	1,574	23,040		1,212		24,252
Portland, Oreg.		6			3	2	6		4	1	11
Seattle, Wash.	30	708	14	26	22	36	130		706		836
Canadian border ports	9	1,282	126	77	48	51	1,426		167		1,593
Mexican border ports		10	1		152	258	419		2		421
Total	4,884	26,455	2,623	1,957	2,314	2,978	25,035	12,703	2,093	1,380	41,211

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 (continenial United States), by ports, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*

Port	Admitted from—					Total
	Hawaii	Philippine Islands	Porto Rico	Virgin Islands	Mainland	
New York, N. Y.			41	120		161
Baltimore, Md.			1			1
New Orleans, La.			1			1
San Francisco, Calif.	49	529				578
Portland, Oreg.		2				2
Mexican border ports	72					72
Honolulu					73	73
Porto Rico				14		14
Total	121	531	43	134	73	902

TABLE XXII-B.—*Nonimmigrant aliens admitted to continenial 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, 1924*

Port	Admitted from—					Total
	Hawaii	Philippine Islands	Porto Rico	Virgin Islands	Mainland	
New York, N. Y.	8		662	223		893
New Orleans, La.			1			1
San Francisco, Calif.	920	76				996
Seattle, Wash.		36				36
Canadian border ports	40	11				51
Mexican border ports	186					186
Honolulu		6			802	808
Porto Rico				195	770	965
Total	1,154	129	663	418	1,572	3,936

TABLE XXIII.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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	38	24	14	10	5	12	3	3	5			26	12	11	17	5	3	1	1					32	6
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition	191	113	78	60	34	40	21	10	26			75	116	66	96	13	4	3	8	1				170	21
Alcoholism	6	6						2	4	6						4			2						6
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition	273	180	93	41	35	70	46	32	49			149	124	99	103	48	7	5	11					214	59
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)	218	142	76	26	20	48	43	24	57			159	59	49	93	38	8	12	15	1		2		165	53
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified)	297	222	75	38	51	58	42	56	52		297				5	214	5		1	70	2			80	217
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority (not specified)	75	52	23	10	22	7	7	15	14	75						71		1	3					1	74
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition	239	95	144	21	21	56	59	27	55			99	140	56	149	24		2	8					207	32
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified)	3,046	1,999	1,047	369	405	906	553	388	425			1,328	1,718	1,683	1,046	141	49	49	77			1		2,828	218
Epilepsy	23	18	5	3	2	11	4	2	1	23						20			2			1		1	22
Favus	17	9	8	2	3	7	4	1			17				1	15				1				2	15
Feeble-minded	83	36	47	31	17	15	8	6	6	83					1	60	2		20					3	80
Hernia	1,169	1,126	43	35	62	157	177	246	492			1,127	42	215	718	65	26	37	108					996	173
Idiot	4	3	1	3			1			4						4									4

Imbecile	21	9	12	14	3	1	1	2		21						19			2							21
Infancy	131	83	48	131								18	113	1	13	107			10						14	117
Insanity	58	42	16	1	7	8	12	8	22	58						48	1	3	5				1		4	54
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)	4,709	2,719	1,990	286	573	1,152	813	676	1,209	21		2,673	2,015	2,128	2,148	205	74	67	85			1	1	4,418		291
Loss of member	2,136	1,907	229	44	222	700	488	385	297			446	1,690	1,564	426	89	20	11	26					2,021		115
Malignant tumor	22	14	8				2	4	16			20	2	6	6	4	1	2	3					15		7
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease	4,862	896	3,966	290	1,342	1,453	752	531	494	1		576	4,285	3,865	798	76	35	30	58					4,728		134
Not stated	25	18	7	4	5	9	2	1	4			5	20	15	6	4								21		4
Organic disease (not specified), general systemic or constitutional disease (not specified)	664	414	250	58	122	164	117	87	116		5	629	30	117	225	82	18	125	97					485		179
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy	264	168	96	52	31	67	29	25	60			222	42	81	96	32	9	15	28	1		2		204		60
Parasitic disease (not specified)	230	189	41	22	78	61	31	12	26		122	67	41	15	29	181		1	4					45		185
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)	113	76	37	14	11	26	20	14	28			70	43	18	75	6	2	4	8					99		14
Pregnancy	1,342		1,342	3	300	689	277	70	3			40	1,302	1,028	173	80	14	8	35	1		3		1,227		115
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis	89	48	41	2		6	13	20	48			73	16	42	17	16	4	4	5			1		68		21
Sclerosis	12	7	5			1		2	9			12		3	4	1		2	2					9		3
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age)	5,925	2,107	3,818						5,925			5,586	339	2,039	3,447	94	103	141	99			2		5,732		193
Tinea tonsurans	13	8	5	3	4	1	1	2	2		13				7	6								7		6
Trachoma	722	531	191	168	177	204	84	49	40		722					676			28	18				18		704
Tuberculosis	123	100	23	10	18	35	24	19	17	123						107	3	1	5	1	1	5		10		113
Undersized	153	90	63	5	38	58	22	13	17			64	89	53	66	6	17	8	3					144		9
Uncinariasis	481	293	188	68	181	96	53	32	51			481		10	29	11			40	361	6	24		424		57
Venereal diseases	407	389	18	8	128	189	44	26	12		407					378			16	13				13		394
Total	28,181	14,133	14,048	1,832	3,917	6,307	3,753	2,790	9,582	415	1,583	13,945	12,238	13,164	9,794	2,950	405	532	815	468	9	42	2	24,405		3,776

TABLE XXIII-A.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, showing races or peoples, by diseases or defects*

Disease or defect	Race or people																																										
	African (black)	Armenian	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech.)	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	Chinese	Croatian and Slovonian	Cuban	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	Dutch and Flemish	East Indian	English	Finnish	French	German	Greek	Hebrew	Irish	Italian (north)	Italian (south)	Japanese	Korean	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
Acute injuries						1			1		3	1	5	2	1	3	2	1	4	1				2							1	6		2		1	1				38
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition	1	1	1	1	7				3		35	1	11	18	2	23	16	2	10			2	2	2		8	1		7	4	11	15	1	2			1		1		191
Alcoholism											1		3				1							1																		6
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition	1	5	1		16	1			5		39	1	30	22	4	21	16	2	23	5			4	12		7	1		4	3	13	27	2	1	1	2			1	3	273
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)		2		2	1		1		1		22		19	13	1	19	9	3	8	1		1	1	83		3			1		4	14		4	2	1			1	1	218
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified)	1		2		91	1			1		5		1	13		21	1	2	29	95		5		2		7		1	7		4		2	1	2	2				1	297
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority (not specified)									3		19	3	7	3		3	11		2					8							3	10									75
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition	1	1			1	3	1		1		72		18	11	4	14	39	2	6	1		1	4			7			2	1	7	37			1		1	3			239
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified)	36	27	33	4	2	33	10	3	31	2	266	14	136	615	21	309	142	16	424	13		17	62	116		119	9	17	35	5	207	204	65	24	11	7	1	5	1	4	3,046

Epilepsy											6		2	3		1			2					3						2	3								1	23
Favus											1								1	1				14																17
Feeble-minded		1				1					14		14	5		14	11		3			1		7		1			1	2	3	3						2			83
Hernia	24	9	11	6	17	17	3	2	12	3	99	12	73	178	12	158	35	1	161	13		9	23	28		57	13	12	12		47	60	29	15	2	6	1	2	1	6	1,169
Idiot											1		2																			1									4
Imbecile											2		2	6		4						1		3								2		1							21
Infancy											1		3					1						123						1		1				1					131
Insanity						1			2		7		9	4	1	4	3	1	2			1		5					1		3	6		2		1					58
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)	37	36	27	4	21	30	12	3	33	2	570	25	208	757	33	894	271	11	360	39	1	14	70	264		141	12	11	85	11	198	390	45	37	19	18	8	6	3	3	4,709
Loss of member	14	4	22	2	4	25	7	1	20	1	217	16	99	501	10	100	66	12	271	6		6	21	98		123	12	19	22	2	180	159	53	21	3	6	1	10		2	2,136
Malignant tumor	3						1				4			1			2		2			2		1							4	1			1						22
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease	23	10	130	7	13	137	1	4	12	1	135	26	98	1,762	22	363	110	18	642	10		29	171	57	1	405	17	34	39	1	193	54	282	21	10	9	3	9		3	4,862
Not stated	1				3						8		1	4			2			2						1			1			2									25
Organic disease (not specified), general systemic or constitutional disease (not specified)	36	3	7	1	6	10	3	2	8		57	5	46	75	6	72	37	4	108	1		1	19	2		22	6	2	6	2	48	42	10	6	2	2	1	1	3	2	664
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy	3		1	2	1		4		6		47	3	21	27	2	33	12	1	23			1	2	23		2		2	3		14	19	1	2	4			4	1		264
Parasitic disease (not specified)	2	2	1		160				1		4		2		1	1			2	8	2			34					1			2			6	1					230
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)	1	2	2	1		1	2		1		18			14	1	20	13	1	13					3		2			1		6	6	4	1							113
Pregnancy	13	7	10	8	60	12	2	1	13		48	12	52	189	15	109	29	1	223	80		6	22	131		94	9	6	35	11	55	32	20	13	2	11	1	4		6	1,342
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis					1	1	1		1		24		8	5		7	8	2	3					5		3			2	1	4	10						3			89
Sclerosis	1								1		2					2				1		1				1					1	2									12
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age)	27	70	61	10	9	26	10	4	28	1	399	29	231	876	131	1,786	174	26	505	37		60	181	204		252	18	19	78	2	206	186	78	19	17	30	6	20	3	16	5,925
Tinea tonsurans											2			4			1							3							1	2									13
Trachoma	2	37	4	3	222	1	1		1	1	3	1	2	37	10	41	2	5	83			6	6	172		14	7	3	15		2	2	7	9		11	5			7	722
Tuberculosis	3	4		1	3	2	1				15	2	8	9	2	11	8	1	16	3			2	11		7	1		2		2	4	1	2		1			1		123
Undersized		1	2	1							10		11	36	1	19	7	1	33							3			1			23		1				3			153
Uncinariasis	5				292														1	174	8			1																	481
Venereal diseases	42	1	1	1	11	3	2		2	1	10	3	10	49	4	10	5	5	53	15			5	91		3	10	3	4		24	1	3	21	7	1		1	3	2	407
Total	277	223	316	54	941	306	62	20	187	12	2,166	154	1,132	5,239	284	4,062	1,038	119	3,013	506	11	164	595	1,509	1	1,282	116	130	365	48	1,333	1,326	603	205	90	111	30	74	18	59	28,181

TABLE XXIII.-B.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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		12				1	4	5			2	3		1		4		1									2			2		1					38
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition	1					8	1	2		2	2	41		1	1	3		7	26				1		6	9	33	1			40		6				191
Alcoholism									6																												6
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition	2	2				19		1		11	2	7	1		2	9	3	25	27	1			1	2	11	17	39	3	2		75		9		2		273
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified)		1					1	1			1	1								1					89		118	5									218
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified)							69		2	3		1					179														43						297
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority (not specified)					75																																75
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition	12			25					177							1			1			21							2								239
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified)	13	146					580	147	4	192	248	154		237		494		1		8	5		2	19	7	6	320	55	12	37		325		33	1		3,046
Epilepsy					23																																23
Favus							15					2																									17
Feeble-minded					83																																83
Hernia	1,169																																				1,169
Idiot					4																																4
Imbecile					21																																21
Infancy									131																												131
Insanity					58																																58

Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified)	2	6	1		24	2	6	1	2	3	6	17	191	3	1	10	2		1	1	1	33	3	1	234	6	4,044	96			9		1		2		4,709
Loss of member		77				3	1,488	28		11	59				1	155				1					3		310										2,136
Malignant tumor	4	2				1				2		9												1										2	1			22
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease	9	3			2	18	3	1	3	340	1	49				32	2		3,143	2	2		8			1	40	1		2			2	5	939	254	4,862
Not stated		1				2			3	1		2											1				5				1				5	4	25
Organic disease (not specified), general systemic or constitutional disease (not specified)	2	1		51		1	1		19			2	517	3	9	1	5	3	1			23	2	1		13	1		1		4		2	1			664
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy		35						2	5		11	18		4		111				42	9	11	6			1	6			3							264
Parasitic disease (not specified)				4		41	26		1		2	11					76			3			1								65						230
Poor development, lack of development (not specified)	15	1						1	80	7						1			1			3	2											2			113
Pregnancy										1,342																											1,342
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis							1	2	11			1		3		10				1	15	3	7				1		33	1							89
Sclerosis			12																																		12
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age)									5,925																												5,925
Tinea tonsurans									2			5															3			1	2						13
Trachoma																											722										722
Tuberculosis	1	1												1	1			106	1				1			4					7						123
Undersized							1		152																												153
Uncinariasis						481																															481
Venereal diseases				98						309																											407
Total	1,230	288	13	178	290	577	2,196	191	6,523	2,223	334	323	709	253	15	831	267	143	3,201	60	32	94	35	24	350	57	5,644	161	50	46	246	326	22	42	949	258	28,181

TABLE XXIV.—*Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 18 and 22 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by races*

	Armenian	Chinese	German	Hebrew	Italian	Japanese	Rumanian	Scandinavian	Syrian	Races not specified	Total
Number	3	268	5	27	23	170	3	4	3	23	529
Diseases:											
Trachoma	3	4		4	1		1		2		15
Tinea tonsurans				1	4				1	1	7
Favus			3	21	17		1	3		14	59
Uncinariasis		255				157				3	415
Other diseases		9	2	1	1	13	1	1		5	33
Result of treatment and disposition:											
Cured and admitted	1	248	5	23	16	139	3	4	1	3	463
Not cured (deported)		1		2	4						7
Still under treatment	2	9		2	3	28			2		46
Otherwise disposed of		10				3					13
Length of treatment:											
Under 1 month		243	1	5	11	140	1	1		13	415
Under 2 months		4	4	16	8	1	2	3		9	47
Under 3 months		6		2							8
Under 4 months		2							1	1	4
5 to 10 months		2			1						3
10 to 20 months and over	1	1		2							4
Still under treatment, length of time not stated	2	10		2	3	29			2		48
By whom expenses were paid:											
Parent	1	50		6	6	13	1		1	10	88
Husband	1	30		6	4	59		1	1	4	106
Self		41				36		2		2	81
Relatives	1	4	4	15	13	1	2	1	1	4	46
Other		143	1			61				3	208
Sex:											
Male		195	4	8	10	63	2	2	1	10	295
Female	3	73	1	19	13	107	1	2	2	13	234
Age:											
Under 16 years	2	24		5	7	11	1		2	7	59
16 to 44 years	1	220	4	13	12	142	2	3	1	13	411
45 years and over		24	1	9	4	17		1		3	59

TABLE XXIV-A.—*Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 18 and 22 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by ports*

Port	Diseases					Result of treatment and disposition				Length of treatment							
	Trachoma	Tinea tonsurans	Favus	Uncinariasis	Other	Cured and admitted	Not cured (deported)	Still under treatment	Otherwise disposed of	Under 1 month	Under 2 months	Under 3 months	Under 4 months	5 to 10 months	10 to 20 months	Still under treatment, length of time not stated	Total
New York, N. Y.	11	7	59		8	70	6	9		26	42	2	2	1	3	9	85
Boston, Mass.				17	2	17	1	1		5	2	6	2	2	1	1	19
San Francisco, Calif.	4			195		179		17	3	179	1					19	199
Seattle, Wash.				203	9	184		19	9	193						19	212
Honolulu, Hawaii					14	13			1	12	2						14
Total	15	7	59	415	33	463	7	46	13	415	47	8	4	3	4	48	529

TABLE A.—*Japanese aliens applied for admission, admitted, debarred, deported, and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1923 and 1924*

	1923		1924	
	Continental United States	Hawaii	Continental United States	Hawaii
Applications for admission	8,124	3,527	11,710	4,185
Admitted	8,055	3,516	11,526	4,172
Debarred from entry	69	11	184	13
Deported after entry	105	4	64	1
Departures	8,393	2,779	9,248	2,495

103 Koreans were admitted in Hawaii, 1 was debarred, and 46 departed therefrom.
69 Koreans were admitted in continental United States, 1 was debarred, and 46 departed therefrom.

TABLE B.—*Increase or decrease of Japanese population by alien admissions and departures, fiscal years ended June 30, 1923 and 1924, by months*

Month	Continental United States			Hawaii		
	Admitted	Departed	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	Admitted	Departed	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
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
1923-24						
July	658	500	+158	290	234	+56
August	337	505	−168	265	228	+37
September	678	445	+233	172	282	−110
October	316	814	−498	150	268	−118
November	486	1,227	−741	298	352	−54
December	739	1,425	−686	341	164	+177
January	431	530	−99	277	124	+153
February	668	672	−4			(1)
March	779	901	−122	342	69	+273
April	1,081	572	+509	374	335	+39
May	1,364	1,300	+64	272	14	+258
June	3,989	357	+3,632	1,391	425	+966
Total	11,526	9,248	+2,278	4,172	2,495	+1,677

[1] Figures for these included with later months.

TABLE C.—*Occupations of Japanese aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*

Occupation	Continental United States		Hawaii	
	Admitted	Departed	Admitted	Departed
PROFESSIONAL				
Actors	12	6	18	7
Architects	10	12		
Clergy	40	34	16	19
Editors	19	26	5	4
Electricians	6	1	2	2
Engineers (professional)	142	77		
Lawyers	10	10		
Literary and scientific persons	37	19	6	2
Musicians	6	7	6	1
Officials (Government)	411	294		2
Physicians	115	102	11	10
Sculptors and artists	11	7		
Teachers	163	91	8	17
Other professional	77	119	17	21
Total	1,059	805	89	85
SKILLED				
Bakers	3	5	7	7
Barbers and hairdressers	36	10	12	6
Blacksmiths	3	1	4	1
Brewers	1			
Butchers	3	1		
Cabinetmakers	3	1		
Carpenters and joiners	13	10	70	25
Cigarette makers			1	
Clerks and accountants	121	113	29	57
Dressmakers		1	13	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	34	30	8	4
Furriers and fur workers		1		
Gardeners	135	47	2	
Iron and steel workers	4			1
Jewelers			1	
Machinists	5	4		
Mariners	76	24	2	2
Masons	2	3	3	
Mechanics (not specified)	24	9	13	3
SKILLED—con.				
Millers	1			
Milliners				1
Miners	11	4		
Painters and glaziers	1	1	7	2
Pattern makers			1	
Photographers	19	5	5	7
Plasterers			1	
Plumbers			2	3
Printers	11	3	3	2
Shoemakers	11	6		
Stokers			1	1
Stonecutters			4	
Tailors	25	15	14	8
Watch and clock makers	1		1	
Weavers and spinners	1		2	
Other skilled	154	72	22	2
Total	698	366	228	132
MISCELLANEOUS				
Agents	19	40	1	1
Bankers	61	62	2	1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	10	7	18	18
Farm laborers	1,180	126	911	
Farmers	870	1,062	205	5
Fishermen	108	61	29	18
Hotel keepers	149	69	6	2
Laborers	549	2,787	64	1,151
Manufacturers	11	4		
Merchants and dealers	1,240	966	152	93
Servants	80	49	74	10
Other miscellaneous	980	643	82	44
Total	5,257	5,876	1,544	1,343
No occupation (including women and children)	4,512	2,201	2,311	935
Grand total	11,526	9,248	4,172	2,495

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, 1924*

From Japan	Reported by Japan [1]	Reported by United States
To Hawaii	4,158	4,740
To continental United States	10,357	9,810
Total	[2] 14,515	[2] 14,550

To Japan	Reported by Japan [1]	Reported by United States
From Hawaii	3,739	2,477
From continental United States	10,060	8,661
Total	[3] 13,799	[3] 11,138

[1] The records for August were reported destroyed in the earthquake: hence, the figures for that month were estimated as about the average for other months of the year.
[2] Embarked within the year.
[3] Debarked within the year.

TABLE E.—*Japanese alien arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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	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	Total entitled to passports	Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists								
	Japan	Canada	Mexico	Europe	Other countries	Nonlaborers	Laborers	Total	Nonlaborers	Laborers	Total	Nonlaborers	Laborers	Total	Nonlaborers		Laborers	Nonlaborers	Laborers	Total	Nonlaborers	Laborers	Total	Nonlaborers	Laborers	Grand total
Total admitted and debarred	10,648	61	102	843	56	2,766	3,275	6,041	3,184	83	3,267	2	----	2	2,149	11,459	33	8,101	3,391	11,492	60	158	[2] 218	8,161	3,549	11,710
Admitted:																										
Male	6,464	37	84	766	54	1,541	3,169	4,710	532	50	582	2	----	2	1,948	7,242	15	4,023	3,234	7,257	18	130	148	4,041	3,364	7,405
Female	4,017	14	14	74	2	1,196	26	1,222	2,610	30	2,640	----	----	----	199	4,061	18	4,005	74	4,079	35	7	42	4,040	81	4,121
Total	10,481	51	98	840	56	2,737	3,195	5,932	3,142	803	3,222	2	----	2	2,147	11,303	33	8,028	3,308	11,336	53	137	190	8,081	3,445	11,526
Debarred:																										
Male	116	8	2	3	----	18	80	98	3	1	4	----	----	----	2	104	----	23	81	104	4	21	25	27	102	129
Female	51	2	2	----	----	11	----	11	39	2	41	----	----	----	----	52	----	50	2	52	3	----	3	53	2	55
Total	167	10	4	3	----	29	80	109	42	3	45	----	----	----	2	156	----	73	83	156	7	21	28	80	104	184

Housewives without other occupation	3,208	6	10	50		1,089		1,089	2,068		2,068				88	3,245		3,245		3,245	29		29	3,274		3,274
Children under 16 without occupation	716	6	5	14	2	169		169	529		529				37	735		735		735	8		8	743		743
Came from:																										
Japan	10,648					2,678	3,264	5,942	33,17	5	8 3,258				1,282	10,482	20	7,135	3,367	10,502	23	123	146	7,158	3,490	10,648
Canada		61				3	1	4							31	35		34	1	35	16	10	26	50	11	61
Mexico			102			19	3	22	9		9	2		2	24	57	4	54	7	61	19	22	41	73	29	102
Europe				843		33	6	39							791	830	9	824	15	839	1	3	4	825	18	843
Other countries					56	33	1	34							21	55		54	1	55	1		1	55	1	56
Resided in continental United States:																										
After Jan. 1, 1907	4,811	5	26	27	33	2,384	2,512	4,896								4,896		2,384	2,512	4,896	6		6	2,390	2,512	4,902
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907	1,128		7	12	2	382	763	1,145								1,145		382	763	1,145	2	2	4	384	765	1,149
Total former residents	5,939	5	33	39	35	2,766	3,275	6,041								6,041		2,766	3,275	6,041	8	2	10	2,774	3,277	6,051
How related to resident:																										
Parents	58		3						40	21	61					61		40	21	61				40	21	61
Wives	2,311	1	2						2,280	22	2,302					2,302		2,280	22	2,302	12		12	2,292	22	2,314
Children	903		1						864	40	904					904		864	40	904				864	40	904
Total parents, wives, and children of residents	3,272	1	6						3,184	83	3,267					3,267		3,184	83	3,267	12		12	3,196	83	3,279
Kind of passport:																										
Limited to United States	9,842	10	43	48	35	2,668	3,268	5,936	3,149	83	3,232	2		2	789	9,959	19	6,608	3,370	9,978						
Limited to United States and other countries	645	25	1	512	13	88	6	94	30		30				1,064	1,188	8	1,182	4	1,196						
Limited to other countries	12	1	19		1	4		4	5		5				21	30	3	30	1 3	33						
Unlimited				280	5	6	1	7							275	282	3	281	4	285						
Passports dated during:																										
Month of arrival	2,969	2	1	5	8	619	1,185	1,804	1,029	12	1,041				134	2,979	6	1,782	1,203	2,985						
First month preceding arrival	5,407	12	6	12	27	1,400	1,687	3,087	1,658	49	1,707				657	5,451	13	3,715	1,749	5,464						
Second month preceding arrival	1,320	9	2	16	7	409	260	669	335	14	349				332	1,350	4	1,076	278	1,354						
Third month preceding arrival	383	4		13		132	67	199	82	1	83				115	397	3	329	71	400						
Fourth month preceding arrival	199	2		31		73	31	104	39	2	41				87	232		199	33	232						
Fifth month preceding arrival	110	2		42	1	31	20	51	17	5	22				81	154	1	129	26	155						
Sixth month preceding arrival	80	1	4	51	1	36	14	50	18		18				68	136	1	122	15	137						
Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907	30	4	46	668	10	62	11	73	6		6	1		1	673	753	5	742	16	758						
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907	1		4	2		4		4				1		1	2	7		7		7						
Occupations mentioned in passports:																										
Nonlaboring occupations	678	35	30	674	33	208		208	19		19	1		1	1,222	1,450		1,450		1,450						
Laboring occupations	75	1	7	8	2		63	63		10	10					73	20		93	93						
Occupations not mentioned in passports	9,746		26	158	19	2,558	3,212	5,770	3,165	73	3,238	1		1	927	9,936	13	6,651	3,298	9,949						

[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 218 without proper passports, 56 held passports not entitling them to enter the United States and 162 were without a passport. The 56 holding improper passports were composed of 56 laborers with passports limited to Mexico. The 162 without passports were composed of 11 nonlaborers and 5 laborers claiming to have lost passports held at time of departure from Japan; 3 nonlaborers and 2 laborers claimed to have left Japan without passports; 1 nonlaborer was a citizen of Austria; 1 nonlaborer was a citizen of Russia; 14 nonlaborers and 8 laborers were citizens of Canada; 1 nonlaborer came on husband's British passport; 1 nonlaborer held British passport; 4 nonlaborers were born in Mexico; 2 nonlaborers held only consular certificates; 1 nonlaborer was permitted to enter by executive order; 2 nonlaborers were bonded servants; 4 nonlaborers were earthquake refugees; 15 nonlaborers were the wives of United States citizens; 10 laborers were stowaways; and 77 laborers were deserting alien seamen.

TABLE F.—*Japanese alien arrivals in Hawaii, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement*

	Came from		In possession of passports															Without passport			With and without passport		
			Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement									Not entitled to passport			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	Total	Nonlaborers	Laborers	Grand total
Total admitted and debarred	4,175	10	1,740	1,133	2,873	887	316	1,203	2,627	1,449	4,076	103	1	104	2,730	1,450	4,180	5	------	[1] 5	2,735	1,450	4,185
Admitted:																							
Male	2,137	6	801	945	1,746	231	101	332	1,032	1,046	2,078	63	1	64	1,095	1,047	2,142	1	------	1	1,096	1,047	2,143
Female	2,025	4	935	186	1,121	654	211	865	1,589	397	1,986	40	------	40	1,629	397	2,026	3	------	3	1,632	397	2,029
Total	4,162	10	1,736	1,131	2,867	885	312	1,197	2,621	1,443	4,064	103	1	104	2,724	1,444	4,168	4	------	4	2,728	1,444	4,172
Debarred:																							
Male	3	------	1	1	2	------	1	1	1	2	3	------	------	------	1	2	3	------	------	------	1	2	3
Female	10	------	3	1	4	2	3	5	5	4	9	------	------	------	5	4	9	1	------	1	6	4	10
Total	13	------	4	2	6	2	4	6	6	6	12	------	------	------	6	6	12	1	------	1	7	6	13
Housewives without other occupation	856	1	632	------	632	218	------	218	850	------	850	5	------	5	855	------	855	2	------	2	857	------	857
Children under 16 without occupation	928	------	795	------	795	127	------	127	922	------	922	5	------	5	927	------	927	1	------	1	928	------	928

Resided in Hawaii:																							
After Jan. 1, 1907	1,625		1,261	363	1,624				1,261	363	1,624				1,261	363	1,624	1		1	1,262	363	1,625
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907	1,249		479	770	1,249				479	770	1,249				479	770	1,249				479	770	1,249
Total former residents	2,874		1,740	1,133	2,873				1,740	1,133	2,873				1,740	1,133	2,873	1		1	1,741	1,133	2,874
How related to resident:																							
Parents	40					16	24	40	16	24	40				16	24	40				16	24	40
Wives	787					596	191	787	596	191	787				596	191	787				596	191	787
Children	377					275	101	376	275	101	376				275	101	376	1		1	276	101	377
Total parents, wives, and children of residents	1,204					887	316	1,203	887	316	1,203				887	316	1,203	1		1	888	316	1,204
Kind of passport:																							
Limited to Hawaii	4,170	3	1,740	1,133	2,873	887	316	1,203	2,627	1,449	4,076	97		97	2,724	1,449	4,173						
Limited to other countries		7										6	1	7	6	1	7						
Passports dated during:																							
Month of arrival	2,103	3	891	641	1,532	403	149	552	1,294	790	2,084	22		22	1,316	790	2,106						
First month preceding arrival	1,764	4	712	427	1,139	414	155	569	1,126	582	1,708	59	1	60	1,185	583	1,768						
Second month preceding arrival	168		83	40	123	27	8	35	110	48	158	10		10	120	48	168						
Third month preceding arrival	66	3	28	9	37	22	2	24	50	11	61	8		8	58	11	69						
Fourth month preceding arrival	53		14	16	30	18	2	20	32	18	50	3		3	35	18	53						
Fifth month preceding arrival	13		9		9	3		3	12		12	1		1	13		13						
Sixth month preceding arrival	2		2		2				2		2				2		2						
Prior to sixth month, but not before March 14, 1907	1		1		1				1		1				1		1						
Prior to March 14, 1907																							
Occupations mentioned in passports:																							
Nonlaboring occupations	367	2	284		284	14		14	298		298	71		71	369		369						
Laboring occupations	353	1		336	336		17	17		353	353		1	1		354	354						
Occupations not mentioned in passports	3,450	7	1,456	797	2,253	873	299	1,172	2,329	1,096	3,425	32		32	2,361	1,096	3,457						

[1] The 5 applicants without passports consisted of 1 nonlaborer not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan; 1 nonlaborer was a diplomat's servant; 1 nonlaborer was born at sea; 1 nonlaborer was the wife of a United States citizen; and 1 nonlaborer was admitted by the Department.

TABLE 1.—*Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by classes and ports*

Class or port	Applications			Disposition																	
				Preliminary			Final											Pending June 30, 1924				
				Rejected			Admitted						Debarred									
	New applications	Pending July 1, 1923	Total	By inspectors	Appeals dismissed by department	Writs dismissed by courts	By inspectors	By department	By courts	Male	Female	Total	Males	Female	Total	Died	Escaped	Before inspectors	Before department	Before courts	Total	Grand total
By classes alleged:																						
United States citizens	5,213	245	5,458	484	225	67	4,585	164	5	4,521	233	4,754	297	16	313	3		283	41	64	388	5,458
Wives of United States citizens	441	31	472	38	16	11	389	7			396	396		23	23			39	9	5	53	472
Returning laborers	1,395	11	1,406	102	10		1,318	22		1,298	42	1,340	48	1	49		1	14	2		16	1,406
Section-6 merchants	464	1	465	10			451	1		452		452	8		8			4	1		5	465
Returning merchants	1,272	6	1,278	40	2		1,225	4		1,226	3	1,229	28		28	1		18		2	20	1,278
Merchants' wives	319	21	340	32	9		267	6			273	273		14	14			35	15	3	53	340
Merchants' children	1,134	129	1,263	295	105	27	740	81	2	745	78	823	178	3	181	4		209	33	13	255	1,263
Section-6 students	576		576	14	3		559			483	76	559	13	2	15				2		2	576
Returning students	87		87	2			83			78	5	83	2		2			2			2	87
Section-6 travelers	108		108	4	2		102			79	23	102	1	3	4				2		2	108
Returning travelers	3		3				3			1	2	3										3
Section-6 teachers	29		29				29			23	6	29										29
Returning teachers	10		10				10			8	2	10										10
Officials	171	7	178	13	5	1	132	1	16	133	16	149	4		4			2	1	22	25	178
Miscellaneous	565	62	627	110	3	1	353	139		363	129	492	102	8	110	1		9	13	2	24	627
Total	11,787	513	12,300	1,144	380	107	10,246	425	23	9,410	1,284	10,694	681	70	751	9	1	615	119	111	845	12,300
By ports:																						
New York, N. Y.	412	11	423	84	17	2	323	21		317	27	344	42	5	47			22	3	7	32	423
Boston, Mass.	430	90	520	45	27	4	331	33	3	352	15	367	57	1	58		1	77	2	15	94	520
Philadelphia, Pa.	6		6	6									6		6							6
Baltimore, Md.	19		19	19									19		19							19
Newport News, Va.	2		2				2			2		2										2
Norfolk, Va.	4		4				4			4		4										4

Key West, Fla	11		11				11			10	1	11									11
New Orleans, La	9	1	10	1			8			7	1	8	1		1					1	1	10
San Francisco, Calif	5,438	293	5,731	528	231	70	4,717	159	17	4,277	616	4,893	257	42	299	7		350	99	83	532	5,731
Portland, Oreg	1		1										1		1							1
Seattle, Wash	3,867	96	3,963	334	65	4	3,411	171	3	3,200	385	3,585	194	11	205	2		156	11	4	171	3,963
Canadian border stations	177	4	181	4		1	146	26		165	7	172	5		5				4		4	181
Mexican border stations	125		125	4			120	1		113	8	121	2	2	4							125
Honolulu, Hawaii	1,286	18	1,304	118	40	26	1,173	14		963	224	1,187	97	9	106			10		1	11	1,304
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	1,079		1,079				1,079			1,041	38	1,079										1,079
Key West, Fla	15		15				15			15		15										15
New Orleans, La	543		543				543			521	22	543										543
San Francisco, Calif	1,704		1,704	1	2		1,658			1,630	28	1,658	1		1		2	43			43	1,704
Seattle, Wash	1,986		1,986	3			1,981			1,972	9	1,981	5		5							1,986
Canadian border stations	3,028		3,028	294			2,734			2,662	72	2,734	291	3	294							3,028
Mexican border stations	563		563				563			549	14	563										563
Total transit cases	8,918		8,918	298	2		8,573			8,390	183	8,573	297	3	300		2	43			43	8,918

TABLE 2.—*Summary of Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal years ended June 30, 1919 to 1924, by classes*

Class alleged	1919				1920			1921				1922					1923					1924			
	Admitted	Debarred	Died	Escaped	Admitted	Debarred	Died	Admitted	Debarred	Died	Escaped	Admitted	Debarred	Died	Escaped	Bonded servants	Admitted	Debarred	Died	Escaped	Bonded servants	Admitted	Debarred	Died	Escaped
United States citizens	955	29	1	1	1,761	27	2	3,239	47	4	1	4,044	157	3	1		4,690	155	4			4,754	313	3	
Wives of United States citizens	91	5			141	1		290		1		396	7				387	16				396	23		
Returning laborers	418	2			320	2		568	6		1	1,467	11				1,453	54		1		1,340	49		1
Returning merchants	512	28			525	21		702	4			764	47				980	55		1		1,229	28	1	
Other merchants	138	25			105			287	4			649	22				497	22	1	1		452	8		
Members of merchants' families	305	47			644	47		1,316	38	3		1,360	130	3			1,377	194	3	1		1,096	195	4	
Students	443	1			512	2		838	4			682	5	1			576	12				642	17		
Travelers	48	1			131			110				112					116					105	4		
Teachers	16				28	1		33				26	1				28	1				39			
Officials	134	2			146	2		223	1			287					172	1				149	4		
Miscellaneous	280	11			377	22		717	192	2	1	238	135			19	282	196	4	1	33	492	110	1	
Granted or denied the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States	5,041	21			10,917	43		17,907	108			7,239	89	1			6,017	64	2			8,573	300		2
Total	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	19,267	1,051	9	3

TABLE 3.—*Chinese claiming American citizenship by birth, or to be the wives or children of American citizens, admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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.	2	114		16		132
Boston, Mass.	10	214		60	2	286
San Francisco, Calif.	235	1,397	4	969	65	2,670
Seattle, Wash.	84	317	6	494	21	922
Canadian border stations		41	1	77		119
Mexican border stations		8		31	1	40
Total continental United States	331	2,091	11	1,647	89	4,169
Honolulu, Hawaii	65	45		265	387	762
Grand total	396	2,136	11	1,912	476	4,931
BY WHOM ADMITTED						
Inspection officers	389	1,994	8	1,907	457	4,755
Department	7	137	3	5	19	171
Courts		5				5

TABLE 4.—*Appeals to department from excluding decisions under Chinese-exclusion laws, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 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	38	60	390	236	26	1	54	805
Disposition:								
Sustained (admitted)	21	33	159	171	26	1	14	425
Dismissed (rejected)	17	27	231	65			40	380

TABLE 5.—*Disposition of cases of resident Chinese applying for return certificates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*

Class	Cases pending July 1, 1923	Applications submitted	Primary disposition		Disposition on appeal		Total certificates granted	Total certificates finally refused	Cases pending June 30, 1924
			Granted	Denied	Sustained	Dismissed			
Native born	121	2,819	2,528	137	44	55	2,572	93	275
Exempt classes	72	1,252	1,140	73	19	14	1,159	54	111
Laborers	29	1,049	1,003	28	4	13	1,007	24	47
Total	222	5,120	4,671	238	67	82	4,738	171	433

TABLE 6.—*Miscellaneous Chinese transactions, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by ports*

Class	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Newport News, Va.	Norfolk, Va.	Key West, Fla.	New Orleans, La.	San Francisco, Calif.	Portland, Oreg.	Seattle, Wash.	Canadian border stations	Mexican border stations	Honolulu, Hawaii	Total
United States citizens (Chinese) admitted	137	276							2,438		1,030	127	43	703	4,754
Alien Chinese admitted	207	91			2	4	11	8	2,455		2,555	45	78	484	5,940
Alien Chinese debarred	47	58	6	19				1	299	1	205	5	4	106	751
Chinese granted the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States	1,079						15	543	1,658		1,981	2,734	563		8,573
Chinese denied the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States									1		5	294			300
Chinese granted the privilege of transit by water	70								881		37				988
Chinese laborers with return certificates departing	87	3					1		296		636			236	1,259
Chinese merchants with return certificates departing	163	1							477		357	2	47	22	1,069
Chinese merchants' wives with return certificates departing	10								17		22		1	10	60
Chinese merchants' minor children with return certificates departing	21								7		4			2	34
Chinese students with return certificates departing	17								33		58	8		1	117
Chinese teachers with return certificates departing	199								4		1	3	5	4	216
Native-born Chinese with return certificates departing	224	93						1	1,133		900		35	293	2,679

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
GRACE ABBOTT, Chief

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1924

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1924

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
CHILDREN'S BUREAU,
Washington, September 15, 1924.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the twelfth annual report of the Children's Bureau, for the fiscal year July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.

MATERNITY AND INFANCY

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MATERNITY AND INFANCY ACT

Forty[1] States have continued their acceptance of the maternity and infancy act and are working in cooperation with the Children's Bureau under its provisions. On June 30, 1924, all the 40 States cooperating had matched in full or in part the Federal funds made available under the act for the fiscal year 1924—23 in full and 17 in part. The following table gives the total amounts accepted by the States from the appropriations for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923 and the amounts accepted up to June 30, 1924, from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1924:[2]

Amounts available[a] to the States from the Federal maternity and infancy funds and amounts accepted[b].

States	Maximum amounts available from 1922 appropriation[c]	Amounts accepted by States from 1922 appropriation	Maximum amounts available from 1923 and 1924 appropriations	Amounts accepted by States from—	
				1923 appropriation	1924 appropriation[d]
Alabama	$10,297.56	$10,297.56	$25,836.95	$25,836.95	$25,836.95
Arizona	5,753.88	5,000.00	12,253.71	5,000.00	12,253.71
Arkansas	8,953.03	5,000.00	21,817.51	6,855.75	16,817.51
California	12,731.12	(e)	33,112.01	24,280.00	15,620.00
Colorado	7,119.83	5,000.00	16,337.20	9,986.54	5,000.00
Connecticut	8,114.75	8,114.75	19,311.48	9,655.74	
Delaware	5,503.10	5,503.10	11,504.01	11,504.01	11,504.01
Florida	7,184.90	5,000.00	16,531.72	8,621.28	16,531.72
Georgia	11,533.10	6,750.00	29,530.55	11,000.00	17,450.00
Idaho	5,974.30	5,000.00	12,912.66	6,250.00	7,912.66

[a] Under the terms of the act each State accepting receives $5,000 outright; an additional $5,000 is available to each State if matched, and the balance of the appropriation is distributed among the States on the basis of population.

[b] Amounts shown are the amounts actually accepted by the States less refunds of unexpended balances returned to the Federal Treasury as of June 30, 1924.

[c] Owing to the fact that only a few months of the 1922 fiscal year remained at the time the appropriation for that year was passed, a full appropriation was not made.

[d] These funds are available until June 30, 1925. Actual acceptances up to June 30, 1924, are here given.

[e] California and Illinois accepted the full amount available and Vermont accepted $5,000. However, these funds were not spent, but were returned to the Federal Treasury.

[1] On July 9, 1924, Louisiana voted to accept, so that 41 States and Hawaii will cooperate during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925.

[2] Funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1924 are available for payment to and expenditure in the States not only during that fiscal year but up to June 30, 1925.

Amounts available to the States from the Federal maternity and infancy funds and amounts accepted—Continued

States	Maximum amounts available from 1922 appropriation	Amounts accepted by States from 1922 appropriation	Maximum amounts available from 1923 and 1924 appropriations	Amounts accepted by States from—	
				1923 appropriation	1924 appropriation
Illinois	19,631.03	(c)	53,739.10		
Indiana	11,611.07	8,199.09	29,763.62	24,995.00	26,250.00
Iowa	10,423.56	10,423.56	26,213.60	26,213.60	26,213.60
Kansas	8,991.51	8,991.51	21,932.52	12,097.33	
Kentucky	10,452.00	10,452.00	26,298.64	26,298.64	26,298.64
Louisiana	9,057.50		22,129.80		
Maine	6,732.66		15,179.77		
Maryland	8,270.49	7,913.57	19,777.05	19,277.05	19,277.05
Massachusetts	13,691.06		35,981.70		
Michigan	13,276.07	13,253.97	34,741.11	34,741.11	34,741.11
Minnesota	10,385.44	10,385.44	26,099.65	26,099.65	26,099.65
Mississippi	9,039.70	9,039.70	22,076.58	22,076.58	22,076.58
Missouri	12,679.67	12,573.15	32,958.19	32,958.19	16,762.17
Montana	6,238.31	6,238.31	13,701.91	13,701.91	13,701.91
Nebraska	7,924.66	7,924.66	18,743.21	17,700.12	7,250.00
Nevada	5,174.63	5,000.00	10,522.06	5,000.00	10,522.00
New Hampshire	5,999.61	5,000.00	12,988.31	5,000.00	12,988.31
New Jersey	12,119.83	12,119.83	31,284.55	31,284.55	31,284.55
New Mexico	5,812.96	5,812.96	12,430.33	12,430.33	12,430.33
New York	28,429.70		80,041.78		80,041.78
North Carolina	10,773.47	10,773.47	27,259.66	27,259.66	27,259.66
North Dakota	6,459.36	5,000.00	14,362.74	6,000.00	6,000.00
Ohio	17,993.41	7,187.95	48,843.46	11,900.00	43,843.46
Oklahoma	9,575.88	5,000.00	23,679.48	5,000.00	23,679.48
Oregon	6,767.35	6,232.61	15,283.46	8,000.00	15,283.46
Pennsylvania	24,672.69	24,667.12	68,810.99	68,810.99	68,810.99
Rhode Island	6,363.54		14,076.28		
South Carolina	8,798.54	8,797.50	21,355.65	21,355.65	21,355.65
South Dakota	6,436.07	6,436.07	14,293.11	14,293.11	14,293.11
Tennessee	10,274.35	5,000.00	25,767.55	18,521.94	16,162.50
Texas	15,520.41	9,363.93	41,450.52	33,056.48	41,450.52
Utah	6,013.85	5,000.00	13,030.89	6,365.00	13,000.00
Vermont	5,795.09	(c)	12,376.90		
Virginia	10,209.61	10,209.61	25,574.00	25,574.00	25,574.00
Washington	8,060.58	4,998.70	19,149.55	10,000.00	10,000.00
West Virginia	8,302.16	5,000.00	19,871.74	5,000.00	10,000.00
Wisconsin	10,938.04	10,015.85	27,751.62	27,751.62	5,000.00
Wyoming	5,438.57	4,998.87	11,311.12	5,000.00	11,000.00
Total	477,500.00	317,674.84	1,190,000.00	722,752.78	847,577.07

c California and Illinois accepted the full amount available and Vermont accepted $5,000. However, these funds were not spent, but were returned to the Federal Treasury.

The benefits of the act were extended to Hawaii by the Sixty-eighth Congress and proposals that the same action be taken with reference to Porto Rico and Alaska were pending when Congress adjourned. The governor of Hawaii has accepted the act pending the next session of the legislature, and the budget submitted has been approved by the Federal Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene. Unfortunately, however, the second deficiency bill, which carried the appropriation authorized by Congress for Hawaii, did not come to a vote before adjournment.

During the last year real progress has been made by the States both in developing programs especially adapted to local needs and in extending the educational work to a larger number of mothers and fathers.

The immediate responsibility for the Federal administration of the act devolves upon the staff of the maternity and infant-hygiene division of the Children's Bureau. This staff has consisted, during most of the year, of eight persons: Two physicians, serving as director and associate director, and two other physicians who conduct

research, a consulting nurse, an accountant, a secretary, and a stenographer.

The director or associate director has visited every State at least once and several States more than once for conferences with State directors concerning plans of work and activities, for field investigations, and in connection with meetings of State medical associations, State health officers, and public-health nurses.

The consulting nurse has visited 25 States. At the request of the State health departments she has attended nine institutes for public-health nurses.

The division accountant has visited all of the 40 States accepting Federal funds and has checked the books of all the cooperating State agencies. With a few changes the same forms for financial statements have been used as last year, and improvement has been made by the States in methods of recording expenditures.

In the bureau's report of the first 15 months' work under the maternity and infancy act the fundamentals of a comprehensive and forward-looking program for promoting the health of mothers and children were outlined as follows: (1) Continued education to develop public appreciation of the value of prenatal, confinement, and infant care; (2) stimulation of complete and early registration of births; (3) development and extension of facilities for reaching areas where no maternity and infancy work is now done; (4) establishment of permanent health conferences for prenatal, postnatal, infant, and preschool consultations; (5) establishment and maintenance of community public-health nursing service and of follow-up work after health consultations. Among the activities along these lines that were noted in last year's annual report as having been begun in the States under the provisions of the act were: (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 supervision of midwives' work; (7) general educational activities through literature, exhibits, lectures, demonstrations, mothers' classes, and correspondence courses. Advance has been made in the effectiveness of the work along all these lines during the last year. The work with midwives in those States in which the percentage of births attended by midwives is high has been greatly extended. A colored doctor has been added to the bureau staff, and she is at present assisting the Tennessee Health Department in an investigation and educational campaign among colored midwives of the State. The States have been particularly successful during the last year in developing the public-health nursing service.

Other activities now under way in the various States are: (1) Permanent prenatal clinics, (2) nutrition classes and conferences, (3) mothers' classes and conferences, and (4) consultation with doctors in remote districts by leading pediatricians and obstetricians of the States.

A conference of State directors of maternity and infant hygiene was held at the bureau September 19, 20, and 21, 1923. Officials from 40 States, including two that had not accepted Federal funds, spent three days in discussing methods of work that had succeeded

or failed and cooperation with professional and lay groups that had proved helpful.

Under the terms of the act it is the duty of the Children's Bureau to undertake such studies and investigations as will lead to more efficient administration. With the ultimate aim of reducing the number of stillbirths a series of post-mortem examinations are being made in order to determine causes of neonatal deaths. The investigation of maternity homes in Pennsylvania and Minnesota has been completed.

A motion picture entitled "Well born," which emphasizes the importance of prenatal care, has been produced. The bureau has loaned copies of this film in 28 States, and 25 States and a number of private organizations have purchased one or more copies for their own use.[3]

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

The general level around which the infant mortality rate has fluctuated in the United States dropped about 15 points in 1919 and about 10 points in 1921. In spite of this decline in our rate eight other countries still have lower rates than the United States, as shown by the most recent available statistics for the nations of the world. It is hoped that a new and lower level for the United States will soon be established.

An analysis of the statistics of maternal mortality in the United States and in certain foreign countries has been made in the statistical division of the bureau and will shortly be published. On the face of the figures the maternal mortality from all causes has been increasing in the United States, and the rate in this country is higher than in most foreign countries for which statistics are available. In order to determine whether the statistics can be accepted at their face value and whether these conclusions are valid the margin of error in the figures has been studied. This study shows that in the United States the reported deaths from puerperal causes fall short of the true number by as much as 10 per cent, but because the births with which the maternal deaths are compared in order to obtain the maternal mortality rate are likewise incompletely registered—in 1919 the deficiency was estimated as 8.7 per cent—the rate as calculated is not far from correct. The study of the trend of maternal mortality in the United States indicates that the certification of causes has improved during the last 20 years. If allowance is made for the probable effect of this improvement in certification, the mortality from puerperal septicemia has fallen throughout the period instead of increasing up to 1911 and falling since that time, as the figures, if taken at their face value, would indicate, and the mortality from other puerperal causes has been approximately stationary. Comparison of the figures for the United States and for foreign countries indicates no reason to suppose that the difference in the rates is accounted for by any differences in definition or in methods of obtaining statistics. After allowances are made for the margin of error in the statistics of these countries it seems probable that the rate in the United States is actually considerably higher than in most of these foreign countries.

[3] The health department of Great Britain has also purchased a copy of this film.

A recent careful inquiry into maternal mortality in England and Wales made for the British Ministry of Health[4] is of interest in the United States. The maternal mortality rate in England and Wales is lower than that in the United States, but their situation, nevertheless, parallels our own. Although there has been a remarkable decline in infant and child mortality in England and Wales during the last 20 years, the death rate among women in childbirth has remained practically stationary. In an introduction to the report, Sir George Newman, the chief medical officer, points out that "the one pressing and all-important requirement" without which "no sound progress can be made in the reduction of maternal mortality" is antenatal care, or, as it is usually called in the United States, prenatal care. It was in order to educate women as to the need of good prenatal and obstetrical care and local communities as to the need of making this care available for all women that the maternity and infancy act was passed and has been accepted by the States. With a maternal death rate in the United States registration area nearly twice as high as the rate in England and Wales, our need is proportionately more urgent. Moreover, because of our scattered population the unit cost of reaching the prospective mother in the United States is greater, and at the same time the numbers to be reached are much larger. However, our resources are greater than England's, the best obstetrical care available in the United States is equal to the best available in the world, and the intelligent coöperation of American women in a program of prevention of deaths in childbirth is assured.

At present the United States Government is spending less on local subsidies for maternal and infant hygiene than is the British. The various State programs are getting well under way and will supply a fact basis indicating where further expenditures should be made and how great these expenditures should be.

CHILD HYGIENE

COMMUNITY CONTROL OF RICKETS

The importance of preventing rickets arises from the great prevalence of the disease, the resulting danger to the lives of infants, decrease in the mechanical efficiency of individuals deformed by rickets, and the consequent economic loss to the community.

The United States Children's Bureau, in conjunction with the pediatric department of the Yale University School of Medicine and the New Haven Department of Health, has undertaken to demonstrate that rickets can be eradicated from a district including three wards in New Haven, Conn. The population of the district is approximately 13,000, one-third being colored and the other two-thirds of many nationalities.

The demonstration is divided into two parts—First, the prevention of rickets in all babies born within the district for a period of two years; and, second, the study of the older children in the district to determine how much rickets is already present. The method used is as follows: The birth certificate of every baby born in the district during the demonstration is sent by the board of health

[4] Health, Ministry of (Great Britain): Maternal Mortality, by Janet M. Campbell, M. D., M. S. Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects No. 25. London, 1924.

to the staff in charge of the demonstration and is delivered to the mother by a Children's Bureau nurse. As soon as the baby is two or three weeks of age the mother is invited to bring him to the bureau office, which is near the center of the district, for examination and for X ray of the bones of the arm. The value of cod-liver oil and sunlight in preventing rickets is explained to the mother and her cooperation in the preventive program is gained. Visits to the home are made by one of the nurses to show the mother how to give the cod-liver oil and sunlight treatment. General hygienic instructions on the care of the baby are given at the same time. A reexamination of the baby is made every month, and from time to time more X-ray pictures are taken to show the presence or absence of the early signs of rickets. During the last year the mothers of 192 babies born since the 1st of September, 1923, have brought their babies for examination, and with few exceptions these mothers are cooperating in the demonstration.

Examination of the older children in families where there is a new-born baby and of all other children in the district under 5 years of age is being made in order to give the facts as to the incidence of rickets in the district among children who have not had preventive treatment. During the year 384 "control" children have been examined.

An effort is being made to keep this demonstration within limits which will make it useful to other communities desiring to do preventive work. The X-ray examinations essential for this demonstration in order to check up the impressions received from physical examinations will be unnecessary in future application of the work.

RELATION OF POSTURE TO PHYSICAL FITNESS

An investigation as to how posture training can be used to promote general physical fitness and as to the general effect of posture on weight, height, vital capacity, power of concentration, and scholastic attainment has been made for the Children's Bureau during the last year in cooperation with the public schools of Chelsea, Mass., and the Boston Community Health Service. In a Chelsea school one room in each grade from the first to the eighth has been selected for special postural exercises. Approximately 1,000 children have had orthopedic examinations, have been photographed, and have taken the prescribed exercises regularly. Results of this first year's work are now being tabulated with a view to comparing them with those of a second year's work with the same children.

It is hoped that exercises can be worked out which can be so directed by teachers that good posture training will be easily available for all children without employment of orthopedic experts except for corrective work and general supervision.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORMAL CHILD

A bibliography which will contain approximately 3,000 annotated references on the growth and development of the normal child has been practically completed. It will include the following subjects: (1) General growth (principally height and weight changes); (2) development of special parts of the body; (3) metabolism; (4) adolescence and puberty; (5) methods and standards of

judging normal development. Cross references and short introductions to the sections add to the usefulness of the bibliography.

THE CHILD-WELFARE SPECIAL

During most of last year the Child-Welfare Special, the bureau's infant-hygiene truck, has been used for educational work in rural Missouri. The staff has been supplied by the child-hygiene division of the Missouri State Board of Health, which has also met other costs of operation.

RECREATION

The Children's Bureau has given assistance and advice on recreational problems to several communities during the last year. At the request of a group of social workers in New Orleans several talks and demonstrations on play were given to the teachers and social workers of that city by the bureau's specialist in recreation. At Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, where the summer school is attended by 750 colored teachers, mostly from rural districts, 17 lectures on the theory and practice of play and recreation were given to the various classes. Conferences on play and recreation were held with many other groups.

The bureau took part in the President's "Outdoor Recreation Conference," its representative attending the committee meetings preceding the conference as well as the general sessions.

The bureau's specialist in recreation has written a chapter on recreation for a handbook on institutions for dependent children, which is in preparation, and has continued work on a study of play and recreation for blind children. A report on this study is practically ready for publication.

CHILD LABOR

THE CHILD-LABOR AMENDMENT

In accordance with the recommendations of President Harding and President Coolidge, Congress has voted by more than the requisite two-thirds majority to submit to the States for ratification the following proposal for a constitutional amendment:

SECTION 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

SEC. 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

It will be noted that the amendment contains no regulation nor prohibition but proposes to give to Congress and the several States concurrent power to legislate with reference to the labor of children and young persons. Because it is an amendment to the Constitution it has been kept general in terms.

The hearings and debate indicated that a minimum national standard which States desiring to give additional protection to their children might raise is what the proponents of the measure desire.

The upper limit of the authority of Congress under the amendment is fixed at 18 years of age. The last census showed 221,298 girls 16 and 17 years of age employed in manufacturing and mechanical establishments—24,467 as laborers and 185,024 as semiskilled

operatives. The number of working boys of these ages was somewhat larger—366,215 in manufacturing and mechanical establishments, of whom 130,627 were laborers and 133,175 semiskilled operatives. The census also showed 60,989 boys and 27,396 girls 16 and 17 years of age employed in transportation, and 24,388 boys and 88,148 girls of these ages in domestic and personal service.

A number of States have undertaken to throw some safeguards around these young people. Examples of occupations in which their employment has been regulated are: Work in which poisonous acids are used or injurious gases or dusts produced, work in blast furnaces, and the operation of dangerous power-driven machines. Girls under 18 and even under 21 are prohibited by some States not only from night work but from employment as messengers, in street trades, and in a few other occupations in which experience has indicated that there are special moral hazards. Congress may be urged, therefore, to make general some of these regulations.

Whether, in the event that the child-labor amendment is ratified, Congress will undertake to exercise its right to protect boys and girls 16 and 17 years of age can not be foretold. Experience shows that such legislation is usually long delayed even when its need and reasonableness are generally accepted. We shall have to depend still upon certain States to take the leadership. Such regulations as are adopted by Congress will undoubtedly be confined to occupations whose especially hazardous character has been clearly demonstrated.

From the experience gained during the years the first and second Federal child-labor laws were in effect the value of Federal legislation in reducing the evils of child labor is known. Federal legislation did not discourage State initiative, nor interfere with the enforcement of State laws, nor discourage State effort in behalf of the children of the State. On the contrary, it stimulated the States which had standards lower than those set up by the Federal laws to make the protection provided by the State laws equal to that provided by the Federal laws, and for States which had as high or higher standards it made further progress easier by eliminating the unfair competition of low-standard States.

The first Federal child labor law was administered by the Children's Bureau; the second by the Internal Revenue Division of the Treasury Department. The cost of administration by each was less than $150,000 a year. The reports on the operation of both give evidence of resulting benefits. State labor inspectors testify to the value of both laws in increasing the respect for the State child-labor laws.

Arkansas has taken advantage of a special session of the legislature to become the first State to ratify the amendment. Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana have voted against ratification. Massachusetts, in accordance with a statute passed after the adoption of the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments, has submitted the question to the voters for an expression of opinion before legislative action is taken.

WORK ACCIDENTS

A study of records of industrial accidents to minors in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey is nearing completion. Facts concerning minors to whom compensation had been paid were obtained

from the files of the State industrial commissions and accident boards. This meant that in Wisconsin records of accidents which had caused disability of more than seven days' duration were included and in Massachusetts and New Jersey records of those which had caused disability of more than 10 days' duration. Within 12 months [5] in these three States there were 7,478 such accidents to minors under 21 years of age, 496 to children under 16 years, 2,039 to children of 16 or 17, and 4,943 to minors of 18, 19, or 20. Thirty-eight minors died from their injuries and 920 were partly disabled for life.

An analysis of the causes of the accidents in the only State (Wisconsin) where comparative figures could be obtained showed that nearly twice as many of the injuries to minors as to adults were due to machinery. Each of the States studied had attempted to protect its child workers by prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age in certain occupations, chiefly in the operation of the more dangerous machines. Wisconsin and Massachusetts also prohibited some employments for children under 18 years, but operation of many of the dangerous machines was permitted to children of 16 and 17. The effect of the special protection accorded children 14 to 16 years and the need for its extension to children up to 18 are seen in the proportions of accidents due to machinery among the children of the different age groups.

In each of the three States a larger percentage of the accidents to children 16 and 17 years of age was due to power-working machinery than of the accidents either to children 14 and 15 (the protected group) or to those 18, 19, and 20, in spite of the fact that a greater proportion of the minors 18 and over are employed in the more dangerous occupations.

Because they are too young to appreciate the risks involved either to themselves or to others, boys and girls will not observe the precautions necessary for self-protection in industries in which there is danger of industrial poisoning or accidents due to power-working machinery.

The following table gives the number of accidents to workers of these different age groups and the number and per cent of these accidents due to power-working machinery:

Accidents to workers of specified ages, and the number and per cent due to power-working machinery; three States

State	14 and 15 years			16 and 17 years			18, 19, and 20 years		
	Total accidents	Accidents in connection with power-operated machinery		Total accidents	Accidents in connection with power-operated machinery		Total accidents	Accidents in connection with power-operated machinery	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Total	[a] 496	157	31.7	2,039	792	38.8	4,943	1,496	30.3
Wisconsin	119	33	27.7	509	217	42.6	1,654	522	31.6
Massachusetts	268	85	31.7	848	293	34.6	2,061	561	27.2
New Jersey	109	39	35.8	682	282	41.3	1,228	413	33.6

[a] This number includes 5 children under 14 years of age.

[5] In Wisconsin and New Jersey the period covered was the year July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920; in Massachusetts it was the year July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922.

LAWS AFFECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN, AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION

The analyses of State legislation affecting the employment of minors previously published by the bureau have been brought up to date and a revision of the texts of the laws published by the bureau in 1915 has been partly completed. A number of new charts analyzing additional details of child-labor and related legislation have been prepared.

During the last year the bureau has conducted a study with the object of ascertaining to what extent school authorities with power to exempt children from school attendance for work in their own homes require such children to meet certain standards before leaving school and what are the methods of enforcement in States where such children are required to get special permits. This study has consisted of an analysis of legal provisions relating to children leaving school for work at home, a compilation of the answers received to a questionnaire on methods of administration of these provisions, which was sent to local administrative officials in selected communities, and a field study of the work histories of individual children holding permits to leave school for work at home in seven cities of two States.

THE TREND OF CHILD LABOR

Current statistics of children between 14 and 16 years of age receiving permits to go to work have been received during the year from a number of cities. Of 34 cities furnishing the bureau with statistics, 30 reported an increase in the number of 14 and 15 year old children receiving first regular employment certificates during the calendar year 1923 as compared with 1922. The number of first certificates issued in the 34 cities was 89,813—an increase of 18.6 per cent over the number issued in 1922.

Material for the first six months of 1924 has not been received from a sufficient number of cities to make comparisons possible. The reports that have been received indicate a smaller number certificated during the first six months of 1924 than during the corresponding period in 1923, particularly in some of the larger industrial centers where work has been slack. In the majority of the cities reporting, however, the numbers are larger than for the corresponding months in 1922.

RURAL CHILD LABOR

A series of studies of the welfare of child workers in rural communities, begun in the summer of 1920, is being completed by the industrial division of the bureau. Detailed information on their work and schooling and on other factors affecting their development and welfare has been obtained for approximately 12,000 children under 16 years of age in 14 States in different sections of the country.

Field investigations as to the work of children on farms in Washington and Oregon were completed during the last year, and similar investigations will be completed in Illinois in September.

CHILDREN'S WORK ON TRUCK FARMS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC COAST

In the fruit and hop growing areas of Washington and Oregon, as in many of the truck-farming sections of the Atlantic seaboard, migratory as well as local labor is used, and the majority of the children who work on the farms are children in families coming into the fruit and hop growing districts for a few weeks at harvest time. When the harvest season is at its height the tent colonies of the migratory workers dot the countryside, to disappear as if by magic after a few weeks. Many of the workers "follow the fruit," pitching their tents wherever there are berries or prunes or apples to be picked.

The Children's Bureau study included two areas in which orchard fruits and hops are raised—one in the Willamette Valley, Oreg., and the other in the Yakima Valley, Wash.—and an area in the Puyallup Valley, Wash., where raspberries are the principal fruit crop. Of the 1,803 children under 16 years of age who worked on the farms in the sections surveyed 1,006 were children in migratory families. All the migratory children were hired laborers. With the exception of a few Indians the migratory child workers were white. Three-tenths of the resident child workers worked only for their parents, but the other seven-tenths, or 564, were hired laborers working all or part of the time on other farms than those of their parents.

Although most of the work was easy, these western children worked long hours, especially the hop pickers and the children who worked in the orchards of the Yakima Valley. During the harvest season, of 967 children in the Yakima and Willamette Valleys who reported their hours, 67 per cent worked more than 8 hours a day and 43 per cent worked 10 hours or more a day. The working day for children in the berry fields of the Puyallup Valley more nearly resembles that of child workers on the truck farms of the East studied by the Children's Bureau—10 per cent of the child workers in the Puyallup Valley worked for a 10-hour day or longer, as compared with 14 per cent in the New Jersey section and 19 per cent in the Maryland section.

The children who migrated with their families to pick berries in the Puyallup Valley were not absent during the school year from the districts where they lived. Neither they nor the local child workers lost any considerable amount of schooling on account of their farm work, because the work was done in the summer. Local child workers in the Yakima and Willamette Valleys were not absent from school for farm work to any extent, because the school terms were adjusted to the harvest seasons. In sections where prunes ripened late and in most of the hop-growing districts the schools opened late and made up the lost time in the spring, and in apple-growing districts some schools opened in August and gave a brief vacation in the fall. But the migratory children who worked in the Yakima and Willamette Valleys, like migratory child workers in other sections of the country, suffered a serious loss of schooling as a result of their migrations. Fifty-one per cent of the migratory workers in the Willamette and Yakima Valley districts, as compared with 27 per cent of the local workers in the same districts for whom school records were obtained, had missed at least four weeks of school during the year of the Children's Bureau study. In some of the places where the study was made school officials interpreted the com-

pulsory school attendance law to apply to children residing temporarily in the district and felt responsible for such children's school attendance.

CHILD LABOR IN THE CANNERIES OF WASHINGTON

At the request of a number of State organizations interested in child welfare, an inquiry was made during the summer of 1923 into the employment of children in Washington canneries. During the latter half of August and the first part of September agents of the bureau made inspections in 29 canneries in the State to ascertain the number of minors employed and the conditions under which they worked. Sixteen were fruit and vegetable canneries and 13 were fish canneries, berries and salmon being the chief products canned in the State. No attempt was made to select particular canneries, other than to visit at least one in each town where canneries were in operation at the time of the inspection. Canneries were visited in 21 towns in 11 counties.

The State laws governing the employment of children require work permits for boys under 14 years of age and girls under 16 and school-exemption certificates for all children under 15 who are employed while schools are in session. A law had been passed in 1907 fixing a minimum age of 14 in factories, stores, etc., and exempting children of 12 or over on account of poverty provided they worked in occupations not dangerous nor injurious to health or morals (acts of 1907, ch. 128), but this law had been held by an opinion of the assistant attorney general to be repealed by chapter 249 of the acts of 1909, so that at the time of the study there was no law in effect in Washington fixing a minimum age for work in factories or canneries.[6]

The Washington Industrial-Welfare Committee has ordered that minors under 18 years (with exceptions under certain conditions for telephone or telegraph messengers and for persons over 16) shall not be employed "in or in connection with any mercantile, manufacturing, printing, laundering, or dyeworks establishments, sign painting, machine or repair shop, or parcel-delivery service, or any other industry other than public housekeeping" for more than eight hours a day, nor before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m., no more than six days in any week.[7]

In all except three of the canneries visited children under 16 years of age were found working. Two of the establishments in which no children were found were fish canneries in which only oriental laborers were employed. In the 26 canneries in which children worked there were 244 children under 16—133 in fruit and vegetable canneries and 111 in fish canneries—representing approximately one-twentieth (5.5 per cent) of the total number (4,354) of workers in these establishments.

In the fruit and vegetable canneries children sorted, peeled, split, or cut and cored fruit, snipped beans, packed fruit into cans—in fact, did all kinds of work in connection with the preparation and packing of the product. Children also worked at trucking, at packing the filled cans into cases or boxes, and at a variety of odd jobs,

[6] Since this writing the office of the State attorney general has rendered an opinion, dated Oct. 1, 1924, that this section is in effect.

[7] Industrial-Welfare Committee Order No. 31, dated at Olympia, Wash., Aug. 28, 1922.

such as "traying" cans of fruit and putting salt into cans in fish canneries where this is not a machine process. Girls engaged in splitting, cutting, or coring fruit were standing on wet floors in several canneries, in one of which the water stood 2 inches deep in the section where the girls were working. The majority of the establishments were overcrowded, several so much so that it was not possible to pass between the rows of workers.

The children's work in the fish canneries is on the whole more difficult and heavy than in the fruit canneries. Among the occupations in which children, including some under 14 years of age, were employed and which are both heavy and hazardous work were "wheeling cans," or trucking, feeding the iron chink (the machine which butchers the fish), pitching fish on to belt conveyers or into bins, tending the circular gang knives that cut the fish into suitable lengths for the cans, and "sliming," or washing the fish in running water.

The hours of work were irregular in both the fruit and the fish canneries, but especially in the latter, as the catch can not be regulated and it is considered impossible to "hold over" fish from day to day. Many cannery superintendents stated that the working time varied from a few hours on intermittent days at the beginning of the season to extremely long hours seven days a week during the peak. In all except two factories, both under the same management, there was but one shift, and children and adults worked the same number of hours. As has been said, the Washington Industrial-Welfare Committee has ordered an eight-hour day and a six-day week and has prohibited work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. for minors under 16, thus setting up standards identical with those of the former Federal child-labor laws. Of the canneries visited only the two previously referred to maintained these standards. An examination of the pay roll and the office records of these two establishments revealed careful adherence to the requirements as to the actual hours of work and the keeping of records of the hours worked. In the other canneries statements were freely made that all persons worked the same number of hours, and when necessary worked at night and seven days a week.

The provisions of the State child labor law in regard to employment permits were violated in each of the 26 canneries in which minors were employed. In all there were 14 violations—21, or more than half the boys under 14, and 126, or 85 per cent of the girls under 16, were employed without work permits. Only 51 permits or certificates were found on file in the 26 canneries visited and on 10 of these the child's age was misstated.

The procedure to be followed in the issuance of work permits is not specified in the law. It was found that judges, who under the law are charged with the responsibility for issuance, frequently delegated the power to subordinates in their offices, to local officials such as attendance officers or city clerks, or even to employers, and merely supplied signed blanks to the issuing agents. In view of this custom and of the fact that the procedure is not prescribed, it is not surprising that there was no uniformity in the methods of issuance, in the form of permit used, or in the way in which records were kept.

VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR MINORS

With the raising of child-labor standards in the more progressive industrial States and with the development of part-time schools and of vocational training, vocational guidance, and junior placement, increasing need is felt for definite information as to the occupations entered by boys and girls leaving school at different ages and with different mental equipment and training, and for definite information also on the requirements of different occupations and industries and the rewards which they offer the young worker.

In previous years the Children's Bureau has made studies of the former type in regard to the employment of 14 and 15 year old children who have been granted work certificates,[8] and within the next year or two it is planned to conduct somewhat similar inquiries, which will include also boys and girls who have remained in school until their seventeenth or eighteenth year, with the object of determining to what extent the nature of the occupation chosen, the success and stability of the worker in that occupation, etc., depend upon such factors as the age of going to work and the amount of education that the worker has received.

During the last year the bureau issued the first[9] of a series of bulletins on work opportunities for minors in specific industries or occupations. This dealt with automobile and metal-manufacturing industries in certain Michigan cities.

A study relating to opportunities offered in the various branches of the printing trades in New York City, with special reference to apprenticeship, was begun in the spring of 1924.

WORK HISTORIES OF MINORS OF SUBNORMAL MENTALITY

A study of the work histories of minors who have been pupils in special classes for mental defectives, made in 1923 in Newark, N. J., has been extended to six additional cities in various parts of the country—Rochester, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; and Oakland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, Calif. It is planned to obtain the work histories of approximately 1,000 minors who left the special classes during a selected three-year period. Information on special facilities offered for vocational or prevocational training, on placement, and on supervision in industry of boys and girls of subnormal mentality is also being obtained.

DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED, AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN THEIR OWN HOMES

When the plan for "mothers' pensions" to be administered by a public agency was first suggested it provoked much discussion and much opposition. It received powerful support from juvenile-court judges, who objected to children being taken from their mothers solely because of poverty and explained the costliness to society of this method of relief and also of allowing the standard of family

[8] See U. S. Children's Bureau Publications No. 89, The Working Children of Boston (Washington, 1922), and No. 74, Industrial Instability of Child Workers (Washington, 1920).

[9] Minors in Automobile and Metal-Manufacturing Industries in Michigan. U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 126. Washington, 1923.

life to drop below the margin of social decency because of the death or incapacity of the husband and father.

But some social workers thought it was a dangerous and far-reaching violation of an accepted and fundamental principle as to the division of work between public and private agencies. The line of division most frequently urged by this group was that the public should provide institutional care, but that relief in the home must remain a private function. Some saw in the plan the acceptance by the State of an unsound policy of relief in place of what they regarded as a sound policy of social insurance, which seemed to them to be a possible alternative. Others saw insuperable practical difficulties to successful administration of such laws. As so often happens, words in themselves for a while proved a barrier to a meeting of minds, but when some one discovered that public aid for dependent children in their own homes and not family relief was the issue there were those who changed from opponents to advocates. The public's decision in the controversy has been overwhelmingly in favor of public action.

Thirteen years ago the first law was passed, and the first aid or pension of this sort was granted. Information obtained through published reports and a questionnaire sent out by the Children's Bureau indicates that approximately 130,000 children are now receiving aid, and about 43,000 families are being kept together, at an annual cost of millions of dollars. The maximum numbers have not yet been reached. Although laws have been passed in 42 States,[10] in some of these, because of inadequate appropriations, the law is little more than a declaration of principle, from which few children have benefited. In other States the attempt has never been made to grant aid to all those who came within the terms of the law. Expenditures have increased as the age limit of children who may be beneficiaries has been raised to correspond with advancing educational standards and with appreciation of the value of more nearly adequate relief. In five States—Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania—during the six-year period 1917 to 1922 expenditures increased nearly 240 per cent, and the number of families receiving aid increased almost 120 per cent. The numbers and amounts are already so large that they present, as only mass statistics can, the importance of preventing widowhood as far as possible by reducing the death rate from disease and from industrial and other accidents, and of increasing wages so that when death does occur, dependence on either public or private assistance will be unnecessary. In the United States we are committed to the doctrine that except in unusual cases the working man should be able to leave sufficient means to provide for the care and education of his own children. This theory is still to be realized in many occupations, and for the present we must provide for more than these unusual cases. The administration of these laws is, therefore, of far-reaching importance and, for that reason, study of the subject has been continued by the Children's Bureau.

The earlier study of the standards of mothers' pension laws in 10 communities has been followed by a further study undertaken at

[10] See A Tabular Summary of State Laws Relating to Public Aid to Children in Their Own Homes in Effect June 1, 1924 (U. S. Children's Bureau Chart No. 3, 1924 (in press)).

the request of a committee representing the family division of the National Conference of Social Work. This study has included counties in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Washington, California, and the Province of Manitoba, Canada. The inquiry was directed especially toward an analysis of the standards that prevailed with respect to housing, health, education, and recreation. A revision of the chart showing State legislation is now in press.

CHILD DEPENDENCY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

At the request of the Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia a study of public provision for dependent children was undertaken, which, at the request of the Washington Council of Social Agencies, was extended to include a survey of the care available through private agencies.

An advance print of a section of this report was issued that it might be used in connection with the work of the District of Columbia Commission on Public Welfare Legislation.

The investigation showed that during the period from 1904 to 1922 there were from 22 to 25 dependent children in the District of Columbia per 1,000 of the population under 21 years of age. In 1922 about two-thirds of these were under care of the Board of Children's Guardians and one-third in private institutions. The dependency ratio was very much higher for colored children than for white children—34 per 1,000 for colored children, as compared with 15 per 1,000 for white children. To prevent child dependency and give adequate care to the children who are already dependent many changes are necessary. The best practice requires resources which will make possible a careful social investigation and a scientific study of each child before any decision is made. Public aid available for dependent children in their own homes to obviate the necessity of making them wards of the board, legal authority to deal with cases in which commitment is not necessary, a larger probation staff so that the juvenile court may give supervision in dependency cases, public supervision of private agencies and institutions, and coordination of all the child-welfare work of the District are greatly needed.

CHILD-WELFARE ACTIVITIES OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE OR STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES

The growing appreciation of the value of good social technique in caring for dependent, neglected, and delinquent children, of the importance of reaching rural as well as urban districts with a preventive program, and the movement to reorganize and consolidate State departments has resulted in a very great improvement in the administrative machinery of State departments or boards of public welfare or charities in a number of the States in recent years. The efforts to make this machinery function with reference to rural communities are of special interest in view of the large number of children in our rural population and the previous neglect of their problems.

Although a good administrative plan does not insure good work, it makes it more easily possible, and well-planned experiments now

in progress are being watched with great interest. In 24 of the 48 States child-welfare work has been given special attention in the organization of boards of charities, boards of control, or departments of public welfare. Fifteen of these States have in one of their State departments child-welfare divisions or bureaus dealing with dependent, neglected, and delinquent children. The organization and methods of work of these divisions or bureaus differ greatly, nor is the work for children always better done in States with such divisions or bureaus than in States without them. This part of the State's social program has been scientifically developed in some of the States that have no separate organization dealing with child welfare.

A few States have created independent child-welfare bureaus which are not attached to any board or department. Such bureaus in Alabama, Oregon, and Arizona have a comprehensive field of work. In the District of Columbia, New Jersey, and West Virginia "boards of children's guardians" care for dependent children chiefly through placement in family homes. In Colorado, Montana, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming, bureaus of child and animal protection, originally private organizations, operate under State auspices with public funds.

The work done by these bureaus and boards is so varied and so uneven as to make general classification impossible. The work of a few includes exclusively, or almost exclusively, the care of dependent children by the State, either through placing-out activities or in the supervision of agencies and institutions. The lines of work in a number of the States which have given special recognition to child welfare may be briefly summarized as follows: (1) Administrative duties required by statute, including child placing, management of institutions, etc., (2) supervision of child-caring institutions and of agencies placing out dependent children, (3) assistance in promoting juvenile-court and probation work throughout the State, (4) cooperation with the counties in the administration of aid to children and families in their own homes, and (5) development of a State-wide program of child care by encouragement and help in the organization of county-wide work to prevent dependency and delinquency as well as to provide modern treatment for those who become dependent and delinquent.

It is generally agreed that assistance in county work, although much neglected in the past, is becoming one of the most important functions of a State bureau or department. The organization of one State can not be recommended as especially adapted to the needs of another State, because the geography, the character of the population, and the industrial life of the State create special problems. However, in all States, with the possible exception of a few small ones, a State program for child care and protection can be translated into effective action only if local work in accord with the best modern experience is developed. At the present time the development of such local work in many counties of practically all the States awaits the encouragement or assistance of experts that the State should undertake to supply.

A system of county organization for child care and protection has been developed in a number of States as a result of the efforts of the State department of public welfare or board of charities. The

types of service now being developed in Minnesota, North Carolina, Missouri, and Virginia are of special interest. In these States the county boards of public welfare or child welfare, in addition to dealing with local problems, also act as local representatives of the State board.

During the last year a careful analysis of what is needed and of what is being done to develop county-wide child-welfare activities has been undertaken by the bureau in several States, and it is planned during the coming year to undertake a study of administrative methods being worked out by the State boards or departments.

THE LOCAL COMMUNITY AND THE CHILD IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE

Neglected and delinquent children in Georgia.

At the request of the Georgia State Department of Public Welfare and the Georgia Children's Code Commission a study was made early in 1924 of the care available to dependent, neglected, and delinquent children in 30 counties in Georgia. A preliminary report in manuscript form has been submitted to members of the department and of the commission for their use in making recommendation to the legislature during its 1924 session.

A law enacted in Georgia in 1916 requires that there be a juvenile court with a paid probation officer in every county of the State, that an existing court of record be designated for that purpose by the superior-court judge of the circuit, and that the judge of the juvenile court so created serve without additional compensation. The law further provides that in counties with a population between 35,000 and 60,000 there may be created a separate juvenile court, with a salaried judge, upon the recommendation of two successive grand juries. In counties with a population of 60,000 or over the law provides for a special juvenile court. Two of the 4 counties with a population of 60,000 and 4 of the 11 counties with a population of 35,000 to 60,000 were among the 30 counties included in the study.

In only a few of the 30 counties was there special equipment for dealing with children's cases in accordance with juvenile-court procedure. Juvenile courts had been designated and were functioning in 15 counties; probation service, usually inadequate, was available in 14 counties.

Almost 1,300 children were brought before the courts of the 30 counties in a single year, and the evidence indicated a considerable amount of delinquency and neglect among children which did not come to the attention of the court. While community possibilities of preventing dependency, neglect, and delinquency were utilized in very few of the counties, there were encouraging illustrations of constructive work being done through those juvenile courts that were functioning as the law intended.

The present law in Georgia contemplates the abolition of jail detention of children, but at the time of the study administrative provision for carrying out the law had not been made in many counties. During 1923, in the 30 counties studied, 137 children brought before the courts because of delinquency were detained in

county jails pending hearings, some of them for considerable periods of time.

The jurisdiction of the courts in children's cases is not clearly defined in the law, nor has adequate power been given to safeguard the child when cases arise involving such problems as the custody of minor children, adoptions, adults committing offenses against children or contributing to their dependency or delinquency, nonsupport or desertion of minor children, determination of paternity and the support of children born out of wedlock, and authorization of marriages of children. The State has no law providing public aid to dependent children in their own homes.

Practically none of the courts handling adoption cases in the 30 counties had given special consideration to the need of safeguarding the children by determining in advance what was the character of the homes in which they were to be placed or whether removal from the parental home was necessary. Marriages of boys and girls under 18 years of age, without observance of the legal safeguards, were frequently reported in the counties visited.

The problem of dependency and delinquency in representative counties of Pennsylvania.

A field study of work now being done for dependent, neglected, and delinquent children by local communities in Pennsylvania was begun June 20, 1924, at the request of the Pennsylvania Children's Commission and with its cooperation. Facts as to the following are now being obtained in counties representative of different conditions: (1) What the problems of dependency, neglect, and mental defect, physical handicap, and delinquency are; (2) present methods of dealing with these problems, with particular reference to problems inadequately dealt with or hitherto untouched and duplication of organizations or activities; (3) the possibility of furthering coordination of activities so that the children may receive adequate care. Special attention will be given to the functions of public agencies, and the possible usefulness of a county child-welfare board (or public-welfare board), working with a county superintendent of public welfare in developing and coordinating child-welfare activities. Emphasis will be placed on the need and the possibility of applying the principles of social case work to all forms of public work affecting children.

In order to ascertain the methods of organization and the results obtained in pioneer States in the development of county work, brief studies in selected counties of three States—New York, Minnesota, and North Carolina—are also being made.

DEPENDENT WARDS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

At the request of the Wisconsin State Board of Control the Federal Children's Bureau undertook in 1923 a study of children placed in Wisconsin homes under a system of indenture. In the course of this investigation the histories of 452 of the children who were placed on indenture during the five-year period 1913–1917 were assembled. To get these histories agents of the bureau visited the homes into which these children had at any time been indentured, obtained information in regard to conditions in the parental homes

at the time of the children's commitment to the care of the State and the subsequent histories of these families, interviewed the children who had been released from the jurisdiction of the State, and followed up other sources of information discovered in the course of the investigation.

The history of the Wisconsin State Public School, which was planned as a temporary receiving home for children awaiting indenture, reflects, in a measure, the general development of ideals regarding the care of children and of the use of public resources for this purpose. In 1885 the legislature provided for the establishment of the Wisconsin school. Eleven years earlier Michigan had established a similar system, which had been much praised in the United States and in Europe. At that time the State was trying (1) to remove dependent children from county poorhouses, (2) to avoid the system of State subsidies to private agencies which resulted in divided responsibility for the care of the children and sometimes in objectionable political activity on the part of the private agencies, (3) to gain for the children the advantage of rural family home life through indenture on farms. The State school was to provide temporary care and act as a placement agency for the children. Since this school was established general education standards have been raised; the family and community problems which result in dependency are much better understood; the necessity has been demonstrated of physical and mental examination of children before placement, of careful selection of homes in which children are to be placed, and of supervision of these homes after children have been placed in them; and, finally, it has been found less satisfactory for the State to place its children on indenture than to retain guardianship of them when adoption is found impossible or inadvisable.

During the 38 years the school has been in operation it has had under care about 6,000 dependent and neglected children. From the beginning the school has had to retain the care of some children who were found unsuitable for indenture, and apparently the tendency to send to the State school only those children whom the local communities had difficulty in caring for has increased the proportion of such children. Some of the children thus retained were crippled, and in 1901 the commitment of such children to the school was authorized by law. In 1918, because of its experience with indentured children whose defects had not been known at the time of placement, the school adopted a policy of not placing mentally defective children or children whose family history indicated probable mental defect. This policy was made mandatory by the enactment in 1921 of a law forbidding the placement for indenture or adoption of mentally defective or physically handicapped children. What was to be a temporary home for normal children awaiting indenture has thus become the permanent home of a considerable number of children physically or mentally abnormal. Whether it is the best agency to provide the clinical treatment and training that may be necessary is a question.

The study made by the Children's Bureau indicated that the number of children whose care is assumed by the State could be reduced by more careful investigation before the children are received. A considerable number of the children were properly removed from the custody of parents or guardians because of serious neglect and dan-

gerous family conditions. Some of these parents or guardians could and should have contributed in whole or in part to the support of their children. Other children were surrendered permanently during temporary financial stress and still others because the parents found it more convenient to surrender them than to keep them. It was not until 1923 that temporary commitments were made possible or that county support of children committed could be required.

The system of indenture used by the Wisconsin State Public School differs from the indenture or "binding-out" contracts of earlier times. Under the contract used in Wisconsin the State can withdraw a child from the home into which he has been indentured, without recourse to legal action, and a family is free to return the child to the State if conditions are not satisfactory.

The central idea of indenture, however, is, as it always was, the service that the child is expected to render to the family to which he is indentured. Applications for children are evidently made with a view to the work the children can do. This is not in accord with the present spirit which underlies provision for children who, because of misfortune, become wards of the State.

Since the school has been handicapped by the tradition that the child should serve the family in which he is placed and since it has had an inadequate staff for investigation and supervision, it was found, as was to be expected, that many of the homes in which children were placed were unsatisfactory, that the schooling provided was inadequate, and that sometimes the children were overworked and they were not given proper vocational guidance or, after they became independent wage earners, proper supervision. It is clear that, like many other States, Wisconsin needs to revise the whole program of State care for dependent children. Expansion of the child-welfare work into a major division of the State board is in line with recent successful experiments in organization under a unified plan of State work for children. A State can not afford not to give the scientific treatment and intensive training that problem children require; it should not assume the care of children without thorough investigation to make sure that there is need for the State's action; it should develop its placing-out work and home-finding service so as to utilize fully the resources in the State for free-home and adoptive care; and, finally, the State should be prepared to pay for boarding-home care when such care is for the child's best interest. The State's interest in the child should continue through the difficult period when the first adjustments to industrial life are being made.

WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD BECOME WARDS OF CHILD-CARING AGENCIES

Agencies and institutions, both public and private, should keep constantly in mind the ideal of leaving the home circle intact and should take a child away from the parent or parents only if the conditions of the home make the removal clearly necessary. In recognition of the importance of eliminating the conditions which made the removal of the child from the parental home seem necessary before such removal is finally decided upon the bureau has been requested by agencies dealing with dependent children to make a study of the whole intake problem. Certain facts obtainable from the records have already been collected from public and private

child-caring agencies for approximately 15,000 children. An intensive study in one or more communities is planned for the coming year.

CARE OF CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

In 1916 Maryland passed a law providing that no child under 6 months of age may be separated from its mother for placement in a foster home or institution except with the approval of certain public authorities. In order to determine the efficacy of this law in reducing the death rate among the children whom it was designated to protect the bureau tabulated the births and deaths in 1921 of children of illegitimate birth under 1 year of age. This tabulation showed that the ratio of the deaths of these babies to the deaths of those of legitimate birth was approximately 1.5 to 1 in 1921 as compared with 3 to 1 in the year before the law was passed. Information concerning the policies adopted by Baltimore agencies caring for these children since the passage of the law has also been assembled. This material will be combined with information obtained from some 300 case histories, supplied by child-caring agencies or maternity homes in 12 cities, in which the custody of the child has been retained by the mother for 10 years or more, and contact with the child has been maintained by the mother.

CENSUS OF CHILD-CARING AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The Children's Bureau is cooperating with the United States Bureau of the Census in the preparation of a volume which will include statistics of child-placing agencies, child-protective agencies, children's institutions, homes for adults and children, and institutions for juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years. The chapter on juvenile offenders will be written by a member of the staff of the Children's Bureau.

ADOPTION LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES

A report has been prepared dealing briefly with the history of adoption legislation in the United States. The principal features of the laws have been summarized and texts are given of recent laws which contain new provisions safeguarding the child's welfare and the rights of all the parties in interest.

Frequently adoption is all too lightly undertaken, without regard for the welfare of the child or the rights and obligations of both the natural and the adopting parents. To safeguard the interests of all the parties concerned, the adoption law should provide for investigation of the fitness of the natural parents to care for the child, of his physical and mental condition and his heredity (as it bears on whether he is a proper subject for adoption), of the moral fitness and financial ability of the adopting parents, and in general of the suitability of the proposed home. It should also provide for trial placement in the home either before the petition for adoption is filed or before a final decree is granted, and for supervision during this trial period.

Experience has shown it to be important to the child that if the petitioner is married, the husband and wife shall join in the petition

and that the records be safeguarded against publicity. The provisions of the statute with reference to the consent of the parents and the conditions under which their consent is waived need to be carefully drawn. Surrender of rights by parents otherwise than through court proceeding or upon action of a responsible public agency ought not to be permitted. The law should provide for the consent of the child if he has reached an age at which his judgment is of value.

The most important development in recent adoption legislation is the provision for investigation into all the pertinent facts before adoption is authorized—either by the court or through some person, agency, or board designated by the court. Of special interest from an administrative standpoint is the plan of referring such questions to the State board of public welfare or to some similar State body specializing in the care of dependent and neglected children for investigation. Arizona, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, and Virginia are among the States which have recently passed laws requiring investigation in adoption cases. A few of the earlier laws, notably that of Michigan, also included provisions making investigation mandatory at the discretion of the court in all cases or in certain types of cases.

The recent laws of Georgia, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, and Virginia show another significant development in the requirement that the child shall have lived for a certain length of time in the proposed home before the decree of adoption shall be entered.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC-RELATIONS OR FAMILY COURTS

In the legislation of the last decade there is evidence of a tendency to extend the jurisdiction of the children's court or to combine in one tribunal, termed a "juvenile court," a "domestic-relations court," or a "family court" jurisdiction over divorce, nonsupport, and desertion, and over child dependency, neglect, and delinquency.

The Children's Bureau has in progress a study of the jurisdiction of courts other than juvenile courts and the methods used by them in dealing with cases affecting the status and welfare of children. This inquiry will include (1) an analysis of the laws of the 48 States with reference to jurisdiction, procedure, and provision for probation service; (2) a statistical study of about 12,000 families in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, showing the extent to which the same family is dealt with in different types of cases and the interrelationships of courts and social agencies in such cases; and (3) studies of the organization and case-work methods of courts in those cities which have attempted special court organization for dealing with family problems.

The study includes the following types of cases: Delinquency and dependency of children, contributing to the delinquency or dependency of children, offenses against children, desertion and nonsupport, annulment of marriage, divorce, establishment of paternity, adoption, guardianship of person, and commitment of feeble-minded children. In some communities where investigations were made for the third part of the study jurisdiction over nearly all these problems is centered in one court; in other communities jurisdiction is divided among

several courts. For all the courts dealing with these types of cases information has been obtained concerning jurisdiction, staff, organization of probation work, methods used in the reception of complaints, the informal adjustment of cases, investigation and supervision of cases, provision for physical and mental examinations, records and statistics, and the cooperation of the several courts with one another and with the social agencies of the community.

The urgent need for increased facilities for social service in such cases as nonsupport and desertion, adoptions, and family difficulties of various kinds has become more and more evident in the course of the study. On account of limitations of staff the task in nonsupport cases has been conceived too often as solely the collection of money. The work that is being done in some communities is showing that court problems of the types under consideration require not only the authority of the court but the expert diagnosis and intensive supervision which the best case-working agencies have developed for family case work. The experience of clinics that combine psychiatric study with social case-work methods is emphasizing the fundamental importance of including in the treatment of individual difficulties a plan for proper adjustment to family and community life.

The group of specialists which the Children's Bureau appointed to consider and recommend juvenile-court standards came to the conclusion that the juvenile court should be given exclusive jurisdiction over most of these questions. Their recommendations are in line with the legislative tendency. However, there are those who think that at least in large centers of population where numbers make specialization possible, the juvenile-court jurisdiction should be curtailed rather than increased so that the judge and the whole staff of the court may give exclusive attention to the more serious conduct problems of children. But all are agreed as to the necessity of correlating the work of the different courts that handle cases involving children. It is hoped that the present investigation will furnish a fact basis which will be useful in future decisions as to how this may best be accomplished.

SEX DELINQUENCY AMONG CHILDREN

The Children's Bureau has received many requests during the last year to undertake research with reference to prevention of sex delinquency among children and methods of care for those who have become delinquent. Local communities desire not only facts as to successful handling of these conduct problems in this and other countries but help through consultation by qualified experts. The bureau has ample authority to undertake this work under the provisions of the act of Congress creating the bureau, but it can not supply the information or the help desired unless it is enabled to create a division which will be devoted to this work.

At present the Children's Bureau has a maternity and infant-hygiene division, a child-hygiene division, an industrial division, a statistical division, and a social-service division in addition to the administrative and editorial divisions. The social-service division has conducted research with reference to dependent, neglected, defective, and delinquent children, but with so large a field to cover it can not give that specialized attention to sex delinquency which this

problem demands. A continuing appropriation of $75,000 a year, though not sufficient to make service on a national scale immediately available, would be sufficient for a beginning, and the work would gradually become national in scope and in effect. There is no field of child study more important or more neglected than this.

CURRENT STATISTICS AS TO CHILDREN

The need of national statistics in regard to the number of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children is becoming increasingly apparent. In addition to the decennial census, current statistics for the various States compiled in such a way as to make comparisons possible are needed. The Children's Bureau has been assembling information on the trend of child labor as revealed by the number of work permits issued. About 30 cities have been reporting to the Children's Bureau data obtained from these permits. Eighteen States have now agreed to report to the bureau the number issued for the whole State and it is hoped that information on a national scale will soon be available.

Present methods of classifying dependent, neglected, and delinquent children vary so much from city to city and State to State that it is impossible to make comparisons. Delinquency rates compiled from the published reports of the juvenile courts show such great differences—for example 4.9 delinquents per 1,000 children of delinquency age in New York, and 3.6 in Chicago, as compared with 17.8 for Seattle, 38.8 for Richmond, Va., 16.2 for New Orleans, and 21.3 for Philadelphia [11]—that the conclusion is inevitable that the definitions of terms vary so as to make the figures valueless for comparative purposes.

A number of the courts have expressed great interest in a plan for a uniform method of recording the facts with reference to the children who pass through the court each year, and it is hoped that during the coming year an experiment may be made, in cooperation with a few courts, in a plan for the uniform reporting of juvenile-court statistics.

Reporting by local agencies to the State department of public welfare or the State board of charities the facts with reference to dependency is becoming more general. With some preliminary agreement as to the salient facts to be recorded the State reports would furnish the basis for information in this field. Collection of such current information, even with the full cooperation of State and local agencies and courts, requires some outlay. The bureau hopes during the coming year to make such an exploration of the field as will enable it to estimate the cost and feasibility of assembling current national statistics of (1) children legally employed, (2) delinquent children, and (3) dependent children.

STATE CHILD-WELFARE COMMISSIONS

The Children's Bureau has continued its active cooperation with the State child-welfare commissions which, with the recent addition of Iowa, now number 29. Such commissions, appointed to study

[11] These figures for the year 1922 are for "cases," not children, and those dealt with informally as official cases are included. The "children of delinquency age" used for this calculation are children over 6 years and within the juvenile-delinquency age as defined by law; that is, under 16, 17, or 18 years of age, according to the State law.

child-welfare conditions and to coordinate and revise child-welfare legislation, have been active during the last year in the District of Columbia, Forida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Utah. The Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, and New York commissions reported to 1924 legislative sessions, and the Iowa commission reviewed child-welfare bills presented at a special session of the legislature by commissioners appointed to codify the laws of the State. The Iowa commission, appointed in November, 1923, and the Utah commission, reorganized in March, 1924, are now studying the needs of their respective States with a view to recommending to the next session of the legislature changes in the laws affecting children. The Florida commission, created in 1923 and organized in 1924, has planned a comprehensive program in cooperation with the Florida State Conference of Social Work. A commission to study the social needs of Tennessee was appointed by the governor late in 1923 and has been active throughout 1924. The Children's Bureau has been kept in touch with the commissions through correspondence, visits from the commissions' representatives, and, in some States, special studies made at the request of the commissions.

The District of Columbia commission has held public hearings on various subjects and has drafted bills. The principal measures which the commission has considered have been the organization of a board of public welfare, public aid to dependent children in their own homes (no such aid is provided in the District), a juvenile-court law which would broaden the jurisdiction of the court and substitute chancery for the present quasi-criminal procedure, and the regulation of child-caring and other social agencies. The Children's Bureau has cooperated with this commission in various ways. A report on child dependency in the District of Columbia was made available to the commission in manuscript form, and an advance print of a summary section of this report was issued.

The Children's Bureau has cooperated with the Georgia State Department of Public Welfare and the Georgia Children's Code Commission by making field studies of child dependency, neglect, and delinquency in 30 counties of the State. A preliminary report of this study was submitted to the department and the commission in manuscript form for use in making recommendations to the 1924 session of the legislature.

The Georgia commission drafted a bill which would codify, revise, and improve the laws of Georgia affecting delinquent, dependent, neglected, and defective children and would revise the juvenile-court law and all laws relating to matters coming within the jurisdiction of the court, greatly extending the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Although this bill was withdrawn at the 1924 session of the legislature, it will serve as the basis for an educational campaign during the coming year.

The Kentucky Child-Welfare Commission—a continuing commission established by the legislature of 1922—requested the assistance of the Children's Bureau in the preparation of a legislative program for 1924. In October a representative of the bureau spent a week in Kentucky conferring with members of the commission and others in the State interested in child-welfare legislation and assisting in drafting proposals to serve as a basis for legislation to be

recommended. An outline for the study of Kentucky's child-welfare needs was prepared by the Children's Bureau for the use of county study groups to be organized for the purpose of cooperating with the child-welfare commission.

Three bills sponsored directly by the Kentucky commission were passed at the 1924 session of the legislature—one authorizing city and county boards of education and trustees of independent graded-school districts, with approval of the State superintendent of public instruction, to provide special classes and special textbooks for children with defective eyesight; another providing for the treatment and care of crippled children and creating a commission and appropriating $10,000 a year for two years for the purpose of the act (counties may pay in whole or in part for the care of children committed to the commission for care and treatment); and a third authorizing cities and counties to provide playgrounds and recreation centers.

The Maryland Commission on Laws of Minors submitted a report to the general assembly of 1924, making a number of recommendations with reference to State supervision of child placing and institutional care of children, adoption, juvenile courts, children born out of wedlock, child labor, and related subjects. The commission also recommended a continuing interim commission to study laws relating to minors. Three of the commission bills became law—one relating to jurisdiction in adoption proceedings, one to jurisdiction in rape proceedings, and one making the father of a child born out of wedlock liable for his support until he reaches 14 years of age (instead of 12, as at present).

The New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare, which has made reports to two previous legislatures, in 1924 sponsored 19 bills affecting children, of which 8 passed. Of the new laws recommended by the commission, those which passed included (1) an act making the children's court of New York City an independent tribunal, with powers in harmony with the county children's court act (the adult jurisdiction of the New York City Children's Court differs, however, from that of State courts outside the city in that it is confined to cases in which the issues involve a dependent or a delinquent child); (2) four acts clarifying the county children's court act and providing certain administrative features, codifying certain sections of the penal laws relating to children, and restoring to children's courts in certain counties exclusive jurisdiction over violations of the education law; (3) amendments to the adoption law requiring investigation and six months' probationary residence of the child with foster parents (which may be waived by the judge on certification of the necessity for adoption), eliminating the power of hospital superintendents to consent to adoption of illegitimate infants, and making certain other changes; (4) an act giving discretionary authority to boards of child welfare to grant allowances to mothers with children who have been deserted for a period of at least five years; and (5) an act which extends to boys between 16 and 18 years of age working in mercantile establishments and in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or articles the provisions as to maximum working hours that already applied to boys of the same age working in factories (9-hour day, 6-day week, and 54-hour week, with certain exemptions). The former prohibition of

work between 12 midnight and 4 a. m. for boys of these ages at work in factories, with certain exemptions, has been changed to cover the hours between midnight and 6 a. m., and the same provision is extended to mercantile establishments and to the delivery or transmission of merchandise or articles. Delivery of newspapers is exempted from both the hours-of-labor and night-work provisions.

The Pennsylvania Children's Commission, organized late in 1923, is compiling and digesting statutes relating to children. It has held public hearings in various parts of the State at which suggestions were solicited and received. The following subjects have been selected for immediate investigation: Adoption, State supervision of the care of dependent children, indenture and apprenticeship laws, operation of the juvenile-court and house-of-detention laws, certain aspects of the illegitimacy laws, and common-law marriage.

At the request of the commission the Children's Bureau is making a study of dependency and delinquency in selected counties in Pennsylvania, the findings of which will be made available to the commission for its use in preparing recommendations to the 1925 session of the legislature.

The South Dakota State Welfare Commission has organized county welfare boards in nearly all the counties of the State, in accordance with a law passed in 1921. These boards were asked to fill out questionnaires on delinquent, dependent, and neglected children, the feeble-minded, and the administration of the mothers' pension law. The information thus obtained and other data gathered by the commission will be used as a basis for recommendations to the 1925 session of the legislature.

STATE CHILD-WELFARE LEGISLATION

The Children's Bureau has continued to obtain from State officials, for the use of its staff and for publication in the Child-Welfare News Summary, information concerning State child-welfare legislation proposed and enacted. The legislatures of 11 States met in regular session in 1924—those of Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia. Special sessions have been held in Arkansas, Iowa, Montana, North Carolina, and Oklahoma.

Arkansas ratified the child-labor amendment. In Iowa a compiled code, prepared by commissioners appointed for the purpose but not containing the recommendations of the recently appointed child-welfare commission, was acted upon. The North Carolina legislature rejected the Federal child-labor amendment; it amended the State child labor law by eliminating the provision allowing the State child-welfare commission to make exemptions to the minimum age of 14 as far as it relates to employment of children in factories, mills, workshops, canneries, and manufacturing establishments. In other specified occupations (including work in stores, restaurants, laundries, and so forth) the commission still has this power of exemption.[12] Under the new law public works and street trades are added to this list of occupations. It is made mandatory upon

[12] Under this power the commission has ruled that boys 12 to 14 may be employed outside school hours and during vacation upon obtaining employment certificates granted under certain specified conditions.

employers to secure employment certificates for children under 16 subject to the provisions of the act. (Formerly this certificate was not specifically required, but if secured it was prima facie evidence that the child was of legal age for employment.) It is also provided that no child under 16 shall be employed, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the commission, (1) when such child has symptoms of disease contributory to retardation or disability, (2) when it is determined by physical examination that employment of such child is injurious to his health, (3) when surrounding conditions are injurious to his morals, or (4) when dangerous employment hazards are present. The maximum sum made available for the expenses of the commission is $20,000 per year; and all necessary printing is to be paid for out of the general fund of the State not otherwise appropriated. Oklahoma passed an act relating to juvenile courts in cities of specified size. The special session of the Montana legislature passed only appropriation acts.

The measures proposed and adopted in the States in which child-welfare commissions have reported to the legislatures have been reviewed in part under the heading "Child-welfare commissions." The Kentucky legislature, besides enacting three bills, sponsored by the commission, relating to crippled children, children with defective eyesight, and recreation, passed a measure permitting an important public institution for children in Louisville to place children in their own homes or in boarding homes and to pay for their maintenance. (Kentucky has no mothers' pension law.) Kentucky has returned to the old system which it abandoned in 1918 of granting public aid to the amount of $75 a year to persons having the care or custody of "pauper idiots."

Several bills affecting children, in addition to the three recommended by the commission with regard to jurisdiction in adoption and rape proceedings and the father's liability for the support to the age of 14 of a child born out of wedlock, were passed in Maryland. One of these amends the law relating to midwives and requires the examination and licensing of midwives and regulation of the practice of midwifery. A commission of 21 persons to consider legislation concerning the welfare of colored people residing in Maryland was authorized and is required to report to the governor and general assembly in 1927. This commission is to consist of representatives of both the white and colored races. A permanent judicial council has been created for continuous study of the organization, operation, rules, and methods of procedure of the judicial system of Maryland, the work accomplished, and the results produced. Parole for indefinite periods from the Maryland institution for the feeble-minded was authorized. A bill to establish a State institution for colored feeble-minded persons passed both houses but was vetoed by the governor.

In New York, in addition to the laws relating to children's courts, adoption, allowances to deserted mothers, and hours of employment of boys 16 to 18 years of age, sponsored by the child-welfare commission, an amendment deferring for three years the complete enforcement of the part-time education law was adopted, a State commission to study the needs of crippled children was created, and several other measures affecting children were passed, including an

act empowering poor-law officials to provide medical and surgical care for dependent children; and an act including in the definition of a "wayward minor," under the terms of the act passed in 1923, a female who is willfully disobedient to the reasonable and lawful demands of parent, guardian, or other custodian and is in danger of becoming morally depraved. The penal law has been amended so as to permit sentence to house of refuge or State industrial school of boys 16 and 18 years of age convicted of crime not punishable by death or life imprisonment. Formerly this provision was limited to boys convicted of misdemeanors or of juvenile delinquency. A fund of $12,500,000, representing part of the bond issue for State institutions, has been made available for the erection of new fireproof buildings. The law regarding the establishment of school hygiene districts has been amended so as to provide for State aid to the extent of half the salary and expenses of the district director of school hygiene, and a law has been passed providing for the refund to school districts of half the salary, within certain limitations, of a medical inspector, school nurse, or health teacher, or other expert. The office of State specialist for eyes and ears, in the bureau of medical inspection of the State department of education, has been created. The education law has been amended so as to provide for refunding half the amount paid by local school boards, within certain limits, to approved teachers of special classes for the instruction of blind, crippled, or otherwise physically handicapped children.

The Louisiana Legislature accepted the provisions of the maternity and infancy act but rejected the child-labor amendment. It failed to pass a bill to carry into effect a provision of the State constitution relating to mothers' pensions. A bill embodying the provisions of the uniform illegitimacy act was introduced.[13] The senate passed a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the State constitution authorizing the legislature to place in juvenile courts in parishes containing municipalities of 25,000 or more inhabitants jurisdiction in actions for divorce, separation, and annulment of marriage.[14] The house passed a bill requiring medical examinations of male applicants for marriage licenses and a bill to amend the vital statistics law. Bills relating to adoption, desertion and nonsupport, recreation, and child labor were introduced.[15]

In Massachusetts a study of the midwife situation by a recess committee was ordered. A maternal and child-welfare commission was authorized in Fall River to establish and maintain maternal and infant welfare stations and prenatal clinics, provide nursing care at confinement, and teach the need of prenatal maternal care and the value of medical and nursing supervision. A resolution was passed directing the department of public health to investigate the conditions existing throughout the Commonwealth with respect to the maintenance of adequate and competent health service in sparsely settled districts. The establishment by cities and towns of health camps for underweight and undernourished children was authorized, to be managed by local unpaid commissions and to be subject to the approval and inspection of the State Department of Health. Other

[13] Information not yet received as to action taken on these bills.
[14] Information not yet received as to action of house.
[15] Information not yet received as to action of senate except as to the child-labor bill, which was defeated.

health laws include two relating to the grading and sale of milk and one relating to health regulations by boards of health. A judicial council similar to the Maryland council, for the continuous study of the judicial system of the State, was established. Additional compensation to prisoners' families to the extent of 25 cents a day for each day's hard labor for each dependent minor child of an inmate of a reformatory or penal institution was authorized. An investigation of the training and employment of the blind was ordered, and the term of service of the special commission on necessaries of life was extended. The appointment of a permanent officer in Suffolk County to investigate the facts in certain probate proceedings (including adoption) was authorized. The law relating to commitment of feeble-minded persons was amended; commitment is authorized to the department of mental diseases, which may transfer to State schools persons committed, apply for commitment to a department for defective delinquents, or temporarily release or discharge them. An act was passed authorizing local officials to regulate coasting on public ways and the use of vehicles during hours designated for coasting.

The Massachusetts Legislature in February memorialized Congress in behalf of the passage of the child-labor amendment to the Constitution. Just before adjournment an act was passed providing for a referendum at the biennial State election of the current year, for the purpose of getting an expression of opinion as to ratification by the legislature. The policy of deferring legislative action upon a Federal constitutional amendment until the opinion of the electorate has been obtained was expressed in the preamble to an act passed by the legislature in 1920.

The Mississippi child labor law is amended so as to make the minimum age for work in factories and manufacturing establishments 14 for boys as well as for girls. (It was formerly 12 for boys.) It also fixes the maximum hours for children under 16 in these establishments at 8 per day and 44 per week and prohibits work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. Formerly the hours were 8 per day and 48 per week with the same night-work prohibition, but boys between 14 and 16 employed in cotton or knitting mills were exempted. All these provisions apply also to canneries other than fruit or vegetable canneries.

In New Jersey counties of the first class have been authorized to establish county maternity hospitals. A law was passed governing the percentage of milk and fat in condensed, evaporated, or concentrated milk and requiring under certain conditions the use of the label "unfit for infants." Double compensation under the workmen's compensation act to minors injured while illegally employed has been provided. A law was passed making a child born of a ceremonial marriage legitimate even though the marriage be later annulled or declared void. A measure recommended by a special commission created by the 1923 legislature to study the laws relating to children born out of wedlock and conforming substantially to the provisions of the uniform illegitimacy act passed the house but was not acted upon by the senate. Under the terms of a new law, in cities of the first class having three criminal courts one of the courts is to be designated as the "family court" and is given jurisdiction over bastardy, nonsupport, and desertion, and other types of cases

affecting children. The State board of education is authorized to permit any municipality in which lands under the control and management of the State board of education are situated to use said lands, when not required for school or State purposes, as playgrounds and recreation centers for children. A bill permitting municipalities to establish dental clinics was vetoed by the governor.

The Rhode Island Legislature has not adjourned at this writing, having been deadlocked for several months. A bill fixing a maximum 9-hour day and 48-hour week, with certain exemptions, instead of a 10-hour day and 54-hour week, as at present, for children under 16 and for all females, to go into effect June 1, 1924, was passed by the legislature and signed by the governor; but the legality of its passage by the senate is disputed, and the question whether it is in fact a law has not yet been decided. Amendments to the child-labor and compulsory-education laws became effective September 1, 1924, in accordance with acts passed in 1923. The minimum age for work during school hours in factories and in manufacturing and business establishments is to be 15 years, and a child must reach the age of 15 before he may be excused from school attendance for employment. The minimum age for employment in the specified establishments outside school hours remains 14.

South Carolina passed a comprehensive bill, sponsored by the State board of public welfare, which regulates the "importation" and placement of destitute, delinquent, neglected, and dependent children. It authorizes the child-placing bureau of the State board to place out such children committed to their care in free family homes for adoption, and to place those who are defective or otherwise handicapped in State institutions. Thorough investigation and supervision are required. Persons, agencies, or institutions bringing children into the State for the purpose of placement or adoption must first procure from the bureau a certificate stating that the home is suitable and the child is not incorrigible, or unsound of mind or body. The child-placing bureau is to act as a bureau of investigation and may be used by State institutions for investigations of applications for admission and dismissal of children. Removal of infants under 6 months of age from their mothers must be reported to the child-placing bureau, unless the child was born in wedlock and was removed for some other cause than immoral surroundings. Another South Carolina law changes from $300 to not less than $300 nor more than $1,200 the amount of bond required of fathers of children born out of wedlock and provides for annual payments of one-twelfth of the bond instead of $25. Parole of inmates of the State training school for the feeble-minded is authorized. A committee of six, three appointed by the president of the senate and three by the speaker of the house, has been created to make a comprehensive investigation and study of law enforcement and of sentence and punishment for crime.

In Virginia an increased appropriation was obtained for the State board of public welfare. The State school for the blind has been separated from the school for the deaf, and funds for buildings and equipment for the former have been provided. The age of consent has been raised from 15 to 16 years. An act providing for the support of children born out of wedlock passed the house but failed

to pass the senate. Virginia has no such law. Counties, cities, and towns are authorized to establish and conduct systems of public recreation and playgrounds.

The 1924 session of the Porto Rico Legislature created the school of tropical medicine of the University of Porto Rico under the auspices of Columbia University. The medical practice act was amended to provide that after 1925 applicants for licenses to practice midwifery must file licenses to practice as trained nurses and midwifery diplomas obtained after three years' study in a recognized hospital or clinic, and attendance, under medical direction, upon not less than 50 cases of childbirth. They will also be required to pass an examination. Nurses will be required to present diplomas from a school of nursing with a 3-year course.

Although the Alabama Legislature was not in session, a new code went into effect on August 17 of this year. This code raises the educational requirements with which a child must comply in order to obtain an employment certificate from completion of the fourth grade to completion of the fifth grade, effective September 1, 1924, and completion of the sixth grade effective September 1, 1926. It also requires that the examination of a child to ascertain his physical fitness for employment (also a requirement for a certificate) shall be made by a county health officer or public-school physician, or where there is no such officer or physician, by a duly licensed physician authorized in writing by the chairman of the county board of health. Formerly a child might bring a certificate of physical fitness from either a public-school physician or any licensed physician in good standing. In addition, the new law provides that this examination shall be based upon standards prescribed by the State board of health.

Formerly the law permitted boys 12 or over to be employed during the summer vacation in mercantile establishments (except in soft-drink and ice-cream establishments, restaurants, and cafés) and in business offices; it now permits such employment in business offices and mercantile establishments, in or about dairies, and as caddies on golf links.

PUBLICATIONS

During the fiscal year 1924 the bureau issued 37 new and revised publications and charts. Sixteen others are now in press and 22 in preparation.

Reports issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Chief, 1923.

Infant Mortality—Results of a Field Study in Baltimore, Md., based on births in one year, by Anna Rochester. No. 119.

Maternity and Infant Care in a Mountain County of Georgia, by Glenn Steele. No. 120.

Children of Preschool Age in Gary, Indiana—Part I, General Conditions Affecting Child Welfare, by Elizabeth Hughes; Part II, Diet of the Children, by Lydia Roberts. No. 122.

Habit Clinics for the Child of Preschool Age: their organization and practical value, by D. A. Thom, M. D. No. 135.

Child Labor and the Work of Mothers on Norfolk Truck Farms. No. 130.

Child Labor on Maryland Truck Farms, by Alice Channing. No. 123.

Child Labor in North Dakota. No. 129.

Reports issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued.

Child Labor—Outlines for Study. Separate No. 4 from Child Care and Child Welfare, prepared in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education. (Includes addenda covering recent laws.) Third Edition. No. 93.

Child Labor in the United States—Ten Questions Answered. Revised Edition. No. 114.

Minors in Automobile and Metal-Manufacturing Industries in Michigan. No. 126.

Work of Children on Truck and Small-Fruit Farms in Southern New Jersey. No. 132.

The Welfare of Children in Cotton-Growing Areas of Texas. No. 134.

Unemployment and Child Welfare; a study made in a middle-western and an eastern city during the industrial depression of 1921 and 1922, by Emma Octavia Lundberg. No. 125.

List of References on Juvenile Courts and Probation in the United States and a Selected List of Foreign References. No. 124.

State Commissions for the Study and Revision of Child Welfare Laws, by Emma O. Lundberg. No. 131.

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 16, 1923. No. 121.

Child Welfare in the Insular Possessions of the United States—Part I, Porto Rico, by Helen V. Bary. No. 127.

Play and Recreation—Outlines for Study. Separate No. 3 from Child Care and Child Welfare, prepared in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Second Edition. No. 92.

Leaflets and charts issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924.

Decline in Infant Mortality from Selected Causes, 1915–1921.

Economic Factors in Infant Mortality, by Robert Morse Woodbury. (Reprinted from the Quarterly Publication of the American Statistical Association, June, 1924.)

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 rate prevailing among breast-fed infants.

Maternal-Mortality Thermometer; deaths from puerperal causes per 1,000 live births.

Infant-Mortality Thermometer; deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

Ten Years' Work for Children, by Grace Abbott. (Reprinted from the North American Review, August, 1923.)

Trend of Child Labor in the United States, 1920 to 1923.

Laws Relating to Mothers' Pensions in the United States passed during the years 1920 to 1923, inclusive.

Backyard Playgrounds. Folder No. 2.

Books and Pamphlets on Child Care (revised). Dodger No. 1.

Is Your Child's Birth Recorded? (Revised.) Dodger No. 3.

Breast Feeding (revised). Dodger No. 4.

The Care of the Baby (revised). Dodger No. 9.

What Child Dependency Means in the District of Columbia and How It Can Be Prevented, by Emma O. Lundberg and Mary E. Milburn. (Separate from Child Dependency in the District of Columbia, which is in press.)

Reports in press at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1924.

The Promotion of the Welfare and Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy—The Administration of the Act of Congress of November 21, 1921, for the period March 20, 1922, to June 30, 1923. No. 137.[16]
Causal Factors in Infant Mortality.
Nutrition Work for Preschool Children.
Administration of Child-Labor Laws—Part 5, Standards Applicable to the Administration of Employment-Certificate Systems. No. 133.[16]
Child Dependency in the District of Columbia.
Foster-Home Care for Dependent Children. No. 136.[16]
Illegitimacy as a Child-Welfare Problem—Part 3, Methods of Care in Selected Urban and Rural Communites. No. 128.[16]
Juvenile Courts at Work.
Laws Relating to Interstate Placement of Dependent Children.
Physical Standards for Working Children; preliminary report of the committee appointed by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. 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. (Appendix revised to include 1924 legislation.) No. 79.
References on Child Labor and Minors in Industry, 1916–1924.
A Brief Manual of Games for Organized Play Adapted from Standard Sources. Revised Edition. No. 113.
Why Drink Milk? Milk Is the Indispensable Food for Children. Folder No. 3.
The Care of the Mother (revised). Dodger No. 2.
Is Your Child's Birth Recorded? (Revised.) Dodger No. 3.
Minimum Standards of Prenatal Care (revised). Folder No. 1.

Reports in preparation at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1924.

Adoption Laws in the United States.
Bibliography on Growth and Development of the Normal Child.
Bottle Feeding (revised). Dodger No. 5.
Dependent and Delinquent Children in North Dakota and South Dakota; a study of the prevalence, treatment, and prevention of child dependency and delinquency in two rural States.
Child Labor on Illinois Farms.
Child Labor in Fruit and Hop Growing Districts of the North Pacific Coast.
Child Labor in Representative Tobacco-Growing Areas.
Children in Street Trades.
Dependent, Neglected, and Delinquent Children in Georgia; a study of conditions in thirty counties.
Dependent Wards of the State of Wisconsin.
Effect upon Minors of Minimum-Wage Rulings.
Handbook of Institutions for Dependent Children (and bibliography).
Industrial Accidents to Minors in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey.
Laws Relating to Sex Offenses Against Children.
Manual of Games for Blind Children.
Maternal Mortality.
Milk Bulletin (revised).
Mortality among Babies of Illegitimate Birth in Baltimore, 1921.
Opportunites for Minors in the Printing Trades in New York City.
A Study of Maternity Homes in Pennsylvania and Minnesota.
A Tabular Summary of State Laws Relating to Public Aid to Children in Their Own Homes in Effect July 1, 1924, and the text of the laws of certain States. Legal Chart No. 3 (revised).
Vocational Guidance and Junior Placement in the United States. (In cooperation with the junior division of the United States Employment Service.)

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[16] Issued July or August, 1924.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

During the year 1,345,862 bureau publications were distributed. The number of bulletins on the care of children distributed were as follows: Prenatal Care, 190,000; Infant Care, 400,000; and Child Care, 157,297—a considerable increase over the figures for the preceding year. Even so, it was necessary to refuse the entire number or to supply only a small fraction of the copies requested by such organizations as the Red Cross, child-health centers, maternity centers, and hospitals, and home-demonstration agents. The sales of these three bulletins by the Superintendent of Documents during the fiscal year 1923 amounted to 63,087 copies of Prenatal Care, 95,084 copies of Infant Care, and 51,516 copies of Child Care, as compared with 3,436 copies of Prenatal Care, 10,996 copies of Infant Care, and 5,726 copies of Child Care sold during 1922. During 1924 the Superintendent of Documents ordered for sale 125,000 copies of Prenatal Care, 150,000 copies of Infant Care, and 75,000 copies of Child Care.

The report on Habit Clinics for the Child of Preschool Age received very general notice in the press, and an edition of 10,000 copies was promptly exhausted.

Owing to the discussion of the child-labor amendment all the reports on child labor have been in demand—especially Child Labor: Outlines for Study, and a brief summary of the census findings and of the present status of State legislation entitled "Child Labor in the United States—Ten Questions Answered."

Nearly 14,000 copies of the report on juvenile-court standards prepared by a committee appointed by the Children's Bureau and adopted by a conference held in 1923 have been distributed to judges, probation officers, and others interested in juvenile courts. A committee appointed by the National Probation Association has prepared a draft of a standard juvenile court law based on these standards.

The game manual prepared for use in Porto Rico in connection with the Children's Year survey, was published in February, 1923. This proved to be unexpectedly useful in the States also. Requests for quantities of this manual have come from the Red Cross, community service organizations, girl scouts, farm bureaus, county agents, State boards of health, high schools, normal schools, and colleges; and individual requests have indicated its use in the home, in connection with Sunday-school activities, and in the recreational work of industrial and commercial organizations.

In addition to information supplied through publications the bureau replies to many requests on individual problems received through letters. The correspondence of the Children's Bureau increases each year. Last year 110,396 letters were received as compared with 98,553 in 1923.

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
1924

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1924

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF NATURALIZATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1924.

SIR: The fiscal year 1924 witnessed the highest peak attained in naturalization papers filed and fees received since the act of 1906 became operative. There were 601,657 naturalization papers filed and $845,042.53 received. This was $138,236.13 more than the receipts in 1923, which were $706,806.40. It brings the total moneys received for the 18 years of Federal supervision to $8,347,844.87, or $294,542.59 in excess of all expenses of operation charged to the several appropriations and allotments to the bureau for the administration of the naturalization laws. Included in the $8,347,844.87 referred to is $338,958.50 in naturalization fees turned into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury from United States courts through the Department of Justice since 1920, the year the compensation of clerks of United States courts was changed from a fee to a salary basis. During these 18 years $29,980.32 additional has been levied by the courts against violators of the naturalization laws, increasing receipts to $324,522.91 in excess of operative costs. In addition, the Bureau of Naturalization collected under immigration laws in 1924 $21,840 in head tax, or $67,616 in all from that tax. The $324,522.91 from naturalization sources and the $67,616 from immigration head tax deposited in the Treasury through the activities of the Bureau of Naturalization amount to $392,138.91 in excess of all costs.

CITIZENSHIP TRAINING

The public has shown an increasing interest in dignifying the proceedings admitting aliens to citizenship. Impressive ceremonies have been held in many courtrooms. In other places celebrations of admission to citizenship have been combined with public-school graduating exercises wherein naturalization certificates and diplomas certifying a satisfactory completion of the course were presented on the same occasion. The contrast in intelligence between aliens who attend the schools and those who do not is such that the courts more frequently uphold the higher standards for citizenship urged by the bureau and express appreciation of the work of the school-teachers. More generally where there are such schools the courts direct petitioners to attend them when a poor comprehension of the English language and theory of the Constitution is shown by the petitioners. The judges are becoming more and more insistent upon

their attending school, wherever possible, before granting them citizenship. Men who are practically illiterates would be naturalized in large numbers were it not for the work of the public schools at the instance of the naturalization service in cooperation with civic organizations striving for higher ideals in the body politic. It is fundamental that the public schools are sustained on the theory that our Republic can not progress unless its future citizenry is educated. To make citizens of aliens but deny them school opportunities solely because they are adults is contrary to this fundamental principle.

The bureau is deeply interested in the work of advancing the standard of education among the applicants for citizenship and is using all its available resources in promoting and encouraging the formation of new citizenship classes and increasing the attendance on classes already formed. It furnishes names of applicants for citizenship to all communities requesting such lists, sends letters of invitation to declarants and petitioners, and furnishes the Federal Textbook on Citizenship Training for use of citizenship candidates attending the public schools. Furnishing this teaching material has already contributed more to the organization of new classes than any other one element of the bureau's work.

During the past year the names and addresses of 371,860 candidates for citizenship have been supplied to public school authorities in 699 cities and towns, or 82,127 more than during the preceding year. Cards of invitation to the number of 43,722 were forwarded for delivery by adult volunteer workers, and 35,655 for delivery by the Boy Scouts of America. The increase in the number of invitations delivered by adult volunteers over last year, to wit, 13,722, is indicative of the increased interest which civic workers are manifesting.

As shown by reports for the fiscal year just closed, the Bureau of Naturalization in its citizenship training work cooperated with the public schools of 3,023 communities throughout the United States. Students from 291 of these communities went to adjacent places to attend schools, there being no classes in the towns where they lived. Reports to date have been received showing 150,080 students enrolled, 2,501 of whom were receiving individual instruction in rural communities. These figures are known to be far below the actual enrollment, because a number of the larger enrollment centers have not yet sent in their reports. In all 4,401 classes reported attendance out of a larger number known to have pupils. Certificates of graduation to the number of 11,758 were furnished students. Observers of the graduation ceremonies assert that the best in the spirit of Americanism is developed, and to a very high degree, in many students. When these classes are to be found in every State the result can not be other than to extend adult civic education into places and foreign groups where otherwise it would never go. Fewer communities have cooperated with the bureau through the public schools the past fiscal year than the year before, but the reports show a deeper interest on the part of the student body, a higher average attendance, and larger enrollments. These good features are directly traceable to increased skill on the part of the teachers and to the content of the courses taught. The conscientious work of the students is a constant inspiration and encouragement to the teachers.

Among the patriotic organizations that dignified with impressive ceremonies the conferring of citizenship on former aliens were the Colonial Dames, the American Legion, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and many religious and unsectarian welfare societies. These bodies also lent their efforts both in organizing the classes in the public schools and in sustaining them. In the files of the bureau are many reports of patriotic exercises in which judges of courts, public-school superintendents, city officials, civic organizations, and representatives of the naturalization service have taken part with the student body.

In communities requesting the names of applicants for citizenship, cards bearing the names of aliens are used to obtain their interest in the public schools and to record their attendance. In many places the Federal Textbook on Citizenship Training is the basis of the instruction in English and citizenship. The highest commendation has been received from teachers where this book has been used. Various pamphlets which give advice on activities relating to the organization of schools have been sought and used with success by organizations collaborating with the bureau.

Five years ago there were not many superintendents of schools who considered special training necessary for teachers of the adult foreign born and few who actually provided such courses; during the past year this training has become a recognized necessity wherever this type of educational work has been undertaken. The bureau had in many cases furnished material for teacher-training classes and in some instances instructors or speakers.

The exchange of periodicals published by the students in citizenship classes, which was made possible by the bureau's compilation and publication of an exchange list, has proved increasingly useful. New publications of the kind have been noted from month to month.

From Federal and State penitentiaries and other penal institutions have come expressions of warm appreciation of the textbooks, the loan of which by the bureau has enabled the officials in charge of the unfortunate inmates to accomplish much in their rehabilitation to good citizenship.

During 1924, 2,500 industrial concerns were assisted in various ways in furthering the training for citizenship of their foreign-born employees. To date the total number of employers of foreign-born labor who have sought the bureau's aid is over 22,000. The bureau has established effective cooperation in citizenship training activities between officials of industrial concerns and public-school authorities. Many companies employing large numbers of foreign-born men and women maintain classes of instruction in their plants under public-school supervision. In many communities where local public-school authorities are unable to defray the expenses incident to the maintenance of classes industrial concerns supply the necessary funds or share the expenses with the community. In the mining sections particularly employers and employees have united in financing classes. In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio especially effective work has been done by the bureau's representatives in organizing classes through friendly and advantageous combined efforts of mine owners, miners, and the public schools. The spirit of cooperation indicates the practical value of such schools. Wherever these classes are conducted the spirit of restlessness and turbulence

that formerly existed has largely disappeared and is succeeded by social and economic contentment. The benefits derived through education and citizenship of the foreign-born residents are acknowledged to be mutual.

The passage of the Cable Act, providing for the independent naturalization of women, has emphasized the need by many of them of greater facilities in the public schools. The men and the children of foreign birth are Americanized by everyday contact with outside activities; the mother is isolated by her home duties and remains tied by European traditions. She must either teach foreign and un-American ideals to her children or lose much of her influence over them when they become subject to American environments. No single course which the public schools can adopt will result in such far-reaching benefits to the community as organized teaching in the homes of non-English-speaking women. Last year there was an increase in the number of classes for foreign-born women; 889 classes were reported, of which 735 were held in homes of the foreign born. This is considered by many leading teachers to be the most important feature of adult immigrant education.

There was an increase in enrollment of teachers and courses offered by universities and public schools for preparing teachers to work among adult foreign-born students. Courses are offered not only for the preparation of instructors but for experienced teachers for supervisors in administrative positions. Teachers' institutes and round tables have been held in larger numbers. There has been an increasing tendency to coordinate promotion of citizenship training in one organization to a community, variously called "American Citizenship Council," "Citizen's Bureau," or "Americanization Bureau." These bodies lend practical support to the public schools and give counsel and advice to the aliens.

The organization of classes upon the urge of the naturalization service for applicants for citizenship opens the doors to the non-candidates as well. Those who attend these public-school classes certainly do not put in their time listening to soap-box orators in their denunciations of our Government. The food for thought given them upon things American is measured by the understanding of the teachers and their capacity to impart it. At present there is probably more aggressive activity on the part of enthusiastic propagandists who can reach the foreign born than there is of substantial teaching for them through the conservative activity of the schools. While one public-school organization may be doing wholesome work in a community, many activities of distinctly foreign governmental influence may be supplying the foreign born with volumes having far-reaching effect.

A thorough schooling in the English language and in the rudiments of our institutions of government should be provided for the adult alien residents in each community. The immediate results for good can not be measured. They will be felt in the daily life of the alien, by the citizen with whom he comes in contact, by the community where they both live, by the State in which the community is located, and extend throughout the Nation.

NATURALIZATION

The reports of field officers show increasing work done in 2,243 courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction in the United States. With the exception of 1917, a larger number of candidates in 1924 asserted their intention to become citizens than in any previous year; 424,540 filed their declarations, an increase of 127,904, or 43 per cent, over last year. Of this number 49,291 were women, who made 122 per cent more declarations than in 1923.

Before the special war-time privileges became inoperative, on March 3, 1924, 10,170 World War veterans completed their naturalization under the soldier provisions of the law.

There were 177,117 petitioners, of whom 150,510 were naturalized. The petitions filed represent an increase of 7 per cent over 1923. Here, too, the women showed interest in their Government, as attested by the record showing an increase of 5,822 in the number of their petitions. This is an increase of 51 per cent over the preceding fiscal year. The effectiveness of the act of September 22, 1922, conferring an independent citizenship status upon women, is reflected in these figures.

The basis for the foregoing statements will be found in the following brief table:

Declarations, 1924:		
Male	375, 249	
Female	49, 291	
Total declarations		424, 540
Petitions, 1924:		
Civilian—		
Male	149, 747	
Female	17, 200	
		166, 947
Military—		
Male	10, 115	
Female	55	
		10, 170
Total petitions		177, 117
Certificates, 1924:		
Civilian—		
Male	125, 624	
Female	14, 716	
		140, 340
Military—		
Male	10, 115	
Female	55	
		10, 170
Total certificates		150, 510

The number of petitions actually filed was 11,949 more in 1924 than in 1923. There were, however, over 100,000 applicants who were deterred from filing their final papers, due solely to the inability of the examiners to act upon their cases. These applications will have to wait until there is sufficient personnel to move them. In the meantime other requests are being sent in by aliens desiring to become citizens of the United States. Their petitions should be docketed and they should be given an opportunity to be heard by the courts.

The administrative duty is not being performed, the machinery having broken down. Incidentally the United States Treasury was prevented from receiving approximately $380,000 revenue last year, for the sole reason that the personnel of the Naturalization Service was insufficient to enable these aliens to file their petitions.

During the first nine years—excluding the fraction of nine months for the year ended 1907—or from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1916, there were 185,156 declarations of intention filed on an average annually. For the last eight years, commencing July 1, 1916, and ending June 30, 1924, there were 346,393 declarations of intention filed on an average annually. This represents an average annual increase of 161,237, or an increase during the period of 87 per cent. As shown, there were 276,933 aliens who desired to file their petitions for naturalization during 1924, of which number 177,117 were successful. From the high average of declarations of intention filed during the last eight years and the number who desired to petition for naturalization during the last year, a new high level in naturalization has been registered.

The reorganization undertaken in 1923, by which unnecessary expense to aliens due to administrative procedure was to be eliminated, proceeded satisfactorily until it became necessary to adapt the new method to the increased volume of naturalization and the meager appropriation. An important feature of this new method was the transfer to the Naturalization Service, on March 1, 1923, of the work of issuing certificates of arrival at Ellis Island. At its beginning this work was maintained out of the lapsed moneys but with no assurance that it could be continued during the fiscal year 1924 without additional appropriation. It has suffered from the outset under a handicap of insufficient funds and the poor pay which has been allowed. The maximum which the department authorized was $1,320 for the entrance salary. These employees must be qualified typists. The compensation is below that of elevator conductors in New York City, who are certified from lists of eligibles furnished by the United States Civil Service Commission at $1,440 per annum. For subclerical work a higher compensation is paid than for this work, which requires the technical qualifications of typewriting in addition to a high order of clerical ability. Because the requested additional appropriation for the fiscal year 1924 was not approved, and a further reduction made in the 1925 appropriation, it has been impossible to urge an increase in the entrance salary. Until these embarrassing handicaps can be eliminated the work must continue to suffer. It has now fallen deplorably in arrears and at the rate which applications from aliens are being received for certificates of arrival it will be impossible to overcome the arrearage within half a year with the present force.

As the estimates for the funds necessary to carry on this work were not approved, adjustments had to be made to avoid exceeding the appropriation. Travel of the examiners during the last four months of the fiscal year was practically eliminated in order to accomplish this. Personal examinations and all advance examinations prior to petitioning were, in large part, abandoned where travel was necessary. This affected practically 50 per cent of all petitions filed, or at the yearly rate of approximately 85,000 applicants. As not all of these cases were filed in compliance with the law, dismissals

will necessarily follow. The further results of the expenses incident to the certificate of arrival work at Ellis Island, charged for the first time to the naturalization service, and the failure to secure the necessary financial relief, are found in approximately 100,000, applications from aliens to file petitions for naturalization which remained unacted upon at the close of the fiscal year. The number of petitioners for citizenship during the past fiscal year should have been in the neighborhood of 275,000, instead of the 177,117 who were enabled to file their petitions.

It will be apparent that the naturalization service has never been adequately provided for by way of appropriations. The service, consisting of 120 examiners and their chiefs, questioned 356,917 citizen witnesses in addition to the 179,178 petitioners examined in the past year, or a total of 536,095 individuals. These examinations were preliminary to the hearings in court and must necessarily be such as to satisfy the court. So far as concerned the 150,228 applicants who became citizens, the examinations were brief, and, with their witnesses, represented 450,684 individuals examined in court. Other petitions were heard to the number of 61,016, of which 42,692 were continued and 18,324 denied; and the examinations of these in court were more extended than the formal ones for admission. The hearing of the 61,016 petitioners referred to represents, with their witnesses, a total of 183,048 individuals examined in court. The aggregate number of administrative and court examinations of individuals was 1,169,854.

These examinations have no reference to the thousands of cases of applicants who desire to file declarations of intention and who are assisted or examined.

It must be apparent at once that it is an impossibility for the naturalization service to safeguard citizenship and perform its normal duties with the small number of examiners now available. For this branch of the work alone largely increased appropriations should be made.

In the supreme courts of New York and Kings Counties, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, respectively, allowances for the employment of clerical assistants by the two State court clerks, which were heretofore made, were terminated on March 15, 1924, because of the additional demands upon the naturalization service. This termination took place after more than a year of correspondence and discussion of the subject with these two clerks of courts. The naturalization work in their courts was in a deplorable state of arrears. There were approximately 11,000 petitions for naturalization pending in the supreme court of New York County, and about 12,000 in the supreme court of Kings County, with the additional work needed to issue the certificates of naturalization to all these 23,000 applicants who should be admitted. These petitions had been pending for from three to eighteen months and represented a congestion that had been accumulating year after year under the unwise policy pursued of allotting Federal money to State officers. The amount allotted and used by the clerks of the supreme courts of New York and Kings counties during the year 1923 was $54,199. During eight and one-half months of the fiscal year 1924 they were allotted and used $41,320, which was at the rate of $58,344 a year, to pay 37 clerks. To this allotment the total of $6,000 in retained naturaliza-

tion fees should be added, making a total of $60,199 in 1923, and $47,320 actual, and at the rate of $64,344, in 1924. Arrangements were made to do the clerical work with the personnel under the supervision of the District Director of Naturalization in New York City. For this purpose an allotment on an annual basis of $13,980 was made for additional clerks and the clerical work of both courts taken over, beginning March 17, 1924. Additional office space was necessary at $3,600 per annum, making a total additional expense of $17,580. From this amount there should be deducted the sum of $6,000 in naturalization fees, which were required to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, since all of this work is now being handled by the United States district courts, which retain no fees. The net expense, therefore, is $11,580 as against $60,199 in 1923 and at the rate of $64,344 in 1924; a saving over the 1923 amount of $48,619, and over the amount which it would have been necessary to allot for the fiscal year 1924 by $52,764.

At the time of taking over the clerical work the supreme courts of New York and Kings Counties were handling a monthly average of 7,098 declarations and petitions, and the United States district courts in New York City and Brooklyn were handling a monthly average of 1,758 declarations and petitions, or a total of 8,856 naturalization papers, on a monthly average. Under the new plan, for the period from April 1, 1924, to the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1924, the two United States courts handled a monthly average of 8,885 declarations and petitions, which were prepared and filed by 10 employees under the supervision of the District Director of Naturalization referred to. In June, 1924, these employees had become so proficient that the declarations and petitions prepared and filed during that month were 9,391, an increase over the 8,333 naturalization papers filed in April of over 1,000, and 535 more than the monthly average attained under the old order. From this it is clear that the cost to the Government has been materially reduced and a higher efficiency accomplished. Satisfactory arrangements were made with the United States district courts for the hearing of all petitions for naturalizations filed in the two counties and at the rate that they have been filed heretofore in the two county courts and the United States district courts.

The number of petitioners denied admission by the courts during 1923 was 24,884, as against 18,324 in 1924. This represents a decrease of 26 per cent. Of the 18,324, about one-third were for evasion of the draft during the World War and for disloyalty to the Government. The number of continuances were: Because of illiteracy, 1,450; ignorance of our form of government, 8,703; non-appearance, 22,800; and other causes, 9,739; the number this year aggregating 42,692, or 12 per cent less than during the preceding year.

Certificates of naturalization to the number of 95 have been canceled by courts in the San Francisco naturalization district growing out of the wholesale fraudulent naturalizations in that district between 1920 and 1922. These fraudulent certificates were secured, for the most part, by draft evaders, slackers posing as honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and men who claimed merchant service through forged seamen's discharges. It is gratifying that courts have seized this timely opportunity to stamp out

what seemed for the moment destined to bring into our judicial history the greatest series of frauds ever perpetrated upon the country. It was a fraud for which the judiciary was in no way responsible, but represented an imposition upon it by unscrupulous violators of the law who sought to attain through intrigue and lawlessness that sacred privilege, not right, granted to law-abiding foreign-born residents who might wish to share, through lawful procedure, the great heritage bequeathed by our forefathers.

LAX PROVISIONS IN THE PRESENT NATURALIZATION LAW

There is no specific requirement in the naturalization law that a court shall admit only intelligent applicants to citizenship. The consequence is that there are now being admitted in every State applicants who have no comprehension of the thing they receive. It has been previously stated that probably 75 per cent of those naturalized are on the liability side of the ledger so far as an intelligent understanding of citizenship is concerned. It is wholly immaterial whether the estimate is accurate or is too high or too low. So long as there are aliens being admitted to citizenship who are unfit and their admission is in accordance with the letter of the law, that law should be changed.

For over 10 years this bureau, with departmental sanction, has been promoting the organization of classes in the public schools to teach a knowledge of English and of the Constitution to adult foreigners who are applicants for citizenship. This action was originally taken under the departmental organic act, which authorizes the promotion of the welfare of the wage earner, and under the act of June 29, 1906, which gave this bureau supervision of all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens. The fact that unworthy applicants may be naturalized and the belief that such practice should stop, notwithstanding the failure of the law specifically to exclude them, is of grave concern to this bureau and has been its main incentive to educational work. There has also been a menace to our institutions in not trying vigorously to weld the 42 nationalities here into a united people with a common language rather than in a happy-go-lucky way allowing them to transplant and perpetuate on American soil Old World hatreds and bolshevistic ideas. In 1918 Congress gave specific authority to this bureau to promote the organization of citizenship classes in the public schools, with no limit save that which the Secretary of Labor may prescribe. Congress on May 9, 1918, commissioned this bureau to promote instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization, and in this duty to obtain the aid and cooperation of official State and National organizations, including those concerned with vocational education. The Comptroller General on September 8, 1921, held that this bureau was given this authority by the act of May 9, 1918, and that the employment of personal services in the field and in the District of Columbia under the heading of examiners, interpreters, clerks, and stenographers, to carry on this work, was authorized by the appropriation of the bureau. Without this cooperative activity admission to citizenship in many cases would be largely farcical. Courts that readily admitted to citizenship candidates who did not understand the questions

asked by the naturalization examiners have in large numbers discontinued that practice, and many applicants are required to go to the schools established for their benefit.

After nearly 10 years of endeavor marked improvement is observable. The public schools have advanced in teaching capacity and in curriculum. Progress has been made in the attainment of an ideal standard, both in the understanding of the applicant and the proficiency of the public schools. There should be a specific requirement in the law to approximate the desired standard of fitness of an alien for admission to citizenship; also a more cordial community support of the public schools in this field.

The examination of the applicant by the bureau representative discloses his fitness or unfitness for citizenship. The standard of admission is not uniform. In some communities where the public schools have undertaken to teach the adult immigrants, substantially the only ones who attend are the applicants for final papers. An applicant who has declared his intention does not feel that it is necessary to attend, as a general rule, until he makes his petition for naturalization. The rule has some exceptions. The period of instruction is largely, therefore, within the 90-day period. During this time the alien undertakes to absorb at least enough "to get by" a sympathetic court at the hearing of his petition for naturalization. It must be evident, therefore, that among those who do not know, before the petition is filed, what our institutions of government mean and what American citizenship really is, the cramming process during the 90-day period, representing a total of approximately 80 hours in the evening schools, can give nothing but the thinnest veneer of Americanism. To properly informed applicants this comment is not directed. They represent probably from 10 to 20 per cent of the number who ask for citizenship. Those who are admitted with no appreciation of their new status represent the vast majority of all acquisitions to the body politic. This will undoubtedly continue until authority is given to this bureau to determine, in a preliminary way at least, the admissibility of each alien by an administrative examination. Objections on account of ignorance frequently do not cause the refusal of citizenship to aliens who are below a wholly satisfactory comprehension of our institutions of government. The low standard of requirement for admissibility to citizenship is a very great factor in the increase in the naturalization work. Those who at first were deterred by reason of legal requirements realize that the service rendered by the naturalization examiners practically guarantees a compliance with the law. This leaves as the only obstacle an ability to satisfy the court. The examination as to the intellectual fitness for citizenship simply determines the fitness according to a standard which the court has set. In some places the standard is fairly high; in no place is it as high as it should be. The facilities offered by the schools for the preparation for the responsibilities of citizenship are far better than they have been heretofore. Those seeking naturalization do not attend classes organized for their particular benefit in the numbers they should. Many excuses are offered, probably none of them substantial except in rare instances. Applicants do not hesitate to beg the judges to be easy with them and let them pass, and it is difficult for a higher standard to be achieved under existing law.

When supervision of the naturalization law was first assumed little interest was felt on the part of the citizenry in the undertaking to accomplish a higher standard by the objections on the part of the Government to the naturalization of those not qualified. Then fault-finding attention was called to the unfortunate plight of aliens denied admission to citizenship. Steps were taken to have obstacles in their way removed. Appeals of all sorts were received in the bureau not to insist upon alleged technicalities. It was urged in support of nonobservance that many of the provisions of the law were directory and not mandatory. For example, the certificate of arrival was alleged to be unnecessary until the Supreme Court of the United States declared the plain language of the law to mean what it says. It is highly desirable to facilitate the naturalization of aliens who are of a high standard of intelligence and whose addition to the body politic will mean a distinct gain. In considering the question, however, there should be a fair balance struck between the two sides of the equation. It is to accomplish such a balance that legislative recommendations are embodied in this report.

BUREAU COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Eighteen years of Federal administration of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, have been completed. During these years a steady effort has been made by this bureau to secure the highest standard of observance of the law. While there has been a recognition of higher ideals and regard for American citizenship manifested, much remains to be achieved. This view has been repeatedly expressed by members of the judiciary. The naturalization act has been diversely construed in almost every provision. It seems now imperative that the law shall receive a complete revision. The parts that are obsolete should be repealed. Those portions which are susceptible of a dual construction, and thereby render "a uniform rule" of naturalization impossible, should be amended. The language should be made more clearly mandatory where it may now be construed as merely directory. The best interests of citizenship require a clear-cut understanding and a strict observance of the law.

The following recommendations are strongly urged:

At the present time an alien may declare his intention to become a citizen immediately upon landing in the United States, regardless of lawful entry therein or of his ability to read, speak, or write the English language. No alien who entered the United States unlawfully should be allowed to declare his intention, particularly if he entered since May 1, 1917, the date the immigration act of February 5, 1917, became operative. Discretion should be given to the Commissioner of Naturalization to issue a certificate of arrival for purposes of declaration and also for petitioning in cases of entry prior to June 3, 1921, where willful unlawful entry is not proved, upon satisfactory proof of continuous presence in the United States from the date of actual entry. No alien who can not prove lawful entry into the United States should be allowed to declare his intention, if he arrived after June 3, 1921, the date of the operation of the percentage immigration law. All declarations of intention made by aliens arriving unlawfully after June 3, 1921, should be declared invalid.

In addition to the restriction that an alien who arrived in the United States after May 1, 1917, must obtain a certificate of arrival before he may make a declaration of intention, there should be added to it an educational requirement. It is suggested that no declaration of intention be authorized unless the applicant can pass the examination now required of a petitioner. It should be no hardship to require such an applicant to go to school to prepare himself for citizenship.

Since the recent quota law became effective an applicant who is a nonimmigrant alien and not an "immigrant," as defined in section 3 of the act of May 26, 1924, can not have residence in the United States for naturalization purposes, because he can not show admission to the United States as an immigrant alien upon an immigration visa. Such an alien should not be entitled to obtain a certificate of arrival from the manifest upon which he is recorded as entering the United States nor become naturalized.

The law prohibiting the filing of a declaration of intention within 30 days preceding an election should be repealed.

It is recommended that at the time of making his declaration of intention, each alien shall furnish two copies of a photograph, and that one copy shall be affixed to the certificate received by the alien, the other copy affixed to the certificate that is filed with the Bureau of Naturalization. A similar recommendation is made regarding each alien before he is naturalized, in order that his photograph may be attached to the certificate of naturalization which he receives and to the duplicate of the certificate which the Bureau of Naturalization receives.

There are those who are now eligible for citizenship coming within the exemptions of the naturalization law from the five-year requirement of residence. All aliens who follow the vocation of seamen or have performed military service and received honorable discharges are entitled to petition for naturalization after a minimum of three years of such service, and in a large percentage of these cases no certificate of arrival is required. Some of these have entered the country unlawfully, declared their intention, and entered the military service or served on American ships. An honorable discharge from service exempts them from the requirement of a certificate of arrival showing lawful entry if they apply within six months after discharge or while in the military service under a reenlistment. This should be remedied by legislation.

Service in the Marine Corps, Army, or Navy entitles an alien to petition for naturalization if application is filed within six months after the termination of such service under honorable conditions. This period should be extended to one year.

Legislation adopted during the war in favor of alien soldiers, sailors, and marines serving the United States during the war expired on March 3, 1924. It has since been shown that a large number of veterans, honorably discharged, are still not citizens of the United States. This is due largely to the fact that many were told at the time of their discharge, that they had become citizens through their military service. Laws should be enacted providing a simplified method of naturalizing those who served between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, in the military or naval forces of the United States. This legislation should be so worded as to include honorably discharged veterans of other wars.

More clearly defined legislation is needed in considering the cases of those who claimed exemption from military service in the war with Germany because of alienage.

Residence in Canada while serving on American vessels on the Great Lakes is a common occurrence. Service on these lake vessels by Canadians and others for three periods of eight months a year is considered by the courts a satisfactory compliance with the requirement of three years of service on American vessels. This practice results in but 24 months of actual service on American merchant vessels. The law should be distinctly clarified so as to make it impossible to naturalize on a shorter period of service than three years, if that is the desire of Congress.

An applicant for citizenship not entitled to exemptions must prove continuous residence within the United States during the five years immediately preceding the filing of his petition. Section 10 of the immigration act of May 26, 1924, provides for the issuance of permits to enable aliens who depart for foreign lands to return to the United States. Absences apparently may be extended indefinitely for periods not exceeding six months each. It is believed there should be legislative definition of how such absences affect residence as contemplated by the naturalization law.

The question of what is continuous residence in the United States and what constitutes a break of the continuity of residence by absence from the United States should be settled by legislation. Continuous residence within the United States as a condition precedent to petitioning, while apparently quite clear in its requirements, is susceptible of wide differences of construction. These differences are so broad that it has been judicially held that a bodily residence of six months in the United States during the five-year period immediately preceding the filing of a petition for naturalization is a sufficient compliance with the requirement of residence for five years within the United States. If five years' continuous residence within the United States is to be required, it would appear that the language of the statute has some defect that can only be cured by legislation to enable the courts to observe such a requirement.

Where an applicant has resided at different points in the same State within the five years immediately preceding the date of filing his petition, the courts hold that the law will not permit depositions to be taken to prove such residence. Only oral testimony by two witnesses who have known the petitioner for the full five years will be accepted in such a case. The law should be amended so that in addition to the affidavit of county residence oral testimony as to such residence and depositions as to the remainder of the required period of residence out of the county in which the petition is filed shall be deemed to be sufficient proof thereof.

The standard of knowledge of the institutions of American government required should be defined by law, if it is desired to have only those admitted whose admission would be a clear addition to the intelligence of the citizenry and only those who have a due comprehension of the privilege of American citizenship. Such a standard should not be based upon the graded school classification, which relates to children in years and can not embrace applicants for citizenship. There should be a standard of educational requirement which will make it mandatory upon the applicant to read before the

naturalization examiner from any newspaper in the English language practically any article therein, and to state in English the meaning of the article, and if need be to discuss its content. Many courts regret that the present law only infers that there shall be a fitness for intelligent citizenship, and they would prefer a definition of the standard to which all applicants must attain if they would not remain aliens. The only requirement of the law is that during the five years preceding his petition for naturalization the applicant shall have behaved as a man of good moral character, have been attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and have been well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, and have lived in the United States that time. He must be able to write his name at the time he petitions for naturalization, but the law does not require that the name be written in characters that are used in writing the English language. The petition must be "signed by the applicant in his own handwriting." The "own handwriting" of the applicant may be in any language, and valid petitions for nauralization have been signed in such foreign scripts as, for the example, Syriac, Yiddish, or Armenian.

The difficulty in securing recognition of a higher standard is to be found in the lack of stringent requirement upon the alien to attend the public schools, the failure to perfect the curriculum of the public schools to a point that will arouse the necessary interest, and the inexperience of teachers in the field of adult immigrant education, in addition to the low standard of comprehension of the plain and simple duties of the average citizen under existing law which readily permits admission by the courts.

The citizenship training work of the Bureau of Naturalization was originally undertaken to set up a machinery in the public schools to which aliens could be directed to go who were below all standards of admissibility and who were being admitted because there were no facilities for the schooling of the applicants in citizenship duties. This work should be broadened and strengthened so that the public schools will receive more adequate financial support by the local communities at all points where there is a lack of interest on the part of the school authorities, or where there is strong desire manifested to conduct citizenship schools but funds are lacking.

It is recommended that examiners be authorized to take testimony of the petitioner and witnesses in the naturalization proceeding and to report thereon in open court in the presence of the petitioner. The presentation of testimony by a witness before any such designated naturalization examiner should be accepted in lieu of appearance and testimony at the hearing of the petition. It is recommended that this designation be made, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Naturalization, approved by the Secretary of Labor, by the judge or judges of the court exercising naturalization jurisdiction before whom the examiners may report upon the testimony so taken.

The fee for the petition for naturalization should be increased to $10, to include the issuance of the certificate of citizenship, if granted.

Specific authority should be provided for the issuance of certificates of citizenship to women who have acquired citizenship by marriage either to native-born or to naturalized citizens. For the filing of the petition and issuance of the certificate the fee should be $10.

Specific authority should be provided for the issuance of certificates of citizenship to those who have heretofore derived, or may hereafter derive, citizenship through the naturalization of the parent. For the filing of the petition and issuance of the certificate the fee should be $10.

No alien-born person should be allowed to claim the rights of American citizenship after attaining the age of 21 years who derives them under the naturalization of the parent until such derivative claimant shall have made petition for a certificate of citizenship, passed the examination of the naturalization examiner, appeared in open court, and upon hearing of the petition shall have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance and made the required renunciations.

Prior to June 30, 1924, there had been 1,887,770 persons naturalized upon petitions for naturalization under the terms of the existing naturalization laws. Repeated estimates have shown that prior to September 22, 1922, for each individual admitted upon a petition for naturalization, 1.125 derived citizenship by the act of the petitioner, or a total of 2.125 additions to the citizenship of the country. Upon this basis there were something over 2,000,000 who derived citizenship through those directly admitted, or a total of something like 4,000,000. On the basis of $10 for each petition and certificate to the derivatives, if all should apply for certificates, there would have been $20,000,000 in round numbers in revenues derived from this source.

Section 2172 of the Revised Statutes, which was the act of April 14, 1802, should be repealed, and legislation adopted to conform to the present-day naturalization laws of the United States.

Provision should be made for the issuance of a new certificate of citizenship or of a new declaration of intention in lieu of one destroyed or lost, to cost in either case $5, this fee to be collected by the clerk of the court and accounted for to the bureau as naturalization fees.

A method of annual registration and the payment of a fee for a certificate of registration should be adopted by Congress. The proceeds of such registration should become available to the public schools for the specific purpose of employing teachers for adult foreigners, to aid them to acquire a knowledge of our language and institutions before being admitted to citizenship.

The position that should be taken regarding an alien petitioner whose family has never resided in the United States should be defined by legislative enactment.

A definition should be given of immoral character, as it relates to naturalization, to show to what extent violations of law involving moral turpitude shall be considered as grounds for excluding aliens from citizenship.

The section of the law requiring every final hearing upon a petition for naturalization to be had in open court and before a judge or judges thereof would seem to be clear. The facts, however, are that naturalization has been conferred by orders in chambers when court was not in session and when the judge was no longer in the court and did not see the petitioner or the witnesses or hear the petition for naturalization. Suits to cancel such certificates have been dismissed.

No certificate from a court record of citizenship of an alien-born person except that authorized and primarily granted on his petition

should be made. Prohibiting other certification is necessary to prevent the unauthorized issuance of statements, too often for improper uses, and the collection of unauthorized fees by clerks of courts. The clerk should not be permitted to issue a certification or copy of any naturalization record. As illustrative of a class of cases the following is given: The clerk of the court issued a certification upon a plain piece of paper, which was a certificate of naturalization, although on its face the clerk stated to the contrary. This paper was issued to enable the son of the naturalized citizen to claim American citizenship, although the son was 25 years old at the time his father was naturalized. The clerk of the court in effect assumed judicial functions in issuing such a certificate, or deliberately collected a fee for a specious certified instrument. Many States do not require clerks to account for such fees, hence the incentive to much of this work.

Repeal is recommended of that portion of section 13 of the act of June 29, 1906, which authorizes allowances to clerks of State courts out of naturalization-service appropriations for clerk hire for such State court clerks. Experience has shown that this method of providing relief to these court clerks is wasteful of the time of the public and of the funds allowed. Experience has also shown that this clerical work can be done under the supervision of the United States Government at an expense of approximately one-half and at a saving of the time of the interested public of about 50 per cent.

The treaty with Denmark declares that the natives of the Virgin Islands who were citizens of Denmark shall take the status of American citizens upon the ratification of the treaty and cession of the islands. It also provides that their political status shall be defined by the Congress. This would seem to make Virgin Islanders citizens of the United States with approximately the same rights that are enjoyed by the citizens of the District of Columbia. The question of extending the naturalization laws to the Virgin Islands in the same manner that they have been extended to Porto Rico and as they prevail throughout the States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii is one which Congress may well consider.

The new quota immigration law has thrown a great additional burden upon the naturalization service, which, with the normal increase of applicants for citizenship, has increased this work probably 100 per cent. Evidences of systematic efforts to obtain naturalization in order to evade immigration restrictions are being found, and only the closest application in investigating applicants and witnesses can prevent fraud on a very large scale. At every port of arrival there have been increased illegal entries of aliens, and these aliens, with great promptness, declare their intention to become citizens of the United States. In most of the large cities numbers of aliens who have entered the country illegally are making fraudulent representations to obtain naturalization, hoping thereby to lay claim to the right to bring in relatives who will be exempted from quota restrictions. One of the reasons for recommending an increase in naturalization fees is that those who seek citizenship, and not the citizenry, should bear the expenses connected with naturalization work, including the apprehension of law evaders and prevention of fraud.

A law should be enacted providing additional grounds for the cancellation of certificates of naturalization. Cases in point are persons who lend themselves to the violation of the laws and in so doing conspire to enable aliens to hold themselves out as citizens of the United States for the purpose of violating the laws, as for example, to enter the United States unlawfully; those who, while residing abroad, have thereby expatriated themselves and have failed to overcome the presumption of expatriation, even though the departure from the United States was not within the five-year period after naturalization but subsequent thereto. Cancellation proceedings may now be instituted on the ground of fraud in any case where the naturalized citizen departs from the United States within five years after naturalization. For those who go abroad and become naturalized in foreign countries there should be made specific provision for the cancellation of the naturalization acquired in this country.

All naturalized citizens who depart from the United States with the intention to reside permanently abroad should be required to state that fact under oath. The procurement of a passport from the country of their former allegiance should be made grounds for forfeiting their United States citizenship. These should be included in the law as grounds for suits for setting aside their citizenship.

Provision should be made to enable service to be had by a representative of the Consular Service in cancellation proceedings upon an individual whose citizenship is to be reviewed by cancellation proceedings and who resides outside of the jurisdiction of the United States.

The repeal is recommended of section 1993 of the Revised Statutes by which children born outside of the United States become naturalized citizens at birth by reason of the fact that their parents are citizens of the United States; also the provision contained in the act of March 2, 1907, in section 5, by which children born outside of the United States of alien parents shall be deemed to be citizens of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship of the mother or father, if the naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child and the child becomes a permanent resident of the United States during minority. These two sections present vexing questions which are difficult to decide. Section 1993 was originally enacted on April 14, 1802. The time seems to have passed when such legislation serves any valuable purpose. On the other hand, it recognizes a dual allegiance, and this country is scarcely in a position to ask for recognition of its naturalized citizens, whether born abroad of American parents or naturalized by marriage under the more or less uniform rule prescribed by the act of 1906 and its amendments.

The question of citizenship by naturalization is a far more important one to the United States than it is to any other country. More people acquire citizenship here by naturalization than by similar action in all other countries. It would seem, therefore, to be highly desirable to take the step which will do away with dual citizenship entanglements. The United States may then go to other countries in an endeavor to accomplish a similar treatment of the subject. It will be in position to set up the principle of single allegiance, and seek to secure treaties which will accord full and definite recognition

of American citizens by naturalization in any part of the world, equal to that which is accorded to American-born citizens of the second and later generations. If the children born in the United States of foreign parents come within the jurisdiction of the countries to which their parents owe allegiance, those countries in most instances claim the children to be their citizens or subjects, as American citizens by birth of the first generation are seldom recognized by any European country equally with American citizens of the second and later generations.

In order to remove the admission to citizenship as far as possible from the realm of influence which would be exerted to accomplish the admission of aliens not wholly desirable, the right to reopen dismissed petitions should be legislatively denied.

The courts are overcrowded and can not and do not give the consideration to naturalization cases which they should receive. This is the conclusion of practically all judges where there is extensive naturalization. They are compelled by the circumstances to rely almost entirely upon the naturalization examiner and accept his conclusion in probably 99 per cent of the cases. Even those calling for more careful consideration are too hastily considered, both as to the individual merits and the law applicable to the particular case.

There have been congestions at some court sessions which have at times resulted in an almost virtual marching through the courtroom of aliens and their witnesses in such large numbers as to preclude any deliberate hearing of their petitions and to constitute no actual judicial proceeding in their admission to citizenship.

Naturalization courts, as such, should be authorized by Congress. These courts should be preferably administrative, with the right of appeal to the appropriate United States court. Sessions should be held in United States court rooms or State court rooms under suitable arrangements, authorized by law, to be made by the Commissioner of Naturalization as to times of holding sessions, and should be at no expense of rental to the Government for the use of otherwise vacant court rooms. There is no doubt that, with proper compensation, as highly patriotic citizens can be obtained to sit as naturalization judges in administrative courts as are now found in other positions of trust and responsibility. When such individuals are selected and their duties undertaken, they will unquestionably be as thoroughly devoted to their oath of office and be actuated by as high a sense of duty. On the other hand, as specialists in the naturalization law, the conclusion that they would render better service can in no sense be considered a reflection upon the judiciary. Such courts have been urged for years by judges throughout the United States. The presentation here of this recommendation reflects the conclusion on the part of those judges, both State and Federal, who confer the largest number of naturalizations and who feel that the present system does not afford the protection that should be given in the grant of the most sacred privilege that can be conferred by the Nation upon people of foreign birth.

Undoubtedly the agitation for restricted immigration and the passage of the quota law account for some portion of the increased number of petitioners for naturalization. Their leading motive is to obtain preferences and exemptions for close relatives desiring to enter the United States as immigrants.

The time appears to have come when consideration should be given to citizenship along the lines accorded to immigration, in order that the naturalization law may be appropriately amended. If the conclusion is correct that immigrants undesirable in European countries have constituted a large part of those coming to this country in the last 35 years, it follows that the standard of admissibility to citizenship should no longer be permitted to be substantially what it was in 1802, when the principal provisions of the present law were first enacted. There has been practically no change since that time beyond the creation of this bureau to supervise the administration of that law as reenacted in the act of June 29, 1906.

A study should be made of the character and number of the foreign-born acquisitions to the citizenship since 1906. This can be determined with exactness if Congress desires the information and provides the necessary funds. The sources from which the naturalized citizenry have been drawn are known, but their number, race, and nationality have not been segregated by country of birth. The files of the Bureau of Naturalization contain this mass of information, unassorted, from September 27, 1906, the date the present law became operative. From these figures and in conjunction with the immigration records it will be possible to disclose the information referred to and the vocations given at the ports of entry and those given at the times the various naturalization steps were taken. Other sociological statistics may also be had, if desired, as to Americans who have expatriated themselves and again sought citizenship here; on the World War service of the foreign born in the American Army and Navy and citizenship acquired thereby; on number of wives and minor children who derived citizenship by virtue of naturalization of husbands and fathers prior to September 22, 1922; on the practical effects of the Cable law establishing independent citizenship for married women; on the marital status of petitioners, with data as to the number of their children, the nationality of their wives, the degree of assimilation through marriage to American women; and similar information—all of which has been recorded and attested by witnesses in open court. It is urged that funds be provided by Congress for assembling and publishing information of the kind described. Information as to persons should not be allowed, but only as to groupings of peoples.

The certificate of arrival should no longer be required to be filed with the clerk of the court. In lieu of this, no alien should be allowed to declare his intention or petition for naturalization who can not prove lawful entry into the United States. He should be required to furnish this evidence, and the same fee that is required under the immigration law of an alien desiring to depart and reenter the United States, for the permit to reenter is not an unfair charge upon the alien who desires to secure evidence of his lawful entry to enable him either to declare his intention or to petition to become a citizen. It is therefore recommended that $3 be charged for this certificate of evidence of lawful entry to be made from the immigration records by the naturalization service in the same manner as at present prevailing. This certificate so issued should not be surrendered to the clerk of the court, but should remain in the possession of the naturalization service for statistical preparation of facts relating to the alien, as indicated heretofore. The chief naturalization officer

of the district in which the alien resides should, upon examining the applicant who desires to declare his intention or to petition for naturalization, certify to the lawful entry upon the preliminary forms prepared by this bureau for all aliens. Certificates of arrival properly issued have been improperly used. Under the present law the use of the certificate of arrival leads to fraudulent naturalization.

In the change from the old administrative method of procedure to the new one of examining the applicant before he files his petition, the door to the fraudulent use of the certificate of arrival was closed so far as its improper use prior to the filing of the petition is concerned. It was necessary to abandon partially the new method because of a reduced appropriation, and, as a direct consequence, the safeguards that were thrown around the naturalization law have been removed, and fraudulent use may readily be made of the certificate of arrival wherever it has been necessary to abandon the reforms undertaken in this direction.

In 1920 there were 4,364,909 white nondeclarant aliens in the United States of the age of 21 years and upward, according to the census of that year. There are also hundreds of thousands of others of the age of 18 years and under 21 who are eligible to declare their intention. Any or all, together with the later adult arrivals, may become actual candidates for citizenship at any time they choose. They present a problem in the affairs of this country which probably has no equal. It is fraught with possibilities for the weal or woe of the country. Legislation has been passed for the restriction and selection of immigrants who shall hereafter come. However imperative the need was for such legislation, now that it has been accomplished there is no subject calling so emphatically for prompt attention by Congress as the need for a selective policy regarding those who are to be admitted to citizenship. It is a simple act to land an alien here to seek a livelihood. Whatever the problems arising from the immigration of the past, they can not be nearly as vital as those which must follow conferring the rights of American citizenship upon foreigners in the loose and nonselective manner now prevailing.

The thought has been repeatedly expressed that it is better for the country that people of alien birth be naturalized than for them to remain unnaturalized. The time has come, in the judgment of the bureau, when this thought should be modified so that it will mean that only intelligent foreign-born citizens are desirable and that the country is better off with only such, and not better off but probably worse off with unintelligent aliens given citizenship, a title of which they have no comprehension. The country needs only good citizens and an intelligent citizenship to insure stability, and it should eliminate all others. The present law can not accomplish this. A new law is needed.

There are some who think citizenship should not be given to aliens who arrive in the United States after reaching 21 years of age. There are some who think there should be no naturalization of aliens, and that all alien-born residents should be excluded from citizenship, such status to be conferred only by birth. The reasons given are many and varied. The history of the country and the weight of opinion, as reflected in the laws of over a century, are against either course. The makers of the Constitution had no intention that naturalization

should never be conferred. They simply required that there should be a uniform rule. Up to the present time there has been no accomplishment of their will. The existing laws upon naturalization lack force and definiteness necessary to a uniform rule. During the last year cancellation suits were instituted for the purpose of setting aside admissions to citizenship of aliens who had failed completely to comply with the law. These admissions occurred notwithstanding the majority of the courts were in accord with the plain requirements of the law and opposed to the action taken in the cases referred to. Some of the grounds of these suits to cancel citizenship illegally conferred by the courts were as follows:

One witness not a citizen; five years' residence proved by only one witness; false statement as to date of arrival on certificate of arrival; no certificate of arrival filed with the petition at the time of filing; no certificate filed with the petition filed under the provisions of the act of September 22, 1922; declaration of intention filed in county where the alien was not a resident; declaration altered by the insertion of a false name of the alien; petitioner denied claim of exemption in face of proof from War Department showing such claim was made; giving false testimony at the hearing of petition regarding claim for exemption; forgery in connection with naturalization; naturalization heard and granted within 30 days preceding a general election; immoral character; neither of the two subscribing witnesses could prove entire residence in the State; civilian employee admitted as entitled to the military exemptions during the war who was not in the military service; alien failed to make the renunciation of allegiance required in the declaration of intention; alien sailed on vessels of foreign registry during part of the five-year period of residence; not a legal resident within the jurisdiction of the court when naturalized; was a resident in another State; naturalization occurred by order of the court during the absence from the court of the judge; had not resided in the State for one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition; resided out of the United States during the greater part of the five-year period. In this latter class of cases, residence in the United States was for six months only in one case and in others the absence has been as great as three years. Under the head of immoral character, the following were grounds for suits: Committed rape; abduction and rape; violation of the eighteenth amendment (bootlegger); guilty of grand larceny; maintained house for immoral purposes; violation of the Mann Act within five years preceding naturalization; committed adultery with unknown woman and wife secured divorce on this ground; abduction and attempted criminal assault; committed perjury in connection with entry into the United States; convicted of many criminal offenses prior to, during, and subsequent to five-year period preceding naturalization.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION

In the annual report for the last fiscal year brief mention was made of the naturalization frauds being prosecuted in the San Francisco district. Elsewhere in this report, under appropriate headings, the status is shown of both the civil and criminal cases that have developed during the current fiscal year dealing with these frauds.

While these figures speak for themselves, nevertheless the frauds have been so far-reaching and present such an eloquent argument in support of the plea of last year for a revision of certain of the provisions of the law as to warrant discussing specific cases by way of illustration.

Broadly, these fraud cases fall into three groups: First, those naturalized as honorably discharged soldiers; second, those admitted under the representation that they were seamen possessing the prescribed period of service; and, third, those who were clothed with citizenship under the provisions of the so-called burned record act of California. These cases have developed another peculiar angle. While a few old men were fraudulently naturalized, the candidates in the main were young men of military age during the war against Germany, and who had successfully evaded military service during the war by pleading their alien status as a bar to the performance of military duty. To resort to the vernacular, they were "slackers" who, because of their slacker status, could not hope successfully to procure naturalization by lawful means. Among the older men, the prompting motive appeared to have been the desire to secure employment, generally at the Mare Island Navy Yard, where citizenship was essential in order to obtain a position. A very considerable number of those who have been proceeded against were found at the time of their actual apprehension to be employees in that navy yard. In other words, they procured Government employment on bogus proceedings which had declared them to be lawful citizens of the United States.

Among those naturalized as honorably discharged soldiers, bribes, ranging as high as $1,000 in a given case, were testified to. To avoid detection in these cases, the consistent plan of giving wholly fictitious addresses appears to have been adhered to. By way of illustration one of the cases will be referred to. This alien was a slacker in that he had, under the selective service act, claimed exemption from the performance of military duty because he was an alien and a subject of Spain. He lived at Elko, Nev. The only State court having naturalization jurisdiction in his case was the district court for Elko County. There he was known. The court would not naturalize slackers. He was a large sheep owner in Nevada. During 1920 to carry on his business it was absolutely necessary for him to secure grazing rights in a Federal forest reserve because of the destruction of private grazing lands by the unprecedented drought in the section of the State of his residence. The fact that these rights were reserved to citizens was the prompting motive on his part to procure naturalization fraudulently. He was taken to Oroville, Butte County, Calif., in the heart of the orange belt, and represented as being a resident of Oroville, where he was naturalized as an honorably discharged soldier with military service from October 25 to November 15, 1918. It was further shown that this service was with Company B, Development Battalion, at Camp Fremont. This alien testified to having paid a $1,000 bribe for his fraudulent naturalization.

A second instance represents graphically the lack of safeguarding provisions in the law that relate to the naturalization of honorably discharged soldiers from and after May 9, 1918. The alien lived in Spain until 1920. He landed in this country during the month of June, 1920. He had never served in the army of his native land, nor

did he ever enter the military service of this country. Happening to be in San Francisco during 1920 on a brief vacation, he was allowed, on the payment of a bribe of $250, to represent that during the war against Germany he had served as a member of Company K, Twelfth Infantry, Camp Fremont, Calif., from July 19 to December 19, 1918. According to the representations made in this case he was discharged from the Army some 18 months before he came to the United States. At the time of his naturalization, September 20, 1922, he was an actual physical resident of Reno, Nev., but his San Francisco petition showed him to be a resident of San Francisco.

Another case may be cited here with profit. The accused is now serving a 13 months' sentence in Leavenworth Penitentiary for his part in fraudulently procuring naturalization as an honorably discharged soldier. Both at the time of the trial of his criminal case, as well as at the time of his naturalization, the defendant was unable to speak English. It was shown at the criminal trial that when he was first approached with the proposition that for $100 he could be naturalized he referred to his total inability to speak English; that he was assured this would be no hindrance; that it was arranged that one of his witnesses should stand immediately to his left, and so close up that his movements could not be detected, and when a question was asked of the principal to which he was to answer "Yes" the witness was to "poke him in his ribs"; that when the answer was to be "No" the witness refrained from touching him; where the answer was "Yes" response was to be made by a nod of the head, and when the answer "No" response was to be made by a shake of the head. In this way the applicant satisfied the court of naturalization, October 19, 1921, that he was an honorably discharged soldier, and had, during the war against Germany, performed military duty.

As a final illustration, reference is had to a bogus soldier naturalization at Napa, Calif. Suspicion of the clerk of court was apparently aroused, and as a result he indorsed across the face of the certificate of naturalization granted in the case the statement that naturalization had been procured on the representation that the candidate was an honorably discharged soldier. The holder testified that he had paid a bribe of $125 for this paper, and that he had been charged with the expenses of the party en route from San Francisco (his home) to Napa. He was immediately dissatisfied with the naturalization paper received, and demanded his money back. He testified that the naturalization examiner then proposed getting him a new certificate. The procedure was to represent the certificate issued as being lost or destroyed. Upon the new certificate issuing, the same indorsement appeared thereon, which made the would-be citizen all the more determined to get his money back. He testified that the examiner then proposed taking him to the Superior Court at Redwood City, Calif., and renaturalizing him. This was done. In both the Napa and Redwood City cases fake addresses were given. In the Redwood City petition one of the professional witnesses also made use of a fake name. The soldier impostor is now in Leavenworth Penitentiary serving a 13 months' sentence for his part in thus fraudulently procuring naturalization.

That more stringent laws are needed is especially emphasized by reference to the testimony in two other soldier cases. One of these bogus soldiers was only about 4½ feet tall, a stature so short as to

be demonstrative evidence that he could never have served in any army of any land in any capacity. Another man naturalized as a soldier had something the matter with his neck, as a result of which he was unable to hold his head erect. This defect was so conspicuous as to excite comment, the head being on an angle of about 45°. The man was naturalized as a member of a company of infantry. The explanation was given that while in the Army and during his service he fell off his horse.

Only one illustration will be given in connection with fraudulent seamen cases. The pseudo seaman, who was naturalized January 26, 1922, was a merchant located in San Francisco. His only experience at sea was coming to the United States as a passenger at the time of his emigration from Greece. He was taken before the Superior Court for Alameda County, at Oakland, Calif., and represented as being a resident of Oakland, employed as an expressman in that city. On the representation that he was a seaman and had performed service as such for 36 months on board American vessels, his last discharge being within six months from the date of naturalization, he was made a citizen. He is now serving a 13 months' sentence in Leavenworth Penitentiary as a result of his part in thus fraudulently procuring naturalization.

Under the "burned record act," heretofore mentioned, a petitioner testified that he came to the United States as a child about the year 1900. In 1914 he applied for naturalization and was rejected on the ground that he was a man of bad moral character. During July, 1917, he testified that he met the examiner in a saloon, at Richmond, Calif., known as the Bank bar, and that the examiner solicited him for a bribe of $150 for the procuring of his naturalization, and that he agreed to this payment. He further testified that on July 30, 1917, the examiner reappeared and in the barroom referred to handed over to the bargainer a decree of the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco, reciting that the party had been duly naturalized in that tribunal on March 5, 1905. He paid the bribe. At the time of this alleged naturalization the recipient would have been about 12 years of age. He had possession of his naturalization papers until his case was developed by the United States March 24, 1923.

In another 1917 fraudulent naturalization restoration case the defendant testified that he first came to the United States in May, 1907; that he was without employment, and that it being common knowledge that bogus naturalization papers could be purchased from a certain naturalization examiner. He tesified that he visited the examiner at his home and explained to him that he had no money, but if he could procure his papers he would make the examiner a present later on. Shortly thereafter, according to the testimony, there came to him through the mails a decree of the superior court of the city and county of San Francisco declaring the recipient to have been naturalized on November 12, 1905, or about 18 months before he left the land of his nativity. By way of payment he testified that he procured from a fisherman friend two bass weighing 3 pounds each and took these to the examiner's home, and later brought him two customers who each paid $50 for procuring bogus papers for them. The alien at the time was not a resident of San Francisco and testified that he never appeared before the court, nor did he even pay the court costs in his case. He later used his naturali-

zation papers to get a job as a Government employee at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

In both instances it is to be noted that the candidates naturalized while living in California made no appearance in connection with their cases. As further illustrating this, we will refer to the case of a man who was at the time, and still is, a permanent resident of Reno, Nev. He had declared his intention in the district court for Washoe County, Nev. He claimed to have met the examiner on the streets of Reno shortly thereafter and to have been accosted by the examiner, who assured him that he could be naturalized without any formality or delay. The cost for the proceeding was fixed at $300, which was paid. Shortly thereafter, through the mails, the applicant received at Reno a decree of the said superior court of the city and county of San Francisco declaring that he had been naturalized by that tribunal on April 8, 1904. The recipient, of course, had never been so naturalized and had never been a resident of California.

This case was only one of a large number of residents of Nevada who had never lived in California and who had never been naturalized in the Superior Court of the State of California who through the payment of bribes procured decrees of the court aforesaid, reciting that they had many years previously been admitted to citizenship. For any detailed study of these frauds, reference should be made to 11 cases on the docket of the United States District Court for the District of Nevada.

In dismissing the discussion of these cases a general summary is called for. The fraud cases in the San Francisco district were developed by Chief Examiner M. R. Bevington, who was transferred to San Francisco from the St. Louis district, September 1, 1922. Within a few weeks he called for an investigation of his district based on information that he had gathered respecting the irregularities which he reported as existing for years previous. Upon the urgent representatation of Mr. Bevington he was authorized to secure the assistance of Mr. Frederick L. Esola, then special agent in charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, at San Francisco. The first case they jointly took up was that of a man who had procured naturalization as an honorably discharged soldier through the payment of a bribe of $100. His confession involved, in addition to the examiner, a confederate whose arrest immediately followed. This man proved to be one of the professional witnesses who followed the examiner from court to court. He involved another professional witness, who likewise was immediately arrested. These men on confessing the frauds in which they had participated opened up the entire field for investigation. As illustrating what the apprehension of the two professional witnesses represented, a table of 42 cases is in the bureau files, showing that one or both men appeared in court on behalf of petitioners.

Reference was made in the report to the fact that the examiner charged with perpetrating the frauds of the San Francisco district was about to be brought to trial. He was so brought to trial, and it consumed the time of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California from August to November, 1923, with but one exception being the longest in the history of the court. The defendant was tried on indictment No. 13228 specifying counts as to 26 individuals fraudulently naturalized. The jury brought in

a verdict of not guilty. The defendant is still under indictment in Nevada as well as in California, and it is anticipated will be brought to trial on pending indictments during the ensuing fiscal year. The California indictments represent 69 cases of fraudulent naturalization.

It must be assumed that the judges of courts admitting these aliens to citizenship firmly believed the law permitted of their naturalization. Many of these suits for cancellation have been successfully terminated; others are yet to be decided. From this it must be clear that the law is too indefinite in its terms to accomplish the exclusion from admission to citizenship of those who are undesirable, and too lax in its terms of residence, allegiance, renunciation, and the many points covered by the cancellation suits to express a clear, definite intention on the part of Congress. The law should, therefore, be revised and reenacted to accomplish the exclusion of all but those evidencing high standard of fitness that will surely contribute to a better citizenship. The results of 18 years administration of this law are pretty clearly illustrated in the line of cancellation suits and show such latitude admissible in its administration as clearly to necessitate revision.

Respectfully submitted.

RAYMOND F. CRIST,
Commissioner of Naturalization.

Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

NATURALIZATION STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—*Declarations of intention filed by naturalization districts and States, Alaska, and Hawaii for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*

Naturalization districts, by States	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter			Grand total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
District No. 1, Boston, Mass.:															
Connecticut	1,464	129	1,593	2,088	216	2,304	2,566	340	2,906	1,897	266	2,163	8,015	951	8,966
Maine	215	37	252	333	87	420	409	77	486	431	68	499	1,388	269	1,657
Massachusetts	4,992	739	5,731	6,009	1,237	7,246	6,306	1,506	7,812	5,888	1,484	7,372	23,195	4,966	28,161
New Hampshire	130	9	139	213	20	233	101	11	112	286	42	328	730	82	812
Rhode Island	613	83	696	757	111	868	928	181	1,109	781	298	1,079	3,079	673	3,752
Vermont	36	3	39	112	10	122	86	1	87	165	19	184	399	33	432
Total for district	7,450	1,000	8,450	9,512	1,681	11,193	10,396	2,116	12,512	9,448	2,177	11,625	36,806	6,974	43,780
District No. 2, New York, N. Y.:															
New York (eastern and southern)	21,628	2,939	24,567	22,542	3,368	25,910	27,551	4,981	32,532	22,625	5,798	28,423	94,346	17,086	111,432
New Jersey (Hudson County only)	1,485	94	1,579	2,102	151	2,253	2,547	257	2,804	1,657	210	1,867	7,791	712	8,503
Total for district	23,113	3,033	26,146	24,644	3,519	28,163	30,098	5,238	35,336	24,282	6,008	30,290	102,137	17,798	119,935
District No. 3, Philadelphia, Pa.:															
New Jersey (except Hudson County)	2,544	293	2,837	4,896	584	5,480	6,008	719	6,727	4,131	614	4,745	17,579	2,210	19,789
Delaware	113	8	121	134	11	145	120	7	127	79	33	112	446	59	505
Pennsylvania (eastern and central)	4,388	263	4,651	5,892	430	6,322	6,611	495	7,106	5,398	549	5,947	22,289	1,737	24,026
Total for district	7,045	564	7,609	10,922	1,025	11,947	12,739	1,221	13,960	9,608	1,196	10,804	40,314	4,006	44,320
District No. 4, Washington, D. C.:															
Alabama	87	2	89	55	3	58	123	8	131	95	12	107	360	25	380
District of Columbia	164	42	206	184	45	229	227	61	288	177	55	232	752	203	955
Florida	184	14	198	190	25	215	236	18	254	240	40	280	850	97	947
Georgia	123	4	127	89	3	92	204	6	210	148	18	166	564	31	595
Louisiana	380	19	399	378	49	427	219	5	224	259	11	270	1,236	84	1,320
Maryland (eastern and central)	516	78	594	616	54	670	763	112	875	676	75	751	2,571	319	2,890
Mississippi	23	1	24	30	1	31	39	3	42	49	8	57	141	13	154
North Carolina	53	1	54	47	5	52	98	4	102	76	3	79	274	13	287
Porto Rico	31	5	36	21	1	22	21	-------	21	13	5	18	86	11	97
South Carolina	33	4	37	56	1	57	68	2	70	35	1	36	192	8	200
Tennessee (except Shelby County)	12	1	13	31	3	34	19	1	20	16	4	20	78	9	87
Texas	398	75	473	452	30	482	647	65	712	438	40	478	1,935	210	2,145
Virginia	145	7	152	193	13	206	180	16	196	148	18	166	666	54	720
Total for district	2,149	253	2,402	2,342	233	2,575	2,844	301	3,145	2,370	290	2,660	9,705	1,077	10,782

TABLE 1.—*Declarations of intention filed by naturalization districts and States, Alaska, and Hawaii for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*—Continued

Naturalization districts, by States	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter			Grand total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
District No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.:															
Kentucky	70	25	95	77	15	92	92	12	104	103	21	124	342	73	415
Maryland (western)	25	3	28	17	2	19	22	1	23	19	1	20	83	7	90
Ohio	4,610	502	5,112	6,143	6,141	6,784	6,529	789	7,318	4,937	667	5,604	22,219	2,599	21,818
West Virginia	575	21	596	705	35	740	884	33	917	654	34	688	2,818	123	2,941
Indiana (southern)	43	2	45	61	7	68	94	13	107	52	2	54	250	24	274
New York (western)	2,040	222	2,262	2,801	297	3,098	3,167	526	3,693	2,358	3,363	2,721	10,366	1,408	11,774
Pennsylvania (western)	4,696	56	4,752	4,977	111	5,088	6,048	165	6,213	5,487	135	5,622	21,208	467	21,675
Total for district	12,059	831	12,890	14,781	1,108	15,889	16,836	1,539	18,375	13,610	1,223	14,833	57,286	4,701	61,987
District No. 6, Chicago, Ill.:															
Illinois (northern)	7,491	882	8,373	9,389	1,163	10,552	10,561	1,403	11,964	7,288	1,478	8,766	34,729	4,926	39,655
Indiana (northern)	983	86	1,069	1,220	135	1,355	1,400	107	1,507	1,266	105	1,371	4,869	433	5,302
Michigan (Lower Peninsula and Mackinac County)	7,676	465	8,141	10,227	510	10,737	10,034	671	10,705	5,711	546	6,257	33,648	2,192	35,840
Wisconsin (southern)	1,090	128	1,218	1,499	136	1,635	1,072	125	1,197	1,768	130	1,898	5,429	519	5,948
Total for district	17,240	1,561	18,801	22,335	1,944	24,279	23,067	2,306	25,373	16,033	2,259	18,292	78,675	8,070	86,745
District No. 7, St. Louis, Mo.:															
Arkansas	36	2	38	32	5	37	25	4	29	20	15	35	113	26	139
Iowa	438	67	505	698	98	796	700	93	793	579	114	693	2,415	372	2,787
Kansas	178	25	203	279	38	317	248	39	287	213	37	250	918	139	1,057
Missouri	624	75	699	861	123	984	1,147	154	1,301	910	144	1,054	3,542	496	4,038
Nebraska	397	48	445	554	59	513	527	73	600	404	59	463	1,782	239	2,021
Oklahoma	81	3	84	101	15	116	98	23	121	89	12	101	369	53	422
Tennessee (only Shelby County)	25	1	26	40	3	43	37	2	39	28		28	130	6	136
Illinois (southern)	319	13	332	371	28	399	502	26	528	407	26	433	1,599	93	1,692
Total for district	2,098	234	2,332	2,836	369	3,205	3,284	414	3,698	2,650	407	3,057	10,868	1,424	12,292
District No. 8, St. Paul, Minn.:															
Minnesota	934	134	1,068	1,402	215	1,617	1,479	253	1,732	1,279	225	1,504	5,094	827	5,921
North Dakota	139	58	197	178	25	203	229	28	257	243	26	269	789	137	926
South Dakota	115	18	133	148	15	163	190	16	206	136	23	159	589	72	661
Michigan (Upper Peninsula except Mackinac County)	288	32	320	521	23	544	476	41	517	316	19	335	1,601	115	1,716
Wisconsin (northern)	285	31	316	370	41	411	260	41	301	331	36	367	1,246	149	1,395
Total for district	1,761	273	2,034	2,619	319	2,938	2,634	379	3,013	2,305	329	2,634	9,319	1,300	10,619

District No. 9, Denver, Colo.:															
Colorado	231	31	262	335	34	369	395	21	416	287	34	321	1,248	120	1,368
New Mexico	38		38	46		46	55		55	29	5	34	168	5	173
Utah	178	12	190	219	22	241	196	30	226	118	24	142	711	88	799
Wyoming	95	3	98	111	9	120	184	4	188	128	6	134	518	22	540
Idaho (southern)	62	7	69	49	6	55	62	5	67	35	7	42	208	25	233
Total for district	604	53	657	760	71	831	892	60	952	597	76	673	2,853	260	3,113
District No. 10, San Francisco, Calif.:															
Arizona	56	3	59	95	11	106	109	6	115	78	14	92	338	34	372
California	3,063	464	3,527	3,934	482	4,416	4,923	720	5,643	3,997	636	4,633	15,917	2,302	18,219
Nevada	42	1	43	61	3	64	62	4	66	44	2	46	209	10	219
Oregon (Lake County only)	3		3	2		2	2		2	3		3	10		10
Total for district	3,164	468	3,632	4,092	496	4,588	5,096	730	5,826	4,122	652	4,774	16,474	2,346	18,820
District No. 11, Seattle, Wash.:															
Montana	175	15	190	240	23	263	223	11	234	243	23	266	881	72	953
Oregon (except Lake County)	438	48	486	590	69	659	879	127	1,006	491	80	571	2,398	324	2,722
Washington	1,047	147	1,194	2,219	215	2,434	1,831	257	2,088	1,686	254	1,940	6,783	873	7,656
Idaho (northern)	31	13	44	49	2	51	45	3	48	48	4	52	173	22	195
Total for district	1,691	223	1,914	3,098	309	3,407	2,978	398	3,376	2,468	361	2,829	10,235	1,291	11,526
Alaska	121	2	123	68	2	70	72	1	73	111	3	114	372	8	380
Hawaii	29	6	35	40	11	51	99	10	109	37	9	46	205	36	241
Grand total	78,524	8,501	87,025	98,049	11,087	109,136	111,035	14,713	125,748	87,641	14,990	102,631	375,249	49,291	424,540

TABLE 2.—*Civilian petitions for naturalization filed by naturalization districts and States, Alaska, and Hawaii for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*

Naturalization districts, by States	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter			Grand total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
District No. 1, Boston, Mass.:															
Connecticut	597	57	654	793	70	863	776	48	824	1,274	168	1,442	3,440	343	3,783
Maine	107	6	113	70	8	78	89	72	161	234	45	279	500	131	631
Massachusetts	1,209	324	1,533	1,712	463	2,175	2,262	617	2,879	2,034	457	2,491	7,217	1,861	9,078
New Hampshire	79	9	88	80	21	101	68	10	78	230	36	266	457	76	533
Rhode Island	305	55	360	370	58	428	479	84	563	682	181	863	1,836	378	2,214
Vermont	45	10	55	44	4	48	26	4	30	89	7	96	204	25	229
Total for district	2,342	461	2,803	3,069	624	3,693	3,700	835	4,535	4,543	894	5,437	13,654	2,814	16,468
District No. 2, New York, N. Y.:															
New York (eastern and southern)	7,370	776	8,146	9,180	1,043	10,223	8,186	904	9,090	7,712	1,036	8,748	32,448	3,759	36,207
New Jersey (Hudson County only)	587	46	633	741	76	817	970	80	1,050	741	83	824	3,039	285	3,324
Total for district	7,957	822	8,779	9,921	1,119	11,040	9,156	984	10,140	8,453	1,119	9,572	35,487	4,044	39,531
District No. 3, Philadelphia, Pa.:															
New Jersey (except Hudson County)	876	76	952	1,571	97	1,668	3,377	180	3,557	2,539	521	3,060	8,363	874	9,237
Delaware	9	1	10	23	3	26	137	10	147	79	10	89	248	24	272
Pennsylvania (eastern and central)	1,805	115	1,920	2,030	102	2,132	3,713	179	3,892	4,377	179	4,556	11,925	575	12,500
Total for district	2,690	192	2,882	3,624	202	3,826	7,227	369	7,596	6,995	710	7,705	20,536	1,473	22,009
District No. 4, Washington, D. C.:															
Alabama	36	10	46	57	2	59	103	2	105	63	2	65	259	16	275
District of Columbia	37	8	45	73	20	93	145	26	171	96	18	114	351	72	423
Florida	88	9	97	73	11	84	70	8	78	96	20	116	327	48	375
Georgia	31	2	33	48	5	53	36	7	43	60	10	70	175	24	199
Louisiana	161	13	174	162	12	174	155	6	161	137	8	145	615	39	654
Maryland (eastern and central)	144	7	151	174	34	208	426	22	448	249	28	277	993	91	1,084
Mississippi	7		7	8		8	25	2	27	5	1	6	45	3	48
North Carolina	26	7	33	26	4	30	21	4	25	40	3	43	113	18	131
Porto Rico	5	2	7	5	2	7	4		4	4	5	9	18	9	27
South Carolina	6	2	8	15	2	17	33	2	35	32	7	39	86	13	99
Tennessee (except Shelby County)	5	1	6	17		17	3		3	18	1	19	43	2	45
Texas	229	78	307	148	35	183	332	53	435	216	56	272	975	222	1,197
Virginia	38	5	43	80	4	84	117	11	128	96	10	106	331	30	361
Total for district	813	144	957	886	131	1,017	1,520	143	1,663	1,112	169	1,281	4,331	587	4,918

District No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.:															
Kentucky	47	20	67	35	13	48	85	5	90	53	12	65	220	50	270
Maryland (western)	14	1	15	21	-------	21	12	-------	12	10	2	12	57	3	60
Ohio	1,253	108	1,361	2,264	159	2,423	2,770	178	2,948	2,502	199	2,701	8,789	644	9,433
West Virginia	207	7	214	236	13	249	264	23	287	330	14	344	1,037	57	1,094
Indiana (southern)	31	1	32	50	4	54	64	5	69	61	4	65	206	14	220
New York (western)	880	72	952	1,187	123	1,310	1,700	142	1,842	1,135	162	1,297	4,902	499	5,401
Pennsylvania (western)	2,351	49	2,400	2,158	58	2,216	3,274	102	3,376	2,861	89	2,950	10,644	298	10,942
Total for district	4,783	258	5,041	5,951	370	6,321	8,169	455	8,624	6,952	482	7,434	25,855	1,565	27,420
District No. 6, Chicago, Ill.:															
Illinois (northern)	2,119	313	2,432	2,330	297	2,627	3,945	206	4,151	5,621	338	5,959	14,015	1,154	15,169
Indiana (northern)	408	46	454	432	33	465	744	47	791	963	72	1,035	2,547	198	2,745
Michigan (Lower Peninsula and Mackinac County)	1,284	122	1,406	1,663	126	1,789	2,592	111	2,703	2,588	138	2,726	8,127	497	8,624
Wisconsin (southern)	339	89	428	595	58	653	1,045	68	1,113	895	70	965	2,874	285	3,159
Total for district	4,150	570	4,720	5,020	514	5,534	8,326	432	8,758	10,067	618	10,685	27,563	2,134	29,697
District No. 7, St. Louis, Mo.:															
Arkansas	29	7	36	30	6	36	30	5	35	23	2	25	112	20	132
Iowa	182	41	223	250	46	296	315	52	367	361	55	416	1,108	194	1,302
Kansas	151	27	178	152	29	181	213	46	259	147	43	190	663	145	808
Missouri	217	34	251	348	49	397	649	60	709	428	55	483	1,642	198	1,840
Nebraska	247	34	281	253	38	291	377	58	435	291	49	340	1,168	179	1,347
Oklahoma	64	4	68	62	5	67	105	9	114	59	10	69	290	28	318
Tennessee (only Shelby County)	17	-------	17	20	2	22	31	1	32	19	3	22	87	6	93
Illinois (southern)	179	12	191	176	18	194	242	32	274	240	20	260	837	82	919
Total for district	1,086	159	1,245	1,291	193	1,484	1,962	263	2,225	1,568	237	1,805	5,907	852	6,759
District No. 8, St. Paul, Minn.:															
Minnesota	442	129	571	768	191	959	1,104	286	1,390	811	242	1,053	3,125	848	3,973
North Dakota	69	9	78	135	27	162	240	33	273	272	110	382	716	179	895
South Dakota	70	24	94	100	44	144	166	52	218	154	70	224	490	190	680
Michigan (Upper Peninsula except Mackinac County)	107	15	122	180	30	210	206	35	241	282	63	345	775	143	918
Wisconsin (northern)	173	37	210	233	60	293	283	63	346	312	82	394	1,001	242	1,243
Total for district	861	214	1,075	1,416	352	1,768	1,999	469	2,468	1,831	567	2,398	6,107	1,602	7,709
District No. 9, Denver, Colo.:															
Colorado	190	15	205	223	20	243	295	30	325	164	26	190	872	91	963
New Mexico	33	2	35	40	-------	40	77	2	79	15	-------	15	165	4	169
Utah	97	12	109	118	12	130	112	10	122	103	19	122	430	53	483
Wyoming	51	5	56	97	18	115	107	16	123	76	13	89	331	52	383
Idaho (southern)	24	4	28	24	2	26	22	5	27	32	4	36	102	15	117
Total for district	395	38	433	502	52	554	613	63	676	390	62	452	1,900	215	2,115

TABLE 2.—*Civilian petitions for naturalization filed by naturalization districts and States, Alaska, and Hawaii for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*—Continued

Naturalization districts, by States	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter			Grand total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
District No. 10, San Francisco, Calif.:															
Arizona	31	1	32	31	14	45	20	3	23	38	5	43	120	23	143
California	929	224	1,153	982	238	1,220	1,443	341	1,784	1,174	271	1,445	4,528	1,074	5,602
Nevada	13		13	21	3	24	37	2	39	34	3	37	105	8	113
Oregon (Lake County only)	1		1	1		1				1		1	3		3
Total for district	974	225	1,199	1,035	255	1,290	1,500	346	1,846	1,247	279	1,526	4,756	1,105	5,861
District No. 11, Seattle, Wash.:															
Montana	128	16	144	124	17	141	118	19	137	184	20	204	554	72	626
Oregon (except Lake County)	131	36	167	132	35	167	222	59	281	183	51	234	668	181	849
Washington	291	81	372	447	84	531	724	181	905	544	152	696	2,006	498	2,504
Idaho (northern)	19	4	23	16	5	21	11	1	12	24	5	29	70	15	85
Total for district	569	137	706	719	141	860	1,075	260	1,335	935	228	1,163	3,298	766	4,064
Alaska	69	1	70	77	2	79	58	1	59	80	6	86	284	10	294
Hawaii	12	10	22	21	10	31	18	9	27	18	4	22	69	33	102
Grand total	26,701	3,231	29,932	33,532	3,965	37,497	45,323	4,629	49,952	44,191	5,375	49,566	149,747	17,200	166,947

TABLE 3.—*Civilian certificates of naturalization issued by naturalization districts, States, Alaska, and Hawaii, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*

Naturalization districts, by States	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter			Grand total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
District No. 1, Boston, Mass.:															
Connecticut	345	33	378	480	69	549	577	59	636	668	66	734	2,070	227	2,297
Maine	55	16	71	34	5	39	131	36	167	122	15	137	342	72	414
Massachusetts	1,161	369	1,530	946	317	1,263	1,241	448	1,689	1,755	510	2,265	5,103	1,644	6,747
New Hampshire	97	16	113	90	16	106	71	7	78	88	23	111	346	62	408
Rhode Island	183	26	209	388	76	464	289	65	354	454	101	555	1,314	268	1,582
Vermont	65	3	68	45	4	49	11	1	12	14	2	16	135	10	145
Total for district	1,906	463	2,369	1,983	487	2,470	2,320	616	2,936	3,101	717	3,818	9,310	2,283	11,593
District No. 2, New York, N. Y.:															
New York (eastern and southern)	3,380	370	3,750	5,300	612	5,912	11,010	1,366	12,376	18,976	1,953	20,929	38,666	4,301	42,967
New Jersey (Hudson County only)	846	82	928	5	3	8	1,267	124	1,391	954	74	1,028	3,072	283	3,353
Total for district	4,226	452	4,678	5,305	615	5,920	12,277	1,490	13,767	19,930	2,027	21,957	41,738	4,584	46,320
District No. 3, Philadelphia, Pa.:															
New Jersey (except Hudson County)	659	50	709	1,557	126	1,683	1,429	100	1,529	2,499	167	2,666	6,144	443	6,587
Delaware	28	3	31	21	2	23	27		27	113	5	118	189	10	199
Pennsylvania (eastern and central)	754	26	780	2,212	168	2,410	1,981	145	2,126	3,566	138	3,704	8,543	477	9,020
Total for district	1,441	79	1,520	3,820	296	4,116	3,437	245	3,682	6,178	310	6,488	14,876	930	15,806
District No. 4, Washington, D. C.:															
Alabama	29	1	30	66	5	71	54	2	56	45	8	53	194	16	210
District of Columbia	51	4	55	39	18	57	52	12	64	92	22	114	234	56	290
Florida	54	11	65	41	7	48	44	6	50	90	8	98	229	32	261
Georgia		1	1	32	4	36	39	3	42	68	9	77	139	17	156
Louisiana	34		34	237	17	254	173	10	183	154	15	169	598	42	640
Maryland (eastern and central)	171	38	209	131	17	148	142	20	162	132	13	145	576	88	664
Mississippi	17		17	3		3	36	1	37	14	1	15	70	2	72
North Carolina	5		5	54	5	59	19	1	20	34	8	42	112	14	126
Porto Rico	19	5	24	6	1	7	2	1	3				27	7	34
South Carolina	2	1	3	11	2	13	15	3	18	14	1	15	42	7	49
Tennessee (except Shelby County)	2		2	43	2	45	12		12	6		6	63	2	65
Texas	31	14	45	277	64	341	208	17	225	284	56	340	800	151	951
Virginia	22	3	25	101	4	105	71	9	80	81	3	84	275	19	294
Total for district	437	78	515	1,041	146	1,187	867	85	952	1,014	144	1,158	3,359	453	3,812

TABLE 3.—*Civilian certificates of naturalization issued by naturalization districts, States, Alaska, and Hawaii, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*—Continued

Naturalization districts, by States	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter			Grand total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
District No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.:															
Kentucky	26	3	29	8	26	34	54	10	64	53	14	67	141	53	194
Maryland (western)	11	2	13	4		4	21		21	6		6	42	2	44
Ohio	1,281	91	1,372	1,209	63	1,272	1,477	95	1,572	2,420	156	2,576	6,387	405	6,792
West Virginia	122	2	124	234	12	246	93	1	94	286	15	301	735	30	765
Indiana (southern)	47	5	52	7	1	8	59	7	66	29	4	33	142	17	159
New York (western)	696	90	786	768	69	837	1,357	103	1,460	1,379	139	1,518	4,200	401	4,601
Pennsylvania (western)	1,732	28	1,760	2,477	49	2,526	2,241	48	2,289	2,829	49	2,878	9,279	174	9,453
Total for district	3,915	221	4,136	4,707	220	4,927	5,302	264	5,566	7,002	377	7,379	20,926	1,082	22,008
District No. 6, Chicago, Ill.:															
Illinois (northern)	1,335	126	1,461	2,701	307	3,008	3,370	452	3,822	3,082	186	3,268	10,488	1,071	11,559
Indiana (northern)	342	27	369	235	23	258	412	43	455	541	43	584	1,530	136	1,666
Michigan (Lower Peninsula and Mackinac County)	1,452	133	1,585	893	88	981	1,315	128	1,443	1,772	119	1,891	5,432	468	5,900
Wisconsin (southern)	381	104	485	296	45	341	265	49	314	1,084	107	1,191	2,026	305	2,331
Total for district	3,510	390	3,900	4,125	463	4,588	5,362	672	6,034	6,479	455	6,934	19,476	1,980	21,456
District No. 7, St. Louis, Mo.:															
Arkansas	12	1	13	28	12	40	18	2	20	9	12	21	67	27	94
Iowa	206	23	229	95	6	101	198	32	230	216	27	243	715	88	803
Kansas	94	33	127	121	10	131	132	33	165	105	27	132	452	103	555
Missouri	224	33	257	171	25	196	172	41	213	271	40	311	838	139	977
Nebraska	183	31	214	227	30	257	182	20	202	268	51	319	860	132	992
Oklahoma	64	1	65	26		26	60	3	63	34	3	37	184	7	191
Tennessee (only Shelby County)	13		13	4		4	25	2	27				42	2	44
Illinois (southern)	125	9	134	106	6	112	93	12	105	114	18	132	438	45	483
Total for district	921	131	1,052	778	89	867	880	145	1,025	1,017	178	1,195	3,596	543	4,139
District No. 8, St. Paul, Minn.:															
Minnesota	419	116	535	644	160	804	585	142	727	1,015	239	1,254	2,663	657	3,320
North Dakota	155	29	184	76	4	80	44	6	50	341	56	397	616	95	711
South Dakota	92	20	112	93	21	114	73	30	103	177	52	239	435	123	558
Michigan (Upper Peninsula except Mackinac County)	102	15	117	105	24	129	162	27	189	201	24	225	570	90	660
Wisconsin (northern)	82	18	100	296	70	366	102	21	123	433	89	522	913	198	1,111
Total for district	850	198	1,048	1,214	279	1,493	966	226	1,192	2,167	460	2,627	5,197	1,163	6,360

District No. 9, Denver, Colo.:															
Colorado	98	5	103	207	35	242	163	13	176	165	25	190	633	78	711
New Mexico	17		17	25	2	27	12	1	13	43		43	97	3	100
Utah	70	7	77	44		44	158		158	69		69	341	7	348
Wyoming	51	3	54	56	6	62	72	1	73	90	10	100	269	20	289
Idaho (southern)	35		35	53		53	28		28	7		7	123		123
Total for district	271	15	286	385	43	428	433	15	448	374	35	409	1,463	108	1,571
District No. 10, San Francisco, Calif.:															
Arizona	36	3	39	13	4	17	41	9	50	7		7	97	16	113
California	491	173	664	753	212	965	728	236	964	910	330	1,240	2,882	951	3,833
Nevada	21	7	28	1		1	27	3	30	3		3	52	10	62
Oregon (Lake County only)	1	1	2				1		1				2	1	3
Total for district	549	184	733	767	216	983	797	248	1,045	920	330	1,250	3,033	978	4,011
District No. 11, Seattle, Wash.:															
Montana	122	13	135	150	16	166	101	9	110	125	15	140	498	53	551
Oregon (except Lake County)	130	40	170	104	21	125	131	39	170	86	31	117	451	131	582
Washington	243	72	315	265	63	328	308	77	385	591	159	750	1,407	371	1,778
Idaho (northern)	5	2	7	21	8	29	13		13	15	5	20	54	15	69
Total for district	500	127	627	540	108	648	553	125	678	817	210	1,027	2,410	570	2,980
Alaska	24	3	27	62		62	35	3	38	56	2	58	177	8	185
Hawaii	16	16	32	19	10	29	14	4	18	14	4	18	63	34	97
Grand total	18,566	2,357	20,923	24,746	2,972	27,718	33,243	4,138	37,318	49,069	5,249	54,318	125,624	14,716	140,340

TABLE 4.—*Military certificates of naturalization issued, by naturalization districts and States (exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii), fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*

Naturalization districts, by States	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter			Grand total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
District No. 1, Boston, Mass.:															
Connecticut	42		42	65	6	71	202	4	206	88		88	397	10	407
Maine	3		3	1		1	71		71	14		14	89		89
Massachusetts	115		115	135		135	321	2	323	248	4	252	819	6	825
New Hampshire	18		18	5		5	5		5	41		41	69		69
Rhode Island	16		16	27	2	29	96	2	98	5		5	144	4	148
Vermont	7		7	3		3	8		8				18		18
Total for district	201		201	236	8	244	703	8	711	396	4	400	1,536	20	1,556
District No. 2, New York, N. Y.:															
New York (eastern and southern)	307	6	313	433	5	438	1,369	10	1,379	72		72	2,181	21	2,202
New Jersey (Hudson County)	43		43	3	1	4	199		199	6		6	251	1	252
Total for district	350	6	356	436	6	442	1,568	10	1,578	78		78	2,432	22	2,454
District No. 3, Philadelphia, Pa.:															
New Jersey (except Hudson County)	37		37	124		124	199		199	69		69	429		429
Delaware	3		3	2		2	11		11				16		16
Pennsylvania (eastern and central)	68		68	213		213	350		350	46		46	677		677
Total for district	108		108	339		339	560		560	115		115	1,122		1,122
District No. 4, Washington, D. C.:															
Alabama	2		2	3		3	8		8	2		2	15		15
District of Columbia	6		6	21	1	22	32		32	1		1	60	1	61
Florida	5		5	3		3	9		9				17		17
Georgia				2		2	7		7				9		9
Louisiana	5		5	5		5	26		26	1		1	37		37
Maryland (eastern and central)	6	1	7	7	1	8	51	1	52				64	3	67
Mississippi	2		2							1		1	3		3
North Carolina	3		3	1	1	2	3		3				7	1	8
Porto Rico	1		1	1		1							2		2
South Carolina				1		1	8		8	1		1	10		10
Tennessee (except Shelby County)	1		1	2		2	1		1	1		1	5		5
Texas	2	2	4	5	1	6	35		35	40		40	82	3	85
Virginia	13		13				14		14	2		2	29		29
Total for district	46	3	49	51	4	55	194	1	195	49		49	340	8	348

District No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.:															
Kentucky	1		1	1		1	6		6	1		1	9		9
Maryland (western)	2		2				1		1				3		3
Ohio	50		50	77		77	275		275	81		81	483		483
West Virginia	16		16	16		16	15		15	1		1	48		48
Indiana (southern)				1		1	11		11				12		12
New York (western)	61		61	71		71	285		285	65		65	482		482
Pennsylvania (western)	85		85	102		102	377		377				564		564
Total for district	215		215	268		268	970		970	148		148	1,601		1,601
District No. 6, Chicago, Ill.:															
Illinois (northern)	125		125	112		112	292		292	190		190	719		719
Indiana (northern)	24		24	15		15	37		37	38		38	114		114
Michigan (Lower Peninsula and Mackinac County)	92		92	48		48	498		498	75		75	713		713
Wisconsin (southern)	11		11	12		12	42		42	73		73	138		138
Total for district	252		252	187		187	869		869	376		376	1,684		1,684
District No. 7, St. Louis, Mo.:															
Arkansas				1		1	1		1	1		1	3		3
Iowa	14		14	11		11	36		36	14		14	75		75
Kansas	10		10	25		25	42	1	43	3		3	80	1	81
Missouri	18		18	15		15	46		46	54		54	133		133
Nebraska	2		2	5		5	21		21	12		12	40		40
Oklahoma	2		2	2		2	8		8	1		1	13		13
Tennessee (only Shelby County)	4		4	1		1	4		4				9		9
Illinois (southern)	14		14	12		12	12		12	7		7	45		45
Total for district	64		64	72		72	170	1	171	92		92	398	1	399
District No. 8, St. Paul, Minn.:															
Minnesota	25		25	40		40	139		139	20		20	224		224
North Dakota	7		7	2		2	6		6	31		31	46		46
South Dakota	4		4	6		6	24		24	20		20	54		54
Michigan (Upper Peninsula except Mackinac County)	5		5	1		1	15		15	7		7	28		28
Wisconsin (northern)	5		5	9		9	19		19	15		15	48		48
Total for district	46		46	58		58	203		203	93		93	400		400
District No. 9, Denver, Colo.:															
Colorado	1		1	12		12	31		31	3		3	47		47
New Mexico	2		2	2		2	3		3				7		7
Utah	4		4	1		1	1		1				6		6
Wyoming	4		4	4		4	6		6	2		2	16		16
Idaho (southern)	1		1										1		1
Total for district	12		12	19		19	41		41	5		5	77		77

TABLE 4.—*Military certificates of naturalization issued, by naturalization districts and States (exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii), fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*—Continued

Naturalization districts, by States	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter			Grand total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
District No. 10, San Francisco, Calif.:															
Arizona	4		4				4		4				8		8
California	30	2	32	46	2	48	134		134	34		34	244	4	248
Nevada							4		4				4		4
Oregon (Lake County only)															
Total for district	34	2	36	46	2	48	142		142	34		34	256	4	260
District No. 11, Seattle, Wash.:															
Montana	3		3	1		1	13		13	5		5	22		22
Oregon (except Lake County)	10		10	7		7	55		55	6		6	78		78
Washington	26		26	23		23	98		98	21		21	168		168
Idaho (northern)							1		1				1		1
Total for district	39		39	31		31	167		167	32		32	269		269
Grand total	1,367	11	1,378	1,743	20	1,763	5,587	20	5,607	1,418	4	1,422	10,115	55	10,170

TABLE 5.—*Recapitulation of declarations and petitions filed and certificates issued for fiscal years 1907 to 1924, inclusive*

	Declarations	Petitions			Certificates		
		Civilian	Military	Total	Civilian	Military	Total
1907	73,658	21,113		21,113	7,941		7,941
1908	137,571	44,032		44,032	25,975		25,975
1909	145,745	43,141		43,141	38,374		38,374
1910	169,348	55,750		55,750	39,448		39,448
1911	189,249	74,740		74,740	56,683		56,683
1912	171,133	95,661		95,661	70,310		70,310
1913	182,095	95,380		95,380	83,561		83,561
1914	214,104	124,475		124,475	104,145		104,145
1915	247,958	106,399		106,399	91,848		91,848
1916	209,204	108,767		108,767	87,831		87,831
1917	440,651	130,865		130,865	88,104		88,104
1918	342,283	105,514	63,993	169,507	87,456	63,993	151,449
1919	391,156	128,523	128,335	256,858	89,023	128,335	217,358
1920	299,076	166,760	51,972	218,732	125,711	51,972	177,683
1921	303,904	177,898	17,636	195,534	163,656	17,636	181,292
1922	273,511	153,170	9,468	162,638	160,979	9,468	170,447
1923	296,636	158,059	7,109	165,168	137,975	7,109	145,084
1924	424,540	166,947	10,170	177,117	140,340	10,170	150,510
Total	4,511,822	1,957,194	288,683	2,245,877	1,599,360	288,683	1,888,043

TABLE 6.—*Certificates of citizenship, exclusive of military naturalizations issued and denied, by naturalization districts, Alaska, and Hawaii with reasons for denials, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*

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	Draft evasion, disloyalty, or slacker	Miscellaneous	Total			
Boston	15	70	39	36	268	13	10	3	31	482	14	26	1	1,435	14	2,457	11,593	14,050	17.0
New York	18	213	338	87	1,169	29	408	21	97	1,429		42	3		1,234	5,088	46,322	51,410	10.0
Philadelphia	3	25	119	20	12		20	4	192	457		24		410	8	1,294	15,806	17,100	8.0
District of Columbia	4	34	34	5	48	2	6	2	44	257	15	16	3	347	16	833	3,812	4,645	18.0
Pittsburgh	5	136	146	27	23	6	12	9	73	797	22	20		429	184	1,889	22,008	23,897	8.0
Chicago	10	211	309	33	201	5	27	4	52	619	55	42	5	701	75	2,349	21,456	23,805	10.0
St. Louis	5	36	154	16	41	12	22	16	90	221	17	19		385	33	1,067	4,139	5,206	20.0
St. Paul	18	99	33	26	43	1	4	2	7	266	21	26		161	22	729	6,360	7,089	10.0
Denver	6	43	44	4	9	1	2	6	15	102	5	11		171	17	436	1,571	2,007	22.0
San Francisco	4	34	129	4	21	9	21	12	40	308	10	3	2	679	24	1,300	4,011	5,311	24.0
Seattle	10	45	144	12	47	4	27	25	30	224	12	15	1	282	3	881	2,980	3,861	23.0
Alaska														1		1	185	186	0.5
Hawaii																	97	97	
Total	98	946	1,489	270	1,882	82	559	104	671	5,162	171	244	15	5,001	1,630	18,324	140,340	158,664	12

TABLE 7.—*Aliens (civilian and military) admitted to citizenship during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, arranged by nationalities*

Country			Number	Per cent
Italy			27,773	18.46
Poland			26,420	17.56
British Empire:	*Number*	*Per cent*		
Ireland	7,222	4.80		
Canada	5,765	3.83		
England	5,650	3.75		
Scotland	2,272	1.51		
Wales	411	.27		
Australia	88	.06		
Others	1,191	.79		
Total British Empire			22,599	15.01
Russia			16,004	10.64
Germany			9,827	6.53
Czechoslovakia			6,996	4.65
Hungary			4,627	3.07
Austria			4,069	2.70
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of the			3,939	2.62
Sweden			3,868	2.57
Greece			3,837	2.55
Rumania			3,253	2.16
Turkey			2,894	1.92
Norway			2,442	1.62
Denmark			1,491	.99
Holland			1,396	.93
France			1,087	.72
Finland			1,063	.71
Switzerland			894	.59
Belgium			661	.44
Portugal			316	.21
Spain			306	.20
Central and South America			178	.12
Bulgaria			134	.09
Luxemburg			107	.07
Mexico			92	.06
Montenegro			37	.02
Repatriated Americans			2,635	1.75
Miscellaneous			1,565	1.04
Total			150,510	100.00

TABLE 8.—*Number of fee accounts handled during the fiscal year 1924, classified by fiscal years to which they relate*

	1923	1924	Total
Transactions	1,799	4,880	6,679
No transactions	562	1,566	2,128
Total	2,361	6,446	8,807

TABLE 9.—*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	10	1	Nebraska	94	6
Alaska	11		Nevada	17	
Arizona	14	1	New Hampshire	12	
Arkansas	33	9	New Jersey	23	
California	60	2	New Mexico	29	3
Colorado	63	6	New York	77	2
Connecticut	11		North Carolina	21	5
Delaware	4	1	North Dakota	56	5
District of Columbia	1		Ohio	88	6
Florida	20	3	Oklahoma	71	15
Georgia	16	2	Oregon	36	
Hawaii	8		Pennsylvania	67	2
Idaho	46	2	Porto Rico	2	
Illinois	115	5	Rhode Island	5	
Indiana	96		South Carolina	8	1
Iowa	106		South Dakota	65	3
Kansas	107	3	Tennessee	17	1
Kentucky	24	4	Texas	113	12
Louisiana	26	5	Utah	30	3
Maine	16		Vermont	11	2
Maryland	21	3	Virginia	26	2
Massachusetts	19	1	Washington	43	1
Michigan	89	2	West Virginia	42	4
Minnesota	95	1	Wisconsin	73	
Mississippi	21	7	Wyoming	23	1
Missouri	104	13			
Montana	58	1	Total	2,243	146

TABLE 10.—*Requests for certified copies of lost or destroyed naturalization papers*

Month	Certificates of naturalization	Declarations of intention	Total
July	390	342	732
August	314	343	657
September	426	416	842
October	509	468	977
November	417	503	920
December	406	501	907
January	487	594	1,081
February	475	764	1,239
March	628	687	1,315
April	463	860	1,323
May	536	570	1,106
June	491	912	1,403
Total	5,542	6,960	12,502

TABLE 11.—*Statement showing volume of mail handled by the Bureau of Naturalization fiscal years 1922, 1923 and 1924*

	1922	1923	1924				
			First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total
Incoming mail:							
Unregistered pieces	589,907	498,506	87,002	61,336	53,354	52,601	254,293
Registered pieces	22,410	19,273	3,852	3,152	2,521	2,484	12,009
Total	612,317	517,779	90,854	64,448	55,875	55,085	266,302
Average per working day	2,041	1,732	1,356	837	735	725	900
Outgoing mail (pieces)	948,897	886,405	145,738	124,104	180,415	133,319	583,576
Average per working day (pieces)	3,162	2,965	2,175	1,612	2,374	1,754	1,972

TABLE 12.—*Statement showing incoming and outgoing mail handled by field officers during the fiscal year 1924, by districts*

Naturalization district	Incoming			Outgoing			
	Unregistered	Registered	Total	Original letters	Form letters and packages	Card notices	Total
Boston	54,136	2,169	56,305	17,024	29,510	17,215	63,749
New York	117,191	5,242	122,433	36,987	60,861	41,157	139,005
Philadelphia	55,814	3,147	58,961	12,637	47,009	19,225	78,871
Washington, D. C.	18,607	1,044	19,651	12,584	8,746	1,879	23,209
Pittsburgh	68,328	9,675	78,003	27,455	44,403	29,672	101,530
Chicago	155,532	4,547	160,079	24,102	105,933	33,782	163,817
St. Louis	38,832	1,902	40,734	25,421	16,537	3,495	45,453
St. Paul	29,471	1,804	31,275	13,756	36,756	4,666	55,178
Denver	15,156	674	15,830	7,804	13,467	------	21,271
San Francisco	46,395	1,011	47,406	11,676	81,574	5,605	98,855
Seattle	43,105	1,074	44,179	8,322	46,872	2,556	57,750
Total	642,567	32,289	674,856	197,768	491,668	159,252	848,688

TABLE 13.—*Recapitulation of naturalization field work, exclusive of Hawaii and Alaska, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*

Naturalization district	Examinations		Investigations					
			Petitioners			Witnesses		
	Petitions	Declarations	In person	By correspondence	Total	In person	By correspondence	Total
Boston	12,240	30,961	16,316	387	16,703	23,866	------	23,866
New York	19,133	17	40,694	1,500	42,194	86,320	3,000	89,320
Philadelphia	16,431	16,431	18,270	------	18,270	36,202	------	36,202
Washington, D. C.	5,266	10,782	4,554	712	5,266	9,108	1,424	10,532
Pittsburgh	25,498	1,250	24,494	187	24,681	48,988	374	49,362
Chicago	30,889	30,000	34,297	2,139	36,436	67,139	5,283	72,422
St. Louis	6,292	11,449	5,096	2,163	7,259	8,994	4,326	13,320
St. Paul	7,725	8,022	8,674	4,465	13,139	22,283	10,952	33,235
Denver	3,963	2,238	1,729	1,339	3,068	3,593	1,661	5,254
San Francisco	7,326	14,115	4,257	1,762	6,019	8,220	3,644	11,864
Seattle	2,856	3,111	2,211	3,942	6,153	3,486	8,054	11,540
Total	137,619	128,376	160,592	18,596	179,178	318,199	38,718	356,917

Naturalization district	Court hearings					Admissions					Visits to offices of clerks of courts
	Attended			Unattended	Total number of hearings	Civilian			Military	Total	
	In person	By correspondence	Total			Without objection	Over objection	Total			
Boston	229	46	275	------	275	11,591	11	11,593	1,556	13,149	1,086
New York	676	40	716	------	716	46,242	80	46,322	2,454	48,776	1,809
Philadelphia	337	------	337	------	337	15,786	20	15,806	1,122	16,928	1,097
Washington, D. C.	274	185	459	------	459	3,795	17	3,812	348	4,160	797
Pittsburgh	785	46	831	------	831	21,982	26	22,008	1,601	23,609	1,216
Chicago	580	225	805	7	812	21,389	67	21,456	1,684	23,140	1,499
St. Louis	373	469	842	22	864	4,128	11	4,139	399	4,538	982
St. Paul	487	97	584	3	587	6,350	10	6,360	400	6,760	1,092
Denver	201	93	294	------	294	1,571	------	1,571	77	1,648	309
San Francisco	350	29	379	------	379	3,998	13	4,011	260	4,271	412
Seattle	270	135	405	1	406	2,954	26	2,980	269	3,249	385
Total	4,562	1,365	5,927	33	5,960	139,786	281	140,058	10,170	150,228	10,684

TABLE 14.—*Continuances, by naturalization districts, for fiscal year 1924*

Naturalization district	Ignorance of government	Illiteracy	Non-appearance	Other causes	Total
Boston	1,081	279	2,970	955	5,285
New York	510	766	7,800	1,839	10,915
Philadelphia	600	152	3,825	612	5,189
Washington, D. C.	436	117		639	1,192
Pittsburgh	1,518	31		1,043	2,592
Chicago	1,442	35	3,971	2,342	7,790
St. Louis	744	4	816	804	2,368
St. Paul	880		1,184	212	2,276
Denver	268	41	492	153	954
San Francisco	551		1,230	707	2,488
Seattle	673	25	512	433	1,643
Total	8,703	1,450	22,800	9,739	42,692

TABLE 15.—*Results of prosecutions for violations of the naturalization laws, fiscal year 1924*

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 year							
New York	48	5	1		11	[1] 5	[2] 2	$410	34
Philadelphia	2	2	2						2
Washington, D. C.	[3] 3								1
Pittsburgh		7			[4] 6				1
Chicago	7	6	1	3	[5] 4	[6] 3		450	2
San Francisco	60	57		41	[7] 1	[8] 6	[9] 8	5,750	61
Seattle	2	2					[10] 2	210	2
Total	[3] 122	79	4	44	22	14	12	6,820	103

[1] U. S. District Court, Newark, N. J., 1 fine of $100; U. S. District Court, southern district of New York, 2 fines of $25 each, 1 fine of $150, 1 fine of $10.
[2] U. S. District Court, southern district of New York, 2 fines of $50 and 2 days imprisonment each.
[3] Two cases dropped.
[4] U. S. District Court, Cleveland, Ohio, 1 sentence of 1 year and 1 day in penitentiary, 4 sentences of 1 year and 6 months in the penitentiary each, 1 sentence of 3 months in workhouse.
[5] U. S. District Court, Chicago, Ill., 1 sentence of 15 months, 1 sentence of 5 years, 1 sentence of 30 days; U. S. District Court, Detroit, Mich., 1 sentence of 30 days.
[6] U. S. District Court, Chicago, Ill., 1 fine of $100, 1 fine of $250; circuit court, Chicago, Ill., 1 fine of $100 for contempt.
[7] U. S. District Court, San Francisco, Calif., 1 sentence of 2 days in jail.
[8] U. S. District Court, San Francisco, Calif., 2 fines of $500 each, 2 fines of $250 each, 2 fines of $125 each.
[9] U. S. District Court, San Francisco, Calif., 6 sentences of $500 and 13 months imprisonment each, 2 sentences of $500 and 3 years imprisonment each.
[10] U. S. District Court, district of Oregon, 1 fine of $10 and 3 months in jail; U. S. District Court, Great Falls, Mont., 1 fine of $200 and 90 days in jail.

RECAPITULATION OF RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS, FISCAL YEARS 1907 TO 1924

Imprisoned	161	Acquittals	98
Fined	[1] 180	Pending	103
Imprisoned and fined	[1] 70		
Nol-prossed	122	Total cases	791
Sentences suspended	57		

[1] Total amount of fines, $29,980.32.

TABLE 16.—*Cancellation cases, 1924*

Naturalization district	Pending July 1, 1923	Referred to Department of Justice	Handled by bureau	Certificates canceled	Dismissed	Discontinued	Pending
Boston	11	57		15	1	1	51
New York	56	91	9	42	2	3	109
Philadelphia	454	22	90	93	447	1	25
Washington, D. C.	58	26	41	64	1	10	50
Pittsburgh	16	28	10	19			35
Chicago	25	57	2	28	1	1	54
St. Louis	13	9	14	21			15
St. Paul	3	8	3	9			5
Denver	3	11	9	10			13
San Francisco	19	176		95	1		99
Seattle	16	16	2	12	2	1	19
Total	674	501	180	408	455	17	475

RECAPITULATION OF CANCELLATION CASES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1907 TO 1923

Certificates canceled	4,818
Cases dismissed	1,091
Cases discontinued	286
Pending	475
Total cases	6,670

TABLE 17.—*Appropriations "Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization," for various fiscal years and amounts paid out of these appropriations during the fiscal years 1908 to 1924*

Year	Total appropriations	Number of additional assistants allowed to clerks of courts	Amount expended for additional assistants to clerks of courts	Amount expended for salaries, travel, and miscellaneous items in field and lump-sum employees in bureau	Total amount expended and pledged
1908	$193,000				
1909	150,000				
1910	150,000	19	$8,598.92	$108,606.76	$117,205.68
1911	152,861	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	76,931.02	467,941.63	544,922.65
1923	600,000	49	75,662.94	509,373.04	585,035.98
1924	600,000	[1] 41 1/12	61,948.98	535,400.64	597,349.62

[1] Average number of employees for year. There were 51 additional assistants from July 1, 1923, to March 15, 1924, on which date the number was reduced to 17.

TABLE 18.—*Receipts from naturalization fees and disbursements from various appropriations for the enforcement of the naturalization law and for rents, supplies, and miscellaneous expenses, fiscal years 1907 to 1924*

Year	Receipts						Cost of administering the naturalization law	Total fees received as compared with cost of administering the naturalization law (excess +, deficit −)
	Naturalization fees			Head tax	Fines	Total		
	Direct	Through Department of Justice	Total					
1907	$65,129.00		$65,129.00			$65,129.00	$29,243.18	$35,885.82+
1908	166,873.90		166,873.90		$2,975.00	169,848.90	232,728.05	62,879.15−
1909	172,202.13		172,202.13		1,115.00	173,317.13	194,428.45	21,111.32−
1910	221,766.38		221,766.38		2,275.00	224,041.38	176,415.98	47,625.40+
1911	290,551.52		290,551.52		3,338.00	293,889.52	222,831.15	71,058.37+
1912	338,315.33		338,315.33		439.00	338,754.33	257,678.99	81,075.34+
1913	350,716.60		350,716.60		2,004.72	352,721.32	290,026.20	62,695.12+
1914	450,228.55		450,228.55		650.00	450,878.55	331,517.26	119,361.29+
1915	441,764.49		441,764.49		4,527.00	446,291.49	363,593.11	82,698.38+
1916	410,272.55		410,272.55		1,360.00	411,632.55	389,075.90	22,556.65+
1917	635,927.52		635,927.52		815.00	636,742.52	393,240.15	243,502.37+
1918	507,932.50		507,932.50		722.45	508,654.95	416,486.84	92,168.11+
1919	597,087.97		597,087.97		950.00	598,037.97	812,056.38	214,018.41−
1920	664,539.20	$72,442.00	736,981.20		314.15	737,295.35	753,383.83	16,088.48−
1921	696,854.35	62,091.50	758,945.85		200.00	759,145.85	747,083.40	12,062.45+
1922	598,709.95	52,590.50	651,300.45	$15,504	525.00	667,329.45	772,171.31	104,841.86−
1923	636,132.90	70,673.50	706,806.40	30,272	950.00	738,028.40	815,636.44	77,608.04−
1924	763,881.53	81,161.00	845,042.53	21,840	6,820.00	873,702.53	855,705.66	17,996.87+
Total	8,008,886.37	338,958.50	8,347,844.87	67,616	29,980.32	8,445,441.19	8,053,302.28	392,138.91+

TABLE 19.—*Financial statement showing sources and amount of revenue, sources, amounts, and objects of expenditure and amounts appropriated for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*

REVENUE

Naturalization fees:		
Through Bureau of Naturalization—		
First quarter	$144,099.80	
Second quarter	181,929.60	
Third quarter	220,033.13	
Fourth quarter	217,819.00	
		$763,881.53
Through Department of Justice—		
First quarter	16,648.50	
Second quarter	19,447.50	
Third quarter	21,607.00	
Fourth quarter	23,458.00	
		81,161.00
Total naturalization fees		845,042.53
Head tax fees (nunc pro tunc)		21,840.00
Fines (criminal prosecutions)		6,820.00
Total revenue from all sources		873,702.53
Excess of revenue over expenditures		17,996.87

TABLE 19.—*Financial statement showing sources and amount of revenue, sources, amounts, and objects of expenditure and amounts appropriated for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924*—Continued

EXPENDITURE

	For naturalization (including general administration)	For citizenship training	Total	Amount of direct or indirect appropriation
Appropriation—Salaries				$97,010.0
Salaries bureau employees	$62,187.88	$25,508.02	$87,695.90	
Salaries detailed employees			4,600.00	
Total	62,187.88	25,508.02	92,295.90	
Appropriation—General expenses				600,000.00
Salaries bureau employees	36,743.96	11,361.84	48,105.80	
Salaries field employees	376,561.37	8,924.10	384,485.47	
Assistants to State court clerks	61,948.98		61,948.98	
Travel and subsistence	65,152.55	4,107.50	69,260.05	
Rent of buildings	17,458.34		17,458.34	
Miscellaneous expenses	15,090.98		15,090.98	
Total	572,956.18	24,393.44	597,349.62	
Appropriations, allotments of:				
Increase of compensation				68,020.00
Bureau employees	12,781.98	4,602.00	17,383.98	
Detailed employees			960.00	
Field employees	46,803.56	1,010.40	47,813.96	
Total	59,585.54	5,612.40	66,157.94	
Department printing fund				24,778.45
Bureau	1,767.27	2,117.23	3,884.50	
Field	1,865.34		1,865.34	
Clerks of courts	19,028.61		19,028.61	
Total	22,661.22	2,117.23	24,778.45	
Department contingent fund	4,235.20	242.80	4,478.00	4,478.00
Department rent fund	11,333.33		11,333.33	11,333.33
Naturalization fees, publishing citizenship textbooks		50,393.38	50,393.38	50,393.38
Engraving certificates of naturalization	8,675.04		8,675.04	8,675.04
Salaries Secretary's office		244.00	244.00	244.00
Grand total, 1924	740,959.35	108,511.27	855,705.66	864,932.20
Grand total, 1923	658,263.24	149,413.20	815,636.44	830,600.46

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary

WOMEN'S BUREAU

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1924

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1924

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
WOMEN'S BUREAU,
Washington, September 3, 1924.

Sir: With the close of the fiscal year 1924, the Women's Bureau has completed its sixth year of activity and has continued to perform the function for which it was created—that is, the task of formulating standards and policies to promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. In line with this policy the bureau has carried on during the year work of a varied and extensive nature. In general the program has consisted of activities that may be classified as follows: State investigations of conditions of employment for women in industry, special studies of problems particularly related to wage-earning women, cooperation with State and Federal officials on such matters, conferences for the exchange of ideas about women workers, and research and educational work.

In view of the more than eight and one-half million women employed in gainful occupations, the task of the bureau is tremendous. The variety of elements composing this vast army of working women adds greatly to the complexity of the problems confronting the bureau. In the ranks of the wage earners are found young girls; middle-aged and even elderly women; married, single, widowed, separated, and divorced women. There are women who support not only themselves but dependents as well, those who are home makers in addition to being wage earners. In short, the crux of the matter lies in the fact that working women, regardless of their status in other respects, are, generally speaking, producers not only of economic goods but of future citizens, actually or potentially.

The great variety of jobs in which women are now found complicates the situation. The general types of work done by women are listed by the United States Bureau of the Census as follows: Domestic and personal service; manufacturing and mechanical industries; clerical occupations; agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry; professional service; trade; transportation; public service; and extraction of minerals. Such are the broad classifications, each with many subdivisions and each with its own set of problems.

Moreover, in a consideration of the complicating factors connected with the employment of women in the United States, it is necessary to call attention to the many variations of labor legislation for women in the 48 States.

STATE INVESTIGATIONS

The very fact that there are 48 legislative bodies in the various States with the right of self-government, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, makes an evident explanation of the great diversity of laws for women workers. The problems caused by this lack of uniformity are constantly confronting all who are concerned with trying to enact and enforce labor legislation in behalf of wage-earning women. Employers in one State can transplant industries from a locality where they think the regulations are too rigid to another State with more elastic labor laws. Or manufacturing interests objecting to proposed labor legislation for the betterment of industrial workers in one State can threaten to transfer their business activities to the adjoining State which may have less stringent laws than the ones proposed. Again, corporations which operate in several States may inform the legislators that they will concentrate all their capital and all their activities in the States where they will be least hampered and restricted by labor laws, thereby making it doubly difficult for those who are working for better standards for women in industry to make a great deal of progress.

An analysis of the situation shows the need for greater uniformity in the laws, and the best way to secure this is to have a Federal agency bring existing conditions and the most approved procedure tending to better them, to the attention of the public. The Women's Bureau, created as it was to work in conjunction with State departments of labor, to collect and disseminate facts and figures on questions vitally affecting wage-earning women, and to formulate practical standards for wage-earning women in industry in each of the 48 States has made State investigations an important part of its work. During the past year activities of this type have comprised the completion of a report on the hours and wages of women in New Jersey industries; and the field work of a study of hours and working conditions of women in Illinois, and of hours, wages, and working conditions of women in Oklahoma. In the Illinois survey were included 48,497 women employed in 429 establishments—factories, stores, restaurants, hotels, and laundries. The field work of the Oklahoma study has been completed and has included in round numbers 4,300 women employed in 170 establishments, comprising factories, mills, stores, telephone exchanges, restaurants, hotels, and laundries.

COOPERATION WITH STATE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR

The State surveys are one way in which the Women's Bureau has cooperated with State departments of labor. The investigation in Oklahoma was undertaken at the direct request of the State labor officials, and in Illinois, although the survey was not initiated by the State department of labor, the State officials cooperated whenever possible with the bureau agents. Cooperation in the State studies between the Women's Bureau and the State departments has proved of especial value and benefit to both. The work done by the Federal bureau under these circumstances has been in no way a duplication or usurpation of the work of a State department. The primary

function of the State department of labor is law enforcement, and this must be its first and most important task. It has rarely the funds, personnel, or equipment for intensive investigations. The Women's Bureau, accordingly, renders a valuable service to the State when it makes a survey in the State, collecting detailed information on the hours, wages, and working conditions of women workers and putting such data in available form. On the other hand, the State department facilitates the work of the Women's Bureau in such a survey by giving it an insight into the general industrial and legal situation in the State.

In other ways, during the past year, the bureau has aided State departments of labor, supplying on request special information concerning various aspects of wage-earning women, and sending charts, maps, and other exhibit material to be used in the States.

A definitely organized means by which the bureau has been functioning as a clearing house of information regarding the activities affecting working women in this country and in others is the Newsletter, issued monthly. This publication was started in 1921 at the request of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials. Its contents for the past year will be discussed in more detail in another section of this report.

SPECIAL STUDIES

Although the investigations in particular States are somewhat local in their appeal, they present data representative of the employment of women in the various industries of the country. No less important and of a much wider appeal are the special studies conducted by the bureau on subjects peculiarly related to wage-earning women. The great increase in the number of women in the industrial world, their occupational progress, their need to carry, in so many instances, the double burden of wage earner and home maker, and their weaker economic position have given rise to definite problems connected with their employment that have challenged the attention of all who are interested in the welfare of the Nation. Because of the need and the demand for enlightment on the foregoing and other subjects, the Women's Bureau has continued or completed a number of special studies inaugurated the preceding year and has initiated several new ones.

Family status of breadwinning women in four selected cities.

A recently completed study is one presenting the social problems and economic status of women breadwinners in four representative communities: Passaic, N. J.; Wilkes-Barre and Hanover Township, Pa.; Butte, Mont.; and Jacksonville, Fla. The material was compiled from unpublished census data taken in 1920, the purpose being to draw as complete a picture of the family status and responsibilities of all gainfully employed women in the cities chosen as the data afforded. To achieve this purpose, family responsibilites of the women breadwinners outlined in the census schedules have been correlated with their occupation and industry, age, country of birth, and marital and domicile status. The cities chosen for study were selected because they were located in different parts of the country, because their industrial activities were representative, and because they were not so large as to make the handling of the material pro-

hibitive in cost. The study covers nearly 40,000 women and girls in gainful employment, these constituting over 38 per cent of the entire female population 14 years of age and over reported in the four communities.

Many important truths of broad social significance are stressed by the study, one of the most striking of which is the fact that marriage does not necessarily mean a release of women from breadwinning activities, but frequently greater economic responsibilities. Fifty-five per cent of the women included in the study were or had been married. Nearly two-thirds of these married women had wage-earning husbands, more than one-half of them were mothers, and two-fifths of the mothers had children under 5 years of age. Nor were women who assumed the burden of wage earning so engaged because they were boarding and thus relieved of the responsibility of home-making, since almost four-fifths of the women breadwinners who were or had been married were maintaining homes. The report further points out the menace to the health of women and to the happiness of the home because of the need for women to bear the double burden of economic and family responsibilities. Moreover, since not far from two-fifths of the mothers were working outside the home, and over one-third of the mothers with children under 5 years of age were so employed, the injury done to the children in the way of casual and inadequate care is strikingly brought out by the study. It is apparent from the analysis of the conditions in each community studied, that these conditions are more or less representative of the country as a whole and that the disastrous effects resulting from the neglect of the urgent problems related to breadwinning women undermine each community where harmful conditions are allowed to exist, and in the final analysis weaken the strength and prosperity of the Nation.

Absenteeism among women in the textile mills.

The first part of the field work and statistical compilations and correlations connected with an extensive investigation to discover the amount and causes of absenteeism among women employed in textile mills has been completed. The survey covered 18 mills located in the following 14 important textile States: Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Texas, and Vermont. The records of 6,200 men and 4,338 women employed in these mills were inspected. Of the women, 2,215 were visited and interviewed in their homes by the bureau's agents, as to the causes of time lost from their industrial employment.

The time lost by men and women in each department of each mill during 1922 has been computed. A correlation has been made between lost time and the length of the working day, and also between lost time and the effort at stabilization. The proportion of the time lost by the women who were interviewed in their homes has been correlated with the various causes of absence and with such personal information as the present age of the women and age at beginning work, length of textile service and actual time in present mill, conjugal condition, the extent of household duties performed by the women, and the number of workers in the family.

The tabulation of the data reveals the causes of lost time to have been numerous and varied, comprising such personal reasons as illness of self or others, marriage, pregnancy, death, home duties, business, vacation, rest, recreation, education, or religion, as well as the causes for which the establishment rather than the worker was responsible, such as no work or slackness of work, closing of the plant, or accident incurred on the job. The figures show that 23 per cent of all the women interviewed were absent because of personal illness, this reason surpassing all others as a cause of lost time. The performance of home duties was a close second as a contributor to lost time, 20 per cent of the women interviewed reporting this as the cause of their absence from mills.

The findings also are interesting for the light they throw on the question of labor turnover. A study has been made of the total number of separations of workers from each mill during the year and the percentage of labor turnover computed for men and women separately. The reasons given by women in home interviews for leaving jobs have been tabulated. A comparison has been made between northern and southern mills in regard to absenteeism and labor turnover. Although there is in general a striking similarity between the mills of the two sections, the southern mills show a greater amount of lost time and a higher labor turnover. When final separations are considered, the labor turnover for women for all mills included was 143 per cent during 1922, but only 94 per cent for the northern mills as compared with 198 per cent for the southern ones.

Domestic workers and their employment relations.

Another study now completed which has taken the Women's Bureau into a new field of work where there is an undoubted need for research and outline of standards is a study of domestic workers. The study, made at the request of the Domestic Efficiency Association of Baltimore, Md., an organization formed for the purpose of putting domestic service on a better and more standardized basis, is founded on the records of this association. The report, however, includes a bird's-eye view of the so-called "servant question" at the present time and of some efforts that have been made, chiefly in other countries, at readjustments.

The records of the association presented certain facts about 2,293 women and 672 men. Over two-thirds of the applicants to the association were negroes, three-fourths of whom were women. Information was obtained concerning race, age, conjugal condition, and occupations of the domestic workers, preference as to living in or outside employer's home and as to living in city, suburbs, or country. For a number of employees references from former employers were available, giving the nature and length of services performed by the workers and a statement about their capability, character, disposition, appearance, regularity, punctuality, and in many instances the reason for leaving the position.

Although no definite or far-reaching recommendations can be made on the basis of so limited a study, the report points out some important difficulties which confront employers and employees in the field of domestic service. Certain conditions connected with this type of work serve as one and the same source of dissatisfac-

tion to employers and employees, causing, however, one set of disadvantages for the former and another set for the latter. The uneven balance between labor demand and supply, labor turnover, the lack of training and standardization, the system of references, the practice of long and indefinite hours are some of the high spots that are touched by the study. In general from the facts disclosed it appears that fewer efforts are being made in the United States than in some of the European countries to break down old traditions and prejudices and to bring about reform, and that there is, consequently, urgent need for the grave consideration of these problems by all concerned.

Industrial accidents among women.

Because of a realization of the need to consider the employment of women from the standpoints of hazards and injuries, a study of compensable work accidents to women wage earners in New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin was inaugurated in the spring of 1923 and has been continued during the past year. The field work has been completed and the tabulation of the data secured is now going on. The object of the study has been to determine the causes of accidents to women in industry; to ascertain the nature and degree of the resulting disabilities; to estimate the time lost for which compensation was paid as well as further time lost on account of the injury; to investigate any assistance rendered, making for rehabilitation in economic or home activities through medical treatment, vocational training, or job performed; and to consider means for the prevention of accidents. It was the aim also to secure a complete industrial history of the women, in order to reveal the type of work performed and the wages earned before the accident, as compared with the subsequent occupations and earnings, and in addition any difficulties in securing and keeping jobs or in performing necessary work at home after the accident. The material was obtained partly from the accident records in the State compensation board files for the twelvemonth period between July 1, 1919, and July 1, 1920, and from interviews with those women who had received a permanent disability. Records of about 3,300 compensable cases were copied, a majority of which resulted in only temporary disability. In all, however, about 400 women who had been left with a permanent disability of some degree were located and interviewed. The causes of permanent and temporary disabilities were very much the same, machinery being by far the greatest cause of accidents, fall of persons or object and handling of tool or object being other frequent causes. The great majority of women permanently disabled returned to work, but some were forced to enter upon a different occupation, frequently earning less, and others were disabled for all available work. The final report on this study will furnish many interesting correlations.

Standard and scheduled hours of work for women in industry.

The long working day which accompanied the development of the modern industrial system has in recent years become recognized by forward-looking forces in the country as a menace to individual and national welfare. Accordingly, progress has gradually been made in reducing the hours of work. The shorter day for the

employment of women is even more important than for men, because of the need for conserving women's energies in the interest of the race and because of the home and the family responsibilities of women. In view of the importance of the subject, the Women's Bureau decided that it would be worth while to present in a single bulletin for a uniform date the material relating to the scheduled hours of the women employed in the industries of those States where such hour investigations had already been conducted by the bureau. In all, 13 States—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia—and two cities outside these States, Philadelphia and Chicago, were intended. Except for Ohio and New Jersey, where surveys had been made in the fall of 1922, data were obtained for the other States, formerly surveyed, from questionnaires sent out in the spring of 1923 to firms with the request that the number of employees and the scheduled hours of the firm on September 15, 1922, be recorded. Reports were obtained from approximately 85 per cent of the firms to which questionnaires had been sent.

Information on scheduled hours was secured for 162,792 women employed in 1,709 plants. Almost one-fifth of the women had an 8-hour day or less, over one-third a 9-hour day, and nearly one-fourth more than 9 hours. In South Carolina, over four-fifths of the women and in Georgia over three-fifths had a daily schedule of 10 hours or more. As representative of a higher standard were Iowa with over one-third and Maryland with practically one-third of the women included, scheduled for a day of 8 hours or less. The other States fell between these extremes. A 50-hour week was the standard for the largest group of women, and over one-third had a week of 48 hours or less. In respect to the 48-hour week Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Maryland took the lead with approximately 68 per cent, 55 per cent, and 52 per cent, respectively, of the women reported in each, showing such a schedule. An overwhelming majority of the South Carolina women, on the other hand, regularly put in more than 54 hours a week, while in both Georgia and Alabama practically two-thirds of the women had a weekly schedule of more than 54 hours.

Striking differences were shown in the hour policies of two industries employing large numbers of women—the manufacture of textiles and clothing. While a day of between 8 and 9 hours was most common in the clothing industry, a 10-hour day was customary for the largest group of textile workers. Only 6 per cent of the textile workers had a week of 44 hours or less in contrast with one-third of the clothing workers showing such a schedule. Practically one-half of the women in the various textile industries had a week of 55 hours or more as compared with less than 3 per cent in the clothing industry.

The report also includes a discussion of experiments in the reduction of the work day in certain industries to conform with the 8-hour standard, and in addition an analysis of the legal standards in the various States surveyed. It has been shown in instances of a shortened working week, when comparable records have been kept of the output of the plant before and after the change, that ordinarily the business was able to stand the reduction in hours. In

certain types of industries where the attention of the worker is of greatest importance reductions of one or more hours a day have not decreased the output. Some recognition of the desirability of the shorter working day for women in industry is found in State laws establishing for these workers maximum hours of labor. Of the States included in the study, two—Missouri and Ohio—stand out as more progressive than the rest with a law limiting the day's work in most industries to 9 hours, while three—Alabama, Indiana, and Iowa—placing no limitation upon the hours of work in any industries, trail the list in the matter of satisfactory legal standards.

Conditions of employment in the canning and preserving industry in the State of Washington.

The Women's Bureau also has completed the tabulation and analysis of the material collected in a field survey made during the summer and fall of 1923, 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.

The survey covers two distinct phases of work, first, the picking of fruit in the berry fields and in the apple, pear, and prune orchards, and, second, the preparing and packing of fruit and fish in the canneries and warehouses. This type of employment is complicated by the seasonal nature of the work, for which the harvest period and perishability of the products are responsible. Another factor making for an unusual situation and acute problems in the matter of living conditions is the more or less migratory character of the laborers.

Personal interviews held with 3,000 women at work in regard to working histories brought out the fact that they were in many instances casual and not regular workers and for the most part unskilled, many of them being housewives for the greater part of the year. In fact, two-thirds were women who were or had been married. About one-sixth of the women were foreign-born. Of all the women interviewed, although two-thirds reported themselves as residents of the section where they were at work, the other third belonged in the migratory class coming from 17 other States and from Canada. Part of the migrant labor in the orchards consisted of a number of family groups coming in automobiles from long distances and carrying their own camp equipment. Among the migrant berry pickers were fewer men than among the orchard workers but more women, who came from shorter distances and lived in wooden shacks provided by the ranchers.

Hour and wage data for women pickers were secured from interviews and from correspondence with employers and employees, whereas such data for the women employed in warehouses and canneries were obtained from pay rolls by agents of the bureau. The scheduled daily hours of the women in warehouses were 10 a day. In fruit canneries the hours were very irregular, ranging from 1 to 16 hours and depending upon the amount and perishability of the product handled in any one day. The hours in fish canneries were even more irregular. The median week's earnings of the women sorting apples and pears were $18.45 and $18.05, respectively, while the median week's earnings of the apple packers

were $31.05 and of the pear packers $25.85. The women picking in orchards were much better paid than the berry pickers, the average daily wage of those who picked and sorted the various kinds of orchards fruits ranging from $2.97 to $3.43, whereas the average daily wage of the berry pickers was only $1.60.

RESEARCH WORK

The research division has served as a bureau of information in regard to the various aspects of the employment of women, compiling data necessary for the studies made by the bureau and also putting in available form many facts from the United States census, State laws, and other sources, for use throughout the country. In response to special requests from numerous organizations concerned with the problems of working women, the bureau has collected and sent out much valuable information. There are, however, certain outstanding achievements which call for some discussion.

The News-letter.

The News-letter already referred to has had nine issues during the past year. It has outlined the current activities in regard to the minimum wage laws already in existence; discussed efforts, successful and unsuccessful, in the various States to pass new legislation concerning wage-earning women; announced the appointment of persons to positions of importance connected with the interests of women workers; listed new publications on the subject of women in industry; presented digests of special and State reports on hours, wages, working conditions, industrial accidents, and law violations as related to women; and given notes on special topics of interest in the labor movement, such as important conferences, workers' education, and the "blanket amendment." In addition, activities in foreign countries concerning wage-earning women have been reported.

Minimum-wage laws.

The bureau has continued the research study of the history, operation, and administration of the various minimum wage laws in the United States, this study having been begun shortly after the United States Supreme Court handed down its decision declaring the District of Columbia minimum wage law unconstitutional. A careful analysis is being made of those laws that are now in operation, so that the experience of the various administrative bodies may be made available for those who are seeking to establish some method of enforcing wage standards for women. Copies of all forms and schedules and methods of using them have been secured from the States that have these laws. The study has so far been carried on in California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin, where the State Officials have given the fullest and most helpful cooperation to the representatives of the bureau.

Legislation for women in Oregon.

An interesting piece of research work, the result of which the bureau is planning to publish in the near future, deals with legisla-

tion for women in Oregon. The report contains an extensive history of the laws in the State bearing specifically on the civil and political rights of women. The section on civil rights goes into such matters as property rights, administration of estates, power to make wills, age of majority, personal rights, educational progress, status of women in marriage and divorce, but treats at greater length the subject of women in industry. Women's share in industrial activities in the pioneer days is discussed, followed by a detailed account of the enactment and administration of the laws on hours and minimum wage for women workers as well as those on seating and sanitary conditions in establishments employing women. The report also outines the direct and indirect effects of the minimum wage law, showing that little if any loss of employment among Oregon women as a group can be related to the minimum-wage determinations, that the minimum-wage rates did not decrease the efficiency of the women, and that the minimum did not become the maximum. It is also pointed out that the law serves as a means of industrial conciliation, and tends to instil in the organized woman worker a sense of her place in the community, and to arouse in the public a realization of its responsibility in the adjustment and prevention of industrial hardships to women and minors.

State laws affecting working women.

Because of the many changes in labor legislation for women throughout the country in the last three years either on account of new laws passed in certain States or modification of old ones or different interpretations of such laws, Bulletin 16, entitled "State Laws Affecting Working Women," published by the Women's Bureau in 1921, has during the past year been revised.

Minimum wage bibliography.

Another valuable piece of research work that has been accomplished is a comprehensive minimum-wage bibliography, which has been put in bulletin form. In it are listed with details all books, pamphlets, and articles in periodicals dealing with the subject of minimum wage for women in the United States and Canada.

A graphic presentation of facts about women wage earners.

A special bulletin now in the course of preparation aims to present in graphic form facts concerning wage-earning women in the United States in regard to the numbers employed and their occupations, age, race, color, nativity, and marital status.

LABOR LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

The continued interest in labor legislation for women is evidenced by the efforts made during the past fiscal year in a number of State legislatures to enact laws to improve standards for the employment of women. The results, if measured in terms of laws actually passed, are not very impressive. One fact partly responsible for this was that a number of State legislatures held no session during the past year. By no means do the limited achievements indicate any lack of activity on the part of women's organizations, for their record is one of incessant and tireless effort to better conditions for the millions of wage-earning women, by amendment of existing laws and

by passage of new ones. Moreover, there has been in all legislative campaigns along these lines a decided educational value, the extent of which can not be definitely estimated.

The few legislative gains can be briefly told. In Rhode Island the persistent campaign for the shorter work day for women resulted in the passage of a law effective June 1, 1924, establishing a 9-hour day and a 48-hour week for women in factories, and in manufacturing, mercantile, and business establishments. A legislative attempt to amend the night work law for women in New Jersey—passed by the preceding legislature with a clause making it effective December 1, 1924—met with an overwhelming defeat. An effort in the New York legislature to undermine the night work law for women in that State was likewise thwarted. In Massachusetts during the past year efforts to repeal the 48-hour law and the minimum wage law and to remove the night-work restriction for women in the textile mills were again defeated. The new hour law in Wisconsin passed in 1923 to limit the day's work of women employees to 9 hours and the week's to 50 hours went into effect on September 1, 1923.

In addition to these few instances of definite achievement must be cited the unsuccessful efforts in other States to have labor laws for women passed. In five States—Alabama, Maine, Maryland, New York, and Virginia—a bill for an 8-hour day or a 48-hour week was introduced into the legislature. In New York the 48-hour bill was defeated as it has been for nine successive years. Again the senate passed it and again the assembly defeated it by a narrow margin of votes. Maine's legislature took no action on the question of the 48-hour week except to pass a resolution submitting it to a referendum vote. At the special election in October, 1923, the 48-hour week was defeated, and the legal maximum of hours of work in the State remain 9 daily and 54 weekly. In the Maryland legislature the 8-hour bill was defeated in the house. The Virginia 8-hour bill was indefinitely postponed.

Rhode Island was the only State in which an attempt was made to pass a law prohibiting night work for women. The bill, however, which would have prevented the employment of women from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. was defeated.

New Jersey and New York were the only States where minimum wage legislation was attempted. In New Jersey the bill passed the house with just three negative votes, but failed of passage in the senate. In New York also the bill passed the house and was defeated in the senate.

Seven resolutions were introduced in Congress during the past session to amend the Federal Constitution granting to Congress the power to regulate the employment of women. These were all referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Activities concerning minimum wage laws.

In view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the spring of 1923, declaring unconstitutional the minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia, and the fear on the part of many that this decision might undermine other minimum wage laws in effect in several States in the country, it is significant to trace the activities during the past year concerned with legislation of this type.

Reference has already been made to unsuccessful efforts in New York and New Jersey to pass a minimum wage law and to the defeat of the attempt in the Massachusetts legislature to repeal the minimum wage law there. The constitutionality of the California law was questioned, the case being brought by a woman who sought employment as an apprentice in a candy factory at a rate below that permitted legally, and who alleged that the law was discriminatory because there was no minimum wage law for men. On September 22, however, a superior court of the State handed down a decision, ruling the law valid. It was stated that the case would be carried to the highest court. In another instance the attorney general sustained the California Industrial Welfare Commission in refusing to allow the money due the women cannery workers to be put in escrow, pending the final decision as to the validity of the California wage law. The minimum wage law in the State has been strictly enforced.

In Massachusetts a test case on the constitutionality of the minimum wage law was based on the refusal of the Boston Transcript to publish the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission's advertisement of a firm failing to comply with one of the minimum wage decrees. In the municipal court of the city of Boston and in the superior court the case was decided against the newspaper. An appeal was then made to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, which handed down the decision that newspapers can not be compelled to publish the names of employers failing to comply with the rulings of the minimum wage commission. However, the only limitation that the decision imposes is in connection with the newspaper publication, and it is now optional rather than mandatory for newspapers to carry such publications. Although some newspapers may decline to print advertisements of noncompliance, it is interesting to note that during the period that the case was before the court, such advertisements were published by the commission in 50 newspapers throughout the State. The assistant commissioner of the department of labor and industries advanced the belief that the commission is not likely to be seriously handicapped in the matter of advertisement. A new decree has been approved during the year, by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, providing a minimum wage of $13.20 a week for women 18 years of age or over who have been employed a year in the manufacture of druggists' preparations, proprietary medicines, and chemical compounds. With the establishment of this decree, 17 occupations are now covered by minimum wage rates.

In Arizona an employer operating a candy factory, who had paid an apprentice less than the minimum wage, was granted an injunction by the State court to restrain the State officials from prosecuting him for noncompliance with the law. The State is appealing from this ruling, and the case has now been set for oral argument in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In Wisconsin a minimum wage questionnaire was sent to employers asking them to reply to four questions upon the operation of the minimum wage law as it affected their own business during the year. In all, 863 establishments complied. In answer to the question, Were any minors and (or) women discharged from work because of the present minimum wage law? only 37 firms replied in the affirmative

and 826 in the negative. To the question, Was it necessary to rearrange hours for minor and (or) women employees on account of the minimum wage law? 93 firms answered affirmatively and 770 negatively. The question, Has the minimum wage law caused any change in lines manufactured by you, or in the kind of business carried on by you? was answered affirmatively by 54 firms and negatively by 809. The replies to the last question, Proportional to your total working force are you now employing more or fewer minors than a year ago? show that 327 firms maintained about the same ratio as a year ago, and that 173 firms reduced and 197 increased the proportion of minors.

The Ohio Minimum Wage Investigation Commission, appointed by the last legislature, met in Columbus on February 6. There was a large representation of proponents and some opponents of minimum-wage legislation, and as a result of the hearing it was decided that the commission should go ahead with its investigation, in spite of the United States Supreme Court's decision in the District of Columbia case. The commission asked the proponents and opponents to submit briefs on the operation of the minimum wage law in California, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin, in order that the commission might check up by investigation those points upon which the two sides might fail to agree.

The "blanket amendment."

A group of women, active in the equal rights movement in American history and objecting to certain existing legal discriminations against women because of sex, have for the past three years been advocating a constitutional amendment to take the following form: "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

On the other hand, another large group of women, consisting of almost every organization of working women and of women interested in improving industrial conditions in the United States, although deeply interested in the question of equal rights and recognizing the need to abolish unjust legal discriminations against women, have objected to the proposed amendment on the score that it is ambiguous and likely to jeopardize those labor laws for women enacted during the past 70 years in the various States and regulating to some extent conditions of employment for approximately four million women. The proponents of the amendment have argued that special labor laws for women curtail their opportunities, but the opponents have maintained that actual information concerning women in industry disproves such a theory and that in the interest of the race special legislation to control standards of women's employment is essential because they always have been in a weaker position economically than have men.

Representatives of more than a dozen of these organizations opposing the amendment appeared before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee at a hearing called by the chairman of the subcommittee on February 7, 1924, for the opponents of the amendment to discuss the question.

In connection with the "blanket amendment," from time to time during the past year the Women's Bureau has been called upon

by women's organizations to furnish information concerning women in industry. A summary of the special labor laws for women in the United States was prepared and published in the Congressional Digest for March, 1924, showing that approximately four million working women, or nearly one-half of all the gainfully occupied women in the country, would be affected by this amendment through suspension or nullification of the labor laws that apply to women and not to men. Moreover, data have been compiled by the bureau which stand as evidence against the idea that special labor laws for women curtail their opportunities for employment.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

In addition to the statistical bulletins published by the bureau, other means have been employed for disseminating knowledge on the various aspects of women in gainful employment.

Radio talks on women in industry.

A bulletin entitled "Radio Talks on Women in Industry" and consisting of short talks that were broadcast by the bureau during 1922 and 1923 has been recently published. It is illustrated by clever pen-and-ink sketches and serves as a popular form of educating the public in the matters pertaining to women workers.

Outline of Women's Bureau activities.

A topical outline of the activities of the bureau during the last three years was prepared for educational purposes and has been mimeographed and distributed in various quarters.

Married women in industry.

A bulletin entitled "Married Women in Industry," which consists of an address made by a member of the Women's Bureau before the National Conference of Social Workers in Washington in May, 1923, has been published. This was done because of the unusual interest displayed in the subject of married women in industry and because of the many requests made to the bureau for copies of the address. It touches on the economic needs of industry, the social needs of the family, and the human needs of the individual as related to married-women workers, and has served to point the necessity for a thorough investigation of this whole subject.

Exhibit material.

Another important part of the educational work of the bureau during the year has been the constant circulation of its exhibit material and the addition of some new features to its collection. In general it may be said that all the exhibit material of the bureau has been used continuously and extensively by schools, colleges, universities, churches, and industrial and labor organizations in all parts of the country. In October, 1923, a permanent exhibit was installed by the Women's Bureau as the Department of Labor's contribution to the health exhibit in the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. The exhibit is in the form of a miniature factory, showing men and women at work on various machines and illustrating the equipment and standards necessary for adequate health protection for women in industrial establishments. Smaller models of

this factory also have been made and sent about the country upon request.

Four large charts showing the occupational distribution and progress of women in gainful occupations in the United States, and the scheduled hours and median wages of women in the States surveyed by the bureau have been printed and are now being distributed to interested organizations. Other charts dealing with the various aspects of the employment of women have been made and furnished for special occasions. Among these were three charts on foreign-born, wage-earning women designed for the convention of the National Educational Association. Maps depicting labor legislation for women in the various States have been prepared throughout the year, some having been given and others loaned to organizations requesting them for permanent or temporary use. Arrangements have been made for the revision of the motion picture, "When Women Work," which has been in circulation for almost four years, and which needs in some respects to be brought up to date.

Conferences.

During the past year the Women's Bureau has, upon request, conferred with, advised, and otherwise assisted organizations of a varied nature, including women's associations and clubs, labor unions, industrial councils, Government and statistical bureaus, and organizations concerned especially with education, health, and social and economic matters. The bureau's participation in such consultations has constituted an important feature of its activities.

Publications.

During the year the following bulletins have been published:

No. 32. Women in South Carolina industries.
No. 33. Proceedings of the Women's Industrial Conference.
No. 34. Women in Alabama industries.
No. 36. Radio talks on women in industry.
No. 37. Women in New Jersey industries.
No. 38. Married women in industry.
Home work laws in the United States. (Advance section of Bulletin No. 40.)

The following bulletins are in press:

No. 35. Women in Missouri industries.
No. 39. Domestic workers and their employment relations.
No. 40. State laws affecting working women. (Revision of Bulletin 16.)
No. 41. Family status of breadwinning women in four selected cities.
No. 42. Minimum wage for women in the United States and Canada—A list of references.
No. 43. Standard and scheduled hours of work for women in industry.

THE COMING YEAR

For the coming year the bureau has plans not only for a continuation of its regular routine activities and for a completion of studies and reports which have been begun during the past year but also for the initiation of new studies of considerable magnitude. The work planned, however, is somewhat handicapped by the fact that the appropriation of $107,380, although showing a slight increase in actual figures over the $105,000 appropriation of the preceding year, means in reality a slight decrease in the amount available for the

bureau's activities on account of the salary changes resulting from the classification act approved March 4, 1923.

Reports.

Reports on the following subjects, which are now in preparation, will be completed:

Women in Ohio industries.
Absenteeism of women in textile mills.
Women in the canning and preserving industry in the State of Washington.
Industrial accidents among women.
Legislation for women in Oregon.
Minimum wage laws.
Women in Illinois industries.
Women in Oklahoma industries.
A graphic presentation of facts about women wage earners.

A report on night work for women is planned. This will consist of a compilation and welding together of material on the subject which has already been collected by the bureau during its State investigations, together with a discussion of the laws in the United States prohibiting and regulating night work for women.

State surveys.

Arrangements have been made for a State-wide investigation and study of the hours, wages, and working conditions of women in Delaware industries, the field survey to be begun the latter part of August. A request from Mississippi for a similar survey there has been received, and the bureau plans to include such a study in its program for the coming year.

Continuation of study of absenteeism in textile mills.

As a supplement to the study on absenteeism of women in textile mills, the bureau expects to carry on additional field work for the purpose of securing technical information on the spare-hand system which is practiced so extensively in the textile industry and is so closely allied with the whole subject of absenteeism.

Study of women's employment.

Plans and arrangements also have been made and some preliminary steps taken by the bureau for a study of employment records in certain States where adequate statistics are available with a view to determining whether or not the employment problem among women presents any unusual aspects which should make it a subject to be considered separately from that of men. The bureau had hoped during the past year to undertake this study but limitation of appropriation and personnel made it impossible to do more than a little preliminary work on the subject.

Educational work.

The bureau plans as part of its yearly program a continuation and extension of the various phases of its educational work, especially in the increase of magazine and newspaper articles, presenting in popular form the available information of the bureau, emphasizing the human-interest aspects of its work, and reaching in this way certain groups of the public not interested in technical and statistical reports. In line with such needs the bureau expects to publish a textbook containing vital social and economic truths about women in industry.

Each year there is a demand and need for new exhibit material in addition to that already available in the bureau. Many groups and organizations interested in educating the public by graphic means about matters pertaining to wage-earning women are constantly seeking new and impressive ways of doing this, and are largely dependent upon the Women's Bureau for aid in this respect.

In order to meet more adequately the many requests for motion pictures dealing with the question of women in industry, a new two-reel film will be circulated for the first time this fall. The picture gives a survey of the changed conditions of women's service connected with the development of industries, such as the production of food, clothing, and other articles, from home activities into factory processes. This is followed by an explanation of the peculiar strains which the necessary adaptations have put on women, together with the health factors involved. The picture shows, moreover, the manner in which these strains are compensated for successfully in certain factories, emphasizing the possibilities of getting all the values from extreme specialization and high-speed machinery without wrecking physiques or reducing individual efficiency. Finally the film points out the need of public understanding of such factors and of the need for public insistence on their universal application in the interest of better children, of better personal lives for the women, and of greater powers of service on the part of the women workers.

Another type of exhibit material planned by the bureau is a three-dimensional piece, practical for shipping, setting forth graphically the effect of factory standards and conditions of work for women upon their standards of living, and the influence of all such standards upon community and national welfare.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Each year the volume of work which looms up as an essential part of the program of the Women's Bureau increases. State departments of labor, associations of employers and workers, research bureaus, churches, schools, colleges, universities, and women's organizations (State, National, and international), as well as the public in general, repeatedly turn to the Women's Bureau for information and data pertaining to women in industry. These requests and demands have grown to such an extent that it is possible for the bureau to meet only a small part of them.

Some of the outstanding problems connected with wage-earning women now challenging the attention of all interested in the welfare of the Nation may be outlined as follows:

1. Although the employment of married women has for some years been the theme of much discussion, it has now become, a subject of paramount importance to this country, on account of the almost two million married women in gainful employment, and of the 53.7 per cent increase in the number of married women in manufacturing and mechanical industries, trade, and transportation during the decade from 1910 to 1920. Therefore, it is essential to collect and present definite and comprehensive information on the subject. The problem of the employed married woman and especially of the employed mother, linked so closely as it is with the welfare of the home and the family, is naturally one of the most vital as well as one of the

most complex problems before the country to-day. The Women's Bureau which is looked to by the country at large to throw light on this matter, realizes the necessity for a study which will require considerable field work in order to collect at first hand reliable information on the subject. Though the many complicating social and economic factors make this whole matter a difficult one to settle entirely, nevertheless a scientific study of the question would make for a reduction of existing problems.

2. The bureau has received a number of requests from various sources for information concerning foreign-born women workers in regard to race, numbers, proportions in various localities, and occupational distribution. The bureau realizes the importance of the subject, in view of the more than a million foreign-born white women in gainful employment in the United States, and deems it necessary to make a survey along this line in the near future. The study should cover the economic effects of foreign-born wage-earning women upon the industrial situation in the country as well as the effect of industries upon such women. Significant problems in this connection calling for scientific investigation are the family relations and economic responsibilities of women of foreign birth, their handicaps and opportunities for employment, and their effect upon industrial standards. Such information would prove of value to those concerned with the development of a policy for the education of foreign-born women conducive to their most satisfactory adjustment in this country.

3. A request was made by the president of the telephone operators' union some time ago for a study of health conditions among telephone operators. Although this bureau fully appreciates the great need for such a study it is not equipped to undertake it at the present time. In an investigation of this kind the Public Health Service could be of immeasurable assistance, and the Director of the Women's Bureau has discussed with that service the possibility of undertaking such a cooperative study during the next year.

4. The whole theory of special legislation and protection for women has been challenged to such an extent that it seems unwise to longer delay a special study of this question. Authentic information on the subject is constantly being requested.

5. The present time is a critical period for women in industry, because of the recent United States Supreme Court decision declaring unconstitutional the minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia, which has thrown open the gates to a host of queries as to the desirability and need for regulation of women's wages. Typical questions that are constantly being asked in this connection are: What effect do minimum wage laws have upon women's opportunities for employment and do these laws cause the minimum wage to become the maximum? It is important that the basic and current facts as to women's earnings and the social and economic significance of such earnings should be made available as soon as possible by an unbiased agency, so that general policies may be established.

6. Other matters calling for attention are:
   (a) Critical compilation of existing material relating to women in industry.
   (b) Codification of laws regulating conditions for women in industry.
   (c) The effect upon women in industry of certain conditions, such as the piecework system, posture at work, the lifting of weights, and industrial poisons.
   (d) A study to ascertain the number of women in the country employed on an 8-hour schedule and the number with a longer work day.
   (e) A comparison of the proportions of men and women working on an 8-hour schedule.

In general, it is believed that the Women's Bureau in the past has rendered the best possible service with the limited amount of money placed at its disposal. It is true, however, that the bureau has been crippled since its creation because of inadequate appropriations and has been unable to carry on many studies that are urgent. An increased appropriation, therefore, would greatly facilitate the work of the bureau, by permitting much needed additions to the staff of workers and considerable expansion of activities.

MARY ANDERSON,
Director.

Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

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