FOREIGN IMMIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES
IN THE LIGHT OF GENETICS AND EUGENICS

by

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DEDICATION

In appreciation of his inspiring teaching and his many helpful suggestions regarding this dissertation, this thesis is respectfully dedicated to Dr. H. H. Lane, Head of the Department of Zoology, University of Kansas.
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CHAPTER I  INTRODUCTION (HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL)

Even in prehistoric times the human species has always been characterized by migratory capacities and tendencies, as proven by the fact that the entire habitable globe has been occupied by it. Because of the pressure of crowded conditions, poverty, and oppression or of greed for land or power, or of alluring opportunities in other lands, man has gone singly, in bands, or in hordes to other places of temporary or permanent abode. Asia sent her surplus to Europe, Europe to England, and in turn both Europe and England sent their migrating millions to America and Australia in the greatest series of movements of peoples that this world has ever known. That the movement of the various groups of these people to America has had most profound effects upon the character of our national life is generally acknowledged; what the present situation really is, and what the future may have in store for us as the result of this intermingling of races, when studied from the standpoints of genetics and eugenics, it is the purpose of this dissertation to consider.

(a) Early Immigration to America.

In the first place it may be well to explain exactly what is meant when we speak of an immigrant. In the broader sense of the term every one who came to this country from elsewhere is an immigrant; the population of America consisted of only a few hundred thousand Indians when Europe began to send colonists here in 1607. However those who came between 1607 and 1790 may be and are sometimes regarded as the
"native" stock of this nation, while the later arrivals between 1790 and the present time have been referred to as the "alien" population of our country. It would be difficult indeed to get accurate figures on the arrivals of immigrants each year from 1607 to 1790 when the first authentic census was taken, which showed a total population of nearly 4,000,000; but, making allowances for the high fecundity of the early immigrants, it is safe to estimate that at least 100,000 persons must have come from Europe to this land during those 170 years. Fiske, in his history, states that Virginia probably had a total of 4,000 by 1620, while between 1630 and 1640, 20,000 came to New England, with a probable slackening of emigrating to America during the next 40 years because of wars and economic conditions in Europe. Again, he estimates that between 1681 and 1684, Pennsylvania gained 8,000 inhabitants, so that the above estimate of 100,000 immigrants during the 170 years may be far too small after all.

The thousands of these earliest immigrants to the colonies left their impress upon the developing nation to an extent far in excess of their relative numbers, since they founded our institutions, social, religious, educational, and political, and gave them the character and direction which they have more or less closely retained ever since, and their importance genetically is no less remarkable, partly because their "blood" has been longest in effecting these results, and in part because, in many cases, their genealogies have been more carefully preserved. They therefore require special consideration.

The Colonists of Virginia.

While to some extent the first settlers of Virginia were scions
of good old English families, they were frequently "black sheep", of the idle, adventurous type, untrained and unskilled in trade, business or profession, disdainful of labor, and intent only on the acquirement of such wealth as could be easily obtained. Later, along with farmers and honest laborers, the London Company sent all types of colonists, including paupers, indentured servants, felons, murderers, street women, and "convicts" of all types, possibly in the hope that the new environment would reform them. The colonial authorities protested to England many times but to little avail and it is estimated that at least 20,000 undesirables were sent to this colony alone by 1789. One can readily see the ill effects on the later development of Virginia and the states derived from it, viz., Kentucky, Tennessee, and later, Indiana and Illinois. It is very probable that the Ishmaelites came into existence from some of this bad blood, a family of which hundreds have been supported in the almshouses and jails of these states.

Virginia would indeed have been in a bad way had not a host of Royalist refugees commenced to come to its shores upon the execution of Charles I in 1649. The Randolps, Lees, Marshalls, Madisons, Curtises, Fitzhughs, and Washingtons, and many others almost as noted, were among this class and the pages of our country's history are enlivened with their deeds and the deeds of their descendents. These families and others equally noted constitute what is sometimes called "The First Families of Virginia" and more will be said of them later in another section of this paper.
The New York Colony

A little to the north of Virginia a band of thrifty, sturdy, and industrious Dutch traders settled on Manhattan Island, established friendly relations with the Indians, and located trading posts far north and west of their original settlement. Tho conquered by the English and suffering other hardships, they maintained their friendship with the Indians and became very prosperous. It is little wonder that with such blood, aided by favorable location, the greatest commercial center of the world developed here.

The New England Colonies

While Virginia and Kentucky were being peopled by statesmen and men of military genius, the New England colonies were receiving a class of immigrants, some of which were religious idealists, others scholarly and learned, and many who had been exiled because of religious persecutions in Europe. Most of them were hardy pioneers and were of necessity thrifty, frugal, and industrious in order to make a success of living in that climate so different from the countries from which they came. They included many scholarly men of literature, religion, philosophy, and science, whose names have been beacon lights in the educational realm of this country wherever they or their descendents have gone. Such names as Winthrop, Robinson, Brewster, Davenport, Eliot, Edwards, Dwight, Whitney, Lowell, Longfellow, Poe, Thoreau, Woolsey, and many others are almost household names all over this entire country today. More will be said of some of them later.
William Penn's Colony.

In like manner, the germlasm of the followers of Penn who established his colony on the banks of the Delaware, because of their religious principles, thrift, and general intelligence, laid the foundation for that great state, so important in so many ways to our country. It was not just chance that Pennsylvania has the largest proportionate number of homes owned, and free from debt, for the principles of thrift so well grounded at the time of William Penn could never be forgotten by them or their descendents.

Thus, the traits of character still shown in these original colonies can be traced back to their founders and one can see that many of these traits came from those who started them long before they dreamed of separating from the countries from which they came.

(b) Immigration since 1790.

I have shown that the colonists were in the main people of courage, independence, education, and love of liberty. Let us now look at the classes of immigrants who come to our shores during the next 135 years. Not only does the number vastly increase but the nature of the peoples seeking entrance to our ports of entry offer many varieties to be Americanized and fused into our civilization. This is a point which we shall discuss further.

First, as to numbers, where the total yearly addition at first was only thousands it soon became scores of thousands and soon again hundreds of thousands, until in 1905 it attained the enormous number of over 1,000,000 souls. Not very accurate figures are obtainable before 1820, but Plate I gives at a glance the growth of numbers from 1820 to
1925. Some interesting conclusions may be drawn from the study of such a graph: From 1820 to 1824 the annual total was less than 10,000, but it has never fallen below that figure since. Again, from 1825 to 1844 (except in 1842) the total remained below 100,000 per year but in the next year it passed that number and except in 1862, during our Civil War period, has never fallen below that limit. Several times since 1905 the total annual immigration has surpassed the 1,000,000 mark, but, due to the economic conditions not only in this country but also in Europe during and immediately following the World War, the total for some years went as low as 300,000, and less than 200,000 in 1918 and 1919.

By adding the yearly increments from 1820 to 1925 one gets the enormous total of about 36,000,000. It must be noted however that this is not a permanent increase in our country's population as the yearly departure of aliens for their former homes is sometimes 20-50% of those arriving here. For instance, in 1910, over 200,000 emigrants left for their own homes, leaving a net increase of over 800,000. Also, in 1925, at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, when a total of 294,314 had come in, 92,728 returned to their own homes. The backward flow was so marked in the case of several nationalities formerly important in the immigration totals, that there was a net loss of their numbers in the United States.

A total of 27,151 Italians returned to their native land and but 2,603 were admitted as immigrants. Greece, furnishing 826 immigrants took back 6,574, and Portugal, with 619 coming in, had 3,600
returning. Germany was the source of the greatest number of European immigrants with 46,608, tho England furnished approximately 28,000 and the Irish Free State 25,440. There was a sharp drop in the totals of other countries, Sweden with 8,391, and Norway with 5,975 coming next.

Canada, whose laws are of such a nature that her citizens are in return exempted from quota law restrictions, had 100,895 immigrants to the United States and Mexico had nearly 33,000. Other countries to which more aliens returned than were admitted to this country were China, with 3,412 and 1,937 respectively, and Australia with 344 and 273.

New York still had the largest number of residents by immigration, 68,273 aliens having destinations within its borders, 29,636 went to Massachusetts, 26,533 to Michigan, 23,113 to Texas, 20,960 to California, 19,680 to Illinois, 17,431 to Pennsylvania. New York with 44,179 likewise lost the largest number of foreign-born residents during the year.
The table lists the exact figures for foreign immigration for each year from 1820 to 1925. The data is presented in a tabular format with years in the left column and corresponding immigration figures in the right column. The figures range from a few thousand to several hundred thousand individuals per year, with significant fluctuations throughout the period.
Plate I.
Total Immigration
Period 1820-1925
Such figures are not obtainable for every year since 1820, but Popense and Johnson, in their book "Applied Eugenics" state that there are now in the United States some 14,000,000 foreign persons, together with twenty-two millions of the sons and daughters of foreigners who tho born in America are as yet little assimilated into the civilization of our country. This great body of aliens, representing almost one-fifth of the total population of our country, is not a pool just to be absorbed but a continuous stream the fountain head of which seems inexhaustible. They also estimate that at least four-fifths of it remains to be a permanent addition to the population of the country.

Even by conservative estimates, if one should allow 20% to return to their former homes, 80% of the 36,000,000 would give us the enormous total of nearly 29,000,000, some of which have become readily assimilated into our complex civilization, about half of which have not as yet dropped their former customs and languages and become Americanized in the true sense of the word, according to Popense and Johnson's estimates given in the above.

Figures on the Net Immigration are unobtainable back of 1909, but the writer secured data on net figures from that date until the present and made Plate II showing at a glance the Net data by the graph method. One can but see the close parallel between Plate I and this Plate as the ascents and descents follow one another very closely in both.

There is another significant fact to note, namely, that both graphs show a marked fall for 1926, as the immediate effect of the enforcement of the 1924 Immigration Law, which more or less radical opponents of foreign influx hope will be the solution of many of the problems connected with the assimilation of the peoples coming from abroad.
Plate II

Net Annual Immigration
1909-1925.
The Irish Immigration

In 1846 there was a severe famine in Ireland due to the failure of the potato crop and in the next five years over a million of her people, or one-eighth of her total population, came to this country, and since then Ireland has always remained an important source of our foreign arrivals. From 1820 to 1850 the Irish were more than two-thirds of all immigration, and during the fifties more than one-third. No less than one-seventh of our 30,000,000 immigrants have come from Ireland since records have been kept regarding the question. The registered number is about 4,250,000, but the actual number is larger, for many of the earlier Irish, embarking from English ports were counted as coming from England. No doubt, the number of people bearing Irish blood in America is greater than in their native land today. The Irish tend to congregate in the larger cities, often getting control of the state and municipal governments and exercising favoritism and graft; many of them tend toward alcoholism, considerable mental defectiveness, and tuberculosis. On the contrary, many of the Irish were among the nation's most hardy frontiersmen and have served the nation in many important positions of honor and trust both in times of peace and war.

The German "Invasion"

The year 1845 marks the beginning of immigration in considerable numbers of people from Germany, because of oppression by the ruling classes. More than 5,500,000 people have been added to our population by Germany since 1820, and counting the Germans who have come from Russia, Austria, Bohemia, and Switzerland, we have no doubt
received more than 7,000,000 of those whose mother tongue was the speech of Luther and Goethe. It is probable that German blood has come to be at least a fourth part of the current in the veins of the white people of this country.

No other foreign element is so generally distributed over the United States as the Germans. A third of them are between Boston and Pittsburgh, fifty-five per cent live between Pittsburgh and Denver, seven per cent are in the South, and five per cent are in the far West. In the South they are more numerous than any other non-native element. They predominate, except in New England, where the Irish abound; in States along the Northern border, where many Canadians come in; in the Mormon States, with their many converts from England; and in Louisiana and Florida, with their Italians and Cubans. In Milwaukee nearly half the people are of German parentage, in Cincinnati a quarter, and St. Louis a fifth. A third of the Germans are in the rural districts, and whether one considers their distribution among the states, their partition between city and country, or their dispersion among the callings, the Germans are found to be one of the most pervasive elements among our people today.

The Germans are, as a rule, thrifty, honest, and intelligent, often getting enough ahead to buy a home of their own in a few years. Great numbers form the bulk of the agricultural population of our middle western states, tho many settled in the eastern cities, becoming skilled artisans, useful clerks, and holders of responsible positions.
As a whole, the Germans form one of our most useful and desirable classes of immigrants.

The Scandinavians.

Soon after the Civil War period the people from Norway and Sweden began to come to America in increasing numbers, settling in the great western and northwestern states, engaging in agriculture and dairying, and almost always making a success of their work because of their thrift, frugality, and industry. Many of them settled in colonies and to some extent kept up the customs and languages of the mother country, yet with a tendency to intermarry to some extent. They are and have been some of the most useful citizens that have ever come from other countries as immigrants.

The Scandinavian countries have sent nearly 2,000,000 immigrants to this country since 1820, Sweden furnishing the most, but Norway sending a larger proportion of her people than any other country but Ireland. There are certainly half as many of Norse blood here as there are in the homeland, and they own six times as much farm land.

Today two-fifths of the people of Minnesota are of Scandinavian blood, over one-fifth of the people of Wisconsin and Illinois boast such ancestry, while the blood of northern Iowa and the Dakotas is deeply tinged with the strain.

The crest of the Scandinavian immigration came between 1885 and 1890 and tho the current still flows, it is that of job-seekers rather than home-seekers. America is no longer so attractive to them
since they have improved their own land in so many ways. The Danes have made themselves the most envied of all peasant farmers because of their wonderful development of rural cooperation. The Norwegians have harnessed their waterfalls, and have taken up factories and their attending industries, while the Swedes have drawn from their streams the power of half a million horses and require new hands in their factories every year.

The English Immigration

Tho the total immigration from our "mother" country has never been a large figure, ranging from 30,000 to about 80,000 annually except during the years of and immediately following the World War, the classes of people have been as a whole good to add to every community in which they have settled. Many of them have been skilled artisans, lawyers, ministers, teachers, and such educated people that have had an influence for the betterment of the civilization of our country in general. It is very interesting to note the fact that the graphs of the immigration from England and Ireland very closely parallel each other for the period from 1865 to 1914, at the beginning of the European catastrophe, when all immigration of course fell off considerably.
Plate IV.

Annual Immigration by Countries, 1820-1825

Germany
Austria-Hungary
Russia
Plate II

Total Immigration by Countries
1820 - 1925

England ---
Ireland ---
Scotland ---
Italy ---
Concerning the classes of immigrants that came to America during the period preceding 1880, Popenoe and Johnson in their book, Applied Eugenics, in the chapter entitled "Immigration" have this to say: "The earlier immigrants were relatively homogeneous and stringently selected by the dangers of the voyage, the hardships of life in a new country, and the equality of opportunity where the competition drove the unfit to the wall. There were few people of exceedingly great eminence in the families that came to colonize North America, but there was a very high average of sturdy virtues, and a good deal of ability, particularly in the Puritan and Huguenot invasions and in a part of that of the Virginia settlers".

"Until about 1880 the number of these colonists was greatly increased by the arrival of immigrants of a similar group of racial stocks from Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia, Scotland, and to a less extent from other countries from northern and western Europe, of good effect on our civilization, because of their thrift, and economy in whatever trade they engaged. This stream of immigration gradually partly dried up and was succeeded by a flood of Italians, Slavs, Poles, Magyars, Eastern and Southern European Hebrews, Finns, Greeks, Romanians, Bohemians, Slovaks, and many other lesser nationalities from southern and eastern Europe. This new group was made up on the whole of those who sought to become wealthy, while the former group came from a desire to escape religious or political tyranny, resulting on the face of different interests in a different class or immigrants".
"Even more recently an immigration of Levantines, Syrians, Armenians, and other inhabitants of Asiatic Turkey began to mix with this mixtures of peoples coming from Southern Europe."

The Italian Immigration.

The total from Italy passed the 10,000 mark in 1881 and since 1903, except during the World War period has not been less than 130,000, several years totaling almost 220,000 to 230,000. About three-fourths of them are males and about one-fourth of these return to their homes every year. In America, they become general laborers, such as railroad builders, miners, and construction helpers, tho a small percent take up truck farming near the larger cities, similar to the work that they did in their native land. They compare well with the other foreign farmers near them because of the patience, unflagging industry, and capacity for hard monotonous labor which they as a whole possess.

However, because of the fact that many of them return to their homes without ever spending the five years here necessary to become naturalized citizens of this country, as a class they have taken little interest in our country and its laws and customs. Again, for the same reason, they are greedy in the extreme and work extra hours and overtime and often at cheaper rates than native American laborers, resulting in many of them becoming relatively wealthy, when they return to their homes and live lives of ease.
The worst condemnation that we can give them is that they tend to settle in some of the larger cities in the so-called "Little Italies" and along with them similar nationalities have formed the centers of the slums and hotbeds of crime, so noted in New York and recently particularly in Chicago. Figures of the cost of crime in these larger cities alone in recent years would stagger the belief of the best informed along such lines of investigation.

The Austro-Hungarian Immigration

It is very interesting to note that the totals for the years from 1880 to 1914 from Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy very closely parallel each other, as shown by Plates IV and V, which show the period 1907 to 1925. The immigration from Austria-Hungary first became of large proportions in 1880 when 17,000 came; in 1892 the total rose to 77,000 and by 1907 to 338,000.

Some general characteristics of these people are their darkness in color of hair, eyes, and skin, and shortness of stature, and their tendency to settle in colonies. Most of them take up agriculture, mining, or architectural building.
Plate V.

European Immigration by Countries

1907-1925

Russia

England

Ireland

Scotland
The Slavonic Immigration

The so-called Slavonic immigration comes from several countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea of southern and southeastern Europe. Census reports give the number according to mother-tongue in 1910 as follows: 941,000 Poles, 226,000 Bohemians and Moravians, 165,000 Slovaks from the southern slopes of the Carpathians, 123,000 from the head of the Adriatic, 78,000 Croats and Dalmatians, 56,000 Russians, 40,000 Bulgarians, Servians, and Montenegrins, besides over 200,000 from other countries in that region. All told between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 Slavs were among us in 1910. By 1920, this number increased to almost 5,000,000 with Slavonic authorities estimating the total number to be nearer 7,000,000 or about 7% of our total population.

With any discussion of Russian and Slavonic immigration in general one must always take into account the large proportion of the Hebrew race that has been forced by religious oppression to seek a country in which they can have freedom of religious worship. Since 1880, and until the recent World War the ruling powers of Turkey, Russia, and Greece have been exceedingly unfriendly toward the Jews and as a result they have come in increasing numbers to this country. They have usually settled in the larger cities of the east tho every city has its relative population of them in proportion to its size. In earning capacity the Jewish immigrants rank high and their literacy is above the mean of all of the immigrants that come to our shores.

Statistics show that they rarely commit crimes of personal violence, but many crimes of a gainful nature, such as petty thieving
and receiving stolen goods, offences against the morals of a community are much more common.

The Jews that are coming to our country, with their ideals of gain at any cost certainly represent the opposite of the honest English and Scandinavian types who came earlier in the 19th century, and their effect upon our civilization will not be for the best.

In the same manner, the classes of Greeks, Roumanians, and many of those coming from Southern Russia and Europe are of the greedy, money grabbing class who after a few years go back to the countries from which they came. This was well shown in the discussion under the paragraph headed "Immigration since 1790" in the figures relating the numbers coming and returning in 1925 from Greece, Portugal, and Italy, three southern European countries which have contributed largely to our country's total immigration.

Plates III, IV, V and VI show at a glance the rise and fall of immigration from these countries of Europe during the different years which they cover. The effects of such an enormous number of people coming from these countries will be discussed under the different chapters relating to the most important effects which these people have had upon our country.
European Immigration by Countries
1907 - 1925

Austria-Hungary
Germany
Greece
Italy
(d) Eastern Asiatic Immigration.

A few words should certainly be said about the total number of Chinese and Japanese who have emigrated to this country, particularly the Pacific coast states, for because of their geographical location these states have received practically all of this influx. After the noted Perry opened the door to the East in about 1854, China began sending her surplus population to California, Oregon, and Washington, until the total reached almost 40,000 in 1882, when due to so many protests from the American laborers of those states, the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed.

This act limited definitely the number which China could send to this country annually to a very small number, and as Plates VII and VIII show, the yearly total fell off very decidedly, the majority who come now being those who had relatives here before the Act was passed or those desiring to take advantage of our superior schools, then to return as teachers to their native land.

The Japanese immigration stood below 10,000 until 1900, approaching the zenith in 1907, 30,000, and since that time has never gone over 10,000. The Russo-Japanese War helped to keep down the total immigration since 1904 and tho no federal laws had been enacted until 1924, the three Pacific coast states, most affected by their coming, passed at different times during the last twenty years stringent laws preventing the Japanese from owning property and from becoming naturalized, almost the same effect as excluding them from entering. The law of 1924 created quite a furor in diplomatic circles, and for
some time war looked almost inevitable with Japan but the leaders in Japanese diplomacy have taken a broad and philosophical view on the subject, preventing any open break between the two countries.

Both these laws will keep out an undesirable class of foreign immigrants; undesirable for their tendency to colonize in certain sections of secluded country and city districts by themselves, for their ability to live at such low wages as compared with the native American laborer, and for the seeming greater antipathy of the people of those western states against foreign immigration.
Annual Emigration
1845-1925

Canada
Mexico
China
Japan
Plate VIII

Annual Immigration - 1907-1925

Canada
Mexico
Japan
China
(e) The Negro Immigration

When that industrious Dutch sea captain first brought a load of negro slaves to the colony of Virginia in 1619, little did he or the buyers of his cargo realize or dream of the great problems connected with them and their progeny. Many chapters of our country's history have been written and many more will be written regarding the colored race and its place in our civilization. History relates the great struggles in Congress on the question whether a territory should be admitted as a free or a slave state previous to that memorable struggle, the Civil War; the Missouri Compromise of 1820, Clay's Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1854 being suggestive enough to show to anyone familiar with our country's history some of the real or remote causes of the struggle between the states.

Though the real reason of the Civil War is given as "Secession" historians admit that the underlying cause of secession was slavery. Slavery caused that war and all its loss of life, property, and industry, besides giving to the people of both the North and South the problems of reconstruction, the not entirely finished problem of healing the wounds between the sections, and last but most important of all, the race problems of the negro and his preparation for citizenship and the complex society of this country.

One of the greatest and most far-reaching problems concerning the negro is the determination of the social status of the mulatto, the "hybrid" cross between the white and the negro. The cross-breeding
began early in slavery times, when it was found that the cross was usually larger and more able to do the work required of him in the fields, as a purely economical proposition. After the negroes were liberated from slavery by the celebrated Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, the practice continued from an immoral standpoint, until now statistics show that only approximately 40% of those classed as negroes (in statistical data regarding negroes, one showing any trace of negro blood at all is classed as belonging to the negro race) have no white or mixed blood in their veins.

Something of the size of the negro problem may be gained by consulting Federal Census reports for 1920 and some Abstracts from it; Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the year 1923. Figures giving the totals on Negro population since 1860, when the south began listing the negroes as people, (before that time they were counted only for tax levying purposes as so many head of stock) show that there were over 4,440,000 negroes in the U.S. at the beginning of the Civil War period. That number has steadily increased until the 1920 census gave the total negro population as 10,463,131. Of this total number over four-fifths of them lived in those states south of the Mason and Dixon Line, commonly called the Southern states today, a total of 8,912,231. Another significant fact shown by these tables is that the total number of negroes is increasing in the northern states, there being a decided trend toward the north, where the antipathy toward them is not so marked as in the south. However, economic reasons are evident, when one knows the changing methods of the southern farmer.
toward a more varied crop rotation, thereby decreasing the acreage of cotton, and requiring the negro to migrate northward to find employment in other lines of industrial and commercial work.

Again another interesting phase of the problem becomes more apparent when one consults the table giving the percentage of negroes who were illiterate for 1910 as 30.4% and for 1920 as 22.9% of the total negro population. The evident decrease in the figures from 1910 to 1920 seems to show that the negro has begun to realize that he needs at least to know how to read and write to get along in this complex civilization. In fact the number of negro schools are increasing in the south and we find every year an ever increasing number going north to the schools of that region where they may go without so much segregation as in the south. But even yet the number of illiterate negroes is far too great, and this is truly a great problem, remaining as yet unsolved by those much interested in their education.

Plate X shows the increase in population of the United States by decades from 1790 to 1920, as well as the totals for Foreign born of all races, and the negro population since 1860.

Plate IX shows a relative ratio or percent of immigration to total population, based on Figures used in Plates I and X.
Plate IX

Ratio of Immigration to Total Population
Plate X,
Population by Decades
Census Reports
Total Population
Foreign Born
Negro

Exact Figures - Federal Census Reports, 1790-1920.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Foreign Born</th>
<th>Negro</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>3 7,172 989</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>5 308 483</td>
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<td>1810</td>
<td>7 209 884</td>
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<td>1820</td>
<td>12 688 657</td>
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<td>1880</td>
<td>50 183 793</td>
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<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>62 187 314</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>105 720 682</td>
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A Resume of Restrictive Legislation for the Immigrant

Early Legislation by States.

Long before the colonists even thought of trying to gain their independence by rebellion against England, efforts had been made to prevent the introduction of the undesirable elements into the population by passing laws attempting to restrict the poor, incapable, paupers, criminals, and fugitives from justice. Many of the original colonies were or had become imprisoned for debt. History relates that the Georgia colony was made up almost entirely of such a class of people and history also relates what a time Oglethorpe had in getting any work out of them. Many poor people in England were aided by the parish in which they lived to come to America during the colonial period. Not only were paupers sent from England, but it was found that convicts were being landed in Baltimore as early as 1786. A vigorous protest was sent to the British Foreign Secretary, for it looked as though the plan of deporting such undesirables was being fostered by the British Government.

Eventually it became necessary for all of the colonies to enact laws for the support of their poor and incapables and to impose penalties upon shipmasters for bringing paupers and convicts into their provinces. All their early laws express a unity of opinion regarding the exclusion of the dependent and defective classes. This policy was later adopted by the legislatures of the different states and later by the Federal government.

The Articles of Confederation, formulated by the American colonies at the close of the Revolution, extended a welcome to all free
persons, except "paupers", "vagabonds", and "fugitives from justice" who might come and settle in this country. This policy continued with little examination of those desiring entrance at our ports until the establishment of great steamship lines between Europe and America in 1836. The steamship lines lessened the dangers of the voyage as well as the cost very materially.

Until 1880 the majority of immigrants coming to the U.S. were from Northern and Western Europe as we have noted in a previous paragraph. Those from the British Isles predominated until 1854, when their number was exceeded by those from Germany.

In Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia the Irish massed themselves in certain streets, thus making their separateness in the community more noticeable. The Germans did the same thing in other cities, thus exciting an antipathy and even contempt for all immigrants especially of the poorer classes on the part of the native population. To the mind of the average American the typical immigrant is unclean in habits, uncouth in speech, lax in morals, ignorant in mind, and unskilled in labor, consequently below his equal socially.

Again there was the prime fact of racial differences between these Irish and Germans and the native Americans and their English immigrant, as to language, customs, and religion. This feeling, went so far as to declare that any person of foreign birth is unfit for citizenship until time shall have obliterated his interest in his mother country, and that no member of the Roman Catholic church is fit for citizenship as being obedient to a foreign sovereign. This feeling of
"Nativism" spread into every state and except in the lower Mississippi valley it was very anti-Catholic. Through this movement many memorials and resolutions were sent to Congress from time to time, urging a repeal of and a modification of the naturalization and immigration laws, and a passage of laws to keep out the paupers and convicts from foreign countries. The result was that a special Congressional Committee was appointed to investigate and consider these questions.

This committee found that Great Britain was legalizing the deportation of its paupers, many of whom were finding their way into the United States either thru its ports of entry or thru Canada. Other investigations revealed the fact that many immigrants were admitted to almshouses within a very short time after landing, in some instances within a few hours. It also learned that many persons committed for crime were sent to the United States, even life termers from Germany. This practice was continued until 1866, when a joint resolution was passed in Congress condemning the action of European countries, but it didn't stop the undesirables from coming.

Back in 1838, as a result of this committee's findings, a bill had been presented to Congress proposing a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment of from one to three years for any master who took on board his ship with the intention of transporting to the U.S. any alien passenger who was an idiot, lunatic, afflicted with any incurable disease, or convicted of any infamous crime. This bill was not even considered in Congress, but it had one clause in it worthy to note. It urged the adoption of a system of consular inspection for immigrants.
Sentiment against the foreigners was revived in the late '40's and '50's when the large steamship companies were bringing immigrants in ever-increasing numbers. The "Know-Nothing" Party, of only transitory importance, had that as one of the planks in its platform but since the party was never successful in getting anybody elected to office, it was unable to get any laws enacted restricting foreign immigration.

During the '60's sentiment became more liberal and tended strongly toward a policy of unrestricted immigration. Even some state Legislatures sent memorials to Congress encouraging immigration and naturalization laws were made more favorable. In 1864 a bill was passed sanctioning the importation of "contract labor". It provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration in New York to arrange for the transportation and care of immigrants until they reached their destination, and also sent special agents to European countries to promote and assist immigration. However, with the increased volume of people coming immediately, the bill was repealed in 1868.

In 1874, an investigation conducted by the Department of State proved that foreign officials were deporting convicts, paupers, idiots, insane and others incapable of self-support. England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Greece, and Spain thru Cuba were all guilty of sending destitutes to this country to be cared for at the expense of communities here. Protests were sent to these different countries, fines were suggested for the carriers, and legislation was proposed; all to no avail, since the control of immigration was still left entirely to the jurisdiction of the separate states.
(2) Federal Laws.

The problem was fast growing too big for the states to control, so in 1876 the Supreme Court declared all state laws relating to immigration unconstitutional and all authority vested in the Federal government alone. This left suspended the means by which the separate states could care for the thousands of physically and mentally unfit who came to their shores, as the states could now collect a headtax as formerly to support those needing care within five years. The states thought that Congress should now carry on this work and the other means for inspecting the immigrants, without taxing their own citizens. In spite of these urgent requests, it was 1882 before the first National Immigration law was passed which provided for the exclusion of foreign convicts, lunatics, idiots, and persons likely to become public charges.

Several defects existed in this law, the most notable of which were: no penalties were provided for the illegal landing of excludable aliens, no provisions were made for the temporary care of the immigrants, nor was any appropriation made to pay the inspectors and examiners for their work.

These defects were not corrected until the law was amended in 1891. New provisions were added to it to make it more comprehensive. It debarred idiots, insane persons, those insane within three years of the date of application for admission, those having had two or more previous attacks of insanity, those suffering from a loathsome disease, polygamists, felons, and those who had been convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude. Penalties were imposed upon persons bringing aliens not lawfully entitled to enter. Medical examination at ports of arrival were to be conducted by officers of the United States Public
Health and Marine Hospital Service. Also transportation companies were required to return all persons not admitted and those who became public charges within a year.

This law was further added to in 1893, when masters of ships were required to give a detailed report on every passenger. In 1894 the head tax was raised from 50 cents to $1.00 and provision made for the President to appoint Immigration Commissioners for a term of four years. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress, a bill was introduced proposing a system of consular inspection abroad. Both the State and Treasury departments thought that such a system would not be practicable, would lead to international complications, cause a dual administration of the immigration law, and finally retard immigration. Later in 1895, an act was passed providing for a Commissioner General of Immigration.

The following year saw a Congressional report emphasizing the distinct change in the type of immigrants coming to the United States and recommending the exclusion of all aliens who were unable to read and write. A comparison of the relative number of criminals and paupers among the native-born and the foreign-born indicated that the foreign-born contributed more than half of the total of each group. A literacy test was recommended as a means of excluding that class of which investigation had shown contributed most heavily to pauperism, crime, and juvenile delinquency.

In 1903, Congress amended the laws to increase the period of possible deportation of those insane within five years after landing
and adding professional beggars and anarchists to those already excludable.

The Acts of 1907 and 1917.

None of the laws previously enacted having proved entirely satisfactory to prevent the entire list of undesirables from landing, a more comprehensive law was passed in 1907, repealing all previous laws. Stricter measures were taken to prevent the importation of those not wanted and the head tax raised to $4.00, to be used to defray the expense of regulating immigration. Even this law was inadequate, for the problem of immigration was becoming more and more one of great national importance. In 1911 the United States Immigration Commission was appointed. This Commission made an intensive study of immigration and published a voluminous and illuminating report, as a result of which in 1917 the Act of 1907 was very much broadened in scope. The new law made more far-reaching provisions for the deportation of those having been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for crimes, those becoming public charges within five years after landing, excluded the insane, imbeciles, feeble-minded, chronic alcoholics, the mentally defective whose defect would hinder them from making a living, and all with dangerous contagious diseases. The head tax was doubled to $8.00, and all aliens over 16 years of age were required to have a reading knowledge of some language.

Acts of 1922 and 1924.

During the World War, agitation developed against foreigners more than ever because of the exposure of so many pacifists and profit-seers, this sentiment becoming even more general after the cessation of
hostilities. Finally the House of Representatives passed a bill for the temporary suspension of all immigration. The Senate amended this by substituting the "per centum limit plan of restriction". This prevailed though it failed to become a law until again reintroduced in the succeeding Sixty-seventh Congress. This plan, which went into effect on May 19, 1921, limited the quota of each country to 3% of its nationals living in the United States in 1910. It expired by limitation on June 30, 1922, but under a joint resolution May 11, 1922, its operation was extended to June 30, 1924. Except for these changes the Act of 1917 was still in force.

Thus we see that there has been a progressive development of laws with the unity of opinion and purpose to exclude the mentally and socially unfit. Regardless of this sincere effort to exclude these classes, as evidenced by the gradual improvement in legislation, mentally disordered persons, criminals, and dependents still continued to seek admission to this country. Attempts were made to exclude these undesirable aliens in two ways; first, by examinations at the ports of entry, and second, by imposing penalties upon the common carriers. Nevertheless only partial success had been achieved in exclusion measures, for no machinery had been developed to exclude those potential misfits or doubtful cases who possess latent qualities for injury to the community or to the national welfare.

As stated before the law of 1892 provided for Medical examination of arriving alien passengers at the ports of entry by officers of the United States Department of Public Health Service. The only
knowledge available to the medical officer regarding the alien under
this plan was that furnished upon the ship's manifest. This manifest,
or the passenger list, was verified by oath by the master or first offi-
cer of the ship, which affirms that a physical and mental examina-
tion has shown that no one excludable from the country embarked on
this ship. Also, the act of 1917 provided a fine of the common carrier
of $200 and a sum equal to that paid by the alien for his transporta-
tion from the point of departure, this latter sum to be returned to the
alien. A fine of $25 was imposed upon the transportation company if
guilty of bringing any person with a mental or physical defect other
than those already named, which might effect the alien's ability to
earn a living, if such a defect might have been detected by careful
physical examination at the port of embarkation.

These penalties tended to prevent the transportation companies
from accepting any passengers who had not been found by careful exam-
ination to meet the requirements of the laws. However the improvements
in these examinations abroad were necessary and on May 26, 1924, the
Sixty-eighth Congress raised the penalty for bringing excludable aliens
to this country by common carriers to $1,000, thus putting it up to the
Ship's physicians to exercise the greatest of discretion in their exam-
ination of their passengers. Such a plan entails no special hardship
upon common carriers as the establishment of some system of medical
inspection and examination of passengers before embarkation would be
cheaper than caring for and deporting them if necessary.

Another feature of the new 1924 law provides for definitely
limiting the immigration to this country. It fixed the yearly quota of any nationality to \(\frac{2}{5}\) of the nationals living in the United States in 1890. After 1927, however, the yearly quota of any nationality is to be based upon the population statistics of 1920 in relation to the yearly quota for 1924, which is 150,000.

By studying carefully data regarding immigration obtained from the 1925 Census and Immigration reports, three very important conclusions from the application of the 1924 law of percentum limitations are observed:

First, that as expected the limit of nearly every country of Southern Europe came up to or exceeded the limit of possible entries. Russia, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Palestine, Turkey, Syria, Africa, Italy, Hungary, and Greece sent the full 100% quota according to the law while many of the northern European countries did not fill their full quota.

Second, that the total for all foreign immigration fell off from 706,896 in 1924 to less than half that figure in 1925, 294,314. Also, as seen from Plate II the net annual immigration took quite a decided tumble from 1924 to 1925. Again, on Plates V, VI, and VIII a notable decrease can be noticed from 1924 to 1925 in the number of immigrants from Russia, England, Ireland, Germany, Italy, Greece, Canada, Mexico, Japan, and China.

Third, that the percentum limit began to have an immediate effect upon not only the total number coming to this country but the effect of more careful examination of the applicants to ships for
transportation will tend to materially cut down the number coming to our shores annually.

This new law also provided for a system of consular visas for immigrants and issues such visas in keeping with the quota of each nationality. The immigration visa contains information regarding the intending immigrant, including his age, sex, date and place of birth, his residence, during the last five years preceding his application, a personal description, his ability to speak, read and write, and other hereditary and important data, particularly concerning his mentality and prison records.

Even as this is being written, a report from Representative Albert Johnson, Chairman of the House committee on immigration, and author of the Johnson restrictive immigration act of 1924, gives us the following data for immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926:

"In the year there arrived in the United States 490,000 persons, of whom 300,000 were immigrants. Of these, 150,000 were quota immigrants, or 14,000 less than the entire quota allotment. The quotas from all the large countries except the Irish Free State were exhausted.

"The net increase in population was about 225,000, while the previous year's net increase was 232,000. The whole immigration was about the same as in the previous fiscal year, both years show a cut of 50% over the fiscal year, 1924."

To show how the examination of prospective immigrants overseas is cutting down the rejections at our ports, he says, "The number of rejections at the seaports was almost nil, due to overseas examinations."
That the restrictions for immigrants along the border and more zealous efforts for improving our alien population here are working, he says, "The rejections at the border points of entry ran into the thousands, and the actual deportations of the vicious was nearly twice that of any previous year."

Thus, the proposal for a system of consular inspection, first advocated in 1838, has finally become a reality and this country enters upon a new period of national consciousness, for it through its Congress announced to the world that America is no longer an asylum for the oppressed and does not open its doors promiscuously to the people of every nation.

An editorial in one of our biggest newspapers in 1925, has this to say as representative of current popular opinion on the subject.

"One of America's perplexing problems seems well along the road to solution with the effective operation of the new immigration law. The law was the result of a wide demand for a genuinely restrictive and selective policy for the protection of American ideals, citizenship and standards of living. A study of immigration figures for the last fiscal years by the national industrial conference board indicates that the protection desired may be afforded. Not only was the number of immigrant arrivals in the period about 70 per cent less than in the previous year, but there was a net loss through emigration of aliens, of nearly all the nationals that have proved least assimilable in this country.

"Where America two years ago was having to contend with an immigrant flood of nearly three-quarter million and fifteen years ago of more than one million, the country now is receiving fewer than 300,000 newcomers annually. And these mainly are from the European countries whose inhabitants in the past have had a large share in the making of America and now are most ready to enter sympathetically into its life. The change is wholesome and its results are sure to be felt within a few years. Already Americanization workers are reporting that their task is being simplified, first, because they may deal with smaller numbers and, further, because they may work with more promising material.

"There recently has been an ample supply of labor, and, in fact, an oversupply of unskilled workers, in America. Had immigration
not been substantially checked in the last year, it is certain there would have been a serious condition of non-employment in this country. With restrictions now in force it seems that as many workers as America will need for an indefinite period may be admitted.

"The influence of the new order will be apparent, also in American records of crime, lawlessness and dependency. There is no need of wholesale indictments in the matter, but the fact has been established beyond question that the percentage of certain types of alien in the prisons, public and charitable institutions was abnormal and an increasing burden on this country. With fewer and better immigrants, the situation soon may be different. American security has been advanced through the establishment of the new system." *

* "Immigration and a Better America", Kansas City Star.
CHAPTER II. THE MECHANISM OF HEREDITY.

We have noticed that the different races of people, immigrating to America at different periods of our country's history, were very unlike in many racial and individual characteristics. The facts of these racial and individual differences were noticed not only by the common people but the lawmakers as well, as evidenced by the realization of the need for more legislation restricting those classes of immigrants which were undesirable because they possessed traits opposed to our American ideals. In fact, races of men are dependent for their existence as races upon the inheritance of their distinguishing features and traits.

As Shull says, "The blue-eyed fair-skinned race inhabiting the Scandinavian countries has been blue-eyed and fair for centuries, and will doubtless continue to be so in the future, because these traits are inherited. The dark people of southern Italy and Spain are dark because their ancestors were, not because of geographical location. The longskulls and roundskulls of northern and central Europe, respectively, owe their distribution to inheritance. Mental and moral features of different races are equally fixed by heredity. The dogged determination of one race, the emotionalism and idealism of another, the arrogance, the love of gain, the irresponsibility, the deception, the sturdy honesty of other races, are all inherited traits. It is only because of this fact that one may speak of racial characteristics at all".

These and many other traits peculiar to the different races were brought to this country by these immigrants, and were handed on
to their progeny in this country, until racial crosses by marriages have made many changes. Since so many of these traits appear to be inherited and seem to follow the general laws of inheritance as formulated by Mendel, the whole subject of immigration is one of primary biological importance from the hereditary point of view. We need, then to inquire into the nature of heredity and its mechanism in order to understand the problem more thoroughly.

(a) What is Heredity?

Conklin defines it as follows: "Heredity may be defined as the particular germinal organization which is transmitted from the parents to offspring"; or as Shull defines it, "Heredity is the occurrence in the offspring of the same genes that were in the parent." Definitions which merely involve likenesses between parent and offspring are frequently not reliable because the environmental factor may almost obliterate the apparent likenesses. Again the idea of merely handing down the traits to the next generation as a parent might hand down a piece of property does not give one the correct interpretation of the word.

We have learned much from heredity since the emphasis has been placed on it, with the discovery in 1900, of Mendel's work, by three men working independently of each other, and since that time the laws of Mendel have been abundantly verified, by experiments on thousands of plants and animals.

The fundamental feature of Mendelian heredity is the segregation of the genes in the production of the germ cells. The two genes
concerned with a given character separate from one another, going to different germ cells. Usually different pairs of genes separate indepen
dently of each other, so that when these genes are recombined at the union of the germ cells there are chances of combinations that never existed before. In other words, there may be an ever increasing number of new combinations.

Because such inherited traits as color of hair, color of eyes, length of ear, length and direction of hair can be combined in new ways in hybrid individuals, they have been called unit characters. These characters behave as units due to the segregation and resulting new combinations of genes in the germ cells. These units have been called by such names as "determiners" or "factors" as well as genes and these terms will be used in this connection as synonyms.

(b) The Mechanism of Heredity.

The knowledge of heredity possessed by scientists today has been gained thru experiments upon hundred of animals and plants, from a study of the cytology of the germ cells, and the processes of embryonic development. Out of the facts gleaned principally from the field of cytology, we have learned much of the mechanism by which a trait can be reproduced in the offspring. Much remains yet to be learned along this line, and it is being sought by many investigators by the use of the microscope.

Morgan and his associates have made wonderful progress in this work with his Drosophila. On this basis, they have constructed a "map"
of each of the four chromosomes, indicating the positions of those genes which have been determined most accurately. Thus, not only does Morgan locate particular genes in the particular chromosomes, but he is also able to locate the relative positions of these genes in each chromosome. In 1916, Morgan had found and studied about one hundred mutations of the fruit fly, which are inherited in four groups, all the characters of each group usually going together. At that time he had definitely located 47 different characters in the first group, in the second 27, in the third 22, and in the fourth 2; now (1926) nearly 400 mutations in the fruit-fly have been studied and their genes located.

Morgan has not only found that each of these genes have a definite effect upon the character of the adult fly, but that many times these genes are linked together, that is certain traits appear together frequently in the same individual. Also he found that certain of these characters are linked in the so-called X-chromosome or sex determiner, producing such features as red-eyes and grey-bodies with maleness, or white-eyes and yellow bodies with femaleness. Various experiments were performed with these flies with results that can be compared with similar hereditary phenomena in other plants and animals and even man himself.

Particularly have several evidences of dominant hereditary diseases and malformations in man been worked out tho little is very definitely known about the normal traits and their action in the hereditary processes. Farabee worked out an elaborate pedigree of several families in Pennsylvania which had the character of brachydactylysm, or
shortening of either fingers or toes or sometimes both. He found
that this factor was dominant, that is it was transmitted to the next
generation by everybody possessed of the character. Drinkwater worked
out the same thing with other families and found practically the same
thing in his researches.

Another point of interest is the fact noted that all abnormal
persons with short fingers and toes, are also several inches shorter
in stature than the unaffected members of the family. It indicates
linkage of certain characters that may determine the length of bones,
muscles, and other such parts of the body.

Nettleship has made quite a study of several forms of catar-
acts appearing in certain families, in which it is congenital. This
peculiar condition usually is transmitted as a dominant and passes
thru affected persons, though sometimes the descent was through an un-
affected person.

Nettleship and Cunier have also worked out an extensive pedi-
gree for congenital stationary night-blindness for a group of related
peasant families in isolated villages in the southern part of France.
Nettleship obtained data on 2116 persons and found that the condition
was transmitted through the affected, and no departure from this rule
has occurred in the ten generations since the birth of the earliest
known case in 1637.

Many examples of haemophilia and color-blindness have been
worked out with the result usually showing a sex-linked condition,
that is the males being more commonly affected than the females, and
transmitted to the sons but not the daughters, though the apparently unaffected daughters could transmit it to their sons.

Goddard, in connection with his direction of the Vineland School for the feebleminded in New Jersey, has very carefully obtained data for over 325 families and has found that this defect is recessive and may affect as many as half the children of families in which it occurs. Particularly it is the worst when combined with cousin and other consanguinous marriages, resulting in epilepsy, alcoholism and other such physical and mental weaknesses.

Davenport probably has made the most widespread investigation of the matter in connection with his work at Cold Spring Harbor. His researches have led him to investigate nearly fifty different kinds of inheritance of both the desirable and the undesirable traits. Some of these are eye color, hair color, skin color, stature, musical ability, ability in literature or art, mechanical skill, temperament, bodily strength and energy, epilepsy, insanity, pauperism, many nervous diseases, defects of the speech, eye, ear, body organs, diseases of organs and systems of the body, with all accompanying disorders and deformities. Enough investigation has been done here alone to almost formulate definite laws regarding the methods of transmitting these traits to the next generations.

Much remains to be done in this research for the phenomena of transmission of both normal and abnormal characters or traits, but enough has been done to show conclusively that there is now a possibility and a probability of explaining the inheritance of all physical
and mental traits thru the germ cells, and the chromosomes seem to be the parts most generally accepted as trait-carrying.

There is some evidence accumulating in recent researches, indicating that when more is learned about the relation of the chromosomes and other nuclear material to the cytoplasm of the germ cell, that enzymes and hormones may vitally effect the hereditary processes. Further experiments along that line of research are necessary before we can definitely say whether it is the chromosomes alone or the combination of several of these factors that finally effect the result.

At present the chromosomal theory is generally accepted and Walter gives five reasons why this is a plausible theory to explain how the traits of heredity are transmitted to the next generation:

First, since both the male sperm and the female egg cell contain the same number of chromosomes, except the sex chromosome, and since this is the only feature in which they are apparently alike, we can conclude that they contain the determiners which the causal factors for the equivalence of adult factors in heredity.

Second, during the process of maturation, not practised by other than the germ cells, the chromosomes play a very consistent and important role. Their peculiar behavior is indicative of the part they play as hereditary carriers.

Third, abnormal fertilization or polyspermy results in abnormal larvae or progeny, showing that the chromosomes have something to do with this phenomena.
Fourth, the fact that chromosomes may retain their individuality throughout the process of mitosis, agrees with the corresponding fact that certain characteristics of the somatoplasm maintain their individuality from generation to generation. Certain chromosomes in the fertilized egg have been identified with particular features in the adult developing from that egg. Again, the correlation of a particular chromosome in the germ cells with a definite adult character, namely sex, has been repeatedly demonstrated in connection with the extra chromosome of sex.

Fifth, by experiment with the eggs of the sea-urchins Boveri was able to show definite causal connection between certain chromosomes and particular somatic characters.

Such evidence seems to show that the chromosomes can visibly act as the carriers of heredity, though they are and may be affected by chemical changes within the nuclear material as well as by chemical processes between the nuclear and cytoplasmic materials of the germ cell in the process of fertilization and subsequent changes.

Further evidence to show that genes and cytoplasm interact and that many genes are necessary to produce a single character are found in Jenning's book, "Prometheus", where he says, "The genes are simply chemicals that enter into a great number of complex reactions, the final upshot of which is to produce the completed body." Recent investigation has shown that, "The chemicals that were in the original packages or chromosomes derived from the parent - the genes, interact, in complex ways, for long periods; and every later characteristic is a long-deferred and indirect product of this interaction. Into the
production of any characteristic has gone the activity of hundreds of the genes if not all of them, and many intermediate products occur before the final one is reached.

In the fruit fly at least 50 genes are known to work together to produce so simple a feature as the red colour of the eye; hundreds are required to produce straight normal wing, and so of all other characteristics. And each of the cooperating packets is necessary; if any one of the fifty is altered, the red color of the eye is not produced."

Thus feeblemindedness appears to be inherited at times as a unit character, although nothing can be more certain than that hundreds of genes are required to make a mind - even a feeble mind.

It is not surprising that absence or alteration of some one necessary chemical should leave the mind imperfect. Doubtless feeblemindedness is produced in hundreds of different ways - some sorts heritable according to one set of rules, others according to other sets of rules.

Color-blindness in man appears in some cases to behave as a sex-linked character but this does not make it certain that in all other cases it will do so.

Every pair of human parents contains thousands of pairs of the packets of chemicals on which development depends. From these a set is drawn almost at random and this constitutes the heritage of the child.

Any pair of parents may thus produce, not merely thousands, but millions, of different combinations, each yielding a child of different characteristics. There is no way of controlling the combinations that shall enter into a child of given parents, and there is no prospect
that there ever will be''. The characteristics that are predictable are extremely few; a new combination is produced with every child. No pair of parents has a sure thing as to the high character of their prospective offspring.

Under the microscope a set of genes are seen to go promptly to work, "They suck up a quantity of material from the surrounding protoplasm, becoming balloon-like. They transform this chemically, then give it off again into the cell body, visibly changed into something new. Diverse new substances thus formed move into different regions of the egg. By cell division some of the newly-manufactured substances are passed into one cell, others into another, thus producing the different structures of which the body is made. This is repeated in each cell generation, the chromosomes by interactions with the cytoplasm changing the substance of the cells, until finally, nerve, muscle, bone, gland, and other tissues result. But in all this interaction of the chromosomes to produce new cytoplasmic materials, - the genes - are not themselves used up. Always a reserve portion of each chromosomal substance is saved, so that none of them are lost, and their number does not decrease. So every cell of the body continues to contain the entire set of the parental chemicals, just as the egg did.

The differences between the diverse cells of the body are, therefore, not in these substances, not in the genes they contain, but in the remaining part of the cells, the cytoplasm. These differentiations have been produced by the interaction of the genes with the cytoplasm. It is in this way that the complex adult body, with its typical pattern of structures, is produced.
(c) Genetic Effects from the Genealogical Point of View.

While we have learned much about heredity of all kinds of traits, there are still many, many things about the methods of transmission of so many characters to be learned.

Many men are making studies of these methods by the study of the genealogies of all kinds of traits exhibited by families all over the world. Farabee, Huntington, Bell, Goddard and Davenport are perhaps the best known in this country, and the following plates taken from their investigations are typical, illustrative pedigrees of families that show how these traits are given to the next generations by heredity.

A careful selection of pedigrees to show both good and desirable as well as the undesirable characteristics have been made and with the short paragraph attached to each pedigree, explaining the method of heredity, one is led to see that not only these shown here but all kinds of human traits can be accounted for in time by such genealogies.
Inheritance of Inventiveness, combined with executive ability, and literary tastes; The Fairbanks family from Davenport.

I 1, James Fairbanks, I 2, Phoebe Paddock, whose two brothers were iron workers.

II 1, Erastus, manufacturer of plows, stoves, etc. II 2, Thaddeus, a natural mechanic, inventor of the platform scales. II 3, Joseph, a lawyer of note with literary ability.

III 1, Scale manufacturer with inventive ability and taste for natural history. III 2, Horace, administrator and later Governor of Vermont. III 3, Dr. Henry Fairbanks, minister, later iron and steel manufacturer, with mechanical and literary ability. III 4, Minister and III 5, Sec.-Treasurer of Fairbanks Scales Co. with noted business ability.
Inheritance of scientific ability, from Galton's Noteworthy Families.

s.a. means men of scientific ability.

F.R.S. means men of sufficient scientific ability to be admitted to fellowship in the Royal Society of London.
Inheritance of Musical Ability, by Davenport.

Those marked 1 beneath are of little or no musical ability, those marked 2 beneath, of medium ability, while those marked 3 beneath were or are of exceptionally high ability in music, several acting as organists, choir leaders, or soloists, one a famous opera singer here in America.
Inheritance of Huntington's Chorea, after Hamilton, from Davenport.

Huntington's Chorea is a disease appearing usually in middle life and getting worse until old age and death. It is mental in nature, resulting in involuntary irregular movements of the limbs and head. It appears to be a dominant trait and is therefore transmitted by both sexes.

Many times this defect is accompanied by other defects, such as feeblemindedness, insanity, and criminality. Such combinations are to be dreaded as the worst kinds of criminals sometimes come from such a strain of bad germ plasm.
Neuropathic Ancestry, from Davenport.

Oscar, aged 16 years, mentality 10, cranky, quick tempered, lazy, talkative. Family history shows no other case of feeblemindedness, but a good deal of insanity, tuberculosis, eye trouble, and one case of epilepsy in a paternal uncle. Insanity seems to be hereditary on both sides of the house, as well as the eye trouble.
Inheritance of both physical and mental defects, including insanity, from Davenport.

Delia, 16 years old, mentality 2, has spasms, had measles, whooping-cough, pneumonia, and adenoids removed. Low grade child, unclean in habits, and talks very little. Family history shows a great deal of defect of both mental and physical nature. The father was a cripple, in form of club feet and hands, of a hereditary nature. Insanity is found on both sides of the house.
Inheritance of Feeblemindedness in a Family of Defectives and Degenerates, From Davenport.

Nellie E., aged 24 years, mentality 2, epileptic, feebleminded, very low grade child, almost no intelligence, bad tempered and quarrelsome, often crying much.

Her family pedigree shows the hereditary character of the defect, coming from a large family of defectives and degenerates.
Inheritance of Myopia, or Nearsightedness, from Davenport.

Nearly all males of the family (marked M) are myopic, and none of the females, but myopia is transmitted through the female line by heredity. Inheritance of this defect of the eye is then sex-linked as in color-blindness.
Inheritance of color-blindness, from Heber, and Davenport.

Usually the fathers transmit the defect to the grandchildren thru the daughters, and not thru the sons. Here is a case where the daughters have inherited the defect and also given it to their sons. In such exceptional cases a color blind parent may have color blind offspring of either sex.
Pedigree of one of Farabee's Brachydactylous Families. Those marked x are affected members.

After Farabee.

The degree of defectiveness varies in different individuals, but the defect appears to be an ordinary dominant, in its methods of inheritance. Usually this defect was found in both Farabees and Drinkwater's families to be accompanied by shortness of stature too. Drinkwater reported his family in England while Farabee worked on the defect here in America.
(d) Conclusions.

With the large part of our population consisting of foreign blood with the possibility of the transmission of all the various desirable and undesirable traits which they possess in their germ plasm, it can not be emphasized too strongly that the most important part of the great problem of immigration is one of a biological nature. Gradually, as was shown in the resume of the legislation regarding the restriction of the different classes of undesirable immigrants, the country is beginning to see that it is a problem to be solved by the further study of heredity and its related sciences, genetics and eugenics.

Since we have learned much about the germ cells and their place and importance in heredity, we may look forward to a partial solution of the problem from this source.
CHAPTER III. HEREDITY VS. ENVIRONMENT

Besides the influence of heredity which was discussed in the last chapter there is the ever present environment in which the individual or the race must live. Any organism needs the presence of both in order to develop into an adult with anything like the possible traits exhibited by a well developed individual of any species. In fact, an organism will not develop at all if the proper environment is not present. However, on the contrary there would be no organism at all if heredity did not start it.

As J. Arthur Thomson says in his book, What is Man?, "The product of nature and nurture is the organism with its many characters and the man with his character. The wind as well as the snow is needed to make the drift. The furnace as well as the clay is needed to make the brick". And again in another connection, he asked this question, "Is it the water or the wind that counts for most in making the waves along the shore?"

It is very unfortunate however that there has developed such a decided division of opinion concerning the relative importance of the two very necessary factors for the continual existence of the individual or the race. The biologist takes the side of heredity and the sociologist takes the opposite, that of environment, when they should get together and admit that both are necessary.

Galton defines heredity, or "nature" as he called it, as all that is involved in the natural inheritance, the vehicle of which is the
germ-plasm, as we have explained in the preceding chapter. He defines environment or "nurture" as all manner of surrounding influences such as climate, soil, scenery, house, food, work, play, education, and all the social or extra-biological accumulations of the past, arts, literature, invention, laws, customs, and many other such "heirs of the ages".

The distinction between these two great factors of development is generally recognized and the question of their relative importance has been discussed for ages. The old question "Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit to his stature", is a vital one today as it was in the time in which it was first asked.

(a) Former Emphasis on Environment.

In olden times and even until relatively recently, the greater emphasis was placed upon environment, in its influence upon the development of both the individual and the race. The ancient philosophers taught and believed that species might be transmuted by environmental changes and that even life itself might arise from lifeless matter through the influence of favorable extrinsic conditions. It is still popularly supposed that complexion is dependent upon the intensity of light, and stature upon the quantity and quality of food, that sex is determined by food or temperature, mentality by education, and that in general individual peculiarities are due to environmental differences.

Quoting Conklin, "The Declaration of Independence merely reflected the spirit of the age in which it was written when it held this
truth to be self evident, "that all men are created equal". The equality of man has always been one of the foundation stones of democracy. Upon this belief in the natural equality of all men were founded systems of theology, education and government which hold the field to this day. Upon the belief that men are made by their environment and training rather than by heredity are founded most of our social institutions, with their commands and prohibitions, their rewards and punishments, their charities and corrections, their care for the education and environment of the individual and their disregard of the inheritance of the race. To a large extent civilization itself means good environmental conditions, and the advance of civilization means improvement of environment."

And anyone would be foolish to say that all these have not had a good effect upon the individual and the races of men, nor would anyone be so foolish as to discount their influence entirely for they are and have been very important in their influences in the present and the past, but times have changed and new ideas concerning the relative importance of nature and nurture are coming to the front.

(b) Present Emphasis more on Heredity.

In the light of modern researches regarding heredity, the scientists and thinkers of today are emphasizing the immense, the overwhelming importance of heredity, in both phylogeny and ontogeny. The revolutionary ideas of Mendel and all who have in any manner experimented along his and similar lines have shown that heredity must certainly be more important in its effects than environment.
No one now takes seriously the assertion that life can be even experimentally produced from non-living matter. Variations and mutations do appear and incipient species do arise, but there is very little evidence to show that they appear in response to environmental changes. The old view that men are chiefly the product of environment and training is completely reversed by recent studies of heredity. The modifications which may be produced by environment and education are small and temporary as compared with those which are determined by heredity.

Nurture, according to the latest scientific investigations along embryological and genetical lines, must begin with the union of the germ cells at conception and therefore it is plain that the individual receives much if not nearly all its nurture before birth. This means much to the individual for the full development of a heritable character depends on its receiving appropriate nurture. This is well shown by the ability of different people in every walk of life. We are not created free and equal as was once thought, or every one of a class of school children could get their work with nearly equal time and labor expended. We know that this is not the case in the modern educational system today. It is not true in the business world nor in any other field of life. All the education in the world could not make an Edwards out of a Jukes, nor a scholar of many of the children in our public schools today. They can go so far, and heredity limits the height of their attainments, regardless of the environment surrounding them. The leopard cannot change his spots nor can the Ethiopian
An interesting investigation regarding the causes and conditions determining the heredity of "identical" or "duplicate" twins has been carried on by Galton, Wilder, and Newman. Identical twins are thought now to be, in the light of modern embryology, formed from a single oosperm or egg, consequently they get the same determiners from the germ plasm, and the same heredity. They have not only many physical resemblances but also are very much alike mentally. No change of environment would ever change but little the heredity of either in this case, which is most conclusive evidence that heredity is most important. On the other hand twins which develop from different eggs do not have the same heredity and may differ in sex as well as in other physical and mental features.

Again, trees deformed by storms along the coasts are not known to produce a modified progeny in any other environment, nor is the persistent sunburn of Englishmen long resident in India passed on by heredity to their children born in England.

In the Jukes pedigree we see an example of how three of the daughters of Max impressed in a distinctive way their peculiar moral and mental traits upon their offspring. To quote Davenport, "Thus in the same environment, the descendants of the illegitimate son of Ada are prevalingly criminal, the progeny of Belle are sexually immoral, and the offspring of Effie are paupers. The difference in the germ-plasm determined the difference in the prevailing trait". Wood observes, "The most interesting and even startling thing has been the
case with which heredity has been able to bear the brunt of explaining the general makeup of character."

A long list of desirable mental traits might be enumerated that seem in a general way to be hereditary, though not proven conclusively by sufficient investigations as yet. Musical, literary, or artistic ability, mathematical and inventive genius, as well as a cheerful disposition or a strong moral sense are all probably gifts that come through heredity. Of course, they may be developed by exercise or repressed by want of opportunity, but they are germinal gifts just the same.

"A genius must be born of potential germplasm. There are no "self-made men". Each has within from his ancestry, the potentiality of whatever he becomes. No amount of faithful plodding application can compensate for a lack of the divine hereditary spark at the start." says Walter.

(c) The Relative Part Played by Each.

From statistical investigations Professor Karl Pearson has concluded that the "degree of dependence of the child on the characters of its parentage is ten times as intense as its degree of dependence on the character of its home or upbringing." "It is five to ten times as profitable for a child to be born of parents of sound physique and of brisk orderly mentality as for a child to be born and nurtured in a good physical environment". Miss Elderton concludes that "The influence of environment is not one-fifth that of heredity, and quite possibly not one-tenth of it."
Conklin concludes, "There can be no doubt that the main characteristics of every living thing are unalterably fixed by heredity. Men differ from horses or turnips because of their inheritance. Our family traits were determined by the hereditary constitutions of our ancestors, our inherited personal traits by the hereditary constitutions of our fathers and mothers. By the shuffle and deal of the hereditary factors in the formation of the germ cells and by the chance union of two of these cells in the process of fertilization our hereditary natures were forever sealed. All the main characteristics of our personalities were born with us and cannot be changed except within relatively narrow limits. Race, sex, and mental capacity are determined in the germ cells, perhaps in the chromosomes, and all the possibilities of our lives were then fixed, for who by taking thought can add one chromosome, or even one determiner to his organization?"
(a) Introduction. Statement of the Question.

The study of the immigration problem involves an examination of every phase of American economic, political, and social life. There is scarcely an ailment of our country that is not blamed on the immigration question. It is blamed for unemployment, the introduction of machinery, unsafe coal mines, congestion in the large cities, pauperism, crime, insanity, race suicide, parochial schools, atheism, and even political corruption and municipal misrule.

The cure for such evils of immigration then rests on the problem of selecting some method of determining an "undesirable" from a "desirable" immigrant. This is hard to do as no one has ever given a satisfactory definition of the two classes named above. Some one may say that an "undesirable" is one economically unskilled in a trade, while another may say that one skilled in a trade is undesirable for he competes with the native born skilled in the same trade. Again, one may say that any class of immigrants who tend to congregate in cities with the attending political and social evils is undesirable, or any group of people who do not take up American ideals and customs and assimilate quickly is "undesirable", while those who are skilled in a trade, live in rural districts, and soon become citizens in the truest sense of the word are "desirable".

In this brief discussion of the economic effects and results of immigration, it occurs to the writer that a very broad interpretation of the word "desirable" is necessary, for what matters it whether
an immigrant is skilled or unskilled in a trade, if he fits into the
industrial development quickly upon arriving; or whether he lives in
the country or city, so long as his residence doesn't engage too many
new problems for his neighbors; or whether he immediately takes up the
use of the English language, substituting it for his mother tongue,
if he soon gains an understanding of the social and political institu-
tions of this country?

The desirable immigrant is then one who is able by his own in-
nate ability and aggressiveness to make a living for himself and his
family, though sometimes it is meager, provide for himself and them at
least a small understanding of the social and educational problems at
hand, and unless calamity overtakes him to provide for the future to
the extent that the state need never have to spend money from public
taxation to care for him or his family. He should be one who is able
to adjust himself to his new environment to the extent that he keeps
himself amenable to the laws of this country and its traditions.

The "undesirable" immigrant, in the view of the above char-
acterization is one who is unable to adjust himself to the new condi-
tions found here, economically, and finds himself or some member of
his family unable to meet living conditions, social problems, and
civic relations with his fellowmen, to the extent that he becomes a
dependent of the state in some way. The different classes of depend-
ents on the state fall into at least five groups, sometimes called
the five "Ds", namely, the defective, the delinquent, the dependent,
the deficient, and the degenerate.
There has always been and still is some "prejudice" usually unwarranted, against all aliens who come to this country, whether they be of one or the other of those classes or not. We have noticed that fact in our discussion in the first chapter. There is every reason to feel that the prejudice is warranted in the case of the very undesirable who are of the dependent classes just mentioned, as we shall see later in this chapter when discussing their economic status in this country.

(b) The Economic Condition of the Arriving Immigrant at Different Periods of this Country's History.

In our resume of the development of laws for the restriction of immigration in Chapter I, we have noted the fact that in certain periods of economic stress and strain, many countries of Europe have been found guilty of sending to this country undesirables of all classes and that at different times vigorous protests have been made against such practises. Not until 1882 did Congress pass a real restrictive law for keeping out those who might become dependent immediately or soon after entering our country.

Even in colonial times, the economic status of most of the foreigners who emigrated to this country, was far from the best. History records the fact that many of the colonists were no better than the negro slave as far as being independent and able to make their own way and living for themselves and their families. They sold themselves into "bondage" for a small sum, ten pounds for instance, for a long period of years as a payment of debt and the passage fee to this country.
The "poor white" population of the south, in particular, still common in certain regions of those states, were and have been a source of much expense for care in the almshouse or by charity since the beginning of our history as a nation.

Even when they had served out their term of peonage, they were not able to set out for themselves, lacking any capital, and usually agreed to continue the relations as before and were little if any better than the negro when given his freedom.

It is also an established fact that practically every immigrant who comes to our shores even now has little more than the required amount for entrance and headtax. However if they have relatives who have preceded them, and have somewhat established themselves they have in nearly every case been able to take care of themselves by finding some form of labor to earn a living. Many, as will be noted, of the older immigration, before 1860, by thrift and frugality have become well-to-do or even wealthy. And, on the contrary, there have always been from all races that have come here a few shiftless, and good-for-nothing who have by their indolence and uselessness become economic liabilities on the community and state in which they have lived. Usually they have married like kinds of people and their progeny have multiplied rapidly and their descendents are no better and usually worse than their ancestors.

Thus, in 1837, the mayor of New York in a communication to the City Council of that city complained that the streets were filled
with wandering crowds of immigrants "clustering in our city, unac-
quainted with our climate, without friends, not speaking our language, and without dependence for food, raiment, or fireside, certain of nothing but hardship and a grave" (from a Hearing before Committee on Immigration at that time.)

Again, in 1846, the New York Weekly Tribune, discussing the strike of Irish laborers in Brooklyn, said that their earnings were hardly sufficient to pay the rent of a decent tenement, so they were allowed to build shanties on ground allotted to them by contractors on the plot occupied by them in performing the work. A quarter of a century later the dwellings of the Irish immigrants in Boston were officially characterized as "sickening kennels".

Again, in 1878, a gloomy picture of the depraved condition of the Irish and German settlements in New York City was given in a report of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor: "In many quarters of the city family life and a feeling of home are almost unknown; people live in great caravansaries which are common, which are hot and stifling in summer, disagreeable in winter, and where children associate together in the worst way. In many rooms privacy and purity are unattainable, and young girls grow up accustomed to immodesty from their earliest years. Boys herd together in gangs, and learn the practice of crime and vice before they are out of childhood. Even the laborers' families who occupy separate rooms in these buildings have no sense of home."
And so the same complaints regarding the immigrant of the earlier stages in our country's growth were made as now.

(c) The Old and the New Immigration and Their Adaptation to American Industry.

The biggest difference between the old and the new immigration is that of numbers. To the workman who was or has been crowded out of a job by another, it affords him little comfort to feel that the man who has taken his place was a Teuton, Celt, Slav, or Italian. The true reason why the "old immigration" is preferred is that there is very much less of it.

Some demand restriction on the grounds that the American labor market is overstocked by immigration. Comparative statistics of industry and population in the United States, (United States Census Reports and Immigration Commission Reports) show, that immigration merely follows opportunities for employment. In times of business expansion immigrants enter in increasing numbers; in times of business depression their numbers decline. The immigration movement is further balanced by emigration from the United States. As a rule, the causes which retard immigration also accelerate the return movement from this country. It is customary to condemn the "bird of passage" but so long as there are variations in business activity from season to season and from year to year, the American wage-earner has no cause to complain of the immigrants who choose to leave this country temporarily while there is no demand for their services, thereby reducing unemployment in its acutest stages.
Definite examples can be given in our country's history and from Immigration reports to prove the above statement that the totals increase after times of business expansion, such as the increase following the great agricultural and industrial period of development from 1870 to 1885, during which time the central and western states were being populated so rapidly. While not such a great proportion of foreign races settled in those states, the foreigners took the places made vacant by the easterners emigrating westward in search of the wealth to be made more easily and quickly. Again, the great numbers coming from 1905 to 1914 were evidences that the great steel and iron industry, coupled with it the demand for more coal, needed more laborers. The American laborers, whether of the native or older immigrant type, were elevated to foremen, and more skilled labor with the machine, leaving the more menial work of mining the coal and iron ores to the more unskilled laborer from the newer races.

Again, the period of financial and business depression following the recent World War in this country as well as in every country, has certainly acted to retard immigration to this country to a large extent, as totals for the years since 1918 given in Chapter I would show. The application of the Laws of 1922 and 1924 had some direct effect on the totals for those years too, as has been shown.

There are some who blame the movement to the cities on the immigration problem, but how it can be linked up with this is more than the writer can see in the light of statistics showing that the native born population has migrated toward the city as fast as the
foreigner has. The complete revolution of labor on the farm from the first part of the nineteenth century as compared with that of the present is almost sufficient reason to explain it all. One hundred or even fifty years ago, the farmer had no labor saving machines at all compared with the number in use at the present. The variety of occupations on the farm then compared with the few now shows the need of less labor. Then the farmer's household shelled the corn by hand, made the soap, spun and wove their own clothes, canned all the fruit and vegetables on the farm, and killed and cured all the meat used on the farm. How different it is today, when the factory has replaced the "hired man" and the farmer or his wife buys everything used on the farm, even to the butter and meat on the farmer's table.

As late as 1850, the corn was planted by hand, cultivated with a hoe, and shelled by scraping the ears on the edge of a frying pan; grain was cut with a sickle and threshed with a flail; grass was cut with a scythe and other things were done with such primitive methods instead of the modern labor saving devices, implements or machines now used on the farm. No wonder that even the farmer's sons and daughters had to go to the city or small town for employment. Again the marvelous progress of the American educational system has fitted the native young man and woman for other work than manual labor and at the same time opened up new fields of industry in which they do not have to compete with the new immigrant.

There are some who contend that the new immigrants are not skilled in a trade or occupation as the older types of immigrants were.
The following table gleaned from Census reports and Immigration Commission reports shows the fact that both the old and the new had about the same proportions of skilled and unskilled laborers:

Percent Distribution of Immigrants by Occupations, 1861-1910.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>1861-1870</th>
<th>1871-1880</th>
<th>1881-1890</th>
<th>1891-1900</th>
<th>1901-1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural pursuits</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled laborers</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servants</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other occupations</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As noted above, the percentage of all the different classes has remained relatively little changed in the last 60 years in spite of the great increase of industry and factory methods in use in our country at the present time.

The general effect of immigration upon the occupational distribution of the industrial wage-earners has been the elevation of the English-speaking workmen to the status of an aristocracy of labor, while the immigrants have been employed to perform the rough hard work of all industries. Though the introduction of machinery has had the tendency to reduce the relative number of skilled mechanics, yet the rapid pace of industrial expansion has increased the number of skilled
supervisory positions so fast that practically all the English-speaking employees have had the opportunity to rise in the scale of occupations. This opportunity, however, was conditioned upon a corresponding increase of the total operating force. It is only because the new immigration has furnished the class of unskilled laborers that the native workmen and older immigrants have been raised to the plane of an aristocracy of labor.

The great problem of wages and its attendant standard of living is another important one and the immigrant has at all times been accused of lowering wages in the various industries in which he has engaged. If the tendency of immigration were to lower the rate of wages or to retard the advance in wages, it would naturally be expected that wages would be lower in great cities where the immigrants have been accused of concentration, but all wage statistics show that this is not the case, as proven by the following fact. Since the United States has become a manufacturing nation average earnings per worker have been higher in the city than in the country. The same difference exists in the same trades between the larger and the smaller cities and towns. Country competition of native Americans often acts as a depressing factor upon the wages of recent immigrants. This has been demonstrated in the clothing industry, in the cotton mills, and in the coal mines.

Furthermore, if this immigration tended to decrease wages, it would be most noticeable in those states with the larger immigrant population. No such condition is revealed by a study of wage statistics. As a rule, annual earnings are higher in states with a higher
percentage of foreign-born workers. Again, the employment of large numbers of immigrants has recently gone hand in hand with substantial advances in wages. This correlation between the movements of wages and immigration is then the plain working of the great economic law of supply and demand. The employment of a high percentage of immigrants in any section, industry, or occupation is an indication of an active demand for labor in excess of the native supply.

With the advance in wages has gone the reduction of the length of the working day. It was with the incoming of the Irish and the more recent Southern and Eastern European immigrants that the length of the working day in the factory and shop was materially reduced. Fifty years ago the day was from sunrise to sunset. Twenty years ago the day was from 9 to 12 hours and now the standard working day is only 8 hours, even in the steel industry, the last to recognize the fact that the worker needed time for rest and recreation.

The primary cause for increase in wages and the shortening of the length of the working day has been the invention and introduction of the great amount of labor-saving machinery. The effect of the substitution of mechanical devices for hand labor is sometimes the displacement of the skilled mechanic for the unskilled laborer. This tendency, however, has been more than counteracted by the great advance of industry in all of its various phases of modern development. A few illustrations will show just what is meant.

The population of this country in 1890 was in round numbers 63,000,000 and in 1910 about 92,000,000, an increase of 46%. During
the same period the production of coal more than trebled, the increase being from 140,000,000 to 446,000,000 long tons. This use of coal in the industries indicates that their development was about the same rate.

The production of copper and steel increased threefold and sevenfold, respectively, during the same period. Also the total amount of bank clearings, certainly indicative of the nation's prosperity, increased from $58,000,000,000 to $169,000,000,000 in the same period, or almost trebled.

The introduction of labor saving machinery has then lessened the total number of laborers, but the pace of industrial development has been faster than the progress of invention or the increase in the population thru both native and foreign immigration.

There are two sides to the mining question, however, as shown by the manner in which Professor Ross discusses the mining situation as follows:

"The American miners, getting $2.75 a day, are abruptly displaced without a strike by a train load of 500 raw Italians brought in by a company and put to work at from $1.50 to $2.00 a day. For the Americans there is nothing to do but to go down the road. At first the Italians live on bread and beer, never wash, wear the same filthy clothes night and day, and are despised. After two or three years they want to live better, wear decent clothes, and be respected. They ask for more wages, the bosses bring in another train load of foreigners from the steerage and the Italians go down the road as the American miners did before them. No wonder the estimate of government experts as to the number of our floating population ranges up to five millions.

Some employers claim that the native American is not displaced by the constant inflow of unskilled laborers but that they are simply forced into higher occupations. Those who were in a class of common laborers are now up in positions of authority, but there are not enough such positions to receive those forced out from below. The introduction of 500 Slav laborers into a community may make a demand for a dozen or a score of Americans in higher positions but never for 500."
"The conclusion to be drawn it seems to me is that the wages and standard of living of American unskilled labor will be lowered and the result will be of a lower birthrate for that class of people in some cases while the same result upon the employer and the skilled laboring classes of native Americans will not be noticed."

This is in some ways a hypothetical case and at no time, except possibly when "contract labor" was obtained by law 1864-1868 does the Immigration Record bear out the above statements from an intensive economic study of the situation.

In a study of the growth of the use of coal-mining machinery, compared with the employment of the recent immigrants, it is found that more machines were used where the percentage of foreign laborers was larger. This may indicate that they were more unskilled, but it also indicates that where the supply of laborers was relatively smaller, that recourse must be had to machinery to satisfy the rapidly growing demand for coal. The immigration reports show that in every section of the country a period in the development of the coal-mining industry was reached when the supply of labor, first, of native Americans, and later of English speaking immigrants became inadequate "to supply the demand and recourse was necessarily had to the immigrants from Southern Europe. Without the employment of mine workers drawn from this class, the growth of the bituminous mining industry would have been impossible."

Without the coal mining industry, all other industries depending upon steam and electricity, would have correspondingly suffered as coal is the foundation of all these industries, as well as the steel and textile industries. In fact we can name no industry but what is affected vitally and almost immediately if the coal isn't mined as needed.
Without taking the space or the time here to go fully into the advantages and disadvantages of the unions in all the leading industries in contrast with the open shop, it is a fact that many of the recent immigrants, especially those from Italy, are more familiar with the union and its methods and advantages than the older immigrants. It is to be noted that whenever the immigrants do join forces with the union and take advantage of its many aids to better conditions, they have stood with the union in nearly every big strike in our industrial history. I am not here taking sides with or against the unions or discussing the merits or demerits of the various strikes that have occurred at various times in the big industries. It is interesting to note that probably no other man than Samuel Gompers has ever had more to do with the various labor organizations of this country, and that he was born in England, and early emigrated to this country, and has always stood for the laboring classes and their best welfare.

(d) Specific Examples of Racial Adaptation to their New Economic Environment.

(1) Northern European Racial Adaptation.

In a paper entitled "The Influence of Immigration On Agricultural Development", published in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 33, 1909, John Lee Coulter of Minnesota University, says, that economically we must distribute the desirable immigrants according to their desires and also to the needs of the different industries in any one community. It is a well known fact
that the majority of immigrants upon coming to this country change their occupation to the one into which they seem to fit most quickly, almost without regard to whether that industry is familiar to them or not. Few engage in the same occupation that they were more or less skilled in in their native country. From an agricultural standpoint, this unguided distribution is often undesirable for the ones unable to find satisfactory city employment are often shunted to the farm, and consequently results in an unsuccessful class of laborers.

Naturally the most desirable class of immigrants from the farmer's standpoint would be those from overcrowded farming communities in their home countries. They, because of their more intensive methods of soil culture can often give lessons to the average American farmer. It was often said of the thrifty Scandinavian and German immigrant of the earlier immigration, 1860 to 1885, that they could make a living where the average farmer would starve to death. We can learn much then from the intensive methods of the Swiss dairymen of Wisconsin, who have made that state the greatest state in the dairy field of the west, as well as from the Italian fruit and vegetable growers who have settled in great numbers in Arkansas, Texas, and California.

From the different races that have furnished immigrants to the agricultural field, all naturally fall into one of these three classes; the laborer or "hired man", the tenant farmer and the land owner. Most of them of course fall into the first two classes as few who come from a foreign country ever bring enough capital with them to purchase a farm of even small proportions. Most of them start as laborers, or tenants and in time hope to become landowners. The majority of the
earlier folks who came from the north and western parts of Europe have been as a rule very successful in becoming prosperous landowners, especially in the western agricultural corn and wheat belt regions. While there is another class who hope to gain a small surplus and then return to the home country. The immigrants who have come more recently from the south and eastern parts of Europe have been accused of this trait more than those who came earlier.

Briefly, all the English, Germans, and Scandinavians who have come with the express purpose of becoming farmers, since 1860 to the present, have been measurably successful. We find them scattered throughout all of our middle western and northwestern states, many of them now large landowners and the older generations have retired to the city to a life of ease. In some counties of Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, the Dakotas and many others one can find most of the farming population to be the descendants of these older successful farmers.

The Swiss furnish a concrete example of how they have brought with them the cheese industry and made a success of it in Wisconsin, the greatest cheese-producing state of our country. For some time they tried the American style and method of farming with none too much success, and then they added to their farms the dairy and the cheese industry with remarkable success. Many of them had been cheese makers in the old country and just applied what they already knew to their new environment, the result being the sub-industry developed here to the highest perfection. There are at present several hundred factories
and their product is millions of pounds of cheese annually in Wisconsin.

Early in the history of the development of Minnesota, large trade and transportation companies located scattered groups of Bohemians, and their success has been only partially realized because of the severe climatic conditions encountered there compared with their native land. They are generally industrious but have been unable to overcome the handicap.

Many prosperous communities of Poles and Icelanders in the Dakotas are found and their success is attested by the good churches, schools, homes and towns in these sections of the states where they are found.

In many sections of North Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, notably in Ellis County are found very successful communities of Russians from the northern part of Russia.

Forty years ago, when the Irish and the Germans were nearly equal in numbers, there were striking contrasts in the places they took in the different fields of industry. As domestic servants, laborers, mill-hands, miners, quarrymen, stone-cutters, laundry-workers, restaurant keepers, railroad and street-car employees, officials and employees of the government, the Irish were two or three times as numerous as the German. On the other hand the Germans far outnumbered the Irish as farmers, saloon-keepers, bookkeepers, designers, musicians, inventors, merchants, manufacturers, and physicians.

For a while the Irish formed the bulk of the pick-and-shovel
cles, but their children took up different occupations. Over fifty per cent of the daughters were at first servants and waitresses, but soon they left the kitchen to become employed in the factory, store, office, or the school. The sons of the immigrant fathers also changed from the hard manual laborer to that of the professional salesman, clerk, copyist, or bookkeeper, as well as fields of municipal and franchise-holding corporation construction work.

The Germans brought us more in the way of industrial skill and professional training than did the Irish, and they were much more successful in farming and manufacturing. At farming the German has been remarkably successful, as he chose his farm in the lowlands always shunning the open spaces, and by keeping his soil fertile by crop rotation and stockraising, he has surpassed all other types of aliens as far as amassing wealth is concerned. In the manufacturing business, he has been equally successful for we find many well-to-do brewers, bakers, cabinet-makers, butchers, hatters, tailors, coopers, bottlers, stove-makers, engravers, upholsterers, bookbinders, printers, box-makers, and brass-workers. The second generation of Germans do not show any marked drift away from the farm and the sons and daughters of the manufacturers tend to stay in these industries, of their fathers, the girls taking to the office work, though the boys are taking up some professions.
(2) Southern European Racial Adaptation.

From the people who have come of more recent immigration from the countries of Southern Europe, the Italians probably furnish the most diversified number of occupations entered. In 1900, the Italian population in the United States was estimated at 1,200,000, 80,000 of which were engaged in agriculture, 100,000 in mining, 500,000 in the textile industries, and 520,000 in various kinds of building trades, including railroad construction. Four-fifths of them lived in or near cities of over 10,000 population.

In an agricultural way they have again shown a great diversity, as many of them have been successful at truck-gardening near such cities as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, besides other smaller cities in New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the Carolinas. We find them in the South, engaged in raising sugar cane and cotton, successfully competing with the negro laborer in that branch of farming. There are 30,000 in Louisiana alone and 15,000 in Texas and a corresponding number in the other southern states. In Texas, they congregate around the larger cities, Houston, Bryan, San Antonio, Austin and Dallas, and engage in truck gardening most successfully because of their intensive methods.

Because of their knowledge of the fruit-growing industry in the homeland they are admirably adapted to that branch of agriculture here. We find several colonies in Arkansas, raising all kinds of vegetables, apples, peaches, plums, and other kinds of fruits that can be grown there, but it is in California that they find climate, soil,
and fruit growing most like that they had at home. There are or were over 60,000 of the Italians engaged in that business and this development has come mostly since 1890. If the percentage keeps on increasing in the same proportion most of the fruit grown in California will be produced by the Italians. They are very successful in the growth of oranges, and grapes, as well as all other fruits grown there.

Because of laws prohibiting the Chinese and Japanese from coming to this country and in some of the states owning land, they have never gone into the field of agriculture to any extent except in parts of California, for there a large part of the truck-gardening and fruit-growing around Los Angeles is in the hands of the Japanese. Likewise they own and run many stores—selling fruit, groceries, or curios, toys, and objects of an artistic nature. They have engaged in such trades as laundering, baking, and restaurant keeping, and have found them more lucrative.

The new immigration of Mexicans into the Southwest, Texas mostly, has given a new class of laborers, tenants and in some cases successful land holders. Many of them have been engaged in the building operations, particularly railroad construction and repair.

In a very interesting account by Charles S. Bernheimer, one of the Assistant Head Workers in the University Settlement, New York City, Compiler of "The Russian Jew in the United States", writing in a paper entitled "The Jewish Immigrant As an Industrial Worker" in Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, Volume 33, estimates the number of Jews in the United States in 1880 to be
250,000, in 1909 (at the time when the paper was written) to be about 2,000,000. Natural increase and immigration from Russia, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Turkey and Poland in most cases due to economic reasons and persecutions, had brought up the total to this figure.

Of this number it is estimated that 1,000,000 live in New York State, with probably nine-tenths of that number in greater New York.

As an immigrant when he first arrives the Jew has a hard time adjusting himself to the industrial conditions in this country. He is frequently unskilled; does not know the English language; the political, social, economic, and religious conditions are different from those of his native land. He is usually willing to work, but it takes some time for him to adjust himself, during which time the family frequently must suffer hardship.

If he has been a tradesman in his native country, he usually must change his occupation here unless he has been a shop keeper of some kind. For most of the Jews take up some form of indoor work in stores or factories or keep a shop of some kind in this country, one-third going into factory or needle industries such as tailors, operators, pressers, and finishers. Some take up peddling since little or no capital is necessary to start. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is a notable example of this phase of the Jew problem. There are quite a number of Jewish farmers in some parts of America -so I have been told by intelligent Jews - and certain Jewish organizations are encouraging
more to enter this line of work.

The average income per family per year he estimates at about 
$600.00 a year, though many go as high as $2,000 or $2,500.

There is a growing diversity of occupations, as the sons usually do not follow in the father's footsteps as industrial workers, becoming clerks, salesmen, teachers, lawyers, physicians, and dentists and in many cases prosperous business men. The daughters usually help in earning the family income by entering the shops and factories later becoming clerks, bookkeepers, and stenographers and even milliners and dressmakers.

Few of the Jews ever become street laborers, railroad workers, or miners, unless dire necessity drives them to it. If they take up manual labor it is usually as cabinet makers, carpenters, metal workers, painters, plumbers, brick layers, in leather trade, or tobacco workers, few farmers and a few unskilled laborers.

Societies in New York and Chicago for the Jews and maintained by themselves has ascertained that 2,409 Jews own or occupy farms in the United States, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, North Dakota and Massachusetts being the states most commonly occupied by the Jew farmer.

He concludes as follows, "Hundreds of thousands of the Jewish immigrant population, then, are molding themselves into the American nation, the first generation working in clothing, cloak, and cap factories, others as peddlers and mechanics, some going into real
estate and manufacturing and employing on a large scale; a younger generation entering into a variety of businesses and professions. We see them as teachers in schools and colleges, as merchants and manufacturers, as civil service employees, as workers in stores and in mechanical trades.

We see them on isolated farms of the far west, making homes for themselves, as well as on the lands of the east. We see them all over the country in cities, big and little, getting a foothold, performing some useful, economic purpose. We see them a pushing, growing, thriving element — the poor, low-earning, struggling along on incomes of $10.00 a week or less for the entire family; the better-to-do with higher salaries; professional men with comfortable incomes; and wealthy manufacturers, merchants, and bankers, having incomes running into tens of thousands. Here we have all the elements of a progressive people."

What Mr. Bernheimer has said about the Jew is to a large extent also true of the Armenians, Greeks, and other races of peoples coming from the countries surrounding that part of the Mediterranean Sea. Though in most cases their racial characteristics are different they adapt themselves to their new environment in this country in much the same manner. Too, we find them taking up much the same kinds of occupations and making a reasonable success of them.
(3) Slavic Adaptation.

From an intensive study of the Slavs, who come from Russia, Poland, Ukrania, Czechoslovakia, Bohemia, Moravia, Serbia, Jugoslavia, and Bulgaria, made by Kenneth D. Miller in his book "Peasant Pioneers" we learn that most of the immigrants who come to this country are of the peasant class. This class has never been above want for enough of this world's goods and their only hope of social and economic advancement for their children lies in their migration to America. However, their position in Europe is not of the lowest position in the social or economic order, since they constitute a middle class of solid citizens, slow to move, often backward culturally, but still persevering and expressing some of the finest traditions and ideals of their nation. All Slavs in all the countries mentioned above have been deprived of many educational advantages and as a result the illiterate population in their native countries vary from 25-80%, the smallest percent being among the Ozechs while the highest is among the Russian peasantry. Their virtues are then of the homely types--kindliness, goodness of heart, unbounded hospitality, generosity, devotion to kin, and love for music, and thrift.

The peasant becomes the industrial worker in this country. We find him in all walks of life, on the farm, in business, and even in the professional lines, but the typical Slav is the industrial worker. Since most of our big industrial development has been in the eastern and middle western states there is where we find him. One-
ninth of the population of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, one-twelfth of the population of Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, and New York are Slavs. Four-fifths of all in this country are found in these eight states. The 1920 Census gave the number of Slavs of the first and second generations as 4,922,703, while Slavic authorities estimate the correct number to be nearer six millions.

Since most of them are unskilled in any trade, they are found in the mines, factories, mills, and packing houses of the states named above. They are usually broad-shouldered, deep-chested, with muscles like iron, as their jobs are the hardest of all the industries, such as mining coal, shoveling coal or coke into the great blast furnaces, or manipulating great cranes in the steel foundries.

The era of great industrial expansion in the United States, that golden age which reached its zenith during the first decade of the present century, was the time of our greatest Slavic immigration. These immigrants have helped us to amass our astounding wealth; their labor has made possible our high standard of living, all those comforts and luxuries which make America the most pleasant place in the world in which to live. The automobile industry has been made possible partly because of these immigrants taking up the steel industry, many of them being employed in the plants in and around Detroit, 75,000 Polish workers living there and the majority are employed in the factory of the Dodge Brothers' plant. They are prosperous, are saving money, buying their own homes, and rapidly becoming good American citizens.
In the cities, there is a marked change in the occupations of the second generation, with a very marked trend away from the manual labor toward work in the store, as clerks, stenographers, or into professional life, teachers, lawyers, doctors, and dentists.

About forty percent of the Czechs are farmers, and because of their methods of intensive farming learned in the old country, they are as a rule very successful. Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin have large populations of Czech farmers. Many of the pioneers came in the fifties, sixties, and later, enduring untold hardships for a time but today they or their children own some of the best farms in the states named above. They are making progressive, intelligent, and industrious American citizens. New England and Long Island have them as successful truck gardeners, many of them taking the old worn out farms of those states and making them pay big returns. In Connecticut, where 5,000 Poles have settled the value of land has risen from ten dollars to as high as five hundred dollars per acre, because of their reclaiming the abandoned farms and specializing in onions and tobacco and truck gardening. They are not only succeeding where the Americans failed but are making small fortunes from their farms.

Among the other Slavic nationalities there are but scattered communities of farmers, the bulk of them being engaged in the different industries. But there are successful Slovak farmers in Virginia and Arkansas, Slovenians in Minnesota, Croatians and Dalmatians on the
Pacific coast and some 10,000 Russians in the Dakotas and California, and seem happy and successful. There are Ukrainians in Canada on the farms, but here the most of them are in the cities and industrial centers. All in all, the great majority of the Slavic nationals seem destined for successful industrial and commercial life.

(e) The Economically Undesirable: the Defective, Delinquent, Dependent, Deficient, and Degenerate.

We have in this country an enormous number of people who are economically dependent upon the rest of the self-supporting classes of more industrious and more fortunate people. The expense of keeping this enormous number of dependents in the various institutions or by charity each year is a heavy drain on the tax payers of this nation. As to how far the foreign immigrants furnish their quota to these classes of economically undesirables, variously estimated to be from 20 to 30% though their percent of population is less than 20% of the whole will be discussed in this chapter.

Perhaps a brief explanation of the terms -- defective, delinquent, dependent, deficient, and degenerate should be given before going further. These terms are really borrowed from the field of Genetics, the subject of a later chapter of this paper, but they may be used in this connection as well to give us a method of discussing this economic question. The explanation of the meanings of the various terms is the same in either connection.

A defective is an individual who is unable to adjust himself
to his environment because of some inherent hereditary trait such as feeblemindedness, imbecility, insanity or epilepsy, or any of these combinations, as they are seldom separate in any one individual. They may be accompanied by many other characteristics such as alcoholism and criminality with very direful results.

A delinquent is an individual who fails to comprehend properly the value of time, ownership of property, or the rights of others. He may be the boy in his teens who continuously is a truant, and disobeys the rules of his school and society, or he may be the older man, or in some cases woman, who becomes the thief, robber, burglar and the most dangerous of all, the modern "high-jacker"—all of which have no respect for the other fellow's property or life.

The dependent is an individual who is unable to take care of himself. The tramp, pauper, most deaf, dumb, and blind, and most of the mentally unbalanced would belong to this class. It may include those who by accident are incapacitated to the extent that they are a burden on their relatives or the state or charity.

The deficient is an individual who is lacking in some of the powers of a normal human being and thus unable to properly adjust himself to society and needs help from charity, relatives, or the state to exist. Usually he is also defective and these two words are frequently used interchangeably. The idiot and the imbecile are very deficient and many so-called morons are more or less deficient.

The degenerate is an individual who is usually an economic liability to a community, tho often he is self-supporting. He may
stoop to the lowest crime, and be the worst moral imbecile in the land, as the drunkard used to be before the days of prohibition. He is then a degraded creature often capable of nothing better because he can't help it. Heredity has had much to say as to how far he can adjust himself to his lowly environment and usually it has been allowed to take its course without interference from within or without.

C. B. Davenport, one time Secretary to a Committee on Eugenics, in a report before the American Breeders Association in Omaha in 1909, said in part that the total number of feebleminded was over 150,000 at that time in the United States; over 150,000 insane in Institutions, 160,000 blind and deaf; over 100,000 prisoners and many more confined temporarily in jails; 100,000 paupers in almshouses and more outside the objects of charity; besides over 2,000,000 taken care of in our hospitals and Homes throughout the land.

The estimate at that time of $30,000,000 for hospitals, $20,000,000 for insane asylums, $20,000,000 for almshouses, $13,000,000 for prisons, and $5,000,000 for the feebleminded is probably far too low for the present time.

According to the Statistical Abstract of the United States founded on 1920 Federal Census reports, there were in continental United States in all schools for the blind 4,915, all schools for the deaf, State, Public, and Private in nature, 10,738, 2,911 and 679 respectively or a total of 14,328. For feebleminded the various state institutions 38,761, Public day schools 23,252, and Private 1,386, or a total of 62,013 maintained at public taxation expense,
in 63 blind schools, 154 deaf schools, and 214 feebleminded schools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1922</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schools for Blind</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools for Deaf</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sch. for Feebleminded</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of teachers in these schools in 1910 were: 531 for the blind, 1,498 for the deaf, and 340 for the feebleminded.

It is interesting to note that the following states have the greatest number of feebleminded, where the foreigners settled in the past as well as in more recent times. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

In 1910 there were in the institutions for delinquents 136,472 persons including 24,974 juveniles, 30.6% colored. These were committed to such institutions 493,934 - 90.2% being males and 21.9% colored while only about one-tenth of our population was colored at that time.

The annual cost of crime in this country is enormous. Mr. Eugene Smith, before the National Prison Association in 1900, estimated that there were 250,000 persons in the United States who make their living wholly or in part by crime, costing the country $400,000,000 a year besides the cost of catching, trying, and punishing them, amounting to $200,000,000 in taxes. These figures take no account of property destroyed, life, time, and labor cost and expense of various devices to prevent crime.

Another estimate of a chaplain of the Prison Evangelist
Society of New York is as follows:

- Cost to various states: $774,000,000
- Cost to Federal government: $60,000,000
- Criminal losses by fire: $100,000,000
- Custom house frauds: $60,000,000
- Wages of 100,000 in prisons: $28,000,000
- Wages of 150,000 in jails: $33,000,000

Total: $1,075,000,000

Another interesting but disappointing fact is that crime seems to be on the increase year after year in this country. The following table was made from the Federal Census Report, regarding the total prisoners in the different years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Prisoners</th>
<th>Ratio to Population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>6,737</td>
<td>1 to 3,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>19,086</td>
<td>1 to 1,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>32,901</td>
<td>1 to 1,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>58,609</td>
<td>1 to 855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>82,329</td>
<td>1 to 755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>(approximate) 100,000</td>
<td>1 to 759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>136,472</td>
<td>1 to 674</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows conclusively that crime is on the increase, if figures were obtainable for later years the ratio would no doubt be much greater as it is a matter of common knowledge that crime has increased with rapid strides since the close of the World War.

The more rapid increase of crime among the young than among the adult members of society is very alarming too. Newspaper headlines such as these are becoming more common every day: Boy twelve
kills his father; Youths 14 and 17 hold up drug store; Girl 15 commits Suicide; Youths 17 and 19 hold up Bank; or, Boy 18 highjacks Victim. These show the decline of the morals of the youth of the day and the failure of the law and their parents to keep them from crime.

Another evidence of crime increase among the youth is shown by the fact that every Home for Boys, Industrial Schools for Delinquent, and every similar place for the youth including the jails are full and no room for more.

No estimates concerning the total expense of the care of the Poor and Pauper classes can be made because a part of that is given by churches, clubs, and private donors who make no record of it. Our records of the expense of caring for such classes are almost entirely for those in the different institutions conducted for them by the counties or the states. Since a small proportion are taken care of in this way, it is safe to say that these figures might be multiplied by three or four and not over-estimate the amount of money spent for the care of this class of dependents.

All of these figures and estimates show what a heavy drain these classes of economic dependents are on the taxpayer, for he is the one who must pay the bill. This 4-5% of the total population is a constant drag for the other 95% of the economically self-supporting people of this country. All the costs of these dependent, deficient, degenerate, defective and delinquent classes probably would total somewhere between $1,000,000,000 and $1,500,000,000 and likely the final total is too small; but it is conservative.
Even taking the lowest estimate and dividing it by 4, (since the percent of foreign born or foreign descendents is between 20 and 30% of those furnishing these different classes), at least $250,000,000 are spent annually for their care, a tremendous amount that the taxpayer must give up for the undesirable immigrant.

(f) Conclusions.

In the light of what has been said regarding the influences of heredity on the individual and on the race, it is easy to see why the immigrants coming to our country at different times and from different countries falls into two classes, the desirable and the undesirable from the economical point of view. The racial traits that make the different races more desirable are less well marked than the individual traits, except in the racial traits of the German immigrant, who was noted for his industry, frugality and thrift.

The individual traits shown by all immigrants, whether good or bad are inherent in them and vitally effect their ability to make a success in their new surroundings. Heredity determined whether they could get to work and fight thru the difficulties or give up to be taken care of at an enormous expense to the state. Some were poor in this world's goods when they arrived but had within them the ability to economize and make money, while others, no poorer, did not have within them the ability by nature to get on in the world and lacking the physical and mental traits necessary to succeed, became the 10% drag on the willing and ambitious toiler.
CHAPTER V. SOME EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION UPON SOCIETY.

(a) Statement of the Question.

Dr. F. W. Blackmar in his book "Outlines of Sociology" defines Sociology as the "Science which treats of the phenomena of society arising from the associations of mankind". In so far, as the immigration question deals with those who come from foreign countries and face the adjustment of themselves to our society, languages, customs, and laws, it is a concern of this brief discussion.

There are many kinds of social forces with which immigrant is concerned when arriving, and by which his family must be affected, such as, (a) the external conditions affecting man's impulses, feelings, emotions, thoughts, and actions, namely; climate, soil, land topography, water supply, flora, and fauna; (b) external social factors affecting man as a social being as presence or absence of other groups and their attitude toward him of friendliness or hostility; (c) forces in man's psychical nature as appetitive, Hedonic egotic, affective or emotional, recreative, religious, ethical, esthetic, and intellectual; (d) interests growing out of combinations of human desires, socially conditioned and directed toward the objects presented by physical stimuli and external social factors, namely: economic or securing wealth, political, for protection of self expression, religious, intellectual, and welfare interests for the good of the whole group.

While these forces are in some cases almost impregnable walls to some classes of immigrants coming to this country, other

* Blackmar's Sociology, pages 311-12.
classes seem to adjust themselves relatively readily to conditions found here. All of these forces have a re-active force or power on the immigrant and conditions that he meets here often exert good or ill for him.

How he reacts to his new environment depends largely upon those innate traits given to him by heredity, either biological or social, such as physical strength, resistance to disease, mental ability, and habits of life such as, thrift, industry, economic protection for his family, and respect for the laws of a country.

We have noted in Chapter II, in connection with the economic effects of immigration on the country as well as the counter effects on the immigrant, how the thrifty English, German and Scandinavian of the older class of immigrants have adjusted themselves to the social life of their communities and states in which they settled. Their habits of life were of such a nature that they were somewhat readily assimilated, since they usually were able to speak English, were more or less skilled in trades or soon learned from their neighbors in this country, and appreciated the value of our schools in their self-improvement.

Many more of the immigrants from the south and southeastern parts of Europe were not able to speak our native tongue, nor were they by training in their native land enabled to do best in the occupations which they entered. Yet, as a rule, those industrially inclined at all are rapidly becoming adjusted to the society of our country. Their living conditions are largely determined by the
occupation in which they engage and often those not inclined to better their conditions continue to live in the slum and tenement districts near the factory, mine, or mill.

There have been many agencies organized to aid the immigrant in getting adjusted to his new social environment, the most effective being the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., International Institutes, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Rotary and other similar clubs, Americanization boards of various states and municipalities, Salvation Army, and many public and private philanthropic agencies. Many immigrants have organized among themselves to aid the coming immigrant, the most notable being the various organizations among the Jews to aid the members of their own race to get here as well as to take care of them after their arrival.

Of all the various institutions to aid the immigrant, none has been of greater aid than the public school. The school not only aids the younger generation in getting a better knowledge of the English language, acquaintance with American history and its institutions, and training in vocational education and patriotism, but in many of our larger cities night and day schools for the adults are conducted with a ready response from those who want to learn our ways and profit thereby.

Even if the adult does not get to go to school, the children take home a vast amount of knowledge concerning the things learned in school. In fact, it is thru the children that the immigrant learns the most about America and its ways. The further use of the schools
as social centers, for public lectures, and for adult education should be encouraged and greatly extended. The interest of the National Educational Association and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in getting rid of illiteracy in all of our states since the matter was brought to public notice by the recent World War is very commendable.

(b) What We Receive from the Older Immigrants.

While we are very much interested in this side of the question—"What is the immigrant receiving from our society?", we are in this case much more interested in what the immigrant is giving to our society. This question is answered differently by the immigrant, depending upon whether he is classed as a "desirable" or an "undesirable" again. As said in a previous paragraph, how well he is able to adjust himself to his new environment not only in a social way but economically and in some cases religiously as well, largely tells whether he belongs to the one or the other of these two classes.

Broadly speaking it looks as though the older immigrants were able to adjust themselves more easily and quickly than the later immigrants have been able to do. Possibly the fact that they were more able to speak the common language, the English, and also that they have been here longer accounts in a large measure for the prevalent idea that they were more desirable. Then, too, conditions of life were less complex then than now.

The Germans, typical examples of the older class of immigrants, have had great influence on this country in many ways. The influence of the Germans in spreading among us the love of good music and drama
is known by all. To a great extent they changed American taste for amusement by their habits of social diversion and their joy of living. They always asserted the right to think for themselves in regard to religion, manners, and politics and to speak what they thought. The scholarly German immigrant increased in every college and university the sense of the dignity of education and science and their right to be free.

In their struggle for existence, we have no records for the country at large, but studies in Massachusetts and Boston show that the Germans made a better showing than the Irish but not so good as the Scandinavians or the native Americans in the state charitable institutions, while in the city almshouse they furnished half the number of the English, one-sixth that of the Scotch, and only one-tenth that of the Irish. To the various relief societies of Boston, Germans apply less than any other of the older English-speaking immigrants, the Scandinavians coming next. In our cities no other class shows such a large proportion of home-owners, and they take good care of them too.

One might think that the nature of the Germans and their love of alcohol might lead to charity and pauperism, but such is not the case. In the charity hospitals of New York, the proportion of German patients treated for alcoholism is only half as large as that of the English and native Americans and only one-third that of the Irish. The charity workers in our cities report that intemperance of the bread-winner is less often found to be the cause of destitution among the Germans than among those of any other North-European
nationality.

As to criminality among the Germans, they average close to that of native Americans, running above the average for crimes of gainful nature and below for crimes of violence. While the French and Hebrews stand out in offences against chastity, the Italians lead in murder and blackmail, the Americans in burglary, the Greeks in kidnapping, the Lithuanians in assault, and the Irish in disorderly conduct, the German lacks distinction in evil, neither near the top or bottom of the list for various forms of crime.

Stability, craftiness, thrift, industry and far-sightedness have been ascribed to the German as racial characteristics, and these traits show clearly in the way a race has adjusted itself to its new environment in an economic, political and social way.

The Irish, while valuable to us economically as has been shown in a previous chapter, have given us little of great and lasting value like the Germans and other nationals of the older immigrant classes. They have some good racial characteristics, some of which are generosity, wit and humor, but they have some bad ones as well, such as love for alcohol, failure to plan for the future, and poor management.

In their struggle for existence, the Irish, because of these bad habits, do not make provision for old age and often they are subjects of charity. The 1910 census reports show them to be three times as numerous in our public almshouses as other non-native classes. In the Northeastern states where they formed a quarter of the foreign
born population they furnished three-fourths of the paupers. In Massachusetts and Boston they are relatively four times as common in the almshouse as out of them. Alcoholism is the usual cause of pauperism, and in the charity hospitals of New York City it is the cause of one-fifth of all the cases.

This same love for drink also has led the Irishman to commit offenses against public order, more than half of the Irish convicts being sent up for that class of crimes. One redeeming characteristic of the Irish is that he is seldom a family deserter, as shown by the divorce records. His religion, being Catholic in probably nine out of ten cases, would account for the small proportion of family desertions, as divorces are not allowed in that faith.

One of the most noted characteristics of the Scandinavian immigrant is his literacy. Where one finds one illiterate among 20 Germans above 14 years of age, one among every 23 Dutch, thirty-eight Irish, fifty-two Welsh, fifty-nine Bohemians, seventy-seven Finns, one hundred English, one hundred and forty-three Scotch, one finds only one in every two hundred and fifty of the Scandinavians.

Their strain of melancholy tends toward insanity, as reports show that they are slightly above the average in that respect in comparison with the foreign born as a whole. The climatic conditions render them more apt to contract tuberculosis than any other foreign born class of immigrants. They are assimilated easily and quickly into our civilization and their spirit of self-improvement is strong, the adults taking most readily to night school instruction. Unlike
the Germans, they have left little mark on American culture, but they have interested us in their literature, which is studied in many colleges and universities and even high schools throughout the states in which they have settled to any extent.

(c). What We Receive from the Newer Immigrants.

In any study of the newer classes of immigrants from the southern and southeastern parts of Europe, one is impressed with the noticeably much greater amount of illiteracy among these classes. Italy in particular is furnishing a greater percentage than any other of these countries. A. E. Ross estimates that between forty-five and fifty percent of them are illiterate, and that one-half of the illiterates that came to this country from 1899 to 1909, came from Italy.

There is quite a noticeable difference between those who come from Northern and Southern parts of the country. Those coming from north are mixed with Celtic, Lombard, and German blood and exhibit traits of those countries generally, while the immigrants from Southern Italy are much darker and less intelligent, reliable and progressive, while being more turbulent, transient, and criminal in nature than the people from the northern part of this country. Four-fifths of the immigrants from Italy come from the Southern part and settle in sections of our larger cities and form the centers of our great crime areas there.

Perhaps two virtues are common among the Italians as well as most of the southern European immigrants; their love of music and their sobriety with regard to the use of alcohol. These two good
virtues do not prevent them from leading the rest of the foreign-born in the commission of violent crimes, such as homicide, rape, blackmail, and kidnapping. It was frequently stated to the members of the Immigration Commission when in Italy that crime had greatly diminished in many communities because most of the criminals had gone to America.

The Italians who come from Northern Italy readily assimilate in this country compared with those who come from the southern part. Usually the males outnumber the females four or five to one and as a result the laborers are more transient and the return to Italy is much more frequent than among those coming from northern Italy.

Among the foreign born, the Italians rank lowest in adherence to trade-unions, lowest in ability to speak English, lowest in proportion of children in school, and highest in proportion of children at work, says A. E. Ross. He also says, "Only a people endowed with a steady attention, a slow-fuse temper, and a persistent will can organize itself for success in the international rivalries to come. So far as the American people consents to incorporate itself with great numbers of wavering, excitable, impulsive persons who cannot organize themselves, it must in the end resign itself to lower efficiency, to less democracy, or to both."

The industrial occupations of the Slavics tend to "herd" them near the mine, factory, or mill with the poorest of living and housing conditions, consequently their society is almost altogether
among themselves. Their low plane of culture, ignorance, illiteracy, ideas of womanhood, coarseness of manner and speech, and their low standards of cleanliness and comfort will for some time to come keep them in a society much below that of most other immigrants. They have very little to add to our betterment and form a great social problem of assimilation.

A typical Slavic community is a world in which he finds nearly all of his wants satisfied. He works with his fellow Slavs, reads his own Slav paper, worships at his own church, buys at his neighborhood store, deposits his money in his own bank, and remains so segregated until his children go to school and bring home to him the customs, language, and ideals of America. They naturally assimilate very slowly and often resent any attempt hastily or forcibly to Americanize them, but leaders in the various groups of professional men, such as their doctors, lawyers, and bankers are trying to encourage them to become more nearly like the Americans that they see in their business relations. It is a very slow process of education and requires more time for the newer generation to become more used to America and her ways, in turn for them to take this education to the older generation.

"Summarizing the recent effects of immigration it appears that, unless conditions are changed by which the immigrants are admitted, the population of the United States will, on account of the great influx of blood from the Southeastern Europe rapidly become darker in pigmentation, smaller in stature, more attached to music and art, more given to crimes of larceny, kidnapping,

* Davenport's Heredity in Relation to Eugenics.
assault, murder, rape, and sex immorality and less given to burglary, drunkenness and vagrancy than the original English Settlers were. Since, of the insane in hospitals, there are relatively more foreign-born than native it seems probable that, under present conditions, the ratio of insanity will rapidly increase."

(d) Some General Social Effects of Immigration.


Socially, the increase in immigration is to be viewed with alarm, as it lowers the standard of living of the American laborer, if he wants to keep the same sized family, consequently the heads of the family rather than reduce his standards of living, once established, "limits the size of his family" says H. P. Fairchild of Yale University in an article entitled "The Paradox of Immigration" in the American Journal of Sociology, September, 1911, Volume XXVII. He also says that it not only limits the size of families but tends to put off the age of marriage for several years, and perhaps prevents many from marrying altogether.

Regarding the corresponding birth rates compared with death rates of native born, foreign born, and negro, the latest estimates are given by Edward Murray East in an article entitled, "The World-Wide Problems of Over-population" in Current History, July, 1926.

For all classes as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Birth rate</th>
<th>Death rate</th>
<th>Natural increase rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For negroes, the birth rates and death rates are about 26.3 and 17.7 respectively (1923 figures) showing a birth rate of negroes higher than for the average of the whole country but their death rate is correspondingly higher too.

Furthermore, the birth rate, and probably the death rate too, for the foreign born is greater than that for the native born. At the same time it has been noted that there has been lately a decided drop in the birth rates for native born who are the children of foreign born. He estimates the birth rate for native white stock at about 20.5 per thousand, a figure lower than the average for the entire country while rural districts of native stock in the birth rate is probably per thousand higher than the city born native stock which is largely a second generation produced from recent immigration.

In an article entitled "Walker's Theory of Immigration" (found in Journal of Sociology, November 1912, Vol. 18) E. A. Goldenweiser, a member of the Census Bureau combats the theory of General Francis A. Walker that large numbers of immigrants have checked the natural increase of native population and resulted in a substitution of foreign for native stock.

He shows conclusively in his article and cites figures and examples to show that the declining birth rate of the native stock is due to several other causes much more important than immigration, the most important of which are:

1. Migration from rural districts to cities.
2. The increase of wealth and luxury, generally.
3. The emancipation of women in an industrial sense.

All tending to diminish the proportion of early marriages, increase in divorce, prostitution, and prevention of child birth.

"All available evidence points to conclusion, that were it not for the immigrants, the present population of the United States would be considerably than it is. Industrial growth during the 19th century would certainly have been less spectacular had the immigrants not contributed their share of the human energy necessary to its realization. Thus the theory has no valid evidence to sustain it".

We see then that there are many forces tending to lower the standard of living of certain classes, and the immigrant classes who came in such great numbers before the World War period, no doubt acted to some extent, aided by all these other forces, to reduce child birth among the native born American stock.


In another article entitled "The Restriction of Immigration", H. P. Fairchild outlines his reasons for restriction of immigration from a social point of view, under the following eight points:

1. "We have too many immigrants". A million a year (1911, when he wrote) is more than this country can look after.

2. "The immigrants are poorly distributed, mostly in congested cities."

3. "The immigrants are poorly assimilated", due to this faulty distribution."
4. The competition of alien laborer is lowering the standard of living and wages of American workmen.

5. "Immigration seriously increases the amount of pauperism and crime in the United States" by admitting many of bad moral character and low economic ability.

6. The present immigration is stimulated by labor agents, transportation companies and the immigrant is deluded by such misrepresentations, and as a result, suffers hardships until adjusted.

7. Many enter illegally, as conscious breakers of the contract-labor law, and consequently get a misconception of the law.

8. Immigration is lowering economic level of the United States to that of the foreign countries.

In taking up these reasons, number 1 has been overcome by later laws of 1922, '24 and '27 discussed in detail in Chapter I.

Number 4, the "standard of living objection" has been discussed under the economic phase and needs nor further proof that it is not altogether founded on facts. Number 6, the "stimulation" objection is violated so little that it needs no discussion at the present time. No. 7, the "illegal entrance" objection is of little or no importance since it is based on the 'stimulation' objection mentioned above. This leaves the "assimilation", "distribution", and "pauperism and crime" objections rather important from a social standpoint.

He suggested also several remedies at that time, some of which have been incorporated into the laws of later years, 1922, 1924, 1927.
(1) The literacy test might be given as it is claimed that a literate immigrant is less prone to pauperism and crime than the illiterate ones, also it might help the "assimilation" problem.

(2) Consular inspection abroad would prevent many undesirables coming.

(3) More careful physical and health examinations.

(4) A minimum wage requirement law for aliens, would not help as the one who could not earn the "minimum wage" would be subject to deportation or have to be kept on charity or public taxation.

(5) Percent limitation by races.

(6) Exclusion of unskilled laborers unless accompanied by wife or family.

(7) Limitation of immigrants arriving annually from any port.

(8) Increase the head tax.

(9) Vary the amount of the head tax in favor of men with family.

Several of these remedies fail adequately to solve the three biggest social objections mentioned above and a partial solution is for the United States government to have direct control of the distribution of an immigrant fitted for a certain type of work. It would necessitate boards of control working thru labor unions in this country, ascertaining needed labor, and with consular agents abroad locating desired laborers, and then distributing them where needed.

It would be better economically, would solve the social problems of "distribution", "assimilation", and help solve the "pauperism and crime" trouble.
(3) Nativity of Institutional Inmates.

In his analysis of the relative inborn social values of recent and older immigration stocks, Mr. Harry Laughlin says, "Social value is measured by percentage of persons under custody of state because of being unable to take care of themselves, or because of anti-social acts are put there because of being a menace to organized society." *

From returns of 445 state and federal institutions up to September 1, 1921, for male sex only from data for 210,835 individuals. (percent here means relative to the expected quota of 100% of any class.) I. Feeblemindedness furnished.

(a) Native born, both parents 106.6%
(b) Native born, one native, 1 foreign 187.6%
(c) Native born, both parents foreign 166.6%
(d) Foreign born 32.72%

Showing that recent immigration inspection and law enforcement has kept out a large percent of feebleminded persons, but that the stock from which our immigrants came in the past was of a highly degenerate nature, as shown by the relatively high percent in our institutions today.

II. Insane. Showing that for all immigrants insanity is four times as common as in the native born stock.

(a) Native born, both parents 64.34%
(b) Native born, 1 native, 1 foreign 103.6%
(c) Native born, both parents foreign 106.18%
(d) Foreign born 239.25%
III. Criminalistic ratios run nearly parallel to feebleminded. Foreign born have not contributed quite as high a quota as our older native born stock, but the highest quota of all is furnished by native born with one parent foreign born, showing that the immigrant stock takes advantage of our "freedom" and becomes more criminalistic than the immigrant themselves.

IV. The epileptic - quotas quite similar to criminalistic group.

V. Inebriate (drug addicts included) not enough returns to justify analysis.

VI. Diseased - T.B. Native born 72%, Foreign born 176.46%
Showing all immigrants more susceptible to Foreign born than native born stock.

Davenport in his book * discusses the inheritance of every apparent family trait, including diseases of every organ and system of the body and he quotes Dr. Coolidge of the Lakeville Sanitarium, Massachusetts, who affirms that the old New England families show a relatively high resistance to tuberculosis as compared with recent immigrants. Families vary much in their natural internal vital resistance to certain diseases.

These two references show that the foreign born are more apt to have certain diseases than the native born.

VII. Blind - Older American stock 13.6% - Foreign born 12%.

* Davenport's Heredity in Relation to Eugenics.
The 1910 census showed 57,252 blind in the United States, probably 70,000 more nearly accurate. Almost two-thirds were native whites 37,646, more than one-sixth were foreign born whites or 9,939, less than one-sixth were negroes 8,849, 838 or 1.5 percent others, mostly Indians, showing that the colored and foreign born whites show a larger percentage of the blind than native born in proportion to population, native born having two-thirds of blind but representing three-fourths of population.

Hereditary blindness 11 percent or nearly one-eighth of total number of blind.

VIII. Deaf - Similar to blind; both easy to detect on examination.

IX. Deformed. Foreign born gives 7% but first generation of immigrants give fourteen times that quota, showing that examinations of immigrants does not keep out hereditary deformity.

X. Dependent. Native born gives smaller percent than foreign born, or first generation of foreign born, the percents being 105%, 105%, 105%, and 146.6% respectively.

Summary -for all four classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native born - native born parents</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native born - 1 native, 1 foreign parent</td>
<td>115.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native born - both parents foreign</td>
<td>110.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born</td>
<td>146.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

showing that the foreign born population of the United States is contributing more than either the native born or the native born when both parents are foreign born or the native born when one parent is native born and one parent foreign born.
Census reports verify and corroborate these figures, too, for according to the Bureau of the Census, there were in 1923, a total of 893,679 persons confined in Federal, State, city, county and private institutions for defectives, dependents, criminals and juvenile delinquents.

The number of prisoners in penal institutions numbered 109,075 on January 1, 1923, of whom 4,664 were in Federal penitentiaries, 76,271 were in state prisons, reformatories, etc., and 28,140 were in county and city jails, workhouses and the like. Inmates in institutions for juvenile delinquents over eighteen years of age, numbered 27,238 on June 30, 1923.

In hospitals for mental diseases there were 290,456 patients on the books; in institutions for feebleminded, 46,719; in institutions for epileptics 9,153.

On June 30, 1925, Federal prisoners in the United States penitentiaries and other penal institutions numbered 8,515 on June 30, 1925.

During 1922, 63,807 persons were admitted to almshouses, 41,562 were discharged or transferred, 15,772 died and the total number of inmates on January 1, 1923 was 78,090.

In institutions (other than almshouses) for dependents there were about 90,000 adults and 140,000 children, and 73,000 dependent children were in outside homes that had been found for them.
Dugdale in his book, "The Jukes" has given us a classification of types of criminals as follows: (1) accidental, (2) first offenders due to influences of others and evil women, (3) first offenders taught crime by bad associates (4) convicts of low vitality, drifted into crime from lack of proper care (5) illegitimate children of intemperate, vicious, and criminal parents, brought up in life of crime, (6) promoters of crime as a regular business, (7) criminals who seek to retire from active life and become crime promoters, (8) those who encourage and abet crime and criminals, (9) criminals thru epilepsy, insanity, and perverted minds, and (10) those affected by nervous diseases which cause them to lose control of themselves and commit crime.

Such a classification of criminals or one similar to the above is very necessary in order to know how to treat them, as a doctor would diagnose a case of disease in order to treat the patient, just so, the treatment and punishment of the criminal should vary according to his nature and the degree of seriousness of offense of his crime against society and law.

However, studying the great wave of all classes of crime that has swept not only over this country but also all countries, since the recent World War, the causes of which have been debated more than any other one thing recently, with no satisfactory results, there are at least five conclusions that come to the mind of the writer at this time.

First, no doubt the influence of these 14,000,000 foreigners many of which are not naturalized citizens and care nothing for the laws of our country, is one of the greatest to be reckoned with at
the present time. As we have said before, numerous statistics and reports show the number of criminals of foreign birth to be relatively much greater than that of the native born.

Second, following every period of stress and strain, history has chronicled a period of reaction, of let down of moral restraint, and the one since the recent war is like all others. Evidences of this general let down is evidenced by the increase in the numbers of women smoking and drinking, most striking in the larger cities of this country but more notably in those of foreign countries, also the increase in automobiles and places of questionable amusements easily accessible with the greater moral temptations associated with them have tended to increase many kinds of crime.

Third, the sending of approximately 3,000,000 boys to Europe where they studied at first hand the society of those countries has had a generally demoralizing effect not only on them directly but also on all those with whom they have come in contact since returning. Many of them are more lax in their regard to laws of morality and prohibition.

Fourth, there seems to be a reaction on the part of everybody in regard to respect for law. There are more crimes of burglary, hijacking, and illicit manufacture and sale of liquor in the last five years than the preceding ten. Anti-prohibition forces ascribe this reaction to the general antipathy to the Volstead Law or the Eighteenth Amendment. There are many other causes for this disrespect for law of which time and space will not permit inclusion here.
Fifth, most moral and religious thinkers of the day think the solution of the problem is in the breakdown of the home as a place where moral teaching was once the highest duty. Parents have become lax in their home life in regard to attendance at church and its kindred duties, and consequently the younger generation have followed in their parents footsteps and have taken the family "fliver" for joyrides here and there when they might have been in better places.

No doubt the pendulum, in time, will swing back and bring about a higher respect for law, morality and others' rights, resulting in better ideals of citizenship and morality throughout our country.

(5) Feeblemindedness and its relation to Social Evils.

Feeblemindedness is the cause of approximately one-half of all the major social evils of our present day, such as criminality, pauperism, prostitution, truancy, and general poverty if we are to take the census reports and such well known genealogical studies as are conducted by Goddard and Davenport and others along the same line.

Goddard states that in a list of 16 Reformatories throughout the United States, the percent of mentally defective is over 50%, in one case, the Girls' School at Geneva, being 89%. He further states that we may conclude that at least 50% of all criminals are mentally defective. Really criminality is often merely a type of mental defectiveness, which shows a man's inability to adjust himself to modern environmental conditions, complex as they are and becoming more so in
our larger cities every day.

Prostitution is due in over 50% of the cases to feeblemindedness, part of the other half to low mentality, a few to sexual abnormality, and some few victims of circumstances. Pauperism is due to feeblemindedness, too, as 50% of all inmates of almshouses are shown to be lacking in some mental strength. A person mentally defective is usually unable to compete with others in an economic way, hence unable to make his own living, and consequently becomes a pauper. Many times he turns criminal, stealing, burglary, and highjacking being common crimes. If unsuccessful he learns to depend upon society for aid and care.

The class of ne'er-do-wells found in every locality and community are of the moron class of mentally defective, just knowing enough to keep from being locked up. They are incapable of acting differently because they do not know any better. Truants are usually 75% or more feebleminded if tested.

Feeblemindedness is recessive and always obeys Mendelian laws of heredity, as Goddard has proved in his examination of data from 327 different families in his institution for feeblemindedness—The Vineland School in New Jersey.

Davenport in his book, Eugenics, states the effect of two imbecile or feebleminded parents uniting and their results as follows: "So definite and certain is the result of the marriage of two imbeciles and so disastrous is reproduction by an imbecile under any circumstances that it is a disgrace of the first magnitude that thousands of children
are annually born in this country of imbecile parents to replace and probably more than replace the deaths in the army of about 150,000 mental defectives which this country supports. The country owes it to itself as a matter of welfare preservation that every imbecile of reproductive age should be held in such restraint that reproduction is out of the question. If this proves to be impracticable then sterilization is necessary -- where the life of the state is threatened extreme measures may and must be taken.

When again we are reminded of the fact that these institutions are peopled by more than their share of the foreign born and those of mixed foreign stock, we see the seriousness of the situation. It is these immigrants that are causing the greater percentage of these social evils, at least in their relative proportion to the whole population.

In a summary of the Relation of Immigration to Pauperism by Kate H. Claghorn,* of the Tenement House Department, N.Y. City, the conclusion is reached that "there seems to be no reason why the second generation of Italian, Slavic and Hebrew immigrants, as a body, should furnish more paupers than did the Irish, Germans and English. The original stock of the newer generation has been shown to be rather less, then more, inclined to pauperism than the older; the same influences now at work on the second generation of the newer immigrants were equally at work to drag down the children of the older immigrants.

While, however, the class of dependents of native birth and

foreign parentage of the older immigration is in some respects more hopeless, and more troublesome to deal with than those of the first generation, the mass of it is small — so small that it has slight importance in statistics of pauperism.

Foreign pauperism, as a rule, ends with the first generation, and there is no reason to think that the newer immigrants will prove an exception.

(6) Insanity.

From Census reports we have the insane enumerated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per 100,000 population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>232,680</td>
<td>220.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>187,791</td>
<td>204.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>150,151</td>
<td>183.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>106,485</td>
<td>170.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>91,959</td>
<td>183.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*1870</td>
<td>37,432</td>
<td>97.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*1860</td>
<td>24,042</td>
<td>76.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*1850</td>
<td>15,610</td>
<td>67.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Thought to be deficient enumeration.

Of the 187,791 insane enumerated in the hospitals in January 1, 1910, 115,402 were native whites, or the ratio of 168.7 to 100,000 population lower than the average above; 54,096 were foreign born whites, ratio 405.3 to every 100,000 population, this number being 28.8 of the total insane while only 14.5 of the total population.
The number of negroes at the same time enumerated was 12,910. Indians 166 and "other colored" races mostly Chinese and Japanese were 491.

The number admitted during the year 1910 was 39,629 native whites or 57.9 per 100,000 as against 15,523 foreign born whites or 116.3 per 100,000 population. 4,384 negroes, 51 Indians, and 152 "other colored" persons were also admitted.

Naturally those states sending the greatest number of enumerating the greatest number are New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa, and Missouri, which contain the greater number of foreign born population.

We are not concerned with the Indians and little with the Negroes in this discussion, but these figures certainly show conclusively that the foreign born are furnishing a much greater proportion of insane to the various institutions than the native born population.

(7) The Illiteracy Problem.

Because of the greater number of immigrants coming from the more uneducated countries the problem of illiteracy becomes more and more important. While statistics show that there has been a decrease of illiteracy among the white and native born recently, yet there seems no real figures to bear out a like reduction of the illiterate of our foreign population.

The 1920 census reports show the following interesting figures
regarding the classes of illiterate, ten years of age or older:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native White</td>
<td>1,242,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born white</td>
<td>1,763,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1,842,161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of illiterate persons over 21 years of age when if eligible they are allowed to vote are 4,333,111. It is a good thing for this country and its institutions that this enormous number of illiterates are not all eligible to cast a vote, as they are usually the tool of crooked politicians, who use them for mercenary and selfish purposes and then often by corrupt practices in office reap a fortune as a result. This is a common practice in some of the larger cities.

(8) The Mortality Problem

Every census report prints and contains volumes regarding the mortality of all classes of people in this country and every big insurance company has made a careful study of these reports and has its rates to correspond with those reports. They have estimated their rates of insurance on these reports and have corroborated these estimates by careful researches in the field themselves.

From a paper in the Annals of Political and Social Science, entitled the "Mortality of Foreign Race Stocks" by Mr. Dublin, an officer in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, the author made the following conclusions:

(1) Except for the Russians, mostly Jews, younger mortality is greater for all the foreign born than for native born of native
parentage.

(2) The order of ascending mortality for the different races was as follows: Russians, Italians, English, Scotch, Welsh, Germans, and Irish, no figures being given for the Slavio races, except Russians.

(3) With the exception of the Russians and Italians, the mortality is higher among all other races living in the state of New York than in their own native countries.

(4) This low mortality may be due to rather severe climatic differences encountered in this country, and to the poorer quality of immigrants who come here as compared with those who stay at home.

(c) Conclusions.

Walter Greenwood Beach in his chapter Marks of Race * says that as yet, "Too little is known at present in regard to race qualities to make it wise to base public policy upon race discrimination" in our immigration laws. "If the American stock is to be improved or prevented from deterioration in inborn quality it must be mainly thru a policy of comparison and sifting of individuals without reference to race. That is, it is probably a problem primarily of the exclusion of individuals rather than the exclusion of whole races."

Some tests of the comparative inborn capacities of groups from different parts of Europe were made by the Army at the examination of soldiers for the recent World War. The results of these tests seem to indicate that the average intelligence of the later immigrants was lower than that of the earlier groups. However, so

* Walter Greenwood Beach: Introduction to Sociology and Social Problems.
small a total number were examined compared with the total population of these respective groups, that those examined may not have been typical of the races represented.

Truly, we have much yet to learn about the racial characteristics of the immigrants coming to our shores before we can successfully admit only the desirables and deep out all the undesirables. But we are collecting more data and statistics annually and the evidences are piling up that the general social effects upon our country are on the wrong side of the ledger for the betterment of our population.

The author has attempted to show by collecting data and statistics from various sources that the evil effects piling up from the foreign defective classes just mentioned far more than overbalance the good effects of immigration and that neither the old nor the new immigrants are much more to be blamed for these evil effects than the other.

As Beach has said, "The big problem is that of exclusion of individuals rather than the exclusion of races", and with the better reenforcement of all the various provisions of the Immigration Act of 1924, many of the undesirable aliens who have been coming to this country will be stopped before they ever are to get a visa permitting them to embark for this country. That will not solve the ever present negro problem nor the classes of undesirables already here and other methods for their solution will have to be devised, the sooner the
better, however, for the social condition of our country.

Thus, again, even the sociologists admit that the final and only solution of the immigrant problem from a social point of view in America is in the exclusion of those individuals, which are not hereditarily desirable. The careful application of the consular visa and investigations of a thorough nature into the physical and mental traits of those seeking visas, by all the processes known to skilled students of heredity will eliminate the problem as far as the future non-socially desirable immigrant is concerned.
CHAPTER VI. SOME RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS AS A RESULT OF IMMIGRATION

(a) The Correlation of Religious and Social Work with the Immigrant.

Sociology and Religion are very closely related in that they both have to do with the relations of human beings to each other. Religion goes one step farther than sociology however, seeking to interpret the relation of man to his Creator as well as to his fellow men. Their problems are very much alike when applied to the practical things of life.

Again religion goes one step farther than sociology when it furnishes a hope for a future life, while they both have much in common here on earth in working out the teachings of the greatest teacher of all time, who said, "In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me". Thus the social and the religious workers go together to the places in our cities where the poorer classes of both native born and foreign born are living and find a common interest in the betterment of their conditions.

"Religion and sociology, therefore, with this comprehension compass the highest elements of correlated forces. They involve an inter-weaving of interests and a recognition of a common source of existence of action and of ultimate end. Neither religion nor sociology can be studied alone, independently of each other. They must be studied side by side as correlated forces, each acting upon the other, each determining the destiny of man, and hence of society" says Carroll D. Wright, former commissioner of Labor, in his book, Some Ethical
Phases of the Labor Question. All races of men no matter what their civilization has been, have had some religious belief regarding a God or a number of gods, and some powers above that of mortal man. Now, in the last few centuries at least we have come to believe in one God, the foundation of all religious culture. "We apply our religious culture to the shaping of human events, to the formation of human enterprise, to the building of character, to the purpose of human organizations, and hence to the real purpose of society itself."

"The struggles of men assume a different phase as the development of religious belief goes on, the development of social relations accompanying the religious development. We are just beginning to comprehend the living Christ in all relations of men. So in the command of the greatest teacher of divine truth the world has ever seen, "Bear ye one another's burdens", religion and sociology find their deepest expression and their truest harmony."

When society goes into all sections of the cities, even in the guise of the census taker and finds conditions that need remedying, it says these conditions must be changed. So, the social worker and the Mission worker of the church go together and with the help of many organizations, set about to do what is possible to remedy the conditions.

There are many agencies in the fields seeking better to interpret Americanism to the immigrant, as a result of many investigations by both the religious and social forces of our country. Our churches and religious leaders are enlarging their scope to include a seven
day program of educational, recreational, social, and religious activities, conducted by Christian men and women, and as a result are reaching the immigrant in a way never possible before. The Mission boards of all Protestant churches are especially active in this regard. Many agencies such as the Daily Vacation Bible Schools, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire and Girls' Reserve, Gymnasium and Handicraft classes all tend to get hold of the younger generation and help them nearer and understanding of the application of American Christianity.

For the elders the Mother's clubs, English Citizenship classes, Neighborhood Houses and Social and Civic Centers are helping to adjust the alien to this country and its ways. The intermingling of various nationalities in a Christian Center will surely break down the national and racial barriers which prevent a real unification of our people. When a center reports 24 different nationalities attending its Daily Vacation Bible School, and another tells of a joint meeting of Hungarian, Polish, Roumanian, Mexican, and American Christians, our faith in the unifying power of religion is restored. The Presbyterian Church has more than thirty such centers located in the principle cities of our country and other denominations have a correspondingly large number. The Baptists have 33 such civic and social centers, all doing a great work. The Methodists and Congregationalists are in the field and doing a great work especially in Chicago, where there is a large population of foreigners.

There is much work being done by the Y.L.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and
various civic organizations, such as Commercial Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, Rotary and Kindred organizations. All are helping to teach the foreigner the social, civic, and religious ideals of this country in a great way.

But such work costs money and very few of our church members realize the need of such work enough to give of their means to support it in a way really to do the most possible good. Protestant churches no doubt spend over $1,000,000 annually and could use several times that much to a good advantage if they had it to use.

All these forces are tending to better the conditions of the immigrant in a physical way as well. Social workers had for a long time urged the shortening of the working day in many of the industries, particularly the steel industry, but not until the church workers agitated the question enough and created favorable public opinion for a more reasonable working day for these laborers did the big corporation leaders adjust the length of the working day to everybody's satisfaction. They are being taught sanitation in the homes by personal visits of those trained along this line and the immigrants are as a rule responding to these helpful suggestions. Mothers are being taught and shown how to take better care of their children and keep them healthier even under the care of paid settlement nurses. Such work will gain their good will quicker than it could be gained in any other way.

Better housing conditions are sometimes provided for the foreign laborers in the cities at the instance of protests by social and
religious workers to the municipal authorities where their living conditions are a menace to the public health of the whole city.

Thus there is dawning a better day for the aliens that are coming to our shores. If the 1924 law works to keep down the number a few years till the civic and religious workers can have time to get their work organized and get caught up with the problem somewhat, the fewer numbers to come in the future should be taken care of much better and more quickly.

(b) Some Religious Problems Brought by the Immigrants.

The 1925 Religious Census, collected by the various denominations and reported by the World Almanac 1926, gave the totals for various churches as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All denominations</td>
<td>48,224,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholics</td>
<td>18,654,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian and Greek Orthodox</td>
<td>456,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Lutherans</td>
<td>260,888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These investigations show that the immigrants have organized themselves into their own churches brought with them from their native country. Adding the figures of the Catholics, Jews, Orthodox churches, and Lutherans we get nearly 20,000,000 members of religious organizations in this country owing their allegiance to some foreign pope or power of these particular churches to which they belong. This figure is also over two-fifths of all the members of all denominations in our
country. Let us see what these figures give us in the way of religious problems brought by the immigrant, and what races have furnished the greater proportion of these memberships and why some Protestant denominations are successfully reaching these aliens.

When an immigrant comes to our shores, he may change his language, customs, and to some extent his standards of living but his religion is the last to be given up; in fact, rarely do they change their faith after coming here, but establish the church of their fathers on the new soil. History records how the Pilgrims brought with them their Puritanism, the Quakers their faith, the Germans their Lutheranism, the Irish their Catholicism, and those of Southern Europe are bringing with them their Russian Orthodox, Greek Orthodox, Polish Roman Catholic, Slovak Lutheran, and Czech Reformed churches to say nothing of many other lesser creeds and "isms" among the different races of other countries not mentioned who have come equally grounded in their different faiths.

Probably over nine-tenths of all the Irish have been Catholics and the majority of the Slavic races are of this creed also. Poland furnished over 2,500,000 members to this already fast growing branch of Pope-ruled peoples.

The Catholic church has probably the best organized system of gaining and then holding their members of all the churches. They are spending vast sums of money to gain a foothold in this country too. They are publishing many papers and magazines in the languages of the
different immigrants they hope to reach. They do not depend alone upon the services of the church, nor the "big stick" of priestly authority, nor upon the loyalty of their parishioners. The larger parishes have an extensive social, recreational, and educational system, the church being made the center of the community life. Through the Catholic societies, convents, orphanages, and hospitals and sisterhood a large amount of relief and welfare work is done, so that outsiders are impressed with the way their work is carried on. Entertainments, theatricals, concerts, clubs, and gymnasium privileges make the church a real recreation center for the community. But the greatest source of strength is their parochial schools. Other foreign churches have their own parochial schools as well as the Catholics, but the Catholic schools are better organized and have a more far-reaching influence.

These parochial schools seem to appeal to the new coming foreigner as they give his children a chance to be taught the language and faith of the Old World from which they came. The parochial schools have been severely criticized by both Protestants and educators over the entire country. They have been called un-American and divisive. Their educational standards are low in comparison with our public schools. Undue emphasis is placed upon religious dogma and foreign language, granting that we should have more religious instruction in our public schools. Again, it is certainly a big mistake to segregate all these Catholic and other denominational parochial children in
schools by themselves. The solution of their religious education should be found in some other way. These children are not taught the fundamental ideals of Americanism in these schools and they miss the beneficial effects of our public schools, both to them and to their parents.

There has been considerable agitation in some of our states regarding constitutional amendments to their constitutions, prohibiting the establishment of these parochial schools, notably that of Oregon. Even some Congressmen have agitated a federal amendment, but that is as far as the matter has gone so far. Public opinion needs to be aroused to the dangers of this parochial system before there will be anything done about it, more than just agitation.

Not only is the education of these parochial schools bad from many points of view but the idea of the priesthood in keeping the parishioners in as much ignorance as possible tends to keep the mass of the foreigners satisfied with their conditions. The teachings of the priests are of course to recognize the authority of the Pope over all, even to the extent of teaching lack of patriotism to this country, wrong ideals of Americanism, and in every way aiding the mass of these people to become more lax in morals and general advancement.

All these evils are a result of the teaching of Catholicism in this and other countries and the teachings of the Orthodox and many other foreign churches are no better for the members who attend even irregularly these houses of worship. But one of the greatest evils yet to be mentioned is the fact that due to political dissensions within the groups, sometimes brought with them from their native lands,
many of the aliens do not attend the church even of their fathers in this country except at Easter, Christmas, or for a wedding or funeral, and consequently have a negative effect on the church.

Comparing these 20,000,000 with the estimated number of foreign born population in Chapter I we find that this number is about two-thirds of the whole number. With this proportion of our immigrants owing allegiance of some foreign pope or potentate, small wonder that it is so difficult for them to become Americanized in the true sense of the term, and again, since they are looked upon as the inferior of the average American, they receive no aid from them to solve their problems.

Truly the great number of immigrants have complicated the problem of the social and the religious worker materially. It will be at least a generation or more before the religious problems entailed by the immigrant will begin to be solved. At present the outlook is rather dark.
CHAPTER VII. SOME GENETIC EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

(a) Introduction.

If one should stand at Ellis Island and daily see from two to five thousand aliens pass thru its portals, four-fifths of which are to permanently become a part of this country's population, as has been shown before, he is apt to lose sight of the fact that each of them carry within them "germ plasm" for better or worse for the future history of this nation. Since 1900 we have learned so much about heredity and the inheritance of characteristics by succeeding generations, that the one interested in such an admittance of possible further deterioration or improvement of the races already here, cannot wonder with a feeling of awe as to what the result will be on the future welfare of our country fifty, a hundred, two hundred, or five hundred years from now.

One not familiar with the laws of heredity might say that any bad characteristic thus brought in will soon be lost in the "molding pot", but one well versed in the genealogies of many of the families who have been studied back to their coming to this country knows that this is not true. We now know that a given characteristic, either good or bad, may lie dormant or recessive for several generations and then reappear almost doubly strong as the result of mating with a like characteristic in marriage. As Davenport says, "The individual, as the bearer of a potentially immortal germ plasm with innumerable traits becomes of the greatest importance".

There are many examples of how this inheritance of traits works out in families in this country, as probably no where else in
the world have the genealogies of so many families been recorded in the study of the inheritance of traits included with it. Many of these go back to the time of the coming of the family "originator in this country" and often times to and including the study of many generations of the ancestors in the old countries.

(b) Genetic Effects of Good Heredity.

(1) The Descendents of the Pilgrims of 1620.

Perhaps no better example of how a few individuals affect the history and civilization of a country is shown than in a careful study of the descendents of the original Pilgrim fathers who came to Massachusetts in the year 1620. A report of the descendents of the 23 families (several others were among the original settlers, but were unmarried or did not survive the first winter or returned to Europe) found in The Second International Report of the Eugenic Congress held in New York in 1921, show the following illustrious personages to be derived from those hardy, thrifty, and freedom-loving ancestors:

John Adams and John Q. Adams, both presidents of the United States, Charles F. Adams, son of J. Q. Adams, a Minister to England, Wm. Bradford and John Carver, Governors of the Plymouth colony, Henry Dearborn, Minister to Portugal and Secretary of War, James A. Garfield, and U. S. Grant noted for many other things besides being presidents, Frederick D. Grant, son of U.S. Grant, Minister to Austria, Milton S. Latham, Governor of California, and member of congress, Levi Morton, vice-president of the United States, Governor of New York and Minister
to France, Richmond Pearson, Minister to Persia, Elihu Root, Secretary of State, Alphonso Taft, Attorney-General, Secretary of War, and Minister to Russia and Austria-Hungary, William Howard Taft, son of Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War, Governor-general of the Phillipine Islands, president, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, C. C. Washburn, Governor of Wisconsin, and member of congress, Charles Ames Washburn, Minister to Paraguay, Elihu B. Washburn, member of congress, secretary of state, and minister to France, Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts, Daniel Webster, noted statesman and Secretary of State, Leonard Wood, General, Governor of Cuba, and Governor-general of the Phillipine Islands, Melville Weston Fuller, Member of the United States Supreme Court, Abraham Clark and Robert Paine, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Noah Webster, the noted lexicographer, besides the following noted poets and song writers, William Cullen Bryant, Winston Churchill, Fanny Jane Crosby, William Howard Doane, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, John Howard Paine, Frank Munsey and Mrs. Mercy Otis Warren.

Hundreds of other names of lesser note might be named of those not so nationally known, but of those who in their own state and community were leaders of civic affairs and stood for the best, socially morally, and religiously, to show how the germplasm of those 23 families have affected the families of those with which it has been united as well as those with which they have come in contact in every other way. Truly the history of our country would have been written far differently if those 23 families and their descendents had never come to its shores.
(2) The Descendants of Elizabeth Tuttle or the Edwards Family.

Elizabeth Tuttle was born in Massachusetts of two English parents, the sire remotely descended from English royalty about 1645-50. She possessed great beauty, commanding stature, strong will and extreme intellectual vigor, but sometimes lacking in moral sense. She married Richard Edwards, a rather brilliant lawyer of Hartford, Connecticut in 1667. To this union was born one son, Timothy who graduated from Harvard in 1691, later acting as pastor of a church in East Windsor, Connecticut for 59 years. Of eleven children, the only son was Jonathan Edwards, one of the world's greatest theologians, intellects, and president of Princeton College. Jonathan Edwards was born in 1703 and many volumes have been written about his descendents, hence only a very brief summary can be given here. Winship in his book, "The Comparison between the Edwards and the Jukes" says that his descendents numbered among the men 285 college graduates, 13 college presidents, 105 professors in at least 45 different colleges and universities all over this country. Over 100 lawyers, 30 judges, and many noted law professors were numbered among them as well as over 60 physicians, over 100 clergymen, missionaries, and theologians, 100 governors of states, many mayors of large cities, many state and national representatives, three senators, many ambassadors and Public ministers and one vice-president.

At least 75 prominent army and naval officers, 15 railroad presidents, many heads of big industries, many bankers, heads of Insurance Companies, and over 60 prominent authors numbering among
the list Winston Churchill with an output of over 135 books on all kinds of subjects and 18 periodicals of note, claim Jonathan Edwards as their noted ancestor.

Davenport names some of the most prominent as follows: "Jonathan Edwards, Jr., president of Union College; Timothy Dwight, president of Yale; Sereno Edwards Dwight, president of Hamilton College; Theodore Dwight Woolsey, for twenty-five years president of Yale; Sarah, wife of Tapping Reeve, founder of Litchfield Law School, herself no mean lawyer; Daniel Tyler, a general of the Civil War and founder of the iron industry of north Alabama; Timothy Dwight, the second, president of Yale from 1866 to 1898; Theodore William Dwight, founder and for 33 years warden of Columbia Law School; Henrietta Frances, wife of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, who with her ingenious husband, burned the midnight oil and helped him to his enduring fame; Merrill Edwards Gates, president of Amherst College; Catherine Maria Sedgwick, of graceful pen; Charles Sedgwick Linot, authority on Biology and Embryology in the Harvard Medical School, and Winston Churchill mentioned above".

From the daughters of Elizabeth Tuttle, four in number, have come a long list of noted men and women, as follows; Robert Treat Paine, signor of the Declaration of Independence; the Fairbanks brothers, noted scales manufacturers; Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and the law author, Melville Bigelow; Ulysses S. Grant and Grover Cleveland, presidents of the United States.

No mention is made of the women of the lines of descendancy, but it is very probable that they have had very much to do with molding
the character of their progeny into long and exceedingly useful lives. Thus we see how the germ plasm of one Elizabeth Tuttle has raised this nation to a high plain in an educational way, remembering that she was not the originator of this germ plasm but that she furnished the means of transmitting it on to her future generations. We also note many very striking and fundamental hereditary characteristics handed down in practically every case such as Zeal for learning, patriotism, business ability, religious ideals, statesmanship and longevity.

Two noted exceptions of this, are to be seen in Pierrepont Edwards, who was said to be a tall, brilliant jurist, but eccentric and licentious, and Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States who lacked proper control of himself at all times. Thus "Blood will Tell" as shown from a study of the genealogy of this very noted woman.

(3) The Kentucky Aristocracy.

Nearly two centuries ago John Preston, of Irish descent married an Irish girl, Elizabeth Patton and went into the wilderness of Virginia to build their home and rear the family. "Of this union there were five children, Letitia, who married Colonel Robert Breckinridge; Margaret, who married the Rev. John Brown; William, whose wife was Susannah Smith; Anne, who married Colonel John Smith; and Mary who married Benjamin Howard." From these have come the Prestons, Browns, Smiths, Carringtons, Venables, Paynes, Wickliffes, Woolleys, Breckinridges, Bentons, Porters and many other names written high in our country's history.
"They were generally persons of great talent and thoroughly educated, brave and gallant, and the women accomplished and beautiful. They furnished governors and senators and members of congress, presidents of colleges and eminent divines, brave generals from Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, California, Ohio, New York, Indiana, and South Carolina. There were four governors of old Virginia. They were members of cabinets of Jefferson, Taylor, Buchanan, and Lincoln. They had major-generals and brigadier-generals by the dozen; members of the Senate and House of Representatives by the score; and gallant officers in the army and navy by the hundred. They furnished three of the recent democratic candidates for the vice-presidency of the United States. They furnished the Union Army Generals Brown, Blair, Alexander, Carrington, Crittenden, and Colonels Porter and Brown besides many another gallant officer. To the Southern Army they gave Major-Generals Breckinridge and William Preston, Generals Givson, Floyd, Grayson and Colonels W.C.P. Breckinridge, Watts, Cary. Breckinridge, and Johnson, aide to Jefferson Davis, with other colonels, majors, Chaplains, surgeons, fifty of them at least the bravest of the brave, sixteen of them dying on the battlefield, and all of them, and more than I can enumerate, children of this one Irish immigrant."

In passing, one thing might be noticed in this strain; the preponderance of military men as opposed to the great numbers of scholars and inventors of the Edwards family.
The First Families of Virginia.

In Chapter I, while discussing the early settlement of the Virginia colony, the type of immigrants were briefly discussed with an allusion to the First Families of Virginia. They were members of various more or less aristocratic families who came to the colony at that time or soon after the establishment. Naturally these families intermarried and of the progeny, genealogy as well as history has had much to say.

Probably the most noted of these early settlers was Richard Lee, from a noted English family with a long line of prominent ancestors, sent to the colony to take up a large grant of land given to him by the king. He married a wife of equal high estate and started a family which ranks as high as any ever produced in this country for military and political genius. A long line of descendants could be named but only the most important will be listed here. Many became governors of Virginia while still a colony, others later when it became a state; many became our most noted generals of the Revolutionary War and the more recent Civil War, Col. William Fitzhugh, "lighthorse Harry" Lee, and Gen. Robert E. Lee. Intermarriages with the Corbins, Lightfoots, Loves, and Fitzhughs, Henrys, Blands, and Randolphs produced as illustrious a list of prominent men and women as this country has ever produced. Many prominent army and naval officers were among the groups besides two signers of the Declaration of Independence, members of their territorial House of Burgesses, members of continental congresses, and members of state legislatures and of the national Congress.
Even more eminent than the noted General Robert E. Lee, if that could be possible, was General Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of Robert E. Lee, grandson of Gen. Henry E. Lee of Revolutionary War fame, present at Appomatox on April 8, 1865, making the last stand against General Sheridan, later present at the surrender that ended that famous struggle, later Governor of Virginia, where he helped to rebuild the Union after the close of the struggle more than any other man of the South. It is during the Spanish-American War that he did his most valiant service, however, for here he served as Consul-General of Havana during the whole War, really more as a Military Governor, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in 1901, dying in 1906. Among his five children, three sons served with credit during the recent World War.

So the story might be lengthened to enumerate the great deeds of these families but enough has been told to show that "blood counted" in their progeny to make them the noted men and women that they were and are, for the descendants still live and are perpetuating that germ-plasm, brought here and so well nourished through all these generations.

More Recent Genealogies.

While not many genealogies of more recent immigrants from northwestern Europe from 1840 to 1890 have been written as yet, because of the shortness of time that has elapsed since that time, no doubt similar the shorter pedigrees could be written that would compare very favorably with those of the older families described above. As evidenced by their success in agriculture, business, or whatever their
occupation, there are many thousands of families and their descendants who came during that period mentioned above, who have been leading citizens in their communities, often occupying positions of prominence in their communities and states, such as mayors, members of school boards, city councils, members of their state legislatures and the national congress, and governors of their commonwealths.

They have mostly become naturalized citizens, giving their children marriage to those immigrants of other nations or the native stock and unless one knows the individual pedigree of the family, one would think that their ancestors had always lived here in America.

Many of their sons were in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the more recent World War and served with all the courage of a Washington or a Lee. Time will later record their deeds and as the years advance their names will be noted in the pages of history along beside those of earlier famous men and statesmen.

As noted in a previous chapter, it was their thrift, hardiness, and rugged health that conquered and built the great central states and later the Pacific coast states received their share of this germplasm to lay the foundations for the great states of California, Oregon, and Washington.

As an evidence of their worth to this country, let us consult that noted compilation of Albert Nelson Marquis, commonly known as "Who's Who In America" and see what proportion of the ones listed therein are of foreign birth. The qualifications necessary for admission
to this book are of such a nature that one has to have done something of special prominence in some creditable line of effort, making them the subject of extensive interest, inquiry, or discussion in the country, or has become prominent because of some official civil, military, naval, religious, or educational position that he has hold.

The following table was made after a study of all the different volumes, which is almost self-explanatory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of Copyright</th>
<th>Total No. names</th>
<th>Native born No. of names</th>
<th>Foreign born names</th>
<th>Percent N.B.</th>
<th>Percent F.B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>8,602</td>
<td>7,320</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>88.25</td>
<td>11.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>11,551</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>1,281</td>
<td>88.44</td>
<td>11.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>14,443</td>
<td>12,313</td>
<td>1,534</td>
<td>88.92</td>
<td>11.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>16,216</td>
<td>13,932</td>
<td>1,704</td>
<td>89.10</td>
<td>10.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>16,395</td>
<td>14,222</td>
<td>1,753</td>
<td>86.07</td>
<td>13.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>17,456</td>
<td>15,361</td>
<td>2,185</td>
<td>87.55</td>
<td>12.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>18,794</td>
<td>16,449</td>
<td>2,345</td>
<td>87.52</td>
<td>12.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>21,459</td>
<td>18,943</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>88.20</td>
<td>11.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>21,922</td>
<td>19,425</td>
<td>2,497</td>
<td>88.61</td>
<td>10.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>22,968</td>
<td>20,336</td>
<td>2,632</td>
<td>88.54</td>
<td>10.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>23,443</td>
<td>20,842</td>
<td>2,561</td>
<td>88.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>24,276</td>
<td>21,579</td>
<td>2,697</td>
<td>88.86</td>
<td>11.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>25,337</td>
<td>22,700</td>
<td>2,435</td>
<td>89.52</td>
<td>9.48</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

It seems to me that it is a remarkable fact to note that approximately 10% of those listed in the different volumes of this noted list of successful people have their birthplace in some foreign land, and that they have so adjusted themselves to their new environment as to be so listed. Much is due to their heredity and natural innate ability handed down from previous generations.

Some interesting data is furnished in every volume regarding the nativity of all foreigners too. The last volume (published in 1924-1925, copyrighted in 1924) contains the fullest account of the
nativity of these notables and it is typical of all of the volumes, except that there is a greater number of names listed of all classes than in any previous volume. Of all the foreign born listed in this volume, Canada furnished 542; England, 458; Germany, 316; Ireland, 135; Scotland, 129; Russia, 92; Sweden, 87; France, 76; Italy, 60; Norway, 48; Austria 43; Poland, 34; Switzerland, 33; Hungary, 33; Wales, 32; India, 30; Denmark, 26; Holland, 26; Turkey, 25; and China, 22, with many other countries less than 20.

It might be noted that the list is led by the countries from northern Europe and that the countries of southern Europe have furnished a very small proportion of the noted foreign born. These volumes make no distinction between those born of native parentage, those of half native parentage, or of foreign parentage, and it is very probable that quite a large proportion of the so-called native born are descendants of these latter two classes of parentage.

(c) Genetic Effects of Bad Heredity.

(1) The Jukes.

It is with regret that one is forced to chronicle such a family as this but it is necessary to do it in order to show that undesirable traits are hereditary as well as the desirable of which we have been writing. The "Jukes" as a family are well known to every one who has ever studied heredity at all and they illustrate how defectiveness and criminality in the worst possible forms are and have been handed down from a single individual. This fellow, Max by name, we find living
as a backwoodsman in New York, a lazy sot, and without doubt of defective mentality. He had two sons who married two sisters of low grade mentality. They and their descendents, of whom over 2,100 individuals have studied, have been the cause of a great economic loss to the state, form one of the worst chapters ever written along this line.

Almost every known undesirable trait that could be handed down is found present or is united to those already there by marriages or illegitimate relations. Indolence, licentiousness, venereal diseases, harlotry, prostitution, alcoholism, criminality, pauperism, and consanguineous marriages are all common in every generation in the worst degree.

Winship in his book "comparisons of the Edwards and the Jukos" makes this summary of them: Only 20 of the whole lot ever learned a trade and 10 of those learned one in prison when compelled to; there were over 130 criminals, 440 physical wrecks, all irreligious, all lacked patriotism, none ever showed any business ability, 310 paupers, 300 died in infancy as the result of many causes, over 50 immoral women and the cost to the state of New York up to 1877 over $1,250,000.

What is worse, their protoplasm is still multiplying at a tremendous rate for such defective minded people have large families, and the increase is all out of proportion to the normal rate of population increase.

(2) The Ishmaelites.

Another example of a family that can be traced back to a single worthless individual is the Ishmaelite family. The progenitor
of this tribe was in Kentucky as far back as 1790, having migrated from Maryland previously. One of his sons, John, married a half-breed woman and came to Indiana, about 1840. His three sons married three sisters from a pauper family named Smith. To this family many other families of like kind and nature joined and they became known as the Ishmaelites after the worst family of the lot. Later they took to "gypsying" and their wanderings throughout most of the midwestern states is well known to all inhabitants of them from Indiana to far western Kansas and Nebraska.

The number of families have been estimated by authorities of Indiana, Illinois and other states, by the number of them on the records of the various almshouses of those states in winter, (for they always came back to get their names on the trustees' books before cold weather) to be over 400, with over 6,000 individuals in 1885, now probably over 10,000 scattered over the western states previously mentioned.

Their records are a long series of such undesirable traits as follows: beggin, stealing, "hoss-tradin'", illegitimacy to the worst degree, prostitution, indolence, alcoholism, pauperism, and some criminality. A careful study of the paupers in the almshouses found them all inter-related and they seemed proud of it.

And the worst of all is that they continue to mate and interm-pate "like to like" scattering their germplasm throughout most of the middle western states, unless segregated by being shut in the poorhouses, jails, or penitentiaries of those states. Surely bad "blood will tell" just the same as good blood as in the cases mentioned above.
(3) The Hill Folk.

Davenport tells of a group of two family trees in a small Massachusetts township, known as the Hill Folk. They were descended from a poor basket maker and a poor farmer, all indolent, alcoholic, women mostly immoral and in later generations insanity and feeblemindedness are inbred by new and worse blood and consanguinous marriages.

Almost all that were feebleminded bordered on the insane and with it were usually associated epilepsy and criminality. The estimated cost to the state of Massachusetts for ten years, 1879 to 1889 was over $10,700 in court costs, charity and cost of keeping them in jails and penitentiaries. In 730 individuals studied for five generations there were 18 illegal births, 8 prostitutes, 20 consanguinous marriages, 24 criminals, and many times more cases of alcoholism.

(4) Isolated Cases.

W. S. Anderson in a paper read before the Second International Congress of Eugenics in New York in 1921, entitled, "The Effect of Isolation on the Germplasm in a Mountainous Region" told of two families who emigrated into a secluded mountainous plateau in the Appalachian Mountains of Kentucky. This plateau was of poor soil, once timbered, but now naked and barren except for a few acres of corn here and there where one is still not too lazy to tend it. The heads of these families were both of the moron type and one father had chorea till he could hardly feed himself. Both had large families, intermarried and increased rapidly in numbers till now over 150 families exist that can
trace their ancestry to one or the other and usually both original families. In all of the over 900 individuals now studied, the following traits are found to a greater or less degree: Feeblemindedness, laziness, lack of initiative, violent outbursts of temper akin to fits of insanity, insanity itself, deeds of violence, such as suicide and murder, youthful marriages, many of blood relatives, and of course large families to carry these undesirable traits on to succeeding generations.

(5) The Kallikaks.

There are those who are opposed to the theory that heredity has much to do with the development of the individual, and attribute most of the growth of an individual to its environment. Such a person might say that such examples as have been given to show that blood tells, both the inheritance of good and desirable traits as well as the bad and undesirable characteristics, are mostly due to the kinds of environment in which the different families live. In other words, a Lee or an Edwards would develop into the person of intellect and prominence in the environment in which they were placed regardless of the germplasm from which they might have come, or a Jukes or an Ishmaelite would have become like their ancestors in their own environment regardless of their heredity.

Again, they might say that since the germ plasm was brought down from entirely different strains to begin with, that it was not a fair test of the age-old conflict between heredity vs. environment.
Almost by chance, the study of a genealogy of an eight year old girl brought to the Vinland School for Feebleminded in New Jersey in November 1897, showed that two lines of descendents started from the same sire, but from different mothers, one illegitimately however, were markedly different in the kinds of traits inherited from the two ancestors, even though the environment of the two strains of germplasm lived in the same environment. In fact, practically all the descendents of both sides were within a radius of twenty miles of each other in the state of New Jersey, when a careful study of the case was carried on.

Goddard in his book, "Feeblemindedness; its causes and Consequences", describes in detail how the Vinland School began the study of the ancestry of those who were brought to this institution, as well as how those who were employed to get all this data were required to go thru a long course in training for this particular work, to fit them for it. The data were carefully procured and have been checked very carefully and are probably very authentic.

Consequently when this girl, Deborah Kallikak, by name (the surname in this case being fictitious, for other members of the good strain lived in the same neighborhood) after being there for a period of 14 years could only test by the Binet scale as having a mind of a nine year old child, the authorities began to investigate her past history.

What they found would take a good sized volume to relate if gone into detail, but it must be told very briefly here. The story might begin with one Martin Sr. a young man at the time of the Revolutionary War or about 1775-80, who died in 1837, though his ancestry has been traced back at least four generations before that and found
to be all normal in habits and mind development.

As a young man in the army, he like other young men at that age think that they can, to use an old expression, "sow their wild oats" without any ill effects, had illegal relations with a feebleminded girl, near one of the numerous army camps. As a result, Martin, Jr. was born to begin or better carry on a strain of one of the worst kinds of germ plasm that has ever been traced in this country. He married a very feebleminded wife and they had 10 children, 5 feebleminded, 2 died in infancy. All that lived married like kinds of people and their progeny has been one continuous and oft repeated story of alcoholism, illegal births and relations, sexual immorality, prostitution, feeblemindedness, sometimes bordering and developing into insanity, and much infantile death, probably resulting from venereal diseases. There have been a total of 1,146 individuals studied from this progeny and only 196 of them have been found "normal" and that questionable in many cases because of inability to get data about them, 50 were illegitimate, 581 were undetermined as to normality, while 262 were found to be decidedly feebleminded, and 82 died in infancy. An appalling story of feeblemindedness and its resulting consequences.

After the war was over, Martin Sr., returned to his home and in course of time married lawfully a normal woman and as far as known, and 496 of these individuals down to this the fifth generation have been studied, no one has been anything but of normal or average intelligence and the story is just the opposite of the one just related in
every way. It seems to me that it proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that heredity is the deciding factor in the transmittance of these traits on to the next generation and that these facts refute any argument that might be made about environment being the main thing that might determine what a person might become in this world.

"The story of America, with its many interwoven threads of migration, demonstrates that good blood persistently seeks and finds for itself a desirable environment, while descendants of poorer stock settle down in less desirable places with a shrug of the shoulders.

"This important role that inheritance plays in shaping the careers of individuals and families was stressed by Dr. Arthur H. Estabrook, in his presidential address before the Eugenics Research Association, at its yearly meeting in Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., recently.

"Dr. Estabrook pointed out that very definite strains of people have been carried across the continent and deposited here and there by the sifting process of the pioneer movements.

"Studies seem clearly to indicate that the early pioneers in the settlement of the wilderness were from stocks of superior ability and physique," he stated. 'As they went westward, the more energetic were continually seeking to reach regions and areas that were capable of development, and if by chance they became pocketed in undesirable places, the energetic individuals again moved on, leaving the less active in the areas where there was poorer chance for development.'

Where Schools Would Be Useless.

"Describing the static conditions in places where social and mental defectives have become established and multiplied, Dr. Estabrook showed that there is no blood with ability in such places, so that schools and community organizations have little influence in raising the social and economic level. Poor stocks continue to mate with poor stocks and offspring with only low mental equipment result.

"If immigration were to cease, the slums of a city would in time correspond exactly to these rough, unproductive rural sections, he declared, continuing:

"'This situation exists now in the slums of some of the smaller long settled cities along the Hudson River, where little immigration has taken place in recent years.'
"More study of the background of early Americans was urged in order to show the influence of superior strains of inheritance and more particularly the sinister influence of mental and social defectives.

"Before the year 1700, thousands of convicts were sent to this country from England, some historians estimating the number as high as 100,000. But the histories of these people have not been traced back to their old-world homes.

Traced back to Convicts.

"Dr. Estabrook raised the question of whether some of the wanderlust, the mental defect, the social inadequacy, as shown by such large groups as the tribe of Ishmael of Indiana and western states can be explained by the influence of some few mental defectives who were among the paupers, idlers and ruffians picked up in England to fill the quotas of population guaranteed by the Virginia Company.

"The tribe of Ishmael,' he said, 'has been traced genealogically to Virginia and the Carolinas in the earlier periods, but no further analysis can be made, as no records have been found in this country which would give the social or political classification minutely of early migrants into Virginia. Search for such data should be instituted in England. The old Bailey and other prison records, ships' manifests, and the like are available there.'

"Records showing the names and histories of all persons sent to this country in pre-Revolutionary days under any form of servitude would be of great value charting the trends in American heredity, Dr. Estabrook pointed out."

Back again to Ellis Island with me then! In the light of what has been said here of modern heredity, genetics, and its applications, let us ask some questions. Who, as he stands there watching the incoming bearers of a questionable germplasm can tell whether it is to be good or bad in its final results on the future welfare of this country? Who can tell now whether a Lee, an Elizabeth Tuttle, or a Preston may not be entering its portals? Or what is more important, who can discern whether those entering may bear within their veins traits which may if carelessly mated lead to such awful chapters as have been written of the Jukes, the Ishmaelites, and the Kallikaks?
It is too early to tell the answer to such momentous questions as these. History and records of these families fifty, one hundred, two hundred, or more years from now will answer them for better or worse. We can only hazard a guess as to what the answers will be in the light of what we have learned in the past, and conclude that if immigration, racial amalgamation, and rate of birth of different races, and all such related problems, continue at the present rate some of the results on our population in the future may be forecast.

(e) The Results of Immigration from a Genetic and Eugenic Point of View.

The eugenic results of immigration are partly direct and partly indirect. In treating of the direct first, the result depends upon whether the newcomers are like the population already there; if like the old and the new will blend without difficulty, but if the immigrants are as good or better in average quality they are valuable additions. If they are inferior they are a detriment in every way to the future generations.

But if the new arrivals are different, the question will be more serious, for it involves the problem of crossing races which are biologically more or less distinct. While sometimes increased vigor results from such a cross, the greater loss results in a more or less mongrel type of people, with a loss of the finer characters desired from such crosses and the less desirable ones rising to take their places. Again the decided advantage is received by the inferior race
and a corresponding loss to the superior one as well illustrated by the resulting mixing of the white races with the negro and the white races with some more or less inferior tribes of American Indians here in our own country.

Again the mixing of all the undesirable traits will result in more and more new and undesirable traits which will but injure all those effected, resulting from any such crossing of those peoples of decidedly different biological characteristics, so that the total result will be some little gain but a much greater loss to our country.

A. E. Ross of the Department of Sociology of the University of Wisconsin, has attempted to predict some of the bad effects of immigration upon our country in the last half century. He expects "a race of people not so good looking, a gradual diminution of stature, a depreciation of morality, an increase in gross fecundity, and a considerable lowering of the level of the average of natural ability. With Europe retaining most of her brains she is sending only the common and the sub-common as evidenced from a study of the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, while those from eastern Asia are no better and in most cases are inferior."

Since the later immigration was promoted by agents of different transportation, labor and capital organizations appealing to the illiterate peasant and his desire for wealth and freedom to be attained in this country, the newcomers are predominantly male, of these desiring entrance to our country in most cases two-thirds to four-fifths
being males. In spite of the care in the weeding out process at our ports of entry altogether too large a proportion of defectives, delinquents, and dependents get in. In 1914, before such stringent laws were passed regarding our entries, more than 33,000 would-be immigrants were turned back, about half of them being those likely to become public charges.

When as many as three or four thousand are seeking entrance in a single day at Ellis Island, it is not surprising that many who later may become inmates of our insane asylums, county poor farms, and penitentiaries get in, as most of these when entering are relatively young and some of the defects will not be manifest till old age, due to a change in environment to which he is unable to accommodate himself, or inherent tendencies not showing up at the time of examination.

According to Mr. W. Williams of the U.S. Census Bureau the total number of inmates of insane asylums of the entire United States had 30% of whites of foreign birth, and the percentage of those brought to such institutions were on the increase each year. This shows that 20% of the population was furnishing 30% of the inmates of our asylums.

Again, according to F. J. Warne also of the United States Census Bureau the increase in crime is and can be shown to be the result of the recent immigration in certain sections of our country, while reports coming from those countries from which those criminally inclined come state that crime has greatly decreased in many communities because the criminals had gone to America. Though he also states
that no restriction of immigration can wholly eliminate the criminals, it still remains true that we have a greater amount of pauperism and crime than would be the case with a better regulation of those desiring entrance to our shores.

Also, the records show that a large part of the immigrants that come to our shores are inferior to the older population of the United States and that the direct biological effect from the assimilation of American stock and a diminution of the average of intelligence of the whole country.

Conklin in his book Heredity and Environment in the Development of man says that in the human species the only absolute barrier to the intermingling of races is geographical isolation. Every human race is fertile with every other one, and though races and nations and social groups may raise artificial barriers against interbreeding we know that these artificial restraints are frequently disregarded and that in the long run amalgamation does take place. In general the further amalgamation progresses the faster it goes. In Australia and New Zealand, after little more than a century's contact with white races, there are about as many "half castes" as there are full blooded Aborigines. In the United States one-quarter of all persons of African descent contain more or less of white blood, there are about eight million full-blooded negroes and two million mulattoes, and during the past twenty years the latter have increased at twice the rate of the former. In Jamaica where there are about seven hundred thousand blacks and fifteen thousand whites, there are fifty thousand mulattoes. A
similar condition prevails wherever different races occupy the same country.

Thus hybridization of races is increasing whether we want it or not; walls between classes are being broken down and a gradual intermixture of races is inevitable. There is a popular belief that hybrid races are always inferior to pure bred ones, but this is by no means always the case. Some hybrids are undoubtedly inferior to either of the parents but on the other hand some are vastly superior. It then remains for society to attempt to prevent those crosses which produce inferior stock while encouraging those which produce superior types.

It is race mixture then that makes the problem of immigration so serious. Generally immigration is regarded merely as an economic and political problem, but these aspects of it are temporary and insignificant as compared with its biological consequences. In welcoming the immigrant to our shores we not only share our country with him but we take him into our families and give to him our children or our children's children in marriage. However, we may or may not like it these persons of foreign race and blood will soon be incorporated in our race and we in theirs. From the amalgamation of good races, good results may of course be expected, but fusion with inferior races, while it may help the lower race it can only pull the higher race down.

How insignificant are considerations of cheap labor and rapid development of natural resources when compared with these biological results!
Furthermore, statistics gathered in various states regarding the declining birth rate among the native stock as compared with the same thing in the foreign born stock clearly show that the rate is not declining so rapidly among the latter as among the former. In Massachusetts the birth rate of the foreign is still twice that of the native population while the comparative death rates remain the same for both. The same is true for the older families in other New England states as well as in Virginia and other of the oldest states of our country.

However, there is a cheering idea of Jenning's in his book, "Prometheus", where he suggests that new environments met here may change to some extent the "hereditary characters" and result in a better class of individuals in the next generations. He says in part, "The recent immigrants into the United States show certain proportions of defective and diseased persons, and we are informed that these deficiencies are unchangeable and heredity will pass them on to a future generation". There is no warrant in the science of genetics for such a statement, under new conditions they may not appear. Heredity is stressed as all-powerful; environment as almost powerless, a vicious fallacy, not supported by the results of investigation.

We are warned not to admit to America certain peoples now differing from ourselves, on the basis of the resounding assertion that biology informs us that the environment can bring out nothing whatever but the hereditary characters. Such an assertion is perfectly empty and idle; anything that the environment brings out is hereditary, if the word hereditary has any meaning.
But from this we learn nothing whatever as to what a new environment will bring out. It may bring out characteristics that have never before appeared in that race. What the race will show under the new environment cannot be deduced from general biological principles. Only a study of the race itself and its manner of reaction to diverse environments can give us light on this matter".

A conclusion of Popenoe and Johnson is stated thus: "The question of the regulation of immigration is, as we have insisted throughout this chapter, a question of weighing the consequences. A decision must be reached in each case by asking what course will do most for the future good of the nation and of the whole species. To talk of the sacred duty of offering an asylum to any who choose to come, is to indulge in immoral sentimentality. Even if the problem be put on the most unselfish plane possible, to ask not what will be for this country's own immediate and future benefit, but what will benefit most the world at large, it can only be concluded that the duty of the United States is to make itself strong, efficient, productive, and progressive. By so doing they will be able to help the rest of the world much better than by progressively weakening themselves through failure to regulate immigration.

Further, in reaching a decision on the regulation of immigration there are numerous kinds of results to be considered; political, social, economic, and biologic, among others. All these interact, and it is hard to say that one is more important than another. Naturally we have stressed mostly the biologic aspect, but not without recognizing that the other aspects exist and must be taken into account by
those who are experts in those fields. The immigration of recent years appears to be diminishing the eugenic strength of the nation more than it is increasing it."

(f) Practical Eugenic Measures for the Elimination of the Undesirables.

While there have been many suggestions for the elimination of the undesirable D's; the defectives, the dependents, the delinquents, the deficient, and the degenerates, many are practical in their application to the problem while many are not. Such social practises as the education of the feebleminded, the cure of the insane, and the reform of the criminal are means of relief to some extent but will never more than partially solve the problem. Society urges the fit and the financially able to increase the number of their progeny, but again these measures will not adequately be the solution. Medical men might and do urge the further spreading of knowledge regarding methods of preventing conception and venereal prophylaxis but they in turn will only in a small measure help to solve the greatest problem that this country has to face, if it is to survive the fate of Greece, Rome and other nations who have failed to solve this, the greatest of all national problems.

In a previous chapter we have seen how the D's have been a source of great economic loss to our country. Again, we have seen how they have very much complicated the social and religious situations in our country and the attempted settlement of the problems related to those situations. But it is from the Genetic and Eugenic
applications of practical methods that we can hope for a better race of people in this country. As Davenport says, "The best way to bring about better blood is to dry up the streams that feed the torrent of defective and degenerate protoplasm".

There are at least five methods of elimination of restriction of the undesirables suggested in various books as a partial solution of this great problem, as follows: (1) Control of Immigration, (2) The Segregation of the Unfit and the Undesirable, (3) More Discriminating Marriage Laws, (4) Drastic Measures, when Necessary, and (5) The Promotion of an Educated Public Opinion Regarding Eugenics. It is the purpose here to take up each of these suggested methods and to see if possible how far we can hope by them to solve the problem.

(1) Control of Immigration.

The resume of the improvement of the immigration laws in chapter I showed how public opinion was gradually changed until, and especially after the study of the immigration problem from a Eugenic standpoint, laws were passed which really restricted the undesirable classes of those who formerly had been coming to this country. In particular, the laws of 1922 and 1924 really provide means whereby the defective classes are prevented from starting to this country by the system of investigation for visas. If really competent consuls are selected and they do their work thoroughly and in accord with the laws, we will have less and less to do at our ports of entry in the way of examination and rejection of the undesirables.
Yet, in 1925 after the law went into effect, there were 25,390 alien immigrants debarred for various reasons and, according to the World Almanac, 9,485 were deported. This is the latest data on the subject. We may say that the consular system is not yet thoroughly organized and not properly functioning to prevent them from embarking from their native lands. Future records should show a constantly decreasing number turned back to their homes year after year as the service works more thoroughly. Very probably these nearly 35,000 people contained idiots, imbeciles, feebleminded, paupers, insane, diseased, criminals and prostitutes, and many other potentially bad germ plasm bearers, which this country is much better off without.

If a horse breeder should desire to import an extra fine stallion or mare for breeding purposes, he would not depend alone upon his judgment of those horses from their looks but would look up their pedigree and from that study of past ancestors, determine whether they would suit the purposes desired. Or if this government in its search for new plants and animals did not do as much for the examination and elimination of the unfit, most of its work would be of no account.

Certainly, we should do as much toward looking into the pedigree of the immigrants desiring entrance to our country.

Walter, in his book, Genetics, says, "Eugenically, the weak point in the present application of our immigration laws is that the criteria for exclusion are phenotypic in nature rather than genotypic, and consequently much bad germplasm comes through our gates hidden
from the view of inspectors because the bearers are heterozygous, wearing a cloak of desirability over undesirable traits."

In other words it is necessary to sort immigrants not only on the basis of personal examination, but also as to family stock. It is also necessary to do this in their native homes, and do it so thoroughly that we keep away every one who will not or cannot furnish a visa with a family history of sound moral, physical, and mental stock, sufficient to meet the standards set up by the statute of our country.

Harry Laughlin of the Carnegie Institute proposes to have the laws modified so as to deport all aliens who become public charges, regardless of the length of time they have been here. At present, the laws permit deportation only within five years of residence, regardless of conduct or social or racial values. Certainly many other needed changes will be incorporated in our immigration laws since the lawmakers of our country have seen the need of them, and corresponding results will be expected from them in proportion to the thoroughness of their enforcement. At least we are further toward the solution of the exclusion of the undesirables from our shores than ever before, but we must not stop here.

We must deal with that 20% of our population made up of those who have come from other countries in the past, or their progeny since they have come here. Since, as we have shown before, this 20% of the population is furnishing more than their share of the undesirable D's,
approximately 30%, they certainly become the greater part of the problem of elimination of the undesirables, facing this country today.

According to the census of 1910 the native born population of the state of New York constituted 70.1% and the foreign 29.9% of the total. To the state hospital for the insane the native born element contributed 51.28% and the foreign born 48.02% of the admissions for the year ending September 30, 1911. To the state prisons of New York the native born contributed 65.8% while the foreign contributed 34.2% of the total admission for the year ending September 30, 1912. This is an extreme case, for New York has a greater proportion of foreign born in its population than any other state in the union.

For these undesirables are mixing with our native stock of a similar kind and their progeny is multiplying more rapidly than the fit, according to all statistics along that line. McKim in his book, Heredity and Human Progress, says, "It is a general biological law that the lower the position of an animal in the scale of being, the greater its capacity for the reproduction of its kind. This law holds generally in the case of man, and goes far to explain the exceeding slowness of human progress. Not only are men of the superior type much more rare than those of the inferior, but the latter are much more prolific. Cherishing, as we do the offspring of the very worst of men "in our charitable, private, and state institutions" we thereby add to the already overwhelming odds against which the race struggles toward perfection."
(2) Segregation of the Unfit and Undesirable.

All persons with any hereditary traits, such as the insane, feebleminded, epileptics, idiots, and certain criminal classes, because of their menace to society, are, according to our laws and general practices segregated or confined in more or less comfort, according to the degree of viciousness that they exhibit. From the genetic standpoint, they and many times the number now confined in such places (for every Census report admits that the number enumerated in such institutions is a small proportion of those outside) should be segregated to prevent the multiplication of such germplasm to prevent additional burdens upon future society.

Kellicott says, "The great hordes of defectives once in the world have a right to live and enjoy life as best they may with whatever freedom is compatible with the lives and freedom of other members of society, but society has a right to protect itself against repetitions of hereditary blunders".

The greatest danger in the segregation of these defective classes is that the different institutions too frequently keep the inmates until they appear "cured" and then turn them loose to propagate their kind manyfold. This is particularly true of the institutions for the feebleminded, for the inmate may appear much better so as to be given a release for a time and in the meantime, two or three children may be born, illegitimately or not, to perpetuate their kind. Once segregated, they should always be kept segregated.

David Starr Jordan, in his book, The Human Harvest, cites a
case to show how segregation of defectives works to a good advantage. In a valley of northern Italy, Aosta by name, rather segregated by nature, for centuries a group of people called cretins have bred and multiplied with the help of charity and philanthropy. The disease called cretinism is hereditary and is due to an abnormal development of the thyroid gland resulting in a peculiar form of idiocy usually associated with goitre. "In the city of Aosta the goitrous cretin has been for centuries an object of charity. The idiot has received generous support, while the poor farmer or laborer with brains and no goitre has had the severest of struggles. In the competition of life a premium has been placed on imbecility and disease. The cretin has mated with cretin, the goitre with goitre, and religion and charity have presided over the union. The result is that idiocy is multiplied and intensified. The cretin of Aosta has been developed as a new species of man. In fair weather the roads about the city are lined with these awful paupers - human beings with less intelligence than a goose, with less decency than a pig". Since 1890 these cretins have been sexually segregated and in 1910, Jordan reported that they were nearly all gone.

If in the short time of 20 years the cretin was practically eliminated, certainly within a few decades, if segregation were strictly applied, this country should be nearly free from many of these classes of undesirable defectives. Even if many more of the ones not now confined were segregated at a big additional expense for a few years, in the end the results would be highly beneficial to the race, economically, socially, but most of all genetically.
(3) More Discriminating Marriage Laws.

William J. Robinson, in his book, Practical Eugenics, maintains that much misery of married life could be eliminated by demanding of both parties a certificate from a competent physician regarding the freedom of the applicants from any kind of mental and contagious venereal diseases. Of course there is much opposition to such a law yet, but it will come about in time that public opinion after proper education will demand that the lawmakers establish such a law in every state, - if not a federal statute, which would be much better for it would be uniform throughout the country. Several states have such a law now, and the sentiment is spreading to the extent that any number of prominent clergymen of other states where no such law exists have refused to marry applicants who have come to them without such certificates.

Many objections have been raised to this requirement, such as that anyone may go to another state and be married there, but in many states any such prohibited marriage performed in another state is void if the couple returns to the native state. Indiana is a notable example of such a state. Or, for a few dollars a quack might be persuaded to give a certificate which is not legal, but the law could be so framed that only a certain group of health officers could write these certificates and thus make it easy to enforce as no reputable health physician would want to ruin his reputation by giving a false certificate.

It may be objected that many mental diseases cannot be detected by an examination, and therefore many people in whose families
there is feeblemindedness, insanity or epilepsy would still be married, but this could be overcome by requiring the applicants to make a sworn statement that there had been no mental disease in his or her immediate ancestry, and false swearing would subject the parties to perjury and its usual punishment.

In Norway, there is a provision incorporated in such a law, that if one knowingly marries and infects a person with venereal diseases he should be considered and punished as a felon, while such a marriage is void.

Such a law would have a decided educational effect on the persons contemplating marriage. The young man or woman, knowing that before he or she can hope to get married must be able to present a clean bill of health would be more careful of his or her relations and take greater precautions to avoid venereal infection. They would grow up with the desire and duty in mind to have themselves examined before entering matrimony, thus eliminating the possibility of transmitting the possibility of mental or venereal defects to their children with dire results in either case.

Michigan, Utah, and Washington had such laws in 1913, when Davenport collected his data in Bulletin No. 9, Eugenics Record Office, and probably more states have them by now in regard to venereal diseases; while 24 of the states prohibited marriage of idiots, insane, or imbeciles, 10 states did not allow marriage of epileptics, 8 allowed no feebleminded to marry, while several prohibited the marriage
of criminals, paupers, drunkards, or those diseased with tuberculosis.

In this same bulletin there is a summary of the states' laws regarding consanguinous marriages. Practically all states prohibit the marriages of brothers and sisters, half sibs, child and parent, grandchild and grandparent, child and parent's sib, and first cousins, while many of them prevent the marriage of step relatives corresponding to those of blood relations mentioned above.

These laws are usually founded on reliable Eugenio data and these states are careful to enforce these laws. There is always danger in close blood marriages, for if any marked family weakness is present, in most cases the progeny gets a double dose of it and results in doubling the serious results that a marriage of non-related would avoid. Not only does there exist plenty of good eugenic reasons why there should be no such marriages, but there is also a strong public opinion against it, so that the laws regarding such marriages are relatively easily enforced.

Another table in this same bulletin gives a summary of all state laws regarding marriages between negro and white races. Of the 48 states in the Union, 29 have laws forbidding intermarriage between the races, nearly all of them specifying that the one of negro descent must have one-eighth or less negro blood in their veins to be eligible to marry a person of the white race. However, the matter of skin color is not the most important thing to be considered in the matter of racial intermarriage. The greatest things to be considered are the spread of feeblemindedness, sex-control, educability, and physical
resistance to certain dangerous contagious diseases, and here the social and genetic problems of the South and the North are the same except that the South has the larger population and hence the greater problem.

From a digest of the laws of all the states regarding undesirable marriages, given in the Appendix of the Bulletin, one can draw the following conclusions:

First, there is no great uniformity in the application of the same kinds of laws in the different states. There never will be a uniformity in their application till a national law, demanded by an educated public opinion on the subject, is passed and then it can be uniformly enforced throughout the entire country. Then, and not till then can we hope for marriage laws to be a solution of the elimination of the undesirable elements of our population.

Second, since neighboring states have unlike laws regarding the marriage of the unfit, they may go to a neighboring state and after obtaining a license, get married, and return to their native state, to raise children in violation of the laws of the state, without fear of molestation. For instance, Kansas has no law restricting the inter-marriage of races, while Oklahoma has no law prohibiting the marriage of the insane, feebleminded, and idiot, as much as they need one. If two people of different races in Oklahoma, wish to get married all they need to do is go across the line into Kansas and there marry, and return to Oklahoma, thus circumventing the law. Likewise if two people in Kansas of weak mental tendencies, go to Oklahoma, there is nothing
to prevent them from obtaining a license, getting married and then returning to their native state and beginning to raise a family of imbeciles for Kansas to help to support at great expense. That this is actually the case, is borne out by the reports of marriage license clerks in the northern counties of Oklahoma. In Tulsa county, some time ago, in such a report, the clerk estimated that at least half of those applying for marriage licenses were unfit for marriage, as to physical and mental condition. Also his report showed that quite a large proportion of these were from neighboring states.

Third, the most deplorable fact is that so few states require a physical and mental examination by a competent physician before the granting of marriage licenses, thus aiding and abetting the spread of all kinds of contagious and inheritable diseases. When prominent doctors in the medical profession admit the fact that between 50 and 75% of the people are infected with some dangerous contagious venereal disease, one can readily see what will become of this nation's best blood in the course of a few generations, let alone the suffering caused by such marriages.

Certainly we need not only uniformity in state laws but a national law and uniformity of application and enforcement throughout our country if we can hope to get rid of the increase of the undesirables. Such laws would go a long way to solve the problem, and the sooner the public can become educated to this fact, the sooner legislation will be demanded and the easier will be its application and enforcement.
Such marriage laws will not solve the whole problem, though, for there will always be a certain amount of illegitimacy that will help to perpetuate the undesirable elements, but better laws have an influence in controlling even this factor and of course more in regulating marriages and subsequent reproduction. Walter says, "To compel, under the guise of legality two defective strains of protoplasm to combine repeatedly and thereby result in defective offspring just because the unfortunate event happened once illegitimately, is fundamentally a mistake." Darwin said, "Except in the case of man himself hardly any one is so ignorant as to allow his worst animals to breed".

(4) Drastic Measures, when Necessary.

We now come to the fourth method of elimination of the undesirable people in our country, that of using drastic measures upon the congenital criminal, idiots, imbeciles, insane, and the morally degenerate. There are four of these extreme methods, two for the male being vasectomy or castration, and two for the female being either oophorectomy or salpingectomy.

William J. Robinson, M.D., in his book, Practical Eugenics, gives brief definitions of these terms as follows: Vasectomy is a relatively simple operation consisting of removal of a part of the vas deferens and consequently preventing procreation of his kind. It is a simple "office operation" resulting in little or no pain if a local anesthetic is used and does not affect the masculinity of the person whatever.

Castration consists in the removal of the testicles and is a
much more serious operation, does away with both sexual desire and
power, and has a profound effect upon the character of the individual.
However, in the case of vicious criminals, rapists, and degenerates
this operation seems to make them milder and more submissive to author-
ity.

Salpingectomy for the female corresponds to vasectomy in the
male, in its lack of seriousness, merely requiring the removal of a
section of the oviducts or Fallopian tubes, which prevents the fertil-
ization of the ova, hence preventing reproduction.

Oophorectomy is the much more serious operation of the two, con-
sisting of the removal of the ovaries, which has a profound effect upon
the health and character of the individual. Like castration of the male
it may be used for the most vicious types of individuals, and it seems
to render them more submissive. The first method is in either case for
both male and female effective for the prevention of reproduction and
neither castration or oophorectomy should be used except in extreme cases.

He gives the following illustration of a case under his own
observation to show the practicability of these methods and the need
and results to be obtained: "A man of the lower classes became infected
with syphilis. He got a little desultory treatment and at the end of
a year decided to get married. Of course he very promptly infected his
wife and also very promptly impregnated her. She had four or five mis-
carriages one after another and then, the virulence of the disease hav-
ing to a certain extent spent itself, she began to have living children.
She had eleven of them. Six very properly and very wisely both for
themselves and for the community, died in early infancy. Five unfor-
fortunately remained alive, three boys and two girls. All five are strongly hereditarily-syphilitic, the stigmata in them are unmistakable. They are all feebleminded and one is also epileptic, they are physically weak, in short they are absolutely rotten and no good can be expected of them in any respect whatever, only evil and misery for themselves and for the community.

In former ages when natural selection was given more sway than at the present time they would have been left to shift for themselves, and they would probably have succumbed to the struggle at a very early age, which would have been effective. But now our humanitarian instincts do not permit us to let nature work out her own salvation in her crude, cruel, but often beneficent way. Our methods are more gentle, more humane, and on the whole more efficient, even tho sometimes decidedly more misdirected. From the point of view of abstract justice, and of the greatest good not only to the greatest but to the whole number, the best thing would be gently to chloroform these children or to give them a dose of potassium cyanide, but in our humane and civilized age such measures are not looked upon with favor. So the state is taking care of them. The state found these five children neglected, starving, not attending school, and it decided to look out for them.

It tried putting them in school to give them some education, but they were found to be feebleminded and absolutely unable to acquire any knowledge, so they are kept in an institution for the support of which the people pay. It will keep them there till the age of eighteen
or twenty-one. Then it will turn them loose. Above that the state has nothing to do with its defectives and deviates unless they become criminal or insane.

And here is the point: these five human beings, three of the male and two of the female species, when let loose will at once begin to indulge their sexual instincts and they will bring forth numerous progeny, feebleminded, epileptic, insane, and criminal, and those in turn will go on doing the same thing over and over, thus weakening and polluting the blood stream of the human race.

It is in such cases that I say we have a right to step in and prevent the possibility of any further procreation. Before becoming sexual by nature those five children should be sterilized, the boys by vasectomy, the girls by salpingectomy. No casuistry, no sophistry can offer any argument against the sterilization of such defectives. It is the same of stupidity, in my opinion, to talk of individual liberty and the rights of the individual in such cases. Such individuals have no rights. They have no right to be born in the first instance, but having been born, they have no right to propagate their kind. In fact, they are not anxious to propagate, all they want is to indulge their sexual instinct, and of this they are not deprived". (Would not castration and ovariotomy really be better in these cases?)

The case above is a typical illustration of what happens after the institutions of our land turn their inmates loose after they appear "cured" and there are thousands of such cases every year.
Robinson says that the congenitally diseased prostitutes should be sterilized as well as the types of criminals, suffering from what may be called moral insanity, devoid of the sense of right and wrong, to whom the suffering of humanity mean nothing, who rather enjoy the destruction, death and agony of others.

He summarizes the situation as follows: "All mental or moral insane, all feebleminded, all cruel degenerates, congenital criminals, and congenital prostitutes, and all paupers who, after the means of prevention have been given them, continue to breed children whom they cannot support and which become a public charge should be prevented from propagating their kind, the men by vasectomy; the women by salpingectomy."

These processes of preventing reproduction of such undesirables had been carried on for many years before some of our states passed laws making these operations legal and either optional or mandatory according to the different laws of the different states.

According to Dr. Owens-Adair of Oregon, in her book, Human Sterilization, (which by the way is a "goldmine" of information regarding heredity, eugenics, and all phases of the sterilization problem together with public opinion regarding the various laws and their results) there have been 15 states which have passed sterilization laws, 6 of these laws have been declared unconstitutional for various reasons in 1922. The following states have working laws: California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin, while laws have been repealed or have been
declared unconstitutional in Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and Oregon.

Pennsylvania, Vermont, and other states have attempted to have such laws passed at various times but without success, because of veto, lack of sufficient votes, or of referendum by the people.

In 1921, Laughlin had made an extensive survey and had carefully collected data on the subject, and found ten states were using the laws on their statute books at that time. He also tells us that from the beginning of legal sterilization in the United States in 1907 until January 1, 1921, there had been a total of 3,233 onco-genic persons made sterile under the several statutes in the different states legalizing its use.

At a previous time, Laughlin made an exhaustive study and comprehensive report while acting as Secretary to the Committee to study and to report on the best practical means of cutting off the Defective Germplasm in the American population thru the Eugenic Record office at Cold Spring Harbor, in Bulletins 10A and 10B. In these reports, he found at that time (1913-1914) that there were 12 of the states which had workable laws regarding sterilization, while several more were contemplating the passage of legislation along this line.

The decreasing number of states having successful laws seems to indicate that public sentiment and opinion does not favor such laws. Judges, jurists, and lawmakers will do about as the public
demands and when the public demands that such laws either be declared unconstitutional or repealed or if submitted to them in a public referendum and they vote them down as in the case of the law of Oregon, their fate is almost determined.

However, from the good results obtained in those states where the laws have been really tried, and the experiences of those who have had the most to do with their administration, one is led to believe that, if we had a national conscience favoring such legislation and uniform state or better still a national applicable to all institutions of both state and national character, within two or three generations this country would be free from the bad effects of such undesirable germ plasm as exists at the present time.

The late Theodore Roosevelt favored such laws and urged not only their passage but he also urged the more rapid increase of the fit, and he was a student of such great problems. The late Luther Burbank died before he could formulate such a code of laws, but while living often expressed regret at what his friend David Starr Jordan called the "Human Harvest". He believed that by careful selection of the best plant and care in its growth, he could improve it immeasurably, and his results have proven his assertions many times over. He likewise destroyed the unfit, literally burning thousands of relatively good plants that did not just suit his ideas of what they should be. He believed that the same results could be obtained with the "human plant" as he called it, if the same methods could be used. Of
course it would be impossible to literally burn thousands of human beings like he did the unfit plants but the same results can be obtained by the combination of all the different methods outlined in this chapter, particularly the segregation and sterilization of the unfit.

Thousands of medical men, students of heredity and eugenics, and many lawmakers throughout our country favor the methods just outlined here and it will be only a matter of time until the mass of the people are awakened to the dangers with which our country is threatened and rise up and demand that taxes be lowered to keep down the great expense of having to care for the undesirable D's and their ever increasing numbers.

W. D. McKim, in his book, Heredity and Human Progress, is radical enough to suggest capital punishment for the great mass of incurable insane, epileptics, and congenital criminals, urging that they had no right to be born in the first place, no right to propagate their kind, and no right to live now. He said that it shocked even him to suggest it, "But to me it seems a hard necessity laid upon us because our fathers failed to perceive their duty in this regard and to assume their proper burden. Upon us who recognize this necessity there will rest in the eyes of our posterity a very great responsibility," he added.

With the growing humanitarian ideas regarding sterilization and capital punishment, such a method suggested by McKim is out of the question in our civilization as it is today, but the seriousness of the problem may be enforced upon the public by the suggestion of
such drastic measures as these and result in some awakening along the line.

(5) An Educated Public Opinion Regarding Eugenics.

Just as it required a long time for the people of the country to see and realize that the undesirable classes of germ plasm coming to its shores in the immigrants need be stopped, it seems to take a long time for them to see and realize that this nation is in even greater danger from within, partly due to this imported germplasm and partly to that already here, as we have shown before. Education of the people in all the various ways in which such education can be disseminated today, will help to awaken within them a national conscience regarding this tremendous problem.

Such an education will help to have such laws as have been urged herein passed and will aid very materially in their enforcement. But better than that it will be as Walter says, "a far more effective means of restricting bad germ plasm than placing elaborate marriage laws upon our statute books", and if coupled with a real national eugenic conscience will render many laws "largely without avail since our best hope lies not in compulsion but in voluntary effort".

Many opinions have changed regarding such important things as slavery, incest, and marriages between races within the lifetime of some living today, and we may hope to see the time come when this nation will wake up to the duties it owes to future generations in the solution of the problem of elimination of the bad and undesirable germ
plasm. These ideas of education of the people along these lines should not and really do not conflict with the ideas of romance, politics, and religion but should work with them in the accomplishment of good for humanity. Applying these ideas to marriages in particular, Walter says, "Marriages may be 'made in Heaven' but, as a matter of fact, children born and have to be brought up here on earth, and there is nothing particularly romantic in defective children who might better never have been born".

It follows almost without saying that certainly it will be much easier to stamp out all such undesirable bad germplasm, the sooner an educated public opinion regarding the better application of all the teachings of eugenical laws becomes more and more common among our people.

The idea of conserving the most desirable germplasm goes with the broad application of all eugenic principles. Any thing such as war, contagious diseases, famine, and accidental death as by automobile, should be hindered as much as possible, for they are means of cutting off the best kinds of germplasm. Also such practises as non-marriage of many of the professional classes, the voluntary barrenness of many such marriages, and "childless apartments" tell their own tale of woe to the best. Every agency which better the environment in which the individual must live, such as better homes, better schools, better churches, and better living conditions in general, is in harmony with a thoroughly eugenic practice.
A. F. Shull of Michigan in his book, Principles of Animal Biology" in his closing paragraph on his chapter on "Genetics" says, "In human beings the application of the knowledge of heredity has scarcely begun. Progress has been slow for the reason that such application must either be voluntary, which requires much education of the public, or must be enforced by legislation, which always meets with objections from those to whom "personal liberty" is dear.

Furthermore, less is definitely known of heredity in man than in domestic animals, because knowledge can only come from family histories, not experiments, and family records can seldom be traced for many generations. While much that is known could well be applied voluntarily by intelligent people, legislation should limit itself for the present to those characters which are of the greatest social importance and whose heredity is best known. Feeblemindedness is such a characteristic, and radical steps looking toward its eradication would be justified even in the present state of knowledge."

Bateson in his book, Mendel's Principles of Heredity, particularly in his chapter on the practical application of Mendelian Principles says, "Proposals along this line indicate a hope that society is more likely to accept positive plans for the encouragement of the fit than negative interference for the restraint of the unfit. Genetic science gives no clear sanction to these proposals. Society has never shown itself averse to adopt measures of the most stringent and even brutal kind for the control of those whom it regards as its enemies. Genetic knowledge must certainly lead to new conceptions of
justice, and it is by no means impossible that in the light of such knowledge public opinion will welcome measures likely to do more for the extinction of the criminal and degenerate than has been accomplished by ages of penal enactment.

Sir L. W. Lawrence of England says, after reading Galton, "A superior breed of human beings could only be produced by selections and exclusions similar to those so successfully employed in the rearing of our more valuable animals".

Bateson concludes, "The outcome of genetic research is to show that human society can, if it so pleases, control its composition more easily than was previously supposed possible."
CHAPTER VIII. CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

In the light of what has been learned regarding the nature of heredity, its influence on the individual and on the races of people who may or have come to our shores, and its mechanism by which the traits of one generation are transmitted to the next, the only conclusion to draw is that the only successful solution of the problem of immigration is by way of genetics and eugenics.

It has been shown that, from an economic standpoint, the real solution is in carefully selecting those of such physical and mental capacities as are able by perseverance to overcome the financial problems to the extent that they are able to win success. It has been shown that a larger percent proportionately to the population of the foreign born are unable to solve their financial difficulties successfully, and hence the need of a more careful examination of the immigrant in regard to his physical and mental traits from the economic point of view.

Many sociologists realize that the real and only solution of the problem is not in the methods of charity, humane treatment of the insane, imbecile, pauper and criminal in the various institutions for that purpose, nor in the Christain teachings of the religious worker, but in the exclusion of the undesirable immigrant by the methods of genetic and eugenic research. This is not so much a racial as an individual problem and must entail a careful examination of all the physical and mental traits of the family of the immigrant desiring entrance, for several generations back.
And, finally, from the genetic and eugenic point of view itself, after the further study of the histories and genealogies of both good and bad families and their hereditary traits, with the results of them on the "blood" of this nation, the final conclusion to be reached is that the final and only solution of the entire immigration problem is by the application of all present known laws of genetics and eugenics. To do this successfully requires a changed public opinion regarding many drastic measures which from the eugenic point of view are very practical in the final elimination of the undesirable classes of immigrants who have or who will come to our shores. A changed public opinion on the part of the laymen voters and thinkers of the present day, will require a better understanding of the many difficult phases of the problem to be obtained by a slow process of more or less voluntary education. When that time is reached, let us hope not far distant, our nation will be on the road to a better realization of the power of its manhood and womanhood than ever before.
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