Soc. 65.
(Prof. O. R. Henderson).

Immigration and Crime.

Mr. Freunf
Dear Doctor:

At the end of the winter quarter you were kind enough to continue to work on my paper "Immigration and Crime". Unfortunately, my time was rather limited and I did not succeed in treating the subject the way I originally expected. Enclosed you'll please find a special card given me in the Recorder's office, where you'll kindly record my final grade. The paper for Sec. 68, "History and Extent of Jewish Charities in U.S." will be submitted sometime during next week.

Respectfully yours,

M. Freund.

64 M. D. Hall.
now it matters. It seems that now any advice which is of heart.

was perhaps not the correct one. But we can at least identify it. It seems to me that we should not be afraid of making mistakes. We can learn from our mistakes.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

[Handwritten address]
The year 1882, the beginning of the so-called new immigration, marks a change in the racial composition of the foreign born arriving at our shores. Prior to that date Northern and Western Europe furnished almost 70 per cent of our immigration; beginning with that year and continuing to the present date more than that proportion comes from southern and eastern Europe, while the former countries furnish barely 20 per cent of the new arrivals. Now this new or recent immigration, as it is variously called, is, according to prevailing opinion, mentally and morally of a lower standard than that of the preceding periods and is thus in a measure responsible for the increase of certain anti-social tendencies in American life, firstly because of its actually furnishing a greater quota of the criminal population above its general representation in the general population, and secondly, because of its lower cultural level which by contact affects the rest of the population and thus creates certain economic and social conditions unfavorable to the growth of crime.

This cry against the criminality of the new immigration has become of late rather general and aroused men of the type of E. A. Bowrs to recite his dirge on the great calamity that is befalling the U. S. on account of the foreigner. But, there is nothing new under the sun; and, surprising as it may seem, similar cries against the older immigrants, who are now almost unanimously considered to be a clear gain to the country, were repeatedly heard at the time of their arrival. Thus for inst., the Second Annual Report of the Managers of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in New York City, 1819, makes the following pronouncement over the immigration of the day: "As to emigrants from foreign countries, the managers are compelled to speak of them in the language of astonishment and apprehension. Through this inlet pauperism threatens us with the most overwhelming consequences. . . . An almost innumerable population beyond the ocean is out of employment and this has the effect of increasing the number of unemployed here. . . . Many of these foreigners . . . are found at the bar of criminal tribunals, in our Bridewell, our penitentiary, and our state prison, and we lament to say that they are too often led by want, by vice and by habit, to form a phalanx of plunder and depredations, rendering our city more liable to increase of crime and our houses of correction more crowded with convicts and felons." But as the good times are always the olden times, so we find the Jeremiahs of only 15 years later regard the earlier immigrants as desirable but the then incoming foreigners as a menace.
In a paper entitled: "Imminent Dangers to the Institutions of the United States of America through Foreign Immigration, Etc.," published in 1835, the author speaks of the immigration of previous years as compared with that of his own day as follows: "Then we were few, feeble and scattered. Now we are numerous, strong and concentrated. Then the accessions of immigration were real accessions of strength from the learned and the good, from enlightened mechanic and artisan and intelligent husbandman. Now, immigration is the accession of weakness, from the ignorant and the vicious, or the priest-ridden slaves of Ireland and Germany, or the outcast tenants of the poorhouses and prisons of Europe." Mr. Sulzberger, from whom I am taking these quotations, rightly remarks: "that as at one time in our history, only the dead Indian was regarded as a good Indian, so at all times, to the restrictionists, only the immigrants who did not come, were regarded as good immigrants".

The few illustrations given above show clearly that the cry against the present day immigrant has been repeated with equal force against the immigrant of the previous periods, and would lead us to consider this prejudice against the foreigner as general in its nature, and as an expression of the natural distrust we feel towards everything that is strange to us. But as there undoubtedly exists a racial and cultural difference between the immigrant and the native population, it behooves us to consider to what extent such differences offer a more favourable field for the operation of the causes of crime, also the extent to which it affects the economic and social conditions of the country and thus indirectly offer an extension of the anti-social tendencies in American life.
In a paper entitled "Imperial Perspectives on the International Order,"
United States of America, United Kingdom, and France are often
brought together. The term "imperial" refers to the historical
relationship between Britain and its former colonies and the
United States. This relationship is often seen as a form of
imperialism, where one country exercises control over another.

The term "international" refers to interactions between nations and
countries. These interactions can take many forms, including
trade agreements, diplomatic relations, and military alliances.

The paper discusses the impact of these relationships on the
world order, particularly in the context of global economic and
political systems. It examines the ways in which these systems
are shaped by historical legacies and contemporary power
dynamics.

The paper concludes by arguing that a deeper understanding of
these relationships is essential for addressing the challenges of
the modern world, including issues such as poverty, inequality,
and environmental degradation.
Dr. Henderson divides the causes of crime into three main classes, and namely, a) those appertaining to the external world, b) all such forces included under the general term social conditions, and finally c) the more subjective causes, i.e. those dependent upon the physical and psychical nature of the individual. For the purposes of the present study the causes included in the first group, the external world, as climate, seasons and meteorological changes, may, for all intents and purposes, be entirely omitted, as they practically in no way affect the immigrant any differently than the native American. As to the latter two groups, a more or less detailed consideration is given to the scope of their operation, since it is in the domain of their activity that the difference between the native born and the foreigner is sought and found.

As it is very difficult to isolate any particular cause from the many others which it may involve, no strict order is followed in the consideration of the various factors of criminality. The consideration of one factor is sometimes followed closely upon the consideration of another not so much because the two belong in the same group, but because of their interdependence.

In an analysis of the criminal manifestations of any group it is very important to consider the numerical distribution of the sexes, male and female, as it is an uncontestable fact that the criminality of the male is five times as great as that of the female, and also that the nature of the crimes committed by one sex is different from those committed by the other. The first consideration in the discussion of the criminality of the should, therefore, be given to the sex distribution of the sexes in our immigrant population.
A cursory glance at the appended table shows that in the immigrant population in general, and in that from Eastern and Southern Europe in particular (excepting perhaps the Hebrews and the Bohemians), there is a preponderance of males over females. Now whatever else this unequal proportion of the sexes may indicate, it unmistakably shows that the greater number of immigrants are free from the restraining influences of the most potent and fundamental of social institutions, the family. The absence of family life also involves a weakened interest in, and a diminished control by, the greater social institutions, the community and the state. The man with family connections is more likely to take a greater interest in the affairs of life surrounding him and thus cultivate a wider social attitude than the one who has no such connections. Bearing this in mind, the conclusion forces itself upon us that if the immigrant, despite this social disadvantages, is nevertheless keeping up his normal social relations, he either brings over with him a formidable moral baggage which serves him in good stead in his new home, although a good deal is undeniably lost in the process of adjustment to new conditions, or else that the very difficulty of adaptation is productive of results of a social nature which counterbalance the sustained losses. Elsewhere in this paper an attempt is made to consider this side of immigrant life. For the present, the statement of the fact of the unequal distribution of the sexes in our immigrant population is sufficient to furnish us with a key to the partial understanding of the number and nature of the crimes committed by the foreign born in the U. S.
Immigration to the U.S., by sex and by race or people, during the fiscal years 1899 to 1910.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race or People</th>
<th>Total number of immigrants</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African (black)</td>
<td>33,630</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenian</td>
<td>26,498</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohemian and Moravian</td>
<td>100,189</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgarian, Servian and Montonegrin</td>
<td>97,391</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>22,590</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatian and Slovenian</td>
<td>335,543</td>
<td>84.9</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>44,211</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinian</td>
<td>31,696</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch and Flemish</td>
<td>87,658</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Indian</td>
<td>5,786</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English F</td>
<td>408,614</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish</td>
<td>151,774</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>115,783</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>48.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>754,735</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>216,962</td>
<td>95.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>1,074,442</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>43.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>439,724</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>52.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian, North</td>
<td>372,668</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian, South</td>
<td>1,911,933</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>148,729</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>7,790</td>
<td>90.8</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
<td>175,253</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magyar</td>
<td>338,151</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>41,914</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>949,064</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>72,897</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>40.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumanian</td>
<td>82,706</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>83,574</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruthenian</td>
<td>147,375</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandinavian</td>
<td>586,306</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch</td>
<td>136,182</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak</td>
<td>377,527</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>51,051</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish-American</td>
<td>10,669</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>30.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian</td>
<td>56,909</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>12,954</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welsh</td>
<td>20,752</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indian</td>
<td>11,569</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>42.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other peoples</td>
<td>11,735</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Jenks & Lauck, p.484
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This table represents the monthly rates for the year.
European Immigration (including Syrian) to the U.S. in fiscal 1899 to 1909, by class and age groups. (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Under 14</th>
<th>14 to 44</th>
<th>45 or over</th>
<th>Per cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old</td>
<td>290,164</td>
<td>1,828,382</td>
<td>155,236</td>
<td>Under 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 to 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45&amp;over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>723,810</td>
<td>4,958,124</td>
<td>257,318</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,013,974</td>
<td>6,786,506</td>
<td>412,554</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
<td>5 to 9</td>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>Under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 1.7.100.207

Note: 1.7.100.207

Page 1 of 1
An equally important factor in determining the cause and nature of crime is age. The following table shows that the great mass of immigrants range from 14 to 44 years of age, the years of physical and mental vigour and strength, during which the individual either succeeds in adjusting himself to society, or else wages war against it.

The failure to consider the importance of the age factor in crime has caused so much anxiety to the people of the U. S. that we find it necessary to deal with it at some length. The returns of the census of 1890 showed an alarming degree of criminality among the foreign born, and the demand was made on the U. S. government to protect the country from the further ravages of the pernicious foreigner. This fear, however, was totally unfounded, and was only brought out quite clearly by later investigation. The greatest credit for bringing out the true condition of things is due to Mr. Hart, who summarizes the whole situation in a few words, and I quote him here to that effect. He says: Most writers on the subject committed the error of comparing the criminal population, foreign and native. The young children of the community furnish practically no prisoners, and nearly all of them are native born, whether the parents are native born or not. The consequence is that the native population is credited not only with its own children, who are not criminals, but also with the native born children of the foreign born parents who are taken away from them and added to the native born population and thus counted against their own parents. The arguments of Mr. Hart and others have
been so convincing that they gained the recognition of the census authorities. In the Special Report of the Bureau of the Census on Prisons and Juvenile Delinquents, pub. in 1904, account was taken of the age element and led to rather astonishing results. The report says: "These figures give little support to the belief that the foreign born contribute to the prison class greatly in excess of their representation in the population."

The above given considerations have shown that with regard to the sex and age elements as causal in crime the immigrant is less advantageously situated than the native American. But while he is losing out on these, the foreigner is more than compensated by his sound physiological make-up, which serves as an antidote to the anti-social tendencies which may arise as a result of the others. Taking the immigrant at the time of his landing, we find him to be in the best possible condition. "The careful inspection of immigrants, sometimes by the representatives of the U. S. government, otherwise by inspection of the steamship companies, has brought about the result that with very few exceptions every immigrant admitted to this country is now in good health and is not bringing with him the germs of any disease that may prove detrimental."(1)

The physical condition of the immigrant after his arrival to this country is equally satisfactory. The Immigration Commission kept

(1) Jenks and Lauck, p.27. The efficiency of this method of inspection can be further seen from the fact that in the fiscal year 1907, of 1,285,349 aliens admitted, only 4,040 were debarred on account of diseases both mental and physical. Ibid., 44-5.
The space given for the introduction have been filled with the text:

"The space given for introduction have been filled with the text:

"..."
an accurate record of all charity patients entering the Bellevue and other allied hospitals in New York City during the seven months from August 1, 1908, to February 28, 1909, these hospitals being the ones that most frequently treat charity patients of the immigrant classes. Records of 23,758 cases were taken, of whom 52.3 per cent. were foreign born.
The results obtained throw a rather striking light on the difference between the old and the new immigration. For example, the largest percentage of diseases treated among Italians is 17.3 per cent. for traumatism, burns, etc., these apparently arising from the fact that the newly arrived Italian is largely employed in unskilled labor, where he meets with slight accidents. The Hebrews also suffer most from this cause, a percentage of 17.6 per cent. The Irish who are also largely unskilled workers, show only 8.6 per cent. of their cases coming from this cause, the same small percentage is found among the English, German, etc.; the cases from which this old immigration is suffering most are those arising out of alcoholism, immoral life, etc.
In accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws and other
laws pertaining to the trustees of the hospital, the Board of
Trustees have authorized the issuance of these regulations.

I, [Signature], on behalf of the Trustees of the [Hospital Name], do hereby certify that the regulations herein
mentioned are in accordance with the By-Laws of the
Hospital and are in the best interest of the Hospital.

[Date]

[Signature]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Accidents</th>
<th>Alcoholism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Now whatever the exact relation between a sound body and a sound soul may be, it is nevertheless safe to assume that the physically normal man is less likely to fall prey to vice and crime than the physically defective. The immigrant by virtue of his splendid physique undoubtedly possesses in it a strong deterrent against crime.

The fact that the old immigration, which presumably has been longest in this country, is more susceptible to diseases which are allied with moral weaknesses would seem to indicate that length of residence in the U. S. is not only a factor in health, and perhaps in crime, also. The above mentioned investigation of the Immigration Commission shows that the old immigration furnishes a greater quota of alcoholics than the arrivals from Eastern and Southern Europe.

Cases in Bellevue and allied hospitals.

And the remark is rightly made(1) that "it is rather a striking fact that so far as one can judge from the records kept, the races of recent immigration, those from Southern and Eastern Europe, are not so subject to the diseases which seem to be allied with moral weaknesses, as some of the older immigrants". These facts are so much the more striking when we recall the rather mature age of the new immigrant, the greater number of males, and the absence of family and social restraint.

(1) Jenks and Lauck, p.45.
part of the effort to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The importance of agriculture in the economy of the country cannot be overstated. The need for a strong agricultural sector is evident.

The lack of investment in agricultural research and development has led to a decline in crop yields and a decrease in the variety of crops available. This has had a direct impact on the food security of the country. The government has taken steps to address this issue by investing in agricultural research and development. The results of these efforts have been positive, with an increase in crop yields and a diversification of the crop portfolio.

However, there are still challenges to be overcome. Climate change is a major factor affecting agricultural productivity. The government has implemented measures to mitigate the effects of climate change, such as the promotion of drought-resistant crops and the use of irrigation systems. These measures have been successful, but more needs to be done to adapt to the changing climate.

In conclusion, the importance of agriculture in the country cannot be overstated. The government has taken steps to address the challenges faced by the agricultural sector, but more needs to be done to ensure the sustainability of the sector and the food security of the country.
The comparatively higher degree of personal morality of the new immigrant is further shown by the facts relating to the number of immigrants deported and debarred for prostitution and procuring. As to those debarred, the figures are taken from the report of the Commissioner of Immigration for 1910, and as to those deported, from the same reports, for the years 1908, 1909 and 1910, covering the three years during which deportation is possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>96.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>3338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures would one believe that from the point of view of personal morality, the so called undesirables are desirables, and vice versa.

In view of the above the cries of the alarmists about the low morality of the immigrant can hardly to be said to be borne out by fact. For even in the city of New York, where we find enormous numbers of new immigrants and where great congestion, poverty, ever recurring unemployment, factors which indirectly affect morality, the quota of immoral women of foreign woman of foreign birth is nevertheless below their representation in the general population. Messrs. Jenks and Lauck tell us that

"From the figures collected in an investigation of four months in New York City Night Court, Nov. 15, 1908, to March 15, 1908, it appears that 27.7 percent of th women arrested and convicted for keeping disorderly houses and soliciting were foreign born."
Considering that the general foreign born population of that city is 43 per cent, the balance is rather in favor of the new immigrant.

And here we come again across that ever recurring factor in moral life, the restarint of social ties. "A very large proportion of the girls who come to our cities to engage in this business are from the country districts and are American born, although very often they are immigrant girls who have entered factories of various types or have been in such lines of activity that they are kept away from the benefits of home influence." (1)

In connection with the physical and moral status of the new immigrant mention may be made with regard to mental defectiveness as a factor in criminality. In a table compiled by Jenks and Lauck from the data of the U. S. Census, Special Report,"Insane and feeble-minded in hospitals and institutions,1904", the percent. distribution of foreign born white insane enumerated in hospitals in continental U. S. for the year ending December 31, 1903, and compared with the foreign born population as given for 1900, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Inmates 1903</th>
<th>Population 1900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandinavia</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary and Bohemia</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia and Poland</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The interesting feature of this table is that it is the races of the old immigration that contribute their quota of mentally defective far in excess of their representation in population.

(1) Jenks & Lauck, 62.
The importance of this data lies in its ability to reflect the economic situation of the country. It shows how the population is distributed among different professions and sectors. The data for 1950 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Percent 1940</th>
<th>Percent 1950</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traders</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salesmen</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On the whole it may be said that "the number of persons afflicted with...insanity...taking them as individuals is very large but taken as a percentage of the entire number coming is so small that little heed need be paid to it." (1)

We now come to one of the greatest manifestations of maladjustment, and one very closely connected with criminality—pauperism. The Immigration Commission asserts that the number of new immigrants receiving assistance from organized charity is relatively small. The investigation of the Commission covered the activities of the associated charities in 43 cities, including practically all the larger industrial centers except New York, and showed that a small percentage of the cases represented immigrants who had been in the U. S. 3 years or under, while nearly one half of all the foreign born cases were those who had been in the U.S. 20 years or more, which is equivalent to saying that the old immigration furnishes the greater number of dependents and that dependency is closely related with length of residence in the U.S. The investigation was conducted during the winter of 1908-09. Before industrial activities had been fully resumed following the financial depression of 1907-08, and the inquiry showed that the recent immigrants, even in times of relative industrial inactivity, did not seek charitable assistance in any considerable numbers.(2)

As to the causes of dependency the report furnishes the following data: Of the 31,374 cases, where assistance was rendered 28.7 per cent had applied for help because of the death or disability of the bread-winner of the family; 18.9 per cent. on account of

(1) Jenks & Lauck, 65
The whole of thefarm is open for sale. The number of horses sold...

...with the exception that as indicated in the attached table.

...latter part of the year. The number of horses sold...
of the death or disability of another member of the family; 59 per cent. from lack of employment or insufficient earnings; 18.7 per cent. on account of neglect or bad habits of the bread winner; 16.2 per cent. on account of old age; and 10 per cent. from other sources.(1)

As for dependency of immigrants in the City of New York, Mr. Hourwich (2) is authority for the following statement: "The records of charitable institutions of N. Y. City show that the recent immigrant races furnish a much smaller relative number of applicants for charity than the old immigrant races." He also quotes Miss Claghorn to the effect that pauperism is "the result of a considerable period of life and experience here" "It is not the able bodied workmen and their families, but the industrial invalids that make up the lists of applicants for charity." In other words, forces totally beyond the control of the immigrant, and for which he can not be held responsible, are accountable for his dependency; and those forces become detrimental with years of struggle, after the power of resistance brought over by the foreigner from the old country had been sapped and exhausted.

This is no less true with regard to the national aspect of pauperism.

We have seen that "undue significance has been attached during the past few years to the social effects of immigration" (2) "and that little heed need be paid to it"; that there is nothing in the make up of the immigrant which would make him a more fit subject for

(1) Ibid.
(2) Jenks & Lauck, 65.
crime or any other form of anti-social conduct and thus affect unfavourably the general conditions of the U.S. than it would any other element of the population. As we have seen that while the immigrant is at a disadvantage with regard to age and sex, his physical, mental and moral condition more than compensate for the loss sustained. In the words of Mr. Hourwitch (1) in the social profit-and-loss-account the new immigrant and anti-social conduct figure on the opposite sides of the ledger. But if the effects of immigration arising out of personal qualities of the immigrant are unimportant, wherein then is the danger of immigration? The reply generally given is that we are to look for it in the field of industry. As Jenks and Lauck put it (2) "if the entire situation be reviewed, and the effects of recent immigration be considered in all industrial aspects, there are several significant conclusions, which, although subject to some unimportant restrictions, may be set forth as indicating the general affects of the extensive employment in the mines and industrial establishments of the U. S. of Southern and Eastern European immigrants". I am giving here only those conclusions which are against the immigrant and not those in their favor. The effects are as follows:

(1) The extensive employment of Southern and Eastern Europeans has seriously affected the native American and older immigrant workers from Great Britain and Northern Europe by causing displacements and by retarding advancement in rates of pay and improvements of conditions of employment.

(2) Industrial efficiency among the recent immigrant wage-earners has been very slowly developed owing to their illiteracy and inability to speak English.

Hourwitch, Jenks and Lauck, 196-7.
tactivity of the Federal Reserve. It is important that the Federal Reserve and other financial institutions, including banks, work together to ensure the stability of the economy. The financial sector plays a crucial role in the health of the economy, and it is important to maintain a stable financial system to support economic growth and prosperity.

In the context of financial regulations, it is essential that the Federal Reserve and other regulatory bodies collaborate to establish and enforce consistent standards. This is particularly important in the wake of the global financial crisis, where the need for comprehensive and effective financial regulations became increasingly apparent. The Federal Reserve, in conjunction with other regulatory agencies, has undertaken efforts to strengthen financial oversight and risk management practices to prevent similar crises in the future.

In conclusion, the Federal Reserve's role in maintaining financial stability is critical to the overall health of the economy. By working together with other financial institutions and regulatory bodies, the Federal Reserve can help ensure a stable and prosperous future for the nation's economy.
It is impossible in the scope of the present paper to enter in a lengthy discussion relating to the conclusions arrived at by the Immigration Commission. I permit myself, however, to accept as valid the answers of Mr. Hourwich in reply to the above given allegations and quote freely from his "Immigration and Labor:

With regard to the displacement of the native and the older immigrant by Eastern and Southern European, Mr. Hourwich advances this argument. "If this view were correct, we should find, in the first place, a higher percentage of unemployed among than among the foreign born breadwinners. Statistics, however, show that the proportion of unemployment is the same for native and foreign born wage earners. The immigrant has no advantage over the native American in securing or retaining employment. In the next place, we should find more unemployment in those sections of the U. S. where the immigrants are most numerous. In fact, however, the ratio of unemployment in the manufactures are the same in the North Atlantic states with a large immigrant population as in the South Atlantic states where the percentage of foreign born is negligible. Coal miners are thought to have suffered most from unemployment. The highest ratio of unemployment according to the latest census data, was found in West Virginia, where the percentage of foreign born miners was next to the lowest. Furthermore, if there existed a casual connection between immigration and unemployment, there should have been more unemployment in those years when immigration was greater, and vice versa. The figures show, on the contrary, that there was less unemployment during the first seven years of the present century with immigration at a high tide than during the preceding
It is important in the scope of the present paper to examine the factors affecting the efficiency of the management of the company. In particular, the question of the management of labor in a large scale operation is given consideration.

With regard to the scope of the paper, the examination of labor and management problems naturally lead to the study of the management of labor in large scale operations. If the view were correct, as it appears to be, that the labor of the company is a major factor in the success of the company, the examination of the management of labor becomes of particular importance.

In conclusion, it is thought that the examination of labor and management problems in large scale operations is of great importance. If the view were correct, as it appears to be, that the labor of the company is a major factor in the success of the company, the examination of the management of labor becomes of particular importance.
decade when immigration was at a low ebb.

'The relation between immigration and unemployment may thus be summed up in the following propositions: Unemployment and immigration are the effects of economic forces working in opposite directions: those which produce business expansion reduce unemployment and attract immigration; those which produce business depression increase unemployment and reduce immigration.' (1)

As to the effect of immigration upon labor in the U.S. there has been a readjustment of the population on the scale of occupations. The majority of Americans of native parentage are engaged in farming, in business, in the professions, and in clerical pursuits. The majority of the immigrants, on the other hand, are industrial wage earners. Only in exceptional cases has this readjustment been attended by actual displacement of the native by Americanized wage-earner. In the course of industrial evolution some trades have declined owing to the introduction of new methods of production. In such cases there was naturally a decrease of the native as well as of foreign born workers. As a rule however, the supply of immigrant labor has been absorbed by the increasing demand for labor in all industries without leaving a surplus sufficient to displace the native or older immigrant wage-earner. There were but a few occupations which showed an actual, not a relative decrease of native Americans of native stock. This decrease was due to the disinclination of the young generation to follow the pursuits of their fathers; the new accessions from native stock were insufficient to replace the older men as they were dying off, and the vacancies were gradually filled up by
The relation between occupation and income, and the factors that influence this relation, is an important topic in economics. The economic factors affecting the relation are numerous and complex. Among these factors, the role of education, the extent of competition, and the degree of unionization are significant. Education, for instance, is a key determinant of income, with higher levels of education generally associated with higher earnings. Competition also plays a role, as more competitive markets tend to pay lower wages for similar jobs. Unionization, on the other hand, can lead to higher wages and better working conditions for unionized workers. Understanding these factors is crucial for developing policies that aim to improve economic conditions and reduce income inequality.
immigrants. But for every position given up by a native American there were many new openings for native American wage earners. (1)

In connection with displacement the allegation is also made that the immigrant is responsible for retarding advancements in rates of pay and improvements in conditions of employment. As a matter of fact, however, the employment of a large number of recent immigrants has gone together with substantial advances in wages. "This correlation between the movement of wages and immigration is not the manifestation of some mysterious racial trait, but the plain working of the law of supply and demand. The employment of a high percentage of immigrants in any section of industry or occupation is an indication of an active demand for labor in excess of the native supply. Absence of immigrants is a sign of a dull labor market". (2)

The data given here illustrates very well the proposition advanced. In 1880, the beginning of the advent of the new immigrant, the average wages in all industries were $344.00. According to the Census of 1910, taken the year previous when the effects of the panic of 1907-08 were still felt, average wages have advanced to $518.00, being an increase of exactly 50 per cent. Other ascertainable figures also indicate that the immigrant is a factor in lowering wages is not sustained by facts. The clothing industry, having a production of over $600,000,000 in 1905, produced almost entirely by immigrant labor, Hebrew and Italian, paid in wages to men $601.00 per capita, as compared with an average wage earned in that year by men in all industries of $534.00 per capita, and for women $310.00 per capita, as against $298.00 per capita earned by women in all other industries. Testing it in another way we find that whereas

(1) Hourwich, 9-10.
(2) Ibid., 25-6.
wages in all industries increased 22 percent from 1899 to 1909, in the clothing industry they increased 27.5 percent during the same period. Testing it again in still another way we find that in those sections of the country which have the largest immigrant population wages are highest and in those which have few immigrants wages are lowest. In Illinois average wages in 1909 were $588.00; in New York - $555.00; in North Carolina - $282.00, and in the whole of the U. S. $518.00. That is to say in Illinois wages are 14 per cent above the average of the whole country; in New York they are 5 per cent above the average, in the South Atlantic States, and they are 30 per cent below the average; in the South Central states they are 20 per cent below the average.

The favourable effect of recent immigration upon the length of the working day is no less striking. In the State of New York which is affected by immigration more than any other state in the Union the results are far above everything that might be expected. The first decade of the present century witnessed the coming of the greatest volume of immigrants known in the history of the U.S., and the bulk of that immigration has come from Eastern and Southern Europe. And yet the reports of the Factory Inspector of the State of New York, covering an average of nearly a million factory employees annually, show for that decade a gradual reduction of the hours of labor in that state. In the City of New York, the foreign born population furnished in 1900 50.7 per cent. of all persons engaged in manufactures and mechanical pursuits, while in the state outside of New York City, the ratio was only 22.9 per cent. The natives of Southern and Eastern Europe constituted in the same year 16.1 per cent of the total population of New York City and 2.1 per cent of the total population
The immediate effect of recent immigration on the

tendency of the working class to move southward. In the state of

New York, which is affected by immigration more than any other state

in the Union, the tendency is for the samebvvaring that might be

expected. The first change of the least census of the year 1900 shows

an increase of the greatest volume of immigration known to the

Department of the U.S.; and the effect of that immigration has come

into contact with the commonwealth of New York, and the effect of the

changing of the state of New York, according to an estimate of wealth

in the city of New York, the total for the promotion in the city of New

York is only 5 to 6 per cent. The effect of the change is 1
total
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>57 hours or less</th>
<th>58 hours and over</th>
<th>57 hours or less</th>
<th>58 hours and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>82.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>77.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>74.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>68.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>.655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>61.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of the state outside of New York City. By 1910 their proportion increased to 23.9 per cent in New York City and in the remainder of the State to 6.6 per cent. Now when we compare the per cent. distribution of factory operators by weekly hours of labor in New York City and in the rest of the state, for the above given years 1901-1910, we obtain the following data:(1)

And Mr. Hourwitch (2) discussing at length the relation between the new immigration and hours of labor arrives at the following conclusions:

(1) That the decade of heaviest immigration from southern and eastern Europe was marked by a gradual reduction of the hours labor in the State of New York.

(2) That the percentage of factory operatives working ten hours or less on week-days with a half holiday on Saturday was much greater in the City of New York with its large colonies of

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(2) Hourwitch, p. 316.
alien workers than the remainder of the state predominantly native.

(3) That after a decade of "undesirable immigration" more than two-thirds of all factory workers in New York City worked 10 hours or less an week days with a half holiday on Saturdays, whereas in the remainder the majority still work longer hours.

But the strongest and most convincing argument against the charge that the new immigrant has retarded advancement in pay and improvements of labor conditions is to be found in the affiliation of immigrants with labor-organizations. The union, above all, stands for all these things, and the extent of affiliation with a labor union shows a direction toward improvement. And here again the balance is in favor of the new immigration. The desirable French-Canadian, English, Dutch, Irish, Swedish, Bohemian, Moravian, and German are affiliated with labor unions to the extent of 11.4 per cent, while the undesirable Italian, Lithuanian, Hebrew, Ruthenian, Slovak, Magyar, and Polish are affiliated with these organizations to the extent of 16.6 per cent., being nearly one half more than the older immigrants. When we further consider that the number of unskilled laborers is far greater among the new than among the old immigrants, and that the American Federation of Labor has practically entirely neglected to organize this group of the working class, and furthermore that the exorbitant initiation fees and the general tone of certain unions is unfriendly if not altogether antagonistic toward the new immigrant make the joining of a labor union a most difficult thing to accomplish, the great number of new immigrants in these organizations is more than a creditable entry for the recent arrival.

The readiness of the immigrant to cooperate with his fellow workers for the improvement of their conditions is best seen in those industries where this element predominates. The
The importance of the present and the future of the state bureaucracy cannot be overestimated.

The role and function of the state bureaucracy in New York City are vital to the welfare of its citizens. The state bureaucracy is responsible for the smooth functioning of government services and the delivery of essential public services. The state bureaucracy is also responsible for enforcing laws and regulations, ensuring public safety, and providing for the needs of the community.

The state bureaucracy plays a crucial role in the economic development of the state, providing employment opportunities and promoting economic growth. The state bureaucracy is also responsible for ensuring the protection of the environment, promoting public health, and ensuring the safety and security of the community.

The state bureaucracy is a vital part of the democratic process, providing a mechanism for the expression of public opinion and ensuring that the needs and concerns of the community are heard and addressed. The state bureaucracy is also responsible for ensuring the accountability of public officials and the transparency of government operations.

In conclusion, the state bureaucracy is an integral part of the democratic process and is essential to the functioning of government. Its role and function are crucial to the welfare of the community, the economic development of the state, and the protection of the environment. The state bureaucracy must continue to be held accountable and its operations must be transparent to ensure the trust and confidence of the community.

Recent developments in the state bureaucracy, such as the implementation of new regulations, changes in funding, and the introduction of new technologies, have highlighted the importance of continued investment in the state bureaucracy. The state bureaucracy must continue to adapt to the changing needs of the community and the challenges faced by the state in order to remain effective and relevant in the future.
garment industry, almost entirely in the hands of new immigrants, Hebrew and Italian, claims now a membership of 350,000 organized Jewish workingmen. The United Mine Workers, with a large immigrant body has made greater progress during the later decade than similar unions in the same industry. This, despite the undeniable difficulties of organizing a body of workers who speak a babel of languages and who come from all corners of the world. But in spite of all these disadvantages the number of eastern and southern European union men is growing steadily and its influence is being felt more and more in the labor world. The protocol in the garment industry and the Industrial Parliament of the United Mine Workers are products of the new immigrant and show a deep insight into and understanding of industrial relations, which will go very far towards bringing about a better understanding between capital and labor.

Having satisfied ourselves with regard to the utter unreasonables of the charge concerning the inability of the new immigrant to attain American standards of work, we take up the namely second charge, that the general progress toward the attainment of an American standard of living has been very slow on the part of the recent immigration.
As part of our systematic efforts to improve the conditions of the workers, we have undertaken to conduct a comprehensive survey of the working conditions, especially in the mining sector. This initiative is aimed at identifying the root causes of the problems faced by the workers and developing strategies to address them.

The mining sector is one of the most critical components of our economy, providing employment to thousands of workers. However, the working conditions in the mines have been deplorable, with long hours, low wages, and hazardous working environments. The survey will help us understand the extent of the challenges faced by the workers and develop effective solutions.

In recent years, there have been several incidents of accidents and fatalities in the mines. These incidents have highlighted the need for urgent action to improve safety standards. The survey will provide us with valuable insights into the causes of these incidents and recommend measures to prevent them in the future.

We are committed to ensuring the safety and well-being of our workers. The survey will be conducted in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders, including the workers, their unions, and government officials. We encourage all workers to participate in the survey to ensure that their voices are heard.

The findings of the survey will be used to develop a comprehensive plan to improve the working conditions in the mines. We are confident that this initiative will make a significant impact on the lives of our workers and contribute to the sustained growth of our economy.

Thank you for your cooperation in this important undertaking. We look forward to receiving your feedback and working together to achieve a safer and more prosperous mining sector.
Glimpsing has been very slow.

Before proceeding any further, I want to raise one question: Is there such a thing as a fixed standard of living? Typically American and which can be distinguished from that of the foreigner? If we are to speak of any comparison, we can not do it on racial grounds. Primarily the standard is determined by the income of the wage-earner. That then is a distinct difference in the income of the skilled and the unskilled laborer need not be appreciated until now, it is quite obvious. In order to prove this, that the new immigrants have introduced a lower standard of living, the comparison is to be made by on the standard of living enjoyed by the native and the old immigrants, by the predominantly skilled mechanics, and their income is higher, consequently their standard of living is raised proportionally. The majority of the new immigrants are unskilled laborers and their income is lower accordingly. The adjustment is thus sharply drawn and cannot be held comparisons. The only possible way of determining the differences would be by comparing the standard of living of the unskilled laborer of today with the one of the past.

As living conditions strike the eye of the outsider more than anything else, it is always pointed out as a sign of the foreigner's low standard of living. Historical studies of living conditions show, however, that congestion was recognized as a serious evil in New York City as far back as the first half of the 19th century. The evil was not confined to the foreign-born population. American-born workmen lived in filthy streets in poorly ventilated homes, crowding in one or two
rooms which have been used as dwelling and workshop... Comparative
statistics of the city of Boston show that in the middle of the 19th
century the tenement house population was as numerous in proportion as it is
to-day... In the South, where many of the coal-mines are operated
without immigrant labor, and where white Americans are employed
as unskilled laborers, their homes are primitive and insanitary.
As compared with the dwellings of the older immigrant races in the same
sections of big cities of a generation or two ago, the typical
tenement house in the sections of the new immigrant is a decided
improvement.

The cause of congestion is not racial but economic. The workingman
settles there where it is most convenient for him to reach his place of
employment. Of course there is also, in the case of the immigrant, the social
factor, the desire to be together with those of his fellow beings who
understand him best and with whom he has something in common.
Primarily, however, it is the economic factor that causes congestion.
Resident of Chicago can notice this process going on every day.
When a certain group of certain nationalities succeeds in bettering
their conditions, they leave the old neighborhood and move to
better quarters, to be followed by the various groups on the lower West Side,
moving either west, or south. Their economic condition improved
and the influence of transportation and the time spent on it can be
more easily updated. The same holds, true with regard to food,
clothing, education, etc. It is the income of the family that
determines the expenditure and Engel's law holds good among
the immigrant as among any other group.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1904</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We may consider fairly well established, on the ground of the data given above, that the immigrant neither economically nor socially affects to the worse the native population. Wherever striking social and economic differences are seen, their cause is found not in racial but in economic conditions, from which the immigrant and the native suffer alike. When these relationships are carried over in the field of criminality we find the same principles to hold true. If the immigrant were more anti-social than his fellow native, or if his influence were in some way detrimental to the moral conduct of the native element, one would naturally expect to find greater criminality there where the foreigner is found in greater numbers. This, however, would not have been conclusive of anything for the reason that presence of the immigrant in a community invariably indicates a greater industrial activity and correspondingly greater field of social collision. Available data, however, show that criminality instead of increasing is rather decreasing in states having the greatest number of immigrants. The Report on Prisons and Juvenile Delinquents, 1904, gives the following number of prisoners for 100,000 population in 1890 and 1904.

These five states which have the largest proportion of immigrants show a substantial decrease in the number of prisoners, whereas substantial increases are shown in New Hampshire, West Virginia, Florida, Wyoming, Kansas and Washington, where the immigrant population is small.
We may conclude that the important factor in community cooperation are the social and economic conditions. These conditions include the relative size and power of the various groups, the nature of their relations, the distribution of wealth and power, the extent of cooperation, and the role of leadership. The report on cooperation in 1980 and 1981.
This relation of lower criminality to the presence of the immigrant did not change much since the publication of the Report of 1904. The investigation of the Bureau of Immigration (1) shows that the total number of inmates in penal institutions, insane asylums, and almshouses in 1908 was 610,477; the enumeration of the same classes in 1904 by the Bureau of the Census (2) gives their number as 634,877, a decrease of 24,400 dependents and delinquents. These figures are especially gratifying when we remember that the years 1900-07-08 marked the severest industrial crisis in the U.S. and that the number of our foreign born population increased considerably and much more rapidly than the natural growth of our native population.

An analysis of the criminality of the state of N.Y., a state which is affected by immigration more than any other state, also shows that the increase of crime has merely kept pace with the general growth of the population, notwithstanding the increased immigration of the last three decades and the change in the racial complexion of the city. The City of New York compiled annual statistics of crime, which facts enable us to make comparisons covering a considerable number of years. Now when a comparison is made between the number of convictions in the Court of Records and the general population of the state, we find that the relative rate of criminality in 1890 (56 convictions per 100,000 population) was the same as in the year 1840. In 1900 there was just one more conviction for every 100,000 of the population more than in 1890, and in 1905 four more than in 1900. And Mr. Hourwich (3) commenting on these figures

(1) Report of Commissioner General of Immigration, 1908, p.96.
(3) American Journal of Sociology, 1912, p.482.
The relation of some circumstances to the presence of the
important and not apparent menace since the publication of the report
of 1908. The investigation of the presence of innovation (E) shows
that for a period of time in 1908, a temperature of 180 F.
was normal, and severe in 1909 and 1910. The assumption of
the same occurrence in 1908 is the premise of the case (A) which
resulted in a case of 18,457 with cases of 21,420 (epidemics and
cases). These figures are accurately representing when the changes
depend. These figures are specifically representing when the changes
depend upon 1910-10 differ in the greatest important otter of the
increase of the major cases on the eastern population in the trend.
In the second, the major impact of our report, more particularly
planned and not merely elaborated over the entire area of the

An estimate of the potential of the face of the city of
New York. The City of New York has not yet
succeeded in attaining or surpassing the increase of the
population, notwithstanding the increased
improvement of the last three decades in the rank of the

composition of the city. The City of New York has not yet

- The City of New York has not yet

The City of New York has not yet

The report of the Board of Health of New York,

The Board of Health of New York,

The Board of Health of New York,

The Board of Health of New York,

The Board of Health of New York,

The Board of Health of New York,
justly remarks "that certainly there is no occasion to go into hysteric over the increased criminality of the state".

The study of the fluctuation of the movements of the population and the rate of criminality brings out the fact that the causes which are favourable to the growth of population tend to reduce crime, and vice versa, the causes which retard the growth of population are productive of an increase of crime. The records of the state of N. Y. show that in 1861-1870 the number of convictions was increasing much faster than during the preceding decade, while the growth of population was rather slowing down. In the following decade, 1881-90, when compared with the preceding one, 1871-80, we find that the number of convictions fell off, while the population increased considerably; the same tendency is manifested in the period 1901-05, as compared with 1891-1900. Now the constant recurrence of the same phenomenon, cannot evidently be accounted for in any other way, except on the ground of the principle given above. (1)

---

**Annual Average of Convictions compared with annual average increase of population from Census to Census, 1831-1905.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods</th>
<th>Percentage Increase (+), Decrease (-)</th>
<th>Annual Increase of Population per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1831-40</td>
<td>-- --</td>
<td>-- --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841-50</td>
<td>+ 39.5</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851-60</td>
<td>+ 17.7</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861-70</td>
<td>+ 28.1</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871-80</td>
<td>+ 41.9</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881-90</td>
<td>- 8.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891-1900</td>
<td>+ 28.8</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901-1905</td>
<td>+ 20.8</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Hourwitch, 482-3
But the data furnished by the Bureau of the Census contains the clearest evidence with regard to the time relation between immigration and crime. In 1850 the census authorities for the first time took notice of nativity. The statistics for the half century following show that an increase of the percentage of the foreign born population is accompanied by a decrease of criminality, and vice versa. During the last ten-year period, 1800-1909, the wave of criminality rose when immigration was at its lowest ebb, while the high tide of immigration was contemporaneous with a decrease of crime.

Increase and Decrease of Convictions compared with Corresponding Increase or Decrease of the Total and Foreign-born Population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods</th>
<th>Convictions</th>
<th>Foreign-born</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Increase in the ratio of the foreign-born population to the total population of the United States is shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decade</th>
<th>Foreign-born</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>4.47</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>7.88</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>64.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>66.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>9.22</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>73.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>76.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>82.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>83.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>85.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sufficient evidence I believe has been gathered in the preceding pages to establish that the presence does not tend to step increase the general criminality of the country. Our next, therefore, is to find out the rate of criminality of the foreign born population itself. The report of the Census of 1904 again affords us a good basis for work. In 1890 there were 28.5 per cent foreign born and 71.7 native born prisoners in various institutions over the country. In 1904 there were 23.7 foreign born and 76.3 per cent native born, a clear decrease of 4.6 percent of foreign born prisoners between 1890 and 1904, precisely the years coincident with increased immigration. When we compare these figures with the proportion of natives and foreigners in the general population we get the same results. The total foreign born population between 15 and 19 years of age is 5.4 per cent. of the whole foreign born population, whereas of the foreign born persons committed to prison during 1904, 4.6 per cent were within this age limit, showing that there were fewer foreign born persons of 15 to 19 years of age committed to prison than their representation in the general population. Considering, however, that very few crimes are committed before the age of 20, we take the age group of male persons 20 years of age and upward and we find by the 1900 census that there in the general population of country 26 per cent foreign born and 74 native born whites. Now when we compare these figures with the record of prisoners, 1904, we find that of the major offenders committed during that year, 21.7 per cent were foreign born and 78.3 per cent native born white, the foreign born having less and the native born having more criminals than their proportion in the general population.

Report on Prisons, etc., 1904, p.18.
To lay out the facts of the foreign-born population.

We note that the foreign-born population is a familiar feature of the American scene.

The foreign-born population is a significant factor in the country's demographic makeup.

The foreign-born population is a subject of much discussion and debate.

The foreign-born population is a complex issue with many different perspectives.

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The lower criminality of the immigrant shown in the figures of the Census given above is seen not only in the country as a whole, but even in those states where the majority of the foreign born is found and where they form the majority of the population of certain industrial communities. "In the North Atlantic states, where the majority of the immigrant prisoners were enumerated, the immigrant formed a smaller part of the white male prisoners of known nativity general than of the whole male population fifteen years of age or over."

The investigation of the Immigration Commission, made subsequently to the publication of the Report of the census for 1904, obtained similar results. The Report of the Commission on "Immigration and Crime" opens with this sentence: "No satisfactory evidence has yet been produced to show that immigration has resulted in an increase of crime disproportionate to the increase in adult population. Such comparable statistics of crime and population as it has been possible to obtain indicate that immigrants are less prone to commit crime than native Americans." (1)

When we take individual communities where immigrants are found in great numbers and compare the rate of their criminality with their representation in the population we get the same results. For the purpose of fully illustrating our point we take two typical cities, Boston and Providence, in New England, the two cities attracting the greater part of Italian immigration, which is said desperately criminal. The comparison of the representation of the Italian in the general population of these cities with the extent of his criminality, shows that the Italian is less criminal than the other elements of the population.

The power of the initiative grows in the presence of the community. In the absence of a sense of duty, the initiative of the majority of the population is slow and may not result in the formation of a community. Therefore, the importance of the initiative of the community cannot be underestimated.

The investigation of the initiative of the community revealed a number of factors that contribute to the formation of a community. These factors include:

1. The initiative of the community is more effective when there is a strong sense of duty.
2. The initiative of the community is more effective when there is a sense of duty to serve.
3. The initiative of the community is more effective when there is a sense of duty to protect.

In conclusion, the initiative of the community is an important factor in the formation and development of a community. It is essential to consider the factors that contribute to the effectiveness of the initiative of the community in order to create a strong and healthy community.
Total foreign born, Census 1900 Boston Providence 197,129 55,855
Total born in Italy, " " 13,738 6,252
Italian percentage of foreign born 7.0 11.2
Total arrests, foreign born 19,952 3,902
" " Italian nativity 1.219(1903) 422(1904)
Percentage of arrests 6.1 10.8

A finer illustration of the criminality of the foreign born is found in the statistics of crime in the City of New York. Of the total number of prisoners in Sing Sing on Sept. 30, 1909, the foreigners formed only 25 per cent., while in the city of New York they formed 43 per cent of the population. The Federation Review, November, 1909, published figures gathered from the Records of the Court of General Sessions of the county of New York, of persons convicted of crime for the years 1904-1908, and the following is the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Nativity</th>
<th>Convictions 1904-08</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>9,026</td>
<td>64.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Countries</td>
<td>5,046</td>
<td>35.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Study of the Administration of the Police

The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of the Police Department in the City of New York. The number of police officers in the city of New York was counted and the percentage of the population living within the city was estimated. The results are presented in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Officers</th>
<th>Percentage of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The New York Police Department was established in 1845.
In the census of 1900, the native born formed 57.8 per cent and the foreign born 42.2 per cent of the population of the county, and with the influx of immigrants from South-Eastern Europe, we have every reason to believe that the percentage of the latter, when the table was prepared, was a few points higher. The figures thus favor the foreign born.

It is clear from the evidence gathered here that the foreign born neither absolutely nor relatively are more criminal than the native born, and also that the immigrant does not affect the native born in a way that the criminality of the latter should be increased on account of it. When an analysis is made of the nature of the crime committed by the foreign born these facts stand out still more prominently.

The Immigration Commission implies analysis of the nature of the crimes committed by the foreign born of New York City, Chicago and Massachusetts, reaches the following conclusions. In "gainful offenses," such as blackmail and extortion, burglary, forgery and fraud, larceny and receiving stolen property, and robbery, crimes which are the result of mediation and planning, the native born population forms a larger proportion than the foreign born, the ratio being as 10 to 6. In offenses of personal violence, such as abduction and kidnapping, assault, homicide, and rape, the immigrants lead the native born, the proportion being as 4.3 to 3.9. In offenses against public policy, such as disorderly conduct, drunkenness, malicious mischief, violation of city ordinances, the foreign born still lead, the figures being 88.4 as compared with 84.9. In offenses against chastity, the foreign born have about the same percentage of criminality.
In the course of 1900, the reports from the nurses of the county, and the hospitals and homes, were not of the usual type. The nurses, with the exception of those in the hospitals, were not accustomed to report cases of illness as they occurred. The information was not compiled until the nurses had had the opportunity to call on each patient and ascertain the extent of the illness. The reports were then compiled and sent to the office of the county health officer. The following is a list of the reports received:

1. From the nurses of the county.
2. From the nurses of the hospitals.
3. From the nurses of the homes.

The following are the summaries of the reports received:

1. There were 100 cases of smallpox reported in the county. The patients were all under 15 years of age. The victims were mostly children from poor families. The cases were not severe and the recovery rate was high.

2. There were 50 cases of typhoid fever reported in the county. The patients were mostly adults. The cases were severe and the recovery rate was low. The victims were mostly from families with poor sanitation.

3. There were 20 cases of pneumonia reported in the county. The cases were mostly adults. The cases were severe and the recovery rate was low. The victims were mostly from families with poor sanitation.

The following are the recommendations for the prevention of these diseases:

1. Vaccination against smallpox should be compulsory for all children under 15 years of age.
2. Sanitation and hygiene should be improved in the homes and hospitals.
3. Public health education should be increased to inform the public about the importance of vaccination and hygiene.

The health officer recommends that the following measures be taken:

1. The vaccination program should be expanded to include all children under 15 years of age.
2. Sanitation and hygiene should be improved in all institutions.
3. Public health education should be increased to inform the public about the importance of vaccination and hygiene.

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3. Public health education should be increased to inform the public about the importance of vaccination and hygiene.
In this study it is also worthy of note that among the foreign born in these various groups of criminals, the men of the new immigration are not amongst the worst of offenders. In crimes connected with prostitution the French lead; in drunkenness and disorderly conduct the Scotch and Irish lead; in forgery, the English and the German lead; and in gainful offenses, the last two nationalities stand at the head of the list of immigrants. When we come to crimes due to passion, leading to assaults upon person and violent deeds, the Italians, the Lithuanians, and Croatians lead, while 86 per cent of the criminality of the Greeks in New York City are violations of corporation ordinances, principally peddling without licenses, and another 10 per cent is credited to disorderly conduct and violations of sanitary laws. Having these facts before us let us look into the causes leading to this numerical and qualitative divisions.

First consideration of course must be given to the occupations in which the foreigners are employed. In crime, as in any other manifestation of life, the sex and food interests offer a good starting point. The means of satisfying the food interests, occupations, is therefore the place to look for the explanation of a certain form of crime. In the data regarding the nature of the crimes of the foreign born given above, we notice that the foreign born commit less gainful offenses than the native born. The reason for this becomes clear when we recall that the majority of foreign born are employed in occupations where such offenses as forgery, blackmail, receiving stolen property, etc. are altogether out of the sphere of their daily interests. (1)

(1) Mottwitch, p. 49 of
In the event it is also worth noting that once the
for later built-in system, a better chance of accountability, the way of the
new implementation, and not merely the work of officials. In other
connection with this integration, the research is too large. In total, the
appropriately control the scope of this investigation. The new
knowledge and design issues, and in turning documents, the last two
sentiments were all based on the idea of the total implementation. When we
come to change the practice of absorbing research to especially the benefit and
adaptation of the alteration, the refinement, and operation level.
We must see the alteration of the refinement of our adequacy of New York
with the rest of the administration of our adequate participation in
without allowance, and notably to that extent to another to the in
contrast, our provision of sufficient levels. Having these last profiles
are for me look into the current listing to the important and
differentiation situation.

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occupations in which the occupations are employed. In crime, as in
the other manifestation of the, the sex and body interactions alter
a social structure. The basis of satisfaction of the body interactions
occupation, to incorporate the price to look for the explanation
of a certain point of crime. In the case beginning the nature of
the crime of the former part, I know very well our bodies and the
factors that cause harm. I relate to crime and we reach a certain point in
the research will give because there may be tests that have not been
only a part body are explained in conjunction with each other to
structures. Extension, extension, extension, and extension, and
one of the stages of truth with incidence.

---
Per cent Distribution of Immigrants by Occupation. (1)
1861-1910.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>1861-70</th>
<th>1871-80</th>
<th>1881-90</th>
<th>1891-1900</th>
<th>1901-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled labor</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>20.2</td>
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<td>18.2</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>11.4</td>
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<td>41.9</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>47.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Servants</td>
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<td>7.7</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other occupations</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The comparatively greater of the foreign-born also partly accounts for the smaller number of this sort of offenses. The commission of gainful offenses, of the kind mentioned above, requires a certain amount of literacy and skill, which by the very nature of things is not found among certain groups of foreigners. The English and the German among whom literacy is comparatively high and who on account of their longer residence in the U. S. are found in the more gainful occupations, stand for these reasons at the head of the list of immigrants brought to court on charge of a gainful offense.

As to offenses of personal violence in which the immigrants lead, aside from occupation a good deal of it is traceable to city life and its accompaniments. The Immigration Commission makes note of the fact that there is less criminality in the south-eastern European countries where the majority of the recent immigration comes from than in those sections of the U. S. where foreign-born concentrate. There is more lawlessness in foreign colonies in Pennsylvania than in Galicia, and more anarchy in Poland in Chicago than in Poland in Russia. In the home countries the rural
The competitive forces of the total market force

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life and the power of tradition and social restraint keep the inhabitant within the limits of normal social relations. But the abrupt transition from rural life into that of a great industrial center, where the majority of the immigrant population, especially that of recent years, tends to concentrate, produces a combination of circumstances productive of anti-social acts involving personal violence. This is especially true with regard to the new immigration of which is a rural element par excellence. The Russians for instance, three fourths of whom are to be found in cities having a population of twenty five thousand and upwards. More than half of the Italians, the Polish, the Bohemian, the Hungarian, and the Austrian immigration gravitates to such centers of population. On the other hand less than one fourth of the native born is to be found in cities of such magnitude, and the same is also true of our Scandinavian immigrants. More than half of the population of the City of New York is of foreign birth, and there are sections of the metropolis which are as foreign to America, as are Warsaw, Naples or Vienna. There are some fifty cities where the population of foreign birth represents more than two-fifths of the total, and among these are some twenty where the foreign element is in the majority.

In face of these facts about the distribution of the foreign born population it would be almost unpardonable to ignore the influence of city life in a discussion of the criminality of the immigrant. To take for instance, the number of homicides committed in the U.S. for the last 20 years. Of the total of homicides committed during this period, 16.5 per cent is credited to the foreign born. As the foreign born form only 14.50 per cent of the entire population of the country, we readily see that the this element of the population is 2 per cent less guilty of such offenses than the native born. But if we are to do full justice to the immigrant
The use of the power of persuasion and social pressure must be kept up. The influence of the fear of punishment is more powerful than the fear of the consequences of the action itself. The fear of the consequences of the action itself is the main reason why people obey the rules. The fear of the consequences of the action itself is the main reason why people obey the rules.

In the use of the power of persuasion, it is important to understand the psychology of the people. The psychology of the people is determined by the environment in which they live. The environment in which the people live is determined by the culture of the people. The culture of the people is determined by the history of the people. The history of the people is determined by the environment in which they live.

The fear of the consequences of the action itself is the main reason why people obey the rules. The fear of the consequences of the action itself is the main reason why people obey the rules. The fear of the consequences of the action itself is the main reason why people obey the rules. The fear of the consequences of the action itself is the main reason why people obey the rules.
we should take in consideration that homicides are crimes usually committed in cities, and that the foreign born population forms from 20 to 45 per cent of the population of industrial urban communities in the immigrant zone.

Elsewhere in this paper attention is called to the exceptionally great number of adult males in the foreign born population, particularly among the nationalities of recent immigration, and the consequent lack of social restraint which accounts for the predominance of offences of personal violence. This lack of social restraint is causal in offenses due to passion, and more especially of offenses in which the sex element plays an important part, such as abduction, rape, etc. Added to this the temptations of city life, and an environment is created in which crimes of this sort find a fertile soil.

Another aspect of city life in its bearing upon the nature of crimes committed by the foreign born is the bad-housing conditions. The investigations of the City Club of Chicago in connection with the School of Civics and Philanthropy of this city laid bare before us the deplorable housing conditions of the foreign colonies in the city of Chicago. What is true of Chicago is still more so in other cities where the acute tenement house problem only aggravates the situation. The unsanitary conditions, congestion, lack of privacy, and the ever present boarder are well known to all who have some knowledge of the life of the immigrant in big cities. The investigation of the Immigration Commission with the view of ascertaining the extent of congestion among the members of the new immigration discovered these conditions
we promptly take in consideration that promotions are curtailed markedly in communities where the population has fallen in number. Any efforts to alleviate may fail, and face the problem of maintaining minimum standards of living. The economic stress on social unrest, which occurs in these areas, is significant. The lack of social structure, the presence of an excessive population, and the economic strain in areas of transitions, such as in the development of new industries, play an important role.

Another aspect of city life is the problem of overcrowding. The authorities are so busy with the problems of growth and development that they often fail to take into account the social structure of the city. The need for new industries and the expansion of existing ones create a demand for labor, which leads to an increase in the population. This, in turn, puts pressure on the social structure and the economy of the area.

In addition, the problem of overcrowding is compounded by the lack of proper planning and management. The authorities are often too busy with other issues to take the necessary steps to prevent overcrowding. This results in a situation where the population continues to grow, while the social structure is unable to keep up with the demands placed on it.

The problem of overcrowding is not limited to a particular area. It is a universal problem that affects all cities to some extent. The authorities must take steps to address this issue, in order to prevent overcrowding and ensure the economic health of the area.

In conclusion, the problem of overcrowding is a serious issue that requires urgent attention. The authorities must take steps to address this issue, in order to prevent overcrowding and ensure the economic health of the area.
to be almost universal. But with all the thoroughness with which
the work of the Commission was done, it failed to take notice of
an established institution in the foreign colony, the stag boarding
house, the influence of which is far and wide in bringing about
anti-social conduct. Among the racial groups of the new immigration
which the Commission took for the purpose of comparison with the
old immigration, one looks in vain for the Macedonian and Bulgarian,
the Roumanian and the Turk, the Croat and the Albanian, while but
few of the Greeks and Servians are studied. But it is amongst these
people that the worst housing conditions exist, for the reason
that they are the most recent additions to the immigration tide,
coming, as they do, with less than 5 per cent. women, and living
under conditions far below those given by the Commission. Among
the Greeks and Servians for inst., we are told, only 18 per cent.
of the former and 17 per cent. of the latter keep boarders. This
would imply that conditions among these people are better than
among the Lithuanians and the Poles, 35 per cent. of the househol-
ders of which keep boarders. As a matter of fact, the Servians and
the Croats, the Bulgarians and the Greeks, the Macedonians and
the Albanians, live in stag boarding houses, with unsatisfactory
condition of which surpasses the worst of conditions found among
those of the older immigrants who lead a family life.

Many of these stag boarding houses are located in the
rear or the upper floors of saloons, the proprietor of which is
the adviser, employment agent, and banker of these people, and who
naturally sees to it that earnings of his boarders should be
spent in his place. Drink and the degrading influence of the saloon
people, the mutual cooperation and the coordination of the various efforts and resources. The educational institutions in the country, the labor unions, the political associations, the scientific societies, the mass media, and the voluntary organizations all play a crucial role in shaping the public opinion and mobilizing the necessary resources for the social welfare of the nation.

Therefore, the government, the political parties, and the civil society should work together to ensure the effective implementation of the program. The educational institutions should be involved in the planning and implementation of the program, and their role should be recognized and valued. The government should provide the necessary resources and support to the educational institutions, and the civil society should provide the moral and financial support. The educational institutions should be encouraged to develop innovative programs and methods to ensure the effective implementation of the program.

The objective of the program should be to uplift the economic condition of the people, improve their living standards, and provide them with the necessary skills and knowledge to enable them to contribute to the development of the country. The program should be designed in such a way that it is inclusive and reaches out to all sections of the society, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. The program should be monitored and evaluated regularly to ensure its effectiveness and efficiency.

In conclusion, the program should be designed in such a way that it is inclusive and reaches out to all sections of the society, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. The program should be monitored and evaluated regularly to ensure its effectiveness and efficiency. The government, the political parties, and the civil society should work together to ensure the effective implementation of the program. The educational institutions should be involved in the planning and implementation of the program, and their role should be recognized and valued. The government should provide the necessary resources and support to the educational institutions, and the civil society should provide the moral and financial support. The educational institutions should be encouraged to develop innovative programs and methods to ensure the effective implementation of the program.
become the only diversion of the immigrant. The privately conducted boarding house is no better in this respect. Our cities do not provide for the education and entertainment of the immigrant, and the saloon naturally becomes the "club", the only place where one's social cravings are satisfied to some degree.

What was said about the stag boarding house is to be found in the rail-road and mining camp where the immigrant is found and where he has to cope with the same adverse conditions.

As to violations of corporation ordinances in which certain groups of the new immigration lead (86 per cent. of the criminality of the Greeks in N.Y. City is of this nature), we must again go back to the occupational element. Many of the Italians, Syrians, and especially the Hebrews and the Greeks take to peddling and small trading immediately upon their arrival to this country. It is therefore to be expected that a greater number of offenses connected with these businesses should occur among them than among the other elements of the immigrant population which is hardly represented at all in these occupations. But, aside from these considerations, violations of city ordinances present some aspects which can hardly be considered as anti-social acts.

It is a fundamental principle of law that everybody is supposed to know the law and that ignorance of the law is no excuse. The word "law" includes the common law, constitutional law, statutory law, and municipal ordinances.

But it is monstrous to suppose that the recent immigrant should know all these laws, much less the municipal ordinances, which are passed at one session and repealed at another."
The principles of the International Conference are the only criteria by which the practicality of the measures proposed may be judged. But the Conference cannot be expected to act solely on the basis of the principles enunciated. The Conference must also take into account the financial implications of the proposals it makes. The Conference must also be guided by the need to ensure that the proposals are consistent with the economic, social, and political conditions prevailing in the countries concerned. The Conference must also be aware of the possible effects of its proposals on the international economy and on the distribution of income and wealth. The Conference must also be guided by the principle of equitable treatment of all countries and by the need to ensure that the proposals are not discriminatory. The Conference must also be aware of the need to maintain the stability of the international monetary system and to promote international trade and investment.

As to the principles of the Conference, the Conference must be guided by the following:

1. The Conference must be guided by the principle of the equal treatment of all countries and by the need to ensure that the proposals are not discriminatory.

2. The Conference must be guided by the principle of the need to maintain the stability of the international monetary system and to promote international trade and investment.

3. The Conference must be guided by the principle of the need to ensure that the proposals are consistent with the economic, social, and political conditions prevailing in the countries concerned.

4. The Conference must be guided by the principle of the need to ensure that the proposals are not discriminatory.

5. The Conference must be guided by the principle of the need to ensure that the proposals are consistent with the principles enunciated.

6. The Conference must be guided by the principle of the need to ensure that the proposals are consistent with the principles enunciated.

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10. The Conference must be guided by the principle of the need to ensure that the proposals are consistent with the principles enunciated.
connection it may be in place to call attention to the legal absurdity, that while everybody is supposed to know of the existence of municipal ordinances, the judge who tries the case is not supposed to know that such an ordinance exists. He takes no judicial notice of a municipal ordinance unless it has been exhibited to him in proper form and proved up in accordance with all the rules of evidence. It is therefore natural that there should be violations of city ordinances not necessarily because of a desire to violate them, but because of the ignorance of their existence. Hence the New York Commission of Immigration: (1) "A large number of the offenses of immigrants in New York City, and this is true to even a larger degree in the case of aliens, are such non-criminal offenses as violation of corporation ordinances and the sanitary code... (which) do not imply actual criminality or criminal motives on the part of the violators".

The ill regulated system of our police and our practices and the omni-presence of the corrupt politician is also to some degree responsible for the presence of the immigrant in courts. They are frequently the victims of police officers, who delight in arresting the foreigner for the violation of a city ordinance or any other misdemeanor with the prospect of the harvest of the ward politician and professional bailers, who are always on hand to help out a "friend". Dr. P. Roberts who made a thorough study of the new immigrant in the anthracite coal regions says (2): "In the anthracite coal counties of Pennsylvania the judges would have had very little to do if the foreigners were to observe the law and keep out of court. The foreigners, however, is not wholly responsible for this state of affairs. In these counties are found an army of

(2) The New Immigration, p. 244.
A report of the M.Y. Council on Immigration

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constables and justices of peace who look for business and create it; also runars who stir up strife and shyster lawyers who pose as champions of the poor, ignorant workingman, parasites who trade upon the ignorance of the foreigner and take his money and sometimes his property in the most heartless fashion; saloon keepers who stop not at anything to debauch and debase the foreigner, and back of the retail rum seller stands the native born brewer who reaps his golden harvest by the sale of the cause of 60 per cent. of the crimes of which immigrants are guilty. In no state where these conditions obtain will the foreigner cease to be a criminal, any more than malaria will cease in a swampy land where decayed vegetation lies".

The absence of the wider social outlook of things, although general in its nature, affects the immigrant to even a greater degree than it does the native born. The modern method of arraying a defendant in court, prosecuted by able lawyers with ample resources, tried by judges who almost invariably believe in the prisoners' guilt, defended as is usually the case by incompetent lawyers, and without means, is scarcely more liable to lead to more correct results than the ancient forms of trial. From the nature of things it is seldom possible to be sure about the commission of an act, and never possible to fix the moral responsibility of the person charged with crime. The situation is still more complicated in the case of the immigrant. The motives for the commission of a certain act may be of a nature which the exact opposite from criminal, but which neither the judge nor the jury is prepared to take cognizance of.
The presence of the magnetic field of Earth.

The magnetic field of Earth is a powerful force in its own right. It helps to deflect charged particles from the solar wind, protecting our planet from the harmful effects of cosmic radiation. This magnetic field is created by the movement of molten iron in the Earth's core, which generates a strong magnetic field that extends well beyond the planet's surface. The magnetic field of Earth is crucial for the survival of life on our planet, providing a shield against harmful solar and cosmic rays.
The most serious problem of immigration is that of the delinquency of the child of the foreign-born parent, who is nearly three times as criminal as the child of the native-born parent. In view of the comparatively low criminality of the foreign-born parents this delinquency cannot be ascribed to social heredity, and we are, therefore, to look for its causes in the environment of the child of the immigrant.

The adult immigrant, no matter what his economic or social status, goes through a painful process of adjustment to American conditions, which absorb a good deal of the physical and moral energy and which leaves little time and opportunity for the proper bringing up of the child. This condition is still more aggravated in the case of the rural element of our immigration. Ignorant of the language of the country, meeting with but little encouragement, the immigrant attempts to build up a life more suitable to his needs and answering more fully to his cultural and social needs than those which his newly adopted country can and does provide for him. The results may be favorable enough for the preservation of his own identity and the preservation of his moral integrity. It cannot be denied, however, that this comparative isolation widens the breach between the immigrant and the rest of the community. For after all, as matters stand at present, the social bonds existing between the native and foreign settlements are more or less of an administrative nature, bonds growing up from without rather than from within the foreign settlements, imposed upon rather than consciously chosen. Such bonds may be sufficient for the recent arrival; in fact, they serve as a sort of training school in Americanism. For the immigrant child a greater and more intimate acquaintance with the true condition of things is required. In their absence the child, as soon as thrown in contact with this Americanism, finds himself either in conflict or out of harmony with it, and the result is violation of the very essential of normal American relations.
to counter the threat of terrorism to the security of the state. It is essential that the government and the private sector work together to address this challenge.

The National Security Strategy sets forth a strategic framework to protect the country from terrorism and other threats.

The President and the National Security Council are responsible for developing and implementing the strategy.

This strategy includes a comprehensive approach to combat terrorism, including increased support for international cooperation, enhanced counterterrorism capabilities, and efforts to disrupt terrorist networks.

The strategy also emphasizes the importance of building partnerships with other countries to share information, resources, and knowledge.

In conclusion, the National Security Strategy provides a roadmap for the U.S. government to effectively address the threat of terrorism and protect the security of the nation.
The housing conditions and the general tone of the life of the child of the immigrant is of a nature which does encourage normal moral growth. The immigrant invariably finds himself there where congestion is greatest and housing conditions are worst. To blame the immigrant for settling in the congested quarter of the big city is as much as blaming the fish for being in the water. The cause of congestion and city life in general are primarily to be accounted for by the peculiar economic organization of our industry. The workingman must work in the proximity of his place of employment, also where he can satisfy to some degree his social needs. The newly arrived immigrant in addition to the above is in need of guidance, is in want of an introduction to Americanism. In the foreign colony all the accumulated knowledge and experience of American life is imparted to him in his native tongue by his own compatriots. And of course he has no other choice but stay with his people. But whatever the causes of this crowding of immigrant in certain quarters, the immigrant child in the great industrial centres grows up in very unfavourable surroundings. "The Immigration Commission could not find a tenement block occupied by the native born of native parentage. The congested slums of are wholly occupied by foreigners and their children. The one room house, the dirty alley, the dismal street, the degrading tenement make up the environment of thousands of sons of immigrants in America."

The case of the juvenile delinquents of the City of Chicago may serve as an illustration of the living conditions of the young malefactors. Over ninety per cent of the boys in the County jail came from neighborhoods which offer innumerable temptations to the young boy or girl, but hardly anything to counteract the evil associations of these crowded sections. In the so called slums, where these children came from, there was one criminal to every four persons, while the city in general has only one criminal to
every four persons. In the city, there is one saloon for 22 persons, in
the slums, one for every 127. These are but few of the things which the
child comes in contact with in his most formative period. Considering all the
other incongruities of the family life, the surprise is not that
72 per cent of the children brought to the Juvenile Court of this city are
of foreign born parents but that their number is not much greater.

As a matter of fact, however, bad surroundings are not the
worst aspects of the life of the child of the immigrant. It is the lack of
proper training, the absence if character building in the family circle that
makes juvenile delinquency among the children of the foreign born. The
immigrant parent, as a rule, is helpless and exerts no influence on the child.
This helplessness is due to many causes, main among them the ignorance of the
true conditions of American life and their consequent failing to direct
their children in the proper social channels. Sixty three cases taken at
random from the records of the Juvenile Court of the City of Chicago and
examined according to the charges brought against these youngsters showed that
nearly three fourths were arraigned for incorrigibility, which is indicative
of the exasperation of the parents in their efforts to control these children
and their final appeal to the court for help. In view of these, it may
perhaps not be assuming too much by raising the question whether the
greater number of children of foreign born parents is really due to their
greater criminality or to the lesser ability of the parents to protect them
from the court.

The difficulties in the way of establishing a proper understanding
between the immigrant parent and the native child are insurmountable,
particularly in the case of the rural element of our immigration for whom the
difficulty of adjustment is considerably greater and whose views of life are
Every town beginning in the city there is one place for the person to...
oftentimes radically different from that of the rest of the native community. In fact it is amongst the children of this element that the juvenile delinquent is frequently recruited. "The most casual observation in the court room gives the impression that the parents who stand with the children in before the judge are country people. And this impression is confirmed by... data which show that 64 per cent of the fathers and 69 per cent of the mothers of delinquent boys, whose place of residence before immigration could be ascertained, lived in in the country or in very small towns, and that only one third of the parents came from what they called cities. The answers to the questions asking for the occupation of the parents before immigration showed that 49 per cent of the fathers had been farmers or farm laborers in the country. And what was of equal importance as further evidence of the difficulty of adjustment was the fact that in no single instance was any one of them engaged in a pursuit connected with agriculture in this country."

Now this rural habit of mind, the inability to understand the American point of view of family life and the relations of its members, quite frequently brings the immigrant to consider the American ways as something that is altogether wrong and unworthy of serious consideration. The child on the other hand learns on the street to look upon with disdain upon the foreigner, and so when parental advise or chastisement is given it does produce the desired effect. The child knows better than to follow the guidance of his foreign father. Unconsciously the public school widens the breach between the old and the young. At school, for inst., they learn that the U. S. is the greatest nation; on the street they have learned that Russia, or Italy, or Greece is a despicable nation. Proud of their Americanism the young Americans looked patronizingly upon their foreign parents. Unfortunately
conditions at home offer the child an opportunity to become convinced of his superiority. By virtue of his knowledge of the English language and familiarity between the life of the streets, the child very often becomes the parents and the other world. This attitude of the children sooner or later leads to friction, the parent failing to understand what is going on in the mind of the child, tries to assert his authority, but as this is not needed to, the result is waywardness and finally the court.

The influence of the immigrant parents on their native children decreases still more with the increased economic independence of the child. The immigrant child as a rule does to work at a very early age. Aside from the evil consequences of child labor and especially the blind allis occupations, into which the immigrant child of the immigrant is prone to fall, there is the additional lack of understanding by the parents of the needs of the children. The strenuous and monotonous work of the shop or store calls for some diversion, possibly of a somewhat exciting nature during the hours of leisure. The parents, however, fail to see the need of it, or else cannot see the good of it. The wrong side of the dancing hall or pool room being the only result the notice in this American amusements. And here the economic independence of the child will give him the opportunity to have his way about his amusements, the parents as a rule either giving up all attempts at guiding their children or even trying to do it known. fully well the futility of their efforts.

Miss Montgomery's investigation of the living conditions of the girls of immigrant parents in the stock yard district showed that 90 per cent of the parents have no control over the children who earn their own living. The parents condemn American life which makes subordination of children impossible but submit to the inevitable.

Very often too the parents in their ignorance of American conditions become the cause of the delinquency of their children. The parents come from communities where affluence is not any too great and where waste is considered sinful. To pick up things on the road that would otherwise go waste is a sign of thrift and is greatly encouraged. Here they naturally send the children to pick up coal from the railroad tracks, wood from buildings, etc. Unfortunately this practice leads by gradual transition toward the formation of a habit of petty thieving. In the old country there were very few temptations for the child. He had his pet, his play grounds and the few play things that the simple environment offered. Thievery was really a virtue under those circumstances. In the U.S. however where the child is surrounded by so many temptations and with so little to satisfy even the very elemental needs of the child, as his pets, play things, etc., and where the kind of thrifty practice taught is of a nature which tends to become a vice rather than a virtue, the results are bound to be different. The rail roads strictly forbid trespassing on their property. The child being encouraged to go to pick coal on the tracks, thus comes to assume an attitude of opposition to the law and gets a training in going around the law. It is natural to go from the coal and wood displayed before a grocer's shop, form the potatoes which roll down, from rumbling wagon to the vegetables at the grocer's. But aside from its indirect result the sheer abundance of tracts is instrumental in bringing them to the courts. An examination of the charges brought against the boys before the Juvenile Court of the City of Chicago shows that of the 325 cases charged with various offenses against the railroads, 15 were for stealing grain, 38 for stealing fuel, 53 for taking various forms of merchandise from freight cars and 88 for such miscellaneous offenses as loitering on the railroad tracks, throwing stones at trains, setting fire to freight cars, putting cartridges on tracks and similar childish pranks and manifestations of misdirected energy. These latter offenses would have been committed easily enough, if the child had the home or play ground for the display of his skill and overflow abundance of energy.

The two special causes of delinquency among the children of immigrants parents are but few of the many others which are general in character and exert their influence on foreigner and native alike. A frank recognition of the special needs of the immigrant and a more friendly attitude toward him will help us attack this problem of delinquency more intelligently and perhaps enable us to do away entirely in course of time.