

P 3.03:4

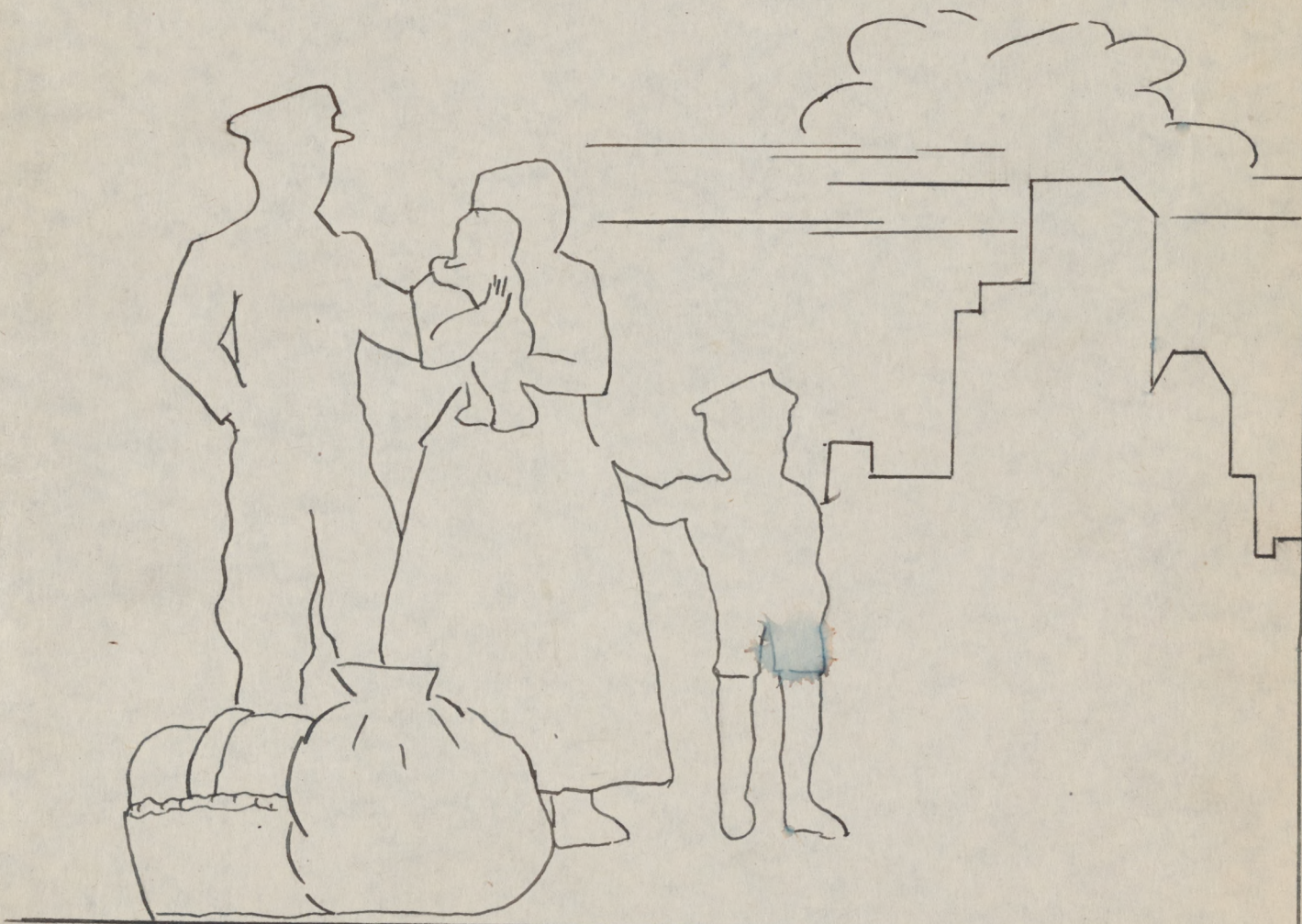
4 of 5

67/14

C

UCO

IMMIGRATION



By Katherine Hido

B+

Contents

I. CAUSES for the immigration of early colonists and immigrants

II. EARLY IMMIGRATION

A. The Scotch Irish

B. Native Irish

C. German immigration

D. Scandinavian immigration

III. Oriental Immigration

IV. Old to new immigration

V. New immigration

VI. Restrictions

VII. Quota system

VIII. Americanization

IX. Naturalization

Maps & Graphs

Foreign born in the United States

From Old to New Immigration

Changes in immigration from 1860 to 1920

Western movement of the center of population

A hundred years of immigration

Total immigration & percentage from various parts of the world entering United States.

Population by National Origins

Immigration

Causes for immigration of early colonists and immigrants

We owe to the colonists the responsibility of starting a new nation. Colonists as well as immigrants came to America for almost the exactly the same reasons. Desire for religious freedom mainly brought colonists and immigrants to our shores. They wished to worship as they pleased. Puritans and Independents settled in Massachusetts who objected to the form of worship in the Church of England. The Irish Catholic immigrants bitterly opposed the Anglican Church as did the 17th century Puritans and Independents. Russian Jews and English Quakers came to escape persecution in the old country.

Other reasons which made the immigrants come to America were for political and economic freedoms. In 1630's Charles I was ruling without a parliament and many persons from England in order to win political freedom had braved the hardships of life in the new colony in Massachusetts. For similar reasons, people from other countries had emigrated to America. Economic opportunity was offered to the immigrants in America. America offered better opportunities to secure a living, to earn a more comfortable living and gain wealth. In most countries of Europe it had been very difficult to own a land except by inheritance but in America until the end of 19th century there were unclaimed and unsettled lands so almost any man was able to obtain a farm of his own. Many immigrants came to America to secure a good job or own farms of their own and they usually were successful in getting them.

Other reasons were looked upon by immigrants to come to America. They wanted to get away from the dreadful conditions in the old country that were caused by war, disease, and revolutions. Men wanted to escape serving in the army. Many wanted adventure in the New World, a land of promise.

Early Immigration

Indians are the only native Americans but even they, many centuries ago were immigrants who found their way across the Pacific Ocean from Asia.

In 1581 the first British colonist arrived in Virginia but was not able to survive and all of these settlers had perished within 4 years. Another group of 197 settlers in 1607 settled in Jamestown. Because of extreme hardships and disease, death took a heavy toll. Only 53 were still alive a year later. Jamestown was the first permanent English colony. More and more colonists came to America. In 1638 English colonists settled in Massachusetts. Dutch bought Manhattan and named it New Amsterdam. Swedes came to Delaware. William Penn was given a grant of land in 1681 and he named it Pennsylvania. Twenty three ships came during ^{the} winter of 1682 and within two years, Philadelphia was a little city of 350 homes. Penn advertised his colony in England, Holland, France, and Germany. It quote, "You shall be governed by laws of your own making, and live a free, and if you will a sober and industrious people." Swedes, Dutch, Germans, and English made homes and settled in Pennsylvania. Between the years 1683 and 1727 about 20,000 German people emigrated to Pennsylvania to escape miseries of want and religious persecution. Losses of livestock, homes, and population were too great, after the thirty years war, to build over, which some did but many looked for a new life to build in America. Immigrants who first came from Germany settled near Philadelphia but later many were forced further into the wilderness. Shenandoah valley also was settled by the Germans.

Ireland had been nearly as badly off as the Germans. Ulster had been settled largely by Scots but the Revolution of 1689 in England left them crushed. Ten years later they were hard hit by the law against woolen manufacturing. In the second decade of the eighteenth century one of the worst economic depressions hit Ireland. In the midst of the depression great numbers of long time lease fell in and the landlords insisted having their renewed at doubled or trebled

price. Misery became greater with the epidemics of smallpox. By 1729, 7000 to 8000 emigrated to America mostly to Pennsylvania. Partly on account of their extreme poverty, these immigrants sought lands at little cost or none on the frontier yet unsettled, in the Susquehanna, Cumberland valleys, up the Juniata and down into the Shenandoah. In 1740 famine had hit Ireland and caused increasing numbers of Scotch Irish to come to America. Around 12,000 emigrated to America. Total of about 150,000 had arrived during 50 years, before the Revolution. They were a strong element in the victory of 1776. They settled in New Hampshire, Vermont, West Massachusetts, Maine, and most of all in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Carolinas. There were many complaints against them because they arrived poverty stricken and were willing to work for low wages.

All those who came before the year 1783 were called colonists and those after were called immigrants.

As Americans went westward to buy land on the frontier, labor became scarce and workers demanded higher wages in the East and employers became more eager for a large immigrant population. Immigrants were neither wanted in the slave states nor had any opportunity there. But other states brought prosperity and offered freedom and economic advantages.

The pre-revolutionary immigrants who came in the middle of 18th century had been in America for many decades and they had become thorough Americans and insisted on American standards and conditions. These influenced the new immigrants to become a better Americans.

In 1800 there were twenty times as many negroes as white including both North and South America. Negroes were important as an economic investment and tillers of soil. About the same time a large proportion of white immigrants came as bond servants. These migrants to America were too poor to pay so they worked for a time without pay for some master Americans who would pay for their way to America.

From 1825 immigration increased enormously. About 10,000 came in that year to nearly 300,000 in 1849. Immigrants were mostly from Germany and British Isles. The year

marked the beginning of great industrial activity and the expansion of the nation to the West. Immigrants helped the increasing demand of labor. Employers of labor had about 50,000 workers a year but after a decade later the number increased to 100,000, and when famine hit Ireland, immigration jumped from 250,000 to 300,000 annually. Manufacturers were looking for this and at last found what they wanted.

The Scotch Irish

Until 1820 large majority of immigrants came from the British Isles. Groups were Scotch, Welsh, and Irish but the largest groups were the English and Scotch Irish. Scotch Irish were Scotch by descent and Presbyterian in religion, but were called Irish because they came from Ireland. They became successful farmers and clothes manufacturers but was interfered to export their product because English trade laws. These Scotch Irish had religious grievance. As much as they disliked to, they had to pay taxes to support the Anglican Church. Scotch Irish came in great numbers in the eighteenth century. These immigrants became very good American citizens.

Native Irish.

Native Irish were worse off than the Scotch Irish. They were only poor tenants or poorly paid agricultural laborers and farms owned by English landlords. These landlords lived in England and cared nothing about Ireland except making money out of the country. Between 1800 to 1920's Ireland had no parliament of her own and only a hundred Irish members were in the House of Commons in London while there were 500 English and Scotch members. They also had religious grievances. The Irish Catholics disapproved the established Anglican Church. Because of the economic, political and religious reasons, native Irish were discontent at home so every year many left for America. The great Irish immigration to America began in the late 1840's. The potato famine had swept through Ireland from which hundreds of people perished of starvation. To escape from their misery

thousands came to United States. By 1851 almost half of the foreign born population was from Ireland. In twenty years 1,500,000 Irish left their old country & settled in the United States.

These Irish immigrants were too poor to buy farms in the frontier so instead they stayed in big cities and found employment in the great transportation developments or in factories. America then was in a period of great expansion in transportation and industry. These immigrants dug canals and laid down new railroad. Irish population was large in many eastern cities, especially in New York and Boston. Because of large numbers of foreign born people in the cities, in 1850, the so called Know Nothing Party was formed to keep immigrants from voting but was not successful. The Irish immigrants continued to vote and many became active in political life. Today there are many political leaders descended from Irish immigrants.

German Immigration

In the late 1840's, the same years Irish were immigrating to America to escape from famine, thousands of German were leaving their home country for the same reason. The plant disease that had ~~somehow~~ destroyed the Irish potato crop somehow had spread into Germany. The resulting poverty made the German more discontented than ever with their economic conditions. In Prussia, the largest and most important of the German states, almost all of the land was owned by great landlords known as Junkers. It was only in the southwestern part of Germany where lands were able to be bought by the poor people.

Political discontent arose in Germany. Before 1848 not a single German state had a government or parliament whose members were elected by people but in that year a great revolutionary movement took place for a more liberal government and spread from France, into Italy, Austria and Germany. After 1848 was forced to grant political rights, mainly the privilege of representative

assemblies, to the common people. A great convention met in Frankfurt and members were chosen by popular election and met up to draw up a constitution for representative government of the united German state. High hopes for political liberty at last had come but everyone was disappointed when German rulers recovered from their panic. Most of them took back all that they had given to their people. The King of Prussia changed the constitution that he had given in 1848 and after 1850 a handful of rich voters was as great as that of hundreds of poor voters. The plan of German Union fell. Leaders in this revolutionary movement were in danger of getting imprisoned.

In 1850 around 50,000 landed in New York. United States took these disappointed German liberals. United States had liberal constitutions and representative assemblies and no king or princes. A man's vote counted as one vote, no matter how rich or poor he was. He had a better chance of buying a good farm cheap. German immigrants bought this cheap land and migrated westward in such numbers that they became an important part of the population of mid western states, mostly in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Others Germans became mechanics and merchants in mid western cities.

Five years after the revolution of 1848 almost 1,000,000 Germans came to United States. Immigration slowed up during the Civil War but the German already here showed much loyalty in the support of our union. Carl Schurz, for example, came to United States in 1852 after taking an important part in the German revolution. He became an American minister to Spain but gave up his position in order to fight in the northern army. He became a Major General there. He had been active in Lincoln's presidential campaign of 1860 and later became a senator from Missouri and Editor in chief of the New York Evening Post. Schurz was probably the greatest of all German immigrants to the United States.

In 1880s came the second wave of German immigration but had disappeared by 1890 because the German Empire had become a great industrial nation and jobs were offered

at home and Germany also had developed colonies in different parts of the world and gave citizens of Germany larger economic opportunities.

Scandinavians Immigration

Homestead Act was passed in 1862. This law offered to any adult citizen or adult alien who had declared an intention of becoming a citizen, a 160 acre farm given to him absolutely free, provided that he would live on it and cultivate it for five years. This encouraged a new wave of immigration especially from the Scandinavian countries. This news was sent to Europe especially by the Scandinavians already in America. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, the Scandinavian countries were over-crowded in the 1860's. The farmers really had difficult time having only a little strip of land to farm on from which he barely made his living. When they heard of this ^{good} news of large free lands in America, it seemed almost too good to be true.

Scandinavian immigrants were skilled farmers accustomed to hard work and cold climate. They settled in wheat land of the Northwest, mainly in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Only few settled and found work in Eastern cities. At first they lived in their own groups and spoke their own languages but they soon mingled in with other people.

By 1890 all good farm land open for settlement had been claimed. Scandinavian immigration decreased to unimportant numbers because farm lands were no longer ^{possible to} secure for nothing.

Between 1830 and 1850 about 2,500,000 foreigners had been added to the population in the United States, chiefly in the middle and New England states. Different ~~people~~ of self government and manhood suffrage had arisen. North and West had its population greatly increased. During the Civil War population was so much greater in the North than the South and the men in active military

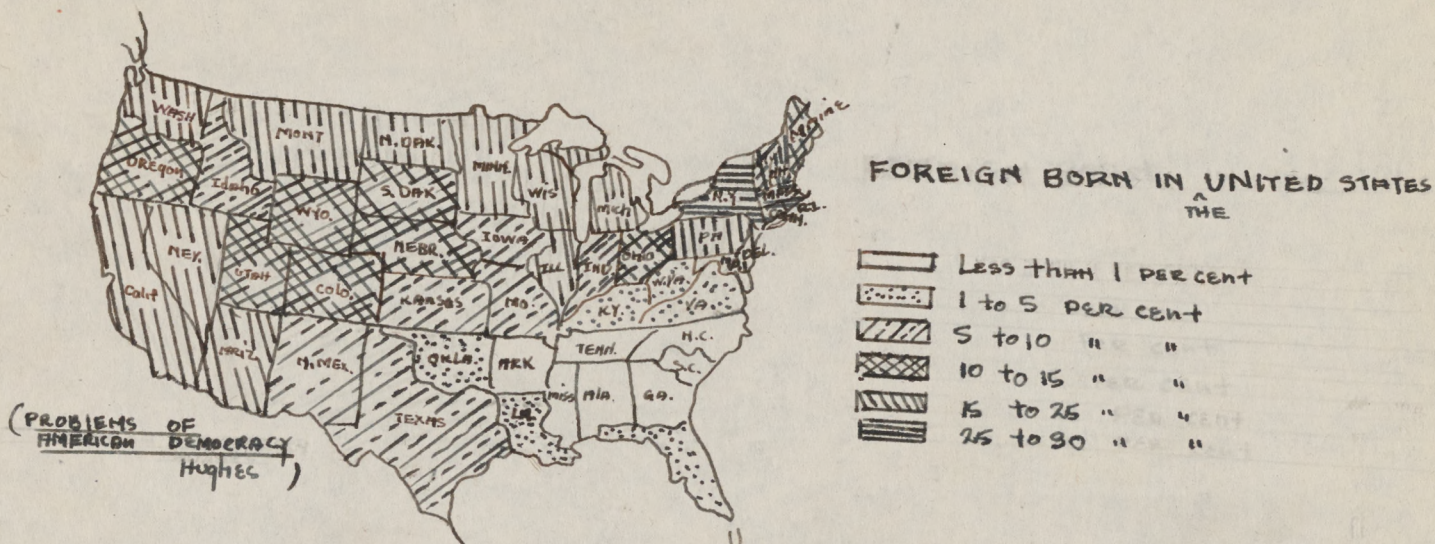
service was in much smaller proportion compared with that in ^{the} South. Many immigrants took part in the war and some had done great work. During the five years, total of about 500,000 foreigners came in, and about 50,000 went straight through to the West.

By 1860, North contained 17,500,000 people. 4,000,000 people were immigrants. The farmers continued to move westward into Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Southern Minnesota, Ohio, and Michigan. Very few immigrants settled in the South because of the general use of slave labor. But even at that North had about quarter million free negroes.

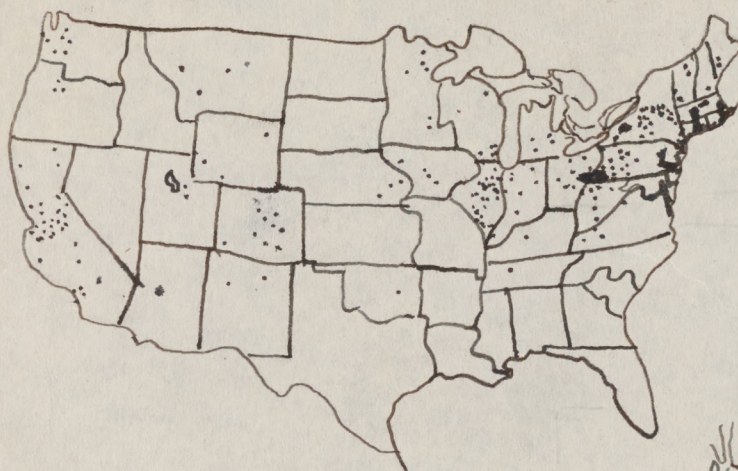
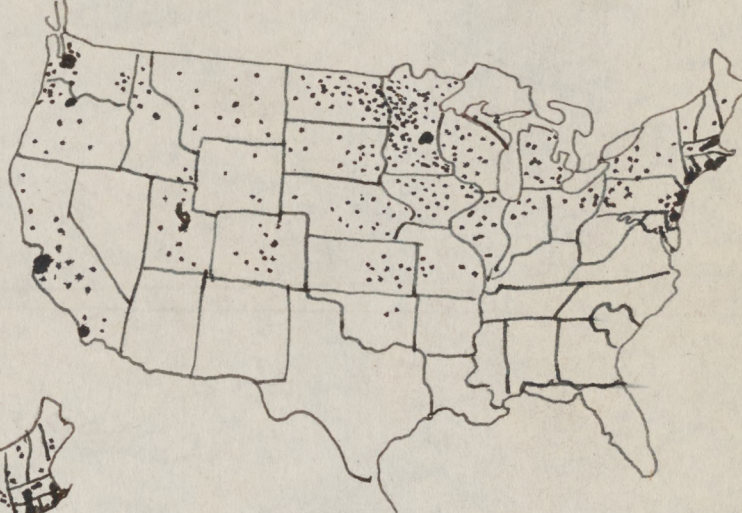
In all the North there was a rapid growth of cities, both in numbers and population. Growth was caused by factories, railroad, and the increasing commerce. Half of the immigrants who came between 1850 and 1860 settled in cities.

Pioneer was expanding little by little to the West. Free land were to be had but there were no more empty state. By the efforts of the pioneers and the doctormen lands had been cleared.

When Civil War was over new settlers were needed, to replace men lost in war and to open up new land in the West. Immigration was encouraged and steamships made travelling much easier and cheaper.

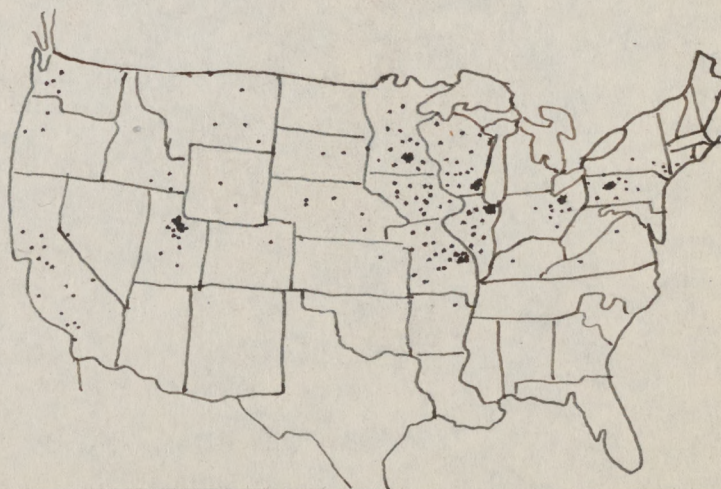


DISTRIBUTION OF SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRANTS



DISTRIBUTION OF ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS

DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN IMMIGRANTS



(PROBLEMS OF OUR NATION
GILTNER - SPANER)

Oriental Immigration

When the Homestead Act of 1862 offered farm land free, employers were afraid of another labor shortage. Slavery had been forbidden by constitutional law. In 1864 a law of permitting the bringing in of alien as indentured servants was passed, but was soon repealed. Alien were permitted to be imported under contracts for long terms of service, and this practice continued for many years.

Indentured servants were not only sent from Europe but also from Asia. Several thousand Chinese crossed the Pacific to California in the gold rush in 1849. In 1850 many thousands were brought in by employers of contract laborers. Chinese were brought in to work on the railroad and it was they who completed the building of the Union Pacific Railroad. Western mine owners wanted Chinese laborers because they never organized or made strikes. Chinese were willing to work for low wages and to live in crowded and dirty quarters. American laborers disagreed in having Chinese laborers in this country because they feared the Chinese would lower the standards of wages. Chinese were looked upon as dangerous people even after their contracts had expired. Their religion and customs were totally different from the Americans and people feared that American culture and the standard of wages may suffer by the presence of them. 60,000 Chinese were in United States in 1870. Violent strikes were made on them in California.

Chinese ~~immigration~~ Exclusion Act was passed by Congress but ^{was} vetoed by President Hayes in 1879. China wanted a treaty to permit United States to regulate, limit ~~and~~ or suspend but not to prohibit the Chinese laborers. Travelers, merchants, teachers and students were to be permitted as before. In 1882 immigration of Chinese was suspended for 10 years and in 1892 for 10 years longer. In 1902 the Exclusion was made permanent.

Chinese were the only immigrants from Asia in the 1880's but after 1900 several thousand Japanese came every year to the Pacific Coast as laborers. California wanted this

immigration also excluded but President Roosevelt did not want to back treaty with Japan which granted rights to Japanese in America and to Americans in Japan. But instead he solved the problem by the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907. By this agreement United States was not to pass any anti Japanese law and Japan was not ~~expected~~ allow her laborers to leave for the United States. Japan faithfully kept her promise on the agreement. In 1924 by the advice of President Coolidge and Secretary of State Hughes, Congress insisted upon passing a law excluding immigrants from all countries of Southern and Eastern Asia. Japanese immigration was excluded by the law of 1924.

Old to new immigration

Old immigration was up to 1880. "These immigrants came when the country was growing and the country could absorb large numbers. ^{Old} They seldom reached the volume of the new. The old immigrants had come from stock with habits, institutions and ideal similar to those of the early American. They were easy to mold to the American institutions." ^A These old immigrants came mainly from northern and western Europe.

From 1880 the new immigration brought immigrants largely from southern and eastern Europe. These countries were Italy, Russia, Poland, Hungary, Greece, and other neighboring countries. "The new immigrants were crowded into factories cities, each national group keeping much to itself and preserving many customs, ideas and habits of the old country. They were of different racial stock with the old world customs of government and life that were alien to American institutions. Because of different origin or of changed economic condition, the new immigrants could not so easily be molded into American ways." ^B

New Immigration

From 1880 immigrants from northern and western Europe had decreased while southern and eastern Europe had increased. Between 1860 to 1880 less than 250,000 came from Southern and eastern Europe but increased to 800,000 from 1890 to 1910. New immigrants were mostly largely from Italy. From Europe came the Slavs, Poles, Hungarians, Czechs, Italian Russians, Russian Jews, Lithuanians, Jews, and others. These were of very different type from the Irish, British, German and the Scandinavian. New immigration started when industrial revolution was in full swing. To some extent these newcomers were peasants who had tilled an soil in their native countries but when they came to America they did not seek to become farmers and to establish homes but gathered together in huge racial groups in the large cities or worked in factories and mines. This group had been more dependent for simpler social groups of family, church, and village than had the British, German, and Scandinavians.

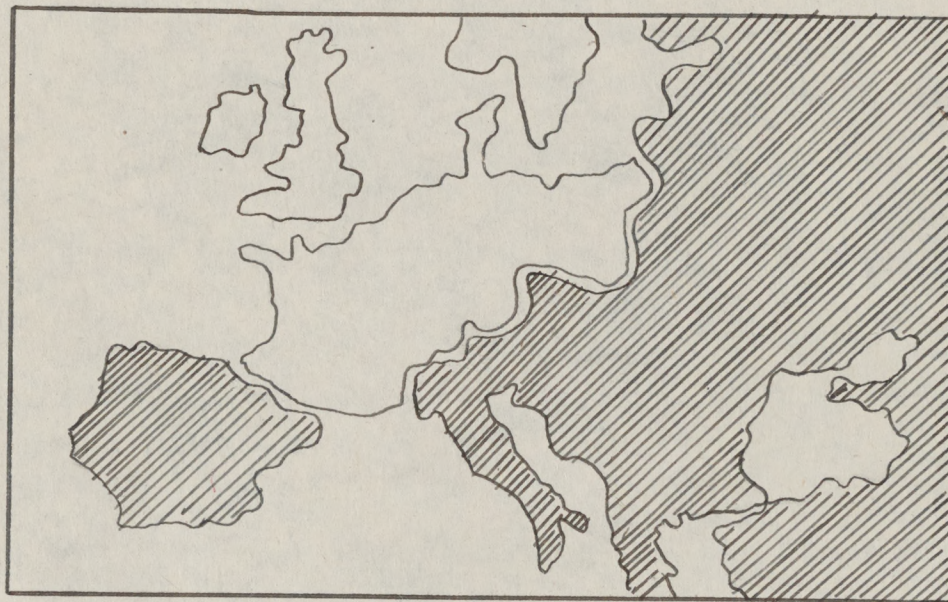
Russian Jews entered the ready-made garment trade in the biggest cities. Hungarians, Slovaks, and the Poles took up heavy tasks like mining.

Large corporations took advantage of the huge quantity of immigrants arriving in United States. Steamship line handled the immigrants in mass by establishing low fares and these companies made great profit out of their steerage passengers. Large numbers of immigrants were brought in under contract and were taken straight from the steamer to work in some industry. These immigrants did not intend to remain in America permanently. Large numbers of them expected to stay only a few years to make money and then return to their own lands with more capital and a better position than when they had left. All they cared was to save as much money as possible and return as soon as their savings permitted, to their beloved ones and to the dear native country. Laborer working in United States for ten to fifteen years even as an unskilled was able to save up enough money to live comfortably in their old country for the rest of their life. These immigrants

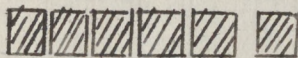
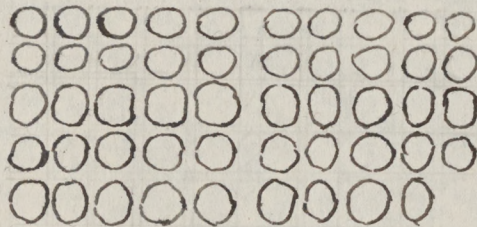
maintained the old low standard of living. Because they did not have no lasting interest in the country, they did not care whether it was well or poorly governed.

Most of the immigrants were poor, unskilled, and illiterate. Seaport cities found that immigrants often brought disease into the country and some of the newcomers were paupers and criminals who caused trouble and expense.

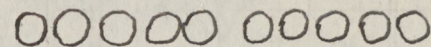
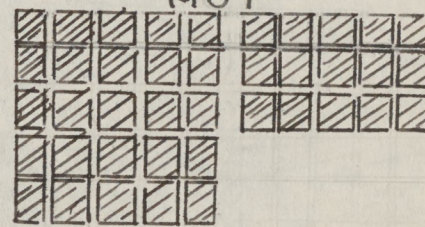
FROM OLD TO NEW IMMIGRATION



1880



1907



- - FROM UNSHADED COUNTRIES
- ◼ - FROM SHADED COUNTRIES

EACH ○ OR ◼ = 2% OF ALL IMMIGANTS

Restrictions

Too many undesirable were coming to our shores. Therefore New York and Massachusetts passed laws requiring the examination of immigrants and having them to pay small tax but United State Supreme Court declared that state law on immigrants was unconstitutional. But state quarantine laws were passed by Congress and were regularly enforced.

Immigration Act of 1882 was passed. This law prohibited the immigration of idiots, escaped convicts, and paupers.

An immigration bureau was established in 1864 and Congress provided the examination of immigrants and a small head tax was laid upon each. This law of taxing the immigrant was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court because Congress had power to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

The immigration act of 1882 did not include the importation of European contract labour. This made the American labour dissatisfied. They persuaded the Congress to include the contract labourers in the group of undesirable. Immigration act was a law which modified the exclusion of the undesirable so later many other restrictions were ^{added} to it.

- (1) Idiots, insane ^{and} feeble minded
- (2) Drunkards, paupers, vagabonds and beggars
- (3) People with contagious disease
- (4) Persons with bad moral
- (5) Persons who believe in the practice of having more than one wife or husband
- (6) Contract labourers
- (7) Anarchists
- (8) Adults unable to read any language.
- (9) People who are unable to take care of themselves.

Because excluded immigrants had to take back by steamship Companies that had brought them here, hardships had arisen for both the immigrants and the companies. For this reason, in several countries in Europe, examinations are given to the immigrants before they come to United State.

Quota System

Between 1900 and the outbreak of the World War in 1914 an average of almost 1,000,000 immigrants entered United States each year. Immigration slowed during the war and many immigrants returned to Europe to fight for their own countries. Immigration increased enormously after the war. War distressed people looked upon America as a haven for a refugee or a good place to start over again. Newcomers were seeking for employment at the same time American soldiers were getting back to work, and it was feared that there would not be enough jobs to go around. Congress determined to protect American workmen by setting a limit to the numbers of immigrants.

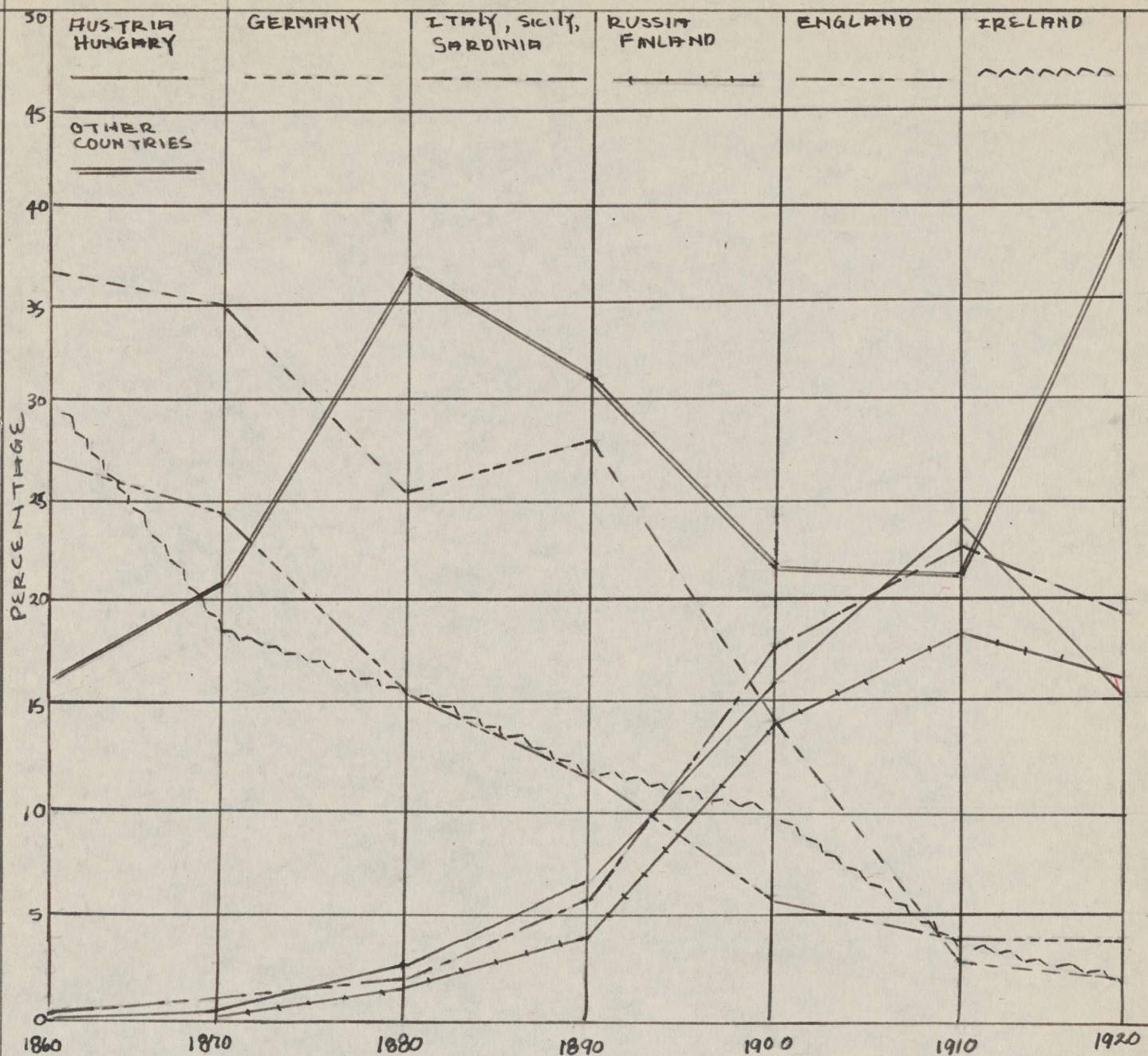
If the immigration was to continue flowing, in large numbers, how was United States to compete the Americanization of those immigrants already living in the country. To meet these problems quota laws were passed.

The first immigration quota law was passed in 1921. Fixed number of immigrants were allowed to come to this country each year. The number equaled 3% of the people of that nationality living in this country according to the 1910 census. By this law 350,000 were permitted.

This did not satisfy the demands of restriction so in 1924 the law was changed. It reduced the percentage of immigrants allowed to enter. The census year was shifted for the determination of the number of various nationalities from 1910 to 1890. But it was not until 1929 that this law was put into force. This law of 1924 was called National Origin Law in July, 1929. Slight changes were made. No more than 150,000 immigrants were to be admitted in any one year from countries that came under this regulation.

The quota for each country is fixed in proportion to the number of people of nationality living in this country in 1920. For example in 1920 there were approximately 1/6 German inhabitants in United States. Out of 150,000 or about 25,000 were to be admitted each year from Germany. No nation's quota law was ^{not} less than 100.

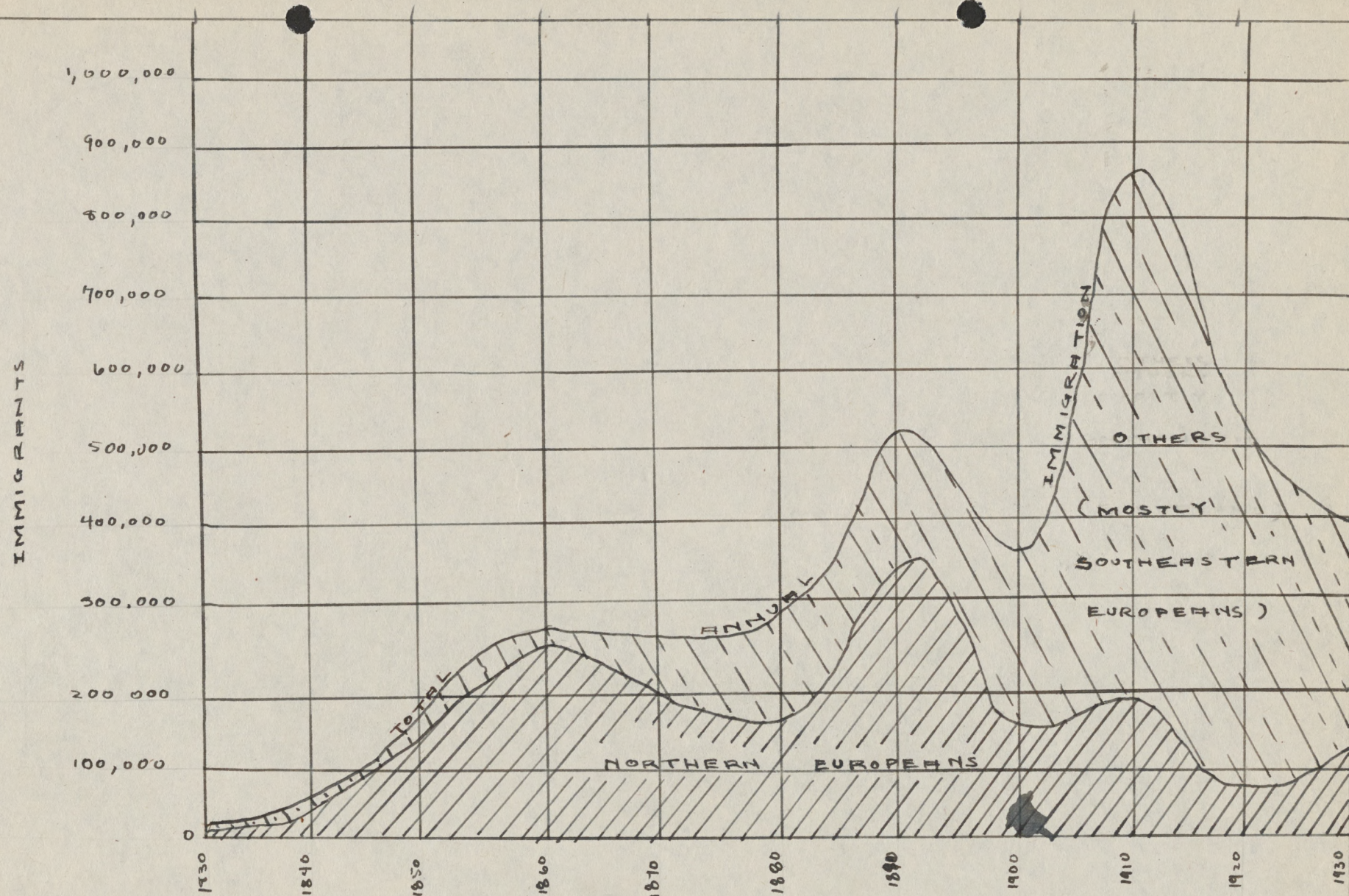
Commission of Immigration, one of the divisions of Department of Labor, makes all the immigration laws and controls the National Origin System.



CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION

FROM

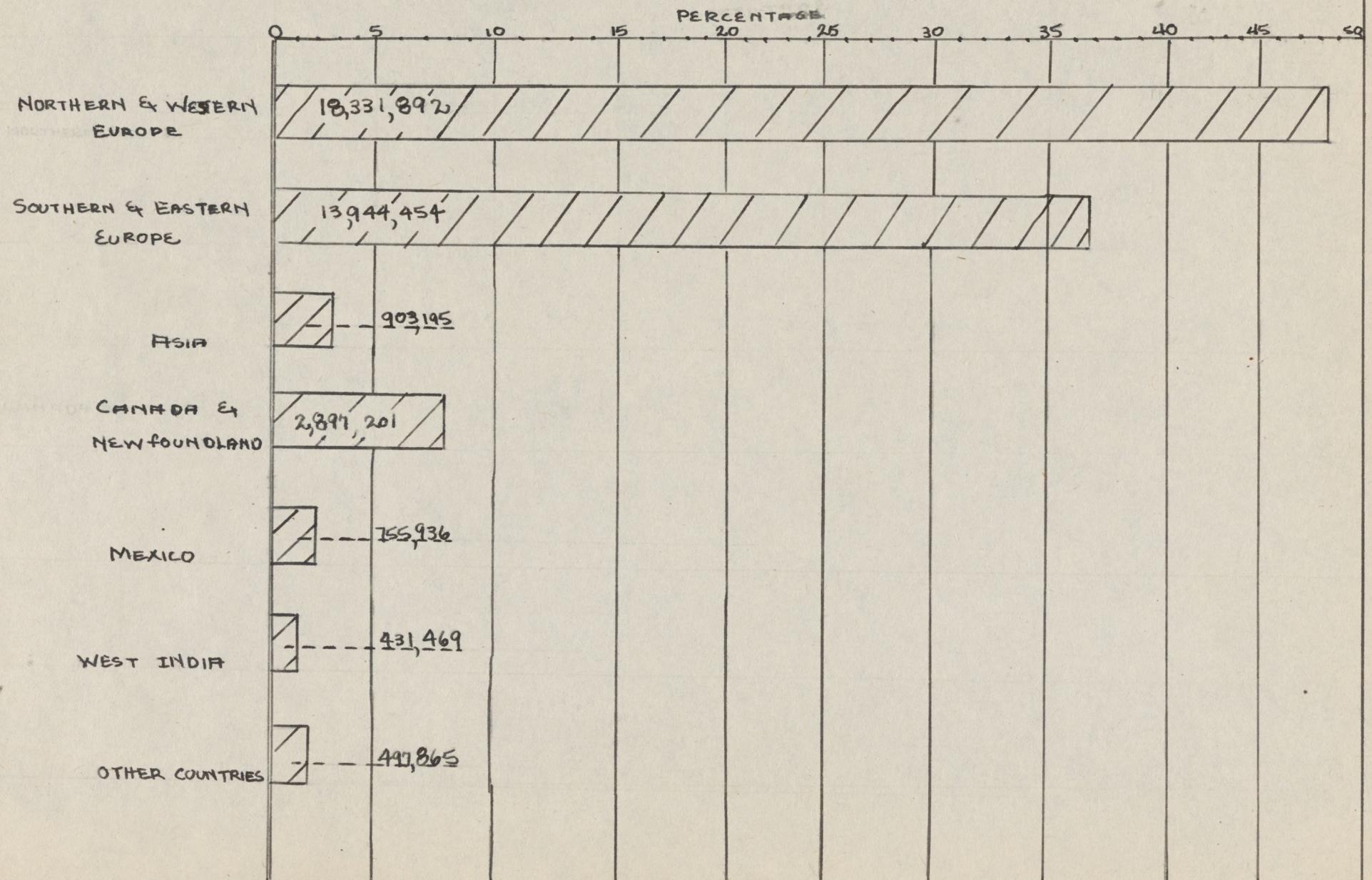
1860 to 1920



A HUNDRED YEARS OF IMMIGRATION

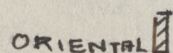
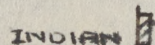
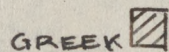
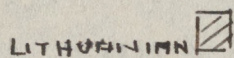
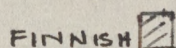
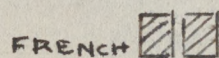
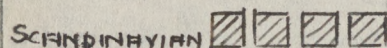
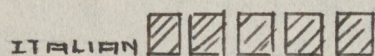
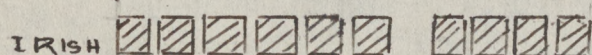
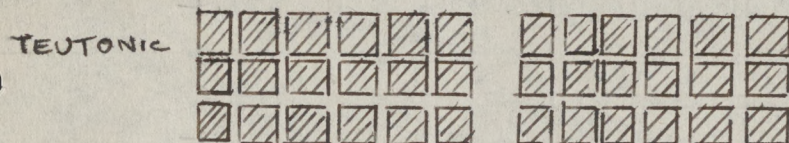
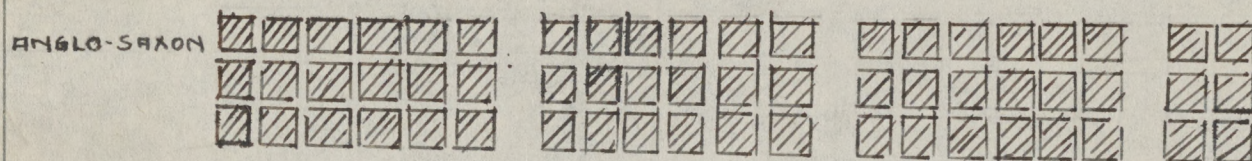
(TAKEN FROM THE PROBLEMS OF OUR NATION - MERRILL)

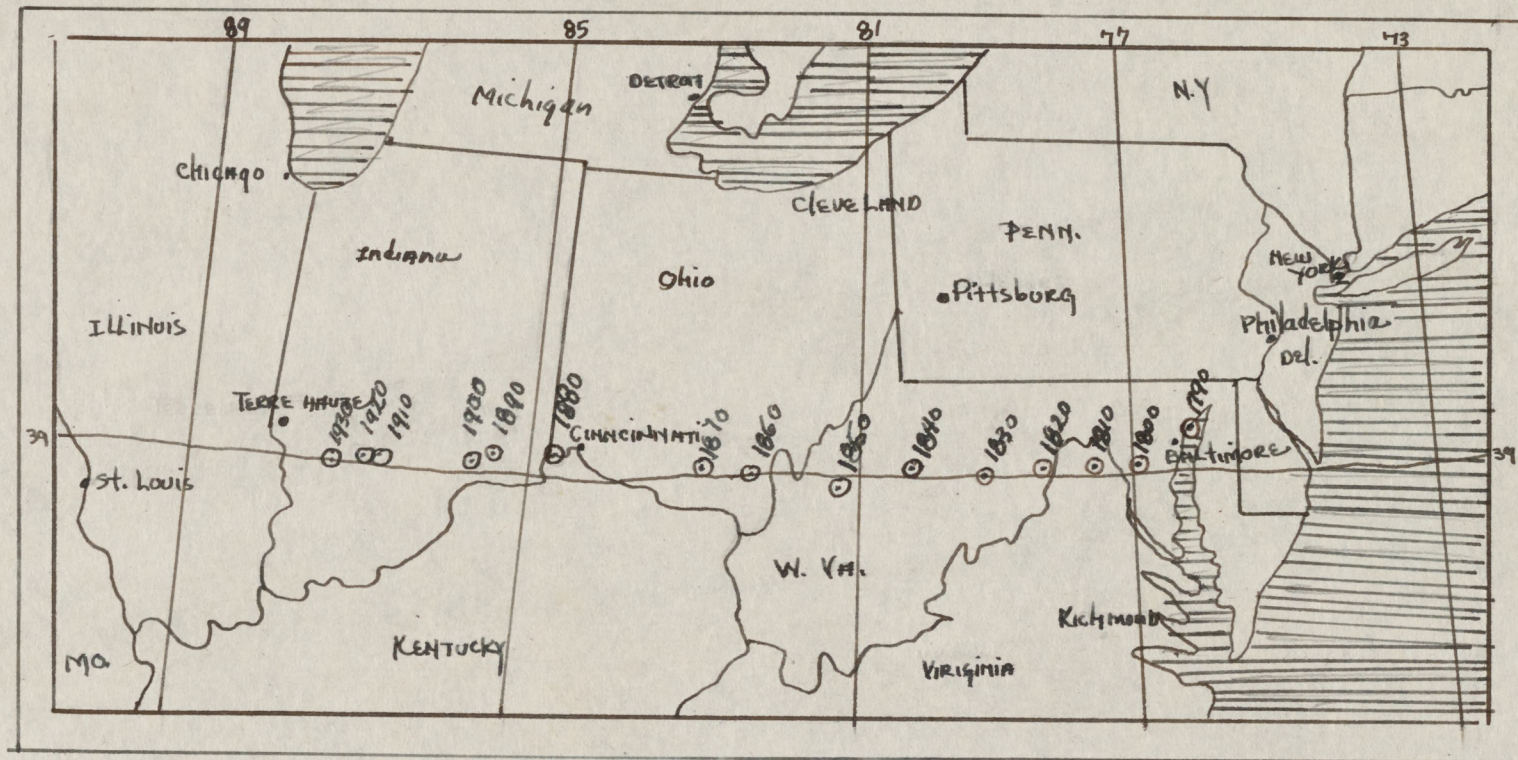
TOTAL IMMIGRATION & PERCENTAGE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD ENTERING UNITED STATES 1820 - 1930



Population By NATIONAL ORIGINS (1930)

EACH SQUARE = POPULATION OF 1 MILLION





WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF THE CENTER OF POPULATION

Americanization

Public schools took an important part in Americanization. Most of the immigrant children attended these schools. These children spoke and read English, studied American history and government, learned American customs and ideals, and soon they thought of themselves as American. Clubs and class meetings in settlement houses also spread the American customs.

Night schools and special Americanization classes were formed to teach ^{the} adult immigrants English language and American history and government and customs. When immigrants were able to read English they were encouraged to read the American newspapers instead of newspapers printed in their native language.

At the same time immigrants were being americanized they were being taught to be proud of their old customs. Schools and recreation centers are trying to teach the immigrants how to use European culture to enrich American culture."

Naturalization

Naturalization is a test of Americanization and fitness for citizenship. It requires 3 steps, the declaration of intention, petition for naturalization, and hearing and examination.

Process of naturalization

The declaration and the petition

(1) Immigrants must live in United States for at least five years before becoming naturalized.

(2) ¹⁸⁹⁰ May declare his intentions immediately after his arrival. (Person has to be at least 18 yrs.)

(3) Not less than 2 years or more than 4 years after making his declaration, he may petition for naturalization provided he has lived in this country continuously for 5 years or more and is at least 21 years of age.

(4) Petition may be made in either state or federal court in the district in which the immigrant has lived for the preceding years.

(a) Complete information ~~must~~ about him must be given.

(b) 2 citizens must serve as witnesses as to both the time of residence and the applicants moral character. ~~It~~

(c) He is refused at once if he cannot speak English or ~~has~~ is an anarchist or polygamist.

Examination

(1) Ninety days after the petition comes the hearing and examination.

(2) All statements in the examination must be true.

(3) Examination tests the immigrants character and his knowledge of American history and geography and government.

(4) If everything is satisfactory he takes the oath of allegiance.

Anyone under 21 years of age born in foreign countries becomes a citizen when his father is naturalized.

Before 1922 a wife received her citizenship through her husband's naturalization but since then it has been necessary for them to be naturalized separately.

Privilege of the naturalized citizen

- (1) Right to vote
- (2) May hold any office except that of President of the United States

Citizenship lasts for a life but a naturalized citizen loses his citizenship if he lives in foreign countries for five years or two years in his former country.

Bibliography

Epic of America

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY Today & Tomorrow - - - - - Goslen & Storen

The Building of Our Nation

Growing In Citizenship - - - - - Young & Barton

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY And Social Change - - - Walker-Beach - Jamison

Unit History of United States - - - - - Hamm - Borne - Benton

CURRENT Problems in American History - - - - - Hamm - Dorn - Brow

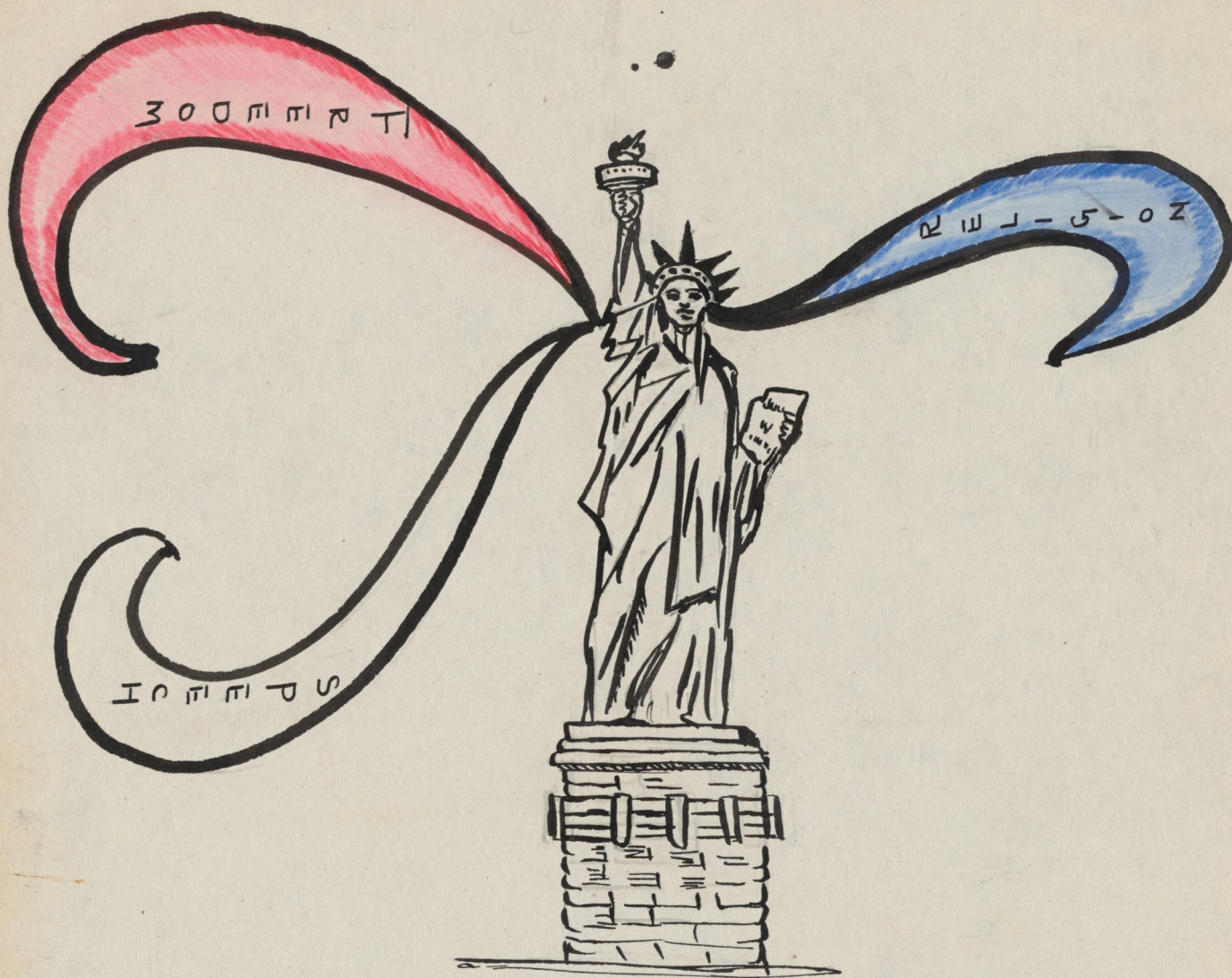
History of American People

Problems of Our Nation - - - - - MERRILL

America and the New Frontier - - - - - Freeland & Adams

Building Citizenship - - - - - Hughes

Problems of American Democracy - - - - - Hughes



IMMIGRATION

PERIOD I & II
CHIZUKO TOCHIHARA



WHERE THE SETTLEMENTS?

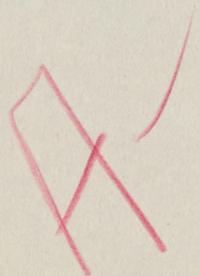
FOREIGN BORN	POPULATION IN 1920	
GERMANY 1483298	Gt. Britain 1133947	AUSTRIA
ITALY 1407458	CANADA 1117134	MEXICO
RUSSIA 1398999	IRELAND 1035430	HUNGARY
POLAND 1139578	SWEDEN 442753	NORWAY

LOOK ABOVE

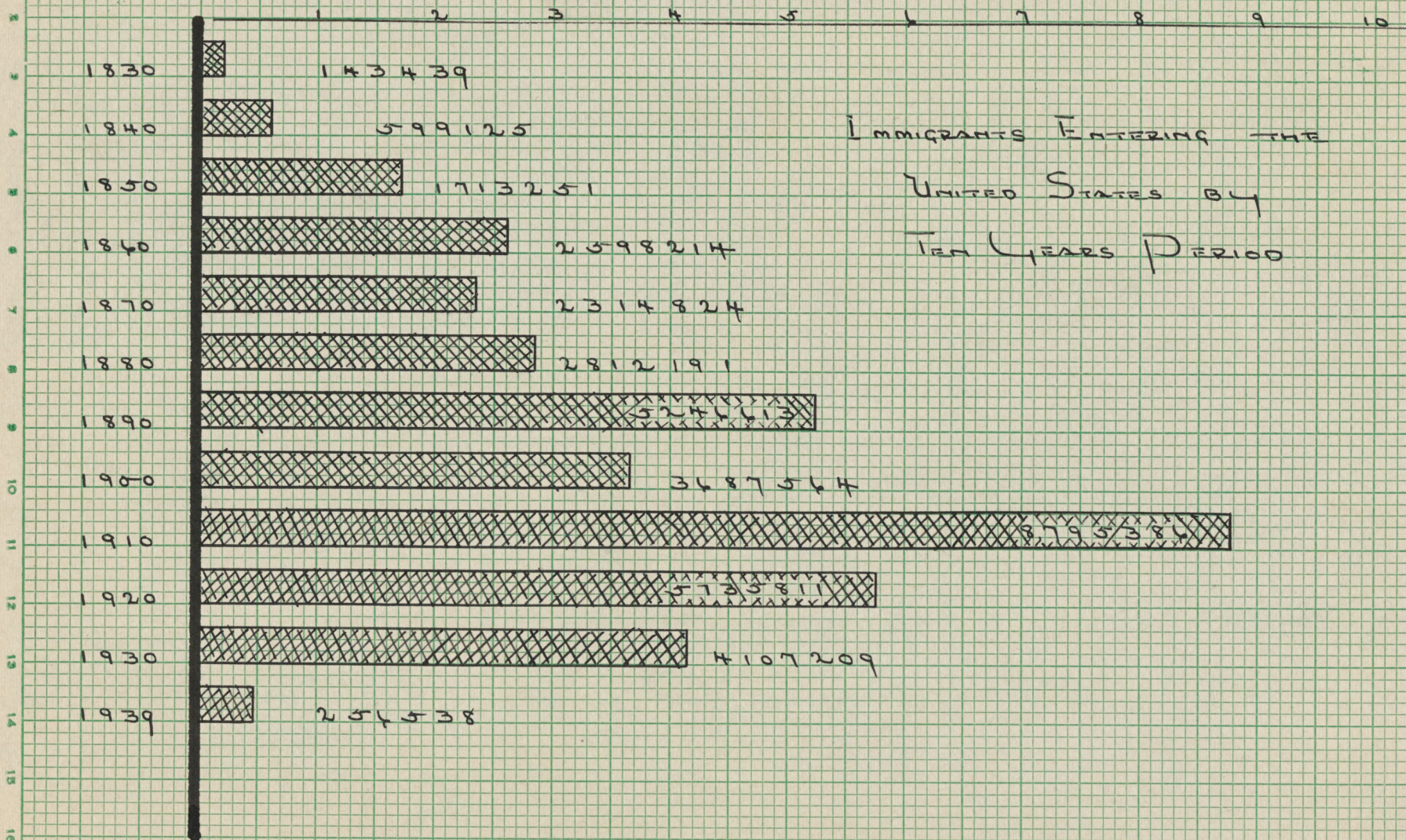
574959	DENMARK 189051	HOLLAND 131242
474474	GREECE 175701	SWITZERLAND 118447
397081	FRANCE 152792	ASIA 110584
343599	FINLAND 149671	ROMANIA 103007

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. AMERICA AND THE NEW FRONTIER
FREELAND & ADAMS
2. NATIONS AS NEIGHBORS
PACKARD & SINNOTT
3. THE NEW AMERICAN
KALNAY & COLLINS
4. THE BUILDING OF OUR NATIONS
BARKER
5. INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY
BEACH
6. WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA
7. OUR NATION
BARKER
8. THEY GUARD OUR GATES
RAK
9. OUR AMERICA
LAWSON & LAWSON

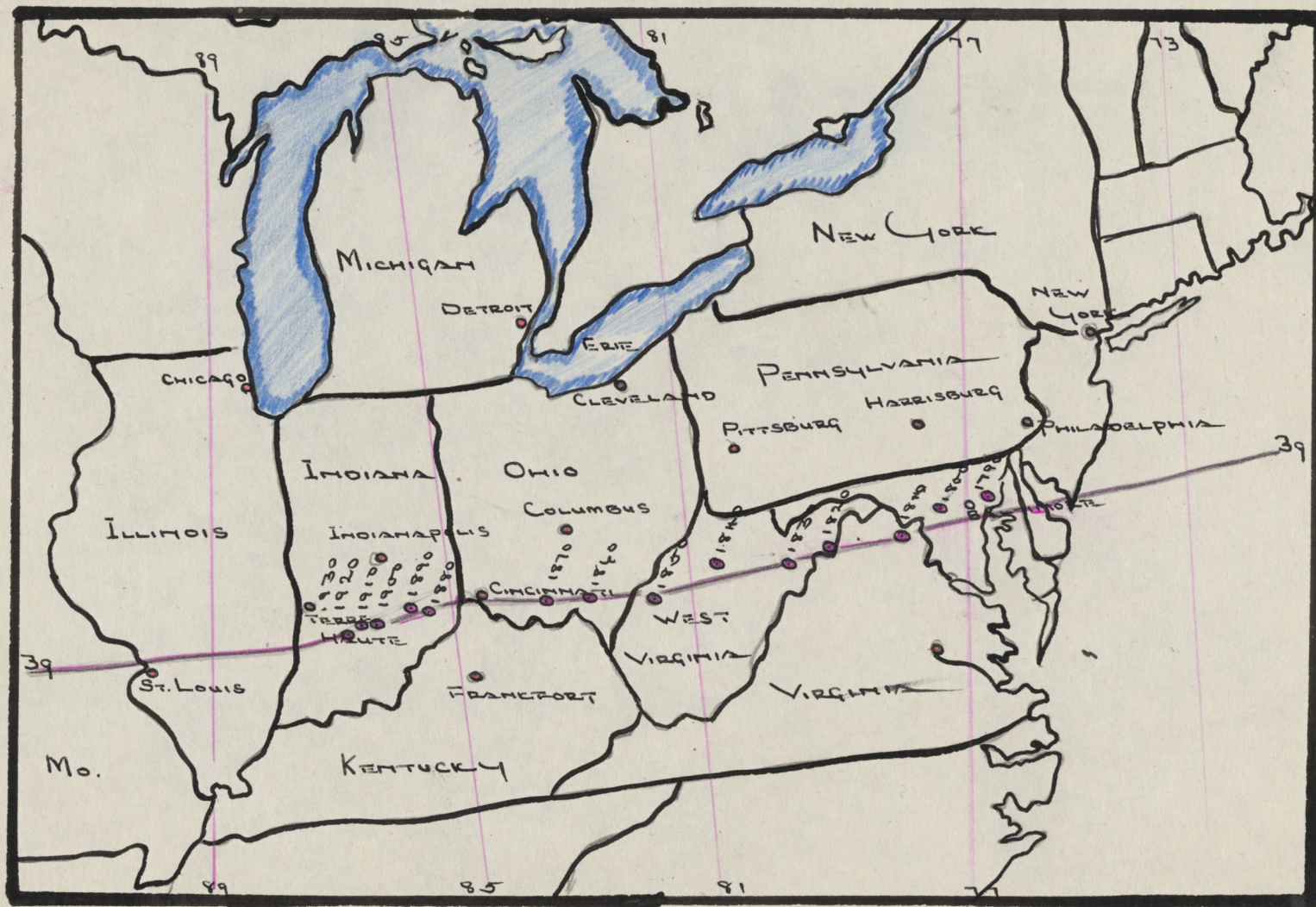


MILLIONS OF IMMIGRANTS



Data from "The Building of Our Nations"

Western Movement of the



Center of Population 1790 - 1930

OUTLINE

I. Flow of immigration has been continuous

A. Immigration is one of major themes of America

1. United States built thru immigration

a. Opening of the West by immigrants

(1) Taking up farming

(2) Building of railways

2. United States or rather Americans developed

(1) Blending of the culture and character of European nations into one

(2) Foundation of the democratic govt. developed

B. Causes of immigration remained much the same

1. Immigrants discontented in the Old World

a. Hard times at home

(1) Economic

(2) Religious

(3) Political disturbances

(4) Wars

II. The "Old" and the "New" immigration

A. America has always been a "melting pot" of peoples

1. Racial mixture - blended into one

2. People came from

a. All parts of Europe

b. Africa

c. Orient

d. Canada

e. Mexico

B. The "Old" immigration

1. 1780 - 1880

2. Races of people much the same

a. England

b. Scotland

c. Ireland

d. Germany

e. Scandinavian countries

3. DID NOT CREATE SERIOUS PROBLEMS

- a. SCATTERED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY
- b. SAME RACES AS THE FIRST AMERICANS
- c. EASILY AMERICANIZED
- d. NOT TOO LOW IN THE STANDARD OF EDUCATION

C. "NEW" IMMIGRATION

1. FROM 1880 ON —

2. CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION CHANGED

a. PEOPLE CAME FROM

- (1) SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE

b. CREATED PROBLEMS

(1) HOUSING

- (a) THEY TENDED TO STAY IN CITIES

(2) LABOR

- (a) CHEAP LABOR

(3) ILLITERATE

- (b) LOWERED STANDARD OF EDUCATION AND LIVING

C. IMMIGRANTS CAME ALSO FROM ORIENT

(1) CHINESE

- (a) COOLIES TO WORK ON RAILROADS

- (b) CREATED PROBLEMS

2. JAPANESE

- (a) CAME IN VAST QUANTITY

d. LARGE MIGRATIONS FROM CANADA & MEXICO — 20 CENTURY

- (1) CAME AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

- (2) ATTRACTED BY CHEAP LAND & BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

← 3. WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS MADE THEIR HOMES

a. LARGE NO. OF "OLD" BECAME FARMERS

- (1) SCATTERED ALL OVER U.S.

b. THE "NEW" STAYED IN THE INDUSTRIAL REGIONS

- (1) NEW YORK

- (2) BALTIMORE

- (3) PITTSBURGH

- (4) ST. PAUL

- (5) MINNEAPOLIS

- (6) CHICAGO

IV. THE PROBLEM OF TURNING IMMIGRANTS INTO AMERICANS

A. THE UNITED STATES HAS LONG WELCOMED IMMIGRANTS

B. THERE WAS ALWAYS SOME OPPOSITION TO IMMIGRATION

1. BECAUSE OF LABOR PROBLEMS
2. LOW STANDARDS
3. DANGER TO AMERICAN GOV'T.

C. PROCESS OF AMERICANIZATION NOT DIFFICULT

V. WHAT IMMIGRANTS HAVE DONE FOR THE NATION

A. HELP BUILD UP THE AMERICAN NATION

1. FARMS
2. RAILROADS
3. MINES
4. MILLS

B. ADDED TO THE RICHNESS OF OUR CULTURE

1. LANGUAGE
2. LITERATURE
3. SONGS
4. ARTISTIC GENIUS

C. IMMIGRANTS FURNISHED LEADERSHIP IN THE FIELD OF

1. MUSIC
2. ART
3. SCIENCE
4. ENGINEERING

VI. GOV'T. REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION

A. BEGAN LATE

1. SOME STATES ATTEMPTED TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION

B. BEGAN WITH THE ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION

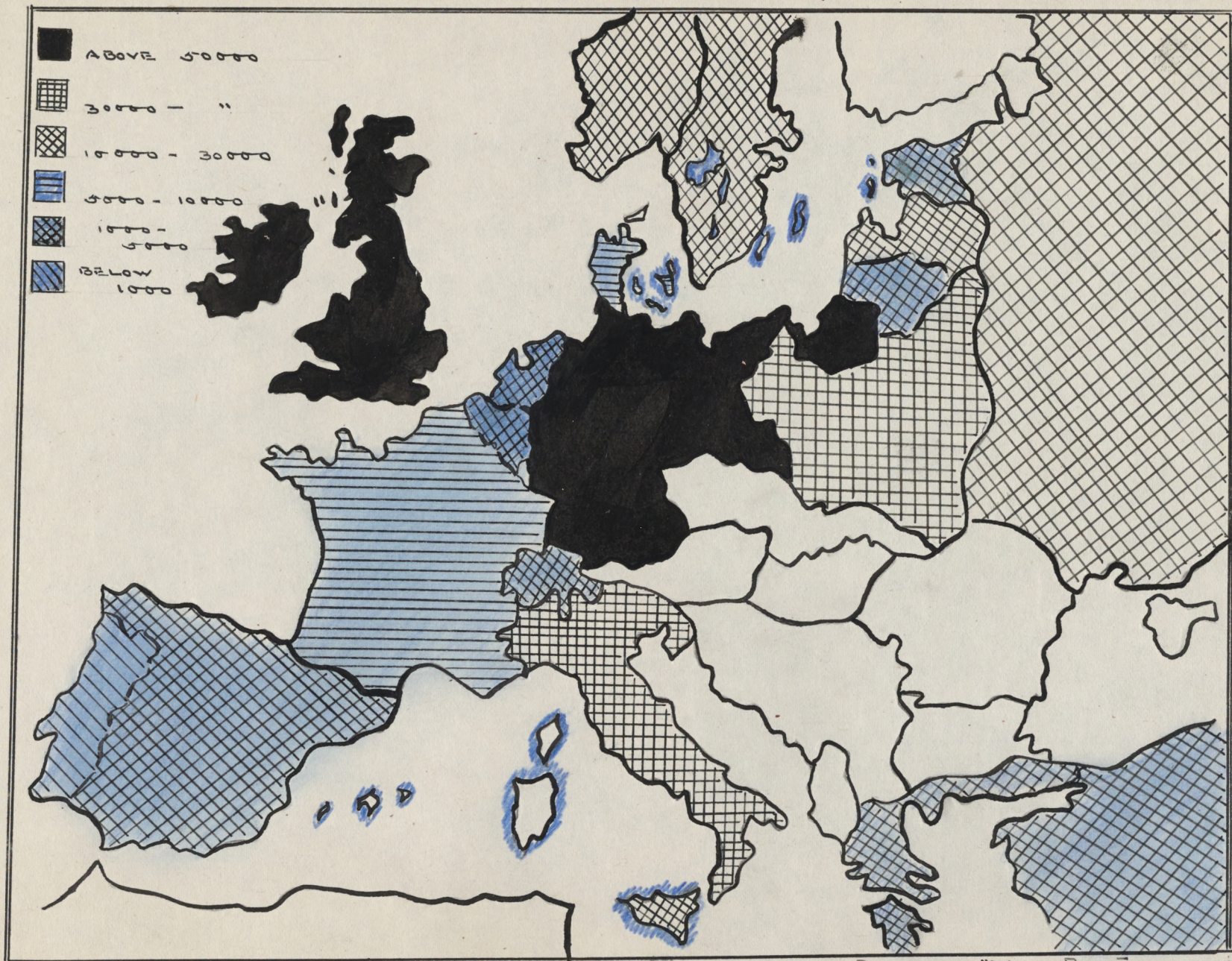
1. CHINESE AND JAPANESE

C. DEMAND GREW FOR THE RESTRICTION OF "

1. AMT OF IMMIGRANTS EACH YEAR INCREASED
2. U. S. BEING USED AS A "DUMPING GROUND"

D. IMMIGRATION LAWS CLOSED AN ERA IN AMERICAN HISTORY

SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION AND QUOTAS PERMITTED FROM EUROPE



DATA FROM "WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA"

UNDER THE LAW OF 1917.

"Old" Immigration

THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1780 TO 1880 IS KNOWN AS THE "OLD" IMMIGRATION. DURING THIS TIME THE IMMIGRANTS TO OUR COUNTRY WERE MAINLY FROM ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, GERMANY, AND THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES. THESE PEOPLE WERE ALL OF THE SAME RACE. THEIR CUSTOMS WERE MUCH THE SAME AND THEY WERE EASILY ADOPTED TO THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIVING.

MOST OF THE IMMIGRANTS FROM GERMANY AND SCANDINAVIA WENT WEST AND TOOK UP FARMING. THE IRISH SCATTERED WIDELY THEN OUT THE NORTH. MOST OF THEM SETTLED IN THE CITIES. AT FIRST, MAJORITY OF THE IRISH PEOPLE WERE VERY POOR. SO THEY TOOK JOBS ON RAILROADS OR FACTORIES. LATER, THEY CHANGED TO POLITICS. BY THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY THE IRISH CONTROLLED THE POLITICS OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

MAJORITY OF THE IMMIGRANTS MADE GOOD AMERICAN CITIZENS AND DID NOT CREATE ANY SERIOUS PROBLEMS. THEY WANTED LAND AND FREEDOM, THEREFORE SCATTERED ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES.

"New" Immigration

FROM ABOUT THE YEAR 1880, NEW TYPES OF PEOPLE SWARMED INTO OUR COUNTRY. PEOPLE CAME FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, POLAND, ITALY, RUSSIA - UKRAINE AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN EUROPE. THESE ALL CAME IN LARGE AMOUNTS. THEY LOOKED DIFFERENT, THEIR CUSTOMS WERE DIFFERENT, SPOKE AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT LANGUAGE, AND WERE NOT EASILY CONVERTED IN THEIR WAY OF THINKING AS DID THE OLD.

CONTRARY TO THE "OLD" THE IMMIGRANTS OF THE "NEW" STAYED IN CITIES. THE MAIN REASON WAS THAT MOST OF THESE PEOPLE WERE TOO POOR TO BUY A FARM OR TO TRAVEL FAR. SINCE THEIR LANGUAGE, CUSTOMS, AND BACKGROUND WERE SO DIFFERENT FROM THE REST OF THE AMERICANS, THEY FOUND IT EASIER TO LIVE TOGETHER IN GROUPS AND MINGLE AMONG THEMSELVES. AS A RESULT, LITTLE "CITIES" SPRUNG UP WITHIN MANY OF THE BIG CITIES.

MAJORITY OF THE "NEW" IMMIGRANTS DID NOT TAKE UP FARMING BUT WERE UNSKILLED LABORERS. THEY FOUND WORK IN MINES, MILLS, RAILROADS OR STOCKYARD. THEY MADE NEW PROBLEMS OF HOUSING AND LABOR. THESE FOREIGNERS WERE FOR THE MAJORITY VERY POOR AND UNTRAINED. THEY TOOK UP ANY LIVING QUARTERS THEY COULD FIND. THEY SWARMED INTO THE ALREADY CROWDED AREAS, PRODUCING HEALTH PROBLEMS AND SLUM AREAS.

MANY OF THESE PEOPLE WERE ALSO UNEDUCATED. MANY DID NOT KNOW OR CARE TO LEARN THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE. THERE WERE MANY COMMUNITIES IN WHICH

ONLY THEIR NATIVE LANGUAGE WERE SPOKEN. EVEN SCHOOLS (SPRUG) SPRUNG UP IN WHICH CLASSES WERE CONDUCTED IN THEIR "MOTHER TONGUE." WE CAN UNDERSTAND NOW WHY IT WAS SUCH A PROBLEM TO AMERICANIZE THEM.

ANOTHER BIG PROBLEM CREATED WAS THE LABOR PROBLEM. WHEN THEY ARRIVED HERE THEY TOOK UP ANY JOB THEY COULD FIND AND AT ANY RATE. THEIR STANDARDS OF LIVING WERE LOW AND AS A RESULT TENDED TO DRAG DOWN THE STANDARDS HERE IN AMERICA. SINCE THEY WERE WILLING TO WORK FOR LOW WAGES, THEY TOOK THE PLACE OF THE NATIVES AND CAUSED UNEMPLOYMENT. IN CASES OF STRIKES BY THE NATIVE AMERICANS, THEY TOOK THEIR PLACE. THIS WAS ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE DEMAND OF RESTRICTION ON IMMIGRATION.

IMMIGRATIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES CAME DURING THIS PERIOD. (MEC) PEOPLE CAME FROM THE ORIENT, CHINA AND JAPAN, WHICH CAUSED SIMILAR PROBLEMS AND LED TO THE RESTRICTION BY OUR GOVERNMENT. ALSO PEOPLE CAME FROM CANADA AND MEXICO. THE CANADIANS DID NOT CAUSE TOO BIG OF A PROBLEM BUT THE MEXICANS DID. THEY WERE VERY POOR AND COULD NOT READ OR WRITE. THEY CAUSED LABOR PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTH.

RESTRICTIONS MADE

IN THE BEGINNING UNITED STATES WAS OPENED TO ALL. THIS WAS BECAUSE WE NEEDED PEOPLE TO DEVELOP AND CULTIVATE THE VAST LAND. WE WELCOMED EVERYONE FOR OVER 250 YEARS AFTER THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

LATER, THIS WAS CLOSED BECAUSE MANY COUNTRIES USED OUR LAND AS A "DUMPING GROUND." THEY SENT EXTRA LABORERS, CONVICTS, UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS SUCH AS IDIOTS, FEEBLE-MINDED, INSANE, AND PEOPLE WITH CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. IN ORDER TO BAR THESE PEOPLE FROM ENTERING CONGRESS PASSED A LAW WHICH FORBIDDEN THEIR ENTRANCE. AT FIRST PEOPLE AS FOLLOWS WERE FORBIDDEN:

1. IDIOTS, FEEBLE-MINDED
2. DRUNKARDS, PAUPERS, VAGABONDS, BEGGARS
3. PEOPLE WITH T.B. OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
4. PERSONS WITH BAD MORALS
5. " WHO BELIEVE IN POLYGAMY
6. CONTRACT LABORERS
7. DEPENDANTS
8. ANARCHISTS
9. ADULTS WHO ARE ILLITERATE

GRADUALLY THE UNITED STATES BECAME MORE PICKY IN THE ADMISSION OF IMMIGRANTS.

ABOUT THE TIME OF THE GOLD RUSH IN 1849, MANY AMERICANS RUSHED TO THE GOLD FIELDS IN CALIFORNIA. THIS CREATED A SHORTAGE OF LABORER. THEREFORE UNSKILLED LABORERS WERE BROUGHT OVER FROM CHINA. FROM THEN ON THEY CAME IN VAST AMOUNTS. IN THE 1860'S THOUSANDS OF CHINESE COOLIES WERE IMPORTED TO WORK ON THE RAILROAD WHICH WAS BEING BUILT ACROSS THE CONTINENT. THEIR LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS DIFFERED QUITE A BIT FROM THE WESTERN WORKMEN, AND

THEY DID NOT TAKE UP THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIVING. THE WHITE WORKMAN CLAIMED THAT THE CHINESE WERE ABLE TO LIVE ON LESS WAGES. AS A RESULT THE CHINESE WERE GETTING MOST OF THE AVAILABLE JOBS.

IN 1882 CONGRESS PASSED A LAW WHICH STOPPED CHINESE IMMIGRANTS AND LABORERS INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR TEN YEARS PERIOD. IN 1884 ANOTHER LAW WAS PASSED WHICH STOPPED THE IMMIGRANTS OF CHINESE LABORERS FOREVER.

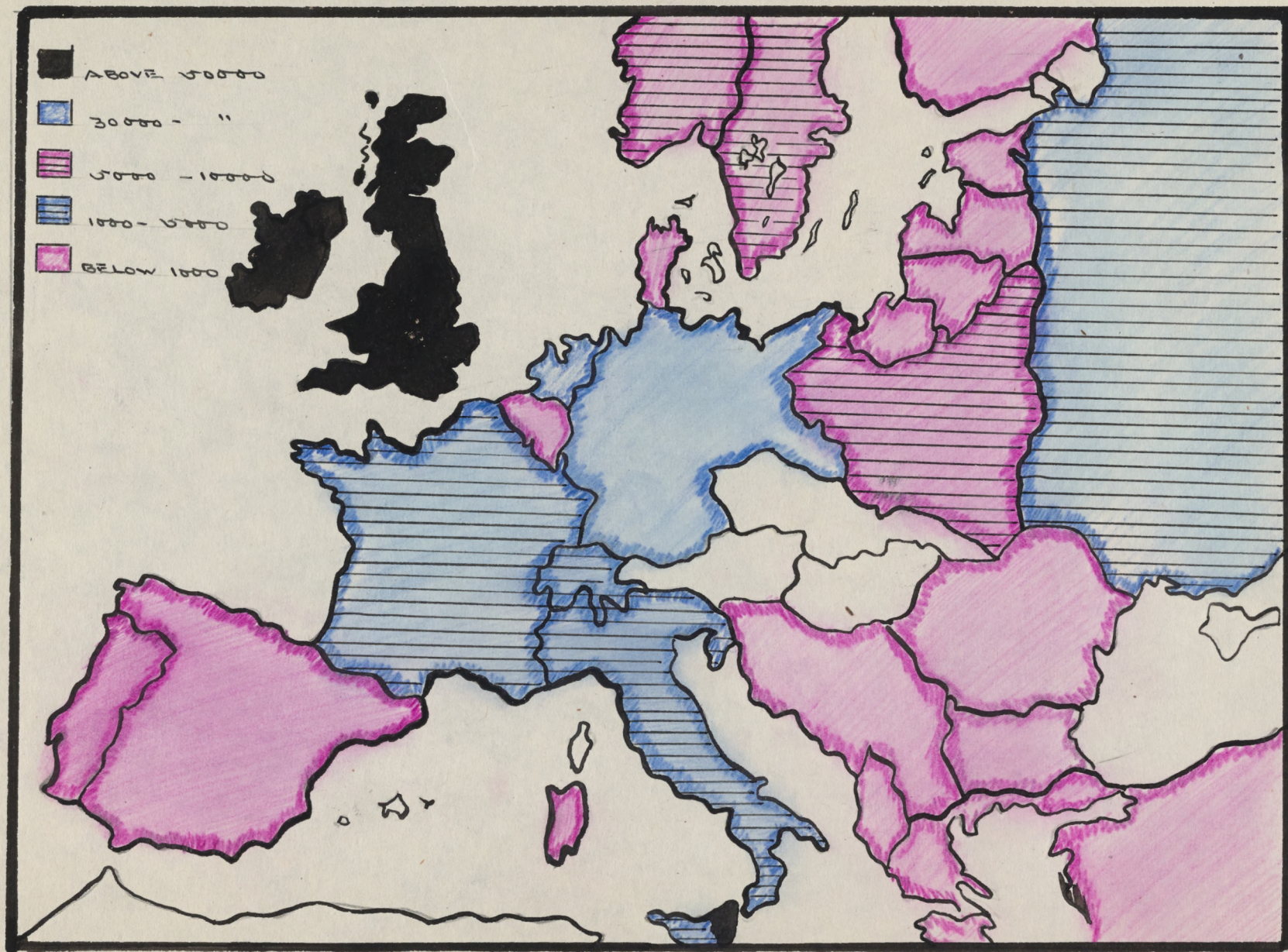
IN 1907 AN AGREEMENT WAS MADE WITH JAPAN. THEY PROMISED NOT TO PERMIT ANY OF THEIR LABORERS TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES. THIS AGREEMENT WAS CALLED THE "GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT."

IN 1924 EXCLUSION ACT WAS PASSED. THIS STATED THAT ALL NON-WHITES EXCEPT AFRICANS WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

IN 1917 CONGRESS PASSED A LAW WHICH REQUIRED ALL PERSONS OVER 16 WHO WANTED TO ENTER THIS COUNTRY TO BE ABLE TO READ SOME LANGUAGE OR DIALECT. THIS ATTEMPTED TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.

1920 A NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY CALLED THE EMERGENCY QUOTA ACT WAS ADOPTED. THIS CUT DOWN THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE TO ABOUT 150,000 EACH YEAR. ALSO IT DIVIDED THE 150,000 SO THAT THE LARGEST NUMBER COME FROM NORTHERN EUROPE, AND THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE FROM SOUTHERN EUROPE.

PEOPLE STILL COMPLAINED ABOUT THE AMOUNT ENTERING, THEREFORE ANOTHER LAW WAS PASSED IN 1924. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND WERE ALLOWED TO SEND ABOUT 6,500 A YEAR, GERMANY 26,000, ITALY 5,800, AND RUSSIA 2,700.



DATA FROM "WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA"

FAVORED NATIONS UNDER LAW OF 1924

Immigrant Contributions

If it wasn't for the immigrants, the United States would not have been built up so rapidly. They opened up the farm lands, built railroads, worked in mines and mills. They brought a deep and lasting affection and loyalty for their new country. Since many came from countries which were undemocratic, they had a stronger feeling for democracy and equality in the new country.

They brought their own culture, the languages, literature, songs and art. And many of the leading scientists and engineers, artists and musicians are the children of the immigrants.

The immigrants have contributed most in the field of music. Most of the singers and players in the classical field are foreign - born or have foreign parents.

In the field of science there is Ericsson who invented the monitor; Bell who invented the telephone; and the two geniuses, Pupin and Tesla, in electricity.

Andrew Carnegie, the foremost (philanthra) philanthropist came out as a result of immigration. Of course there are many others.

SUMMARY

PEOPLE HAVE BEEN MIGRATING FROM LAND TO LAND AS FAR BACK AS HISTORY RECORDS. BUT IT WAS PRINCIPALLY WITHIN THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT. THEY WANDERED FROM PLACE TO PLACE AS A RESULT OF WAR CONQUESTS, FAMINE, CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, ECONOMIC REASONS AND ETC.

WHEN THEY HEARD OR READ ABOUT THE FINE OPPORTUNITIES OPENED FOR THEM IN THE NEW WORLD, THEY DECIDED TO LEAVE THE "OLD WORLD" AND SEEK THEIR FORTUNE. MANY PEOPLE WERE ATTRACTED BY THE CHEAP LAND AND GOOD JOBS OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES. OTHERS CAME HERE TO ESTABLISH NEW HOMES BECAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES AT HOME. OTHERS FOR RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, ADVENTURE, AND TO ESCAPE SERVING A JAIL SENTENCE (DUE TO DEBT).

FOR NEARLY THREE CENTURIES, MAJORITY OF THE IMMIGRANTS TO AMERICA CAME FROM BRITAIN, GERMANY, AND THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES. THEY WERE THE ONES WHO LAID THE FOUNDATION AND AS A RESULT, THEIR LANGUAGE & CUSTOMS BECAME ESTABLISHED IN AMERICA.

BETWEEN THE YEARS 1780 - 1880 IS KNOWN AS THE "OLD IMMIGRATION." MOST OF THE IMMIGRANTS CAME FROM NORTHERN AND WESTERN EUROPE, BRITISH ISLES, GERMANY, AND SCANDINAVIA. THESE PEOPLE CAME FROM THE SAME RACES AS THE FIRST AMERICANS AND HAD MUCH IN COMMON. THEY WERE EASILY AMERICANIZED.

BUT FROM ABOUT 1880 THE CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION CHANGED. PEOPLE BEGAN TO POUR IN FROM ITALY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, RUSSIA, POLAND, AND THE BALKANS. THEY CAME FROM DIFFERENT RACES, AND HAD DIFFERENT LANGUAGES, CUSTOMS, AND APPEARANCES. BECAUSE OF THESE DIFFERENCES AND MANY OTHERS, THEY CREATED

SERIOUS PROBLEMS. FROM 1880 ON IS THEREFORE KNOWN AS THE "NEW IMMIGRATION".

DURING THE LAST HALF CENTURY THREE OTHER GROUPS OF IMMIGRANTS CAME TO THE UNITED STATES, THE ORIENTALS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN, CANADIANS AND MEXICANS. THEIR HABITS AND CUSTOMS WERE SO DIFFERENT, IT WAS HARD FOR THEM TO ADOPT THE AMERICAN METHOD. THEY CREATED STILL HARDER PROBLEMS.

THESE LATER IMMIGRATION LED TO THE RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION BY THE GOVERNMENT. IT WAS SAID THAT THE PRESENCE OF LARGE AMOUNT OF PEOPLE UNFAMILIAR TO AMERICAN CUSTOMS WAS DANGEROUS TO GOOD GOVERNMENT. AS A RESULT, A SERIES OF LAWS WERE PASSED BY CONGRESS. THIS PRACTICALLY PUT AN END TO IMMIGRATION.

THE IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTED IN THE FIELD OF ART, LITERATURE, MUSIC AND ENRICHED THE LIFE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

SETTLEMENTS

"Old" Immigration

GERMANS - TOOK UP FARMLANDS

1. OHIO
2. ILLINOIS
3. WISCONSIN
4. MISSOURI
5. TEXAS

SCANDINAVIANS - TOOK UP FARMING

1. MINNESOTA
2. IOWA
3. NORTH DAKOTA
4. SOUTH "
5. TEXAS

IRISH - STAYED IN CITIES OF EASTERN SEABOARD

1. BOSTON
2. NEW YORK
3. PHILADELPHIA

"New" Immigration - MAJORITY REMAINED IN CITIES

IRISH AND CANADIAN

1. BOSTON

RUSSIAN

1. QUAKER
2. PHILADELPHIA

GERMANS

1. BALTIMORE
2. CINCINNATI
3. ST. LOUIS
4. MILWAUKEE

SCANDINAVIANS

1. ST. PAUL
2. MINNEAPOLIS

POLES + ITALIANS

1. CHICAGO

ORIENTALS

THE IMMIGRATIONS FROM THE ORIENT BEGAN IN ABOUT 1849, THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA. MAJORITY OF THE AMERICANS RUSHED TO THE GOLD FIELDS OF CALIFORNIA. THEREFORE THERE CAME A SHORTAGE OF LABORERS. AS A RESULT MANY UNSKILLED LABORERS FROM CHINA WERE BROUGHT HERE TO FILL THE GAPS LEFT BY THE AMERICAN LABORERS. BY 1852, PERIOD OF 3 YEARS, THERE WERE 20000 CHINESE ON THE PACIFIC COAST AND THEY WERE INCREASING AT A RATE OF 1000 A YEAR. IN 1860 THOUSANDS OF CHINESE COOLIES WERE IMPORTED TO WORK ON THE RAILROADS. THERE WERE OVER 100000 CHINESE ALONE IN CALIFORNIA IN 1870.

SINCE THE CHINESE HAD A LOWER STANDARD OF LIVING AND TOOK ANY JOB AVAILABLE, THEY PRACTICALLY MONOPOLIZED THE JOBS AND THREW THE AMERICANS OUT OF JOBS. THESE AND MANY OTHER LED TO THE RESTRICTION.

THE JAPANESE DID NOT START COMING 'TIL LATE. IT WAS LATE IN THE 19 TH CENTURY. THERE WERE A FEW HERE BUT THEY DID NOT COME IN LARGE AMOUNT UNTIL ABOUT 1890. SOON THE JAPANESE WERE ALSO FORBIDDEN TO COME.

THE ORIENTALS WERE NOT ADAPTABLE TO THE LANGUAGE, CUSTOMS AND ETC. OF AMERICA. THEY WERE CLANNISH AND DEVELOPED LITTLE DISTRICTS OF THEIR OWN IN THE LARGE CITIES.

CANADIANS

THE CANADIAN IMMIGRATION DID NOT CAUSE ANY SERIOUS PROBLEMS. MOST OF THEM WERE ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLE AND FAMILIAR WITH AMERICAN METHODS AND CUSTOMS. THEY WERE EASILY AMERICANIZED.

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR MANY CANADIANS WERE ATTRACTED BY THE CHEAP LAND AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES. THEY MIGRATED INTO THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN STATES. LARGE AMOUNT BEGAN POURING IN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY. ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE IMMIGRANTS FROM CANADA WAS FRENCH-CANADIAN AND THE OTHER TWO THIRDS ENGLISH-CANADIANS.

THE FRENCH-CANADIANS, LIKE THE MAJORITY OF THE IMMIGRANTS IN THE "NEW" IMMIGRATION, SETTLED IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES AND WORKED IN FACTORIES. THE ENGLISH-CANADIANS TOOK UP FARMING AND SCATTERED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

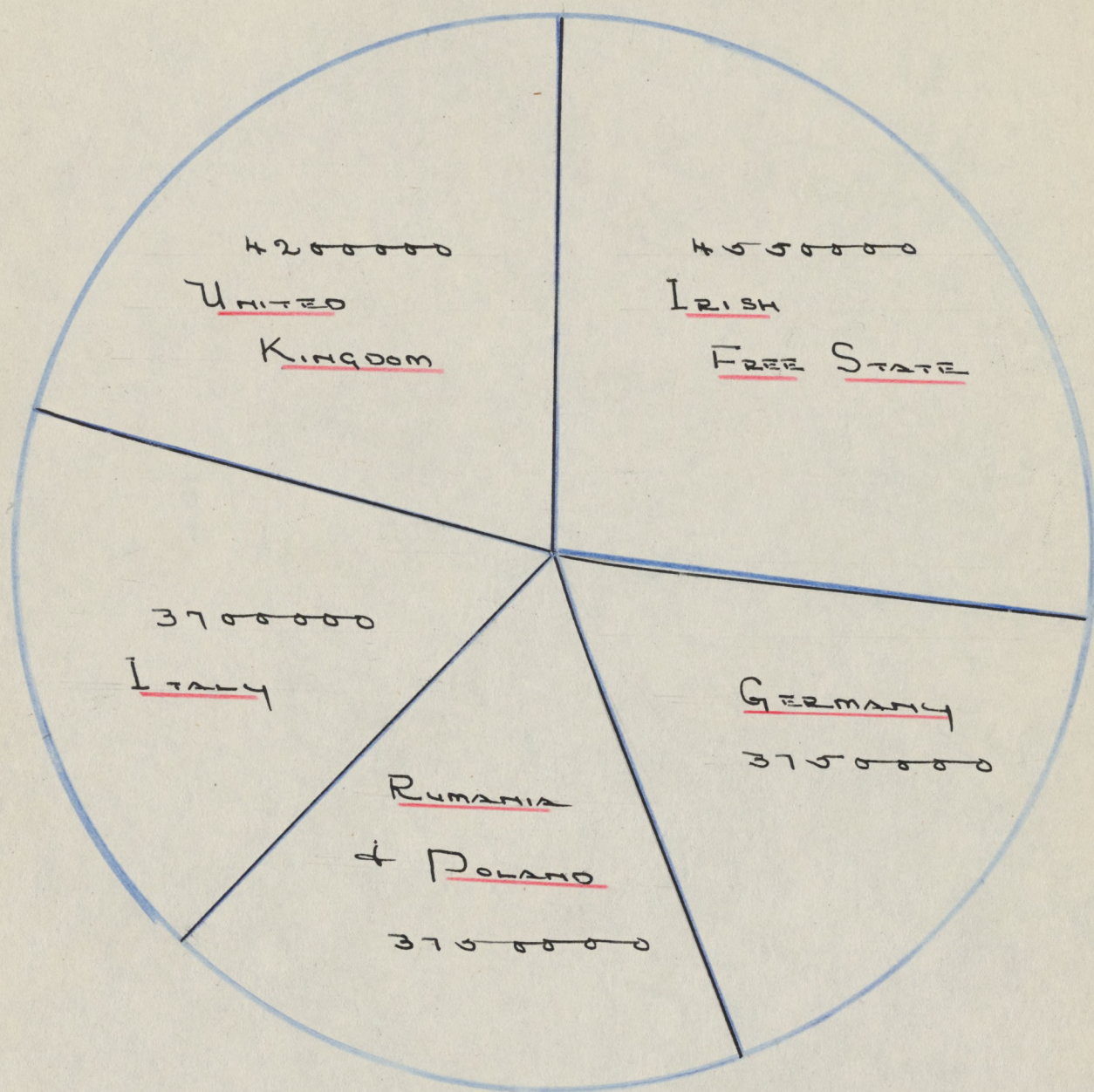
MEXICANS

THE MEXICANS LIKE THE ORIENTALS WERE QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THE REST OF THE IMMIGRANTS. THE MEXICANS WERE MOSTLY VERY POOR AND ILLITERATE. THEY WERE HARD TO AMERICANIZE AND CREATED SERIOUS PROBLEMS. ABOUT 700,000 MEXICANS MIGRATED INTO THE UNITED STATES IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY. MAJORITY OF THE SETTLED IN TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. THE MEXICAN LABORERS IN THE COTTON FIELDS, BEET FIELDS, OR THE OIL FIELDS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES STARTED THE LABOR PROBLEM. THE DEMAND FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO RESTRICT THEIR ENTRANCE GREW. By 1930 THERE WERE ABOUT 1,000,000 MEXICANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE IMMIGRATION FROM THE ORIENT, CANADA, AND MEXICO LED CONGRESS TO REGULATE THE FLOW OF IMMIGRATION.

RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION

COUNTRY OR AREA	FISCAL YR.	1939	FISCAL YR.
TOTAL IMMIGRATION	1218480	ANNUAL QUOTA	OF 1939
AFRICA	1539		
ALBANIA		100	97
AUSTRALIA (Papua, Tasmania etc.)	1334	100	109
AUSTRIA - HUNGARY	278152		
BELGIUM	5743	1304	307
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA	84139		
BULGARIA	9189	100	105
CENTRAL AMERICA	1422		17
CHINA	2502	100	157
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		2874	2716
DANZIG		100	177
DENMARK	4242	1181	282
EGYPT		100	177
ESTONIA		114	107
FINLAND		589	461
FRANCE	9294	3084	817
GERMANY	35734	27370	32759
G. BRITAIN & IRELAND			
ENGLAND	35844		2094
IRELAND	24484	45721	154
SCOTLAND	16482		504
WALES	2183		72
← IRISH FREE STATE		17853	1418
GREECE	35832	307	381
HUNGARY		849	1087
INDIA		100	37
IRAN		100	24
ITALY		5802	4155
JAPAN		100	20
LATVIA		234	223
LITHUANIA			
LUXEMBURG			
MEXICO			



MAIN SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION 1841-1939