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IMMIGRANTS IN AMERICA

Program for a Domestic Policy

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Immigrants in America

A Domestic Policy

THE most important subject before the American national government to-day is the adoption of a domestic immigration policy, with adequate official machinery to carry it into effect. Our international policy of admission, exclusion and deportation needs a human, constructive supplement for the nationalization of those admitted. Such a domestic policy comprises seven closely related fields of thought and activity which should be welded together, each one now lying in a different sphere of administration, and so ignored, belittled or isolated as to be of small value in the Americanization of admitted aliens. These include:

1. Direct, expeditious and safe distribution of admitted aliens to destinations, with suitable train, terminal and transfer facilities and municipal facilities for directing immigrants within the city, comprising the subject of *transportation*.
2. Security of employment and adequate, co-ordinated, regulated labor market organization through which admitted aliens may find work, with equal opportunity to engage in occupations by which they may earn their living, comprising the subject of *employment*.
3. Maintenance of American standards of living, by removal of discriminations in localities, housing, sanitation, over-crowding, rentals, and supplies, comprising the subject of *standard of living*.
4. Opportunity for intelligent, safe investment of savings, with such information, organization and legislation as will accomplish this, including banking institutions, loan funds, agricultural colonies and working men's home projects, comprising the subject of *savings and investments*.
5. Reduction of illiteracy and advancement of knowledge of the English language and civics, extension of public social facilities and industrial training, comprising the subject of *education*.

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6. Higher and more simplified standard of naturalization requirements, uniform state naturalization laws, simplification of processes and increase of facilities for naturalization and for co-ordination of educational requirements with educational facilities, constituting the subject of *naturalization*.

7. National co-operation in the care of public charges, increased facilities for locating deportable persons, and better co-ordination of state and national work, constituting the subject of *public charges*.

The immediate task before American industrial organizations is to assume promptly and willingly their share in working out this policy. If the industrial problems connected with immigration should be solved by industry itself, there would be no need for the passage of clumsy, ill-prepared laws which operate unequally as between industries and as between states and cities, and which are so often unenforceable and ineffective.

The greatest opportunity before organizations engaged in immigration work is the broadening of local efforts, racial activities and of religious work to include a national view-point through a wider sympathy, a more intelligent division of work, better organization, exchange of information, a more co-operative distribution of resources, and by means of conferences.

Government, industry, and philanthropy should get together. Each is important in the formulation and execution of such a policy. Government may be effective where philanthropy is not and vice versa. Industry can institute experiments and solve problems where the others will fail. There can be no sure and enduring nationalization until there is agreement upon principles and standards, co-operation, the subordination of selfish interests and race prejudice to patriotism, and intelligent division of the field of labor.

However well government, business and philanthropy may conceive and launch a national policy, its ultimate success will depend upon the average American citizen. He and he alone can eliminate race prejudice and class distinction, hold out the hand of friendship, perform such personal service as will disarm the exploiter, and enable the immigrant to express his best self. Such a citizen is the natural foe of the "I. W. W." and of the destructive forces that seek to direct unwisely the expression of

the immigrant in the new country, and upon him rest the hope and defense of this country's ideals and institutions.

For the first time in many years this country is free from the absorbing demand made by the entrance of hundreds of thousands of immigrants yearly. Now is the time to take up the conditions of the nearly thirteen million foreign born in this country and to formulate and execute the measures necessary for the welfare of the country. Now is the time to establish adequate machinery for dealing intelligently and efficiently with increased immigration after the war. In the meantime, the unguided child-workers, the children out of school, the illiterate parents, the thousands of unnaturalized, the unemployed, the congested cities and deserted farms, the isolated colonies, the padroni, the precarious institutions for savings and investments,—these and many other matters require national consideration and action.

Route of Immigrants in America

THE true story of the immigrant in America has never been told. We are too likely to look with complacency upon the law-abiding, successful average immigrant and resent the burden of crime and dependency which the alien seemingly imposes, without knowing the obstacles, dangers or causes which precede one or the other of these results.

When the immigrant is admitted at the port of entry, he is an alien in fact, as well as by law. He has behind him all that vast and complicated system of society, civilization and history which constitute the Old World. Before him is a promised land, representing a new era, a new hope, a new life, a new world. He brings social and national characteristics acquired through centuries of struggle and experience, and customs approved by generation upon generation of his ancestors. He comes with another language, with different training, with different ideals and traditions. He imports a standard of living created by another order of society. He is credulous and obedient to authority, following the traditions of peasant life and military government. In his mind is the constant driving desire to work and to make money in this land of promise, of which he has read and heard much; in

his spirit is hope and a sense of ambitious adventure. Reared under monarchical government, unused even to the term of democracy, born of another race, schooled in another social order, he finds himself on arrival confronting that great unknown quantity—America.

Here he finds a social system of which he has not the least conception. He sees new wonders of science and invention; he is filled with awe at the great undertakings; he is stunned by the feverish, incessant energy and the complicated processes in industry. On every hand are great cities, great buildings, great railways, great factories, and great stores. Everywhere he meets strange customs and strange forces. At every turn he is confronted by new faces, many of which show free participation in the life of the new world. On the border between the old and the new, between the known and the unknown, he has rejected the past and fears the future.

Whatever we may think of the general thesis that men are born free and equal, we know that immigrants and Americans do not begin the race in America upon equal terms. The immigrant starts with heavy handicaps and his course is filled with hidden pitfalls that do not confront the American.

Among the handicaps of the races that have been coming in the largest numbers are these: they have largely a rural experience (though every port of arrival is a crowded city, and the most common destination a modern industrial plant); they do not speak English; they are unfamiliar with our customs and institutions (though in the cities these are the most complicated); they have money to be exchanged; they are without work or at best have only promises of work; and they have no certain lodging places.

The immigrants who land at the port of entry, either to stay or to be redistributed by some middleman or friend, must run the gauntlet of runners, porters, expressmen, cabmen and exploiters who collect at the Barge Office, and forcibly take their belongings, put them into cabs and get their money. Some fifty such "toughs" used to infest the New York port, and some of them have boasted that they have cleaned up \$1,000 a week in good times. Unscrupulous hotel runners adopt every means to get the immigrant temporarily into their hotels for a high

priced meal, or room. It seems unnecessary to picture the destroyed faith of the immigrant, his disillusionment in the country that promised to protect his property, and his outraged sense of justice when he finds that he has lost his savings and has been deceived and mistreated. Such first contacts breed the anarchist, the loafer, and the "men who don't care" and prepare the new-comer's mind for "I. W. W." doctrine.

When the immigrant is going beyond the port of entry, the federal government, except at the New York port, does not even see him safely aboard the train. How he gets to his destination, whether he has opportunities to get food *en route*, whether he goes by the shortest route, whether young women get off at the wrong station or arrive in the middle of the night alone, whether the terminal offers sufficient protection, America as a country apparently cares not.

Next in importance to arriving safely at his destination, with his possessions, is getting the right job. Under our system the peasant goes to the mine, the engineer to the sweatshop, and cities are crowded with seasonal laborers who are not distributed to winter employment. Every Greek boy becomes a bootblack, every Scandinavian girl starts in housework, and every Jewish girl is sent to the factory. America takes little account of the immigrants' qualifications or efficiency—they all go into the caldron of common labor. From this many never escape and there follow mal-adjustments in employment, leading to labor difficulties; inadequate distribution resulting in congestion, segregation in racial groups and colonies; restlessness and dissatisfaction, ending in legal complications and litigation.

America is as wasteful of the savings of immigrants as of their labor. When they have saved a little money they buy homes or invest in some business opportunity or partnership recommended by a countryman, often from their home country. Immigrant banks are seldom regulated and his savings frequently never reach the other side. The failure of an immigrant bank with thousands of small depositors storming its doors is a common story and to the American an inevitable one. The history of many of the colonization schemes in this country contain stories of hardships of aliens due to the misrepresentations and frauds practiced upon them by greedy land companies and housing con-

cerns. Safe and sound colonization suffers most from these practices which have prejudiced immigrants against the land.

The greatest factor in the fusion of races is education. Immigrant children below the age of fourteen years, receive the customary training in the public schools, if they do not evade the truant officer. The numerous arrivals and the wide distribution of immigrant children create special problems, such as, locating them immediately after arrival, grading them with pupils when they have no knowledge of English, and support of schools when the sudden location of an industry concentrates them in school districts unprepared for them. The real problem, however, arises with aliens over 16 years of age, to whom the compulsory education laws do not apply.

The extent of the educational problem created by the immigrant depends primarily upon his ability to speak English. This disability must be removed before the process of Americanization can definitely begin. A review of the general situation throughout the country discloses at once the significance of this consideration. In 1910, out of 12,944,529 foreign born whites in this country, 2,953,011 persons 10 years of age and over could not speak the English language. In New York 597,012 persons, or 22.7% of the foreign born white population cannot speak English, and in Illinois the number is 266,557, or 22.8%. The real purport of these figures is this: no non-English speaking person, with certain few exceptions, can become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

✓ Illiteracy, the inability to read and write in any language, is the second important consideration. Three per cent. of the native white population of the country, 10 years of age and over, are illiterate. There are 1,650,361 foreign born whites, 10 years of age or over, who cannot read or write in any language. In five states, over 20% of the males are illiterate and in twenty-one states over 10%.

When the foregoing figures are compared with those for school attendance, the real seriousness of the adult immigration education problem stands out more clearly. The United States census shows that the total number of foreign born whites in this country between the ages of 15 and 20 years is 932,274, of whom only 102,639 or 11% attend school, of 11,627,714 persons,

21 years and over only 35,614 attend school. Attendance at school is entirely a matter of choice; there is no compulsory education law applying to persons of this age, and little effort is made to secure attendance or to provide facilities. In brief, there are 2,565,012 foreign born whites in this country 21 years of age and over that cannot speak English and only 35,614 are attending public schools, presumably to learn it.

The requirements for naturalization are set high, as they should be, but they have a far-reaching effect not contemplated by the naturalization law. While waiting the required five-year period, for instance, the alien may not engage in certain occupations; if he is killed at work his beneficiaries, if non-resident, may not in some states benefit under the compensation laws. Under the present system the cost and hardships of the naturalization process to the migratory seasonal workmen become almost prohibitory unless the self-interested politician helps him along, while the city workman is highly favored. The naturalization law requires a knowledge of English and of American government; yet our distribution system isolates the alien in the labor camp in the power of the illiterate padrone, and in but few cities does the educational system make an intelligent effort to draw him into the public school.

When some of the immigrants fall by the wayside, they again face unequal terms. To become a dependent involves loss of the new home and deportation to the home country; to become a delinquent in a friendless country means often a trial without an interpreter and failure to secure an honest lawyer, or inadequate funds for an appeal.

The route of the immigrant in America is therefore unlike that of the American. The process of making him an integral part of the American nation is therefore the responsibility of the whole government, of industry and of philanthropy, and of the average citizen, all working intensively in their several fields; all co-operating and all having a common ideal of Americanization, with defined principles and uniform, efficient methods. By means of all these various efforts the American nation may achieve a national domestic immigration policy which will assure the Americanization of aliens admitted to this country.

Americanization

I N a country of so vast a territory with its complex composition of cities, rural life, industrial communities, seasonal labor camps, etc., the question naturally arises, how shall we focus attention and activity upon a sufficiently broad policy of Americanization. Obviously the government is the best agent, but in formulating the initial stages of a policy, this is ordinarily unwieldy, widely decentralized and apathetic. Most of the great policies in force to-day have emanated from small groups of able, sincere, disinterested citizens, freed from the grime and detail of administrative office, and the burden of office seekers, and thus able to study, plan and build without the interruption of elections. Such a group is needed in America to-day to gather the data and formulate the elements of such a domestic immigration policy.

Few subjects command greater human interest than immigration. Thousands of organizations and individuals are at work upon it, but largely without a *national* goal or consciousness. The need now is not *more* work for the *Italian* or the *Jew* as such, not more interest in school facilities for the *Greek* or the *Finn*, not merely the establishment of *more classes* for immigrants, not the *importation* of *more peasants* for farm hands, but the conscious effort to forge the people in this country into an American race that will stand together for America in times of peace or of war. Every effort should be bent toward an Americanization which will mean that there will be no "German-American," no "Italian quarter," no "East Side Jews," no "up-town Ghetto," no "Slav movement in America," but that we are one people in ideals, rights and privileges and in making common cause for America. We are far from this ideal citizenship to-day, how far the European war has brought vividly home to us. Many of us believe that the time has come for a national movement for the Americanization of aliens within this country.

Organization

THE first essential is the selection of a group of pioneers free to undertake the task. This has been created in the Committee for Immigrants in America with the following directors:

Frank Trumbull, Chairman	L. F. Loree
Felix M. Warburg, Vice-Chairman	Simon J. Lubin
Frances A. Kellor, Vice-Chairman	John Mitchell
Wm. Fellowes Morgan, Treasurer	Adelbert Moot
George A. Cullen, Secretary	Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot
Nicholas Biddle	F. Colburn Pinkham
Herbert Croly	Mrs. Frederick B. Pratt
Mrs. Ralph Ellis	M. I. Pupin
Arthur H. Fleming	S. Davies Warfield
John B. Finley	John L. Wilkie
Mrs. J. Borden Harriman	L. Hollingsworth Wood
Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins	

Associated with these directors are resident members in cities, towns and rural communities who co-operate in carrying on the local activities necessary to be done in any effective national work.

This Committee believes first that we should ascertain what is being done; and second, that any city, state or other government department or official, civic or religious organization, benevolent society, chamber of commerce dealing with immigration or planning work for immigrants or any industry employing immigrants should be able to secure information, advice, assistance, suggestions, recommendations, analyses, surveys, speakers, and material upon every phase of domestic immigration, without cost, without favor, and without prejudice. Every person who is appealed to for the support of immigration work or who wishes to give of his surplus should be able to secure disinterested information upon the necessity and probable usefulness of such work.

To carry out these recommendations, the Committee has provided a minimum budget of \$25,000 which insures the continuance of the plant, provides for six counsel to direct the various fields of the work, for a director of publicity and for clerical assistants and equipment. No provision has yet been made to meet the many national and local demands, especially those resulting from the crisis of unemployment.

Program

AS the result of the work carried on by the Legislative Committee of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, the predecessor of the new Committee, it has been possible to formulate a definite program covering many of the roads leading to the establishment of a domestic policy. Some of these including employment, colonization and education, should be carried out as rapidly as funds and public co-operation will permit; others, such as transportation, will not claim public attention until the outward or inward flow of immigrants is renewed after the war. *But now is the time to perfect laws, establish systems and improve conditions* when no great inrush of people demand *expedients*. Now is the time to build, to repair, to initiate so we may obviate the necessity for expedients.

While the Committee is making the necessary surveys of conditions, gathering data upon what is being done for immigrants in America, and consulting with various committees, organizations, and individuals upon such matters as unemployment relief, colonization projects, security of investments, etc., there are specific matters that require constant expert attention. There are systems to perfect, standards to set, experiments to make, laws to be passed, education to be carried on, and conditions to improve in order that injustice may be remedied, discriminations removed, and protection provided for immigrants already in America. And above all there is the great task of extending public school facilities, as the greatest single unit in Americanization.

The following are the most important items in this specific definite, constructive program:

Transportation

1. Routing of immigrants to interior points by direct route and in case of women and children by trains arriving at hours when failure to meet them or wrong addresses will not keep them on the streets or in waiting rooms all night.

2. Extension of powers of Steamboat Inspection Service to include protection and comfort as well as safety of passengers.

3. Establishment of transfer stations in congested centers and at ports of entry, with transportation and colonization funds for loans, to distribute peasant aliens to the land and to furnish information concerning available lands.

4. Prohibitions against soliciting immigrants, baggage snatching and the licensing and regulation of all porters, runners, cabmen, etc., at local points.

5. Adoption of uniform dock regulations at all ports.

6. Supervision of delivery of through passengers to rail terminus by Immigration Service.

7. Establishment by rail lines of adequate terminal and transfer facilities at inland city transfer points, including immigration departments or agents in the stations.

8. Immigrant trains to be accompanied by an assistant who speaks foreign languages to look after men, women and children and explain about destinations, communications, directions, etc.

9. Adoption of through east-bound transportation for immigrants which will eliminate hotels and substitute a traffic agreement and facilities for delivery of immigrants from rail lines to the docks.

10. Supervision or regulation of sale of steamship ticket orders by agents of steamship companies.

11. Connection of transportation with unemployment problem by establishment of transportation funds, loans and workmen's special fares and trains during seasons of heavy shifting of unskilled labor.

12. Safeguard the purchase of lands by investigations of schemes and proposed colonies and passage of legislation looking toward the compulsory registration of lands and creation of land bureau in Department of the Interior or Department of Agriculture to look after interstate distribution to the land.

13. Survey of colonization projects with a view to co-operating in placing immigrants with the best possible terms upon the land.

14. Assist in organization of agricultural labor market to facilitate distribution of farm labor to farm owners and to colonies.

Employment

1. Information.

(a) Publication of census returns on employment (1910). It is stated that these are not to be printed as no appropriation has been made.

(b) Study of unemployment insurance, especially its adaptability to American conditions for both skilled and unskilled labor and with reference to labor of women and children.

(c) Study of industry, business, government business, and unemployed to ascertain causes and extent of unemployment.

(d) Survey of labor market facilities, methods, standards, and adequacy of organization.

(e) Survey of methods and agencies for directing children into industry.

(f) Analysis of emergency measures as to value, and relation to production and distribution of labor.

(g) Study of effect of prevailing legislation upon employment.

2. Organization of labor market.

(a) Establishment of system of Federal Employment bureaus to act as clearing houses for State and Municipal Bureaus and to handle reserve labor supply and inter-city and inter-state employment, and to begin classification of employables and unemployables, and make investigations.

(b) Extension of Federal Division of Information as national agricultural bureau, and urge rural organizations to establish efficient centers to co-operate with it and co-ordinate this into a system of exchanges.

(c) Federal and state regulation of private agencies according to accepted standards, with reports, to enable the government to know and direct labor distribution.

(d) Formulation by granges and other agricultural organizations of plans for the utilizing of farm bureaus for labor supply to compete with organization maintained by industry to obtain labor.

(e) Establishment of municipal bureaus to handle local work and to clear through Federal agencies, gradually eliminating state agencies, as the state is not a unit for distribution.

(f) Municipal unemployment commissions to co-ordinate work being done, study causes, direct relief, and inaugurate recommendations for prevention of unemployment.

(g) Establishment of local clearing houses among (1) philanthropic agencies, (2) civic agencies, (3) religious agencies, (4) commercial agencies with a view to eliminating waste and duplication lifting the burden from the unemployed and increasing efficiency.

(h) Safeguarding want advertisements in newspapers in order to eliminate waste in applicants consuming resources of unemployed.

(i) Separation of sale of liquor and furnishing of jobs, and decrease in disturbance of market by political manipulation of private business jobs by political leaders.

3. Relief of unemployment.

(a) Development of public works, including roads, reclamation of lands, afforestation, military service, etc., all work to be done according to the normal industrial standard of efficiency and wages.

(b) Planning of governmental work to cover dull seasons and meet needs of casual and seasonal laborers.

(c) Industrial organization by which employees progress from one seasonal industry to another through a system worked out by co-operation of industries in place of the haphazard method pursued by the individual workman.

(d) Location of winter industries, with a view to developing community life and employing laborers employed as farm hands in summer.

(e) Establishment of Municipal Lodging Houses for temporary care of unemployed and creation in connection therewith of social service committees to render personal service, outfit those for whom there are jobs, and to connect the man or woman individually with social and philanthropic agencies that can help them regain their foothold.

(f) Establishment of a loan fund or a central fund from which any person holding a card of an industry stating that he has been employed there during the preceding year can obtain relief.

(g) Creation of transportation and colonization fund to establish families upon the land.

4. Direction into industry.

(a) Facilities in the public school system for securing information concerning trade opportunities, for labor registry, for placing children and for following their industrial experience for a specified time.

(b) Establishment of scholarships for children enabling them to engage in part time work.

(c) Vocational guidance bureaus at immigrant ports of entry.

(d) See also program under education.

Standard of Living

1. Improvement in living conditions in small industrial towns and camps by standard of housing and sanitation for Americans and aliens alike.

2. Permanent adequate housing for railway maintenance laborers and cars built for housing purposes for construction gangs in place of old disused freight cars.

3. Extension of powers of state boards of health to deal with sanitary and health conditions of isolated communities.
4. Extension to other states of New York State laws regulating lodging places.
5. Establishment of standard of housing conditions in canneries, with school facilities for children removed from school before term closes and delayed in returning in fall.
6. Inclusion in contracts let for public works of specifications and care of men as well as of materials.
7. Friendly visitors in connection with public schools or societies, who will go to the immigrant home and help start the children to school, and advise mothers on standards of American living, including care of home, children, home nursing, marketing, etc.

Savings and Investments

1. Extension to other states of the excellent provisions in the New York State private banking law.
2. Submission to Treasury Department of statement of conditions for consideration of international protection of transmission of immigrant savings abroad for investment, for care of families, and for purchase of steamship tickets.
3. Information concerning investments in America and encouragement of investment of immigrant savings in this country.
4. Increasing availability of Postal Savings Banks by advertising in foreign language newspapers, by employing clerks who speak various languages, by keeping hours suited to working hours of laborers, by having branches accessible to labor camps and colonies.
5. Extension of the regulation of the sale of steamship tickets by providing for the licensing or regulation of all persons or corporations engaged in the sale thereof by States, or preferably by the Federal Government as transactions are interstate and international.

6. Enactment of a Federal law making steamship companies responsible for all tickets issued by *their* agents, and prohibiting their cancellation unless a written request is made by the purchaser.

7. Enactment of State laws regulating the practice of notaries public—placing them under the Civil Service and providing machinery for their investigation, etc.

8. Enactment of State laws empowering State Departments of Land, Agriculture or Immigration to register all farm lands offered for sale, to investigate the terms and conditions under which such lands are so offered and to distribute information regarding only those that are found to be bona fide; also federal legislation for interstate sales and advertising.

Public Education

1. Survey of educational facilities for adult immigrants, including extent, methods, standards, policies, and special conditions.

2. Similar survey with special reference to immigrant children, supplementing the reports of the Federal Immigration Commission.

3. Passage of Federal Law giving supervision of adult immigrant education to the Bureau of Education, on the ground that educational qualification is a pre-requisite to naturalization.

4. Amendment of the Naturalization laws to standardize educational qualifications for citizenship, requiring at least one year's instruction in English and Civics.

5. The authorization of Federal Bureau of Education to approve public school classes in English and Civics for foreigners and to plan and suggest appropriate courses of study.

6. Accurate recording by steamship companies delivering immigrants to the United States of names and destination of immigrants, these to be furnished later by the Government to local school authorities.

7. Instruction of detained aliens at immigration ports, and employment division to ascertain training and capacities, with information concerning opportunities for work.

8. Teacher's Bureau to be conducted by the Bureau of Education to facilitate distribution of teachers and agencies along the line of the Massachusetts and Minnesota state bureaus, and to supervise inter-state work of teachers' agencies.

9. Additional facilities for states:

(a) Camp schools, evening schools for foreigners, industrial and vocational schools, and traveling libraries, and centralization of general control and supervision over such schools in State Departments of Education.

(b) Aid for cities and school districts establishing such schools.

(c) Compulsory attendance of non-English speaking and illiterate persons less than twenty-one years of age and standard of literacy training required by law equivalent to fourth grade in the public schools. Conditioning of employment certificates for illiterate minors on school attendance.

(d) Planning of course of study in English and Civics suitable for foreigners by State Departments of Education, issuing of bulletins, standardizing of classes, terms, sessions, courses.

(e) Provisions for free text books or authorization of city and district boards of education to provide them in evening schools and classes.

10. Additional facilities for cities:

(a) In large cities concentration of all immigrant educational work for persons 14 years of age and upwards under one supervisor appointed by the Superintendent of Education, having comprehensive powers of supervision.

(b) Appropriation of a special fund to be used for evening school purposes.

(c) Appointment of teachers of English for foreigners from a Civil Service list made up in general on the basis of teaching ability and knowledge of foreign language.

(d) Provisions for teachers' courses in Italian, German, Polish, Slavic, and other immigrant languages.

(e) Salaries for teachers of English to foreigners commensurate with their qualifications, ability and experience, at least \$3 per night, or if on a monthly basis, equal to that of a day teacher. A general policy of not appointing day school teachers for night school work.

(f) Grouping of pupils on the basis of congenial naturalization, previous education, separation of sexes, and wherever possible, of age.

(g) Establishment of a branch or deposit stations of the city library in all schools where foreign students are taught, with books to be obtained from the state traveling library in foreign languages suited to the pupils; selections possibly to be made with the assistance of a committee of the better educated foreigners.

(h) Use of schools as neighborhood centers and for meetings of foreigners' societies, lectures, programs, etc.

(i) Lengthening of the evening school term to cover the spring period of heaviest immigration with alternate evening sessions in public schools.

11. Publicity.

(a) Advertising of the evening school facilities in foreign language newspapers. Distribution of circulars and posters in the principal foreign languages of prospective pupils through the foreign quarters.

(b) Sending of notices of school facilities to foreigners' organizations from time to time with a request for operation.

(c) Posting of notices of classes in factories, etc., where aliens are employed.

(d) Appointment of committee of foreigners to enlarge attendance of adult immigrants.

Private Education

1. Survey of work being done, with especial view to ascertaining methods, standards, expenses, efficiency, duplication and educational value.

2. Development of preliminary work in communities now without school facilities and rural extension work.

3. Extension of classes in industries, under supervision of school system wherever possible, to secure uniform methods and standards.

4. Utilization of resources of the national and state organizations for patriotism as the Daughters of American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, etc., for international and educational work in civics.

Citizenship

1. Elimination of state courts from naturalization jurisdiction. Vesting of sole jurisdiction in Federal Naturalization Courts or Judges to hold regular sessions in different alien communities within their circuits or districts at definitely specified times, day or night, according to the various needs. These Judges to be associated with the Bureau of Naturalization, which should be enlarged and divided into closely co-ordinated branches—administrative and judicial. All preliminary work to be done by the Bureau, thus automatically eliminating Court and County Clerks from Naturalization functions.

2. Amendment of the Naturalization law to repeal the section which requires the filing of the Declaration of Intention.

3. Amendment of the naturalization law, to make valid the transfer of petitions from one locality to another, and repeal the section which requires one year's continuous residence in the state where the petition is filed.

4. Amendment of the Naturalization Law, to give a petitioner the right to obtain affidavits of witnesses who have known him at different times in different states, as proof of his continued required residence.

5. Amendment of the Naturalization law to provide for the filing of all documents—Petition for Naturalization, Certificate of Arrival and School Certificates of Attendance—at one time, ninety days before appearance in Court. Applicants to appear before the Naturalization authorities twice and witnesses once.

6. Enactment of a Federal law providing for the licensing, supervision and regulation of all private "citizenship" clubs by the Bureau of Naturalization.

7. Uniform restriction in states of the right to vote to full citizens in all elections.

8. Distribution by the Immigration Service to all local authorities, of the names of all newly arrived adult immigrants. The local officials should then in turn advise them of the educational facilities offered within the community and of naturalization requirements.

9. Distribution at Immigrant Stations of pamphlets in foreign language, prepared by the Bureau of Naturalization, setting forth official information as to requirements, facilities, and administration of the Naturalization law.

10. Adoption of courses of study in citizenship in evening schools, with Federal aid to make it possible, for thorough instructions in the technical and educational requirements and for the presentation of the ideals of our form of government. These courses to include the study of English, civics, jury and military duties, voting and office-holding rights, and police, health and domestic relations laws and regulations. Certificates of attendance and proficiency to be accepted by the Naturalization courts as evidence of educational eligibility.

Legal Status

1. Permitting the employment of aliens on public works, and in all unskilled work undertaken by city, state or town; and making alien's right to work a matter of national rather than of local policy.

2. Investigation of the working of laws regulating the property rights of aliens. Enactment of uniform laws allowing non-resident alien heirs to inherit real estate on the condition that they sell it within a given time.

3. Participation of aliens in social insurance and unemployment relief measures.

4. Restriction of right to vote to free citizens of the United States in state and local elections.

5. Adjustment of the conflict between Federal treaties and state laws as to the consul's right to administer the estates of alien subjects of his country dying intestate in his jurisdiction. Final determination of similar conflict as to the right of non-

resident alien heirs to inherit real estate by the upholding of treaty rights.

6. Giving to the Federal courts jurisdiction over attacks upon the life and property of aliens involving the violation of treaty rights.

Public Charges

1. Requirement that institutions, Federal, state or local, that receive public charges be required to keep uniform records, in order that records from institutions of different kinds in various localities may afford a reliable basis for comparison; these records to show naturalization, race, citizenship, percentage and length of residence in the United States.

2. Co-operation between Federal and State authorities determining the responsibility for relief, and in advising and administering a definite and uniform policy governing the maintenance and deportation of dependent aliens.

3. Investigation by communities, large or small, in city and country, of the causes of the offences committed within their jurisdiction, with a view to discovering what proportion is due to preventable or removable causes.

4. Establishment of regular immigrant courts, or enactment of special provisions to insure justice to immigrants in all states receiving a considerable number of immigrants. The provisions to include an adequate staff of interpreters, and the exclusion of shyster lawyers from the courts and from their runners from jails.

5. Inclusion of deportation on conviction for felonies due to causes prior to arrival, if the felonies are committed within five years of arrival. An extension of the period of deportation for public charges from three to five years.

This is the task which the Committee for Immigrants, in co-operation with other organizations working on behalf of immigrants in America, have set themselves, believing that it will establish a domestic immigration policy which will give to America the highest type of American citizen.

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