

PART X

Human and Natural Resources

36. The People and the National Economy



New York Times Photo

THE national economy of the United States, like that of any other country, rests chiefly upon the composition of the population and the natural resources of the country. These two factors, coupled with the productiveness of the national economy, rank among the principal determinants of domestic and foreign policy. Their quantity and quality set absolute limits upon policy; in late years their conscious management has become an important phase of policy. This section is devoted to an analysis of the human and natural resources of the United States, and what steps the American national government has taken to preserve and protect them. This present chapter is concerned with the people themselves: their numbers and growth; other traits of the population; and how the population is enumerated.

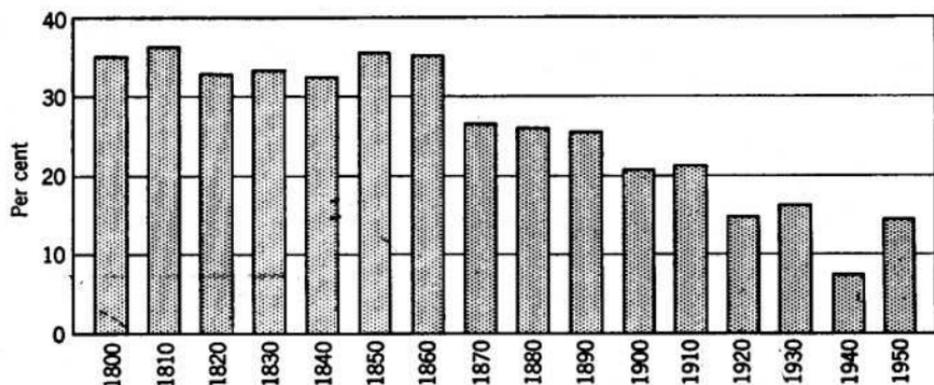


Figure 79. Percentage of Population Increase by Decade, 1800-1950.

SIZE AND GROWTH OF THE POPULATION

On October 15, 1956, the "census clock" in the lobby of the Commerce Department building reported that there were 169 million Americans. These numbers place the United States fourth in the world in terms of total population, standing behind only China, India, and the Soviet Union, in that order. The population has risen from an estimated 1.2 millions for the thirteen colonies in 1750, to 3.9 millions in 1790, with the first decennial census under the present Constitution (an increase of more than two hundred per cent in only four decades) up to its present and ever-rising total. The graph in Figure 79 shows what percentage of expansion has been revealed at each census.

Such an increase has a profound effect upon the national economy. During the 1930's, an era suffering an economic depression as well, observers conning the low rate of population increase proclaimed that the United States had attained a stage of "economic maturity," an epoch in which the government would have to assume more and more of the activities hitherto shouldered by private citizens, because, according to these observers, the institutions of private enterprise can flourish only in a "youthful," expanding economy, one of whose hallmarks is a rapidly increasing population. The sudden rise in the population that commenced during the Second World War and that has slackened but little in the decade following the war has contributed to the birth of a new optimism that challenges the notion of American economic "stability" or "maturity," and that to some degree conflicts with the belief that the country has reached a period in its economic development that necessitates government intervention. A high rate of population increase, although it may itself create new problems demanding government regulation, certainly contributes to the expansion of the markets that are essential to an aggressive industrial economy.

Ellis Island: For Many Years a Depot for Immigrants to the United States (1890-1955).

CAUSES FOR POPULATION INCREASE

There appear to have been three major causes for the increase in the population of the United States: (1) a high birth rate; (2) a lowered mortality rate; and (3) an influx of immigrants from foreign countries.

A high birth rate

A birth rate expresses simply the proportion of children born to the size of the entire population; in the United States the ratio is stated as a certain number of births to each thousand persons. The ratio of registered births per 1,000 population in 1940 was 17.9, whereas in 1950 it was 23.6; and the birth rate appears to have risen since 1950. A high birth rate, of all the factors producing a population increase, has the greatest psychological impact upon a nation. The birth of a child, it should be remembered, tends to be a happy event in all but the most impoverished families. Large families were an asset on the frontier; each child after he was only a few years old could lend a hand with the chores. Today a high birth rate surely stimulates many phases of the national economy: first, it creates an immediate demand upon manufacturers of infants' wares; it also encourages plans for expansion by industries fabricating commodities for adults. A high birth rate also gives rise to such governmental projects as augmented educational programs and more legislation for the protection of the family. Should the national government undertake a gigantic program of federal aid to education, as has been strongly urged, this momentous step will be partly attributable to the surprising upturn in the birth rate of the past few years.

A lowered mortality rate

The mortality rate of any given area constitutes simply the ratio of deaths in that area to its entire population. The death rate in the United States has been substantially reduced since the early years of the Republic, the reduction occurring mostly since the year 1900. In 1900, the death rate for the whole American population was 17.2 per 1,000; by 1951 it had declined to 9.7 per 1,000. Like the birth rate, the death rate helps mold the national economy. However, its impact and influence are different. It does not have the psychological force of the birth rate, and it does not function in the same area of the economy. The prime effect of a lower death rate upon the population is to raise the percentage of elderly people in the country. In 1850 the median age of the American population was 18.9 years; in 1950, it was 30.2 years. In 1850, about four per cent of the population was sixty years old or more; in 1950, twelve per cent was sixty years old or more. Hence a lowered mortality rate spurs demands for social security legislation, for pensions, old age assistance, and the like. It evokes requests for new forms of recreation such as adult education. In short, it stimulates the adoption of plans for government activity in behalf of older people.

Immigration

Immigration refers to the movement of people from one region to another—in this context from other countries to the United States. Among the three factors behind the increase in the American population, immigration has been the most spectacular. It is, of course, directly or indirectly responsible for all the Caucasian and Negro population living in the United States. The movement of people from different parts of the earth into the United States during the century in which it reached its peak, from 1820 to 1920, dwarfs both relatively and absolutely any other such movement in history. Few other folk migrations begin to rival its influence; among the more important were those of the ancient Greeks to Italy and the Phoenicians to Carthage; the Germanic peoples into the Roman Empire in the first centuries of the Christian Era; the Slavs into Eastern Europe later on; the Chinese into Southeast Asia in modern times; and finally, the Europeans into South America.

By contrast with some of these other migrations that were planned, organized, and led as groups, practically all immigrants into the United States have come as individuals (although some were temporarily organized for the long journey). Only a very few immigrants came from educated or well-to-do families; however, there were such among the leaders of the New England Puritans, the Dutch colonists in New York, the French in Louisiana, the Spanish in California and in New Mexico, the various utopian colonies founded by German, Swedish, Russian, and other national bands and individuals in early Maryland, Virginia, and elsewhere. Of course, in the subsequent waves of immigration there were dissatisfied musicians, artists, and other types of intellectuals. Notably since 1930 a great many immigrants have come from the higher educational and economic levels of their lands.

Causes for Immigration: Immigrants have come to the United States for various reasons. For example, many came to North America in order to escape religious persecution in Europe, among them English, French, Irish, and Jews. Many came to seek their fortunes in gold or land. Others came as an alternative to serving jail terms in the British Isles. Some were captured bodily and forced to immigrate as slaves. A few, notably Scots-Irish, migrated during the American Revolution in order to fight the English. During the early decades of the nineteenth century most immigrants were drawn by the lure of high wages in America (mentioned by Adam Smith in his *Wealth of Nations*, published in 1776) and the cheap lands in the West. After the Civil War this stream was enlarged by a growing number who came not so much on their own initiative as on the prompting of transatlantic steamship lines seeking business and of American industrial, transportation, and mining entrepreneurs desirous of low-wage and docile laborers. Practically all have come expecting to find, and indeed finding, an atmosphere of personal freedom.

Countries of Origin: Just as immigrants have differed in their primary reasons for coming to the New World, so have they differed in the coun-

tries from which they migrated. Indeed, the pattern of national origins for one decade might be far other than that for the following decade. The initial immigrants were mainly English, with some Spanish, Dutch, French, Swedes, and a scattering of others; England throughout American history has provided many settlers. The first great change in the flood of immigration did not come until the eighteenth century, when Scots-Irish and Germans began arriving in considerable numbers. Too, starting about the same time, southern planters first brought in large numbers of Negroes from Africa.

By the time of the Revolution, then, the population of the thirteen colonies comprised chiefly people of English, Scots-Irish, German, and Negro stock, with an admixture of several other nationalities—Swedes, Dutch, Portuguese, French, and Jews. These proportions were not greatly altered until the 1840's, when the southern Irish inaugurated a career of immigration that eventually halved the population of their native land. Then, in the 1850's German immigration quickly expanded vastly above its previous levels; however, in a few years it subsided to its earlier figures. About 1880 German immigration once more spurted ahead, and Scandinavia first began contributing an important fraction of immigrants.

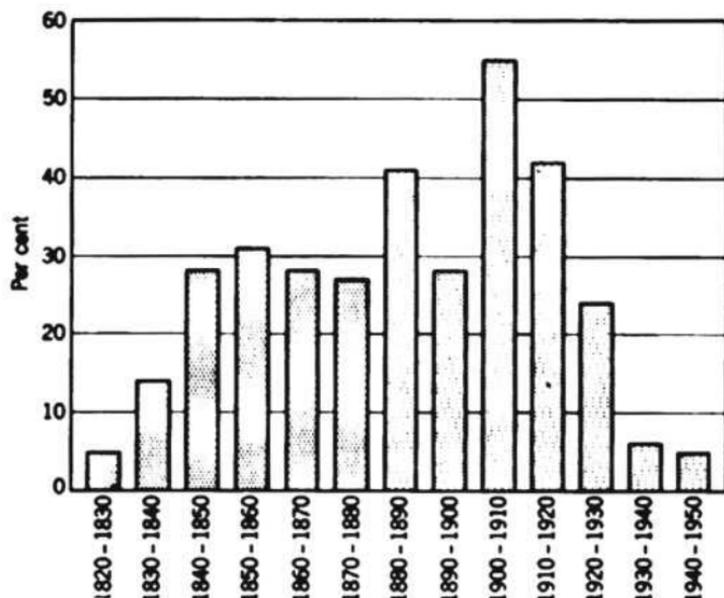
Up to this time, as can be seen, most immigrants came from northern and western Europe. From 1880 on, by contrast, immigration from southern and eastern Europe—Italy, and the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Empires—rapidly evolved from a trickle into a torrent, so that from 1900 until the onset of World War I most immigrants came from these regions. This flow was halted by the war, but was renewed shortly thereafter. Within a few years, however, through a development to be treated below, Congress enacted restrictive legislation that cut immigration to only a memory of its one-time dimensions.

Generations of Residence: A survey of a representative sample of the population of the United States in 1952 disclosed that a majority of Americans either (a) were born abroad; (b) are descended from one or both parents born abroad; or (c) are descended from one or more grand-

TABLE 20. RESIDENCE-TIME IN AMERICA OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Generation	Number	Per Cent ¹
First	120	7.9
Second	362	23.9
Third	328	21.6
Fourth or more (excluding Negro-Americans)	548	36.2
Fourth or more (Negro- Americans only)	157	10.4
Total	1515	100.0

¹ Source: Analysis of survey data gathered by the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan. The total is based on a probability sample of the American population over twenty-one years of age.



Based on figures in "Historical Statistics of the United States" (until 1940) and "Statistical Abstract of the United States" (for 1950).

Figure 80. Percentage of the Population Increase Caused by Immigration in Each Decade, 1820-1950.

parents who were born abroad. Table 20 shows the proportions of these three groupings and of the balance of the population.

Numbers of Immigrants: From 1820 until 1955 a total of 40,413,120 immigrants came to the United States.¹ This is slightly more than the total population of the United States in 1870. The decade of greatest immigration was that from 1901 to 1910, when almost 8.8 million persons moved to the United States. During this span of 125 years, Germany has sent the largest number, almost 6.5 millions; Ireland, Italy, and the nations of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire have each sent more than four millions; Russia and Great Britain have sent more than three millions apiece. The effect that immigration has had upon the increase of the American population may be judged from the graph in Figure 80, which shows what percentage the immigration in each decade has comprised of the total population gain during that decade. One must not, however, assume that these percentages represent actual gains in the population count; for during the same period, and especially after 1880, a number of persons migrated to the United States, earned considerable sums of money, then returned to their native lands with savings that amounted to modest fortunes there. Yet the number of individuals who returned to their country of origin was small by comparison with the number who remained in the New World.

Immigration Legislation: Whereas the United States once welcomed all immigrants, since about 1930 it has enforced quite restrictive legislation upon immigration. This legislation was adopted after several decades of

¹ Figures for periods before 1820 are unreliable. Even those for the period since 1820 are rather suspect, because of the easygoing ways of many immigration officials.

pressure upon Congress by certain interested groups. The first of such groups to demand limitations was that of working men, who had seen employers deliberately import foreign laborers who would work for lower wages than those asked by native American employees. Another group that sought restrictions included those who argued that foreign people were in some way inferior to native Americans, and that they would debase Americans' culture and physical appearance. The First World War emphasized this sentiment by exalting American nationalism. The war also brought such political chaos and economic ruin to some parts of Europe that a few American circles feared lest the United States be drowned in a tidal wave of alien mendicants. Hence during the 1920's Congress passed the laws that provide the foundation for American immigration policy today.

The Immigration and Nationality (McCarran-Walter) Act of 1952 is the statute that now regulates immigration. This law is restrictive, in that it permits only 154,657 immigrants annually (a figure that may be contrasted with the largest number of immigrants to arrive in any one year, the 1,285,349 who came in 1907). The law is also selective, in that it fixes a certain quota of immigrants for each country (except for the nations of North, Central, and South America, whose residents may freely migrate to the United States provided that they enter the country legally). The quota for principal countries is shown in Table 21.

The quota is based, through involved and necessarily uncertain calculations, upon the total number of persons originally of that national stock in the United States in 1920. Although outwardly this date has little significance, actually in the year 1920 the preponderance of Americans

TABLE 21. IMMIGRANTS UNDER THE QUOTA SYSTEM, 1955

Immigrants Entering U.S. under McCarran-Walter Act

Country	Number That Can Come in Each Year	Number Actually Admitted (Fiscal 1955)
Britain and Northern Ireland	65,361	19,267
Germany	25,814	23,430
Ireland	17,756	5,825
Scandinavia	6,834	5,000
France	3,069	2,903
Other western and northern Europe	6,331	5,882
Poland	6,488	3,657
Italy	5,645	5,398
Czechoslovakia	2,859	1,615
Soviet Union	2,697	1,283
Other eastern and southern Europe	6,813	4,666
Africa, Asia, and Pacific	4,990	3,311
Total "Quota Immigrants"	154,657	82,232
Canada and Latin-American republics	unlimited	94,274
Spouses and children of U.S. citizens	unlimited	30,882
Other "non-quota" categories	various limits	30,402
Total "Non-quota Immigrants"		155,558

stemmed from northwestern European peoples—British, Irish, and German—and only a small number came from elsewhere. This quota system was employed because northwestern European stocks were believed by many to be more easily accommodated; also the idea of proportioning newcomers according to a rough calculation of the nationalities in the country already had a strong appeal. The consequence is that the quota assigned to any one country bears little relation to the current population of that country, or to the number of people from any given country who wish to migrate to the United States. Furthermore, using the year 1920 rather than the latest census violates to a small extent the actual proportions of the population.

The three countries with the largest quotas are: Great Britain and Northern Ireland (65,361); Germany (25,814); and Ireland (17,756). Together these countries possess somewhat more than 100 million inhabitants, about four per cent of the total world population; yet they have been awarded about seventy per cent of the immigration quota for the world. Each country is given a quota of at least one hundred. It may be argued that the McCarran-Walter Act is more generous than previous legislation, since it has removed the absolute barrier to immigration by the Chinese and other Asiatic nations; however, a quota of one hundred is scant consolation to China, with its population surpassing one-half billion.

Several groups oppose the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. Some disapprove of the law because, like the acts it supplanted, it still discriminates in favor of Europeans, especially the nationalities of northwestern Europe. Others deplore the clauses that forbid immigration by any persons who are or ever have been anarchists, communists, or members of any "totalitarian" organization. These opponents of the law claim that this provision may block many immigrants who might become patriotic citizens and who joined the offending organization in Europe only under the pressure of circumstances.

Labor union leaders tend to be antagonistic toward the law. They are no longer so concerned with the menace of low-wage alien labor as they once were; in many industries there are agreements between factory administrators and union leaders that all employees must join the union once they are hired (union shop) or that the factory can employ only union members (closed shop). Consequently, as union members immigrants may be paid no less than any other union members. Finally, the law finds opponents among those who believe that less fortunate persons overseas should be permitted to share in the benefits of America and that America should not, and cannot afford to, offend the dignity and self-respect of most of the world's peoples by setting up their nationality as the test of whether they shall be welcome.

Immigration and Foreign Policy: During the twentieth century, American national immigration policies have had an impact upon international relations. For example, a good portion of Japanese hostility toward the United States arose from the American ban upon Japanese immigration. After the Second World War, it was recommended in some American quarters that

immigration barriers be lowered somewhat so as to admit persons who had suffered exceptional hardships as a consequence of the war. Following these recommendations, Congress in 1948 passed the Displaced Persons Act, under whose terms nearly 400,000 persons were allowed to enter the United States outside the regular quota system. Subsequently Congress passed the Refugee Relief (Watkins-Graham) Act of 1953, which is specially administered by the Department of State, and which provides for admitting 214,000 "refugees, expellees, orphans, and aliens temporarily in the United States" within a three-year period. The Act set up its own quota system exclusive of that under the McCarran-Walter Act; the largest quotas were for 35,000 escapees from the Soviet Bloc in West Germany, Berlin, or Austria; 45,000 Italian refugees from Venezia Giulia (who had been displaced by the Italo-Yugoslav dispute over Trieste) or former Italian colonies; 15,000 Italians with close relatives in the United States; 15,000 Dutch refugees, and 2,000 more Dutch persons with close relatives in the United States; and 15,000 Greek refugees, along with 2,000 more Greek nationals having close relatives in the United States.

Administration of Immigration: Immigration into the United States today falls principally under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Service is in the Department of Justice; its administrative head is the Commissioner, who is appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. To execute its tasks the Service maintains eleven districts. The Service determines whether or not an immigrant may be admitted to the United States, and it polices the American borders to prevent illegal immigration. Most examinations of potential immigrants are conducted not in the United States but at American consular offices overseas by agents of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in the Department of State, who maintain liaison with chiefs of the Immigration Service regarding application of the law. The decision by the consular officials as to whether or not an individual shall receive a visa granting him entry to the United States as an immigrant is usually crucial; relatively few persons are denied admittance once they have passed the scrutiny of the consulate. The aim of this practice is to spare individuals the cost of transporting themselves to the United States only to be told that they cannot be admitted, and to prevent such individuals from becoming public charges.

OTHER TRAITS OF THE AMERICAN POPULATION

The westward movement

Ever since the Jamestown colony was founded, the American population has moved constantly westward. Such a movement is quite logical in view of the fact that the first settlements were on the East Coast, that the frontier was at the backs of these first settlements, and that the peopling of the country required that the frontier be pushed steadily west. However, scholars are fairly generally agreed that the frontier—that is, a clear line between populated and unpopulated territory—disappeared about the year 1890. Yet Americans have not ceased to moved westward. For

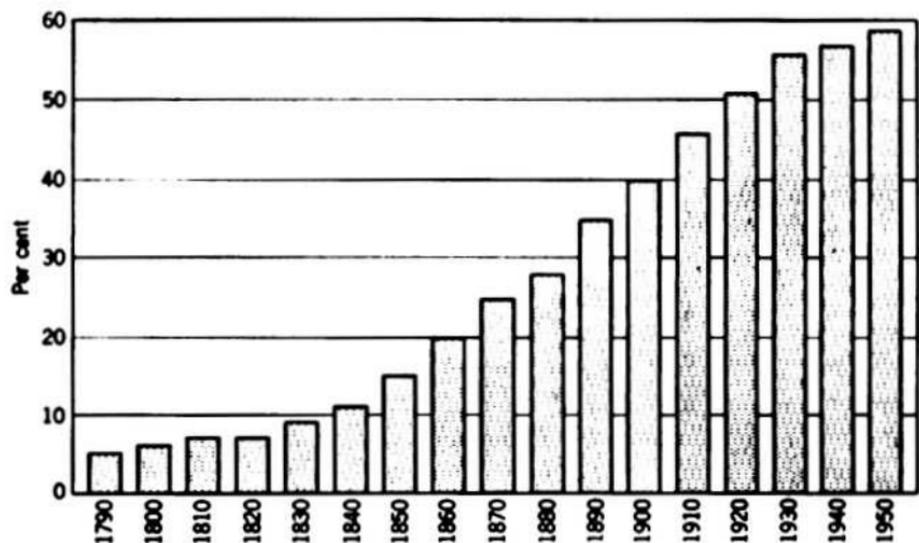


Figure 81. Proportion of the Population Living in Urban Areas, 1790-1950.

example, estimates of 1956 showed that the population of Arizona had increased 103.1% since 1940; that of California, 73.5%; that of Nevada, 100%. In the same period the population of New York State rose only 16%; that of Pennsylvania, 10.9%; that of Ohio, 24.4%; and that of Illinois, 13.7%. Vermont, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Mississippi suffered actual declines.

This westward migration has made a deep impression upon the national economy and upon the policies of the national government. This movement has provoked calls for numerous forms of government aid, including cheap lands, protection from Indian raids, irrigation of the deserts, and low-cost electricity. The westward movement has also unearthed some of the most precious American natural resources: the soil of the Midwest; the forests of the Far West; the iron ore of Michigan and Minnesota; the gold of California; the copper of Arizona, Utah, and Montana; and many others. Finally, counter to the wishes of the Atlantic Coast States, it has brought industry definitely to the Midwest and tentatively to the Pacific Coast.

Urbanization

Since the adoption of the present Constitution, the American people have engaged in a constant process of urbanization, that is, of moving from the country to the city. The graph in Figure 81 shows the percentage of the population considered as urban residents at each census; roughly speaking, all persons living in towns of 2,500 or more or in metropolitan areas are counted as urban dwellers. The urbanization process has modified the westward movement of the American people. Stimulated particularly by World War II, farmers from the Midwest have flocked to Los Angeles, the San Francisco Bay area, and other West Coast metropolitan areas. At the same time, however, southern farmers have moved in droves to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and other midwestern industrial centers where they have

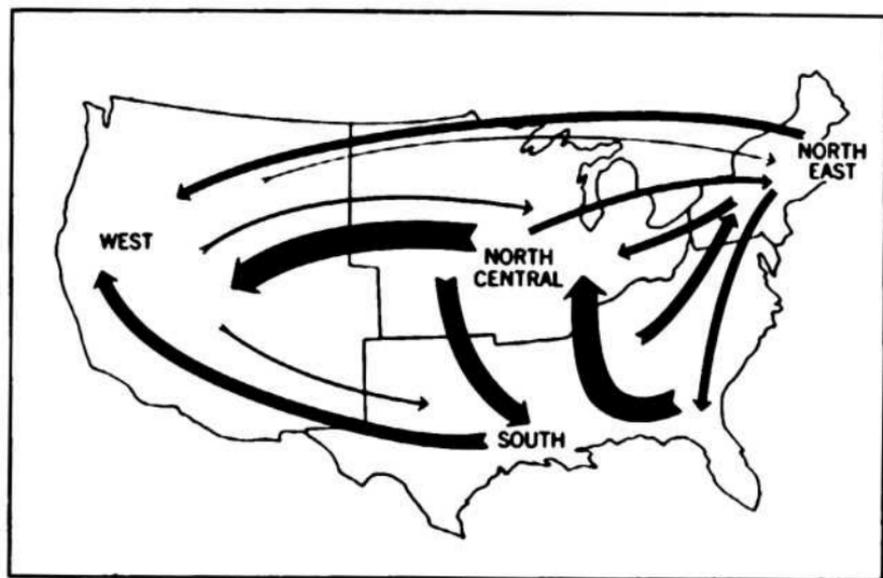
become factory operatives, with the result that these States have almost made up in interstate migration to their cities the rural population they have lost to the West Coast. The map in Figure 82 shows the main trend in this interstate migration.

Urbanization has been one of the most potent forces acting upon the American economy. It is inseparable from the industrialization of the country, and the conversion of the United States from a nation of farmers into one of industrial owners, managers, and workers. Thus urbanization has been conducive to more than a half-century of congressional statutes regulating such matters as industrial combinations and minimum wages for labor. Too, because unemployment and other human problems are more difficult to solve by individual and family decisions in an urban society, this movement to the cities has promoted the enactment of social insurance legislation.

The working force

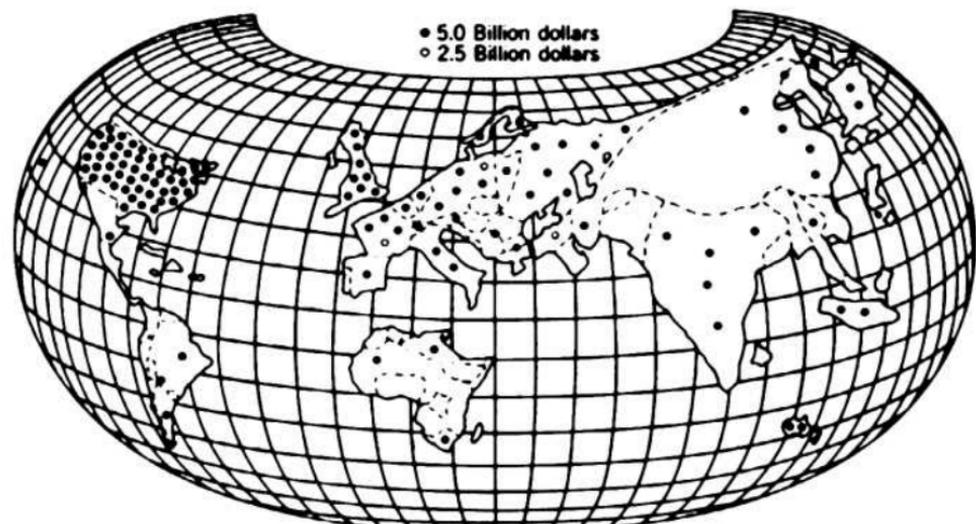
According to 1956 estimates, the experienced working force of the United States included about 68 million people, about forty per cent of the population. Of these, more than 66 million were employed. Nearly thirty-three per cent of the experienced workers were women. This working force has a breadth of occupations and skills that is not surpassed by the people of any other nation.

These talents and the national economy affect each other. The national economy could not have achieved its present diversity without these myriad talents; at the same time this diversity itself constantly demands training



Adapted from: Henry S. Shryock, Jr., and H. T. Eldridge, "Internal Migration in Peace and War," *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 12 (1947), p. 28

Figure 82. Migration Inside the United States. Arrows indicate roughly how many people who were born in one section of the country were found living in the other sections in 1940. The pattern has not changed greatly in the last 15 years.



W. S. and E. S. Woytinsky, "World Population and Production" (New York, Twentieth Century Fund, 1953), p. 398

Figure 83. The Distribution of World Population and Income. On this map, continents and selected countries are drawn on the scale of their populations in 1950. Each closed dot represents about \$5 billion dollars of annual income (1948) in the country where it is placed. Each open dot stands for \$2.5 billions.

for, and perfection of, these occupations and skills among individual Americans. Thanks in part to all these abilities, the American people, who make up only about six per cent of the population of the world, produce about half the wealth in the world.

Income and consumption

The people of the United States have the largest per capita income of any country in the world. The map in Figure 83 shows that they earn more than one-third of the world's income. In 1955 this individual income reached \$1,847. It is not evenly divided among the States, however; in that year the average per capita income in Delaware was \$2,513, but in Mississippi it was \$946. Of course, the income is not portioned equally among individuals. In 1953 (the latest year for which such data are available) the one per cent of the population with the greatest personal incomes received about nine per cent of the total personal income in the United States. However, this one per cent has had its share of the total diminished over past decades; in 1928, for example, this group obtained 14.9% of the total.

One result of this high income rate is that Americans are the greatest consuming public in the world. Only a handful of countries, such as New Zealand, rival the United States in the per capita consumption of food; some countries, including the Soviet Union, that approach the caloric intake of the United States, are poor in meats, which are the most expensive of staple foods. No country surpasses the United States in the consumption of mechanical devices; that is, the United States has proportionately more automobiles, telephones, electric washing machines, and the like, than

any other country. The redistribution of national income in the past few years that has brought a large share to the lower income groups has doubtless lifted the consumption rate even higher. The high income rate, then, creates demand, which stimulates the development of industry. This income rate has had another important effect upon industry, that of mechanizing it. Since the wages of labor make up the principal share in the cost of almost all manufactured items, producers who seek to lower their costs so as to lower their prices or increase their profits turn first to means for lessening their labor requirements.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL AGENCIES

Statistics today are required by government as much as they are by industry. Since its earliest days the federal government has maintained statistics on its revenues and expenditures, as it is obliged to do by the Constitution (Art. I, sec. 9, cl. 7). The government is also required to enumerate the inhabitants of the country every ten years (Art. I, sec. 2, cl. 3). However, only in recent years have federal authorities begun the compilation of such data as personal and business incomes. These figures, of course, are essential to any organization that seeks to plan its future activities; as the government has more and more undertaken to plan the national economy, it has needed an ever increasing fund of statistics. This fund is amassed by a number of lesser units situated in different administrative agencies, and above all by the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce.

Miscellaneous statistical units

Today all administrative bodies that perform services for the public possess at least one statistical unit; they must have such units in order to execute the tasks for which they were designed. For instance, in the Department of Labor there is the Bureau of Labor Statistics; in the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Division of Research and Statistics. Such units are concerned primarily with acquiring data for their own use in their own field or for use by immediately concerned administrators. As an illustration, the Bureau of Labor Statistics gathers figures on unemployment so as to determine what are labor-surplus areas; this information may then be taken into consideration by government agencies that plan to negotiate contracts with manufacturers, so as to place the contracts in areas having a high rate of unemployment.

The Bureau of the Census

The Bureau of the Census, in the Department of Commerce, is the most important statistical body in the United States. A census, which is an enumeration of people or property, is an ancient governmental institution. The Gospel of St. Luke makes it evident that Jesus was born in Bethlehem rather than in Nazareth, his parents' home, because Joseph and Mary had

been obliged to go to Bethlehem for the Roman census; there was no room at the inn because the city was thronged with other people who had journeyed there for the same reason. A famous medieval census yielded the Domesday Book, compiled in 1085-1086 at the order of King William I of England. These early censuses were intended usually to discover either the amount of taxable property in the realm or the strength of the military forces.

As noted above, the Constitution requires that the federal government take a census every ten years, for the two purposes of apportioning membership in the House of Representatives and apportioning direct taxes among the States. Actually these two purposes now make up only a small part of the work of the Census Bureau; apportionment of House membership needs only a simple decennial polling of heads, and the government does not levy any direct taxes that are apportioned among the States according to population.

Today the Bureau of the Census gathers, through its thirty-three district offices, all sorts of data which it makes available to other agencies of the government, to private organizations, and to individuals. The Bureau is a permanent office in the Department of Commerce, with a staff of approximately 3,500 persons. As such, it may be considered as chiefly an instrument for the promotion of business. In fact, its functions reach into every part of the national economy. Its census-taking operations do not entail solely a counting of heads; they include censuses also of housing, agriculture, manufactures, and governmental units, among others.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

1. What have been the effects of the rate of increase of population in the United States since 1900? Will those effects persist after 1960?
2. What have been the motives for immigration to America since 1607?
3. Describe briefly the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Are the two in any way contradictory?
4. What have been the major interstate movements of population since 1930?
5. What agencies of the federal government gather statistics on the people and the economy? Describe the operations of one of them.
6. From the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* for any year after 1950, find the following: the titles of all tables dealing with Congress; the titles of all tables treating of personal income in Illinois; the titles of all tables on the subjects of the wages and the hours of labor.
7. From the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* for any year after 1950, find an appropriate table and construct a bar chart (like Figure 81) summarizing all or part of it, on one of the following subjects: changes in the debt of the federal government since 1900; bills introduced to the Senate between 1910 and 1950; exports, types and amounts, any one year after 1948.