

pediency of revising the naturalization laws so as to require a longer term of residence in the United States, and also provide greater security against frauds in the process of obtaining naturalization; and (2) the propriety and expediency of providing by law against the introduction into the United States of vagabonds and paupers deported from foreign countries. This resolution was referred to a select committee of seven members, and its report was the first resulting from a Congressional investigation of any question bearing upon immigration. Four members of the committee were from New York and Massachusetts, which States were then the chief centers of the anti-foreign movement. Its majority report recommended immediate legislative action, not only by Congress, but also by many of the States, so that the alleged evils could be remedied and impending calamities averted. Two Southern members of the committee and the member from Ohio did not concur in the report. A recommendation to this committee by the native American Association of Washington urged that a system of consular inspection be instituted, a plan that in recent years has been repeatedly recommended to Congress. The plan was to make the immigrant, upon receiving his passport from the consul, pay a tax of \$20, but this latter provision was omitted from the bill when introduced.

The bill as presented upon the recommendation of the committee provided that any master taking on board his vessel, with the intention of transporting to the United States, any alien passenger who was an idiot, lunatic, maniac, or one afflicted with any incurable disease, or any one convicted of an infamous crime, should be fined \$1,000, or be imprisoned not