

CHAPTER III

Some Essential Definitions

“No man is ever lost on a straight road.”—AKBAR.

NATIONAL migrations under most conditions are of three chief kinds—those between members of different races, between members of the same race in different continents, and between the residents in different parts of the same continent. The distinctions require the definition of various terms. The numerous technical difficulties due to the difference in definition of migration terms were remarked by the International Emigration Commission at Geneva.¹

The term Race is used in connection with this problem with various meanings. It may mean (1) the whole human family as in speaking of the human race : or (2) one of the primary subdivisions of mankind, such as the Mongolian Race, Negro Race, and Caucasian Race : or (3) a section of mankind, such as the European Race, which is based on the same general culture combined with certain common physical characteristics such as colour ; such a race is predominantly composed of one of the three primary subdivisions of mankind, but it may have absorbed members of the others ; thus the Hungarians and Finns are included in the European Race, but not the Lapps, who are more primitive and maintain a nomadic life : or (4) members of a single nation or even section of a nation as when used for the English, Scottish, and Welsh Races. The term may be used in each of these senses in the same book. Thus Pro-