

diagnosis of either monozygosity or schizophrenia; that is, there were no missed cases in either category.

One of the chief conclusions from the study was "The predisposition to schizophrenia; that is, the ability to respond to certain stimuli with a schizophrenic type of reaction, depends on the presence of a specific genetic factor which is probably recessive and autosomal."

Kallmann is using the "Twin Family Method" also in an investigation of aging and longevity (d). During a period of three years a total of 1,602 twin index cases, both of whom survived to 60 years of age, were studied. "In a comparison of the life spans of the same sexed twin partners, the significance of genetic factors in longevity was demonstrated by the finding that the average intra-pair difference of monozygotic pairs (36.9 months) is only about one-half that of dizygotic pairs (78.3 months). This inter-group difference is expected to increase with the progress of the study."

These "Twin Family Studies" are of interest and value both to the geneticist and to the epidemiologist. As the concept of epidemiology broadens and the field of work is extended so as to include more of the chronic diseases, this method of study may prove most useful.

JEAN DOWNES

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REAPPRAISING OUR IMMIGRATION POLICY¹

IN VIEW of the public concern over the problems of displaced persons and in view of the current discussions of the wisdom and adequacy of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, the March, 1949, issue of *The Annals* was devoted to the general topic "Reappraising Our Immigration Policy." Dr. Hugh Carter served as editor of this volume and most of the contributors of the twenty-one articles are easily recognized as authorities in their respective fields.

¹ Carter, Hugh (ed.): Reappraising Our Immigration Policy. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Philadelphia, March, 1949, Volume 262.

The papers are classified under four sections entitled: "Historic Aspects of Immigration," "Demographic Factors in Immigration Policy," "Assimilation of the Foreign Born," and "Current Immigration Problems in the United States." Nothing approaching a resume of the individual articles will be attempted but a few of the high lights will be mentioned.

Briefly stated, the chief points appear to be as follows: The United States has not been absorbing large numbers of immigrants in the past thirty years; in certain fields of our economy a need for labor exists; owing to demographic trends in Europe, that continent cannot resume her former role as a perennial source of labor supply to the United States, even if the barriers were lifted; the period of rapid population growth in the United States has passed; and European displaced persons loom large in current immigration problems of the United States.

Since this country has had no large numbers of immigrants in the past three decades, the question arises as to whether it still can absorb large numbers. This question is considered by several of the writers. Dr. Wilbert E. Moore declares that "the United States has never been self-sufficient in manpower." Dr. A. Ross Eckler and Mr. Jack Zlotnick point to the successful absorption of large numbers in the past as "testimony to the needs of the country." Dr. Ewan Clague holds that "our long run employment prospects seem much brighter today than they did a decade ago" and suggests that at present a number of immigrants may be absorbed in the laboring and service occupations. Mr. Collis Stocking states his belief that through the use of such agencies as the United States Employment Service many gaps in our labor supply can be filled by immigrants. He calls for a positive program in this direction.

Dr. Kingsley Davis and Mr. Clarence Senior in their article, "Immigration from the Western Hemisphere," emphasize that this source of immigration has not filled the void created by the virtual cessation of European immigration. In discussing Mexican migration to this country, they note an increasing tendency for both countries to control this migration and express the belief that short-term contractual arrangements will answer many of the labor needs of the United States. These

authors also discuss the Puerto Rican migration to the continental United States. While Puerto Ricans are not legally classed as immigrants, they carry with them many of the problems characteristic of other Western Hemisphere immigrants. New data concerning this group in the United States and particularly in New York City are presented.

The migration potential of Europe is discussed by Dr. Dudley Kirk, Dr. Frank Lorimer, and Dr. Irene Taeuber. Their articles emphasize the fact that Europe is drying up as a source of immigrants for the United States. Dr. Kirk in his appraisal of European demographic trends concludes that even without the sharp curtailment of immigration to the United States by the Quota Acts and the economic depression, "demographic factors were at work reducing the underlying European migration potential." These factors Dr. Kirk lists as the declines in death and birth rates and in the rate of natural increase. The post-war increase in birth rates will not alter the basic trends. These births, he states, include a disproportionate number of first and second births, and thus no substantial increase in average family size can be forecast. He finds that decline in birth rates follows material progress and therefore a general decline in fertility levels has spread to Southern and Eastern Europe.

Dr. Lorimer in his article, "European Governmental Action Regarding Population," discusses the various means now being used by governments to direct population trends. Europe's main problem now, he states, is that of sustaining "its waning population." Dr. Taeuber takes much the same view in her article "Postwar Immigration from Germany and Italy" in which she presents an illuminating discussion of the economic and population problems of these two countries. Germany even now is faced with needs for manpower and Italy may be in the same position in twenty-five years.

No discussion of our future immigration policy is complete without an assessment of present population trends in the United States. Dr. Warren Thompson in his article, "The Demographic Revolution in the United States," sketches our demographic history and describes the changing situation in which the United States finds itself in regard to population

growth. Like Europe we are experiencing declining death and birth rates and therefore a fall in population growth. These demographic factors are producing such results as a decrease in the number of young workers, an aging population, and a differential birth rate appearing between urban and rural groups and between the high-income and low-income brackets. What the effects of these demographic factors at work will be are hypothetical. Dr. Thompson discusses their possible bearing upon the quality of population, our democratic institutions, and our economy.

Some pressure for a liberalization of our immigration policy has arisen as a result of the problem of the displaced persons in Europe. This situation poses the question of assimilation of the foreign born in the United States. An entire section of *The Annals* is devoted to this topic. A thorough examination of the adjustment of immigrants in past years constitutes a major portion of this section. In the article, "Adjustment of the Refugee to American Life," Dr. Maurice R. Davie and Dr. Samuel Koenig describe the general characteristics and economic and social adjustment of the earlier refugees from Fascism and Nazism and of the more recent displaced persons. The authors note the general willingness of these people to adopt American customs and their readiness to be assimilated.

Complementing this examination is Mr. Eugene M. Kulischer's article "Displaced Persons in the Modern World." Mr. Kulischer paints a much darker picture, however, for he is concerned with the people who are still displaced. He believes that the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 will bring help to a large part of Europe's homeless people but that even the limited problem of European displaced persons is far from being solved.

In the reviewer's opinion the most glaring omission in this collection of articles is the lack of a paper on Asia in the section devoted to demographic factors in immigration policy. Also, only incidental reference is made to the experiences of the new state of Israel. Otherwise, the ground is covered well and this with the small amount of repetition reflect careful planning by the editor. *The Annals* is to be commended for devoting an issue to this timely topic and most readers will join Dr. Hugh Carter in the "hope that the future policy, hammered out

through general discussion and debate, will be based on a mature consideration of all the factors involved."

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MEDICAL MISSIONS TO EUROPE¹

FOR many years religious organizations have sent medical missions to areas with serious health problems, such as China, India, and Africa. Recently national and international government organizations have also taken an interest in health conditions in many parts of the world. In some cases, private and public groups have worked together on international problems. The World Health Organization recognizes the advantages of such collaboration and has made provision for cooperation with non-government groups of similar interest and purpose if they meet certain conditions.

Such collaboration was illustrated in a recent series of medical teaching missions to war-affected areas of Europe: Czechoslovakia (1946); Austria (1947); and Greece, Italy, Poland, and Finland (1948). The Unitarian Service Committee participated in organizing all of the missions. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration co-sponsored the mission to Czechoslovakia, and the World Health Organization provided cooperation on the missions to Austria, Poland, and Finland.

The missions had two chief purposes:

1. Exchange of information on recent medical developments, considered especially important for personnel in areas which had

¹ Medical Teaching Mission to Czechoslovakia, July 3-September 1, 1946. American Unitarian Service Committee in cooperation with United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Unitarian Service Committee, Division of Medical Projects, New York, N. Y., 1947, 1948, 49 pages.

Medical Mission to Austria, July 1-August 8, 1947. American Unitarian Service Committee in cooperation with World Health Organization Interim Commission. Unitarian Service Committee, Medical Projects, New York, N. Y., 1948, 46 pages.

Medical Mission to Greece and Italy, April 15-June 7, 1948. Unitarian Service Committee, Inc. Unitarian Service Committee, Inc., Medical Projects, New York, N. Y., 1949, 73 pages.

Medical Mission to Poland and Finland, July 1-August 27, 1948. Unitarian Service Committee, Inc. in cooperation with World Health Organization. Unitarian Service Committee, Inc., Medical Projects, New York, N. Y., 1949, 82 pages.