

Reports of the National Bureau of Economic Research

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATIONS, VOL. I, STATISTICS

Described elsewhere in this bulletin. 1,112 pages, \$10.

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This is a report in two volumes giving the full details of a nation-wide investigation made by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., for a Committee headed by President Hoover, and including the Recommendations of this Committee, based upon the factual material. Per Set, \$7.50.

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By Willford I. King

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INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES, VOL. I

By Wesley C. Mitchell, Willford I. King, Frederick R. Macaulay and Oswald W. Knauth

A summary of an investigation of the Amount and Distribution of Income in the United States, 1909-1919, intended for readers who are primarily interested in the results. 152 pages, \$1.58.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES, VOL. II

By Wesley C. Mitchell, Willford I. King, Frederick R. Macaulay and Oswald W. Knauth

A report giving in full the methods and estimates on which the results shown in Volume I are based. 440 pages, \$5.15.

INCOME IN THE VARIOUS STATES

By Maurice Leven and Willford I. King

This volume gives the total and per capita income carefully adjusted for every state. Special tables show the incomes of farmers, wage earners and persons of large means. 306 pages, \$5.00.

For prompt delivery, orders accompanied by remittance should be sent directly to the

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, INC.
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Corporation Contributions to Charitable and Welfare Work

At the request of a sponsoring committee, headed by Mr. Paul D. Cravath, the National Bureau of Economic Research is making a study, the aim of which is to gather facts concerning the extent to which corporations, as distinct from individuals, participate in the financial support of volunteer charitable and community welfare work in the United States.

This study which is immediately in charge of Mr. Pierce Williams, under the general direction of Drs. Edwin F. Gay and Wesley C. Mitchell, directors of research, embraces an analysis of the support given to the activities of social agencies before and after the war, to the various war disaster appeals, to the Red Cross disaster appeals, to building funds, and to community chests.

The data are being collected from 140 of the most important cities of the country.

Facts as to the amount contributed by corporations to various organizations are of significance in connection with a consideration of the larger question of how much of the total income of the United States is expended in the furthering of volunteer charitable and welfare work. Some of the questions which may be answered are these:

- (1) During the last two or three decades has there been an increase or decrease in the extent to which charitable organizations have received financial support from corporations?
- (2) Is there any difference between the various sections of the country in regard to the proportion of charitable funds coming from corporations?
- (3) Do corporations contribute more heavily to building fund and other appeals for capital expense than to requests for current expenses?
- (4) Which industrial groups contribute most heavily to charitable work?
- (5) Has the organization of a community chest in a given city affected the proportion of gifts received from corporations?
- (6) Are corporation gifts more important in cities where there are community chests than in cities where there are no such organizations?
- (7) To what extent have corporations formulated definite policies in regard to giving and what are these policies?

The results of this study should be of much interest to executives of corporations and of social welfare organizations, as well as to the general reader interested in the development of social thought and action in the United States.

National Bureau in New Quarters

THE general offices of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., have been moved from 474 West 24th Street, New York, to the eleventh floor of 51 Madison Avenue, New York. Here, in a highly modern and fireproof building, the National Bureau is planning to build up a library and statistical laboratory that will be of service to the scientific interests of the country at large. Economists, statisticians and others interested in the efforts of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., to conduct impartial investigations in the field of economic, social and industrial science, will be cordially welcomed.

An Organization
for Impartial
Investigation

NEWS-BULLETIN

National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.

To Find Facts
Divested of
Propaganda

NO. 33

51 MADISON AVENUE (MADISON SQUARE), NEW YORK CITY SEPTEMBER 16, 1929

White Collar Immigrants Increase

Percentage of Hired Girls and Laborers in Total Movement to United States Tends to Decrease

IMMIGRANTS from European countries settling in the United States between 1891 and 1915 numbered 17,099,637, and of these 34.5% were classified as domestic help and general labor. After the Great War, in the years 1921-24, European immigrants to the United States numbered 2,344,599, and of these only 27.1% were in the class of domestic service and general labor.

Comparison of the statistics for agricultural labor shows for the same periods a decrease from 17.7% to 7.3%. On the other hand, transport and commerce drew an increase from 3.5% in the 1891-1915 period to 6.5% in the 1921-24 period; and the liberal professions and public services more than doubled, rising from 1.1% to 2.9%. Industry and mining drew more immigrants after the war, the percentage rising from 12.3% to 14.4%.

United States Percentage Decreases

Until 1910, the United States attracted more than one-half of all the migration from Europe to other parts of the world. Canada, Argentina and Brazil, South Africa and Oceania, were also filling up with European people. From 1901 to 1910, the number of European emigrants totaled 11,545,408, and of these 58.4% found their way into the United States. After the war, in the period 1920-24, the restlessness of the human race impelled 4,231,761 emigrants to seek new homes, and of these 42.6% came to the United States.

For the first time, the great moving picture of European migration is assembled in full statistical detail between the covers of a book. This book, entitled *International Migrations, Volume I, Statistics*, was compiled by Dr. Imre Ferenczi, on behalf of the International Labour Office at Geneva, and edited by Professor Walter F. Willcox, on behalf of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. It is No. 14 in the National Bureau's series of publications.

Represents Four Years of Labor

The work was begun in 1925, when the National Bureau of Economic Research was asked by the Committee on Human Migrations, of the National Research Council (later of the Social Science Research Council), to undertake an historical inquiry into international migration statistics. At that time, the International Labour Office had already published a report on methods and a first annual report on migration drawn up in accordance with a recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference of 1922. After negotiations carried on through Professor Willcox, an agreement was made with the International Labour Office to collect the

statistical material, and funds were provided to the International Labour Office by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Dr. Ferenczi, of the International Labour Office, and author of *Unemployment and the International Migration of Workers* (Jena 1923), began his task in the middle of September, 1925, and with the aid of his earlier studies and of other material already available, was able at the end of two months to submit a detailed program of a scientific inquiry which called for an exhaustive collection of national statistics, summarized, so far as possible, in international tables.

Collecting the Materials

The machinery of the International Labour Office was then set in motion through correspondence with its member States, and a letter of inquiry was sent to twelve extra-European countries not in active relation to the International Labour Office. Application was made for information from statistical offices and other competent authorities and experts. At the meeting of the International Statistical Institute at Rome, in October, 1925, the project was approved and interest aroused. Access was granted to archives, and the branches of the International Labour Office collaborated in gathering material

Subscribers Get Publications

THE first copies of *International Migrations, Vol. I, Statistics*, have just come off the press and are now going out to the Contributing Subscribers of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. Additional copies of this report, which consists of 1,112 pages, bound in blue cloth, with gold stamping, may be ordered directly of the National Bureau at a price of \$10 per copy.

Contributing subscribers to the research work of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., who pay the minimum of \$25 per year, receive all the Bureau's publications, including bound volumes, monographs and news-bulletins, during the period of their subscription.

Contributing subscribers enrolling for the twelve months beginning September 1, 1929, will receive a complimentary copy of *International Migrations, Vol. I, Statistics*, as well as the publications to follow during this period.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, INC.

THE National Bureau of Economic Research, Incorporated, was organized in 1920 in response to a growing demand for exact and impartial determinations of the facts bearing upon economic, social, and industrial problems.

The Bureau seeks not merely to determine facts, but to determine them under such auspices as shall make its findings carry conviction to liberals and conservatives alike. It deals only with topics of national importance which are susceptible of quantitative treatment.

By issuing its findings in the form of fact reports, entirely divorced from propaganda, the Bureau hopes to aid all thoughtful men, however divergent their views of public policy, to base their discussions upon objective knowledge as distinguished from subjective opinion.

No report of the Research Staff may be published without the approval of the Board of Directors. Rigid provisions guard the Bureau from becoming a source of profit to its members, directors or officers, and from becoming an agency for propaganda.

The Bureau assumes no obligation to present or future contributors, except to determine and publish facts.

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from many sources. Dr. Ferenczi made eight study tours to examine archive material and official sources at London, Paris, Strassbourg, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Vienna, and Budapest.

Thoroughness

An international phenomenon like migration could be thoroughly studied only when attacked at all points. Data must be secured in the countries of emigration, of transit, and of immigration. Information appeared in unexpected quarters. Thus in the National Statistical Office in Budapest was found a comprehensive official report of the Portuguese possession, Macao, relating to Chinese emigration through that port before 1872; another report dealing with Serbian, and a third dealing with early Bulgarian emigration. The publication of these reports had been discontinued and their existence was unknown in the countries to which the reports related. Dr. Ferenczi, in his introduction, tells of some of the adventures of this research in pursuit of forgotten records, passenger lists, emigrant permits, ships' registers, port lists, and the like. Statistics of the occupations of emigrants were found, for instance, in the British Post Office Reports.

The mass of information covering the migration statistics from the beginning of the 19th century up to 1924 inclusive, is presented in 643 tables, apportioned by countries in continental divisions as follows: America (North and South), 156; Europe 288; Asia 57; Oceania 75; Africa 73. There follow, in a second part of the volume, international tables for fifty-one countries. Data are given for 116 governmental units.

Historical Survey

International immigration, as recorded by current official statistics, began soon after the Napoleonic wars. The volume of emigrants is noticeable from Great Britain (1815), from Austria (1819), Norway (1821). Records of immigration show arrivals in Canada (1816), United States (1820), Brazil (1820), New South Wales (1825).

The proletarian mass movement began in the '40s, when the popular relief for economic depression appears to have been emigration to those parts of the earth where the exploitation of natural resources had begun. The first wave arose in England, Germany and the Scandinavian countries. Later the center of gravity of emigration moved away from the industrial western states to the southern and eastern agricultural states of Europe, notably Italy, Austria, Hungary and Russia. The mass movement was assisted after 1870 by the advent of steamships.

The tables of inter-continental migration according to national statistics reflect, during the post-Napoleonic war period, the economic and political conditions in Europe, and the commercial crises, years of bad harvests, and political troubles in America during the nineteenth century. A diagram shows four peaks of inter-continental immigration of aliens into America and into the United States alone from 1821 to 1924 in quinquennial averages. The lines run practically parallel, but after 1880 and particularly for the period 1906-1924, when other American countries absorbed an appreciable proportion of the immigrants, there were considerable deviations. Another diagram shows that, until the '70s, Canada had the largest immigration after the United States, while later Argentina, and at times Brazil, became of the greatest importance.

Post-War Migrations

Various charts show the trend of migration following the Great War. Restrictive measures in the United States lowered the percentage of the total emigration received in that country, and there is a flow of re-migration back to certain European countries, notably Spain, the British Isles, Italy and Hungary.

Distribution of Alien Immigrants (United States)

By Occupations, from 1821 to 1924

