CONFLICTING THEORIES OF IMMIGRATION TO BE TESTED

In connection with the investigation of Migration and the Business Cycle carried on by the National Bureau of Economic Research for the National Resources Committee, the Bureau is preparing to test two conflicting theories. They are:

(a) The so-called "assimilation" theory—that the coming and going of the immigrant is no more an economic factor than any other element in the economic conditions of industry, and to that extent changes little; employment in dull seasons and in periods of depression.

(b) The "adjustment" theory—that migration fails to synchronize fully with the seasonal and cyclical variations in industry, and to that extent increases unemployment in dull seasons and in periods of depression.

The report which is now in preparation will include a more complete presentation and analysis of the monthly statistics of migratory movements, particularly the movement to and from the United States, thus the hitherto unexplored area of the research has hitherto been avoided.

Directors to Speak

Two directors of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Mr. H. C. Frisby and Dr. N. J. Stone, are scheduled to speak at the Brookwood Labor Institute on June 26 on the subject "New Sources of Wages." Dr. Stone expects to make use of the figures of the National Bureau of Economic Research on "Distribution of Income" in connection with his talk.

"From India's Coral Strand"

The Bombay Chronicle holds up the National Bureau's report on "Income in the United States." The following report, said to be the first of its kind, gives the world an insight into the great economic statistics of India in research organization. The figures show that the number of people living in India is much larger than previously estimated by government reports and other investigations. Many practical suggestions are also made for the improvement of the business houses that result from periods of exogenous business expansion and depression.

Immigration Analyzed

The report gives the statistics of migration by occupation revealed in the report on "Unemployment in the United States.

Statistics by Occupation

"The statistics of migration by occupation reveal some interesting points. Of the unskilled laborers, those who state their occupation either as "labourer", "mechanic", or "worker" are particularly difficult to deal with, as the figures for unskilled laborers in 1920 and 1921, and for the years preceding and following unskilled laborers, are not given in the reports. The proportion of unskilled laborers who list their occupation as "labourer", "mechanic", or "worker" are stated to be 18.25% in the years 1920 and 1921. The proportion of unskilled laborers who list their occupation as "labourer", "mechanic", or "worker" are stated to be 18.25% in the years 1920 and 1921.

This proportion is similar for the years preceding and following unskilled laborers, a point to be noted is that the proportion for the years preceding and following unskilled laborers, is the same as the proportion for the years preceding and following unskilled laborers.

Person who wish to receive early copies of all the publications of the Bureau as issued may enroll as contributing members of the National Bureau of Economic Research. Contributions of this kind are made to assist the National Bureau of Economic Research in covering the expenses of the Bureau.

BUREAU'S PUBLICATIONS HAVE WIDE DISTRIBUTION

More than 4,000 persons and organizations all over the United States and foreign countries have taken out an enrollment card for the Bureau's publications a recent check indicates. More than 2,000 copies of "The Hours, Wages, and Earnings in Prosperity and Depression," the Bureau's fifth publication, have already been distributed. This gives original data of a type never before assembled on so extensive a scale.

The editors of "The New York Times" have been virtually exhausted and less than fifty copies of each volume remain for distribution. A complete list of the Bureau's publications with specifications and prices is given below. The prices have been fixed at the lowest practicable figures and are intended to cover publishing and distributing costs only.


The figures for the first half year of 1921, are noticeably better than the figures for the first half year of 1920. The figures for the first half year of 1921, are noticeably better than the figures for the first half year of 1920.


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Population of United States 1,943,000 in Year

Population of United States Gains 1,943,000 in Year

Remarkable Increase Due to Heavy Immigration and to Unusually Low Death Rate

The population of the United States, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., was 105,711,000 on January 1, 1923, an increase of 1,943,000, or 1.85%, since January 1, 1922. The increase is due to heavy immigration and to unusually low death rates.

How Population Is Estimated

The method of computation employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research in arriving at the figures just given is as follows:

"In each half year, the number of passengers leaving the United States by rail or ship is subtracted from the number entering the United States during the same period, the remainder representing the assumed increase due to migration. To this figure is added the estimated number of births occurring in the United States during the same period, as determined by the following method: The number of married women between the ages of 14 and 40 years, as determined by the Census, is multiplied by the percentage of births in the 'registration area' and for the entire United States in the same period, the resulting product giving the estimated percentage of all such women in the 'registration area' in each period, and the product of these percentages and the average number of births in the registration area in each half year has been computed giving the estimated number of births in the entire United States. This number of births is then added to the increase in population due to migration. From this total, the estimated number of deaths during the half year is subtracted.

Determination of Actual Increase

The number of deaths is arrived at by dividing the total number of deaths in the 'registration area' by the estimated number of the population of the United States residing in that area. The resulting quotient gives the number of deaths for the country as a whole. By subtracting the number of deaths from the sum of net migration and births, a remainder which occurrence between January 1, 1922, and January 1, 1923, at the rate of 1.85% of the population at the beginning of the year.
RESEARCH STAFF OF BUREAU STRENGTHENED

Dr. Edwin F. Gay who recently resigned as a member of the staff of Harvard University, was appointed to accept an appointment as Professor of Economic History at Harvard University for the coming academic year. Dr. Gay was the first president of the National Bureau, serving two terms.

Since he will not assume his new duties at Harvard until next fall, he will be the first to leave the National Bureau in the preparation of a number of important reports. Dr. Gay, while the leading administrative guide of the National Bureau, will still be able to concentrate on research, the Bureau having recently purchased a new administrative, as well as the remaining county of residence in the State. The Bureau will be conducted under his direction.

Dr. Mead Heads Reclamation Bureau

Dr. Elwood Mead, Professor of Rural Institutions of the University of California, has been appointed the head of the Reclamation Bureau of the National Bureau of Economic Research. His appointment is effective on July 1, 1924, and has been made after a careful study of the work of the Bureau.

Population Estimates

(Continued from Page 1)

The population of the United States was estimated at 125,000,000 on January 1, 1920, and at 155,000,000 on July 1, 1924, a gain of 12,000,000. This estimate is based on the assumption that the population of the United States on July 1, 1924, was 155,000,000.

Application of Bureau's Method

According to the estimates of the National Bureau of Economic Research, there were about 12,000,000 births on January 1, 1920, and 12,000,000 deaths on the same day, giving a net natural increase of about 6,000,000. On the other hand, there were about 12,000,000 deaths in the United States on January 1, 1920, and 12,000,000 deaths in the United States on July 1, 1924, a gain of 12,000,000. This estimate is based on the assumption that the population of the United States on July 1, 1924, was 155,000,000.

Fluctuations Are Explained

The low figures given for the effects of the war on the population of the United States are due to the assumption that the population of the United States on January 1, 1920, was 155,000,000. It is known that the population of the United States on January 1, 1920, was 155,000,000, and that the population of the United States on July 1, 1924, was 155,000,000.

One-third of the Net Immigration from Border Countries

Women Have Slight Preponderance Over Men in Recent Additions of Aliens

THAT the contiguous countries of Canada and Mexico, whose populations do not come within the quota limit, have a much larger net immigration of approximately 1,700,000 in the last four years, is evidenced by the fact that from January 1, 1920, to January 1, 1924, the total net immigration from the contiguous countries of Canada and Mexico was 1,700,000. The contiguous countries of Canada and Mexico have a much larger net immigration of approximately 1,700,000 in the last four years, as shown by the fact that from January 1, 1920, to January 1, 1924, the total net immigration from the contiguous countries of Canada and Mexico was 1,700,000.

Where They Come From

The following table gives the years 1920 to 1924 inclusive of the alien immigration from and to the countries which have contributed the largest net immigration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Immigrants</th>
<th>Emigrants</th>
<th>Net Immigration</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>155,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>155,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>165,000</td>
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<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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</table>

Contribution from the North

As indicated by the table, the immigration from Canada was particularly large in 1923.

Net Alien Immigration from Northern North America

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</tbody>
</table>

Explanation of Apparent Discrepancy

It was noted that the number of immigrants from Poland exceeds the number of emigrants from the United States in 1920 and 1921, the difference being about 1,000,000 in each case. This discrepancy is due to the fact that a large number of the immigrants from Poland are not included in the United States. It is probable that the number of immigrants from Poland is greater than the number of emigrants from the United States, but the number of immigrants from Poland is not included in the United States.