Reports of the National Bureau of Economic Research

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATIONS, VOL. I, STATISTICS

At the request of a sponsoring committee, headed by Mr. Paul D. Craighead, 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, have been the largest support of voluntary charitable and community welfare work in the United States.

This study which is immediately in charge of Mr. P. W. Blau, under the direction of Mr. B. W. F. Gay and Wesley C. Mitchell, director of research, was undertaken to analyze the relationship between 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 voluntary charitable and welfare work. Some of the questions which are to be answered are:

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 funds and other appeals for capital expenditure than to those in which the pledge is less definite, such as disaster appeals?

4. Which industrial groups contribute most heavily to charitable work?

5. Does the organization of a community chest in a given city affect the proportion of gifts received by charitable organizations in that community?

6. Are corporation gifts more important in cities where there are corporate offices than in cities where there are no such organizations?

7. To what extent have corporations formulated social policies in regard to European and who are these policies?

The results of this study should be of much interest to executives of corporations and of social welfare organizations and to the government in general 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 6 Madison Avenue, New York, to the eleventh floor of 51 Madison Avenue, New York.

TRENDS IN PHILOXENY

By Willard L. King

Data suggest for religious work, secular education, hospitals, and other nonprofit enterprises, a sharp decline in contributions for "marine building" organizations. Corporation payments of a total of 100 million dollars were reported. The decline was reported in the cases of 300,000 corporations.

BUSINESS CYCLES: THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

By Wesley C. Mitchell

This is a study of business cycles which was the starting point of the first of the series of periodical studies of the National Bureau of Economic Research. It is an attempt to present the facts in such a way as to guide practical policies as well as scientific investigations.

BUSINESS ANNALS

By Wesley L. Thorp and Wesley C. Mitchell

A description of the progress of business conditions in the United States, England, and fifteen other leading countries as far as it is reliable data on business conditions. The report is supplemented by a series of articles on special features of business conditions in particular countries. It is also supplemented by a series of articles on special features of business conditions in particular countries.

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS

By Leo Wolman

Results of a comprehensive investigation of trade union membership for the United States during the period of the economic cycle, effects of World War conditions, women in trade unions, and the role of the labor movement in the total working population.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES, VOL. I

By Wesley C. Mitchell, Willard L. King, Frederick R. F. and Edward M. Chamberlin.

A summary of the report of the present investigation of the distribution of income in the United States. The study covers the period from 1920 to 1929, and the results are presented in the report in the form of a number of tables and charts.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES, VOL. II

By Wesley C. Mitchell, Willard L. King, Frederick R. F. and Edward M. Chamberlin.

A report giving full details on the report which was made in the volume just published.

INCOME IN THE VARIOUS STATES

By Maurice Levens and Willard L. King

A report giving full details on the report which was made in the volume just published.

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

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, INC.
51 Madison Avenue New York
Distribution of Alien Immigrants (United States)

By Occupations, from 1821 to 1924

- Agriculture
- Domestic Service
- General Labor
- Manufacturing
- Transportation
- Other Occupations
- None or Unknown

Historical Survey

International immigration, as recorded by current official statistics, begins soon after the Napoleonic wars. The volume of emigrants is noticeable from Great Britain (1815), from Austria (1819), Norway (1819). Records of immigration show arrivals in Canada (1816), United States (1820), Brazil (1821), New South Wales (1851).

The proportionate mass movement began in the '40s, when the popular relief for economic depression appears to have been emigration to these parts of the earth after the exploitation of natural resources had begun. The first waves 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 migration of aliens into America and into the United States alone from 1821 to 1924 in subsequent averages. The lines run practically parallel, but after 1880 and particularly for the period 1901-1924, when other American countries absorbed as appreciable proportion of the immigrants were considerable deviations. Another diagram shows that, until the '70s, the United States had the immigration movements 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 proportion 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.