

APPENDIX " D "

Title: Labor and Housing in Shanghai

Date: March 5, 1928

Definition of Topic: This is to be a statistical survey of the metropolitan area of Shanghai including the International Settlement, the French Settlement and the Chinese area, together known as Greater Shanghai, in order to furnish information along the following lines:

(1) The laborer as a producer. This means a survey of the factories and workshops with a view to ascertaining the wage system and rates, the working hours and conditions, the extent of apprenticeship, the terms of employment and extent of unemployment, woman and child labor, provisions for sanitation and recreation, the organization and influence of guilds and labor unions, the effects of labor legislation, the frequency of strikes, etc. These questions are to be studied in detail and by comparison in different industries and different types of industrial organization.

(2) The laborer as a consumer. This means a survey of the laborers' homes, with a view to ascertaining the housing conditions, the standard of living, the family budget, the prices of goods affecting their cost of living, and in addition the size of their families, the age of marriage, the birth and death rates, etc. If productive work is conducted in the homes, as in the case of cottage industries, it will also be studied during the survey, but with the use, as far as possible, of the schedules prepared for (1).

Burnett-Hurst's study of "Labour and Housing in Bombay" is an indication of what is contemplated.

Purpose and Need of the Investigation:

(1) To provide a scientific study of the recent development of industrial production in Shanghai, with particular emphasis on the labor factor.

(2) To describe accurately the existing labor conditions in modern factories, handicraft workshops and home industries, and compare them one with another.

(3) To ascertain the wage rates, actual earnings, and cost of living of different classes of laborers.

(4) To study the sources of labor supply, the extent and quality of housing accommodation and home conditions of the laborers.

(5) To the effects of industrialization on family life.

(6) To discover what should be the proper status of the laborer in industrial production and find a means of conciliation and cooperation between labor and capital to the advantage of both.

(7) To provide statistical data for further economic and social studies of Shanghai.