Railroad Operating Rules Changed to Favor Prompt Movement of Coal and Iron Ore

Admonishing all railroads to keep cars moving and afterwards to settle any differences of opinion that may arise under the new car service rules, the Commission on Car Service, a subcommittee of the Special Committee on National Defense, of the American Railway Association, has issued an order to all railroads of the United States, giving the details of the changes in the car service rules which have been made in order that policies of the Executive Committee may be carried out. The official order of the Commission on Car Service says in part:

The following regulations governing the handling of freight equipment shall apply until further notice:

Emergency Rule 1. Framed to give preference to coal and iron ore traffic.

GONDOLA and HOPPER CARS (designated in the Official Railway Equipment Register under M. C. B. classes "G" and "H"), when made empty must be sent loaded or empty to, or in the direction of, the home road. Every movement of the car must be in the interest of prompt return to the home road; if necessary, short routing empty cars without charge to accomplish this purpose.

2. AUTOMOBILE, FURNITURE, VENTILATED BOX, STOCK, FLAT, railroad owned and controlled REFRIGERATOR, and railroad owned TANK CARS, which were designed by the owner for a special service, shall be so recognized, receive special attention, and sent loaded or empty to, or in the direction of, the home road.

3. BOX CARS shall be used in the best interests of the requirements of traffic originating on each road. System cars should be used to the fullest extent to meet demands of shipments local to each line, and should also be used for loading off line when foreign equipment is not available. Foreign cars should, as far as practicable, be loaded to, or in the direction of, the home road.

Surplus empty box cars may be delivered to connections to meet their demands; delivered to the owner if a direct connection; or delivered to the road from which received.

4. An empty car at junction point with the home road must be delivered to the home road at such point either loaded or empty.

5. Local arrangements may be entered into by two or more roads for local or joint use of cars owned, also to determine the junction point at which their empty equipment shall be interchanged, all in the interests of car efficiency.

6. The Commission on Car Service will undertake to regulate car supply as the exigencies may require, and will issue a bulletin semi-monthly showing the location of cars with respect to percentage of ownerships, separated as to classes. Roads having on line in excess of 100 per cent. ownership of equipment, treating each classification separately, must so regulate their car handling as not to exceed percentage on line as of April 1, 1917, or as may be designated by the Commission on Car Service.

7. A railroad may refer to the Commission on Car Service any situation where car efficiency is involved, or may appeal concerning the handling and use of its freight equipment by another railroad. The Commission on Car Service will investigate such cases and render decisions as the facts and conditions may warrant. Its decision in such matters shall be final.

In all cases, keep the cars moving, and settle differences of opinion afterwards.
Notice To All Railroads

The following notice has been sent to all railroads in the United States:

"Conditions affecting the movement of coal and iron ore have been carefully investigated by the Executive Committee and an order is hereby issued requiring, until further notice, that on all lines, the movement of these commodities shall be given special and continuous preferential service.

"The facts ascertained by the Executive Committee have established the conclusion that the National situation and the welfare of the country make it imperative that every energy of the railroads must now be continuously exerted to move daily the maximum of coal and iron ore in distinct preference to all other commodities.

THE RAILROADS' PLEDGE TO THE NATION

"To accomplish this result and thereby fulfill the pledge given by the Railroads to the Government and the country that they will co-ordinate their operations in a continental railway system, merging during such period all their merely individual and competitive activities in the effort to produce a maximum of National transportation efficiency,

the Executive Committee hereby calls special attention to the emergency rule hereto attached, issued by the Commission on Car Service, governing the use and handling of Gondola and Hopper Cars and by virtue of its authority, this Committee hereby directs the Railroads to comply with and carry the same into effect.

"This Committee realizes that opportunities are often discovered, by interpretation or otherwise, to evade the spirit of rules governing the distribution and use of cars whereby the results sought to be secured are defeated.

PRESIDENTS OF ROADS RESPONSIBLE

"It therefore deems it its duty to state that it will and does look to the President of each road personally to see to it, as an especial charge upon the good faith of himself and his railroad, that this rule is not evaded nor abused but is applied to accomplish daily the purpose intended. This Committee expects that upon each road, the President will by order require all officers, particularly those having jurisdiction over the handling, loading and distribution of Gondola and Hopper cars, to observe this rule.

"This order must be brought to the personal attention of all shippers using Gondola and Hopper cars so that no abuse nor evasion of the rule governing the use and movement of such cars will occur."
PREFERRED MOVEMENT FOR LOADED AND EMPTY CARS

"If failure occurs, this Committee will take prompt and effective steps to correct all such cases by disciplinary measures, including the publication where deemed necessary, of names of officers and railroads refusing or failing to respond to this appeal. Each road is hereby required in the daily distribution of available Gondola and Hopper equipment, as well as other equipment available for or used for coal and iron ore loading, to give preference over all other traffic in assigning cars for loading. In like manner, loaded and empty Gondola and Hopper equipment will be given preferred movement.

"In order that this Committee shall be fully advised it has directed its sub-Committee, the Commission on Car Service, to require and maintain a system of reports showing the current movement of coal and iron ore, including cars loaded and orders for cars unfilled and such other information as may be necessary to keep this Committee currently informed; these reports will be checked and supplemented by such inspection as the Commission on Car Service may from time to time direct, and all roads are directed to submit their records to examination as may be required by that Commission.

OTHER COMMODITIES MAY GET PREFERRED SERVICE IF URGENT

"In this connection, notice is given that from time to time, as conditions arise, the Commission on Car Service, under the authority and direction of this Committee will direct preferential service for the transportation of other commodities, as the urgency of such conditions may require and the same measure of response from the railroads of the country will be expected as in this instance.

"The Executive Committee,
By
Fairfax Harrison,
Chairman."

Full Power Over Car Rules Given To Commission On Car Service

Full authority to issue any rules, regulations or orders affecting the use of cars that the exigencies of the National situation may require, has been conferred on the Commission on Car Service by the Executive Committee of the Special Committee on National Defense, of the American Railway Association.
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In all cases, keep the cars moving, and settle differences of opinion afterwards.
At a meeting of the Presidents of the railroads of the United States in Washington, D. C., on April 11, 1917, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED: That the railroads of the United States, acting through their chief executive officers here and now assembled, and stirred by a high sense of their opportunity to be of the greatest service to their country in the present national crisis, do hereby pledge themselves, with the Government of the United States, with the Governments of the several states, and with one another, that during the present war they will coordinate their operations in a continental railway system, merging during such period all their merely individual and competitive activities in the effort to produce a maximum of national transportation efficiency. To this end they hereby agree to create an organization which shall have general authority to formulate in detail and from time to time a policy of operation of all or any of the railways, which policy, when and as announced by such temporary organization, shall be accepted and earnestly made effective by the several managements of the individual railroad companies here represented."

April 30, 1917, Washington, D. C.

Railroads, In Interest of the Nation, To Give Preferred Movement To Shipments of Iron and Coal

As the welfare of the Nation and the Nation's defense are absolutely dependent upon an adequate supply of coal for all purposes, and of iron ore for the iron and steel mills, the Executive Committee of the Special Committee on National Defense, of the American Railway Association, has ordered all railroads of the United States to give coal and iron ore preference over all other traffic.

For the past week the Executive Committee has considered some of the transportation problems before the country at the present time, having in mind first the war with Germany and the country's preparations for it. The Committee has decided that, in view of the depletion of the reserve stocks of coal in many sections of the United States, due largely to an unprecedented consumption during the past year, the paramount need is to insure the largest possible movement of coal to every part of the country during the coming warm months.

Similarly, the Executive Committee recognizes the necessity, particularly in view of the war with Germany, of keeping the steel mills abundantly supplied with iron ore. For this reason, iron ore is placed second in importance to coal in the order issued to the railroads today.

The supreme purpose of the railroads is to see that on every day of every week the greatest possible amount of coal and iron ore is handled by their lines, and the Executive Committee is confident that the response of the carriers to the order governing use of coal and ore cars will be immediate, and will evidence a complete desire on their part to do everything in their power to aid in the Nation's defense.

This action of the Executive Committee is the first important step of the railroads, following their pledge of April 11th to the Government and the American people, that during the war with Germany they would co-ordinate their operations in a continental railway system, merging all their merely individual and competitive activities in an effort to produce a maximum of national transportation efficiency.
November 8, 1917.

My dear Dr. Judson:

A football game is being arranged between the teams representing Fort Sheridan and this training station, to be played on Thanksgiving Day, November 29, 1917. It has been suggested that the most suitable place for playing this game is the field of the University of Chicago, and I am writing to ask if you will consider placing this field at our disposal for this purpose, provided other plans have not been made involving its use on the date specified.

This game will excite a great deal of interest in and around Chicago and it is our desire that the friends of both the Army and the Navy be given an opportunity to witness it. The facilities for the accommodation of spectators both at Fort Sheridan and this training station are exceedingly limited, and our locations are somewhat distant from Chicago, which makes it necessary for us to seek a field conveniently located and capable of accommodating a large number of persons.

However, I trust that this request will not be construed as one which will interfere in any way whatsoever with any arrangements contemplated by your own institution for the date specified, and if there be any other reason not making the granting of this request feasible I trust that you will not hesitate to be perfectly frank with me. On the other hand, if it may be expedient to favorably act upon this request, I can offer you the assurance that such consideration will be very gratefully received and sincerely appreciated by the authorities of both Fort Sheridan and this training station.

With renewed assurances of my friendly esteem, please believe me

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

CAPTAIN U. S. NAVY,
Commandant.

Doctor Harry Pratt Judson,
President, The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
November 6, 1917

To: Office of the Commodore

A full and detailed report of all enemy personnel, equipment, and vehicles captured, as well as the disposition of the captured items, is required to be submitted to the Office of the Commodore for review and action. This report should include all information relevant to the capture, including the dates, locations, and descriptions of the captured items.

Please forward your report to the Office of the Commodore as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Office of the Commodore
Think best under these circumstances to have the game elsewhere we should fully understand. C. 1917.

With best wishes, I am,

A football game in but Chicago, November 9th, 1917 between representing Fort Sheridan, to be played on Thanksgiving Day, November 26th, 1917. It has been suggested that the most suitable field be playing this game is the field of the University of Chicago, and I am writing to ask you:

Dear Captain Moffett:

Yours of the 8th inst. is received.

I have already written to Colonel Ryan that the University will be glad to have its grounds used on the afternoon of the 29th inst. for the game between the Fort Sheridan and the Naval Station teams. It is only fair to say that it has heretofore been one of our principles never to have any games on Thanksgiving Day. We are willing to waive that under these circumstances. There has already been arranged a game between the teams from Fort Custer and Fort Grant for the Saturday afternoon following the 1st of December.

I wrote Colonel Ryan that possibly this fact might interfere with the success of the Thanksgiving Day game in the way of attendance, and that while the two training stations are cordially welcome to the use of our grounds, if they should Commandant, U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Commandant

[Handwritten note: Doctor Harry Frank Johnson, President, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.]
Dear Captain Watson:

I have the honor to convey to you that the University will be glad to have the privilege now on the afternoon of the 20th inst. for the game between the Pattabokk and the New Alton teams. It is only fair to say that if we present one of our brightest young men to have any game on Thanksgiving Day we are willing to waive that game and substitute another. In a game between the teams from Port Chester may our Great Father in Heaven follow the lead of December.

I wrote to you last May that we had engaged with the parents of the Pattabokk players to forego their annual attendance and that while the two stadium seats are free of charge I shall reserve

attached to the name of our Clover to their Hoops. If they please
A football game is to be played between the teams representing Fort Sheridan and this training station, to be played on Thanksgiving Day, November 29, 1917. It has been suggested that the most suitable place for playing this game is the field of the University of Chicago, and I am writing to ask if you will consider placing this field at our disposal for this purpose, provided other plans have not been made involving its use on the date specified.

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With renewed assurances of my friendly esteem,

Captain W. A. Moffett, U. S. Navy
Commandant, U. S. Naval Training Station
Great Lakes, Illinois

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

CAPTAIN U. S. NAVY,
Commandant.

Doctor Harry Pratt Judson,
President, The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
May 21, 1918.

My dear President Judson:

I return herewith the letter of Mrs. Monroe. I sent you some days ago the suggestion of Dr. Freeman that those interested in the Favill School get in touch with the officers of the War Department who have in charge the training of disabled soldiers. Dr. Freeman thinks it highly important that the work should be co-ordinated with that undertaken by the War Department. I now have a suggestion from Mr. Filbey which is explained in the letter enclosed.

Very truly yours,

Charles J. Judson

President H. P. Judson,
The University of Chicago.

CHJ-G
May 16, 1918.

Dear Dr. Judd:

I have gone over the enclosed material and have taken the matter up with Dr. Freeman. He has no doubt written you concerning the general situation.

The only reaction I have to make in this connection is one covering the general nature of work desirable for convalescent soldiers. I am not familiar with the work being offered at the Pavill School. It seems to me this work should be carried beyond the reed and raffia stage which appears to be the plane on which much of this work is now being administered. The mature individual can have little interest in the manipulation of this material compared to the interest it is possible to develop in connection with the use of plastic material, wood, and metal in the making of toys. The toy shop has been the salvation of many artisans, incapacitated in one way or another for competitive production. There is interest in color, form, and movable parts, all on the child or play level and well adapted to afford both mental and physical relief. The convalescent soldier is especially interested in making the kind of toys in which children are just now most interested.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Charles H. Judd,
The School of Education.
May 17, 1918.

My dear President Judson:

I sent the letter from Mrs. Monroe of the Favill School to Dr. Freeman, who attended some weeks ago a conference in Washington dealing with this matter of the training of returned soldiers. Dr. Freeman suggests that probably the best move for Mrs. Monroe to make is to get into direct contact with the officers of the Army who have this training in charge. At the present time there seems to be some confusion about who is to take charge of the whole matter. There is a bill before Congress that is intended to give the problem over to the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

In any case, the activities of any single agency would probably be governed by decisions made at Washington. Dr. Freeman feels very clear that Mrs. Monroe would do well to get in contact with the Washington situation.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles T. Judson,
President H. P. Judson,
The University of Chicago.

CHJ-G
May 2, 1918.

Dr. Harry P. Judson,
Office of the President,
University of Chicago.

My dear Dr. Judson:

May I come down and talk with you or if you are downtown meet you sometime and talk about the teaching plans of the Favill School of Occupations? I want to see if there is any way in which this Pre-Vocational work and Occupational Therapy can be added to by any one at the University or if you have any suggestions of lines of work in which the first processes can be taught by our teachers while the returned soldier is still in the Convalescent Hospitals. We have been working out a rather close co-operation with the Lane Technical School and we want to do it with others. I do not know how much of that sort of work the University of Chicago does, but as you are a member of the Executive Committee of Mental Hygiene, of which the Favill School is a branch and also because it is a memorial to Dr. Favill, I know you are specially interested in this work. I would be very glad of any opportunity to talk to you about it. Could you let me know what would be the most convenient thing for you.

Very sincerely yours,

Anna Hamilton Whipple

(Handwritten note: W. W. S.)
Chicago, May 2, 1916

Dear Miss Monroe:

Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. Of course I shall be glad to see you at any time on this matter. No doubt you are aware of the work that is being organized under the Surgeon General of the United States Army by Dr. Frank Billings on the matter of reconstruction work for disabled soldiers. It may be that during next week I shall be downtown some day, which would save you the
trouble of coming to the South Side. If you would call up my office probably on the forenoon of Monday next, perhaps some appointment could be made.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Miss Anna Hamill Monroe
64 E. Elm St., Chicago
Dean James R. Angell,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your telegram of September 28, will say that it is impossible at this time to state how many Reconstruction Aides in Occupational Therapy will be needed in any particular hospital. Conditions are changing very rapidly and the number of such aides is dependent upon the total number of persons in the hospital and the particular disabilities from which they suffer.

I am not clear to what you refer in speaking of the new Chicago Base Hospital. The new hospital at Speedway Park, Maywood, Illinois, will be General Hospital #32. Undoubtedly, there will be need for a complete Educational Service in this hospital, which usually implies from three to twenty-five Occupational Aides. On the other hand, we have not taken any steps to supply an Educational Service for Base Hospitals.

I am enclosing a rough outline of courses for the training of Reconstruction Aides in Occupational Therapy. A school conducted for this purpose should not be less than three months, and any length of time beyond this, up to a year, will be a very decided advantage.

It is the policy of the Surgeon General’s Office not formally to "approve" or "authorize" schools or courses for this training. Personally, I should be very glad to see the University of Chicago organize such work. It ought, in addition to offering training in Arts and Crafts, provide lectures on Occupational Therapy and opportunities for hospital practice.

M. E. Haggerty,
Major, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A.

1 incl.
The following suggested short courses are intended for women who have a thorough general education.

No person will be appointed a Reconstruction Aide in Occupational Therapy in Military Hospitals, who is not, at least, a graduate of a Secondary School.

Women graduates of colleges or normal schools, or women with less schooling, but having the equivalent educational background because of professional or business experience should be accepted for short courses of three to six months training.

Those having ability in one or more Crafts are very desirable because of this specific training.

In all appointments and promotions in Military Hospitals, preference will be given to applicants showing superior qualifications.

I. Lectures, conferences, and readings:
   1. Occupation Therapy; its growth; purpose; methods; problems; the anatomical and mental effects of the various occupations.
   3. Special problems of the cardiac, tubercular, orthopaedic, amputation, psychopathic, surgical, deaf, and blind type of patients.
   4. Hygiene and sanitation as applied to personal health, contact with the sick, and military disposal of craft products.
   5. Hospital routine and procedure.
   6. Economic and social problems of rehabilitation.
   7. The work of the Federal Board for Vocational Training, the War Risk Bureau, and the relation of the Red Cross to Rehabilitation.

II. Craft Training.

Elementary training in a major part of the crafts listed below and special training in one or more of these.

III. A study of design as related to craftsmanship.

IV. Hospital practice in teaching the crafts covering a total of at least forty hours.
The activities included in the following list are now being used by Reconstruction Aides in Military Hospitals. This list will give some idea of the scope of the work at present, although it is not expected that all Aides will be qualified for the teaching of all these subjects:

### I. Work with Textile Materials.

1. **Weaving**
   - a. 4 heddle looms and simpler forms.
   - b. Colonial mats.
   - c. Bead work.

2. **Knitting**
   - a. Hand
   - b. Rake
   - c. Machine

3. **Crocheting**

4. **Netting**

5. **Knotting**

6. **Embroidery**

7. **Rug making**
   - a. Woven
   - b. Hooked
   - c. Crocheted
   - d. Braided
   - e. Oriental

### II. Reed, Cane, and Fiber work.

1. **Basketry**

2. **Chair caning**

3. **Rush Seating**

4. **Brush making**

### III. Woodworking.

1. **Joinery**

2. **Whittling**

3. **Jigg sawing**

4. **Toy making**

5. **Carving**

### IV. Cardboard Construction and Binding.

1. **Bookbinding**

2. **Novelty box work**

3. **Portfolios**

4. **Paper folding and pasting**

### V. Work in Applied Pattern.

1. **Stenciling**

2. **Block Printing**

### VI. Metal Work.

1. **Jewelry**

2. **Tin toys**

### VII. Work in Plastic Materials.

1. **Pottery**
   - a. Handbuilt
   - b. Wheel made
   - c. Mold made

2. **Modeling**

### VIII. Commercial Subjects.

1. **Bookkeeping**

2. **Shorthand**

3. **Typewriting**

4. **Stenotypy**

5. **Telegraphy**

### IX. Leather work.

### X. Work in Drawing, Lettering, and Designing.

1. **Freehand drawing**

2. **Mechanical drawing**

3. **Lettering**

4. **Design**

5. **Poster work**
President Harry P. Judson, LL. D.
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My Dear President Judson:

It is thought by the Churches of America that one of the most urgent needs in the task of reconstruction will be that of cooperating with college students who may, because of their war service, be financially embarrassed in continuing their college work.

The Christian Service Recruiting Committee of the Home Missions Council (Interdenominational) has asked the Committee on Reconstruction at Home of the War Emergency and Reconstruction Department of the Joint Centenary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church to secure certain information to aid the churches in taking up the task for which they may justly be held responsible in the work of reconstruction.

The committee wishes to learn the amount of assistance needed to enable the students to continue their studies in whatever institutions of learning they are now matriculated, whether state or private.

Will you be kind enough, therefore, to have the enclosed questionnaire filled out so that the Churches of America may definitely know their responsibility for the continued training of such students.

We are also enclosing separate sheet having special reference to the needs of the Students Army Training Corps this year. If you feel that the Christian Church has a responsibility that is not now being adequately met, we should be pleased to have you fill out the enclosed blank.

Thanking you for your cooperation, we remain

Sincerely yours,

Paul S. Vogt
Executive Secretary.
Chicago, December 11, 1918

Dear Sir:

Your letter of November 27 addressed to President Judson is received in his absence abroad. Upon his return early in the new year I shall be glad to bring it to his attention.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mr. Paul L. Vogt
Committee on Reconstruction at Home
111 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Reeducation and Rehabilitation of Crippled, Maimed and Otherwise Disabled by War

S. I. FRANZ, PH.D., M.D., LL.D.

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AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE NORTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO
REEDUCATION AND REHABILITATION OF Crippled, Maimed and Otherwise Disabled by War

SHEPHERD IVORY FRANZ, Ph.D., M.D., LL.D.,
Scientific Director, Government Hospital for the Insane,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The importance of the work looking toward the rehabilitation of the maimed and crippled, using these two terms to cover the great number of different kinds of defects which have been produced, is being appreciated more and more by the Belgian, English and French governments, and by the special physicians and others who have been compelled to deal with certain of the problems. This is shown both by the number of institutions which have been established, and which are being planned, and by the amount of space in the medical journals which is given to the consideration of the various factors involved. More recently there have been numerous expressions of criticism that these matters were neglected at the beginning of the war, and many hopes that more energetic measures would now be taken to deal with this class which had been neglected.

As the result of previous wars and of accidents in industrial pursuits numerous crippled and maimed have been produced. Except in relatively few cases these individuals have been permitted to bear their infirmities as well as they could, and the burden of their support has fallen on their families, or on the state if they became social parasites, beggars, and the like.

In many cases these individuals have gravitated to the poorhouses or to special homes for the crippled, where they have been supported mostly in idleness. Now, however, it is being appreciated that great effort, and as concerted as is possible, must be made to limit the parasitic conditions, and to make these relatively incompetents as competent as possible. For the general welfare of the nation as a whole, for the comfort and the well-being of the individuals, a laissez-faire method of dealing with them cannot, and should not, be tolerated. No matter whether or not pensions will be provided for partial or for complete support, humanitarian and social interests demand that something more shall be done. Efforts must be made to bring about a functional betterment, for the performance of those operations which will make the individual a useful and a productive member of society. On the side of the individual efforts must be made to prevent the mental attitude of dependence and of woefulness, and this attitude or tendency to this attitude must be replaced by one of effort, of pride in accomplishment, and of self-help.
Statistics are not available regarding the number of those who require special treatment of the nature of reeducation. That the number is not a small one, and that in case the war continues for any length of time for our troops the number will not be small in these United States, is evidenced by the efforts which are being made in the countries which have been at war for nearly three years to bring about a medical and public appreciation of the conditions. The several conferences of the allied nations at which the different aspects of the general problems (medical, educational, scientific, social, etc.) have been discussed have also shown the need of preparation for many more than are now taken care of.

Borne has divided these individuals (and has grouped with them certain others) into three general classes: 1. Those who, with immediate care, can be made almost perfect. (This group includes those who have been operated on, but who have been compelled to remain quiet and almost motionless, and who consequently have also suffered from muscular atrophies and ankyloses. Here also come the tendon retractions, the defects which are due to adherent binding cicatrices, etc. In some cases it may take as long as six months to get an individual of this class normal, or approaching his normal condition. Many of these individuals have been incapacitated in the manner mentioned because of lack of appreciation of the possibilities of the production of such defects.)

2. Those who are definitely educable, or who are readapted to work of some kind, but who cannot return to their former occupations on account of the defects which have been produced. (The class includes all those who have lost a part of the body, such as a hand, or foot, or arm, or leg, or even one or more fingers. In these cases after surgical interventions, amputations and the like, it may take only three or four months to make the individual as nearly normal as he can be made. This includes, of course, necessary orthopedic appliances.)

3. Those who are so severely and extensively mutilated and infirm that nothing can be done for them. (Relatively few of this class will exist. Some of those now thought to be incapable of training will be found to be amenable to some kind of treatment, and this is one of the problems which will need to be considered. Those who cannot be benefited by treatment of any kind, educational or otherwise, will probably have to be kept as permanent wards in special institutions or in homes for disabled soldiers.)

It has been estimated by Amar that if proper and prompt treatment is available 80 per cent. of the whole number are reeducable. Some of those who are not counted in this classification will probably be dealt with in special institutions where they may also be educated. This is true of the blind and the deaf. Of the total which he considers educable, Amar also counts that at least three quarters may be unconditionally returned to some kind of gainful occupation and to useful social life, after they have been given the training which their conditions warrant. The remaining quarter can be instructed in certain occupations, and can carry them out for such a period of time that will enable them to be useful although their physical conditions may make them very slow in performance and may prevent their active competition with more normal individuals. For this last class, therefore, special workshops may be required, special positions may need to be sought, and some may need special permanent care.

Already in France and in England much work has been done with the maimed and crippled, as has been said, and the kinds of occupations which have been undertaken by these defectives are numerous. Besides farming and horticulture, for many have special aptitudes and special training and for which their infirmities are not prohibitive, the following occupations have been taught, or retaught, to certain individuals: clerical work, stenography and typewriting (with the necessary instruction in writing, drawing, geography, arithmetic, commercial law, important languages besides the native language), carpentry, wood turning and carving, tailoring, brushmaking, basketmaking, shoemaking, book binding, trussmaking, making orthopedic appliances, locksmithing, making chains, making mats and rugs, making playthings, working in wood and in iron in making articles for ornaments, plastic arts.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that a considerable number of occupations are open to those who have been maimed or crippled, and that many more will be found in our industrial establishments there is no doubt. In the selection of an occupation there should be considered carefully the tastes and the previous aptitudes of the individuals, their past occupations, the degree of education, and great care must be exercised that caprice is not given sway, so that an individual select such an occupation that it is inconsistent with his infirmity and that, if not entirely inconsistent, it is so time-consuming that the cost of reeducation is out of proportion to any expected gains that the individual may make subsequently. In many cases also it is necessary to limit the kinds of occupations from which selection may be made, for certain occupations may tend to increase an existing infirmity such as a contracture or a laxity of an articulation which cannot be corrected.

Rochard has criticized the conduct of the reeducation work in France, because of the lackadaisical methods which were used at the beginning. The corrective apparatus was badly conceived, awkward and not effective for its purpose in many cases, and due regard was not paid to the individual. It is important that each individual be considered as an individual, and that he be treated with that kind of mechanotherapeutic measure that will be best fitted to his particular needs, and at the same time that if any corrective apparatus is needed this should be considered in relation to the occupation that the individual is to undertake as a matter of rehabilitation and also in relation to the defect which is present.
Perhaps no better general outline of what is needed can be cited than that of a commission of the Royal Society of Medicine which has recommended as follows:

1. A service of physical treatment, consisting of hydrotherapy, electrotherapy (including roentgenotherapy), mechanical treatment, medical gymnastics, and massage should be made available at the earliest possible date for all soldiers needing it who are disabled by war. 2. Centers of physical treatment, comprising all the foregoing methods, should be established throughout the country on an adequate scale, and wherever possible in association with general hospitals, so that other forms of special treatment and diagnosis may be readily available. 3. At such centers there should be a uniform system of measurements and records. 4. Centers of reeducation and centers of physical treatment should be closely associated.

In any consideration of the general matter of reeducation and rehabilitation one matter must be given due attention, viz., the placing of the men after the reeducation has been completed. It would be a waste of time and effort if such individuals were reeducated and they were refused by the public to take advantage of their possibilities. The organization of the work must deal with these matters, and perhaps with such other things as are being considered in France, like mutual societies, organizations, and cooperative endeavors for the general benefit of the members. And propaganda for the popularization of the work of these men, for their utilization in a variety of ways, should not be too lightly considered.

Dr. Amar, one of the most noted of the French leaders in the movement for rehabilitation, has protested against the lack of preparation and the failure to provide suitable facilities for the proper prosecution of the work when the maimed first came in. He has insisted on the necessity for full preparation and on the necessity for careful, scientific and thorough work. In this regard he has said: "The time has come for organizing the work of the wounded in such a manner that each one may take his true place in the social machine, and contribute according to his ability." And, in like vein, Regnier, after pointing out some of the difficulties of the work at the beginning has emphasized the need of a careful "scientific organization" if the work is to be conducted for the greatest benefit of the country, and of the individuals who have helped their country and who desire to be returned to that condition in which they may be of the greatest help to themselves and to their fellows.
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Compiled by Laura A. Thompson.

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A discussion of the Garton foundation's memorandum on the industrial situation after the war.

45 Federation of British industries.

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96 p. 25½cm.

51 Gould, Frederick J.
British education after the war. London, Watts and co., 1917.
140 p. 20½cm.

52 St. Brit. Board of agriculture and fisheries.
Committee on land settlement for sailors and soldiers.

Final report of the departmental committee appointed by the president of the Board of agriculture and fisheries to consider the settlement and employment on the land in England and Wales of discharged sailors and soldiers and Minutes of evidence...

3 v. fold. plan. 33 1/2 cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 8182, 8277, 8347)

A law entitled "Small holding colonies act, 1916" was passed as a result of this report. For a brief statement as to the colonies already settled under the act see Monthly labor review, Sept. 1918, p. 88-89.

British agriculture the nation's opportunity;

being the minority report of the departmental Committee on the employment of sailors and soldiers on the land, by the Hon. Edward G. Strutt, Leslie Scott...and G.H. Roberts...together with addenda on housing, etc., by the signatories, some considerations by "A free trader" in favor of their policy, and a preface and appendix on the reclamation of land, by A.D. Hall...


xii, 168 p. 19 cm.

Essential elements in the reconstruction of agriculture as here set forth are threefold. The establishment of such a level of prices as will render intensive farming possible; the improvement of the position of the laborer as regards wages, housing and the amenities of life; and the recognition that the ownership of land carries with it a duty to the community.

Board of education. Committee on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war.

... Interim report of the departmental committee on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war...London, H.M. Stationery Office, Eyre and Spottiswoode, limited, printers, 1916.
4 p. 33 1/2 cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 8374)

...Final report of the departmental committee on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war. vol. I-II...

42, 89 p. 33 cm. (St. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 8512, 8577)


Recommended a minimum school leaving age of 14, with a system of continuation classes for young persons 14-18, the establishment of school scholarships and an extension of the system of juvenile employment bureaus, supported by local education authorities. Since the publication of this report Great Britain has passed the Education Act (Aug. 8, 1918) which prohibits employment of children under 14 and makes attendance at continuation schools obligatory from 14-18 years for 320 hours per year.
57 — Board of trade.
Coal trade. Report of the Departmental committee appointed by the Board of trade to consider the position of the coal trade after the war... London, H.M. Stationery off., 1918.
33 p. 33½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9093)

58 — Electrical trades. Report of the Departmental committee appointed by the Board of trade to consider the position of the electrical trades after the war... London, H.M. Stationery off., 1918.
14 p. 33cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9072)

59 — Engineering trades. Report of the Departmental committee appointed by the Board of trade to consider the position of the engineering trades after the war... London, H.M. Stationery off.
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54 p. incl. tables. 33½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9073)

60 — Iron and steel trades. Report of the Departmental committee appointed by the Board of trade to consider the position of the iron and steel trades after the war... London, H.M. Stationery off.
Darling and son, limited, printers 1918.
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61 — Shipping and ship-building industries. Reports of the Departmental committee appointed by the Board of trade to consider the position of the shipping and shipbuilding industries after the war... London, H.M. Stationery off., Darling and son limited 1918.
156 p. 33½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9092)

62 — Textile trades. Report of the Departmental committee appointed by the Board of trade to consider the position of the textile trades after the war... London, H.M. Stationery off. Darling and son, limited, printers 1918.
130 p. incl. tables. 33½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd.9070)

This series of reports while prepared with especial relation to international competition discuss also problems of output, labor restriction and conditions in the industries, need for extension of technical education, etc. Three of the reports are reviewed in Monthly labor review, Aug. 1918, p. 90-93.

63 — Memorandum with respect to the re-organisation of the Board of trade... London, H.M. Stationery off. Darling and son, limited, printers, 1918.
7 p. 33½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 8912)

On the reorganisation needed to meet after-war conditions. Proposes two main division - a department of commerce and industry and a Department of public service administration - and describes the functions of each.
Summary of information received by Board of trade from advisory committees for juvenile employment for the use of the departmental committees on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war. London, 1916. 13 p.
Marked "confidential."

Commercial intelligence committee.

British trade after the war. Report of a sub-committee of the Advisory committee to the Board of trade on commercial intelligence with respect to measures for securing the position, after the war, of certain branches of British industry... London, H.M.Stationery off., Eyre and Spottiswoods, limited, printers, 1916.
1 p. 1, 18 p. 33 ½ cm. (Parliament. Papers by command. Cd. 8181)

Financial facilities for trade. Report to the Board of trade by the committee appointed to investigate the question of financial facilities for trade... London, H.M.Stationery off., Hayman, Christy, and Lilly, limited, printers, 1913.
8 p. 33 ½ cm. (Parliament. Papers by command. Cd. 8346)

On the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the war as regards financial facilities for trade, particularly with reference to the financing of large overseas contracts.

Electric power supply committee.

Report of the committee appointed by the Board of trade to consider the question of electric power supply... London, H.M. Stationery off., 1913.
17 p. 33cm. (Cd. 9062)

Pre-war contract committee.

Pre-war contracts. Report of the committee appointed by the Board of trade to consider the position of British manufacturers and merchants in respect of pre-war contracts... London, H.M.Stationery off., Darling and son, limited, printers, 1913.
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Colonial office. Empire settlement committee.

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Commission of enquiry into industrial unrest.

Reports... London, H.M.Stationery off., 1917.
8v. 33 ½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command. Cd. 8662-8669)
The reports of the eight divisions composing the commission.
For a summary and analysis of the reports see Chance, Sir Wm. (no. 28 in this list.)
71 **Gt.Brit. Committee on commercial and industrial policy.**

...Interim report on certain essential industries...
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72 ——...Interim report on the importation of goods from the present enemy countries after the war... London, H.M. Stationery off, Darling and son, limited, printers 1918.
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73 ——...Interim report on the treatment of exports from the United Kingdom and British overseas possessions and the conservation of the resources of the empire during the transitional period after the war... London, H.M. Stationery off. Eyre and Spottiswoode, ltd., printers 1918.
14 p. incl. tables. 33½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9034)

74 ——...Final report of the Committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war... London, H.M. Stationery off. Darling and son, limited 1918.
81 p. 33½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9035)

75 **Committee to enquire into the position of natural science in the educational system of Great Britain.**

...Report of the committee appointed by the prime minister to enquire into the position of natural science in the educational system of Great Britain...London, H.M. Stationery off. Darling and son, limited 1918.
86 p. 33½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9011)

Last part of the report deals with the supply of trained scientific workers of all grades for industrial and other purposes.

76 **Committee to enquire into the position of modern languages in the educational system of Great Britain.**

...Report of the committee appointed by the prime minister to enquire into the position of modern languages in the educational system of Great Britain...London, H.M. Stationery off...1918.
viii, 82 p. 33½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9036)

77 **Laws, statutes, etc.**

An act to provide for the establishment of a Ministry of Reconstruction, and to make provision as to the right of certain ministers to sit in Parliament. 7 and 8 Geo. 5, c. 44, Aug. 21, 1917.
London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1917, 5 p. 27½cm.

The first reconstruction committee was made up of cabinet ministers. This was succeeded by a Reconstruction committee which included members of Parliament, representatives of labor, of business and finance and of social work, with the Prime Minister as chairman. For a brief history of these committees and of the establishment of the Ministry of Reconstruction see the Report of the War Cabinet for 1917, p. 199-202 (no.106 in this list).

...Industrial councils. The Whitley report, together with the letter of the Minister of labour explaining the Government's view of its proposals... London, 1917. cover title, 19 p. 21 cm. (Industrial reports, no.1)

Contains the text of the Whitley report (see no.105 in this list) and a letter dated Oct. 20, 1917 from the Ministry of Labour to the leading employers' associations and trade unions explaining the attitude of the government towards the proposals of the report. (Reprinted in the Monthly review, March, 1918, p. 81-84.)

...Works committees. Report of an enquiry made by the Ministry of labour... London, 1918. cover-title, 146 p. 21 cm. (Its Industrial reports, no. 2)

Preface dated March, 1918.

Covers the constitution and working of typical Works committees in a number of different industries, including engineering, shipbuilding, iron and steel, boot and shoe, mining, printing, woollen and worsted, pottery and furniture. The introduction includes a survey of Works committees before the war and the influence of war developments upon them.Reviewed in the Monthly labor review, Aug., 1918, p. 81-84.

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Reports upon openings in industry suitable for disabled sailors and soldiers... no. 1-17 April, 1917- London,1917-v. 21 cm.


Labor resettlement committee.

see Labour resettlement committee (no. 30Q)

Ministry of munitions. Committee on sulphuric acid and fertiliser trades.

... Reports of a departmental committee on the post-war position of the sulphuric acid and fertiliser trades... London, H.M. Stationery off. Darling and son, limited, printers 1918. 14 p. incl. tables. 33 cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 8994)
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83 Ministry of Reconstruction. Housing in England and Wales. London, 1918. 24 p. (Reconstruction problems no. 2) For the law establishing the Ministry of Reconstruction see no. 77 in this list.

84 ...Industrial councils and trade boards. Memorandum by the Ministry of Reconstruction and the Minister of Labour...London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1918. 4 p. 33 cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9085) Memorandum is dated June 7, 1918 and was issued "to set forth the modifications which the Government regard as necessary in putting into operation the recommendations of the Second report on Industrial councils, (see No. 95) and also to make clear the relations between trade Boards and Industrial Councils."

85 ...A list of commissions and committees set up to deal with questions which will arise at the close of the war...London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1918. 34 p. 33 cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 8916) The list of these commissions and committees with their terms of reference but without their personnel was printed in the Official Bulletin of March 14, 1918, p. 9-12. Briefly summarized also in the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, May, 1918, p. 399-400.

Advisory housing panel.

...Housing in England and Wales. Memorandum by the Advisory housing panel on the emergency problem...London, H.M. Stationery office, 1918. 15 p. 33 cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9087)

Estimated a shortage of 250,000 houses with 50,000 in rural regions by the end of 1917 and an additional shortage of 75,000 each year the war continues. Proposed state construction with ownership for a limited period after the war, the local authority acting as the agent of the state and becoming owner under certain conditions at the end of the period. Urged the need of preparing plans and procuring sites so that the work might begin immediately after the war and absorb part of the labor released by demobilization.

Agricultural policy sub-committee.

...Report of the Agricultural policy sub-committee of the Reconstruction committee, appointed in August 1916, to consider and report upon the methods of effecting an increase in the home-grown food supplies having regard to the need of such increase in the interests of national security, together with reports by Sir Matthew G. Wallace...London, H.M. Stationery office, 1918. 136 p. 33 cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9079)

...Summaries of evidence taken before the Agricultural policy sub-committee of the Reconstruction committee...London, H.M. Stationery office. Darling and son, limited 1918. iv, 129 p. 33 1/4 cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9080)

Recommendations cover establishment of minimum wages for agricultural laborers, and setting up of wage boards in each administrative county, problems of rural housing, etc. Summarized in Journal of British Board of Agriculture, July, 1918, p. 385-402 under title "Agricultural reconstruction."

Civil war workers' committee.

...First (interim) report of the Civil war workers' committee...London, H.M. Stationery office. Eyre and Spottiswoode, ltd. 1918. 11 p. 33 1/4 cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9117)

Terms of reference were: "To consider and report upon the arrangements which should be made for the demobilization of
workers engaged during the war in national factories, controlled establishments, in other firms engaged in the production of munitions of war and on government contracts, or in firms where substitute labour has been employed for the duration of the war."

A summary of the recommendations in this report was printed in the British Labour Gazette, Aug. 1918, p. 307. For a criticism of the report see editorial in New statesman, Aug. 3, 1918, p. 343.

91 Gt. Brit. Ministry of reconstruction. Coal conservation sub-committee. ...Interim report on electric power supply in Great Britain... London, H. Stationery off. Darling and son, limited, printers 1917.

92 Committee dealing with the law and practice relating to the acquisition and valuation of land for public purposes. ...Report... 1st-1918- London, H.M. Stationery off. Eyre and Spottiswoode ltd. 1918-1 v. 33\+cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 8998)

93 Committee on adult education. ...Interim report of the Committee on adult education. Industrial and social conditions in relation to adult education...London, H.M. Stationery off. Eyre and Spottiswoode ltd. 1918.
32 p. 33\+cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9107) Committee recommended eight hours as the maximum work day, with shorter hours in heavy and exhausting occupations, strict regulation of overtime, prohibition of night work except where absolutely essential, an annual holiday with pay for all workers, adoption of measures to prevent unemployment, and acceleration of the preparation of schemes of housing and town planning, with special attention to the problem of rural housing.

95 Committee on relations between employers and employed. ...Second report on joint standing industrial councils...London, Pub. H....Stationery off., 1918.
7 p. 33\+cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9002) For the first report see Gt.Brit. Reconstruction committee. Sub-committee on relations between employers and employed. (No. 105)
In this second report the Committee proposed for trades "where organisation is at present very weak or non-existent an adaptation and expansion of the system of Trade Boards working under an amended Trades Boards Act; and for trades in which organisation is considerable, but not yet general, a system of Joint councils with some Government assistance which may be dispensed with as these industries advance to the stage dealt with in our first report."


96 Gt.Brit. Ministry of reconstruction. Committee on relations between employers and employed.
...Supplementary report on works committees...London, Pub. H.m. Stationery off., 1918.
4 p. 33½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9001)

As supplementary to the scheme for industrial councils, the committee recommends that there should be in each factory or workshop, where the circumstances of the industry permit, a Works Committee, representative of the management and the men and women employed, meeting regularly to consider questions peculiar to the individual factory or workshop affecting the daily life and comfort of the workers and the efficiency of the work.

Reprinted in Monthly review, June, 1918, p. 163-165.
For the report of the enquiry made by the Ministry of Labour into the constitution and working of Works committees in different industries see no. 79 in this list.

97 ...Report on conciliation and arbitration. (In substitution of Cd. 9081)...London, H.m. Stationery off. Eyre and Spottiswoode, ltd. 1918.
5 p. 33½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9099)

Differs from edition noted above only in substitution of name of one member signing the report.

98 ...Report on conciliation and arbitration...
London, H.m. Stationery off. Eyre and Spottiswoode, ltd. printers 1918.
5 p. 33½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9081)

Committee declared itself opposed to any system of compulsory arbitration or to any scheme relating to conciliation which compulsorily prevents strikes or lock-outs pending inquiry. In addition to the machinery discussed in earlier reports the Committee recommended the establishment of a small Standing arbitration council.


99 ...Final report...London, H.m. Stationery off., 1918.
4 p. 33½cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 9153)
Contains no new recommendations.
100 Great Britain. Ministry of Reconstruction. Committee on the chemical trade.

Report of committee appointed to advise as to the procedure which should be adopted for dealing with the chemical trade...


4 p. 33 1/2 cm. (Parliament. Papers by command Cd. 8882)

101 Committee to consider the legal interpretation of the term "period of the war."

Reports of the Committee appointed by the Attorney-general to consider the legal interpretation of the term "period of the war"...London, H.M. Stationery Office. 1918.

50 p. 33 1/2 cm. (Parliament, Papers by command Cd. 9100)

Includes the interim reports of the Committee issued earlier in the year as well as the final report. The first report discussed the meaning of "termination of the war" and other similar phrases (of which some 20 different ones have been used) in the Emergency acts and the rules and orders made thereunder and also in government and private contracts; the second, the effect of the termination of war upon the Defense of the Realm acts; the third, the effect of the war upon contracts or apprenticeship and similar arrangements for learning a trade or profession and upon duration of service in the army under the enlistment and compulsory systems. The final report covers the rest of the emergency legislation. Appendix includes a summary of emergency legislation to Oct. 1917.

102 Forestry sub-committee.


105 p. diagr. 33 cm. (Parliament, Papers by command Cd. 8881)

Terms of reference were: "To consider and report upon the best means of conserving and developing the woodland and forestry resources of the United Kingdom, with regard to the experience gained during the war."

103 Local government committee.


26 p. 33 cm. (Parliament, Papers by command Cd. 8917)

Recommended the abolition of the boards of guardians and of the Poor Law Union and the merging of all the functions of the poor law authorities in those of the county council and county borough council.

104 Parliament, House of Lords. Chairman of committees.

Acquisition of land...Correspondence between the Chairman of committees, House of lords, and the Minister of reconstruction with respect to the Reports of two committees on the acquisition of land; and Observations on those Reports by the Counsel to the Chairman of committees, House of lords...London, H.M. Stationery Office. J. Truscott and son, ltd. 1918.

14 p. 33 1/2 cm. (Parliament, 1918. H. of L. Papers and bills 91)
St. Brit. Reconstruction Committee, Sub-committee on relations between employers and employed.

...Interim report on joint standing industrial councils... London, H.M. Stationery off., 1917.

8 p., 33 cm. (Parliament. Papers by command. Cd. 8606)

The terms of reference of this committee (popularly known as the Whitley committee) were: (1) To make and consider suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and workmen; (2) To recommend means for securing that industrial conditions affecting the relations between employers and workmen shall be systematically reviewed by those concerned, with a view to improving conditions in the future.

The Committee recommended in this report the establishment for each of the principal well-organised industries of a triple form of organisation, representation of employers and employed, consisting of Joint Industrial Councils, Joint District Councils and Works Committees, each of the three forms being linked up with the others so as to constitute an organization covering the whole of the trade, capable of considering and advising upon matters affecting the welfare of the industry, and giving to labour a definite and enlarged share in the discussion and settlement of industrial matters with which employers and employed are jointly concerned.


For list of the industries which have adopted joint industrial councils see British Labour Gazette, July, 1918, p. 261 and Aug. p. 308. The constitution of the council of the pottery industry is given in the Labour Gazette for Feb. 1918, p. 49.

For later reports see St. Brit. Ministry of reconstruction (Nos. 95-99)

War cabinet.


Chap. XVI is on the Ministry of Reconstruction, its establishment, functions and administration. Includes also an account of the earlier Reconstruction committees.


2 v., 19 cm. (On cover: Bibliothèque d'histoire contemporaine)


Guillet, Leon, 1873-

...L'enseignement technique supérieur à l'après guerre. Préface de l'Henri Le Chatelier... Paris, Payot et cie, 1918.

3 p. 1., 9-294 p., 18 3/4 cm. (Bibliothèque politique & économique)
109 Halcrow, J.B.
8 v. 20¾ cm. (Tracts for the times. no. 1)

110 Hall, A.D.
The preparation of schemes for reclamation of all waste lands as a means of furnishing employment during the period of industrial readjustment at the end of the war, as well as a means of providing land for soldier's settlement colonies and increased areas for food production.

111 Hamp, Pierre
On the outlook for French laboring man after the war.

112 Harris, Emerson P.
Cooperation, the hope of the consumer. New York, The macmillan co. 1918. 328 p. 20¾ cm.

113 Henderson, Arthur

Reprinted from the Daily news, Sept. 20, 1917.

108 p., 1 l. 18¾ cm.
Appendices: I. Memorandum on war aims approved by the Special conference of the labour movement held at the Central hall, Westminster ... Dec. 28th, 1917. II. Labour and the new social order. A draft report on re-construction.

116 Hichens, W.L.
Some problems of modern industry, being the Watt anniversary lecture for 1918, by W.L. Hichens. London, Nisbet and co., ltd. 1912.
61, 1 p. 17¾ cm.
Last part of address is on industrial reconstruction.

117 Hobson, John A.
Contents.-Preface.-I The enemies of democracy, militarism and capitalism. The defence of impropriety, Protectionism and imperialism. Political and intellectual reactionists. Spiritual and social reactionists.-II. The defence of democracy. How to break the vicious circle. The new economic situation. Two problems for labour. The conquest of the state. The close state versus internationalism.

* Ordered.
118 Hobson, John A.
58 p. 20½cm.

119 Hobson, S. G.
Guild principles in war and peace...London, 1917.
176 p. 16½cm.

120 National guilds: An inquiry into the wage system and the way out...
viii,370 p. 19¾cm.

121 Hogge, J. M. & T. H. Garside
463 p. 19cm.
Includes laws and regulations relating to the treatment and
training of disabled soldiers and system of allowances.

122 Hutchins, B. L.
Women in industry after the war. London, The Athenaeum 1917?
28 p. 21cm. (Social reconstruction pamphlets, no. 3)
Sections treat of possibility of unemployment, the organization
of women's industry after the war, and the health of the
working woman at home.

123 Inter-allied conference on the after-care of disabled men. 2d. London,
1918.
The Inter-allied conference on the after-care of disabled men. Second
annual meeting held in London, May 20 to 25, 1918. Reports presented
6, 2,7-528 p. 24½cm.

123a Supplement to volume of reports containing verbatim reports of the
discussions, together with some presented to the conference but
not included in the volume of reports. London, H.M. Stationery off., 1918.
192 p. 24cm.
Reports and papers cover the work being done in all the allied
countries for the re-education and return to industrial life of
disabled soldiers and sailors.

124 Inter-allied labour and socialist conference. 3d. 1918.
Memorandum on war aims. Agreed upon at Central Hall, Westminster Feb.
16 p.
For an account of the 4th conference see "L'information ouvrière
et sociale" Sept.29, 1918; Manchester guardian, Sept.19-23, 1918;
Christian commonwealth, Sept.18 & 25, 1918.
Joint committee on labour problems after the war.
Committee comprised representatives from the Parliamentary Committee,
the Trades Union Congress, the Executive Committee of the Labour party,
the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions and
the Workers' National Committee, Special advisory committees were added
for the different problems taken up.
125 Joint committee on labour problems after the war.
A million new houses after the war; a statement on the housing problem as affected by the war and some suggestions. London, Cooperative printing soc. ltd., 1917.
8 p. 24 cm.

126 The Munitions Acts and the restoration of trade union customs.
11 p. 24 cm.

127 The position of women after the war. Report of the Standing joint committee of Industrial women's organisations presented to the Joint committee on labour problems after the war... London 1917. 20 p. 23 ½ cm.
Standing joint committee was representative of Women's Trade Union League, Women's Labour League, National Federation of Women Workers, Railway Women's Guild and Women's Cooperative Guild.
Report discusses the effects of the war upon women and the gains and losses which it has brought, especially with reference to their industrial position. Considers also what measure can be taken to retain the gains and retrieve the losses and how the period of reconstruction can best be used to improve the general social, economic and political position of women.


129 The problem of unemployment after the war. Memorandum on the prevention of unemployment and the necessity for the revision of the Unemployment Insurance acts. London, Cooperative printing soc. ltd., 1917. 7 p. 24 cm.

130 The restoration of trade union customs after the war; a statement and analysis of the government guarantees... London, Cooperative printing soc. ltd., 1917. 14 p. 23 ½ cm.
Contents:--Introduction.--Before the Munitions Act.--The Munitions of War act, 1915.--The Munitions of War (Amendment) act, 1916.--Summary of guarantees.--Note on government establishments.--Extracts from speeches of members of the government.

131 The restoration of trade union conditions in cases not covered by the Munitions act. London, Cooperative printing soc. ltd., 1917. 9 p. 24 cm.
Contents:--Introduction.--Treasury agreement.--Pledges given by employers.--Substitution agreements.--Substitution without agreement.--The factory acts.--Dilution in commercial work.--Methods of enforcement.

132 Kahn, Otto H.
The menace of paternalism. New York, 1918. 93 p.
Address before the convention of American Bankers Association, Chicago, Sept. 27, 1918.
133 Kahn, Otto H.
Government ownership of railroads and war taxation, New York, 1918, 50 p.
Address before the National Industrial Conference Board, N.Y. Oct. 10, 1918.

134 Kirkaldy, Adam Willis, 1867- ed.
Credit, industry, and the war; being reports and other matter presented to the Section of economic science and statistics of the British association for the advancement of science. Manchester, 1915; ed. by Adam W. Kirkaldy...with a preface by William Robert Scott...pub. by authority of the council. London, New York etc., Sir I. Pitman and sons, ltd. 1915 ix, 268 p. 22cm.
Outlets for labour after the war-Conference committee report p. 68-192.
Economic problems after the war by W. Cunningham:p. 254-266.

135 Labour, finance, and the war; being the results of inquiries arranged by the Section of economic science and statistics of the British association for the advancement of science, during the years 1915 and 1916, ed. and with a preface by Adam W. Kirkaldy...Pub. by authority of the council. London, New York etc. Sir I. Pitman and sons, ltd. 1916. vii, 344 p. diags. 21cm.

136 Industry and Finance; war expedients and reconstruction, being the results of inquiries arranged by the Section of economic science and statistics of the British association, during the years 1916 and 1917, ed. by Adam W. Kirkaldy...Pub. by authority of the Council. London, New York etc. Sir I. Pitman and sons, ltd. 1917? viii, 371p. fold. tab. 21½cm.
Contents.-Preface-A survey and a warning, by Sir H. Bell, bart.-The replacement of men by women in industry during the war and their employment after the war.-Women workers in agriculture, by Miss E.N.Thomas.-Workshop committees: suggested lines of development, by C. G. Renold.-The effects of the war on credit, currency and finance.-Transportation-the new sub-section of the Section of economic science and statistics, by A.W.Kirkaldy.

137 Krug, Alfred

138 Labour co-partnership association.
Co-partnership after the war; a memorandum submitted Feb.1917, to the Reconstruction committee appointed by H.M. government. London,1917a 15,cl,p. 28½cm.
139 Labour party (Gt.Brit.)
15, [1] p. 20cm.
Resolutions adopted at the annual conference of the Labour party in Manchester, Jan. 1917. Cover demobilisation, restoration of trade union conditions, prevention of unemployment, legal minimum wage, nationalization of railways and mines, taxation, position of women, education, and child welfare.

140 Labour and the new social order; a report on reconstruction...
22 p. 24cm.
"Draft report on the general policy of the party on reconstruction...prepared by a sub-committee of the Executive for the consideration of the party."
Reprinted in New republic, Feb.16, 1918 (Suppl);
Monthly review, April,1918, p. 63-83; Congressional record, June 17,1918, p. 8610-8614 (speech by Keeler London).

141 Resolutions on reconstruction to be discussed at the party conference at the Central hall, Westminster June 26-28,1918.
The text of the resolutions as actually adopted were printed in the Survey, Aug. 3,1918, p. 500-504. See also article on "Annual conference of the British labour party" Monthly labor review, Sept.1918, p. 319-327.

142 Agenda of resolutions on reconstruction and amendments to be discussed at the Party conference...June 26-28, London, Labour party, 1918. 23 p.

Labour party (Gt.Brit.)
see also
Joint committee on labor problems after the war.

143 Launay, L. de.
...France-Allemagne, problèmes miniers-munitions-blocus-apres-guerre.
3 p. 1., 279 p. 19cm.

144 Lavedan, Henri
...La famille francaise. Paris, Perrin et cie., 1917.
304 p. 18cm.

145 Lawrence, F. W. Pethick
States the case for a levy on capital as a means of paying off part of the war debt.
146 Lebon, Andre
Covers also the problems of demobilization and the employment of women after the war.

147 Leclercq, J.

148 Liverpool Fabian society.
...Industrial conditions after the war: the place of the labour exchange. Liverpool, 1916.
14, 1 p. 21½ cm. (Tract no. 14).

149 Macaigne, Andre
304 p. 19 cm.
On after-war industrial and agricultural reorganization of France. Includes also discussion of question of wages, apprenticeship, labor organization, etc.

150 Macdonald, J. Ramsay

151 Mactabish, John M.

152 Mallock, W. H.
Capital, war and wages. London, Blackie and sons, 1918. 86 p.

154 Mawson, Thomas Hayton
xxii, 124 p. incl. col. front., illus., pl. 25½ cm.

155 Afforestation and the partially disabled. A sequel to An imperial obligation... London, Grant Richards limited, 1917.
xii, 46 p. illus. 25 cm. (Concrete example series, no. 1)

156 Mazel, Henri

156a Mead, Elwood
Summary of soldier settlements in English-speaking countries. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 28 p.
Covers Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Union of South Africa. Issued by the U. S. Dept. of the Interior.
157 National foreign trade council, New York City.
World trade conditions after the war. An analysis of the
preparation England, France, and Germany are now making to
extend their foreign trade. New York, 1918. 72 p.

158 National institute of social sciences.
Reconstruction after the war... Boston, Mass. 1918.
vii, 242 p. 23¼cm. (Its Journal vol. 4, 1918)
Papers read before the annual meeting of the Institute.
Included are papers "On the general principles of a policy
of reconstruction" by Thorstein Veblen, "Financial reconstruction
after the war" by George E. Roberts, "Problems of immigration
and the foreign born after the war" by Henry P. Fairchild,
"Educational preparedness for after the war" by A. Caswell Ellis, "After-the-war food problems" by Charles L. Pack.

159 National union of women's suffrage societies.
...Women and reconstruction; some considerations relating to
the position of women after the war... London, May, 1917.
28 p. 33cm.

160 New towns after the war; an argument for garden cities. By
New Townmen. London, Dent, 1918. 84 p. 18cm.

161 New Zealand employers' federation.
... "After the war" problems. Paper read by Mr. William Prior,
secretary New Zealand employers Federation... 23rd August, 1916.
Wellington, 1916.
10 p. 21¼cm.

162 New York (City) Mayor's committee on unemployment.
How to meet hard times, a program for the prevention and
relief of abnormal unemployment. New York City, Mayor's
The committee was appointed "to deal constructively
with the problem of unemployment and prepare against a
recurrence of unemployment crises." Studies made by
John R. Shillady and Bruno Lasker are incorporated in
the report of which Henry Bruere signs the foreword.
The recommendations are of interest in connection with
the problems of industrial demobilization.
Chapter XII is on "measures concerning juvenile workers."

163 Nims, Marion R. comp.
Woman in the war; a bibliography. Washington, Govt. print. off.
1918. 77 p.
Includes some references on reconstruction problems
affecting women. Issued by the News dept. of the Woman's
committee of the Council of National Defense.
164 Outlets for labour after the war. Report of the conference committee of the British association. (In Kirkaldy, A. W., ed. Credit, industry and the war. 1915) See also Draft interim report listed under British association (no. 22).

Discusses the replacement of men by women in industries during the war, the permanent effects of this after the war, and the problems connected with the re-instatement in industry of enlisted and drafted men.

165 Pauw, Leon do
245 p.

166 Penal reform league, London.
20 p.

167 Phillips, Marion, ed.
Women and the Labour Party by various women writers. London, Headley bros. 1918?
110 p.

Contents.--Foreword, by Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson; Introduction by Marion Phillips; Women trade unionists' point of view, by Mary R. Macarthur; The claims of mothers and children, by Margaret Llewelyn Davies; The nursery of to-morrow, by Margaret McMillan; The end of the Poor Law, by Beatrice Webb; Women as brainworkers, by Rebecca West; Women as domestic workers, by Margaret G. Bondfield; The working woman's house, by Averil D. Sanderson Furniss; The labour woman's battle with dirt, by Katharine Bruce Glasier; The woman wage earner, by A. Susan Lawrence; Women and internationalism, by Mary Longman.

315 p. 23cm.

Includes among other papers "Industrial reconstruction" by Sidney Webb; "The future of women in industry" by Mary R. Macarthur; "Agriculture: the problem of reconstruction" by A. D. Hall; "Rural housing" by Ernest Betham; "The work of women on the land and their place in agricultural reconstruction" by Mrs. Rowland Wilkins; "The garden suburbs: its past and plans" by Mrs. Barnett.

169 Purdon, Charles Benjamin
The garden city after the war; a discussion of the position of the garden city at Letchworth, and a proposal for a national housing policy. _Letchworth_, 1917?
22 p., 1 l. 24½cm.

170 Ramsay, Alexander
144 p.
Partial contents.-- XV. Economic factors in an enduring peace.-- XVI. After war problems; Reasons for reconstruction proposals in Great Britain, by Ordway Toad; The factors in the problem; England’s Ministry of Reconstruction; The task of demobilization; Will there be a sex war in industry, by Mary Stocks; The war aims of American unionists; British labor and the new social order; Program of the world’s peace, by Woodrow Wilson.


173 Roehold, G. G.
The gist of this memorandum which was prepared for the British Association’s special sub-committee on industrial unrest, was printed as a supplement to the Survey of Oct. 5, 1918 (as Reconstruction series no. 1) The author is head of a large industrial concern in the North of England.

174 La réorganisation de la France; conférences faites à l’École des hautes études sociales (novembre 1915 a janvier 1916) par MM. Ch.Seignobos... Ch.Chauvet, etc. ... Paris, F. Alcan, 1917. 2 p.l., 275 p. 18½ cm. (Bibliothèque générale des sciences sociales... 2. sér., 2)
Contents.--I-II. La politique intérieure; La politique extérieure, par Ch.Seignobos.--III. Le développement économique, par Ch.Chauvet.-- IV. L’organisation de l’industrie après la guerre, par R. Loguoz.-- V. L’agriculture après la guerre. La terre de France, par Marcel Vachor.--VI. Le beau de vrai, l’utile et la réorganisation de la France, par Adolphe Dervaux.--VII. La reconstitution de la population française, par Charles Gide.

Reorganisation of industry conference, Oxford.

175 La réparation des dommages de guerre; Conférences faites à l’École des hautes études sociales (nov.1915 - Jan.1916) Paris, F. Alcan, 1917. 254 p. (Bibliothèque générale des sciences sociales)

176 Rothband, Henry L.
Scheme is for a national roll of employers willing to employ one or more disabled men, to give a permanent guarantee of employment on the basis of which a register would be prepared for the use of all employment agencies. For present status of the plan see Manchester Guardian for Oct. 19, 1918, p. 8.
177 Rothband, Henry L.
A scheme for finding employment for disabled soldiers & sailors.
72 p. 24½cm.

178 Rowntree, B. Seekohn
168 p.
Chapters cover food requirements, dietary, housing, clothing, fuel
and sundries and the cost of supplying those. Pre-war wages of
labouring men were normally insufficient for support of family. Urges
the establishment of adequate minimum wages in all industries after
the war.

179 Rowntree, Maurice L.
108 p. 18 cm.

180 Rural organisation council.
Village life after the war; being special reports of conferences on
the development of rural life convened by the Rural organisation
council in 1917. London, Headley Bros. 1917?
v, 118 p. 21 cm.
Conferences held in Feb. and Oct. 1917. The problems dealt with
are: wages, rural credit, rural planning and housing, small holdings
and de-urbanization of industries, rural education and village
amenities.

181 Ruskin college, Oxford.
Reorganisation of industry... Oxford, Ruskin college, 1916-1918.
4 v. 21 cm.
Four conferences of working class associations held by Ruskin
college during 1916, 1917 and 1918 to discuss the problems which
labor will have to face when peace comes. Reports were published
under the following titles:
Contents.-- The disorganisation of industry, commerce and finance;
the problems to be faced, by A.C. Pigou; How readjustment may be facili-
tated after the war, by Arthur Greenwood; The contribution of indus-
try to revenue, by Sidney Webb; The control of industry after the war,
by A.C. Zimmern.--Discussion. (Reviewed in Monthly Review, Aug. 1917,
p. 129-138)
Contents.-- Scientific management, by G.D.H. Cole.--Women in industry,
by Marion Phillips.--Position of agriculture in industry, by C.S. Orwin.
The position of the rural worker in industry, by Arthur W. Ashby.--
Discussion.
89 p.
Contents.-- Commercial policy and our food supply, by H. Sanderson
Furniss.--The influence of the war on commercial policy, by Edwin
Cannan.--Capitalism and international relations, by A. E. Zimmern.--
Discussion.
IV. The state and industry during the war and after. Oxford, 1918.
84 p.
Contents.--The state and the citizen, by H. Sanderson Furniss.--The
state and the producer, by John Hilton.--The state and the consumer,
by J. J. Mallon.--Criticisms.
182 Russell, Bertrand
251 p.

183 Sauvairo-Jourdan, F.
La vitalité économique de la France avant et après la guerre... Paris, F. Alcan, 1918.
276 p. 19 cm.
Addresses delivered at a conference in Bordeaux, March 1917.
Subjects covered are productive forces, banks and credit, external forces and the colonies. Reviewed in Journal of Royal statistical society, July 1918, p. 652-654.

184 Scotland. Local government board.
Provision of houses for working classes after the war. Edinburgh, 1918.
4 p. (Housing and town planning, no. 1)

185 Scott, William Robert
xii, 122 p. 22 cm.

186 Seine (Dept.) Commission mixte du travail et du chômage.
...Rapport au nom de la Commission mixte du travail et du chômage... relativement aux mesures à prendre pour procéder à l’organisation du travail au moment de la démobilisation... Paris, Imprimerie municipale, 1916.
59 p. 25 cm.

187 Shimmin, Arnold N.
...Taxation and social reconstruction. London, The Atheneum, 1917?
32 p. 21 cm. (Social reconstruction pamphlets, no. II)
"Short list of books and articles for supplementary reading": p. 32.

188 Smith, James C.

188a Socialist party (U.S.)
Congressional platform of Socialist party. New York, 1918. 8 p.
Gives the program of the party on reconstruction.

189 South Australia. Department of agriculture.

190 _____ Laws, statutes, etc.
Act to make further and better provision for the settlement of discharged soldiers on the land (no. 1313, 1917. Assented to Nov. 15, 1917) 7 p.

191 _____ Ministry of repatriation and agriculture.
Land settlement of soldiers. Adelaide, 1918. 4 p.
192 Sparkes, Malcolm
A memorandum on industrial self-government, together with a draft scheme for a builders' national industrial parliament. London, Harrison and sons, 1917
28 p., 25½ cm.

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74 p., 23 cm. (Miscellaneous series, no. 73)
Appendices: A. Economic conference of allied governments.--B. Report of British committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war.--C. Imports and exports (Temporary control) bill.--D. British non-ferrous metal industry act.

199 German trade and the war. Commercial and industrial conditions in war time and the future outlook, by C. D. Snow and J. J. Kral. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918.
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203 Vandervelde, Émile
lvi, 174 p. 18½ cm. (Problèmes d'après-guerre)

204 Veblen, Thorstein B.
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367 p. 20cm.

205 Victor, E.A. ed.
xv, 320 p. 24cm.

206 Villiers, Brougham
Britain after the peace; revolution or reconstruction. London, T.F. Unwin, 1918.
263 p. 21cm.
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The socialists and the war; a documentary statement of the position of the socialists of all countries; with special reference to their peace policy, including a summary of the revolutionary state socialist measures adopted by the governments at war. New York, H. Holt & co., 1915.
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--Pref.

208 Webb, Beatrice "Mrs. Sidney Webb"
11 p. (Fabian tract no. 185)
209 Webb, Sidney
Great Britain after the war, by Sidney Webb and Arnold Freeman;
being facts and figures, quotations and queries, suggestions and
forecasts, designed to help individual inquirers and study circles
in considering what will happen after the war with regard to
trade, employment, wages, prices, trade unionism, co-operation,
women's labour, foreign commerce, the railways, the coal supply,
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80 p. 21 cm.

210 The new constitution of the Labour Party. Meaning of the
changes. Handworkers and brainworkers. Labour programme and

211 The restoration of trade union conditions. London, Nisbet and
Contents.-The suspension of the conditions.-The nation's
Pledge.-The danger of a sham restoration.-Wanted - a new
settlement.-The five points of the new charter.-Bibliography.
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pledge of a restoration of trade union conditions, discusses
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industrial charter for the joint administration of industry
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