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Chapter Title: Migrations According to International Statistics: Continental Migrations

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and General Labor, and Liberal Professions. From 1901-05 Agriculture was more important than Industry (36.4 per cent and 31.3 per cent); after the War Industry became predominant; the figures for 1921-24 are Agriculture 21.9 per cent; Industry and Mining 34.7 per cent; Transport and Commerce 14.0 per cent.

In French emigration, according to the port statistics for 1857-84, Industry declined and Agriculture increased. In Belgium (1886-1924) Agriculture was well represented; day laborers fairly numerous, Industry and Commerce insignificant. Emigration from Denmark (1872-1924) was at first principally Domestic Service and General Labor; the proportion later changed in favor of Agriculture, and Transport and Commerce, and at times also in favor of Industry and Mining. Sweden and Norway show a similar development. Finnish emigration 1893-1924 shows a preponderance of Agriculture throughout; it declines in later years, however, giving way to Domestic Service and General Labor, and to a smaller extent to Industry and Mining. In Sweden also (1886-1924) Agriculture furnishes the majority of emigrants almost throughout; the decline of this group in the course of the period is made up by an increase in Transport and Commerce, and the Liberal Professions. Austria shows principally Agriculture emigration (1896-1910). For Hungary the figures are only available for two biennial periods, 1905-07 and 1911-13. The majority of the emigrants are in Agriculture (67 per cent). Next come Domestic Service and General Labor (28.6 per cent and 25.9 per cent); Other Occupations is insignificant.

In the course of the period under review a general European displacement appears in as much as Agriculture, particularly in the post-War period, declined in importance while the proportion of industrial emigrants increased.

B. Continental Migrations

It should be mentioned at once that continental migrations in Asia, America, Oceania, and Africa cannot be compared with the European movements.¹ Asiatic overseas and continental migration is discussed in the National Section (Indian, Chinese and Japanese movements). The North American continental migration, which is at present unusually important having risen from 63,000 in 1908-

¹Genuine migration statistics, distinguishing overseas from continental migrants and taking account of the more important movements of native labor, were introduced after the War.

10 to 160,000 in 1921-24, is considered in connection with immigration into the United States. South American internal movements have not been investigated sufficiently for definite treatment.

For Africa also only a few isolated statistics are available, *e. g.* for Basutoland and Kenya, and these are given in the National Tables. The present discussion will be limited to Europe. The statistics of continental emigration and repatriation of citizens may be supplemented by the statistics of immigration of aliens, particularly in France for the post-War period (International Table 8).

The available figures for continental emigration of citizens are collected in International Table 3. For the whole period 1876-1924 there are data for three countries, Italy, Ireland and Sweden, but the last two are insignificant. Italian emigration, however, during these years was considerable. The annual average for quinquennial periods increased from 80,000 to 249,000 in 1906-10. In 1911-15 emigration lessened somewhat (236,000) and in 1921-24 it reached only 185,000. Emigration from Ireland to Great Britain in 1876-80 was 17,000. This number rapidly declined to 4,900 in 1886-90; 1,800 in 1911-15, and 387 in 1921. Emigration from Sweden also declined from 5,000 in 1876-80, to 3,100 in 1911-15, and 2,700 in 1921-24.

Belgian statistics are not reliable, since they do not include seasonal emigration. According to the available figures there is a continuous increase in continental emigration from 9,300 in 1886-90; to 34,000 in 1916-20; in 1921-24 the number was 19,000, which is more than the largest volume of emigration before the War.

Figures for Hungary, 1898-1913, show annually 9,200 to 15,700; and for Austria 210,000 in 1906-10 to 343,000 in 1911. The seasonal emigration from Austria was principally to Germany.

A comparison of 1906-10 shows Italy leading with 249,000. Then come Austria with 210,000, Belgium and Hungary with 15,000 to 16,000, and Ireland and Sweden with 3,100 each.

For the direction of continental emigration, there is information only for Italy, Belgium, Ireland and Sweden (see International Tables 17 and 18). The Irish emigration figures contained in Table 3 refer exclusively to emigration to Great Britain. The Italian emigrants of 1876-85 went principally to France, 46.1 per cent and 49.4 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 24.0 per cent and 28.4 per cent; Switzerland, 16.6 per cent and 7.8 per cent; and Germany, 9.2 per cent and 7.7 per cent. In 1886-1900 Austria-Hungary took the first place with 38.9 per cent to 32.0 per cent. France decreased in importance from 34.5 per cent to 17.2 per cent, while Germany and

Switzerland increased. In 1901-15 Germany and France were about equal. Austria-Hungary fell, and Switzerland rose and in 1906-15 took first place. During the period 1916-20 three-fourths of the Italian emigrants went to France, and 16.7 per cent to Switzerland; 79.1 per cent to France and 5.5 per cent to Switzerland in 1921-24. Emigration to Germany ceased. Swedish emigration was mainly to Denmark and Norway; except for the years 1896-1900 Denmark is the more important until 1906-10, in other years Norway; a smaller number go to Finland. Belgian continental emigration is directed to France to the extent of 70.8 per cent in 1901-05 and 86.5 per cent in 1921-24. Next in importance are Holland with 10.7 per cent in 1896-1900 and 6.4 per cent in 1921-24, and Germany with 8.6 per cent in 1901-05 and 2.7 per cent in 1921-24.

Concerning the continental immigration of aliens (International Table 8), of European countries only Belgium, Hungary and Germany could be compared. Belgium was of some importance for the whole period 1886 to 1924. Immigration rose from 15,500 to 32,200 in 1911-13, and then fell to 29,000 in 1919-20, and 23,000 in 1921-24. At the same time there was a considerable continental emigration from Belgium. The immigration to Hungary 1907-10 was 13,900, and 1911-15, 8,800 (according to incomplete communal registers). Most significant was the continental immigration to Germany; according to the frontier statistics for foreign workers, the immigration was 434,000 in 1911-15; 174,000 in 1916-20; 28,000 in 1921-24.¹

Comparison of International Tables 5 and 10 (Continental Emigration of Aliens and Continental Immigration of Citizens), shows that considerable continental repatriations take place. Continental emigration is mostly seasonal.

Since the figures at our disposal for long periods apply to only a few countries, some attention will be given to the post-War situation in certain states. After 1920 there are regular statistics of continental emigration from Belgium, Italy, Poland, Sweden and Czechoslovakia. The Belgian and Swedish statistics include only persons who have remained away from home for over a year.

A better idea of the scope of this movement may be obtained by supplementing the emigration statistics with figures published by France concerning immigration by nationalities; for many countries

¹See J. Trzcinski, *Russisch-Polnische und Galizische Wanderarbeiter im Grossherzogtum Posen*, Stuttgart, 1905, p. 20 f.; Souchon, *La crise de la main-d'oeuvre agricole*, Paris, 1914.

France is since the War¹ the most important, indeed almost the exclusive, destination of emigrants. The following Text Table 19 shows these data.

TEXT TABLE 19
CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION (EUROPEAN FIGURES) 1920-1924

Country	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Belgium.....					
(Direct figures).....	32,135	18,086	21,991	18,969	17,142
(French figures).....	28,422	26,260	24,677	33,912	40,256
Czechoslovakia.....	16,000 *	16,000 *	31,558	24,334	29,371
Italy.....	153,717	88,295	170,155	229,854	271,089
Poland.....	26,846	12,129	31,373	72,058	26,136
Portugal.....					
(French figures).....	6,741	45	6,771	11,767	6,715
Spain.....					
(French figures.....	53,306	28,310	45,392	36,497	38,960
Sweden.....	3,149	3,069	2,812	2,679	2,270
Other countries.....					
(French figures).....	2,889	2,585	21,828	19,873	28,915
Total (according to data supplied).....	323,205	194,779	356,557	449,943	460,854

*Exclusive of seasonal workers without passports.

According to the figures in this table it may be seen that continental emigration has followed closely the fluctuations of the labor market. Thus the economic crisis in 1921 caused a considerable drop, while the great demand for workers (particularly in France) during the period 1922-24 resulted in a considerable rise.

Continental immigration of aliens into France has become much more considerable since the War. Continental migrations in Europe as a whole, however, have declined.

In view of the unemployment prevailing throughout Europe, most countries—except France—have in recent years adopted severe restrictions amounting in certain cases to prohibition, upon the immigration of foreign workers. Germany, which before the War needed over a million foreign workers, introduced a system of permits that has reduced the number of seasonal immigrants to a minimum; and the United Kingdom has reduced its laborer immigrants to 3,000 annually.²

¹I. Ferenczi, Die Regelung den kontinentalen Arbeiterwanderungen in Europa, *Arch. f. Weltwirtschaft*, 1924, p. 441 ff.

²Immigration from the Continent to the United Kingdom remained moderate throughout the 19th century and rarely alarmed public opinion. The absolute number

Movements between the different Central European countries, which were considerable during the first years after the War, have also declined. In so far as they continue, they take place clandestinely and are not susceptible of statistical treatment.

Statistics of repatriations are derived principally from the Italian and French statistics.

The statistics covering the years after the World War indicate that the European streams of continental migration which are often considered as temporary, are tending more and more to assume the character of migrations which end in definite settlement abroad, e. g. Italians and Poles as farmers and *métayers* in southern France, and as miners and industrial workers in northern France.

The character of continental emigration is thus approaching that of intercontinental emigration, which for a time was designated in official publications as "definitive" in contrast to "continental." Another cause of assimilation is to be found in the fact that during the last half-century overseas emigration has become more and more temporary.

of alien immigrants for England were 100,638 in 1871, and 118,031 in 1881—135,000 for the United Kingdom (E. Pépin, *L'Aliens Acte de 1905*, Paris, 1914, p. 128).

Between 1881 and 1905 immigration increased greatly while its social consequences and racial character alarmed the public. The immigrants were chiefly Russian and Polish Jews fleeing from repeated persecutions. When they were without means or subsidies to proceed direct to the United States, these peoples came first to England and settled there indefinitely. The problem was the subject of various inquiries and Parliamentary proceedings (W. H. Wilkins, *The Alien Invasion*, London 1892, p. 25; E. Pépin, *op. cit.*, p. 130-8.) The partial statistics by the Board of Trade for 1890 show 29,885 aliens arrived from Europe (Georg Halpern, *Die juedischen Arbeiter in London*, Stuttgart & Berlin, 1903, p. 13). The number increased to 62,505 in 1900 and to 82,845 in 1904 (*Statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from and to the United Kingdom*, 1891-1905). Russians and Poles made up two-fifths of the whole at that time. New but perhaps exaggerated statistics by the Home Office from 1905 onward indicated a steady decrease of immigration to 19,820 in 1912. Of these only one-fifth were Russians, more than one-fifth were French, and the balance mainly Italians, Germans, and Scandinavians (Pépin, *op. cit.*, p. 474 f., Annex Tables IIIa, IIIb).

Some cases of group immigration admitted exceptionally to Soviet Russia did not succeed. The Russians, up to the War, migrated in larger numbers to Siberia than overseas. The movement in 1905-1914 amounted to about 3 million settlers, or 300,000 annually, but the numbers have decreased markedly since and in 1924 were but 73,400 (*Druk*, 28 Dec. 1926).

