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**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS**

**PART I**

**INTRODUCTION**



## INTRODUCTION

### History and Conduct of the Inquiry.

The offer made to the International Labour Organization in 1925 by the National Bureau of Economic Research under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council to finance an historical inquiry into international migration statistics, if the former would undertake it, was cordially accepted, as such an inquiry fell entirely within its province.

The International Labour Office had already published a report on methods<sup>1</sup> and a first annual report<sup>2</sup> on migration drawn up in accordance with a recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference of 1922.<sup>3</sup> The offer of the National Bureau of Economic Research thus afforded an opportunity of proceeding one step farther towards co-ordinating international migration statistics. An investigation of the development of these statistics from their introduction to the present day would render possible a more intelligent appreciation of their foundation and growth, and also of the necessity and feasibility of improving them. Such an historical study, it was felt, would tend likewise to facilitate international negotiations regarding uniformity in this field.

Acceptance of the proposal was recommended October 4, 1925, by the Director of the International Labour Office, M. Albert Thomas, to the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization in the following words:

The Governing Body will be interested to learn of an important proposal made to it by Professor Willcox on behalf of the American National Bureau of Economic Research, which is undertaking an extensive inquiry into the past history of migration. Professor Willcox was very favourably impressed by the recent publication of the Office: "Migration Movements, 1920-1923," and has requested that the Office should undertake a comple-

<sup>1</sup>*Methods of compiling Statistics of Emigration and Immigration*, Geneva, 1922.

<sup>2</sup>*Migration Movements, 1920-1923*, Geneva, 1925.

<sup>3</sup>Section II of the Recommendation runs as follows:—

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organisation should make every effort to communicate to the International Labour Office, within six months of the end of the year to which they refer, and so far as information is available, the total figures of emigrants and immigrants, showing separately nationals and aliens, and specifying particularly, for nationals, and, as far as possible, for aliens: (1) sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) nationality, (5) country of last residence, (6) country of proposed residence.

mentary work dealing with official migration statistics so far as they are available from the beginning in each country in which they have been issued. For this purpose the National Bureau of Economic Research is prepared to place a sum of 30,000 francs at the disposal of the Office for the purpose of making the necessary researches in the national archives and engaging the temporary assistance necessary.<sup>1</sup> It is proposed to place the investigation under the direction of Dr. Ferenczi, the author of the study already published; and the sum placed at our disposal by the American institution will make it possible to afford the necessary assistance to the Migration Service and avoid the ordinary work of the Office being interfered with by this new piece of work, which is within the general framework of its researches. The offer is interesting as showing the increasing appreciation of the scientific work of the Office in competent circles and the Governing Body will no doubt wish to approve of the arrangement proposed by Professor Willcox.

The proposal was adopted by the Governing Body. The first paragraph of the resulting contract reads:

The International Labour Office will assemble and publish in one volume the international statistics of human migration from the beginning of the record in each country to the present time. It is understood that the definitions, classifications and tabulations established by the International Labour Office in "Migration Movements, 1920-1923" will be adopted in the present document as far as the difference of the conditions permits.

The writer was designated for the task in the middle of September 1925 and, with the results of his earlier studies<sup>2</sup> and the aid of documents and books already available, he began at once upon preliminary plans. Two months later he submitted a detailed program of work which assumed that a purely scientific task had to be executed, and that the inquiry could be fruitful only if the collection of national statistics were made exhaustive and summarized, so far as possible, in international tables.

<sup>1</sup>As the material proved to be much more abundant than had been anticipated and the duration of the inquiry had to be extended from July 1, 1926 to April 15, 1927, the National Bureau allotted another \$4,000 which, with the \$6,500 already contributed, and an additional \$2,000, made a total of \$12,500 placed at the disposal of the inquiry.

<sup>2</sup>I. Ferenczi, *Unemployment and the International Migration of Workers*: Report to the International Committee of the International Association on Unemployment, Jena, 1913, page 31.

The accumulation of an unbroken series of statistics for particular countries from the beginning of the record, which in some cases goes back more than one hundred years and in many cases more than fifty, would not of itself have permitted an accurate review of the migratory movements recorded in the national tables. An international and historical tabulation and interpretation of the statistics thus became necessary, revising and extending as far as possible what earlier statisticians (Bodio, Sundbärg) had begun.

Moreover, migration statistics, even those of recent date, are very incomplete and, for not a few countries, are altogether wanting. This being so, it was planned at first to publish under each emigration country tables showing the number of emigrants from it to each country recording their arrival and also tables showing the number of immigrants returning to it from each country recording their departure ("indirect migration statistics"). This would give under each country a conspectus of all the statistical information about international migration affecting it, whether that country produced the statistics or not. Such tables were prepared but the unexpected wealth of material developed by the inquiry and the necessary limits of publishing costs and of pages for this volume led to their omission. Under the notes for each country, however, will be found, as a substitute, references to other parts of the volume where the information thus assembled can be gathered.

The inquiries into the origin of migration statistics went back to the discovery of America which really opened the modern period of inter-continental migrations. The colonial expansion of Europe, more than any preceding mass migration, has radically changed the face of the earth. The population, not only of the colonies, but also of Europe, grew to enormous dimensions. World commerce and industry arose and European languages and customs spread over the globe.

Inasmuch as the number of emigrants from Europe during three centuries was checked, first, by the emigrants from Africa as slaves and, later, by semi-voluntary or indentured emigrants from Africa, Asia and Polynesia, it was imperative to take account also of these currents of migration. Accordingly, the broadest possible definition of an emigrant has been adopted, a definition which includes not merely all persons changing their residence from one country to another but also all persons going from one continent to another with a view to residing there for over a year, even if the destination

was a colonial possession of the country to which the migrant belonged.<sup>1</sup>

While inter-continental migrations have occupied the foreground in the present study, continental migrations within Europe and in other parts of the world could not be disregarded. The two had their origin in much the same historical, economic and political conditions and involved approximately the same groups of persons. The continental migrations of the eighteenth century to Hungary, Galicia, Prussia and Russia are especially noteworthy. They were organized on a large scale by the far-sighted rulers of those countries and down to the close of the century they effectively competed with inter-continental migrations. Similarly, the second half of the nineteenth century saw the development within Europe and Asia of seasonal and temporary migrations of no mean importance. After the Great War the United States and France became the main centers for continental immigration.

The original intention was to limit the scope of the present work to international migration. This raised many problems. The emigration of Frenchmen to Algiers, or of Russians to Siberia, is not international migration. But it is inter-continental and analogous to the migration of English to Canada or Australia. So it was decided to include inter-continental as well as international migration for which records were obtainable.

### Collection of the Materials.

The material here presented was procured by:

- (1) Correspondence between the International Labour Office and Member States.
- (2) Application to statistical offices and other competent authorities and experts.
- (3) Researches made in the leading archives and libraries of Europe.
- (4) The good offices of the editor of this work and the representative of the International Labour Office at Washington.<sup>2</sup>

As a consequence of its youth—it dates from 1920—the Inter-

<sup>1</sup>The definition of the term "emigrant" has varied incessantly since the advent of the inter-continental movement of emigration. Until the nineteenth century emigration was predominantly involuntary, including as it did numbers of delinquents, prisoners of war, rebels, slaves, serfs, and others wholly or partly unfree.

<sup>2</sup>In this way a complete collection of statistical reports of the United States and the advice of the Commissioner General of Immigration were obtained.

national Labour Office did not have in its library the earlier books and documents presenting figures on international migration. But the relations of that office to the Member States, relations that were to be utilized in the inquiry, were a guarantee that the investigation would be carried to a successful issue. A circular letter from it could count on a cordial reception from the Member States, but the exceptional material needed would not be readily available or easily secured. A circular letter, indeed, was sent to extra-European Governments with which the International Labour Office did not stand in active relations.<sup>1</sup> The author attended the session of the International Statistical Institute at Rome in October, 1925, where this inquiry was discussed, met many officials of statistical departments or of migration offices, and bespoke their interest. These contacts led in many cases to a direct correspondence. On the basis of previous international reports and printed national sources, historical outline tables were prepared and submitted to competent authorities for criticism. Needed volumes of statistics were obligingly loaned; historical tables were prepared with the utmost care and forwarded. Where still earlier data were shown to exist they were sooner or later forthcoming. Many discrepancies were explained and other obstacles removed.

Statistical departments, having to do only with the statistical period, could hardly be expected to know what records about migration were in the archives or the older literature. The connections of the International Labour Office with the Governments were therefore utilized to facilitate local studies in European archives and libraries. Furnished with introductions from the Director of the International Labour Office, the writer was able quickly to run through the material in archives and libraries and, with the help of his collaborators, to extract what was wanted. The branch offices of the International Labour Office were most helpful and the temporary staff engaged for the inquiry were devoted and zealous.

Eight study tours were made after full preparation by correspondence with Government Departments and experts, and the following archives and libraries of Europe were visited in order to examine their material:

*London:* British Museum Library, Public Record Office, Foreign Office, Home Office, Board of Trade, Colonial Office, Overseas Settlement Department, Offices of the High Commissioners for Australia,

<sup>1</sup>These were: Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Nicaragua, Panama, Bolivia, Honduras, Haiti, Persia, Albania.



Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa, the Royal Statistical Society, the Royal Colonial Institute and the Imperial Institute. *Paris*: Archives Nationales, Bibliothèque nationale, Archives du Ministère des colonies, Ministère du commerce, Préfecture de la Police, Statistique générale de la France.

*Strassburg*: Archives du Département du Bas Rhin.

*Berlin*: Preussisches Geheimes Staatsarchiv, Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Statistisches Reichsam, Archiv des Ministeriums des Äussern.

*Hamburg*: Kommerzbibliothek, Staatsarchiv.

*Bremen*: Städtisches Archiv, Bibliothek der Handelskammer.

*Vienna*: Staatsarchiv, Staatsbibliothek, Universitätsbibliothek, Bibliothek des Bundesamtes für Statistik.

*Budapest*: M. kir. Központi statisztikai Hivatal könyvtára (Library of the National Statistical Office).

The researches in London where they began were promoted in every way by numerous Government departments. Some formal difficulties were promptly removed through the intervention of the British representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization. With such friendly support, simultaneous researches were prosecuted in several libraries and archives. Personal connections were established which later continued to be helpful. The Ministry of Labour transmitted data about British possessions and for months replied to numerous questions. The statistical department of the Board of Trade prepared a valuable memorandum on the development of British migration statistics.<sup>1</sup>

The ready help given in England was paralleled in other nations. The French Colonial Ministry addressed a circular letter to all the French colonies which brought in a large mass of statistical material and ensured a number of improvements in their statistics for the future. Through the French Ministry of the Interior unpublished migration statistics of Morocco and Tunis were obtained. The publication by that Ministry of annual reports concerning emigration had been discontinued in 1881. Only one complete set of these reports from 1856 onward could be traced. It was found in the cellars of the Police Prefecture of Paris, and was courteously opened for examination. The old decrees on which these statistics were

<sup>1</sup>The recent official publications of the United Kingdom usually have not distinguished between emigration to Australia and that to New Zealand. Separate information for these colonies has been discovered and also statistics for the Cape of Good Hope, 1821-40. It has also been possible to establish statistics of emigration to the British Colonies in North America during the years 1842-67.

based were found in manuscript and examined in the room of the sub-prefect.<sup>1</sup>

The representative of the German Reich on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office requested the persons in charge of a number of German archives which could not be visited to forward rare documents to Geneva. In some cases this was done most generously; in others, special copies of the documents were forwarded.<sup>2</sup>

In Italy the General Emigration Office put its branch services at our disposal and instructed the emigration commissioner of Genoa to facilitate researches in the archives and libraries of that city.<sup>3</sup> The Emigration Office has also thoroughly revised the provisional statistics published for 1920-24.

In the State archives in Vienna officials had examined the earlier records before the arrival of the writer, enabling him to proceed at once to a close study of the documents.

In the Netherlands the Director of the Statistical Office arranged for a preliminary study of the earlier manuscript documents in his files, had extracts made from periodical and other publications, and secured contacts with other scientific institutions of the country.

The Swiss Emigration Office compiled statistical data from 1868 to the present day that are more complete than any foreign scholar could get from the Swiss archives. Thereby practically all contradictions in the tables have been eliminated.

The statistics for the United States have been compiled in European libraries supplemented by all the important American publications, including Bromwell, Young, the *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance* for the United States and the *Annual Reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration*. With the assistance of the numerous documents which have been collected, the present series of American migration statistics is probably more nearly complete than any heretofore published in the United States.

The Canadian Government has supplied statistics beginning with the first attempts at colonization in that country. These data for the period before 1848 have been supplemented by the examination of archives and annual statistics. Mention should be made of

<sup>1</sup>It thus became possible to distinguish early French port statistics from passport statistics, with which they had been confused.

<sup>2</sup>The seaport migration statistics by nationality are of special interest. For the important period 1837-54, it has been possible to determine that many more Germans left for America by foreign than by German ports.

<sup>3</sup>The Austrian statistics from 1819 were the first to show emigration from Venice and Lombardy, at that time parts of the Austrian Empire.

special assistance given by the Canadian archivists at Paris and in the Public Record Office at London.

For Australian colonies it was very difficult to construct a complete series from the widely scattered sources, but here also the present figures are probably more nearly complete and certainly date from earlier years than has hitherto been supposed possible. Some questions and contradictions remain unsolved, which the Government itself may be able later to elucidate.

The Japanese delegation at the International Labour Organisation actively collaborated in order that Japanese statistics derived from a variety of sources might be reduced to uniformity. Complete and up-to-date statistics relating to Japanese possessions are also published in this volume for the first time.

Government departments having active relations with the International Labour Office also persuaded numerous libraries to send to Geneva material found to be in their possession. In this way 60 rare volumes were made accessible for several months.

To each and all the authorities who rendered aid during the local visits, or by correspondence, hearty thanks are extended for their keen personal interest in the inquiry and the pains they took to further it.

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An international phenomenon like migration could be thoroughly studied only when attacked at all points—countries of emigration, of transit, and of immigration. Hence the need of appealing to the sense of solidarity in all nations concerned.<sup>1</sup>

The Library of the British Museum offered not only rich materials on the migration statistics of the whole British Empire, but also publications about many other countries particularly those for which information could be procured elsewhere with difficulty or not at all. This Library also supplied statistics of certain States not Members of the International Labour Office (*e. g.* Russia).<sup>2</sup> The library of the Royal Statistical Society and certain libraries on the Continent contained not a little material, especially in conti-

<sup>1</sup>Thus in the National Statistical Office in Budapest was found a comprehensive official report of the Portuguese possession, Macao, relating to Chinese emigration through that port before 1872; another report dealing with Serbian, and a third dealing with early Bulgarian emigration. The publication of these reports had been discontinued and their existence was unknown in the countries to which the reports related.

<sup>2</sup>The Central Statistical Commission of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics sent in September, 1927, six tables concerning the movement of passengers across the frontier with passports or short-dated cards during the former imperial régime, superseding, in the main, the tables which had been earlier compiled in the Library of the British Museum.

mental languages, and some relating to parts of the British Empire, which was unavailable at the Library of the British Museum.

The legislation and the administrative practice of a country was examined in order to ascertain the basis for the statistics. These researches revealed data previously unsuspected by archival authorities who were unaware that seaport passenger lists could be utilized for statistical purposes. This statistical method, which to-day is most reliable, appears to have been applied for centuries. The inquiries led to the discovery in the archives of Seville of an enormous number of lists of colonial emigrant permits dating as far back as 1509 and coming down to 1834, some of them arranged according to countries of destination. Unfortunately the late date of this discovery and limitations of time and means made it impracticable to utilize these lists.

Legislation concerning the control of travel by sea from England to Scotland was found dating back to 1389 and further developed in connection with the emigration of Nonconformists and Roman Catholics in the seventeenth century. This legislation accounts for the complete passenger lists of the Port of London for the year 1635 reproduced in Hotten's *Original Lists of Emigrants to America, 1600-1700*, a volume which has excited the interest of Americans in search of their immigrant ancestors.

The situation in France was not different. For about two hundred years the Colonial Ministry (formerly Marine Department) had had in its archives the lists of passengers (according to the ships' registers) who repaired to or returned from its colonies through French ports. The emigrants were registered upon the basis of a Royal Edict of 1779, which ordained that the lists should be carried back to the year 1749 and transmitted to the State Secretary of the Marine Department. These port lists, although with many gaps, are available down to 1830. A circular letter of about the same period from the English Lords of the Treasury caused the Customs authorities to collect for 1773 to 1776 the first national port statistics for England and Scotland. These reports in the Public Record Office in London are styled "lists of emigrants," but they appear not to have been utilized heretofore.<sup>1</sup>

Later port statistics in the United Kingdom and other European countries are based on the widely imitated Passengers Acts introduced by Great Britain in 1803 in order to afford some protection to emigrants. Statistical information, for instance, was collected in

<sup>1</sup>Public Record Office. *List and Indices, XXVI, Treasury.*

this manner after 1859 at Genoa—the only Italian emigration port at that time—and was based on a Sardinian Edict of February 11, 1859,<sup>1</sup> considerably earlier than the beginning of the current Italian statistics in 1876.

Not only have these port statistics, the existence of which was hardly suspected, been unearthed but other forms of migration statistics also have come to light. These include permit statistics such as those based on the emigration patent issued by the Emperor Joseph II on August 10, 1782, and containing ingeniously constructed statistical schedules to be filled in by the officials. This patent was found in the State Archives in Vienna. The annual statistics from 1819 onward resulting from it are in unpublished lithographic manuscripts and were discovered in the archives of the Austrian Federal Statistical Office. The first passport statistics relating to continental emigrants in transit may be said to be those of Vienna (from 1762 onward) for colonists emigrating from Germany and other countries to Hungary, and those of Strassburg (1663-64) for German emigrants to Cayenne and other French colonies. Passport permit lists are a transitional form between permit and passport statistics. Such lists for the first six months of 1817 and relating to four French Departments (Bas-Rhin, Haute-Rhin, Moselle and Meurthe) have been compiled from records in the French national archives.

It was known that during the years 1816-1817 a wave of emigrants which originated in Central Europe swept through the port of Rotterdam, but nothing in the Dutch archives shed light on this movement. In the archives of Bremen, however, was a theater poster announcing a benefit performance on behalf of emigrants stranded in that town. The hints on the poster led to the contemporary press and the archives of the countries of emigration (Vienna, etc.) where many details about the volume and conditions of migration in that important period were discovered.

All these sources provided a mass of materials which threw light upon the origin and development of current migration statistics. It is not advisable, however, to burden this volume, devoted to recording historically the statistics of modern migration, with a detailed presentation of the results.

The principal object of the enquiry was to discover and bring together the migration statistics of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries up to 1924 inclusive. For this purpose it was necessary to

<sup>1</sup>*Regolamento sul trasporto di passeggeri ne viaggi maritime.*

investigate the sources, which had never been studied and compared. The greatest difficulty was to determine from the official publications the definitions and statistical methods to be used as a basis for the tables.

The labor was sometimes superfluous or fruitless. A guide to the earlier British statistics in isolated Parliamentary Reports was found in "Papers concerning Emigration for the years 1812-1840" and the "General Accounts and Papers, etc., printed for the order of the House of Commons, etc., during the years 1801-1851, published in 1853 (Parliamentary Papers)." Later the Colonisation Circular of 1875 was found which contained the first complete collection of emigration statistics of the United Kingdom, 1815-75, with special tables showing the immigration into the West Indies, etc. There were numerous contradictions in official reports; for example, when the statistics published by the various colonies were compared with those published by the mother-country discrepancies appeared. There were contradictions also within the tables and these had to be cleared up by reference to later reports or other publications (Statistical Abstracts of the Colonies, Statistical Tables of the Colonies, Blue Books, Year Books, etc.).

The headings in the tables for different years, *e. g.* "Indian immigrants," "coolies," "indentured labourers," sometimes differed and this made definitions uncertain. Some reports were corrected by later official statistics, and in some countries, *e. g.* India, the figures were sometimes for calendar years and sometimes for fiscal years without any indication of the change. Other reports contained emigration data which were not continued in later years. Statistics of the occupations of emigrants were frequently shown in unexpected places, *e. g.* British Post Office Reports.

Expert officials often spent days in searching for isolated data, *e. g.* the sex and age of emigrants to Western Australia, and it was seldom that research failed to bring results.

Sometimes only a volume for a later year, or a few scattered figures for recent years could be found. Even when the whole series was obtained the data for later years had to be searched for time-saving comprehensive tables including several years, which could then be photographed. As annual figures were often corrected in subsequent volumes, preference was given to the latest statement. In cases like that of Japan where countries of destination were shown for a series of years, the consolidated figures were occasionally substituted for transcription. Preparing statistics from

original lists of emigrants was very difficult since frequently the sex, age, or occupation was not indicated. The returns were often in the form of separate sheets, written on both sides in an illegible hand. The notes to the tables compiled from these original lists reveal the technical difficulties which arose in arriving at complete and reliable statistics. All tables were collated on the spot or verified.

In view of the mass of material, the limited means and the need for haste, the original recommendations were fully carried out only for the principal countries; in the case of other countries the inquiry was pushed as far as possible. Statistics have also been established for special classes of migration such as State-assisted emigration or Chinese immigration.

The results of the investigation are set forth in statistical tables of migration for 116 countries or political divisions past or present, and references make it possible to construct tables for certain countries such as Poland, Serbia or Turkey which have no migration statistics at all—or none for the periods involved—from the figures given by other countries about immigration from them. The tables were definitely closed on February 15, 1927. The total number of tables relating to each continent and the number for each of the best represented countries on that continent are given in the following summary:

	Number of Tables for Countries Best Represented	Total Number of Tables
America.....		150
Canada.....	11	
United States.....	56	
Argentina.....	8	
Brazil.....	8	
Uruguay.....	17	
Europe.....		288
Austria.....	17	
Belgium.....	15	

British Isles.....	34	
France.....	15	
Germany.....	15	
Hungary.....	31	
Italy.....	28	
Asia.....		57
British India.....	7	
China.....	8	
Japan.....	7	
Oceania.....		75
Commonwealth of Australia.....	11	
New South Wales.....	9	
Queensland.....	9	
Victoria.....	8	
New Zealand.....	13	
Africa.....		73
South Africa.....	20	
		<hr/>
	Total.....	643

The sources utilized in this volume will enable future investigators to get an insight into various aspects of migration statistics outside its field. Such are the combined tables which are included as a rule, only in cases in which sex, age, or occupation is combined with nationality.

Historical statistics have thus been established for forty-two more states or political divisions than were represented in *Migration Movements, 1920-1924*, making a total of 116 political divisions.

### Elaboration of the Materials.

The present volume as a whole falls into two parts. Part II contains official statistics in the narrower sense, that is, in the main the statistics of international migrations during the nineteenth century. Part I includes the same material in a descriptive form with historical commentaries.



Part II is not merely a collection of such statistics as were readily available in the different countries; on the contrary, an effort has been made to extend the study along the following lines:—

- (1) To discover when the first annual statistics were available in the different countries;
- (2) To find out what statistics are available in comparable sources, and, where these are lacking, to discover supplementary sources;
- (3) To discover all statistics which refer to the same events and to explain their relative value;
- (4) To discover the different legislative and technical bases on which the statistics of each country have been compiled, in order to estimate their value at various periods.

The statistics are presented in a national and an international form, and to these are annexed references to the sources and explanations of the methods, without which it would be impossible to estimate the significance of the data, and difficult for future students to interpret them. A general introduction to the tables and notes is given at this point in order to permit some insight into the system and principles by which the statistics have been arranged.

## I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE NATIONAL TABLES.

In the national tables only current migration statistics are reproduced, that is, only statistics which record migrants at the time of their departure from the country of their last permanent residence, their arrival in the country of their future permanent residence, or in a third country during transit. Population statistics compiled periodically, and including foreigners residing in a country at a given moment, or industrial statistics like those of employment agencies which lead indirectly to conclusions about the volume of migration, are generally excluded. On the other hand, where there are current migration statistics arrived at by different methods, all the tables have been given (for example, port statistics, passport statistics, frontier statistics).

National migration statistics alone have been reproduced. But where emigrants are classified by country of destination, or immigrants by country of origin, the statistics refer to two countries, only one of which is directly responsible for them. For the other country these constitute indirect or unofficial statistics. In the notes about each country reference is made to all indirect statistics elsewhere in the volume which relate to it.<sup>1</sup>

Where important distinctions such as between citizens and aliens or between continental and intercontinental migrants were not indicated in the original headings of the tables, they were inserted in the new headings. The distinction between citizen and alien officially adopted by the country in question<sup>2</sup> has always been accepted. A migration is continental when it takes place between

<sup>1</sup>Indirect statistics regularly relate to countries (Germany, Belgium, etc.) but where data for a country have been lacking, the figures relating to nationality or race (Germans, Belgians) have been given. For Cuba the number of immigrants is indicated by nationality (citizenship) from 1902 onward. All the figures in the indirect statistics of the European countries concerning immigration to Argentina which are not found in the national tables of that country (1921-24) are reproduced from *Resumen Estadístico del Movimiento Migratorio en la República Argentina* and refer to the number of migrants. At the last moment we changed National Table IV by reproducing, according to Bodio, *Statistica della Emigrazione Italiana per l'Estero*, the number of emigrants by calendar years for 1901-1906 in place of fiscal years. It was, however, necessary to leave undisturbed the classification by fiscal years in the indirect statistics of European countries.

<sup>2</sup>For example: only those are regarded as citizens in Canada, who are (1) native-born, (2) naturalized, or (3) British domiciled. In Southern Rhodesia, pursuant to Ordinance 7 of 1914, the following British nationalities were distinguished: British home-born, South African British, South African Dutch, British (other Dominions). (Southern Rhodesia. *Report of the Commissioner of British S. African Police, for the year 1922*. Salisbury, 1923. page 11.)

territories of different countries on the same continent, and inter-continental when different continents are involved.

As a rule, we give the personal particulars specified in Recommendation 19 of the Conference of 1922, viz., sex, age, nationality, occupation, country of last permanent residence, and country of future permanent residence. In some cases, as for Palestine or Poland, the religion of the migrant is stated.

The arrangement of countries, colonies and continents in the tables, does not follow the same order as that in *Migration Movements*. The National Bureau of Economic Research, for which this inquiry was undertaken, proposed to adopt the order of countries followed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the United States Department of Commerce, and that was done with certain changes required by this work.

The classification of countries in the American list was designed for commercial purposes and is exclusively geographical, disregarding citizenship. In migration studies the reader should know to what State a territory belongs if he is to distinguish between citizens and aliens. So, after the name of a colony, possession or mandated territory, an abbreviated indication of the State to which it belongs has been placed. A commercial classification gives little attention to history, but for this study historical relations are important. For instance, British Guiana and British Honduras appear under West Indies in our historical tables. It is misleading today to speak of the "United Kingdom," the meaning of which changed with the establishment of the Irish Free State, so the recognized expression "British Isles" has been used. It includes the United Kingdom as it stood before the establishment of the Irish Free State. Where an historical territory has undergone a change of boundary, the new territory is given as a main heading and the older territory is placed under it, *e. g.* Hungary (pre-war and post-war), Austria (pre-war and post-war), Serb-Croat-Slovene State (Serbia, etc.), Irish Free State (Ireland). Where a former territory has ceased to have an independent political or administrative unity, it is classified under the former predominant country, *e. g.* Bosnia and Herzegovina are placed under Austria.

The national tables of each country are preceded by a list giving the headings of the tables. Where statistics for the same migratory movement have been compiled according to several methods, the tables have been grouped under special headings, as port statistics

or passport statistics. The national tables are numbered in Roman figures, and the international tables in Arabic.

In all the tables the migrants are shown, where possible, in twelve-month periods. Fiscal years have not been distinguished from calendar years, but information about the exact period is given in the notes. When the fiscal year ends on March 31 or before, the figures have been classed as of the previous year and when it ends after that date, generally June 30, the figures were carried to the succeeding year. This procedure appears to us justified by the fact that migration is at its maximum in the spring.

Where statistics were found only for decennial or quinquennial periods, the actual data were sought in the original records. Sometimes the migration for a period of several years has been given, but only where it was so recorded in the sources and seemed likely to be useful to the student. For example, figures for five or ten years have been retained, even if they did not agree with the periods of the international tables.<sup>1</sup> In fact, it was necessary to reproduce such figures when others were lacking. On the other hand, statistics for less than a whole year are not considered except in dealing with continental seasonal migrations.

The notes for the tables are of three kinds: I. General Notes, II. Sources, III. Explanatory Notes (footnotes); but the first kind were not required for every country.

Only statistics from official sources have been used; secondary sources being seldom resorted to, and then only where they quote official matter (authentic letters with date, etc., or other official communications). Official statistics, of course, include those recognized and adopted by official authorities such as statistics of shipping companies or travel agencies or furnished in manuscript for the purposes of this inquiry.

Preference has usually been given to documents of latest date. National sources are given first, then foreign sources. The national sources have been arranged in approximately the same order as the tables; where this was not possible, in the chronological order of the first years of the source. First come the printed sources and those taken from archives, and subsequently tables in Government communications; then come the more general sources and the complementary sources (which help to complete isolated data); literary sources were the last to be quoted. The years for which

<sup>1</sup>We also retained the percentage figures of the original tables when they conduced to a better understanding of them (Hungary, Uruguay, etc.)

each source is utilized, when it does not comprise the whole period of the table, have been indicated in parentheses.

The General Notes give the origin of the information, the method of its preparation and the definitions of terms. They also contain other observations useful for understanding and appreciating the figures; and indicate important alterations which have arisen in the course of time, such as changes in relation to definitions, method, territory covered (changes as the result of war, or of peace treaties), and period covered (calendar year or fiscal year, etc.).

The Explanatory Notes explain minor difficulties; for example, absence of statistics for one or more years, changes in classification. These notes carry Arabic numerals and are arranged by sets, one for each country.

The national tables showing occupations usually reproduce the classification in the source, but where the original subdivision is minute the occupations have been grouped either according to the system in the national statistics or according to the six classes adopted for international comparison, namely, (1) agriculture; (2) industry and mining; (3) transport and commerce; (4) domestic service and general labor; (5) liberal professions and public service; (6) other occupations, no occupation, or occupation unknown.

Members of families having no occupation, unless otherwise indicated, are included in group 6. It was planned at first to print in an appendix the detailed lists of occupations under each of the foregoing main groups in each country, but considerations of space (the lists occupy 25 type-written pages) and a conviction that certain returns were gathered so hurriedly and loosely that they have little scientific value, turned the scales to the side of omitting them.

In the national tables immigrants have been shown by the country of last residence or by nationality, the classification used in the source being usually retained. The classification used by the United States has been adopted as the basis. If the national statistics are subdivided more minutely than those of the United States, the smaller groups have usually been assigned to the larger ones including them. Where it was difficult to assign territory to a continent, the classification used by the Permanent Office of the International Statistical Institute has been adopted. In other cases nationalities or races have been classified from the geographical or political point of view. Thus Jews (unspecified) have been assigned to the heading "other Europeans;" Jews (Polish) to the heading "Poles;" Turks (unspecified) to the heading "Turkey in Asia." Syria and

Iraq (Mesopotamia) have been combined with Palestine, and Negroes usually included in "unknown" or "other countries."

In certain tables and diagrams, as well as occasionally in the text, immigrants to the United States have been classified into five groups: (1) Northern and Western Europe; (2) Southern and Eastern Europe; (3) Canada; (4) Mexico; and (5) Other countries. The first two of these five groups include the following countries:

*Northern and Western Europe*

Belgium  
 Danzig  
 Denmark  
 Finland  
 France  
 Germany  
 Luxemburg  
 Netherlands  
 Norway  
 Sweden  
 Great Britain  
 Irish Free State  
 Switzerland

*Southern and Eastern Europe.*

Albania  
 Armenia  
 Austria  
 Bulgaria  
 Czechoslovakia  
 Greece  
 Hungary  
 Italy  
 Poland  
 Portugal  
 Rumania  
 Russia  
 Estonia  
 Lithuania  
 Serb, Croat and Slovene State  
 Spain  
 Turkey  
 Other countries

## II. GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL TABLES. (Nos. 1 to 36.)<sup>1</sup>

The international tables have for their objects:

(a) To give through international comparisons a clear picture of the waves of migration in different countries;

(b) To reveal the growth and spread of the methods and definitions of migration statistics and of the collection of information about immigrants;

(c) To facilitate the future development of uniform statistical methods in all countries.

The national methods of statistical registration (port statistics, passport statistics, local registers, labor contracts, etc.) and the definitions underlying them, differ appreciably from one country to another. Moreover, there are differences in the exactness and reliability of the figures. The effort has been made to get the most accurate and most comparable figures. The personal description of the migrant (sex, age, race, nationality, country of last or future residence, occupation) has been organized into the fewest practicable groups.

For the tables, eight homogeneous groups of migrants have been assumed, a classification taken from the introduction to *Migration Movements, 1920-1923*.<sup>2</sup> For each of these groups not only the aggregate figures, but also the particulars mentioned concerning the migrants have been given.

Historical tables were prepared only when information was available for at least two countries in relatively similar conditions<sup>3</sup> and figures for at least two quinquennial periods.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The principles followed in the compilation of these international tables are summed up in this Introduction. The notes to the basic national tables also should be read in order to learn how far the data are comparable. But the explanatory notes to the international tables attempt to make of the latter an integral whole which is comprehensible apart from the national tables and their notes. Data which are not in complete accord with the headings of the tables are explained in the notes.

<sup>2</sup>The eight groups are: (1) overseas emigration of citizens; (2) continental emigration of citizens; (3) overseas immigration of citizens; (repatriation); (4) continental immigration of citizens; (repatriation); (5) overseas emigration of aliens (generally returning to their country of origin); (6) continental emigration of aliens (generally returning to their country of origin); (7) overseas immigration of aliens; (8) continental immigration of aliens.

<sup>3</sup>In very important cases the principle of only utilizing data when these are available for the first or the last quinquennial period has been disregarded; for example, in table 28 where the United States has figures only for 1906-10, or in table 7, where in the first two quinquennial periods the United States figures beside Brazil and the latter does not give the last country of residence of the immigrants; or lastly in table 21, where Norway appears by itself as it was inadvisable to sacrifice, in this instance, the comparison between the several quinquennial periods.

<sup>4</sup>In respect of the number of years, each case was considered on its merits. Fewer

In view of the lengthy periods covered by the statistics of some countries it has seemed best to use quinquennial figures and annual averages, thus facilitating a rapid survey and emphasizing what is typical in the movement.

The comparability of the figures was increased by selecting one particular method, where there were several. The most accurate statistics were chosen as a rule and, accordingly, port statistics were selected generally for overseas migrations, even when the statistics were collected in foreign ports as in the case of Austria. However, where the less accurate statistics comprise a much greater number of years, or where they afford the possibility of calculating net emigration and immigration because the two types of figures have the same basis (*e. g.* the passenger statistics of Great Britain until 1924) these inferior figures were given the preference. In some cases the two sets of statistics have been reproduced in parallel columns. This was done because a comparison of the results of the two sets in the later period made it possible to judge the results of the earlier period.

It was a specially delicate matter to link up the older statistics which had been discontinued with more recent statistics having a different basis, *e. g.* to connect permit statistics with port statistics based on a correct definition of an emigrant, or to connect passport statistics with those of transport companies (Hungary). Naturally, where the differences in the value of older and later statistics were great this could not be done. For instance, prior to 1908 only "passengers departed" were reported in the United States, without distinguishing between citizens and aliens, while after 1908 "alien emigrants departed" were shown. In these circumstances, "passengers departed" have not been entered in the international tables. In cases where the same statistics indicated very heterogeneous data for a series of quinquennial periods, the procedure has been the same. Thus, for 1881-85 the United States published fairly reliable figures concerning the continental immigration of aliens, while later, until 1907, the figures were manifestly incomplete.

Broadly speaking, in deciding whether to prepare a certain table or to include a certain country in a table, no strict rule was followed. To illustrate, it was not deemed advisable to prepare a table for countries of intercontinental immigration showing the emigration of aliens by countries of destination, because these countries of destination two quinquennial periods were shown when there was a special interest in the country for purposes of comparison (*e. g.* Australian table 2; Hungary in tables 27 and 28).



nation and the years for which the figures exist are too diversified to admit of international comparisons. For the period 1871-1907 Argentina and Queensland gave countries of destination. For the period 1879-1903 Uruguay gave the same. But the figures for Argentina refer to European countries exclusively; those for Uruguay to South American countries also, and those for Queensland only to the United Kingdom. Nor did it appear advisable to include Queensland after 1900 in such international tables, seeing that the Australian Commonwealth was founded in that year. Lastly, the figures relating to the immigration of citizens (repatriation) view the same current from the other end and offer quite reliable data for the most important European countries.

British statistics relating to the occupations of emigrants were not used because the data were collected for only  $1\frac{3}{4}$  years before the world war, and differ from the post-war grouping to such an extent that they cannot be readily compared.

In several tables particular countries have been omitted when it appeared that their statistics were not comparable with those of other countries. Thus, the statistics of the communal registers of the Netherlands lump together citizens and aliens, inter-continental and continental migrants.

Guided by the widely prevailing practice in national statistics (United States, Germany, Argentina, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, the Philippines) the quinquennial periods adopted have been 1851-5, 1856-60, etc. If there were no statistics for certain years, the aggregate number of migrants in the years for which data were available was not divided by the number of years but by five, in order to prevent the movement appearing larger than it actually was (Mauritius). In doubtful cases the average was found by dividing the total by the number of years reported.

\* \* \*

When the statistics in an international table do not correspond exactly to the heading or do not conform to the above-mentioned principles, a note of explanation is introduced. This occurs (a) when a figure does not cover five years, or (b) when the heading refers to the overseas emigration of citizens, while the figures for certain countries include also alien emigrants or emigrants for continental destinations; or (c) when the heading refers to emigrants in general while the figures for certain countries are limited to a certain type of emigrants (*e. g.* family head alone, or adults over 15 years of age, or males over 15 years of age, or Indian indentured

laborers). When the method on which a certain figure was based seemed doubtful that method was stated.

The notes for the first 18 tables are more detailed and contain references to certain national tables (indicated in Roman figures). The notes to the later tables are given in condensed form. In tables showing the age of the migrants, introductory notes state the general rule for age groups in the several countries, and explain that exceptions will be set forth in special notes.

The reference numbers prefixed to the notes correspond to the reference numbers affixed to the figures of the quinquennial periods. Should the note refer to only one quinquennial period, it is not generally connected with the country concerned. The collective heading "other countries" differs in meaning according to its position.

\* \* \*

The meaning of the fiscal years is to be derived from the notes to the national tables. But it may be said here that the statistics of the immigration countries of the Philippines, Natal, Canada, United States, Portugal, Hawaii and Fiji, are based on fiscal years. The United States frequently altered its method of calculating the year and since 1920 its migration figures have been given by both fiscal and calendar years. For Canada the fiscal-year figures are given in the tables up to 1920 only, but they are quoted in the Introduction for all years for purposes of comparison.

\* \* \*

The international tables (see table on page 76) comprise 348 particulars for 51 countries and territories. They date back to different initial years: those relating to statistics of immigration to 1821 and those to statistics of emigration to 1846.

## LIST OF COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN THE INTERNATIONAL TABLES

Country	Number of International Table and First Year of Statistics therein																		
	1 1846	2 1846	3 1876	4 1846	5 1886	6 1821	7 1901	8 1886	9 1876	10 1886	11 1866	12 1866	13 1821	14 1821	15 1876	16 1876	17 1876	18 1876	Total
1 Canada.....						*	*	*					*	**					4
2 Newfoundland and Labrador.....						*	*	*					*	*					2
3 United States of America.....				*	*	*	*	*					*	*					7
4 Mexico.....				*	*	*	*	*					*	*					6
5 West Indies.....				*	*	*	*	*					*	*					6
6 Cuba.....				*	*	*	*	*					*	*					5
7 Guadeloupe.....						*	*	*					*	*					5
8 Dutch Guiana.....				*		*	*	*					*	*					1
9 Argentina.....						*	*	*					*	*					2
10 Brazil.....						*	*	*					*	*					5
11 Paraguay.....				*		*	*	*					*	*					5
12 Uruguay.....				*		*	*	*					*	*					4
13 Austria.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					5
14 Belgium.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					5
15 British Isles.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					14
16 Denmark.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					7
17 France.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					4
18 Germany.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					2
19 Hungary.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					0
20 Irish Free State.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					0
21 Netherlands.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					0
22 Norway.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					0
23 Sweden.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					4
24 Switzerland.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					11
25 Finland.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					5
26 Poland.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					5
27 Russia.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					4
28 Italy.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					10
29 Portugal.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					4
30 Spain.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					4
31 Malin.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					7
32 British India.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					4
33 Straits Settlements.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					4
34 Ceylon.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					4
35 Philippine Islands (U. S. A.).....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					4
36 Japan.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					2
37 Commonwealth of Australia.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					2
38 New South Wales.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					2
39 Queensland.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					2
40 Victoria.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					2
41 New Zealand.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					7
42 Fiji.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					4
43 New Caledonia (Fr.).....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					2
44 Hawaii (U. S. A.).....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					4
45 Mauritius.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					2
46 St. Helena.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					2
47 Seychelles.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					2
48 Natal.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					2
49 Cape of Good Hope.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					2
50 Union of South Africa.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					2

INTERNATIONAL TABLES

Country	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	Total
	1851	1851	1851	1851	1841	1841	1876	1876	1871	1871	1891	1891	1856	1856	1906	1856	1856		
1 Canada.....																			8
2 Newfoundland and Labrador.....																			
3 United States of America.....			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
4 Mexico.....																			4
5 West Indies.....																			4
6 Cuba.....			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
7 Guadeloupe.....																			10
8 Dutch Guiana.....					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
9 Argentina.....					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
10 Brazil.....					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
11 Paraguay.....				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
12 Uruguay.....					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
13 Austria.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
14 Belgium.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
15 British Isles.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
16 Denmark.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
17 France.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
18 Germany.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
19 Hungary.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
20 Irish Free State.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
21 Netherlands.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
22 Norway.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
23 Sweden.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
24 Switzerland.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
25 Finland.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
26 Poland.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
27 Russia.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
28 Italy.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
29 Portugal.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
30 Spain.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
31 Malta.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
32 British India.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
33 Straits Settlements.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
34 Ceylon.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
35 Philippine Islands (U. S. A.).....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
36 Japan.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
37 Commonwealth of Australia.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
38 New South Wales.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
39 Queensland.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
40 Victoria.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
41 New Zealand.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
42 Fiji.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
43 New Caledonia (Fr.).....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
44 Hawaii (U. S. A.).....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
45 Mauritius.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
46 St. Helena.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
47 Seychelles.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
48 Natal.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
49 Cape of Good Hope.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
50 Union of South Africa.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
51 Cape Verde Islands.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Total.....	17	17	7	7	10	10	6	6	12	12	3	3	5	5	2	2	5	5	134

### III. GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORICAL SURVEY.

Prior to the establishment of current systems of migration statistics in the nineteenth century (Great Britain, 1815; United States, 1820) records and lists of emigrants were frequently kept. These more or less official data have survived in archives or been drawn upon by writers on history and colonisation.<sup>1</sup> They indicate the number, sex, age, and occupation of the citizen settlers and frequently also of the aliens. Their existence suggested that an attempt should be made to digest and co-ordinate these scattered data. They might throw light upon the significance of the mass migrations of the nineteenth century. The direction of recent migratory currents is in part explained by settlements made by fellow-citizens in earlier days.

These scattered early data have not been arranged by countries of emigration and immigration, but according to the character or type of the migration. One type is represented by Portuguese and Spanish migration. The French and the Dutch represent an intermediate type. The inter-continental group migrations of Anglo-Saxons and Germans in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries belong to a different type. These diverse types rose to prominence at different epochs and characterize more or less the several centuries. Among them they cover the settlement of well nigh the whole globe by European peoples and their discussion must be supplemented by a survey of the migration movements of other races.

The type of these early migrations was not determined by the geographical position of the territory where they originated, but by the migrating people themselves. Before the nineteenth century migration among the first type of peoples was State-regulated. In other countries migration, as a rule, was the act of fellow-citizens bound to a common lot who, frequently in despite of their Government and notwithstanding the difficulties likely to be encountered in the country of reception, determined to settle in another country. The great migration movements of the various peoples were hardly affected by political frontiers and their modifications.

<sup>1</sup>In the footnotes the sources are indicated by giving the author's name, with initials. The titles of the works referred to will be found in the Bibliography, p. 1085. Where, however, we have occasion to refer to more than one work by an author, we have given both author and work.

Neither totals nor even reliable estimates of the total migration during the earlier centuries can be secured. But it does appear that the movement of peoples belonging to the Spanish-Portuguese type was slight; that this movement was not justified on the whole by the population conditions and economic circumstances of the participating countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and that what movement there was had to be kept alive by artificial means right down to the close of the colonial period. The fruitless efforts on the part of France to create vast colonial settlements overseas and the large volume, the steadiness and the natural increase of the Anglo-Saxon and the German migrations can be readily understood by the reader, without studying the details of contemporary legislation or of economic and political incentives.

The most important migration waves during these centuries and their immediate causes have received especial attention. This appeared reasonably possible, especially as the colonization period was almost free from the national and international complications of the contemporary movement. The main determining factors could be roughly ascertained, and the statistics reinforced the conclusions. Such a detailed historical survey of migrations in the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries lies outside the scope of the present work, but a few tables concerning these periods are included as examples of early precise current statistics and methods.

The statistics of national migrations from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, may be discussed elsewhere; the present volume discusses those of the nineteenth century.

The procedure of sketching the conditions which influenced migrations in the various countries has been used only for the first half of the nineteenth century: In this earlier period the conditions were not as involved as they became later. Since national statistics form the basis of the work for the nineteenth century, national migrations have been treated separately by the countries to which they belong and not by peoples. In that century, also, the leading incentives to European emigrations are the industrial and the agricultural conditions prevailing in the countries of immigration.<sup>1</sup> The statistics of immigration are more international, more complete, and more reliable than those of the countries of emigration, even the port statistics which are far the best. In order to avoid repetition the description of the national statistics of the emigration

<sup>1</sup>See H. Jerome, *Migration and Business Cycles*, p. 186, New York, 1926 (Nat. Bur. Econ. Research, No. 9).

countries has been limited to stating the volume and direction of the currents. The general migrations of the nineteenth century have been sketched in the light of the international tables of the immigration countries, and statistics of the emigration countries have been utilized only for the purpose of supplementing and controlling the other data. By means of sixteen tables in the text and of sixteen diagrams based on them, the descriptions have been made as brief and vivid as possible.