

This PDF is a selection from an out-of-print volume from the National Bureau of Economic Research

Volume Title: International Migrations, Volume I: Statistics

Volume Author/Editor: Walter F. Willcox

Volume Publisher: NBER

Volume ISBN: 0-87014-013-2

Volume URL: <http://www.nber.org/books/fere29-1>

Publication Date: 1929

Chapter Title: Intercontinental Emigration According to National Statistics: Asia

Chapter Author: Walter F. Willcox

Chapter URL: <http://www.nber.org/chapters/c5129>

Chapter pages in book: (p. 136 - 162)

from 10,896 in 1882 to 12,758 in 1883, and decreased to 1,694 in 1898, reaching 4,705 in 1913. In the years 1920 to 1924, following the curve of the total emigration, an average of 5,918 Swiss citizens emigrated, more than in any five individual years between 1886 and 1890.

The majority of the emigrants from Switzerland have gone to the United States, over 80 per cent from 1881 to 1910, and 90.7 per cent from 1891 to 1895. South America comes next, particularly Argentina. In 1871 to 1880 over 20 per cent emigrated to South America and in 1906-1910 and 1911-1915, 11.4 per cent and 14.4 per cent respectively to Argentina. Before the War Canada and Brazil were receiving increasing numbers, and in the post-war period this tendency became more pronounced. In the years 1921 to 1924 the United States received only 58.4 per cent, while Canada received 10.4 per cent; Argentina, 9.6 per cent; Brazil, 7.8 per cent; and Africa, which played no part before 1919, 6.2 per cent.

Immigration to the United States from Switzerland during 1820-1924 amounted to 278,187; the total immigration of Swiss into Argentina for the years 1857 to 1924 was 37,017. During the same period 14,709 Swiss or 39.7 per cent of the immigrants left Argentina.

## ASIA

### BRITISH INDIA<sup>1</sup>

Indian emigration, aside from that to Ceylon and Mauritius, dates from the early decades of the nineteenth century.<sup>1</sup> It was intimately connected with the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire in 1838, because this change gave rise to a demand for laborers in semi-tropical districts, such as India could supply. In fact, Indian emigrant labor being indentured labor, was of a type intermediate between slave and free labor.

A Parliamentary Committee investigated in 1842 the industrial depression which ensued on the abolition of slavery and concluded that "the principal causes of the diminished production [of sugar] and consequent distress are the great difficulty which has been experienced by the planters in obtaining steady and continuous labour."<sup>2</sup> This demand for labor naturally stimulated Indian emigration.

The Government of India assumed from the beginning the rôle

<sup>1</sup>The data here given upon Indian emigration are largely drawn from "Emigrant," *Indian Emigration* (London, 1924), published under the general editorship of the Director of the Central Bureau of Information of the Government of India.

<sup>2</sup>"Emigrant," p. 7.

of protector of East Indian emigrants and never relaxed control over emigration, suspending or prohibiting it in certain cases, although never actively encouraging it. Its only requirement before 1837 was that emigrants should present themselves before a magistrate and show that they went voluntarily and were acquainted with what was in store for them.<sup>1</sup>

In 1837 an Act was passed making provision "for the suitable treatment of the emigrant during the voyage," and a long series of enactments followed.

Act XIV of 1839 illustrates the general attitude of the Government of India. It "made the recruiting of a native of India for labour to be performed 'in any British or Foreign Colony without the territories of the East India Company' a penal offence, and the amending Act of 1844 recognised emigration only to the colonies of Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana and Mauritius. Recruitment of labour for Ceylon was consequently made illegal by the Act of 1839. An Act was passed in August 1847 which removed the legal disability in the case of Ceylon."

An Act of 1864, consolidating twenty-one preceding Acts, reinforced the earlier legislation and for the first time defined the duties of the Protectors of Emigrants, as comprising the care of the emigrant from the moment of his arrival at the port to his embarkation.

Act XIII of 1869 defined emigration as the "departure of any native of India out of British India for the purpose of labouring for hire in some other place."

The principal object of the next important Act, that of 1883, was to establish a more uniform and careful method of registration. It sought to minimize abuse (a) by confining recruiting to persons specially licensed for the purpose, and (b) by providing for the registration of recruits by a magistrate, or other person especially empowered.

In 1910 a new Act provided that the Government could prohibit emigration to any country, and extended protection to emigrants who paid their own passage and who emigrated for other reasons than that of labor.

The purpose of the emigration legislation of India, and the procedure under it may be summarized thus:

"At first," the author of *Indian Emigration* states, "recruitment was a purely personal venture, undertaken for profit, sometimes

<sup>1</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 15.

certain, and sometimes a mere speculation." Later a co-ordinating agency was created. "Recruiting was carried on by men specially engaged for the purpose who worked in the interior of the country. When a batch of emigrants was ready, it was sent to the port of embarkation where the emigration agent for the importing colony arranged for their accommodation before departure, and for shipment. On arrival at destination, they were distributed among the estates on which they were to work. This machinery was gradually supplemented, and its operation brought under legislative control, when the state intervened to regulate emigration."

"The main features of the new emigration were that it was for the purposes of labour, and that it was assisted. The emigrant undertook to work for a fixed term which varied from one month to three or five years in the different colonies and at different periods in the same colony, in consideration of a wage and the cost of his passage. On the expiration of that period he had three courses open to him: renewal of the contract, settlement in the country with freedom to follow the vocation of his choice, or, except in the case of Mauritius after 1857, return at the expense of the importing colony to his home. This was the essence of the system which has become famous under the name of Indenture. . . . Its achievements in the colonies varied, but nowhere gave complete satisfaction."

### 1. Intercontinental Movement

Viewed comprehensively, Indian emigration for intercontinental destinations shows an upward trend from 1842 to 1918. In the earlier year it was in its infancy and included only 459 emigrants. The figures then mounted in irregular fashion until in 1858 the peak was reached, with 45,838 emigrants. Thereafter the movement slackened and fell to 7,614 in 1867, then began to gain in volume without, however, exceeding the highest figures of the earlier years. From 1870-71 to 1912-13, the movement was fairly steady, the figure of 29,243 emigrants for 1873-74 being the highest for this long period, and 6,559 for 1887-88, the lowest. The War led to a virtual arrest of Indian emigration, illustrated by the statement that the number of emigrants for 1912-13 was 12,658 and for 1919-20, 221. Latterly there has been a feeble revival, the figure for 1923-24 being 1,227. But another cause, the abolition of indentured emigrant labor, had an even greater effect in restricting emigration.

The counterpart to Indians emigrating is those returning to the

home country. On this aspect of the migration problem figures for the period 1878-79 to 1921-22 are available. They show that repatriation equals less than half of the emigration. For some years, however, the proportions are reversed. As the result of the abolition of indentured labor, 11,543 emigrants left India during 1916-17 to 1921-22, while 37,571 remigrants arrived. But if continental migration is included the number of emigrants for 1923-1924 (230,642) greatly exceeded the number of remigrants (12,316).

## 2. Intercontinental Destinations

To judge by direct and indirect statistics, it appears that British Indians emigrated in larger numbers to Africa than to America.

From 1904 to 1924 Canada received only 5,408 British Indians. After 1905 a decline in immigration set in, occasioned in the main by restrictive regulations. By 1919 the number of Indians in Canada had dwindled to 1,200. At present Indian merchants, students, and tourists can enter Canada, but solely for temporary residence.

The number of East Indian emigrants to the United States is hardly appreciable. For the period of 105 years, from 1820 to 1924, only 8,837 British Indians arrived, and between 1908 and 1924, 2,835 returned home.

The movement of East Indian emigrants to the West Indies is more important. Indirect statistics indicate the arrival of appreciable contingents between 1845 and 1872, the main current going to Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica, and the French Antilles.

Indian emigration to Jamaica has fluctuated not a little. In 1845 there were 1,047 departures and in the following year the maximum number of 2,390 was reached. Between 1845 and 1847 some 4,500 Indian laborers were introduced into Jamaica. This first experiment proved a failure. Between 1860 and 1863, another 4,680 Indian laborers were introduced. From 1869 to 1876 immigration was fairly brisk; but after 1879 large-scale immigration may be said to have ceased. It was renewed between 1891 and 1897; stopped in the latter year because of the plague in India; renewed once more in 1899 and 1900. Since 1911 immigration has ceased. Jamaica, by the census of 1921, had an East Indian population of 18,610.

The first British Indian emigrants for Trinidad left in 1844, and within four years 5,162 had arrived. From 1844 to 1891 no less than 88,000 British Indian immigrants arrived and only about 12,000 returned. By 1921 there were some 128,000 East Indians in

Trinidad. Of this large number only 45 in 1924 were under indenture.

More striking is the movement of East Indians towards French colonies in the West Indies. At an early date, on finding that after the slave trade had been stopped white labor was disinclined to emigrate to those colonies, the French Government decided to introduce British Indian laborers. From 1852 to 1855 we find 1,191 were landed at Martinique and by 1861 between 1,200 and 1,500 more had arrived at Martinique and Guadeloupe.<sup>1</sup> Up to 1884 the French colony had received 26,000, of whom only 4,500 asked to be returned. From 1884 onwards, however, organized immigration was suspended, and the number of those returning assumed large dimensions. By 1893 the Indian population in the island had fallen to 7,210.<sup>2</sup> By 1858, 2,885 British Indians had arrived at Guadeloupe,<sup>3</sup> and for some years after 1865 annual contingents of about 1,300 arrived. In 1888 the stream of immigrants was completely arrested by restrictive Indian regulations. The movement of British Indians to French Guiana commenced in 1850, and 8,472 arrived between 1856 and 1877.<sup>4</sup> To this colony, likewise, the supply of immigrants was cut off by the Indian Government.

The direct tables show a wave-like movement of migration to the French West Indies. In 1856 only 525 emigrants arrived; in 1866 the number reached 5,776; and in 1884-85 it was only 495. Just as the abolition of the slave trade gave rise to an extensive movement of East Indian laborers to the British and French colonies, so decisions of the Government of India eventually prohibited the departure of indentured laborers to the French colonies.

In 1838 East Indian labor was introduced into British Guiana. From that time onwards, with a few interruptions, the flow of immigrants continued until 1911. The figures rose from 1,591 in 1845 to 8,497 in 1873-74, and fell to 2,248 in 1914-15. There are about 125,000 East Indians in the colony, nearly one-third of the population.

For Dutch Guiana the tables start with the year 1872-73. From 410 East Indian emigrants in that year, the number rose to 3,523 in the following year, and fell to the lowest point in 1905-06 with 175 emigrants, after which it remained small. However, in 1859 there were some 46,000 Indian laborers in the Dutch West Indies.

<sup>1</sup>R. Robin, p. 238.

<sup>2</sup>E. Zimmermann, *Kolonialpolitik*, p. 169.

<sup>3</sup>E. Roy, p. 28.

<sup>4</sup>République française, *Notices coloniales*, vol. III, p. 110.

Emigration to Surinam commenced in 1873, and virtually ceased in 1912. During this period there were 31,000 immigrants from British India of whom 8,800 returned.

Emigration to the Danish colonies was stopped in 1865, and to Cayenne in 1877.

The only direct emigration of Indian contract laborers to Australia occurred between November 1837 and July 1838. In 1839 there were 1,283 Indian indentured laborers obtained by 111 ranchmen.<sup>1</sup> After this date an unimportant stream of free Indians entered the dominion. Restrictions were placed on oriental immigration generally in 1901. The tables show that 3,738 British Indians arrived in the Australian commonwealth between 1902 and 1924. Altogether about 2,000 Indians have adopted Australia as their home.

East Indian emigration to New Zealand has been negligible, as is shown by the estimate that on March 31, 1925 the number residing there was 642.<sup>2</sup>

The East Indian population of Fiji numbers about 60,000, of whom 37,000 are males and 23,000 females. The total population of the island is about 160,000.

The largest number of East Indian emigrants proceeded to Africa, and from 1842 to 1865 almost the whole stream of emigrants flowed towards Mauritius. Emigration to Mauritius—which, like the West Indian islands, was a sugar-producing country—is said to have begun as early as 1819. More probably it started between 1826 and 1830. However, large-scale emigration to this colony did not commence until the abolition of slavery in 1834. From 1834 to 1837, 7,000 emigrants departed from Calcutta for Mauritius. From 459 emigrants in 1842, the number rose to 38,735 in 1858. Thereafter, there was a continuous drop. In fact, only 587 arrived in Mauritius in 1907-08. The proportion of emigrants from Mauritius is remarkably small for most of the period; amounting to scarcely one-fifth of the immigrants; but for the years 1906 to 1910, repatriation slightly exceeded immigration. Emigration to Mauritius was stopped in 1910. However, in 1924, exceptional permission was given for the emigration during that year of 1,500 laborers for employment on public works. In that year the Indian population of the island amounted to 255,000, of whom 23,000 were then still indentured.

<sup>1</sup>*Official Year-Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*, 1925, p. 951.

<sup>2</sup>*New Zealand Official Year-Book*, 1926, p. 88.

The number of British Indian emigrants to Natal has fluctuated greatly. In 1860 it was 1,226, but by 1874-75 it had risen to 6,025. In 1886-87 there were only 496; in 1906-07 as many as 10,049; and in 1910-11 there were 6,257.

About 6,000 East Indians reside in the Cape Province, some 10,000 in the Transvaal, and approximately 133,000 in Natal.

The Asiatic population of the Union of South Africa for the census years 1904, 1911 and 1921 was as follows, Asiatics being practically identical with East Indians:<sup>1</sup>

	Males	Females	Total
1904	82,809	39,925	122,734
1911	96,135	56,068	152,203
1921	97,336	68,395	165,731

Under the Union Immigrants Act, 1913, Asiatics, with the exception of wives and children of domiciled relatives, are prohibited from entering the Union.<sup>2</sup>

The Indians in East Africa number now about 25,000. Uganda has a considerable number of Indians, mainly traders, artisans, and skilled laborers.

Dr. Mouat is said to have found some 23,000 smuggled-in Indian laborers in Réunion (Fr.) as early as 1851. As a result of an agreement with the Government of India, 6,000 Bengalese landed in Réunion in 1861.<sup>3</sup> Thereafter, immigration decreased, to revive somewhat in 1872. By the close of 1882 Réunion had received 86,905 British Indians, but in that year the Government of India stopped further recruiting.<sup>4</sup> The Indian population of the island was 4,631 in 1848<sup>5</sup> and 20,644 in 1892.<sup>6</sup>

Indian emigration was first and foremost a matter of indentured laborers leaving their country for colonial destinations. Unfortunately this form of labor lent itself only too readily to grave abuses, so that in 1916 the Government of India informed the Secretary of State for India that "the time had come for His Majesty's Government to assent to a total abolition of the system of indentured Indian labour in the four British Colonies where it still prevailed and in Surinam." The British Government concurred in

<sup>1</sup>*Official Year-Book of the Union of South Africa*, 1924, p. 133.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 134.

<sup>3</sup>P. Guirre, p. 19.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 130.

<sup>5</sup>République française, *Notices coloniales*, vol. II, p. 76.

<sup>6</sup>R. Robin, p. 228.

the decision arrived at by the Government of India so that indentured emigration, and with it intercontinental emigration on the part of East Indians, came to an end. Leaving aside the neighboring colonies of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, to which Indians still emigrate in large numbers, the number of Indian laborers emigrating has fallen from some 25,000 in 1858 to some 500 in 1924.

Emigration from British India to the Malay Peninsula commenced early in the nineteenth century and continued unimpeded until 1857, when emigration was indirectly restricted by increasing the cost of the voyage. About 1870, three classes of East Indians migrated to the Straits Settlements: (a) those paying their own passage; (b) those who had been assisted but engaged themselves to repay; and (c) those under a definite labor contract. The Act of 1883 rendered emigration free from India to the Straits Settlements. Recruiting is now subject to the Controller of Labour, and the expenses are jointly met by the employers and the State. Since 1910 indentured emigration has ceased, and laborers are now engaged on monthly contract. The Indian population of Malaya was about 470,000 in 1924, and of these some 360,000 were working on estates. In the Straits Settlements this population was about 109,000, of whom some 39,000 were on estates.

One of the tables shows the number of East Indian indentured laborers arriving in the Straits Settlements between 1900 and 1910. From 7,615 immigrants in 1900, there is a fall to 572 in 1903, followed by a rise in 1907 to 5,449, and a decrease again to 2,523 in 1910. For East Indian indentured laborers leaving Penang, figures are available for the period 1900-1924. In the first of these years the number of emigrants was lowest, 11,251. By 1913 the maximum of 70,090 emigrants was reached. Then the movement slackened and in 1922 only 45,733 were recorded.

The tables furnish figures for East Indian immigration into Ceylon from 1878 to 1900. In 1878 the number of immigrants was 105,862. The movement then slackened, and in 1883 the number had fallen to 39,055; but afterwards it grew larger, and in 1892, 113,379 immigrants were recorded, only to fall by 1900 to 86,055.

From 1911 to 1924 the numbers were very high. Thus in 1911 there were 137,115 immigrants, and until 1916 there was a continuous rise, the number of immigrants reaching at this date 200,146. Thenceforward there was a certain falling off, the number being 106,598 in 1921.

But the return movement from Ceylon is scarcely less important. From 1878 to 1882 there was an excess of emigrants over immigrants and in the course of the immediately following years this excess was accentuated. In 1900 Ceylon received 86,055 British Indians and 52,067 departed. From 1911 to 1923 there was an excess of 224,158 immigrants, viz:

Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of immigrants
2,052,731	1,828,573	224,158

The recent sharp rise in emigration is attributed to bad crops in British India, and the increasingly attractive conditions of Ceylon estates.<sup>1</sup> According to the 1921 census about 1,407,000 persons of Indian extraction inhabited this colony. The recruit for Ceylon has his expenses paid by the kangani or sirdar, whose sphere of selection includes neighbors, friends, and even strangers in his locality. Since 1822 the Indian laborer is expected to start free from debt.

The total number of Indians domiciled abroad amounts to 2,130,766 (1924), of whom 2,030,241 are living in the British Empire and 100,525 in foreign countries.<sup>2</sup>

In conclusion, it should be noted that there is a certain amount of immigration into British India. In 1921 the total number of persons not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, was 603,526. Of these, 343,890 were from adjacent countries; 128,686 from other Asiatic countries; 115,606 from the United Kingdom; 10,587 from continental Europe, America, and Australasia; 4,757 were born in Africa or elsewhere, or at sea.

## CHINA

Long before the nineteenth century the teeming population of the Chinese provinces flowed over into neighboring Asiatic countries, and during the last century this tendency was accentuated. Statistics of the movement are, of course, almost non-existent. After the abolition of African slavery between 1838 and 1850, Chinese laborers were recruited and transported at first by clandestine agencies in the most inhuman manner (mortality on shipboard reached 20 per cent). Chinese emigration pressed in practically every direction,

<sup>1</sup>*Indian Immigrant Labour*, 1924, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup>*The Indian Year-Book*, 1925, p. 392 (*The Times of India*, Bombay).

not excluding Europe, and Chinese emigrants did not confine themselves to agricultural labor; some became independent farmers, skilled workers, shopkeepers, traders, and the like. Many, finding it difficult to adopt the customs of the populations among which they had settled, ended by returning home. For various reasons their entry into many countries has now been restricted or barred, and Chinese emigration to other than Asiatic countries is at a very low ebb.

Overpopulation, with the economic distress it entailed, is said to have been the principal cause of Chinese emigration, but it is important to note that those who emigrated came largely from the provinces of Fukien and Kwantung. Moreover, owing to satisfactory experiences with officially organized emigration schemes, Chinese legislation tends to control or prohibit private recruiting.<sup>1</sup>

Although the number of emigrants cannot be derived from population statistics, yet a tolerable idea of the results may be thus obtained. Accordingly we here reproduce from Ta Chen a table giving the total numbers of Chinese residing abroad in 1922.<sup>2</sup>

Annam	197,300	Java	1,825,700
Australia	35,000	Korea	11,300
Brazil	20,000	Macao	74,560
Burma	134,600	Mexico	3,000
Canada	12,000	Peru	45,000
Cuba	90,000	Philippines	55,212
East Indies	1,023,500	Siam	1,500,000
Europe	1,760	Siberia	37,000
Formosa	2,258,650	Straits Settlements	432,764
Hawaii	23,507	South Africa	5,000
Hongkong	314,390	Continental United States	61,639
Japan	17,700		
			8,179,582

In dealing with Chinese emigration, the legislative aspect becomes of signal importance. In 1718 emigration was prohibited and all Chinese residing abroad were recalled. Ten years later a sentence of banishment was pronounced on all who had not returned, and

<sup>1</sup>Ta Chen, p. 20. A British Commissioner for coolies was stationed at Canton in 1858.

<sup>2</sup>With these figures may be compared the following established or estimated figures of Chinese abroad at the beginning of this century: Siam, 2,500,000; Malay Peninsula, 985,000; Sunda Archipelago, 600,000; Hongkong, 274,543; America, 272,829; Indo-China, 150,000; Philippines, 80,000; Macao, 74,568; Burma, 40,000; Australia, 30,000; Asiatic Russia, 25,000; Japan, 7,000; and Korea, 3,710. (E. Philippovitch, *Auswanderung*.)

those returning were treated as having committed a capital offence. These drastic measures did not exclude a certain leakage.

In 1842, when the Port of Amoy was opened by the Treaty of Nankin, the stream of emigrants began to swell rapidly. In 1859 the emigration of contract laborers was first legalized by Pehkwei, governor of Kwangtung, who permitted British and French authorities to recruit indentured Chinese laborers from the province. This process was rendered legal throughout China by Article V of the Treaty of 1860 between China and Great Britain which involved the annulment of the Chinese enactments against emigration. In 1865 a Convention to regulate the employment of Chinese emigrants by British and French subjects was signed at Peking by France, Great Britain, and China, and although not ratified by France or Great Britain was later proclaimed effective by the Chinese Government. The Treaty of 1877 between China and Spain prohibited Chinese laborers from emigrating under contract to Spanish possessions, and this prohibition the Chinese Government subsequently extended to all countries.<sup>1</sup> Owing to the protests of the Powers, the prohibition remained inoperative and emigration continued.<sup>2</sup> The latest Chinese legislation on the subject of emigration is contained in the Labour Emigration Law of China and the Labour Recruiting Agency Regulations of China (both promulgated April 21, 1918).

### Volume of Emigration According to Chinese Port Statistics

There are no comprehensive Chinese statistics, the only available ones being those kept at certain foreign ports in China and at Chinese ports open to foreign trade. But these port statistics are not uniform and continuous.

Emigration took place between 1848 and 1873 on a considerable scale through several ports in the province of Canton (Amoy, Macao, Warupu, Caming, Hongkong). Although information about the destination of the emigrants as a rule is not available a large proportion doubtless sailed for distant overseas countries, such as the United States or Peru. While only 180 emigrants were recorded in 1845, the movement grew until in 1857 it culminated with 33,363 departures. After a steady fall for some years, the lowest point

<sup>1</sup>In regard to the restrictions imposed on Chinese immigration by the immigration countries, see the particulars in the General Notes following the national tables, and the remarks below in connection with the individual countries.

<sup>2</sup>Ta Chen, pp. 174-179.

being in 1862, the curve swept slowly upward until in 1873 the number of Chinese emigrants reached 13,016.

There are statistics also for intercontinental emigration from the Portuguese port of Macao during the two periods 1856-64 and 1868-73. The movement, which is much feebler than that from Hongkong, is marked by considerable fluctuations.

Taking the ports of the province of Canton separately, the statistics available for the period 1855-70 for Hongkong, the principal port of embarkation for intercontinental destinations, are more complete although they do not make it possible to distinguish clearly between continental and intercontinental emigration. Immigration statistics of some continental countries of destination, particularly those of the Straits Settlements, show that a considerable proportion of Chinese arrivals sailed from Hongkong.

If the figures indicating the destinations of the emigrants in 1857 are compared with the total for 1855-61, it appears that most Chinese emigrants were bound for an intercontinental destination.

For succeeding years to 1900 there are no official figures. But this does not mean that intercontinental emigration had ceased. According to a table given by Campbell, 18,077 emigrants left Hongkong in scattered years between 1856 and 1867.<sup>1</sup> In 1868 the number of emigrants reached 18,285.

Between 1900 and 1924 the main current flowed from Hongkong towards the Straits Settlements. In 1900 there emigrated thither 83,643, a figure markedly above that to be found in earlier years. In the next year there was a drop to 69,774, followed in 1907 by another peak with 105,976 emigrants. In 1908 and 1909, there was a return to the normal (71,081 and 77,430); but this was succeeded by a steady rise, reaching in 1913 a maximum of 142,759. The advent of the World War led to a 50 per cent drop in the figures for 1914 and 1915, only to be succeeded by a swift rise to 117,653 in 1916

<sup>1</sup>Here are the figures showing destinations:

Havana, 1856-58.....	4,991
British West Indies, 1859-62.....	6,630
Bombay, 1864.....	2,370
Tahiti, 1864.....	1,035
Dutch Guiana, 1856-57.....	1,609
Honolulu, 1865.....	780
Borneo, 1865.....	62
Labuan, 1866.....	164
Sarawak, 1866.....	436

Total.....18,077

(P. C. Campbell, p. 150).

There were further falls until 1920; but in 1921 the figure leaped up to 156,011, a new high point.

For the Chinese ports open to international trade—Amoy, Kungchow, and Swatow—somewhat complete statistics for the period 1876-1901 were compiled by the Chinese Customs. Those emigrating from the south of China (Canton) to Asiatic destinations sail, as a rule, from the ports of Swatow and Amoy.<sup>1</sup> Kungchow is the port of embarkation for emigrants coming from the north of China.

From 1876 to 1901 there were 3,723,017 Chinese left their country through these three ports. Swatow is the most important and Kungchow the least. In 1876, only 67,902 emigrants left China. By 1883 the annual figure had grown to 129,955; by 1893, to 194,568; and by the last year on record (1901), to 206,811.

For the opening years of the present century we found no comprehensive statistics. For Amoy there are only intermittent records, but they show that the outward movement was not losing volume. The maximum number was 126,008 in 1912 and the minimum 66,907 in 1915.

The number of returning Chinese emigrants is also of interest. For the ports of Amoy, Kungchow, and Swatow the return movement during the period 1876-1901 was notable, but there was an appreciable balance on the side of emigration. During the period 1876-1901 there were 3,723,017 departures from these ports and 2,913,764 arrivals, a balance of 809,253 emigrants or more than one-fifth. The difference in the balance, however, greatly varied according to directions. The arrivals from the Straits Settlements were only one-fifth of the departures thither, but the two streams frequently approached equality.

### Continental Destinations

Chinese sailing from the ports of Amoy, Swatow, and Kungchow go in much the same direction. Those sailing for the Straits Settlements leave mainly from Swatow. About half the departures are for that destination, and this ratio became more pronounced for the period 1883-89. Chinese immigrants arrived in the Straits Settlements in considerable numbers from 1881 to 1913. In the first of these years 89,803 arrived and in the last no less than 278,140.

Encouraged by the East India Company, 60 Chinese families

<sup>1</sup>For Amoy there are a few figures relating to an early period, but the countries of destination are not indicated. Altogether 5,588 emigrants left Amoy from 1845 to 1852.

had settled at Penang by 1787. In 1794 the number of Chinese residing there was officially estimated at 3,000.

In 1826, 5,513 Chinese arrived at Singapore direct from China.<sup>1</sup> In 1843 the number of Chinese immigrants into Singapore is stated to have been 7,000; in 1844, 1,600; in 1848, 10,475; for the year ending April 30, 1850, there arrived 10,928 (presumably Chinese); in 1852-3 the number was 11,434.<sup>2</sup>

Another source also contains a statement with regard to the same period. According to the figures in the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago*, "the total annual immigration of Chinese, free and indentured, increased from 5,063 during 1840-41 to 11,484 during 1852-53."<sup>3</sup> In the Straits Settlements 16,668 Chinese immigrants were examined in 1877.

Chinese emigration was often assisted. In 1823 the so-called "credit ticket system" was in operation, and emphasized the tendency to emigrate from the southern provinces of China to Singapore and Penang. However, compared with free emigration, this type of emigration was of minor importance.<sup>4</sup> In 1877, of the 9,776 immigrants arrived at Singapore, 2,653 were "unpaid" or "credit-ticket" passengers.<sup>5</sup> Of 136,001 Chinese emigrating to Singapore in 1905, only 12,144 did not pay their passage; in 1914, of 124,032 emigrants, only 2,648.<sup>6</sup>

Chinese contract labor in Malaya was terminated by the British Government in 1914-15 and thereafter no indentured Chinese were found in territories under British control, save Western Samoa and Nauru.<sup>7</sup> However, the provision for indentured labor remained effective until June 1916 for the Kelantan district.

For French Indo-China the statistics of immigration show that 57,209 Chinese arrived during 1879-83. Ratzel states that Indo-China has been the favored goal of Chinese emigrants, that millions of them have settled there, and that thousands enter every year.<sup>8</sup>

According to official information received from Hanoi, the number of Asiatic aliens in Tonkin arriving from or departing for China were as follows from 1920 to 1924:

<sup>1</sup>F. Ratzel, *Auswanderung*, pp. 200, 209.

<sup>2</sup>W. Makepeace, pp. 350-351.

<sup>3</sup>P. C. Campbell, p. 8.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 1.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 8.

<sup>6</sup>Ta Chen, p. 84. By 1850, out of 80,000 inhabitants of Singapore 50,000 were Chinese; by 1881 the respective numbers were 86,766 out of 139,208; and in 1911 no less than 219,577 out of 303,321. (W. Makepeace, p. 376.)

<sup>7</sup>P. C. Campbell, p. 217.

<sup>8</sup>F. Ratzel, p. 140.

Year	Immigration	Emigration
1920	19,320	19,280
1921	19,420	19,386
1922	19,110	19,080
1923	18,980	18,892
1924	19,412	19,383

As will be seen, the two columns practically balance.

According to the statistics of the Port of Amoy, there is a regular stream of emigrants to Manila.<sup>1</sup> The total for 1876-1901 was 228,294; but the number in the capital in 1918 was only 17,760. In 1898, after the Spanish-American war, the Chinese Exclusion Act in force in the United States was applied to the Philippines.<sup>2</sup>

Writing in 1828, Crawford spoke of Chinese immigrating into Siam at the rate of 7,000 per annum.<sup>3</sup> The movement has been growing since 1885. The number of Chinese domiciled there in 1922 was estimated at 1,500,000.

In the course of the 15th century some 25,000 Chinese emigrated to Formosa, and under Koxinga and his sons (1644-1688) about 40,000 went to colonize that island. It now contains some 2½ million Chinese.<sup>4</sup>

A table, communicated by the Japanese Government, gives an estimate of the number of Chinese arriving (1912-15) in the Liaotung Peninsula. It does this by striking the balance between the recorded general increase of population and its natural annual increase. The figures are as follows:

1912	18,023
1913	46,599
1914	17,770
1915	37,060

The number of Chinese in Korea and in Japan proper is not large, 11,300 in the former and 17,700 in the latter being recorded in 1922.

<sup>1</sup>The Chinese were so numerous in 1580 that the Spanish Governor had a special quarter constructed for them. Historians speak of a rebellion in 1603, when some 25,000 Chinese were killed. (F. Ratzel, p. 130.) In the Philippines Chinese immigration has been alternately favored and prohibited during the last three centuries.

<sup>2</sup>Ta Chen, p. 103.

<sup>3</sup>Ratzel, F., p. 163.

<sup>4</sup>Ta Chen pp. 40, 42-3.

### Intercontinental Destinations

The statistics of the countries receiving Chinese immigrants are of special interest.

From 1858 to 1864 the discovery of gold in Canada proved a potent incentive to Chinese immigration. In 1882 some 5,000 to 6,000 Chinese were shipped directly from Hongkong to Victoria under engagement to the contractors building the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 15,701 Chinese arrived in British Columbia between 1881 and 1884, either direct or from the United States.<sup>1</sup> The first Canadian head tax of 50 dollars was imposed upon Chinese in 1885. This amount was increased to 100 dollars on January 1, 1901, and to 500 dollars on January 1, 1904. The tax was abolished by the Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 and only merchants and students are now admitted.<sup>2</sup>

Large-scale immigration into Canada began after 1907. In that year 1,884 arrived. Then the number steadily rose until it reached 7,445 for 1912. Owing to restrictive legislation in succeeding years, the process was reversed. Altogether 43,462 Chinese arrived in Canada from 1906 to 1924, those registered for leave during 1912-13-1923-24 being 57,996.<sup>3</sup> In 1922 about 12,000 Chinese resided in Canada.

Mexico has attracted a number of Chinese, especially since 1909. From then to 1913 the numbers were large—3,487 in 1909 and 4,910 in 1913. There was a great drop during the War to 228 in 1916, and a decided rise (2,669) after the War. From 1909 to 1924 we find 27,950 arrivals recorded, but the fact that in 1922 only 3,000 Chinese remained in Mexico indicates that most of the immigrants had left the country.

In 1847, 800 Chinese came to Cuba under contract. It was calculated that by July 1852, agents had contracted for the shipment to Havana of between 8,000 and 15,000 Chinese laborers.<sup>4</sup> The number of Chinese emigrating to Cuba between 1847 and 1860 was 56,235; but only 48,167 arrived.<sup>5</sup> By 1862 there were over 60,000 Chinese in Cuba<sup>6</sup> and 90,000 in 1922.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>P. C. Campbell, p. 37.

<sup>2</sup>Canada. *Report of the Department of Immigration and Colonisation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924*, p. 18.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 18.

<sup>4</sup>P. C. Campbell, p. 94.

<sup>5</sup>F. Ratzel, p. 241.

<sup>6</sup>Leroy-Beaulieu, p. 255.

<sup>7</sup>Ta Chen, p. 15. The following table is taken from England, *Accounts and Papers, 1852-3*, p. 666:

(Footnote continued on next page.)

Immigration into Cuba has been considerable of recent years. During the four years 1918-1921, for which we have records, a total of 12,167 Chinese arrived.

From 1853 to 1879, 14,002, and from 1880 to 1913, 1,718 Chinese laborers entered British Guiana, altogether 13,485 men and 2,235 women.<sup>1</sup> According to the Census of 1911, however, only 2,622 Chinese were domiciled there, of whom 1,481 were males and 1,141 females.<sup>2</sup>

The statistics of the United States record only 87 Chinese immigrants for the 33 years between 1820 and 1853. But from the later date the figures begin to climb rapidly.

In 1848 approximately 10 Chinese emigrated to California; 900 in 1849; 3,118, in 1850; 3,508, in 1851, and 15,000 during the first half of 1852.<sup>3</sup> In 1882 we find 39,579 arrived in the United States. These large and increasing numbers of arrivals caused alarm and led to drastic restrictive legislation.

In 1862 Congress prohibited United States citizens and vessels from participating in the traffic in Chinese laborers, but this prohibition did not extend to Chinese certified as free emigrants. In 1880 a treaty regulated, limited, or suspended the arrival of Chinese laborers and their residence in the United States, and in 1894 a convention prohibited absolutely the immigration of Chinese laborers into the States, subject to certain exceptional conditions.<sup>4</sup>

As a consequence the numbers arriving diminished from 1884 to 1889, reaching the incredibly small figure of 10 in 1887. The current soon commenced to flow more freely, but without assuming conspicuously large dimensions. Still, there were 1,795 arrivals in 1918 and the figure for 1924 was 6,992. But the return current has been always of considerable importance. The statistics of the United States for the period 1908-1924 show that the arrivals of Chinese slightly exceeded the departures, so that in 1920 the total

(Continued from previous page.)

*Emigration of Contract Laborers to Cuba.*

Year	From	Number	Mortality
1847	Amoy	640	50
1852	{ Amoy	1,740	..
	{ Namoa	702	..
1853	{ Amoy	300	..
	{ Namoa	1,123	..

<sup>1</sup>C. P. Campbell, p. 160.

<sup>2</sup>Cecil Clementi, *The Chinese in British Guiana*. 1915, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup>*Relatorio*, etc.

<sup>4</sup>Ta Chen, p. 20.

number of Chinese in the United States was only 61,639. The historical aspect requires stressing. The number of Chinese in the States has varied from decade to decade, the figures being 34,933 for 1860; 63,199 for 1870; 105,465 for 1880; 107,488 for 1890; 89,863 for 1900; 71,531 for 1910; and 61,639 for 1920. It is important to note that the number of Chinese women in the States is only about 4,000.<sup>1</sup>

Of recent years few Chinese have entered Brazil. The statistics record only 673 arrivals for 1908-24. But the number of Chinese in Brazil in 1922 is given as about 20,000.<sup>2</sup>

The port statistics of Macao show a considerable emigration of Chinese to Peru.<sup>3</sup> In 1857 there were recorded 450 departures for this destination, while in 1872 there were no less than 13,809 such departures. From that date onward no official statistics are available. We learn, however, from Ratzel that during the decade 1860-1870, 38,648 arrived at Callao in Peru,<sup>4</sup> and in the early months of 1871, according to Hutchinson, as many as 9,021. At present 45,000 Chinese appear to be residing in Peru.

The States constituting the Australian Commonwealth have also attracted large numbers of Chinese, this being partly explicable by its proximity to China.

At first Chinese were brought to Australia under contract. In 1849 this traffic was carried on systematically. Here is a small table for the period 1848-53, relating to the emigration of Chinese contract laborers to Sydney:<sup>5</sup>

<i>Year</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Mortality</i>
1848	Amoy	120	...
1849	Amoy	150	...
1850	Amoy	406	19
1851	Amoy	1,478	106
1852	Amoy	717	20
...	Namoa	260	...
1853	Amoy	254	...

New South Wales received 3,022 Chinese in 1859. The discovery of gold and the need for a considerable labor force explain

<sup>1</sup>Jenks and Lauck, p. 231.

<sup>2</sup>Ta Chen, p. 15.

<sup>3</sup>In 1852 and 1853 (according to *Accounts and Papers, 1852-3*, LXVIII, p. 666), 404 and 500 emigrants respectively left Amoy and Namoa for Peru.

<sup>4</sup>F. Ratzel, p. 246.

<sup>5</sup>England, *Accounts and Papers, 1852-3*, LXVIII, p. 677.

this movement. But the number of arrivals diminished to a minimum of 229 in 1872, only to resume its upward course and reach 4,465 in 1881. Soon there was another big drop, due to restrictive legislation.

Queensland arrivals included 7,254 Chinese in 1875, but only 891 in 1900.

In Victoria there were similar conditions. While 1,108 arrived in 1886, only 569 entered in 1900.

The number of Chinese received annually in the Australian Commonwealth varied little from 1901-1924, being 1,336 in 1901 and 1,917 in 1924.

In 1855 the first State restrictive act was passed, followed by several others which effectually checked Chinese immigration. After a protracted struggle, the Immigration Restriction Act of 1901 practically ended Chinese immigration into Australia.

The following are the Census figures of Chinese in Australia, indicating a progressive diminution and a startling disproportion of males and females:<sup>1</sup>

Year	Full-blood			Half-caste		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1881	38,274	259	38,533	.....	.....	.....
1891	35,523	298	35,821	.....	.....	.....
1901	29,153	474	29,627	1,556	1,534	3,090
1911	21,856	897	22,753	1,518	1,501	3,019
1921	16,011	1,146	17,157	1,884	1,771	3,655

After 1871, when 1,596 arrived, Chinese emigrants began to settle in New Zealand. But because of restrictive measures, the arrivals rapidly fell and for a time practically ceased. In 1896 an Act was passed raising the poll-tax on Chinese immigrants to £100 per head and limiting the number of Chinese passengers that may be carried by vessels to New Zealand to one for every 200 tons burthen. It is estimated that 3,229 Chinese were living in New Zealand on March 31, 1925.<sup>2</sup>

Chinese immigration into Hawaii began in 1850 and a thin but steady stream found its way thither. In 1851 and 1852 respectively 199 and 101 entered from Amoy.<sup>3</sup> Legal restrictions came into

<sup>1</sup>*Official Year-Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1925*, p. 956.

<sup>2</sup>*The New Zealand Official Year-Book, 1926*, p. 88.

<sup>3</sup>*Accounts and Papers, 1852-53, LXVIII*, p. 666.

force in 1883 and were reinforced in 1884, the number allowed to disembark from any vessel in a Hawaiian port being limited to 25.<sup>1</sup> Chinese laborers leaving the islands were not permitted to return. In 1886 over 20,000 Chinese resided in Hawaii.<sup>2</sup> In 1889 and 1890, owing to the remonstrances of the planters, an arrangement was made whereby 10 Chinese farm laborers could be introduced for every European or American immigrant. Under this arrangement, 7,364 Chinese immigrated. With the annexation by the United States, the Exclusion Acts of the annexing country were applied.<sup>3</sup>

The estimated number of Chinese in Hawaii on June 30, 1924, was 24,522.

The number of Chinese employed by France during the World War was stated by the French Government to be as follows:

· Laborers from North China.....	31,409
· Laborers from South China.....	4,024
· Skilled workers from Shanghai.....	1,066
· Skilled workers from Hongkong.....	442
	<hr/>
Total.....	36,941

Practically all the Chinese in France were repatriated at the conclusion of hostilities.

The British introduced about 100,000 Chinese for their armies in France.<sup>4</sup>

The number residing at present in Europe is estimated at less than 2,000.

The planters of Mauritius in 1843 introduced 1,000 Chinese from the Straits Settlements.

Chinese reached the Transvaal to the number of 178,197 from 1904 to 1910, the largest number in one year being 51,427 in 1906.<sup>5</sup> These immigrants were repatriated practically without exception. In 1922 there were about 5,000 Chinese in South Africa.

In the course of the nineteenth century a few Chinese emigrated to the French colonies, mainly as the result of the French Government being in search of laborers for its overseas possessions; but owing to the high cost of Chinese labor the number introduced was insignificant. In 1848 there were 590 Chinese counted in Réunion.

<sup>1</sup>Ta Chen, pp. 115-116.

<sup>2</sup>W. F. Blackman, pp. 194-195.

<sup>3</sup>Ta Chen, p. 118.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 144.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 131.

In 1859, at Shanghai 208 Chinese were recruited for Guadeloupe,<sup>1</sup> and 2,101 embarked in 1882 for Réunion.<sup>2</sup>

It should be added that Chinese immigration into French—as well as into Spanish and Dutch—colonies met with administrative obstacles, due to the presumed competition of Chinese with white labor.

## JAPAN

From 1636 to 1866 emigration from Japan was a capital offense, and the stream did not begin to flow freely until the eighties of the last century. Before that, however, emigration to China, Korea, and other neighboring lands, had begun, being tolerated rather than permitted. Large scale intercontinental emigration of laborers was directed in the first instance to Hawaii whence the Japanese, until they were excluded, flowed towards the United States. Eventually, emigration to Hawaii, as well as to Canada, was arrested by restrictive legislation and the stream turned to the Japanese colonies and the Asiatic continent, concentrating more particularly in Formosa, Sakhalin, Korea, and southern Manchuria. This continental, even more than the intercontinental, migration is characterized by a heavy percentage of returning emigrants. The figures below indicating the number of Japanese resident in foreign countries, furnish some notion of effective Japanese emigration.

As early as 1866 regulations were set up for issuing passports for foreign countries. At that time all passports for emigrants were issued by the Bureau of Aliens under the Shogun Government. These passports bore the name of the ports (Kanafawa and other treaty ports) where they were issued, the date of issue, the name and age of the holder, and the statement requesting India and other countries to pass the holders freely and asking for their protection. Passport holders were forbidden to acquire the nationality of the country to which they emigrated; and required to observe the treaty provisions.

Later the passport regulations were amended so that passports were issued by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. All emigration statistics since 1868 have been based on the number of passports issued.

The passenger passport statistics testify to a continuous and ascending movement of Japanese emigration. In its initial stages

<sup>1</sup>P. Guiral, p. 86.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 130.

from 1868 to 1875 it averaged 580 departures per annum, but in 1875-90 it assumed noticeable proportions and then progressed by leaps until 58,851 persons left Japan in 1906. For the succeeding three years the curve dropped steeply, 15,502 passengers being recorded for 1909. Then it soared once more, recording 62,571 passengers for 1918, only to plunge again and register 26,932 Japanese leaving the country in 1924.

In addition to passenger passport statistics, there are passport statistics confined to emigrants proper and covering the period 1884-1924. However, for the fourteen years before 1898 only "labourers" and "Japanese employed in the service of aliens" were counted as emigrants proper. In the first year, 1884, the number of emigrant passports issued was only 291; but by 1899 it was 31,354 (26,161 men and 5,193 women). Then it fell two years later to 6,490 only to bound upwards and reach 36,124 by 1906. After this there was another plunge and the number of emigrants recorded for 1909 was 4,278. In the succeeding years the number of emigrants fluctuated and in 1924 stood at 13,098.

The figures for passengers and emigrants show that the latter are a considerable percentage of the former. Thus in 1884 there were 1,554 passengers and 291 emigrants and in 1909, when both classes reached the minimum, their respective numbers are 15,502 and 4,278. Taking the whole period, from 1884 to 1924, the proportion of emigrants proper steadily rises until at the last date it forms approximately one half of the number leaving the country, 13,098 out of 26,932 persons.

### Intercontinental Destinations

A strong current of Japanese emigration flowed towards America.

There was an irregular and inconsiderable movement of Japanese migration to Canada. From 1,151 emigrants sailing for Canada in 1898 the number fell to 35 four years later. By 1907, however, the culminating point was reached with 2,753, and by 1924 the number of Japanese emigrants to Canada was nearly the same, 1,103, as in 1898. Approaching the matter through Canadian statistics, it appears that 22,205 Japanese arrived in Canada during the period 1900-1924.

To judge by the Japanese remigration statistics, Japanese immigrants do not, as a rule, settle permanently in Canada, immigration and remigration practically balancing. In 1908 there were 601

Japanese entering Canada and 393 returned; in 1914 the respective numbers were 1,284 and 1,244, but since 1919 those returning are in a majority. Thus while 7,071 left for Canada in 1919 to 1924, 9,111 returned to their home in Japan. Still, the Census of 1921 shows a Japanese population of 15,868 in Canada.

On the legislative side it should be noted that in 1908 an agreement was concluded between Canada and Japan. This provided that no more than 400 Japanese laborers may enter Canada in any one year. This number has been sometimes exceeded, as in 1918 when more than twice this number entered.<sup>1</sup>

The number of Japanese sailing for the United States has been appreciably larger than of those embarking for Canada. In 1898 only 170 Japanese left for the United States. By 1900 their number had risen to 7,585; but in the following year, because of restrictive regulations, it fell to 32. Then the movement accelerated, and after some violent fluctuations it reached in 1917 the highest figure, 6,457, to fall again to 4,064 by 1924.

The United States statistics cover the period 1861 to 1924, and show a considerable inflow after 1891. In that year 1,136 Japanese immigrants were recorded; in 1907 no less than 30,226 arrived; but by 1924 the number fell to 8,801.

The direct and indirect figures given above for the United States differ startlingly, suggesting that a special explanation should be forthcoming for the serious discrepancy. In this connection it should be noted that a considerable proportion of Japanese emigration to the United States was indirect.

Thus from January 1, 1902 to September 30, 1906, 29,417 persons left Hawaii for the continent of America, most of whom were Japanese.<sup>2</sup>

The table opposite<sup>3</sup> shows also the high percentage of Japanese non-immigrants arriving in the United States during the years 1909-1918.

To check the clandestine entry of Japanese into the United States, the President on March 14, 1907, issued a proclamation excluding from continental United States "Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and come therefrom."<sup>4</sup> In this connection "an

<sup>1</sup>A. M. MacLean, p. 104.

<sup>2</sup>E. Grünfeld, p. 46.

<sup>3</sup>Quoted by Iyenaga and Sato.

<sup>4</sup>*Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908*, p. 125.

Year	Total number admitted	Immigrants	Non-immigrants	
			Numbers	Percentages of total number admitted
1909	1,593	255	1,338	84.0
1910	1,552	116	1,436	92.5
1911	4,282	736	3,546	83.0
1912	5,358	894	4,464	83.3
1913	6,771	1,371	5,400	79.7
1914	8,462	1,762	6,700	79.1
1915	9,029	2,214	6,815	75.5
1916	9,100	2,958	6,142	67.5
1917	9,159	2,838	6,321	69.0
1918	11,143	2,604	8,539	76.6

understanding was reached with Japan that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are non-laborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing there, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise" in the States.<sup>1</sup>

The number of Japanese returning from the United States during the period 1908 to 1924 markedly exceeded departures. Thus against 69,377 departures there were 113,817 returning. But according to the United States statistics, the numbers of Japanese re-migrants for the period is given as 42,906.

The United States Census of 1870 reported 55 Japanese residents. Ten years later the number was 148, which had increased to 2,039 in 1890, to 24,326 in 1900, to 72,157 in 1910, and to 111,010 in 1920.<sup>2</sup>

According to the indirect statistics 747 Japanese arrived in Cuba from 1911 to 1924.

The movement towards Mexico is, on the whole, negligible apart from the year 1906 when 5,068 emigrants left for that destination. However, the indirect statistics record the arrival of 4,362 Japanese between 1911 and 1924.

With the encouragement of the French Government, 493 Japanese were introduced into Guadeloupe in 1894.<sup>3</sup>

A strong current moved towards South America, Brazil and Peru

<sup>1</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 125-6.

<sup>2</sup>E. M. Boddy, p. 27.

<sup>3</sup>R. Robin, p. 248.

being the favored destinations. Japanese first arrived in Brazil in 1908, 799 being recorded for that year; but the movement gathered strength and 6,947 sailed for Brazil in 1913, falling to 3,689 in 1924. According to Sato, altogether some 20,000 Japanese have proceeded to Brazil.<sup>1</sup> As regards Peru, there were 790 emigrants to this country in 1899, rising to 2,880 in 1908, falling then again to 651 in 1924.

Australia receives few Japanese immigrants. In 1898 only 997 Japanese embarked for Australia; and this number diminished rapidly, only 2 sailing in 1906 for that continent. The numbers then rose, reaching 112 in 1924. According to the statistics of immigration 11,460 Japanese arrived in Australia from 1902 to 1924. The Japanese population of Australia in 1921 is given by the census as 2,740.<sup>2</sup>

During the period 1897-1924 there were 2,515 Japanese emigrated to New Caledonia, and 2,633 returned from there.

In 1898 there were 10,145 Japanese emigrants to Hawaii. In the following year this number was more than doubled. The year after, in 1900, it fell to 1,529. The number rose again until 1906; then fell to 1,717 in 1910; after which the movement grew slowly stronger, arriving in 1924 at 2,163 emigrants. It is interesting to note that from 1913 onward, the main stream of Japanese emigrants turns to the United States.

The return movement from Hawaii is far from being inconsiderable. In 1908, for example, there were 3,455 emigrants and 4,507 remigrants. Only the years 1912, 1913, 1916, and 1917 show a slight excess of emigrants.

The two tables opposite indicate the remarkable increase in the number of Chinese and Japanese born abroad and living in the Hawaiian islands.<sup>3</sup>

### Continental Destinations

Russia in Asia is the objective of not a few Japanese emigrants. In 1899 the number was only 543. In 1904, for obvious reasons, the number fell to 8; but two years later it had risen to 1,642, and in 1922 the highest number, 3,249, was reached. Two years later, in 1924, only 329 Japanese emigrants to Russia were recorded.

Emigrants have shown no strong predilection for Malaysia. For

<sup>1</sup>Iyenaga and Sato, p. 69.

<sup>2</sup>*Official Year-Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*, 1926, p. 381.

<sup>3</sup>E. Grünfeld, p. 69.

## Absolute figures

Year	Hawaiian	Mixed Hawaiian	Chinese born abroad	Japanese born abroad	Others	Total
1853	70,036	983	364	.....	1,755	73,138
1866	57,125	1,640	1,206	.....	2,988	62,959
1872	49,044	1,487	1,938	.....	4,428	56,897
1878	44,088	3,420	5,916	.....	4,561	57,985
1884	40,014	4,218	17,937	116	18,293	80,578
1890	34,436	6,186	15,301	12,360	21,707	89,990
1896	31,019	8,485	19,382	22,329	27,805	109,020
1900	29,799	7,857	21,746	56,230	38,369	154,001
1910	26,041	12,506	21,674	79,674	52,014	191,909

## Percentages

1853	95.76	1.34	0.50	.....	2.40	100
1866	90.73	2.60	1.92	.....	4.75	100
1872	86.20	2.61	3.41	.....	7.78	100
1878	76.03	5.90	10.20	.....	7.87	100
1884	49.66	5.24	22.26	0.14	22.70	100
1890	38.27	6.87	17.00	13.74	24.12	100
1896	28.45	7.78	17.78	20.48	25.51	100
1900	19.35	5.10	14.12	36.51	24.92	100
1910	13.57	6.52	11.29	41.52	27.10	100

1899, our tables record 32 emigrants and the highest point is reached in 1917 with 560 emigrants. Thereafter the numbers again diminish, the figure for 1924 being 152.

After 1902 an appreciable number of Japanese left for the Philippines. For that year only 77 emigrants were recorded; but two years later their number reached 2,923, only to fall to 71 in 1906. Thenceforward there was a considerable rise and 3,170 left for that destination in 1917. Seven years later, in 1924, the number had again fallen to 548.

## Sex

Male emigration is considerably in excess of female, but there is a tendency for the proportion of females to increase. It is noteworthy that for the period 1910-1924 female emigration to Hawaii exceeded male.

The following figures are based on a census taken on October 1, 1920, and reproduced from the "Rapport de M. le Docteur Hato-yama," published in 1922. They throw light on the total effect of the Japanese emigration movement to foreign countries,

Aggregate number of Japanese residing outside Japan proper, 648,915

Japanese living in

Liao-Tung Peninsula . . . . .	79,307	
Territory of Tsing-Tao . . . . .	23,557	
Territories under Japanese mandate . . . . .	3,399	106,261

Difference . . . . . 542,654

The 648,915 emigrants are distributed in the following manner among the different continents:

Asia . . . . .	342,751
North America . . . . .	135,325
Oceania . . . . .	120,894
South America . . . . .	46,947
Europe . . . . .	2,925
Africa . . . . .	73

Taking into consideration primarily the chief countries of destination, the Japanese emigrants are distributed as follows:<sup>1</sup>

	Males		Females		Total	
	1922	1909	1922	1909	1922	1909
China . . . . .	114,841	46,260	85,899	35,019	200,740	81,279
United States (continental) . . . . .	75,743	114,382	39,443	28,087	115,186	142,469
Hawaii . . . . .	64,145	44,617	48,076	21,143	112,221	65,760
San Francisco . . . . .		48,590		4,771		53,361
Brazil . . . . .	19,885	474	14,373	131	34,258	605
Canada . . . . .	11,886	7,717	5,830	1,137	17,716	8,854
Philippines . . . . .	9,740	1,686	1,416	470	11,156	2,156
British Possessions . . . . .	7,253		3,575		10,828	
Peru . . . . .	7,668	4,337	2,434	223	10,102	4,560
Asiatic Russia . . . . .	3,823	1,808	3,205	1,792	7,028	3,600
Australia . . . . .	4,998	3,791	276	169	5,274	3,960
Dutch Indies . . . . .	2,883	344	1,603	436	4,436	781
Hongkong . . . . .	2,309	1,173	774	2,291	3,083	3,464
Mexico . . . . .	1,925	2,327	273	138	2,198	2,465
Argentina . . . . .	1,571	27	387		1,958	27
Great Britain . . . . .	1,500		138		1,638	
British India . . . . .	890	242	388	539	1,278	781
Siam . . . . .		123		61		184
Chile . . . . .		142		3		145

<sup>1</sup>The figures for 1909 are from E. Grünfeld, *Die Japanische Auswanderung*, p. 16.