

# Growing Asiatic Immigration

Chinese immigrants during the past two years were 10,655, emigrants 2,000. Nonimmigrants were 28,354, departing 20,272. Limited to the period covered, 1936-1937, the Commonwealth's Chinese population grew by 8,655 by way of immigration, 8,082 by nonimmigrant accretions, a total of 16,737. Women in the total are 2,581 and men 14,156.

Applied to Chinese, the term immigrants embraces children and wives of Chinese legally resident in the Commonwealth, merchants, students, and scientists—all under the sixth section of the U. S. immigration act of 1917.

Japanese immigrants during the past two years were 6,644 emigrants 3,460. Nonimmigrants were 3,448, departing 3,059. In the period covered, the Commonwealth's Japanese population grew by 3,184 by way of immigration, 389 by nonimmigration accretions, a total of 3,573. Women in the total are 707. Limited to im-

migrants alone, the Commonwealth's population of Japanese women rose during the period by 581.

No other immigrations are important numerically.

Total immigration during the period sums 19,065, emigration 5,817, the difference being 13,248. Of these 13,248 persons, 8,655 were Chinese and 3,184 were Japanese, a total of 11,839 leaving 1,409 distributed among all other nationalities of immigrants. These data exclude nonimmigrants sojourners in all cases. Yet by one means or another, probably thousands of the nonimmigrants will make shift to remain in the Commonwealth more or less permanently. Thanks are due the Department of Labor for the statistics arranged in our own tables accompanying this comment.

Immigration from neighboring Asiatic countries poses a problem for the Commonwealth. If limitation or an approach to exclusion is desired,

the strength of the Commonwealth alone is not enough to enforce such a policy. It would depend on retention of American sovereignty, some kind of continued political association with the union of the United States. If this were arranged, Chinese exclusion as now applied—it is seen that it is not entirely affective, though it does operate as a tangible restraint—would continue under the power of the United States and the increasing self-resourcefulness of the Commonwealth to give it better effect.

Japanese immigration would be a subject of diplomacy between Washington and Tokio effecting a gentlemen's agreement such as the Lansing-Ishii agreement of twenty years ago that worked very well. While Japanese are not subject to exclusion, their immigration can be controlled within certain limits because it is not impossible to bring Tokio to see that true or not, considerable Japanese immigration into the Commonwealth is looked upon with anxious aversion both here and in Washington. Moreover, Philippine farming is now practically closed to all foreigners by better enforcement of the public land laws, and commerce and industry alone have places for far fewer immigrants. Nor does Japan, while America is here, wish to jeopardize her commerce here by an arbitrary attitude about immigration or any other subject.

The Commonwealth could not go so far, and also, when definitely separated from the United States would probably find that country lukewarm on the subject—one that is notoriously delicate and fraught with possibilities of conflict. While new Pacific-islands interests of the United States are destined to extend the Commonwealth vicarious protection in the large, details such as immigration will hardly fall within this scope. Nor upon separation will the Commonwealth be able to count upon a treaty of any kind, involving the United States, unless America's traditional diplomacy has gone haywire entirely and she is now willing to entangle herself with foreign compacts. When the Commonwealth thinks of complete separation from the mother country, immigration that might easily develop to an inundation should be the first afterthought.

## Aliens Coming from and going to Foreign Countries

Race or Nationality	ARRIVED						DEPARTED					
	Immigrants			Non-Immigrants			Emigrants			Non-Emigrants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chinese	3,367	1,803	5,170	13,401	1,671	15,072	1,636	192	1,828	6,295	701	7,066
Dutch & Flemish	50	19	69	71	22	93	1	-	1	85	22	146
East Indians	57	16	73	109	22	131	44	6	50	117	29	107
English	182	97	279	25	328	821	37	26	63	707	351	1,058
French	39	22	61	39	27	66	5	6	11	98	84	192
Germans	72	61	133	163	76	239	7	3	10	208	87	295
Iris	13	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	21
Italians	35	4	39	37	11	48	-	-	-	42	16	57
Japanese	3,067	1,113	4,180	1,514	565	2,079	1,403	532	1,935	1,021	339	1,460
Portuguese	16	23	39	23	26	49	-	-	-	28	46	74
Russians	39	61	100	38	84	122	-	-	-	15	40	55
Scandinavians	6	3	9	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotch	4	6	10	8	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish	85	78	163	180	110	290	19	16	35	184	126	310
Syrians	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Turkish	117	2	119	8	-	8	-	-	-	52	30	82
Other Peoples	198	83	281	287	165	452	14	8	22	328	187	514
Total	7,232	3,388	10,620	16,371	3,045	19,416	3,166	780	3,955	9,839	2,071	11,910

## Year 1936

Race or Nationality	ARRIVED						DEPARTED					
	Immigrants			Non-Immigrants			Emigrants			Non-Emigrants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chinese	4,405	1,989	6,495	11,820	1,412	13,232	143	29	172	11,549	1,037	12,546
Dutch & Flemish	22	3	25	197	24	131	6	5	11	109	23	136
East Indians	111	24	139	178	60	238	46	4	50	155	23	178
English	47	36	83	449	343	792	20	13	33	426	307	733
French	7	3	10	50	42	92	1	-	1	52	30	82
Germans	14	12	26	126	59	185	2	5	7	123	68	197
Iris	7	-	7	18	4	22	2	-	2	10	2	12
Italians	11	5	16	11	33	44	7	-	7	23	7	30
Japanese	1,717	157	2,474	1,328	609	1,937	7,017	508	1,525	1,287	373	1,658
Portuguese	2	2	4	10	10	20	-	-	-	14	12	26
Russians	11	8	19	23	74	97	-	-	-	15	62	77
Scandinavians	2	1	3	25	8	33	-	-	-	28	8	36
Scotch	5	1	6	25	8	33	-	-	-	25	6	31
Spanish	40	28	67	179	132	311	22	14	36	144	93	237
Syrians	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Turkish	11	5	16	11	33	44	7	-	7	23	7	30
Other Peoples	49	23	72	145	99	244	15	9	24	117	99	214
Total	6,465	1,987	8,445	14,516	2,688	17,204	1,275	587	1,862	14,152	2,154	16,306