

APPENDIX – Migration and Nationality Patterns in Argentina, Spain, and Italy, 1853-1919

The following are tables and figures referred to in Chapter 2. In addition, I have included a few tables that offer a fuller picture of migration among Argentina, Italy, and Spain. Finally, I have enclosed a dissertation overview that may help the reader place Chapter 2 in a broader context.

Table 1. Net Overseas Migration and Argentine Population in Argentina, 1857-1965

Years	Arrivals	Departures	Net immigration (thousands)	Total Population (thousands) [Census Year]
1857-1860	20	9	11	1,200 [1856:estimate]
1861-1870	159	83	76	1,800 [1869]
1871-1880	261	176	85	
1881-1890	841	203	638	
1891-1900	648	328	320	4,000 [1895]
1901-1910	1,746	644	1,102	
1911-1920	1,205	936	269	8,000 [1914]
1921-1930	1,397	519	878	
1931-1940	310	237	73	
1941-1950	Na	Na	386	16,000 [1947]
1951-1960	Na	Na	316	20,000 [1960]
1961-1965	Na	Na	206	

Sources: Bourde (1974:162-163), Germani (1970:292), Romero (1956:175), Scobie (1971:32), Anuario Estadístico de la Republica Argentina (1980)

Table 1b. Net Migration to Argentina: Major Overseas Nationalities, 1857-1976

Year	Nationality					
	Italian	Spanish	Polish	French	Turkish	Russian
1857-1860	6,743	1,819	na	578	na	78
1861-1870	49,638	15,567	na	4,292	na	226
1871-1880	37,235	24,706	na	10,706	672	245
1881-1890	365,568	134,492	na	69,363	3,537	3,839
1891-1900	201,218	73,551	na	11,395	10,572	10,474
1901-1910	452,089	488,174	na	11,862	35,398	58,100
1911-1920	-2,990	181,478	na	-1,352	39,052	22,691
1921-1930	344,865	232,637	119,410	739	18,894	7,682
1931-1940	27,315	11,286	31,500	626	1,682	1,409
1941-1950	252,045	110,899	16,784	5,538	2,063	7,373
1951-1960	142,829	98,801	325	934	1,083	-2,205
1961-1970	-9,997	9,514	1,845	1,266	278	738
1971-1976	-5,938	-2,784	-529	85	-30	-720
Totals	1,860,620	1,380,140	169,335	116,032	113,201	109,930

Source: DNM. 1976. Cuadros por Nacionalidades 1857-1976.

Table 1c. Italian and Spanish Migration to Argentina and Rates of Return, 1861-1920

	Italians			Spaniards		
	Entries	Departures	Return Rate	Entries	Departures	Return Rate
1861-1870	113,554	63,916	56	22,627	7,060	31
1871-1880	152,061	114,826	76	44,526	19,820	45
1881-1890	493,885	128,317	26	158,764	24,272	15
1891-1900	425,693	224,475	53	131,714	58,163	44
1901-1910	796,190	344,101	43	652,658	164,484	25
1911-1920	347,388	350,378	101	589,093	407,615	69
Total	2,328,771	1,226,013	53	1,599,382	681,414	43

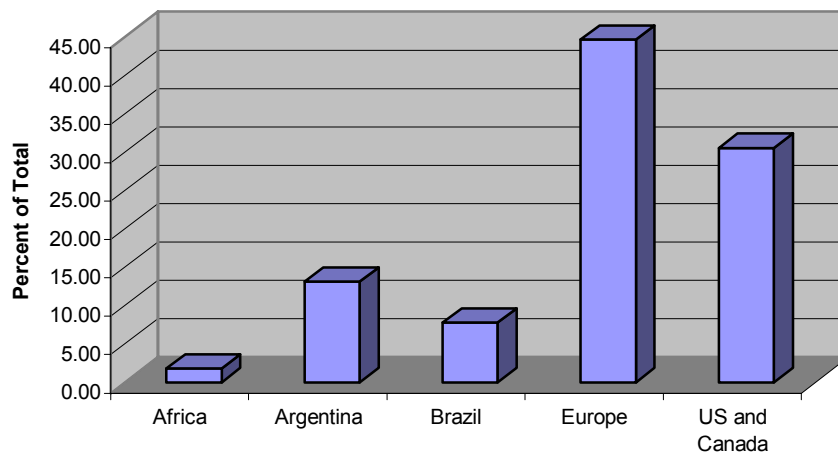
Source: Argentina. DNM. 1926. Also see Devoto 2003:235

Table 2. Destination of European Migrants, ca. 1820-1932

Country	Year Data Begins	Arrivals	Percent of Total
United States	1820	32,564,000	58
Argentina	1840	6,501,000	12
Canada	1821	5,073,000	9
Brazil	1821	4,361,000	8
Australia	1840	3,443,000	6
Cuba	1880	1,394,000	2.5

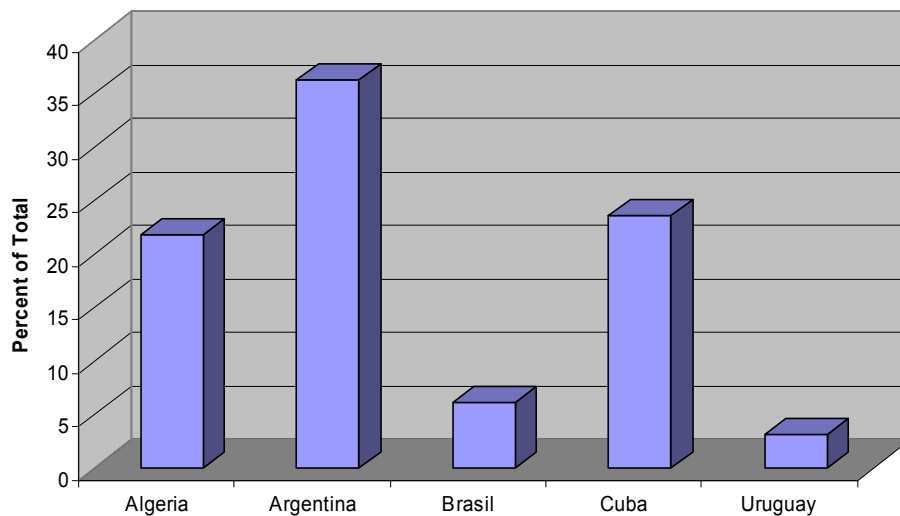
Source: Moya (1998:46) (cf. Germani 1962:198)

Figure 1. Main Destinations by Percent of Total Italian Emigration, 1876-1925



Source: CGE, *Annuario Statistico dell'Emigrazione* (1926). (Note: These destinations represent over 98% of all Italian Emigration during this period, n=16,629,879).

Figure 2. Main Destinations by Percent of Total Spanish Emigration, 1888-1968



Source: Sánchez Alonso (1995:143). (Note: These destinations represent over 90% of all Spanish emigration during this period).

Figure 3. Major Destinations of Italian and Spanish Migration, c. 1880-1919

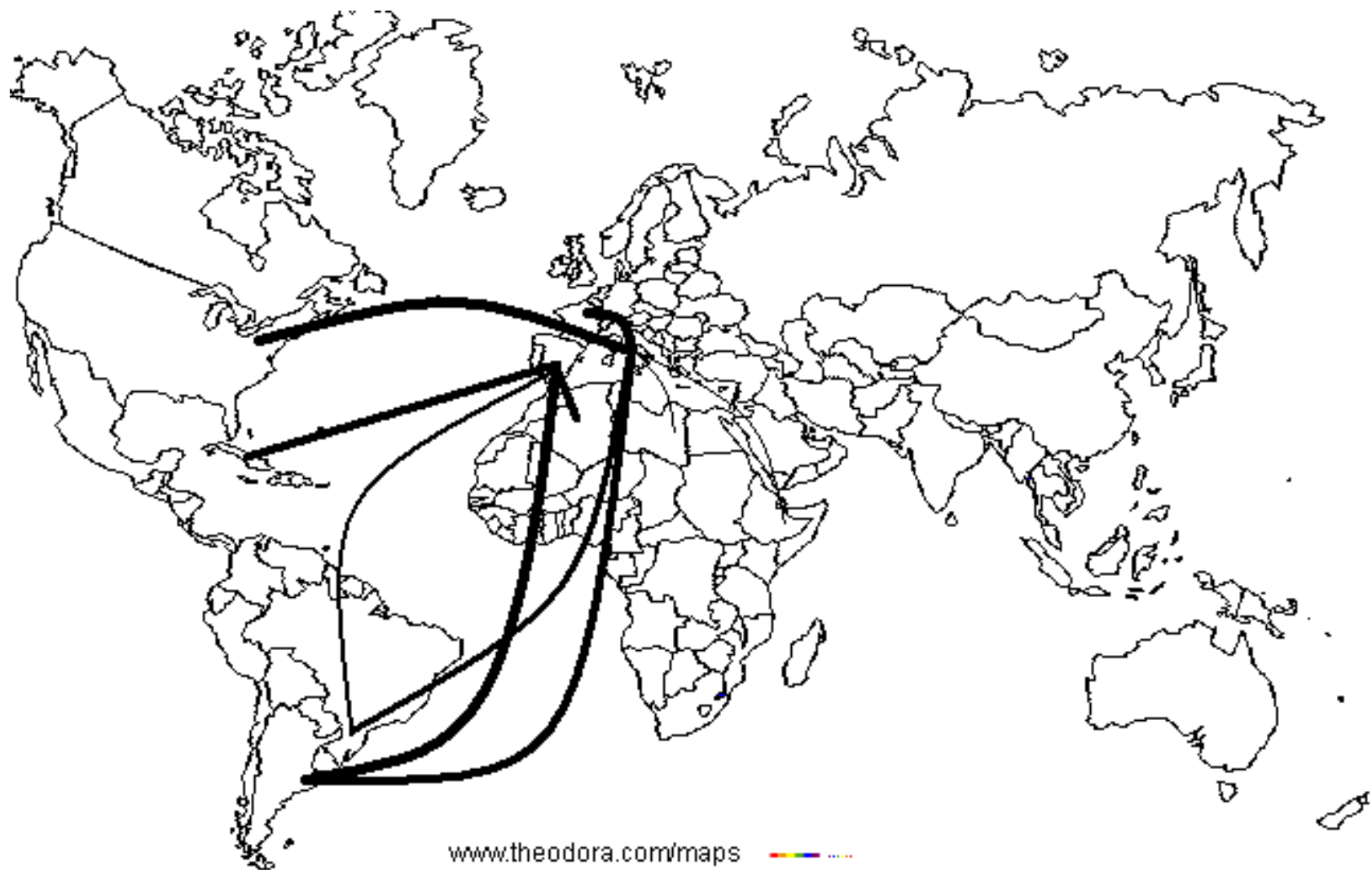


Table 3. Total Population and Percent Foreign Born in Argentina, 1869-1959

Years	Total Population (thousands)	Percent Foreign Born
1869 (1st Census)	1,737	12
1895 (2nd Census)	3,955	25
1914 (3rd Census)	7,885	30
1920 (estimate)	8,754	24
1930 (estimate)	11,746	23
1940 (estimate)	14,055	18
1947 (4th Census)	15,894	15
1950 (estimate)	16,061	16
1959 (estimate)	20,438	14

Source: Germani 1962:185

Table 4. Percent Foreign Residents in Three Regions of Argentina, 1869-1947

Years	Region		
	Buenos Aires (province), Entre Rios, Mendoza, Santa Fe,	Pampa	Rest of the country
1869	48	42	10
1895	39	52	9
1914	41	49	10
1947	44	42	14

Sources: Germani (1962:186)

Table 5. Sex ratios by total and foreign population in Argentina, 1869-1947

Years	Total Population	Foreign Population
1869	106	251
1895	112	173
1914	116	171
1947	105	138

Source: 4th National Census

Note: Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population, generally expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

Table 7. Total Population and Percent Foreign Born in Buenos Aires and New York, 1855-1936

Year	Buenos Aires		New York	
	Total Population	Foreign Born (%)	Total Population	Foreign Born (%)
1855	91,395	42		
1860			813,669	47
1869	177,787	52		
1870			942,292	44
1880			1,206,999	40
1887	433,375	53		
1890			1,515,301	42
1895	663,854	52		
1900			3,437,202	37
1904	950,891	45		
1909	1,231,698	46		
1910			4,766,833	41
1914	1,576,597	50		
1920			5,620,048	36
1936	2,415,142	36		

Source: Based on Baily (1999:58,59)

Table 8. Masculinity index of Spanish and Italian migrants to Argentina for inter-census periods (net migration), 1869-1960

	1869-95	1895-1914	1914-47	1947-60
Spaniards	179.1	161.2	79.4	62.5
Italians	173.7	173	124	90.8
Other european migrants	149.6	176.8	140.4	60.8
Total of migrants	165.6	169.4	112.6	88.8

Note: The index refers to the number of men per one hundred women.

Source: Recchini de Lattes y Lattes (1975).

DISSERTATION OVERVIEW

My dissertation is provisionally entitled “The Making and Unmaking of State Membership: Migration and Nationality in Argentina, Italy and Spain since the mid-19th Century”. It consists of an introduction, three empirical chapters, a conclusion, a statistical appendix and an appendix listing major migration and nationality policy in each country.

Dissertation Abstract

My dissertation asks how, why and with what consequences states have forged ties with international migrants. Specifically, it examines (1) how, since the mid-19th century, Italy and Spain established and maintained ties with their emigrants to Argentina just as Argentine state elites endeavored to make nationals of these same people; (2) why these states competed to nationalize the same mobile population; and (3) the consequences of these efforts.

The study draws on documentary analysis of migration and nationality laws, associated legislative debates, census histories, regulations, inter-state treaties, diplomatic records, administrative accounts, and on ethnographic observation of nationality application procedures. It concludes that (1) the implicated states faced the dilemmas posed by the common task of constituting a national population and thus competed to establish and maintain ties with international migrants. Italy and Spain faced the challenge of making nationals of internationally mobile people with strong village and regional identifications. Argentina confronted the difficulties of building a nation-state with a scant population. (2) The three states attempted to nationalize Spanish and Italian migrants through laws, practices, and an organizational infrastructure to embrace the same migrant population and make it available for administration by state agents. Each country developed migration and nationality policies in dialogue with those of the other countries and this explains the particular policy pattern that emerged. (3) While there are important differences in the timing, modality, and focus of Spanish, Italian and Argentine efforts to embrace a mobile population, these states succeeded in forging some manner of enduring ties to migrants and their children, but with consequences hardly envisioned by state elites (most notably, claims to homeland membership by emigrants’ descendants after several generations).

This project has implications for how we think about the politics of migration and nationality. Scholars have gainfully studied how migrant-receiving states make nationals of foreigners, underscoring the historically constructed nature of state membership. However, their analyses have focused primarily on emblematic migrant receiving countries in hegemonic relations with sending countries. By focusing on less known experiences of countries in relatively more even power relations, by considering countries linked by migration flows rather than in isolation, and by not assuming the perspective of any one state in the analysis, this study broadens the range of cases generally considered in studies of migration and nationalizing processes, and questions some of the attendant conclusions (e.g. about the unilateral nature of migration and nationality policy formation). In addition, the study draws on and extends existing accounts of state-subject relations. With Mann (1993), it views state membership as an aspect of “caging” people into national organization through the resource extracting actions of state agents. With Torpey (2000), the project sees states embracing subjects through practices that make people available for state administration, control, and resource extraction. Going beyond these accounts, this study extends the range of embracing mechanisms considered relevant to the formation of state-subject relations.

Schedule of Dissertation Chapters

- I. *Introduction*. This chapter explains the central question, motivation for the study, and methods. It also outline objectives for the project and gives an historical overview of political, economic and social developments in the period studied.
- II. *Europeans into Argentines? The Politics of Making Nationals from Migrants, 1850-1919*. This chapter addresses two questions. First, what policy patterns materialized as Spain, Italy, and Argentina tried to forge ties to people who migrated among their territories? Second, why and with what consequences did particular patterns of migration and nationality policy emerge in these

countries? Drawing on documentary analysis of migration and nationality laws, associated legislative debates, administrative regulations and reports, inter-state treaties, diplomatic records, period jurisprudence and secondary historical accounts, the chapters shows that Italy and Spain developed a *retentionist* pattern of migration and nationality policy, while Argentina crafted a *proactive recruitment* pattern. Given the dilemmas posed by the common task of creating a national population from a partly shared pool of individuals this is not entirely surprising. It is harder to explain why Spain and Italy, faced with a remarkably similar political, economic and social conjuncture, developed retentionist patterns of policy that differed significantly in timing, modality and focus, as well as in the manner of their ongoing regulation. This chapter argues that each country's particular nation-state building challenges (former colonial power becoming modern nation state vs. newly unified state become a European power), legitimating ideologies (head of a state transcending Iberian community vs. demographic and commercial colonizing power), associated perceptions of emigration and state membership (problem vs. opportunity), and demographic patterns (population growth, distribution and movement) account for these differences.

- III. *Europeans into Argentines? The Politics of Making Nationals from Migrants, 1920-1955.* Continuing with the exploration of state competition for migrants and citizens under different migration conditions (slow down in migration flows after 1930, focus on incorporation), this chapter shows how the trends noted earlier became more accentuated and gained institutional foundations. A state apparatus had emerged during the previous period that allowed for greater control of migrants. All three contexts experienced a shift from 19th century liberalism to conservative nationalism. Migration policies became restrictive (also following a world wide trend), and the dilemma's of dual national affiliations more salient. In Argentina, the conservative regimes that followed 70 years of democratic rule resorted to administrative decrees as the way to control immigration. The Peronist administration, though elected, followed the same practices. In Italy, Mussolini issued decrees severely limiting possibilities for emigration while making organizational changes meant to decrease emigration. In Spain, various administrations attempted to stem the tide of out-migration, but were not successful until the Civil War. State efforts to regulate migration had limited success in achieving regulation objectives, but significantly extended the state's embrace around migrants (especially through state bureaucratic organizations and associated documentary requirements). By the end of this period, a pattern of national affinity emerges in the policies of these countries.
- IV. *Argentines into Europeans? The Politics of Ancestral Homeland Membership, 1956 to the present.* This chapter takes examines contemporary nationality patterns among European descended Argentines. Specifically, it analyzes ethnic or national affinity policies (i.e. laws and practices that confer a privileged state membership and/or migratory status to nationals of other countries based on officially verifiable common origins).
- V. *Discussion and Conclusions.* Summary of findings. Assessment of theoretical perspectives proposed in the Introduction. Long term consequences of retentionist, recruitment and national affinity patterns of policy. Implications for methodologically nationalist assimilation perspectives. Future research directions.
- VI. Appendices.
 - a. Statistical overview of migration patterns in Argentina, Italy, and Spain.
 - b. Chronology of main migration and nationality policies.