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IMMIGRANTS FROM THE EUROPEAN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN THE USA AND CANADA: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS

SUMMARY

The author discusses the socio-demographic structure of immigration from East European socialist countries like Albania and Yugoslavia to the U.S.A. and Canada from 1941 till the middle of the eighties. A characteristic feature of these, including Albania and Yugoslavia, migrations, which are also called modern migrations, are changes in their directions, intensity, causes as well as the social structure of the immigrants. The analysis of this process distinguishes its five phases enclosed in five consecutive decades, i.e., 1941-1950; 1951-1960; 1961-1970; 1971-1980; the last phase which started in 1981 is not finished yet.

The data presented show that in the period in question the immigrants from the European socialist countries constituted only 2.9% of the total number of immigrants to the U.S.A., while their proportion in the total number of immigrants to Canada was 6.6%. The proportion of immigrants from East Europe in the U.S.A. was ca. 2.5% of the total number of admissions in the years 1941-87, while in Canada — ca. 5.4%. In comparison with the decades 1961-70 and 1971-80, in the middle of the 80's the proportion of immigrants from the examined countries in the U.S.A. and Canada increased. It is worth noting that the proportion of Poles among the emigrants from the East European countries in the U.S.A. and Canada is comparatively the highest, suggesting that Poles are the most mobile of all East European nations, including Yugoslavs.

International migrations whose essence are space-transfers of people — sometimes on a very long distance — are a phenomenon with centuries-long history (8 : 16). The conditions and causes of these migrations are historically changeable. The twentieth century has brought about such changes and transformations in this aspect as we had not experienced in the former epochs.

Migration movements, on the one hand, influence macrostructural social processes while, on the other hand, those processes react back influencing migrations. Let me remind that in the beginning of the twentieth century an enormous exodus from Europe to North America took place, stimulated by cheap sea transportation and quickly developing economy of the New World. Population shifts caused by the two World Wars and the political consequences of their results /especially World War Two/ appeared on a

large scale. During the last few decades a great influx of labour force to West European countries and the Near East could be observed. A great »human wave« flowed out from the Third World countries and spread nearly all over the world (2).

The importance of the problem of international migrations is shown not only by the data indicating their dimensions, but also by those which describe their influence on social processes, transformations, etc. I should stress here that the global character of this process is also shown by the fact that in comparison with the 19th century or the beginning of century 20 the number of units /countries/ whose citizens take part in international migrations has largely increased. Let me illustrate this statement with the data from the Canadian yearly »Immigration Statistics« of 1985. It mentions as many as 186 independent subjects of international migrations.¹ This is why we often speak of »world migrations« which know no obstacles or limitations.

Despite the occurrence of great international migrations K. Davis states that the potential possibilities for such movements are much greater and, in fact, we should consider why they actually are so small.²

In general, we can say that the major expulsive factor determining the dimensions of migrations is the desire to improve the living conditions or change one's disadvantageous situation. The present division of the world into rich and poor countries determines the stream of migrations. It runs to the rich countries where, in a comparatively short time, one has a chance to raise his consumption level. Until the difference in the living conditions between rich and poor countries exists, we shall have to do with the phenomenon of emigration from poor countries. International migrations are promoted by the great progress in transport. The time of travel has got shorter, travel expenses — reduced, and the hazards of migration connected with possible difficulties in finding a job in the chosen country of destination have also diminished. Thanks to the influence of mass-media and computer science the level of information about the country of destination has increased, which doubtless helps a potential migrant to make a choice and calculate profits and losses which can result from his decision to migrate.

As was mentioned above, migrants from various countries take part in the international migrations. Emigrants from the East European and other European socialist countries also partake in this new Diaspora. Emigrants from this area constituted a great wave of people who, at the beginning of c. 20 settled in Europe and later arrived also in other continents. This situation lasts up today, for the socialist countries generate continuous though not gigantic emigration. These emigrants left their native countries mostly for political and economical reasons. The decisive factors included also family motives, e.g., re-union of families or situations where the rest of a family followed those who were the first to emigrate. Decisions concerning migration were either taken voluntarily or forced upon people.

The stream of emigration ran in various directions. Some people decided to settle in the countries of the West and North Europe, others chose to emigrate overseas.

¹ K. Davis points out that at the turn of this century there existed only 56 independent territories which could be taken into consideration in the analysis of the discussed problem.

² In the above cited K. Davis's paper we read: »In looking at the present and the recent situation I am struck by two contradictory facts: First, never before in human history has there been such an enormous potential for the movement of people between countries. Second, the data show that this potential is far from being realized; indeed, one is struck not by how much migration there is but by how little.«

The two major countries of destination overseas were, and still are, Canada and the U.S.A. They have great attractive force for millions of people from different parts of the world. Fascination with North America as the place of settlement does not cease to exist. It is enough to mention that in the years 1820—1987 about 54 million immigrants came to the U.S.A. from various regions of the world. Nearly 70% of these were emigrants from Europe. In the years 1941—1987 the U.S.A. admitted 14,398,100 people, only 30% of which came from the Old World.³ This is why, for a long time, the U.S.A. was called »a melting pot« (12).

Another important country of destination for overseas emigration, Canada, admitted new settlers a little later than the U.S.A. In the years 1852—1985 more than 12 million immigrants came to Canada, while in the years 1941—1985 5,427, 573 people were admitted. Emigrants from Europe constituted ca. 38% of the total number of immigrants to this country.

In this article I aim to discuss the socio-demographic structure of immigration from East Europe⁴ and socialist countries like Albania and Yugoslavia⁵ in the U.S.A. and Canada from 1941⁶ till the middle of the eighties. A characteristic feature of these migrations, which are also called modern migrations, are changes in their directions, intensity, causes as well as the social structure of the immigrants. The analysis of this process distinguishes its five phases enclosed in five consecutive decades, i.e., 1941—1950; 1951—1960; 1961—1980; the last phase which started in 1981 is not finished yet. The data to hand allowed me to describe the intensity of immigration and the characteristics of the immigrants in the United States up to 1987 and in Canada up to 1985.

I wish to stress that it is extremely difficult to estimate categorically the size of immigration to the examined countries. The statistics from the United States and Canada give these data according to at least three criteria: 1/ the country of last permanent residence, 2/ the country of birth and 3/ ethnic origin. The number of immigrants calculated according to the first criterion is lower than the numbers estimated according to the other ones. To standardize the picture of immigration to the countries under examination I shall most frequently base the analysis on the data calculated according to the first criterion. In some cases, however, when the data based on the first criterion is lacking, I shall use the data showing the number of immigrants on the basis of the second and third ones.

³ The source for these data is »Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service«, 1987, Table 2. Immigration by Region and Selected Country of Last Residence. Fiscal Years 1820—1987.

⁴ Inclusion of Yugoslavia — as a socialist country — to the present analysis may arouse doubts, since its political and economical systems are, to a certain extent, different from those in the other examined countries. However, the data concerning European socialist countries which I received from the United Nations Population Division included Yugoslavia. This is why I did not exclude this country from the analyses which mostly concern the features of socio-demographical structure of immigration.

⁵ The group of European socialist countries includes all countries of East Europe, Yugoslavia and Albania. The distinction between the East European countries and socialist countries is due to the application of two different criteria: geographical and political. The adopted in this paper division of the examined countries according to the above-mentioned criteria increases the informational value of the study and allows for more detailed analysis.

⁶ In 1941 none of the examined countries (excluding the U.S.S.R) had its political system formed. This was done after the end of World War 2. This is why the examined countries could not then be defined as socialistic. However, the great migrations which started during the War were continued after its ending in consequence of its political repercussions. These facts induced me to start the analysis of the data to hand from the year 1941.

Phase I: 1941—1950

The first phase was formed by the then continuing Second World War and the political consequences of its ending, i.e. the settlement policy. These tragical events caused that writing a history of people thrown by the high winds of war to different parts of the world is, in fact, impossible. Francois Berge writes that »Never before has history seen such a universal upheaval, tearing people loose from their homes and daily lives« (1). Enormous migration movements, never before experienced in the history of human societies, started in the time of the World War II. Malcolm Proudfoot estimates that 60 million // European citizens were forced to migrate. It is more than ten times as much as during and after World War I (8). After the end of the Second World War the intensity of these migrations did not decrease. According to J. Schechtman: »postwar European movements involved some twenty million people expelled, transferred or exchanged« (10).

In this decade migration movements covered nearly all the world /Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America/. They were most intensive, however, in Europe, in the countries like Germany, Poland, Italy, Austria and Czechoslovakia. This is why the immigration to the U.S.A. and Canada was markedly smaller than in the years to come. In the years 1941—50 the United States admitted 1,035,039 immigrants from different countries of the world. The majority of them came from Europe — 621,124 people which constituted ca. 60% of the total number of immigrants to this country. The number of immigrants from East European countries was 21,011 men, i.e. 2.0% of total (11:3). At the same time Canada admitted 491,321 people 84% of them came from Europe. The number of immigrants from the East-European countries was 110,236 men which is ca. 22% of the total (3). In this period the emigrants from the examined countries more frequently selected Canada than the U.S.A. as the country of /intended/ destination. As many as 84% of immigrants coming to America landed in Canada (Table 1).

Table 1.

Immigrants from East European Countries, Albania and Yugoslavia in the U.S.A. and Canada in the Years 1941—1950*

Country of Last Residence	Country of Destination				Total Admissions to USA and Canada
	USA		Canada		
	Number of Immigr.	Structure (%)	Number of Immigr.	Structure (%)	
Albania	—	—	92	0.1	92
Bulgaria	—	—	259	0.2	259
Czechoslovakia	8,347	36.9	6,929	5.9	15,276
Hungary	3,469	15.4	5,307	4.5	8,776
Poland	7,571	33.5	62,889	53.6	70,460
Romania	1,076	4.8	3,823	3.2	4,899
Soviet Union	548	2.4	31,029	26.4	31,577
Yugoslavia	1,576	7.0	7,187	6.1	8,763
Total	22,587	100.0	117,515	100.0	140,102

Source: The U.S.A. — Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service 1987, Tab. 2. Immigration by Region and Selected Country of Last Residence, Fiscal Year.

Canada — Immigration Statistics 1896—1961. Country of Last Permanent Residence of Immigrants, 1941—1950.

*) Countries to be further regarded as socialist countries.

The majority of immigrants to Canada came from Poland /ca. 63 thousand/ and the USSR /ca. 31 thousand/. The large number of Polish immigrants in this period /and in the next decade/ is connected with the so-called re-emigration from Great Britain. As it was already mentioned, in the years 1941—1950 immigration to the United States was rather small. The largest proportions of immigrants are those from Czechoslovakia /8.3 thousand/ and Poland /ca 7.5 thousand/.

Table 2.

Immigrants Admitted to Canada by Ethnic Origin

Ethnic Origin	Years 1946—55		Years 1946—66	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
Albanian	231	0.1	578	0.2
Armenian	491	0.3	6,426	2.0
Bulgarian	847	0.4	1,313	0.4
Czech and Slovak	10,598	5.7	14,101	4.3
Estonian	13,521	7.2	14,785	4.5
Hungarian	12,117	6.5	58,688	17.9
Latvian	13,712	7.3	15,765	4.8
Lithuanian	11,610	6.2	13,167	4.0
Polish	61,578	33.0	94,490	28.9
Romanian	3,324	1.8	5,262	1.6
Russian	7,709	4.1	10,922	3.3
Ukrainian	34,339	18.4	38,290	11.7
Yugoslavian	16,725	9.0	53,259	16.4
Total	186,802	100.0	327,046	100.0

Source: Immigration Statistics 1896—1961, 1968
Ethnic Origin of Immigrants from Overseas, Calendar Years 1946—1966,
p. 6—7, Tab. 1E, 1F.

Though the data from Table 2. do not directly refer to the discussed phase I, they illustrate well the ethnic structure of immigration countries of emigration. The data show that the dominating role in the immigration was played by Poles, ethnic groups from the U.S.S.R. /Ukrainians, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Russians/ and Yugoslavs. The intensity of Ukrainian immigration is especially striking. The large proportion of Hungarian immigrants, however, which can be seen in the part of the Table giving the data up to 1966 is the result of political disturbances of 1956 /See Phase II/. In this phase of migrations /commonly called the phase of war migrations or »soldiers' emigration«/, especially in its final years, the migrations caused by economical reasons start.

Generally, we must state that such large number of people taking part in migrations was one of decisive factors for starting the investigations of political, social and economical consequences of migrations. In this phase the immigrants contributed greatly to the economical development of the countries of destination. At the same time a large number of highly qualified workers emigrated from their native countries.

Phase II: 1951—1960

In this phase the migrations connected with the political consequences of the Second World War still continue. The migrations caused by economical reasons quickly develop. An important role is played here by exile migrations, i.a. from the East European countries /mostly from Hungary/.

This phase is characterized by a great emigration of people from Europe to North and South America and Australia. Overseas emigration gets intensified. In general, however, the migrations in the years 1951—60 were less intensive than those in phase I. These migrations include re-settlement of individuals who strove to live on a given territory. The area of destination for migrants from Europe became, i.a., North America. It is characteristic that the reasons for these migrations are the same as those for emigration of the nineteenth century and the beginning of c. 20.

As it was already mentioned, the years 1951—1960 witnessed intensification of migrations to the U.S.A. and Canada. In this period the United States admitted 2,515, 479 people including 1,325,727 European immigrants. The number of immigrants from East Europe was 50,133 people (11). The proportion of European immigrants in the total number admitted to the United States was ca. 53%, and the proportion of immigrants from East Europe — ca. 2%. In the years 1951—60 the number of immigrants from Asia or Africa was not yet very high.

At that time Canada admitted 1,574,841 people from various regions of the world. Most of them came from Europe: 1,353,834 people /according to the ethnic group criterion/ or 1,284,532 people /according to the country of last residence criterion/. Immigration from East Europe equalled 92,220 people /estimated according to the country of last residence/. While estimated according to ethnic origin this immigration appears much greater: as many as 131,659 people (3). This situation was caused, i.a., by the occurrence of the so-called re-emigration. For many people the country of first emigration was only a »changing station«⁷ on the way to the intended country of destination. The proportion of European immigrants in the total number was as large as 86%, and of the immigrants from East Europe — 5,9% or (8,4%). In this period other sources of immigration — the United States included — are of minor importance.

The dimensions of immigration from the examined socialist countries are shown in Tab. 3 and Fig. 3 Canada by last residence criterion.

Like in the previous stage, the decisive majority of immigrants from socialist countries /64%/ selected Canada as the country of destination. The largest number of immigrants to the U.S.A. and Canada came from Hungary. After the political disturbances of 1956 about 81 thousand Hungarians arrived in the U.S.A. and Canada /total/. The greatest intensity of emigration from Hungary occurred in 1957, and in this very year, e.g., Canada admitted 31,643 Hungarian citizens, that is 71.5% of immigrants admitted in the years 1951—1960. It is estimated that political repercussions caused emigration of more than 200 thousand Hungarians.

Apart from Hungary the largest number of immigrants came from Poland and Yugoslavia /this regards both the United States and Canada/, and from the USSR /to Canada/.

⁷ Such notion is used by A. Maryański in the above-cited work *Migracje w świecie*, p. 25.

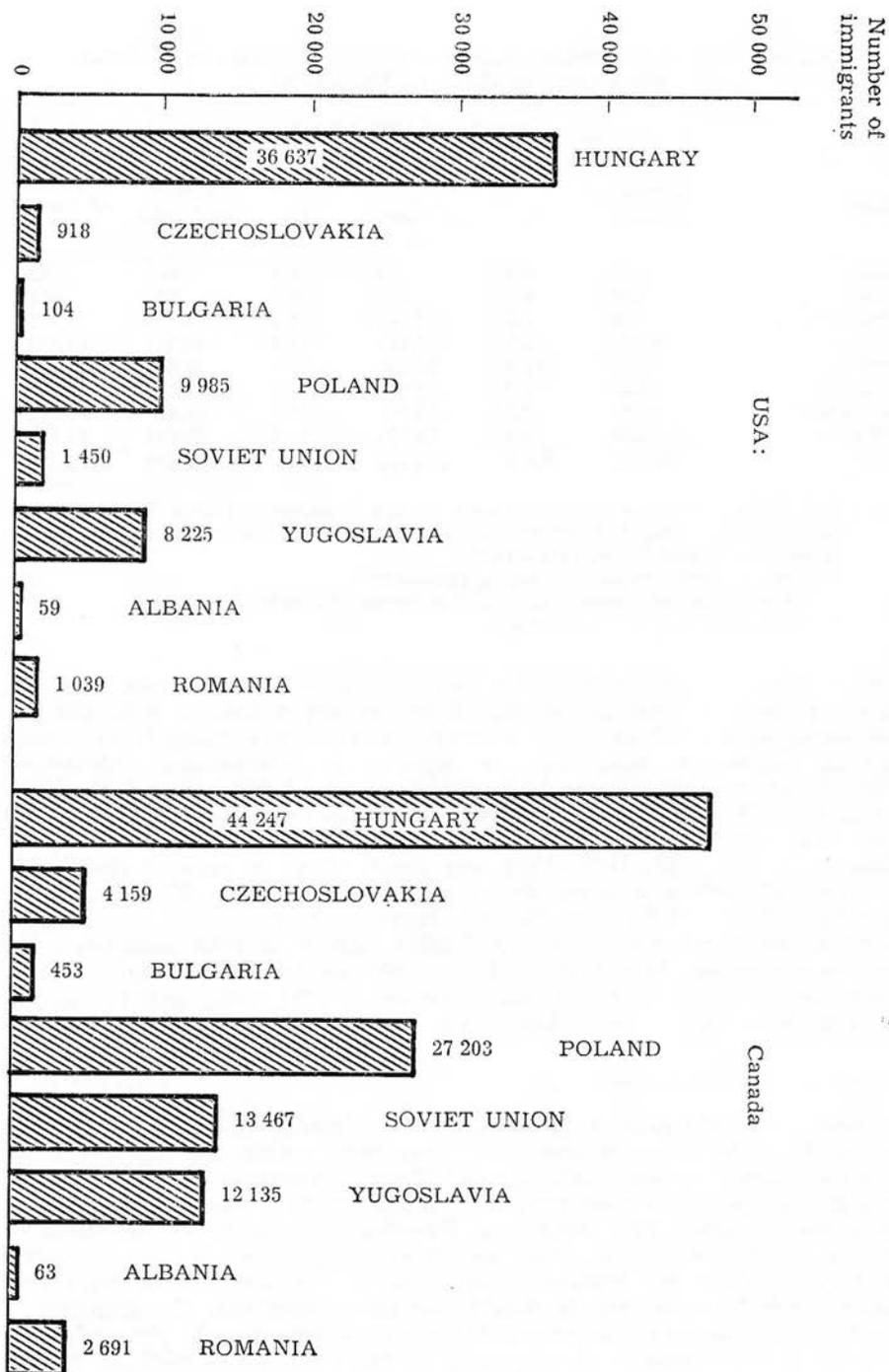


FIG. 3 IMMIGRANTS FROM THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN THE USA AND CANADA IN THE YEARS 1951-60

Table 3.

Immigrants from the Examined Socialist Countries Admitted to the U.S.A. and Canada in the Years 1951-1960

Country of Last Residence	Country of Destination					Total Number of Imm. (a+a)
	U.S.A.		Canada		Immigr. by Ethnic Orig. b)	
	Number of Imm. a)	%	Number of Imm. a)	%		
Albania	59	0.1	63	0.0	221	122
Bulgaria	104	0.2	453	0.4	800	557
Czechoslovakia	918	1.6	4,159	4.0	4,159	5,077
Hungary	36,637	62.7	44,247	42.4	44,671	80,884
Poland	9,985	17.0	27,203	26.1	40,848	37,188
Roumania	1,039	1.8	2,691	2.6	2,754	3,730
Soviet Union	1,450	2.5	13,467	12.9	34,417	14,917
Yugoslavia	8,225	14.1	12,135	11.6	29,642	20,360
Total	58,417	100.0	104,418	100.0	161,522	162,835

Source: The U.S.A. — Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service 1987, Tab. 2. Immigration by Region and Selected Country of Last Residence, Fiscal Years 1951-1960

Canada — Immigration Statistics, 1951-1960

a) Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence

b) Immigrants by Ethnic Origin.

As regards the countries under examination, we must stress that the emigration policy of this period varied, which was connected with the political atmosphere of those years. Certain period of this phase is even described as migrational stagnation or set-back in international migrations (7:352). To describe migrations in particular years of this phase I shall use the data from Canada. The proportion of emigrants from the years 1953-1960 in the total number of emigrants from East European countries admitted to Canada in the years 1951-1960 was small: E. g., in case of the Soviet Union this proportion was ca. 3%, Czechoslovakia — ca. 6%, Roumania /years 1953-58/ — 7.5%, and Poland /years 1953-57/ — ca. 4%. Detente in political relations which, e.g., in Poland started in 1955 stimulated the migration movement in the years 1958-1960. So, in the discussed period, the greatest intensity of migrations occurred in 1951, 1952, and in case of Poland and Roumania — in the final years of the decade.

Phase III: 1961-1970

These years witnessed a great influx of migrants from the poorest regions to the rich industrial countries. They were mostly migration of economical character — some scholars call them »migrations dictated by situation«. In this phase the main stream of migrations runs to the United States, Canada and Oceania. The number of European emigrants to the countries of North America decreases. West and North Europe become an important area of destination for European emigrants — including those from the examined socialist countries. It should also be stressed that the situation in Latin America changes radically, and this area also becomes the place of destination for a large number of emigrants. In the years 1961-1970 the United

States admitted 3,321,677 people. As it was already mentioned, the number of immigrants from Europe decreased — 1,123,492 people arrived. The proportion of European citizens in the total number of immigrants was ca. 34⁰/₀: 69,063 immigrants came from East European countries, constituting 2.1⁰/₀ of the immigration to the U.S.A. (11).

In this period Canada admitted 1,409,627 immigrants including 982,495 persons from Europe. Thus, the proportion of Europeans in the immigration to this country was still as high as 70⁰/₀. The number of immigrants from East European countries was 26,153 people, which constituted ca. 1.9⁰/₀ of the total number of immigrants to Canada (3).

The numbers of immigrants from the examined socialist countries to the U.S.A. and Canada in the years 1961—1970 are shown in Table 4 and Fig. 4.

Table 4.

Immigrants from the Examined Socialist Countries Admitted to the U.S.A. and Canada in the Years 1961—1970

Country of Last Residence	Country of Destination				Total Number of Immigrants to USA and Canada
	U.S.A.		Canada		
	Number of Immigrants	Proportion %	Number of Immigrants	Proportion %	
Albania	98	0.1	6	0.0	104
Bulgaria	619	0.7	124	0.3	743
Czechoslovakia	3,273	3.7	3,921	8.0	7,194
Hungary	5,401	6.0	4,691	9.6	10,092
Poland	53,539	59.8	15,215	31.0	68,754
Roumania	2,531	2.8	819	1.6	3,350
Soviet Union	3,700	4.1	1,383	2.8	5,083
Yugoslavia	20,381	22.8	22,888	46.7	43,269
Total	89,542	100.0	49,047	100.0	138,589

Source: The U.S.A. — Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service 1987, Tab. 2, Immigration by Region and Selected Country of Last Residence, Fiscal Years 1961—1970.

Canada — Immigration Statistics, 1961—1970.

Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence.

In the discussed period majority of immigrants to North America /65⁰/₀/ selected the United States as the country of destination. So, it was only in this phase that Canada admitted fewer immigrants from the interesting for us countries than the U.S.A.

In the years 1961—70 Poland and Yugoslavia played the major roles in the migrations from the countries under examination to the U.S.A. and Canada. The proportion of Polish immigrants to the U.S.A. was as high as 60⁰/₀ of the total number of immigrants from these countries. In case of Yugoslavia this proportion was ca. 23⁰/₀. The largest number of immigrants to Canada came from Yugoslavia /47⁰/₀/, the second largest — from Poland /31⁰/₀/. The proportion of emigrants from other socialist countries admitted to the U.S.A. and Canada is comparatively small. Also in this phase the intensity of migrations from particular socialist countries is varied. Thus, we can distinguish countries with »comparatively« small or large emigration.

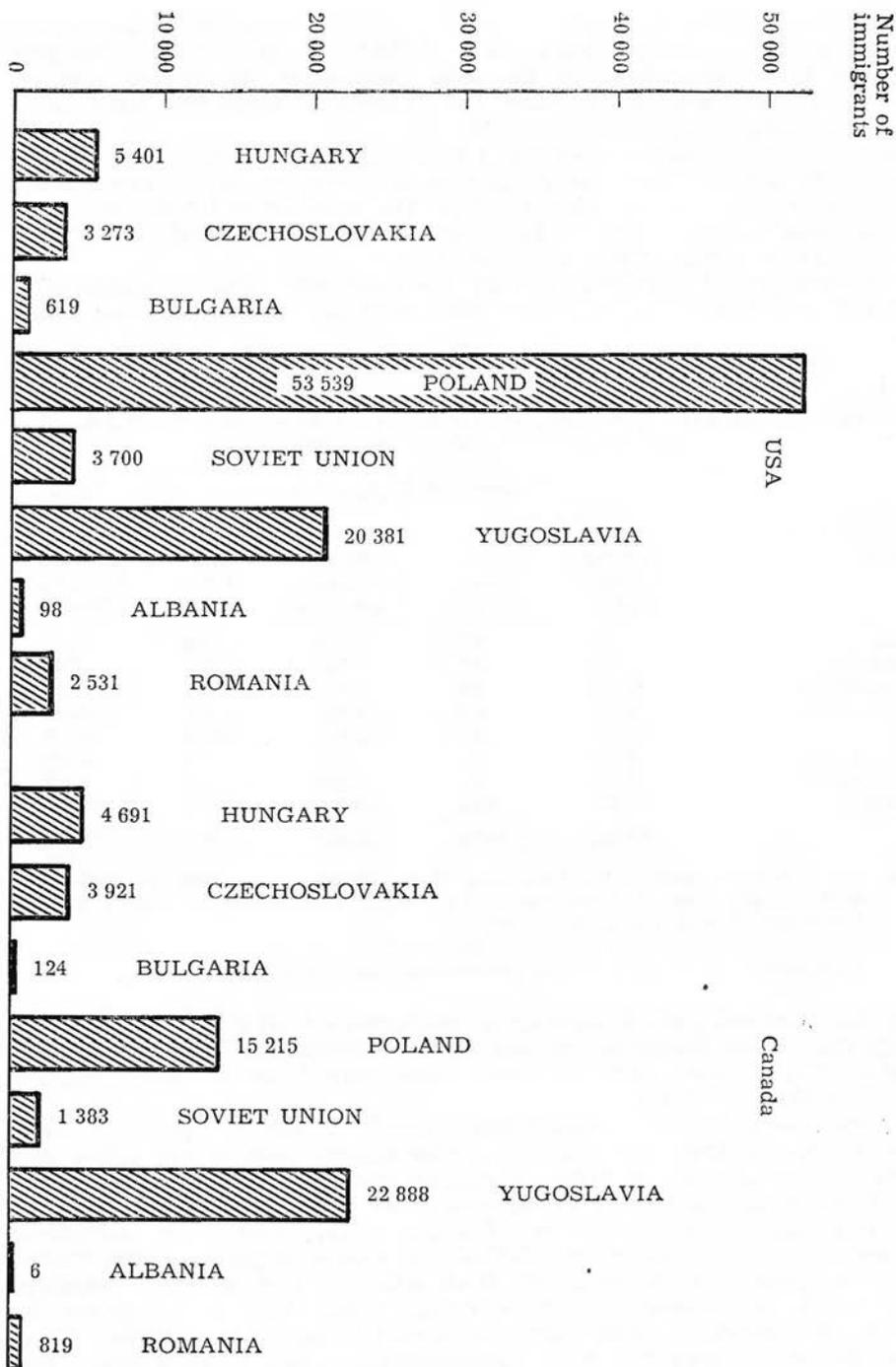


Fig. 4 IMMIGRANTS FROM THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN THE USA AND CANADA IN THE YEARS 1961-70

/In comparison with the number of emigrants from other European countries or other regions of the world the emigration from socialist countries is little/. In this period the proportions of immigrants by sex are very interesting. This problem is illustrated by the structure of immigration to Canada. The appropriate data are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. *Immigrants from European Socialist Countries in Canada by Sex by Ethnic Origin (Years 1961—1970)*

Ethnic Origin	Sex — Proportion in Number of Imm. from Given Group (%)		Total %
	Male	Female	
Albanian	68.9	31.1	100.0
Bulgarian	39.7	60.3	100.0
Czech and Slovak	48.4	51.6	100.0
Hungarian	31.7	68.3	100.0
Polish	38.5	61.5	100.0
Roumanian	40.8	59.2	100.0
Yugoslavian	43.3	56.7	100.0
Ethnic Groups from the U.S.S.R.	28.4	71.6	100.0

Source: Immigration Statistics 1961—1970
Immigrants by Ethnic Origin and Sex

In the years 1961—1970 as many as 60% immigrants to Canada were women. In nearly all ethnic group of immigrants — with only one exception of the Albanians — women outnumber men. I do not possess the detailed data which could explain this interesting phenomenon. The high proportion of women in overseas migrations can be explained by three facts: a/ women migrated for economical reasons more often than men /the above-mentioned «migrations dictated by situation«/, b/ emigration policy was more liberal towards women than towards men, c/ the process of re-uniting of families took place.

It is worth stressing that in this period 58% of people emigrating from Poland were women (7:357). Age structure of immigrants to Canada is shown in Table 6.

Table 6. *Immigrants from European Socialist Countries in Canada by Age by Ethnic Origin in the Years 1961—1970*

Ethnic Origin	Age Groups (% of Number of Immigr. from a Given Country)				Total
	0—19	20—39	40—59	60 and older	
Albanian	29.8	68.1	2.1	—	100.0
Bulgarian	5.4	79.2	7.5	7.9	100.0
Czech and Slovak	29.3	48.1	17.2	5.4	100.0
Hungarian	24.0	34.9	22.8	18.3	100.0
Polish	34.2	39.9	20.1	5.8	100.0
Roumanian	21.4	28.8	34.1	15.7	100.0
Yugoslavian	35.0	50.0	10.2	4.8	100.0
Ethnic Groups from the USSR	16.2	19.2	23.0	41.6	100.0

Source: Immigration Statistics 1961—1970
Immigrants by Ethnic Origin and Age Groups.

As far as the age of immigrants from the interesting for us area is concerned, 39.3% of the total number were children and youth below 19, 51% — people from 20 to 59 years old, i.e. men with the greatest biological and productive potential /31.5% were men between 20—39 years of age, and 19.4% men between 40—59/. The proportion of immigrants aged 60 and older was ca. 10%. If we analyse the data from Tab. 6, we notice a very interesting phenomenon. Namely, a very large number of immigrants from ethnic groups from the Soviet Union aged 60 and older /ca. 42% in comparison with immigrants of the same age from the other examined countries. This phenomenon requires a more detailed analysis, though it might be a result of the restrictive emigration policy in the U.S.S.R. towards younger people.

Phase IV: 1971—1980

This phase is in fact characterized by the decrease of the number of immigrants to the European countries accompanied by lengthening of time of immigration. Most countries of immigration started then restrictive and selective policy towards potential immigrants; such policy also introduced by the U.S.A. and Canada.⁸ In spite of this, immigration to these countries from various regions of the world was enormous. Migrations caused by economical reasons dominated in this period.

In the years 1971—1980 the United States admitted 4,493,314 persons. The proportion of European immigrants distinctly decreased then — it was only /800,368 people/ of the total number. At the same time the number of immigrants from Eastern Europe increased to 102,859 people which equals 2.3% of the total number of immigrants admitted to the U.S.A. (11).

On the other hand, Canada admitted much fewer immigrants — only 1,440,321 people. I must stress, however, that for European immigrants it was still an important area of destination — their number was 529,725 people which equalled 37% of the total number of immigrants. In comparison with the U.S.A. the number of immigrants from East Europe decreased, being only 25,286 people, i.e., ca. 1.7% of the total number (4). The structure of immigration from the socialist countries to the United States and Canada is depicted in Table 7 and Fig. 5

Like in the years 1961—1970, in this decade, too, the majority of migrants /75% to North America selected the United States as the country of destination.

In this period the expulsive factors were mostly economical reasons. The largest number of immigrants to the U.S.A. came /from among the countries under examination/ from the Soviet Union, Poland and Yugoslavia. The majority of immigrants to Canada were from Yugoslavia, the second and third largest group came from Poland and the U.S.S.R. respectively. The total number of emigrants from the European socialist countries admitted to the U.S.A. and Canada was 178,734. Proportions of sex of the immigrants are illustrated by Table 8.

⁸ Problems connected with general characterization of international migrations as well as the data concerning the immigration policy of the U.S.A. and Canada from: Heisel, F. "International Migration", in: *International Encyclopedia of Population*, 1982, pp. 366—373.

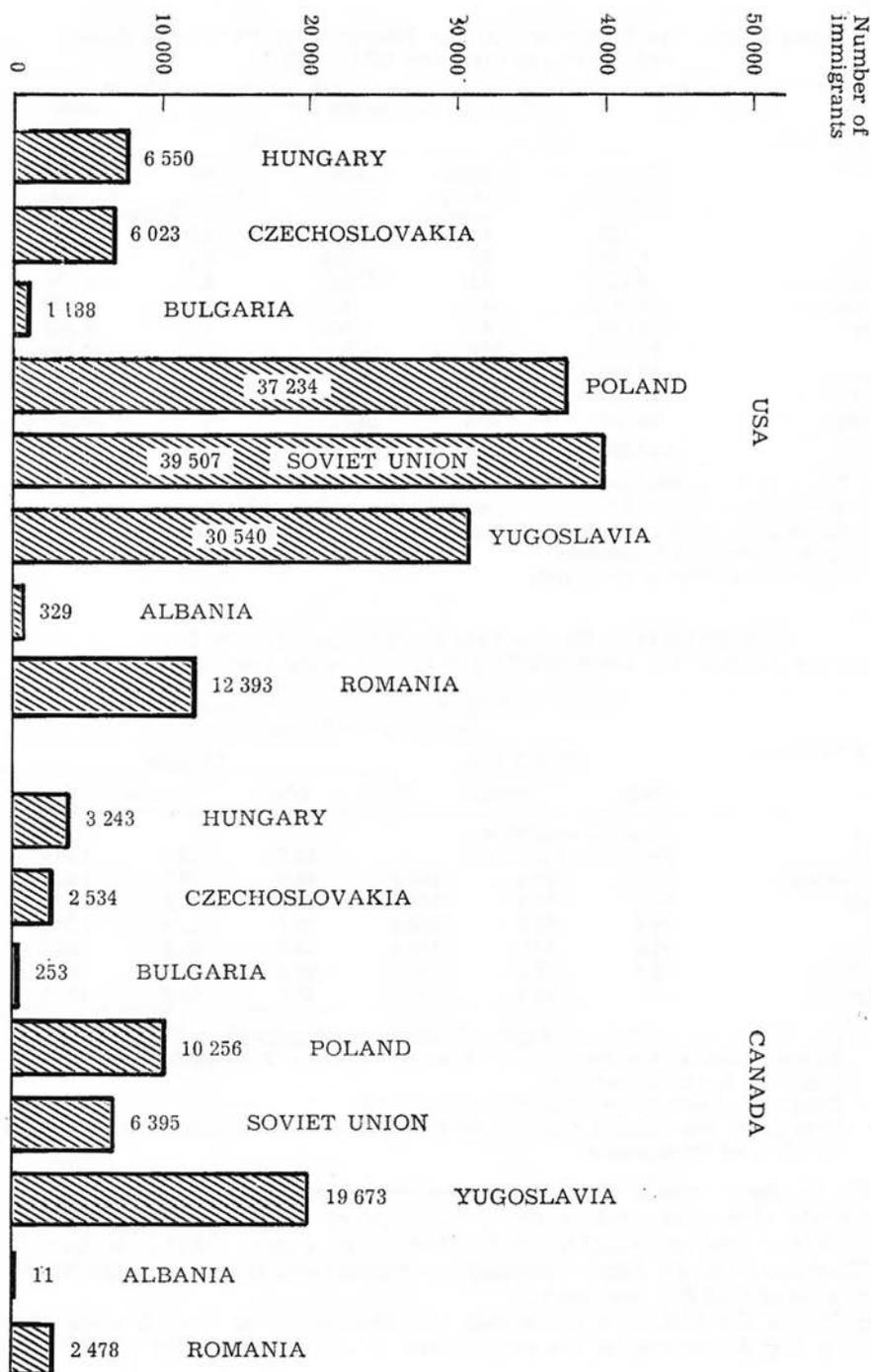


Fig. 5 IMMIGRANTS FROM THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN THE USA AND CANADA IN THE YEARS 1971-80

Table 7.

Immigrants from the European Socialist Countries in the United States and Canada in the Years 1971-1980

Country of Last Residence	Country of Destination				Total Number of Immigr. to U.S.A. and Canada
	U.S.A.		Canada		
	Number of Immigr.	Proportion %	Number of Immigr.	Proportion %	
Albania	329	0.2	11	0.0	340
Bulgaria	1,188	0.9	253	0.6	1,441
Czechoslovakia	6,023	4.5	2,534	5.7	8,557
East Germany*	no data	—	127	0.3	127
Hungary	6,550	4.9	3,243	7.2	9,793
Poland	37,234	27.8	10,256	22.8	47,490
Roumania	12,393	9.3	2,478	5.5	14,871
Soviet Union	39,507	29.6	6,395	14.2	45,902
Yugoslavia	30,540	22.8	19,673	43.7	50,213
Total	133,764	100.0	44,970	100.0	178,734

Source: The U.S.A. — Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service 1987 Tab. 1.2 Immigration by Country of Last Residence
Canada — Immigration Statistics 1971-1980; Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence.

* — data available since 1974

Table 8.

Immigrants from the European Socialist Countries by Sex (in the U.S.A. in the Years 1971-79; in Canada in the Years 1971-1980)*

Country of Birth	Immigrants by Sex (% of Total Number of Imm. from a given Country)					
	the U.S.A.			Canada		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albania	no data available					
Bulgaria	no data available			56.5	43.5	100.0
Czechoslovakia	49.8	55.2	100.0	48.0	52.0	100.0
Hungary	51.5	48.5	100.0	33.0	67.0	100.0
Poland	47.5	52.5	100.0	39.1	60.9	100.0
Roumania	52.9	47.1	100.0	33.0	67.0	100.0
Soviet Union	48.6	51.4	100.0	46.4	53.6	100.0
Yugoslavia	51.1	48.9	100.0	47.0	53.0	100.0

Source: The U.S.A. — Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Immigrants Admitted by Country of Birth 1971-1979.

* no data for 1980 available

Canada — Immigration Statistics 1971-1980.

Data from the Tables: Country of Last Permanent Residence, Age Groups and Sex of Immigrants.

Like in the previous phase more women migrated to the United States and Canada than men. While the proportion of women admitted to the U.S.A. /50.3%/ was only slightly higher than that of men /49.7%/, in Canada this difference is much bigger. Among the immigrants to this country 55.5% were women and 44.5% were men.

As far as the U.S.A. is concerned, the data given in Tab. 8 show that there is a big difference in the proportions of sexes among the immigrants

from the examined countries. More men than women immigrated there from Yugoslavia, Hungary and Roumania. In Canada, however, the proportion of women among the immigrants from nearly all examined countries was higher than that of men. The only exception here is Bulgaria.

Like in the previous phase, also in this decade the greatest number of immigrants belonged to the co-called young age groups, i.e., to the groups characterized by great biological, social and economical dynamics. The proportion of children and youth below 19 among the immigrants to the United States was 23.3⁰/₀; people 20—39 years old — 46.7⁰/₀; people between 40—59 — ca. 21⁰/₀; and those older than 60 — ca. 9⁰/₀.

The age proportions of emigrants from the socialist countries admitted to Canada are quite similar. Children and youth /0—19 years old/ constituted 26.9⁰/₀ of this group; people between 20—39 50.2⁰/₀; and people between 40—59 — 15.2⁰/₀. Immigrants from the oldest age group /60 and older/ constituted 7.7⁰/₀ of the total.

Table 9 shows the age structure of immigrants from the examined socialist countries in detail. A very interesting phenomenon here is the comparatively high proportion of children and youth among the immigrants from Yugoslavia /32⁰/₀ — the U.S.A.; 29⁰/₀ — Canada/, the U.S.S.R. /26⁰/₀ — the U.S.A.; 31⁰/₀ — Canada/, Czechoslovakia /30⁰/₀ — Canada/, and East Germany /30⁰/₀ — Canada/. The largest proportion of immigrants 60 years old and older is among those from the U.S.S.R. /in the U.S.A. — ca. 14⁰/₀/ and East Germany /in Canada — ca. 15⁰/₀/.

Phase V: 1981—1987/8

The decade 1981—1990 is not closed yet. Migrations of this phase are still continuing. As I have already mentioned the data which I was able to collect caused that my analysis as regards the U.S.A. closes in 1987, while the analysis concerning Canada — in 1985.

We can already state that the major features and tendencies of migration which started in the previous decade are present in this phase too. Migrations for economical reasons are still dominating. In various regions of the world migrations for political reasons intensify — this is the case in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Vietnam, African countries. East European countries, e.g., Poland also have their share in this kind of migrations.

In the years 1981—1987 the United States admitted 4,067,630 immigrants; 445,451 people /11⁰/₀ of the total number/ came from Europe. The number of immigrants from East Europe was 136,549 people which equals 3,4⁰/₀ of the total (1).

In the years 1981—1985 the intensity of migrations to Canada decreases, which is, i.e., the result of restrictive and selective policy of this country towards immigration. In this period Canada admitted 511,463 people. The proportion of European immigrants was ca. 31⁰/₀ /156,533 people/, and the immigrants from the East European countries constituted as much as 8,7⁰/₀^a /or 7,6⁰/₀^b/ of the total 44 509^a /or 39 098^b/ persons (5).

The data concerning immigration to the United States and Canada in the period in question are shown in Table 10 and Fig. 8.

Ca. 76⁰/₀ of emigrants from the examined countries who came to North America chose the United States as the country of destination. In comparison with Canada the number of immigrants admitted to this country is strikingly high. To illustrate, the difference in the number of immigrants from the socialist countries in Canada and in the U.S.A. is as large as 101 thousand people.

Table 9.

*Immigrants from the European Socialist Countries by Age Groups
in the United States and Canada in the Years 1971—1980*

Country of Birth	Age Groups (% of Immigrants from a Given Country)									
	the U.S.A.					Canada				
	0—19	20—39	40—59	60 and over	Total	0—19	20—39	40—59	60 and over	Total
Albania a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria a)	—	—	—	—	—	18.2	57.7	16.6	7.5	100.0
Czechoslovakia	15.6	59.1	18.9	6.4	100.0	30.5	52.7	10.1	6.7	100.0
East Germany a)	—	—	—	—	—	30.3	40.1	14.4	15.2	100.0
Hungary	13.3	59.2	18.8	8.7	100.0	19.8	54.4	15.4	10.4	100.0
Poland	19.4	47.9	24.9	7.8	100.0	22.9	55.2	16.6	5.3	100.0
Roumania	20.0	44.3	25.3	10.4	100.0	21.5	49.5	21.2	7.8	100.0
Soviet Union	26.1	37.7	21.7	14.5	100.0	30.7	33.6	25.8	9.9	100.0
Yugoslavia	31.7	49.7	14.7	3.9	100.0	29.4	52.0	10.8	7.8	100.0

Source: the U.S.A. — Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Immigrants Admitted by Country of Birth 1971—1980

Canada — Immigration Statistics 1971—1980, Landed Immigrants, Country of Last Permanent Residence, Sex and Age Groups.

a) no data available.

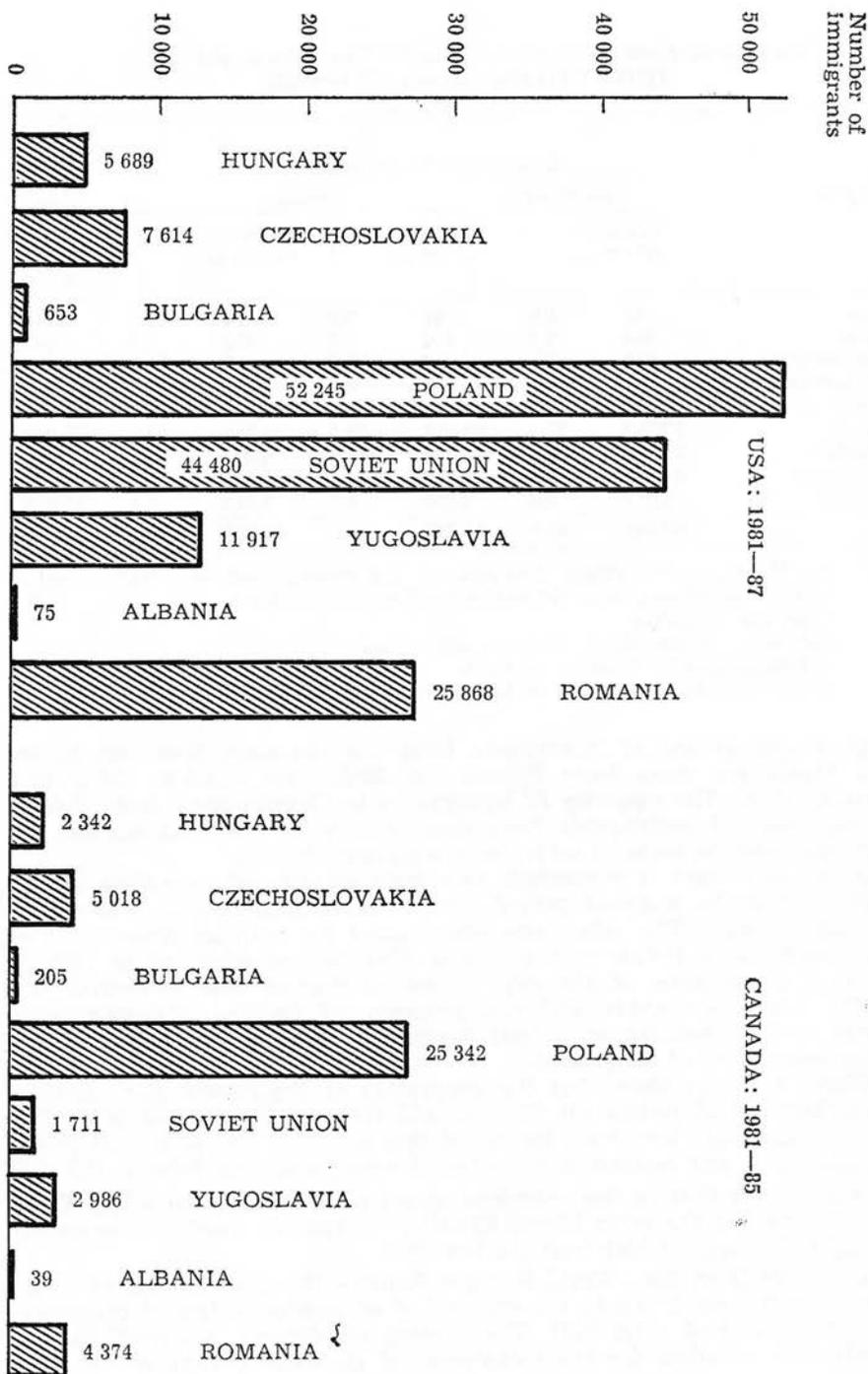


Fig. 8 IMMIGRANTS FROM THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN THE USA AND CANADA

Table 10.

Immigrants from the European Socialist Countries in the U.S.A. (1981—1987) and Canada (1981—1985)

Country of Birth	Country of Destination						Total Number of Im. to USA and Canada (a+b)
	the U.S.A.		Canada				
	Number of Im. a)	%	Number of Im. a)	%	Number of Im. a)	%	
Albania	75	0.0	44	0.1	30	0.0	119
Bulgaria	653	0.4	310	0.6	205	0.5	963
Czechoslovakia	7,614	5.1	5,657	11.8	5,018	11.9	13,271
East Germany*	—	—	208	0.4	106	0.2	208
Hungary	5,689	3.8	2,805	5.9	2,342	5.6	8,494
Poland	52,245	35.4	27,008	56.5	25,342	60.2	79,253
Roumania	25,868	17.4	5,315	11.1	4,374	10.4	31,183
Soviet Union	44,480	29.9	3,206	6.7	1,711	4.1	47,686
Yugoslavia	11,917	8.0	3,296	6.9	2,986	7.1	15,213
Total	148,541	100.0	47,849	100.0	42,123	100.0	196,390

Source: The U.S.A. — Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, a) Immigrants Admitted by Country of Birth 1981—1987.

* no data available

Canada — Immigration Statistics 1981—1985

a) Immigrants by Country of Birth

b) Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence.

The major groups of immigrants from the examined countries in the United States are those from Poland /ca. 35%/ , the U.S.S.R. /30%/ and Roumania /17%/ . The majority of immigrants to Canada came from Poland. The proportion of immigrants from this country in the total number of immigrants from the socialist countries was as large as 60%.

As far as Poland is concerned, two main streams of migration can be distinguished in the analysed period. One — more numerous — was due to economical reasons. The other one was caused by political situation. The greatest number of Polish immigrants to Canada was admitted in 1982 — this was a consequence of the introduction of Martial Law in Poland /see Tab. 11). Extremely unfavourable phenomena of political and economical character which occurred in Poland contributed to the emergence of the so-called »new wave of emigration«.

Official statistics show that the emigration of the recent years counted ca. 500 thousand of people (6). The »World Refugee Report« of September 1987 states that »the long-term impact of this sustained loss of mainly young and skilled men and women is a matter of concern within Poland« (13 : 39).

I must stress that in the examined group of countries /excluding Yugoslavia/ Poland has the most liberal situation as regards passports, especially in the light of changes which took place in 1988.

As follows from the »World Refugee Report« the governments of immigration countries set hopes in the changes of emigration policy of the Soviet Union, which started after 1986. The present regulations, however, are still too restrictive to allow for the emigration of all those groups which strive

Table 11.

Polish Immigrants in the United States and Canada in the Years 1981—1987/85

Years	Country of Destination		
	The U.S.A.	Canada	
1981	5,014 a)	3,851 b)	4,093 a)
1982	5,874	8,280	9,259
1983	6,427	5,095	5,374
1984	9,466	4,499	4,630
1985	9,464	3,617	3,642
1986	8,481	—	—
1987	7,519	—	—
Total	52,245	25,342	27,008

Source: The U.S.A. — Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. a) Immigrants Admitted by Country of Birth 1981—1987

Canada — Immigration Statistics 1981—1985

a) Immigrants by Country of Birth

b) Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence.

to leave the country. The majority of emigrants from the U.S.S.R. are now members of three ethnic groups: Germans of Volga-land, Jews and Armenians. One of the ways of emigrating from the U.S.S.R. or Roumania is passing through the so-called Accelerated Third-Country Processing Program /ATCP/ and thus obtaining »Grants Admission« to the U.S.A. (13:38—39).

The above mentioned Report also shows that among all examined countries the most restrictive and non-liberal emigration policies are those of Roumania, Bulgaria, G.D.R. and Czechoslovakia.

Table 12.

Immigrants from the European Socialist Countries in the U.S.A. (1981-86) and Canada (1981-85) by Sex

Country of Birth or Last Residence	Country of Destination (% of Immigrants)					
	the U.S.A.			Canada		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albania	66.9	33.1	100.0	84.6	15.4	100.0
Bulgaria	58.0	42.0	100.0	61.0	39.0	100.0
Czechoslovakia	55.5	44.5	100.0	54.8	45.2	100.0
Hungary	54.0	46.0	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0
Poland	50.9	49.1	100.0	52.3	47.7	100.0
Roumania	52.2	47.8	100.0	54.9	45.1	100.0
Soviet Union	46.8	53.2	100.0	41.3	58.7	100.0
Yugoslavia	50.0	50.0	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0

Source: The U.S.A. — Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Immigrants Admitted by Country of Birth 1981—1986

Canada — Immigration Statistics 1981—1985. Immigrants by Canada of Last Permanent Residence and by Sex.

In the analysed period men only slightly outnumbered women in the migrations from the socialist countries to the United States and Canada. Among the immigrants to the U.S.A. 50.2% were men and 49.8% were women, while among those admitted to Canada men constituted 51.5%, and women 48.5%. Thence, we can justly say that the sex proportions of this immigration are equal.

If we analyse the structure of migration from the examined countries to the U.S.A. and Canada by sex, we can see that in nearly all these groups men outnumber women. The exceptions are: migrants from the Soviet Union to the U.S.A. and Canada /majority of women/ and migrants from Yugoslavia to the U.S.A. /equal proportions of men and women/.

Age structure of immigrants from the socialist countries in the United States and Canada is shown in Table 13.

The proportion of people between 20 and 39 among the immigrants from these countries in the U.S.A. was 45%, while in Canada this proportion was higher — ca. 57.0%. A large number of immigrants to these countries were children and youth below 19. Their proportion both in the U.S.A. and Canada was ca. 27%. Middle aged immigrants /40—59 years old/ in the U.S.A. constituted ca. 19% of the total number, and in Canada ca. 12%. The proportion of immigrants aged 60 and older was higher in the U.S.A. /ca. 9%/ than in Canada /only 4%/.

The above data show that on the average the immigrants to Canada were a little younger than those who came to the U.S.A.

It should be noted that, like in the previous years, the proportion of 60 and more years old immigrants from the Soviet Union was comparatively high both in the U.S.A. and Canada. The circumstances which caused migration of a large number of children and youth /0—19 years old/ from Hungary to Canada require special analysis. The data to hand suggest that the so-called family migrations are frequent.

Occupational group structure of immigration from these years is very interesting. This problem will be illustrated by the data concerning occupational groups of immigrants from the examined socialist countries in Canada /Table 14/.

Nearly 61% of immigrants /25,508 people/ who came to Canada from the socialist countries were destined to labour force. The other group, whose members were not destined to labour force consisted of students, children, spouses, etc.

From various points of view the most important aspect for the country of origin is emigration of highly qualified specialists. The data from Table 14 show that those specialists /groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6/ constituted 33% of people destined to work. The majority of highly qualified workers are specialists in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics /ca. 18%. It should be noted that the most numerous group here is that of Polish immigrants, whose proportion in this occupational group is as high as 64%. Another interesting occupational group are specialists in medicine and health care. The data from Table 14 show that the representatives of this group constitute 5.4% of the total number of immigrants in question. Numerous articles in Polish press have recently been devoted to the serious brain-drainage caused by emigration (6). The above data seem to confirm this opinion.

Table 13.

*Immigrants from the European Socialist Countries in the United States (1981—86)
and Canada (1981—85) by Age*

Country of Birth or Last Permanent Residence	Age Groups (% of Total Number of Immigrants from a Given Country)									
	the U.S.A.					Canada				
	0—19	20—39	40—59	60 and more	Total	0—19	20—39	40—59	60 and more	Total
Albania	5.5	54.7	22.6	17.4	100.0	10.3	76.8	10.3	2.6	100.0
Bulgaria	13.2	53.5	23.9	9.4	100.0	15.3	52.9	13.9	17.9	100.0
Czechoslovakia	23.6	59.2	13.2	4.0	100.0	31.1	59.6	7.6	1.7	100.0
East Germany*	—	—	—	—	—	27.4	44.3	21.7	6.6	100.0
Hungary	16.0	55.8	19.5	8.7	100.0	46.0	27.3	18.5	8.2	100.0
Poland	24.0	54.7	17.2	4.1	100.0	25.6	60.8	10.9	2.7	100.0
Roumania	28.3	44.2	20.5	7.0	100.0	30.4	51.5	11.2	6.9	100.0
Soviet Union	29.6	32.6	21.5	16.3	100.0	18.4	32.3	26.8	22.5	100.0
Yugoslavia	35.4	44.1	13.1	7.4	100.0	22.2	58.2	15.6	4.0	100.0

* no data available

Source: The U.S.A. — Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; Immigrants Admitted by Country of Birth and Age Groups 1981—1986
Canada — Immigration Statistics 1981—1985
Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence and Age Groups

Table 14.

*Immigrants from the European Socialist Countries by Occupational Groups
(Canada, 1981—1985)*

Occupational Groups	Country of Last Permanent Residence — Number of Immigrants									Total
	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	G.D.R.	Hungary	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	
1. Managerial, Administrative	1	1	27	2	12	133	30	9	26	241
2. Natural Sciences, Engineering, Mathematics	1	22	420	6	164	2,943	570	229	268	4,623
3. Social Sciences and Related Fields	—	—	33	1	11	243	57	18	23	386
4. Teaching	—	6	101	2	37	597	86	56	29	914
5. Medicine and Health Care	1	4	190	2	78	816	172	48	60	1,317
6. Artistic, Literary, Performing Arts	—	15	106	3	51	406	91	59	44	775
7. Clerks	—	7	350	—	158	1,489	179	96	108	2,377
8. Service	5	10	264	2	129	929	110	60	100	1,609
9. Processing, Machining, Fabricating, Construction	—	34	1,013	20	459	4,871	809	224	378	7,808
10. Others: Transport, Equipment Operating, Sales, Material Handling etc.	24	40	632	11	386	3,381	519	142	9	5,144
Total Destined to Labour Force	32	139	3,136	49	1,485	15,708	2,623	931	1,405	25,508
Total Non Destined to Labour Force	7	66	1,882	57	857	9,634	1,751	780	1,581	16,615

Source: Immigration Statistics 1981—1985. Occupational Groups by Country of Last Permanent Residence

Analysing the data from this table we must say that the majority of immigrants to Canada were workers with mediocre level of education. More than 30% of immigrants were blue-collar workers in processing, machining, fabricating and construction; 9.3% were clerks; 6.3% — household servants. Comparatively high proportion of immigrants belong to the so-called other occupational groups /group 10/.

It is difficult to estimate and judge which of these occupational groups /from the point of view of their native country/ is the most important in the society, and, therefore, emigration of its members in most resented. All persons who emigrated from their native countries possessed certain qualifications and worked. Thus, the loss of these people is undoubtedly unprofitable for the countries of emigration. It may, however, bring positive social, economical and demographical results for the country of immigration.

To conclude the description of immigration from the socialist countries to the U.S.A. and Canada I wish to state that as many as 51% of people admitted to Canada in the years 1983—85 were accepted as refugees /Tab. 15/. The U.S.A. granted this status to 50.2% of immigrants from East Europe admitted in the years 1985—86 /according to »World Refugee Report«/.

Table 15.

Refugees from the European Socialist Countries in Canada (1983—1985)

Immigrants Qualified as Refugees	Country of Birth (% of Total Imm. from a Country)								
	Albania	Bulgaria	C.S.R.	Poland	Hungary	G.D.R.	Romania	USSR	Yugoslavia
	97.0	75.2	86.0	48.0	76.9	11.9	44.0	30.5	4.6

Table 16.

Refugees Resettled and Persons Granted Asylum in the U.S.A.

Country	Fiscal Year 1985			Fiscal Year 1986		
	Refugees	Asylees	Total	Refugees	Asylees	Total
Hungary	530	65	595	754	26	780
Czechoslovakia	981	47	1,028	1,589	39	1,628
Poland	3,145	549	3,694	3,735	456	4,191
Romania	4,513	113	4,626	2,373	152	2,225
Soviet Union	640	35	675	787	44	831
Other	181	102	283	262	104	366
Total	9,900	911	10,901	9,500	821	10,321

Source: World Refugee Report, September 1987, p. 77.

Conclusion

As has already been stated, the European socialist countries also have their share in the international migrations. I have also stressed that in comparison with immigration from other regions of the world the proportion of immigrants is comparatively small. The intensity of migrations from the examined countries was demonstrated on the example of immigration to the United States and Canada. Table 17 shows the data concerning the number of immigrants to these countries in the years 1941—1987/85.

Table 17.

*Immigrants in the U.S.A. and Canada in the Years 1941—1987/85**

Source Regions	Number of Immigrants in Decades				
	1941—1950	1951—1960	1961—1970	1971—1980	1981—1987/85
The U.S.A.					
All Countries of the World	1,035,039	2,515,479	3,321,677	4,493,314	4,067,630
Europe	627,124(60.0%) ^a	1,515,727(60.2%) ^a	1,123,491(33.8%) ^a	800,368(17.8%) ^a	445,541(10.9%) ^a
East Europe ¹	21,011(2.0%) ^a	50,133(2.0%) ^a	69,063(2.1%) ^a	102,899(2.3%) ^a	136,549(3.4%) ^a
Poland	7,571(0.7%) ^a	9,985(0.4%) ^a	53,539(1.6%) ^a	37,234(0.8%) ^a	52,245(1.3%) ^a
European Socialist Countries ²	(36.0%) ^b 22,587(2.2%) ^c	(19.9%) ^b 58,417(2.3%) ^c	(77.5%) ^b 89,542(2.7%) ^c	(36.2%) ^b 133,764(3.0%) ^c	(38.3%) ^b 148,541(3.6%) ^c
Canada					
All Countries of the World	491,321	1,574,841	1,409,627	1,440,321	511,463
Europe	413,321(84.1%) ^a	1,353,834(86.0%) ^a	982,495(69.7%) ^a	529,725(36.8%) ^a	156,533(30.6%) ^a
East Europe ¹	110,236(22.4%) ^a	92,220(5.9%) ^a	26,153(1.9%) ^a	25,286(1.8%) ^a	39,098(7.6%) ^a
Poland	62,889(12.8%) ^a (57.0%) ^b	27,203(1.7%) ^a (29.5%) ^b	15,215(1.1%) ^a (58.2%) ^b	10,256(0.6%) ^a (40.6%) ^b	25,342(5.0%) ^a (64.8%) ^b
European Socialist Countries ²	117,515(24.0%) ^c	104,418(6.6%) ^c	49,047(3.5%) ^c	44,970(3.1%) ^c	42,123(8.2%) ^c

* — The data show immigration to Canada up to 1985

1 — The data for the following countries: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R.

2 — East European countries plus Albania and Yugoslavia

a — Proportion of immigrants from Europe (East Europe) Poland in the total

b — Proportion of Poles among immigrants from East Europe

c — Proportion of immigrants from the European socialist countries in the total.

These data show that in the period in question the immigrants from the European socialist countries constituted only 2.9% of the total number of immigrants to the U.S.A., while their proportion in the total number of immigrants to Canada was 6.6%. The proportion of immigrants from East Europe in the U.S.A. was ca. 2.5% of the total number of admissions in the years 1941—87, while in Canada — ca. 5.4%. In comparison with the decades 1960—70 and 1971—80, in the middle of the 80's the proportion of immigrants from the examined countries in the U.S.A. and Canada increased. It is worth noting that the proportion of Poles among the emigrants from the East European countries in the U.S.A. and Canada was rather high. These data suggest that Poles are the most mobile of all East European nations.

We must expect that the problem of emigration from the examined countries will be in the center of attention of their societies and governments for a very long time. So long as the division into rich and poor countries exists and there is a distinct difference between living standards in these countries, the phenomenon of emigration will not disappear. Among other expulsive factors there will also be the still practised in these countries repression towards individuals for religious, national or political reasons. The most striking feature of these migrations is the high proportion of young people taking part in them. The so-called »family migrations« are extremely frequent. As Ortega y Gasset wrote in his book »Revolt of the Masses« — life is the awareness of possibility of choice; if choice did not exist, it would become a necessity. The choice which young migrants make is not easy — though it is consciously made, sometimes it is a desperate decision. They seek prospects for themselves, their families and other fellow citizens beyond their country. If it is so, the phenomenon of »socialistic emigration« should be treated with respect and not shame or contempt. This problem should be particularly quickly solved in Poland where, as the statistics show, emigration is growing more and more intensive.

Fig. 1 IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE WORLD TO THE USA IN THE YEARS 1951-60.

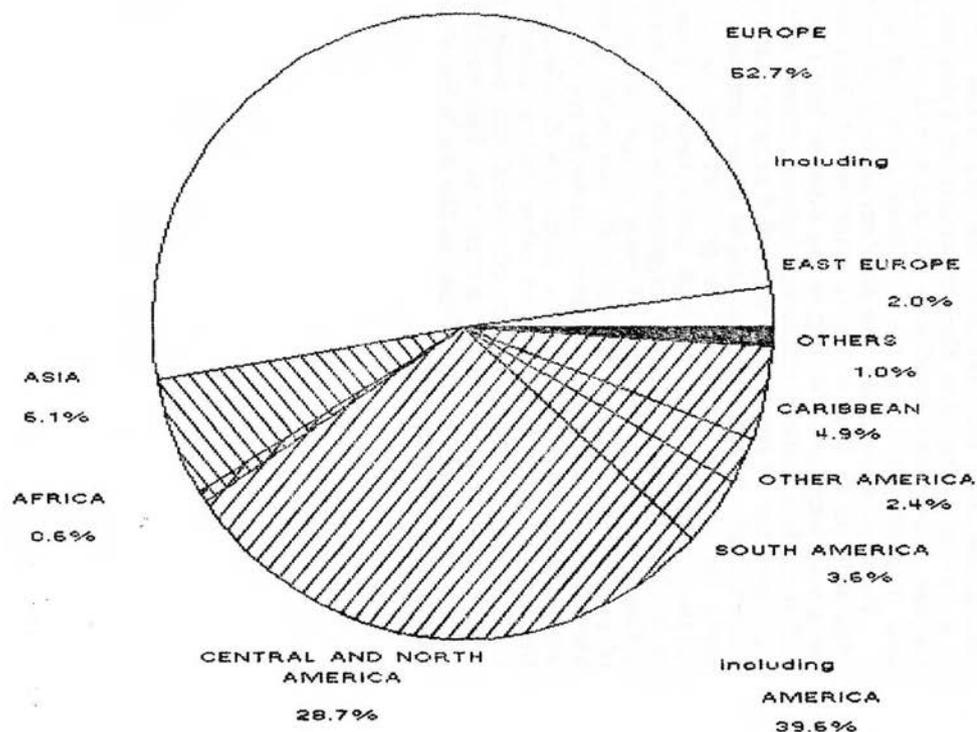


FIG. 2 IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE WORLD TO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1951-60.

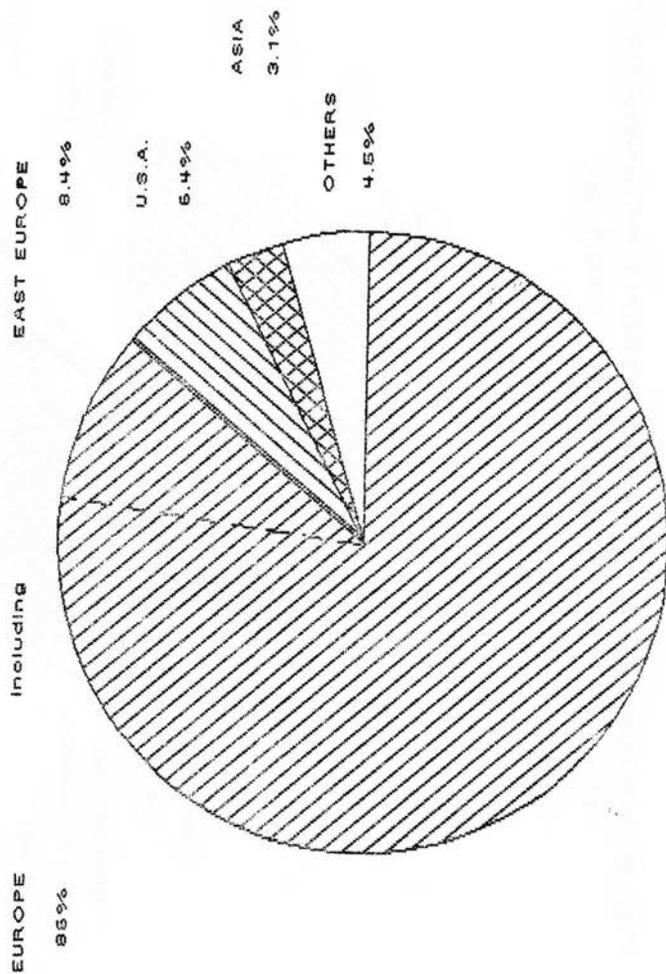
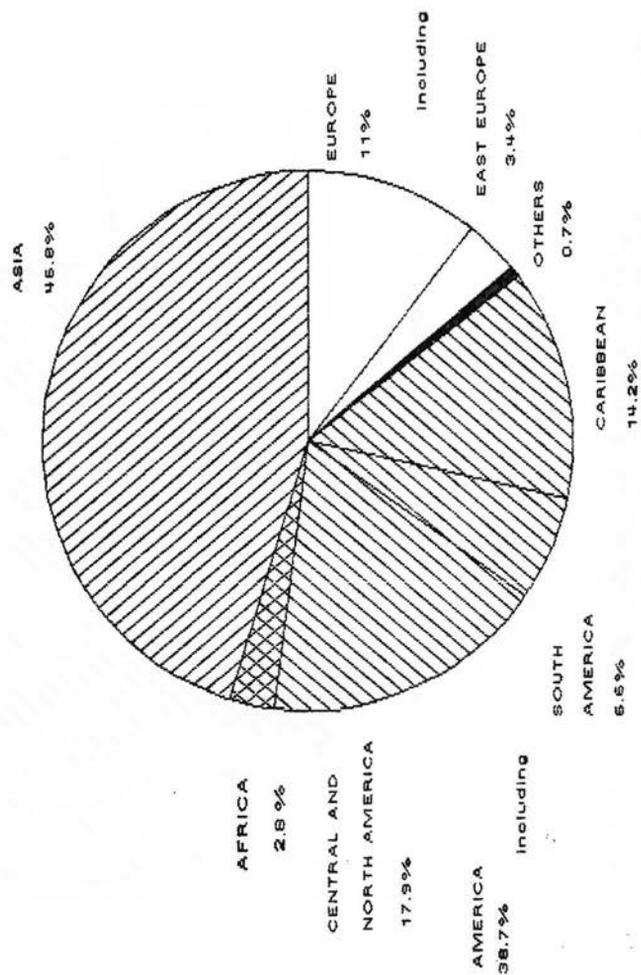


Fig. 6 IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE WORLD TO THE USA IN THE YEARS 1981-87.



**Fig.7 IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE WORLD
IN THE YEARS 1981-85.**

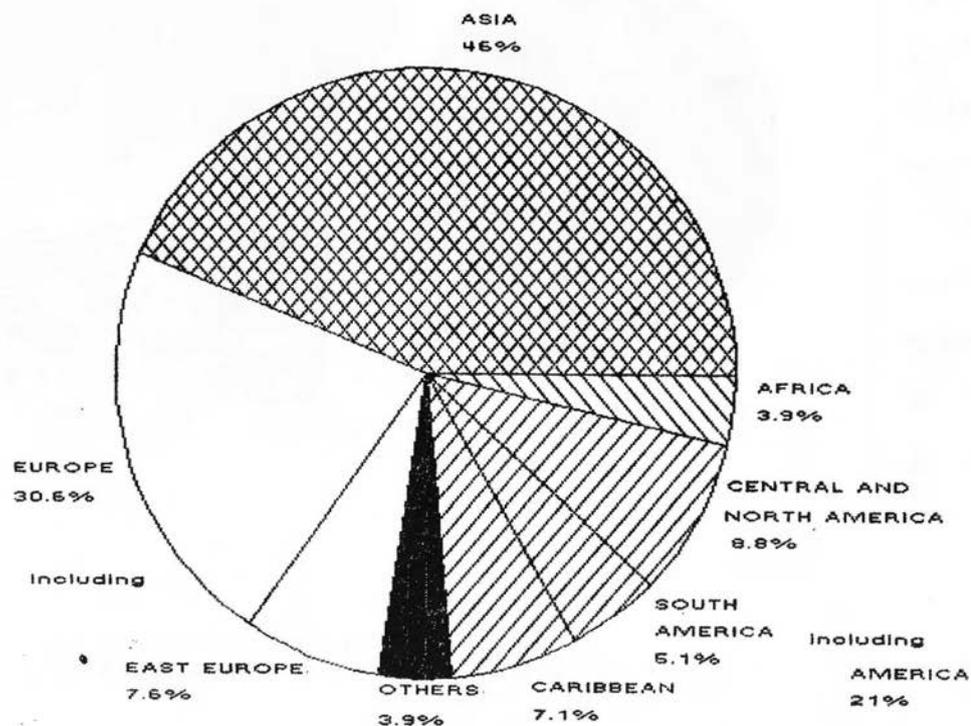
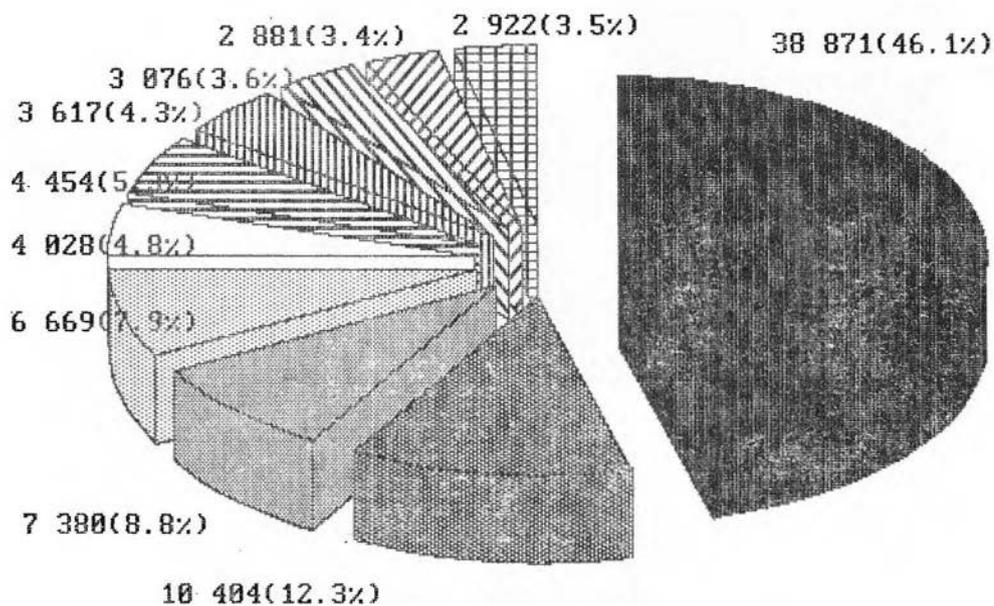


Fig.9 Immigrants in Canada by Country of Last Permanent Residence in 1985.



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IMIGRANTI IZ EVROPSKIH SOCIJALISTIČKIH ZEMALJA U SAD I KANADI:

SOCIO-DEMOGRAFSKI ASPEKTI

SAŽETAK

Autorica analizira sociodemografsku strukturu imigranata iz Istočne Evrope i dvije druge socijalističke zemlje: Jugoslavije i Albanije. Rasprava se odnosi na razdoblje od 1941 do sredine osamdesetih godina. Karakteristična crta ovih migracija koje se također zovu i modernim, ogledaju se u promjenama njihovih destinacija, intenziteta, uzroka, kao i socijalne strukture useljenika. Autorica razlikuje pet faza u procesu ovih migracija koje se odvijaju kroz pet uzastopnih dekada: 1941—1950; 1951—1960; 1961—1970; 1971—1980; te zadnja koja je započela 1981. i još nije završena.

Prezentirani podaci pokazuju da u ovom zadnjem razdoblju imigranti iz istočnoevropskih socijalističkih zemalja čine samo 2.9% ukupnog useljeničtva u SAD i 6.6% kanadskog useljeničtva. Proporcija imigranata iz Istočne Evrope u SAD za cijelo razdoblje od 1941—1987 kretala se po stopi od oko 2.5% ukupnog prijema migranata u SAD i 5.4% u Kanadi. U usporedbi sa desetljećima 1961—1970 i 1971—1980, sredinom 80-tih istočnoevropski migracijski kontingent je nešto povećan u obje imigracijske zemlje.

Na kraju se ističe da je relativno najveće učešće Poljaka u istočnoevropskim migracijskim tokovima u SAD i Kanadu i zaključuje da su oni najmobilniji od svih istočnoevropskih nacija, uključujući i Jugoslavene.