

**Mr. Harris:** Not only a percentage increase but an actual increase.

**Mr. Dinsdale:** Yes, an actual increase in the number of citizens coming from the United Kingdom; that is true.

It has been said on many occasions, and the Minister of Agriculture is an enthusiastic exponent of this idea, that there are 15 million citizens in the United Kingdom who could quite easily be persuaded to come to these shores. I was interested to note quite recently in a press statement dated February 24 from London, England, that the British government has set up a migration board similar to that in existence before the second world war. The statement says in part:

John Foster, parliamentary secretary for commonwealth relations, said in the House of Commons Monday he agrees on the need for a "blood transfusion" of emigration to underpopulated parts of the commonwealth.

Possessing this surplus population of 15 million, there is an increasing interest in the old country in the movement, as it has been expressed here, "to underpopulated parts of the commonwealth".

As I recall listening to previous discussions on the subject, it has been explained that one of the reasons for the relatively limited number of immigrants from the United Kingdom is the currency problem or the exchange difficulty. I have taken the trouble to investigate the precise situation in that regard. The explanation seemed plausible when I heard it because we are all aware that there is a sterling-dollar difficulty, but here is the situation as I have been able to discover it.

The present regulations permit an emigrant to convert into Canadian dollars and export to Canada up to £1,000 for the head of a family plus £250 for each dependent including his wife. That means that a family of five may export £2,000, which is a fairly substantial amount. The permit stipulates that one-fourth of the total amount may be taken at once and the balance in three equal annual instalments. In addition the emigrant may pay all his transportation expenses, steamer and rail, including sleeper accommodation and train meal tickets, in sterling. After arrival, if he needs more cash than he has brought to buy or furnish a home, start a business, or for any such use essential to his settlement, he may apply for transfer of all or a part of the remainder of his original allotment. If the object seems reasonable and can be supported, this is then remitted to him.

Additional arrangements with the customs department further allow immigrants who have in this way secured their full allowance of cash, but still have a sterling balance

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in the United Kingdom, to use it to purchase tools of trade which may be exported to Canada and are admitted here duty free. "Tools of trade" has been liberally interpreted to include household goods, machinery, pre-fabricated houses, in fact just about everything a settler may need for his own use, except automobiles and livestock. There is no upward limit on the quantity or value of goods which may be so purchased and brought in duty free, and these privileges do not adversely affect the additional shipment and duty-free admission of previously owned household goods, furniture, etc., as settlers' effects.

The cumulative effect of these privileges is that the average family deciding to move to Canada may very well transfer quite quickly cash and goods to the value of not less than \$10,000. That somewhat changes the complexion of this sterling problem. I would venture to say that there are very few persons contemplating emigration who have an estate that would amount to \$10,000, and I can see no particular difficulty in increasing emigration from the United Kingdom because of the so-called currency problem.

Coming along to the matter of what has been called d.p. immigration, the hon. member for Cape Breton South dealt with it at some length earlier today and pointed out the employment difficulties that have emerged from the very rapid and relatively large inflow of persons from Europe. Actually, they make up 16 per cent of the post-war immigration according to my statistics. The total figure in round numbers is 130,000 and those people, coming into Canada as a largely unskilled group, have strained our employment resources to some extent and have created the tensions that have been expressed in some of the observations of organized labour and other groups in the country.

Today, however, there is a dropping off of the influx of what might be called displaced persons. Whether that is due to a lack of interest, the fact that there is no longer a large group available in Europe, or to other reasons, we do not know.

It seems significant, however, that the problem of the German refugee remains one of rather extreme proportions. In fact it is a problem of increasing proportions, as we discovered when Chancellor Adenauer was in the country recently. In discussions with the government he mentioned the difficulty that is arising from the constant movement of refugees from the eastern section of Germany to the western section. Apparently about 10 million people have come across the border seeking political refuge and asylum in the western part of the country. It would seem,