

I introduce an amendment to the Immigration Act, if I am in my portfolio long enough, to distinguish between what I call refusals and real deportations. They are all called by the same name at the present time. Someone who comes and presents himself at the border and is turned back is turned back by a deportation order. I suppose that this is strictly literally correct because he is in what we call a port, and he is told to get out of that port, but he has never really been in the country at all, and there is a good deal of confusion between that kind of deportation and the other kind where a person who has been here for some time, as a visitor or a landed immigrant, is asked to leave the country. There is a considerable number of the former type of deportations every year.

Mr. MICHENER: If I could, I would like to follow through the line of inquiry which I started and ask whether we could have any estimate of what the expectations of the department are in the principal countries from which we have drawn our immigrants. I understand, for example, that there are practically no Scandinavian immigrants available now. As the minister said, they are prosperous there and they are not willing immigrants. You have to dig them out. Could we have a brief review of the principal markets, if you can call them that, from which we draw immigrants—the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and so on?

Hon. Mr. PICKERSGILL: I do not think any official should be asked to stick his neck out in that field. In that field I feel that I should give the answer myself and be held accountable for it.

Mr. MICHENER: It is a question of expectation?

Hon. Mr. PICKERSGILL: Yes, quite, and it is not much more than a pretty wild guess, really. I think that the prosperity in the United Kingdom would indicate that it would not be very easy to increase the number next year over the number last year—in 1955 over 1954. I would hope to see it increased. We put forth much more effort in the United Kingdom than in any other country. As the departmental report shows, we have far more offices there and we are allowed to do active promotion in the United Kingdom. We have the goodwill of the government and we have the inestimable advantage that the people in the United Kingdom use one of the official languages of this country.

I am pretty sure that it is going to be much harder to get the same number of immigrants as we got last year from the Netherlands. They have what I think you can only describe as almost over-full employment at the present time. We will continue to get some immigration because the Netherlands government is still following the policy of encouraging emigration.

Mr. MICHENER: They are still following that policy?

Hon. Mr. PICKERSGILL: Yes.

The German government, I believe, until there is a peace treaty at any rate, is under the capitulation, not legally permitted to prevent emigration, but after all we in parliament have approved admitting Germany to the North Atlantic alliance and we are going to treat her as a friendly country and we will not do things there which will be contrary to the wishes of that government. There are already signs of a tightening up there because of what is almost a boom which is occurring in Germany and perhaps because of some tendency on the part of the authorities not to encourage the emigration of productive labour. That is something you can easily understand in any country where such conditions exist.

Now, of course, the situation is that we apply to France the same regime we apply to the United Kingdom. We do what we can to encourage immigration. The French government does not permit any kind of promotional