

MIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871-1920.

Period.							Excess of Outward over Inward Passengers of British Nationality to and from Non- European Countries.
1871-80	..	..	..	..	..	..	981,000
1881-90	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,728,000
1891-1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	726,000
1901-1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,481,000
1911-1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,004,000

NOTE.—The information obtained prior to the 1st April, 1912, did not distinguish between migrants and other passengers.

COMMITTEE ON OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.

REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Imperial Economic Conference at its meeting on the 9th October, 1923, to consider problems connected with oversea settlement within the Empire was constituted as follows :—*

Great Britain—

Chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel A. BUCKLEY, D.S.O., M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade and Chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee).
The Right Hon. J. S. AMERY, M.P. (First Lord of the Admiralty).

Canada—

Mr. F. C. BLAIR (Secretary, Department of Immigration and Colonization).

Commonwealth of Australia—

Senator the Hon. R. V. WILSON (Hon. Minister in Charge of Departments of Health and Migration).

New Zealand—

The Hon. Sir JAMES ALLEN, K.C.B. (High Commissioner for New Zealand).

Union of South Africa—

Sir WILLIAM MACINTOSH, M.L.A.

Irish Free State—

Mr. E. J. RIORDAN.

Colonies and Protectorates—

The Hon. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.

The Committee held its first meeting on the 11th October, 1923.

The Chairman, in his opening statement, dealt generally with those aspects of oversea settlement which are common to all Dominions.

The oversea representatives replied dealing specially with the problem in its relation to their respective territories.

It was agreed that the representatives of His Majesty's Government should meet the representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa separately.

The results of these meetings were considered at a further meeting of the whole Committee held on the 2nd November, when it was decided to submit the following report :—

I.—GENERAL POLICY.

The Committee endorse and reaffirm the policy of State-aided Empire settlement submitted to, and approved by, the Conference of Prime Ministers, 1921 (see Cmd. 1474, Resolution X and Appendix V), and implemented in the United Kingdom by the passing of the Empire Settlement Act, 1922.

The aim of this policy is a redistribution of the white population of the Empire in the best interests of the Empire as a whole.

State-aided Empire settlement should be regarded not as a means of dealing with abnormal unemployment in the United Kingdom, but as a means of promoting primary production and increased trade, thus permanently minimizing the risk of unemployment both in the United Kingdom and in other parts of the Empire.

* Mr. G. F. Plant (Oversea Settlement Department) and Mr. C. B. Burdekin (Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand) acted as Joint Secretaries to the Committee.