

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

THE SENATE

TUESDAY, June 15, 1948.

The Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour, which was authorized and directed to examine into the Immigration Act, met this day at 10.30 a.m.

Hon. Mrs. WILSON in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN: We now have a quorum. May I first read a letter from Max E. Enkin of the Cook Clothing Company. You will recall that we made an inquiry regarding the people who had come to Canada for the needlework trades and at the time of our meeting last week the reply had not been received. The letter reads as follows:

Dear SENATOR:—I am extremely sorry that your letter of June 3 was received while I was out of town as I would have been very happy to have given the desired information to the Committee on Immigration and Labour.

The general experience in the industry with respect to the workers who have arrived has been most satisfactory.

They have generally integrated themselves very well.

From a purely industrial standpoint they have proven a definite boon to the clothing trades, and from a humanitarian standpoint it has been a source of great pride to know that at least in some small measure the industry has been helpful in rebuilding the lives of a number of individuals who sought the opportunity of coming to Canada.

There have been and will be problems attendant to the resettlement of these people, but they are being overcome, and the project as approved and encouraged deserves the utmost commendation for the Departments of Labour and Immigration.

Yours very truly,

MAX E. ENKIN.

Dr. Keenleyside has very kindly consented to come to give us fuller information regarding the progress of the movement of people to Canada. I do not know whether you prefer to ask him questions, or whether he could give us some story first. We have charts here which should be very helpful.

Dr. H. L. KEENLEYSIDE: Madam Chairman, and members of the committee, it is a great privilege to be allowed to come to the committee again and to make a progress report of what has happened since I had the pleasure of attending the sessions of this committee before. Since that time we have passed the end of the fiscal year, and as a result we have been able to work up some totals that I think may be of interest to you. If I may, Madam Chairman, I would like to refer to the charts to illustrate what I want to say.

You see here the figures for a series of years, prior to the one that has just concluded. One low figure was in 1936-37; and another in 1943-44, when it went down to just over 9,000. During 1946-47 the total went up to about 67,000, of whom 45,000 were dependents of Canadian soldiers who were overseas. The actual immigrant figure, taking it in its ordinary sense, in that year was in the