

immigration policy. If we have no policy, let us know it. This situation has an unfortunate psychological effect on the people who are waiting admission; they want to know where they stand. The Department of Immigration always comes to the House of Commons with an apology; they say, "just leave those 4,000 Poles, and don't criticize us; we are just filling a hole there and covering a patch here". Thus, even this much advertised but very insignificant influx cannot be credited to the proper Department responsible for immigration.

The Canadian Polish Congress believes in the necessity of the adoption of clear-cut and non-ambiguous principles in the selection and admission of immigrants. Nothing perhaps in the whole history of immigration into this country was more unjust and more harmful to national unity than the fallacious concept of race and of preferred and non-preferred nations. This anthropological fallacy, based on popular and entirely non-scientific beliefs, thwarted the progress of integration of a considerable part of our population, and developed a bitter feeling of discrimination and an inferiority complex which made the victims more susceptible to all kinds of subversive and anti-Canadian propaganda of class hatred.

We all know how the population of Canada stands. Someone says, "You cannot come in because you are from the Balkans; we are going to get a Swede or a Norwegian—they are preferred—or a German because he is preferred to a Pole", and so on. That policy has had a tremendous psychological effect on the population of Canada. They feel that some are preferred to others, and that some must be inferior and others superior; in turn the foreign classes are separated into communities, sort of social islands within Canada.

Hon. Mr. EULER: Would you put all races on the same basis for immigration purposes?

Mr. DUBIENSKI: There is one test for immigration and that is, irrespective of where an immigrant comes from, if he suits the needs of the country—that can easily be determined—he is acceptable. For instance, if we work on a budget basis, and say that we need 10,000 farmers, and 2,000 artisans, irrespective of where they come from if their health, intelligence, capacity for assimilation and integration and personal integrity is acceptable, it matters not whether the person is from Poland, Norway or from Iceland. If an immigrant fits into the programme of our country, and it is in our interests to have him here, I see no reason for branding him as a Ukrainian or a Swede.

Hon. Mr. EULER: I agree with you on that point, as far as the white races are concerned. But would you apply that policy—this may be suggesting discrimination—to the coloured races as well?

Mr. DUBIENSKI: I am now speaking of the European source of immigration.

Hon. Mr. EULER: I am inclined to agree with you on that.

Mr. DUBIENSKI: I do not think that our needs in the whole social and political structure have so far advanced that we should consider immigration from Asia as an immediate problem. I think that within a decade or so it will not be a problem, because those peoples are developing their own social and political life. Our trouble is an immediate one, because so many people have no homes to go to. Canada has only recently put the last stamp of approval on full nationhood giving distinct Canadian citizenship, and yet we are so far behind in our expression of a proper immigration policy, which is so all important.

Any method of screening which tends to form groups of people on the basis of racial or class distinctions is unwholesome and has to be abandoned. The newcomer has to feel that he has an open way to equal opportunities, and that he is not treated as an inferior, irrespective of the country of his origin. On the other hand, the members of the Canadian Polish Congress recognize the fact that there are certain things which make the integration of an immigrant