

There is still another point which demands careful consideration if one speaks of immigration.

Just before leaving the city of Winnipeg I had the experience of hearing Mr. Trygve Lie, the general secretary of the United Nations Organization, with regard to the dangers of another war and so on, and in spite of it, the Canadian Polish Congress takes a much more realistic view on that point, which I will deal with in a very few minutes.

However great our desire for peace and for the unity of nations may be, it would be folly not to reckon with the stark realities of international relations. For the first time Canada's vast arctic frontiers have been made extremely vulnerable by the progress of modern technology and recent changes in world affairs. Quite apart from the military aspect, of which I am not qualified to speak, history teaches us that empty spaces and undeveloped resources cannot be protected forever against the steady pressure exerted by the population overflow and the desires of less privileged nations in other parts of the world. The only permanent way to prevent violent eruptions is some form of equalization between poor and densely populated countries, and rich and sparsely populated countries. The movements of goods and capital must be supplemented by the movement of human beings, in order to secure a sound international equilibrium which removes the sources of possible conflicts and makes for a peaceful co-operation on a world-wide scale.

Method of Selection of Immigrants

Finally, a few words appear to be in order as to the methods by which immigrants should be selected and integrated into Canada's social and economic pattern. It has been repeated time and again, and we agree, that in the past the whole matter has been handled in a rather unscientific and haphazard manner. An immigration law that your Committee has rightly called an Act of Exclusion rather than of Immigration, has made it possible from time to time, by measures called Orders-in-Council, for certain exclusive categories of immigrants to be admitted, under pressure from without instead of by the planned initiative of the Department. There is no wonder therefore, when criticisms—though often unjustified—are levelled against the administration for allowing transportation companies or other organizations, and even private persons, to initiate movements of immigrants into Canada.

A recent case in point is the admission of one hundred Polish girls to be employed in a textile plant. In this matter as well as the matter of the four thousand Polish war veterans, it should be noted that they have not been brought into this country as actual immigrants, but under the auspices of the Department of Labour, in order to alleviate an emergency due to labour shortage.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman and honourable senators, whether I make it clear, but I say that our immigration policy is one of passing the buck.

Some Hon. SENATORS: Hear, hear.

Mr. DUBIENSKI: Every time a little group is allowed to come in, instead of the Department of Immigration taking any responsibility, it shifts it to the Department of Labour, and it gets all the blame. When we hear of a hundred Polish girls coming in, the Department of Immigration is taking no responsibility.

Hon. Mr. ASELTINE: They are immigrants, even though they have been brought in by the Department of Labour and not by the Immigration Department.

Mr. DUBIENSKI: I am asking why does not the Department of Immigration take the full responsibility for them? Mr. Jolliffe will say that they are not in the right category as immigrants; they are in Mr. MacNamara's Department. I think Canada has grown big enough, and that we should have enough courage to say not only to our own people but to the world at large what is Canada's