

squire or Russian landlord and founded their wild, free military community "beyond the rapids", on the Lower Dnieper. They went on expeditions, half-crusading, half-marauding, against Turks and Tartars, liberating large numbers of Christians who were held in slavery.

If these refugees love liberty as we love it, should we be the first to condemn them? If they choose exile, yea, even death, rather than return to slavery, should we be the first to castigate them?

This brief is not an effort to belittle one race and ask priority for another, but rather an appeal for equal opportunity and a square deal to all races. We believe that the war has broken down many preconceived ideas with regard to racial concepts, in so far as the races which considered backward have by their extraordinary heroism and supreme will to survive earned the right to equality.

We thus think that it would be a major contribution to world economic relocation if under-populated countries like Canada admitted some of the surplus population of Europe to our shores, thus creating a home market for our raw material which otherwise would have to depend upon an uncertain foreign trade.

We do not believe in the bogey set up by those who think that each immigrant brought to Canada will displace some one already resident here. Mr. David H. Popper in the "*Survey Graphic*", New York, refutes this contention when he says:—

Apparently it has been useless, thus far, to point out that every immigrant is a consumer as well as a producer; that he requires food, clothing and shelter which will be furnished by local labour; that history abounds in examples of fructifying migration movements which brought new industries, organizing ability and enterprise to growing countries or those threatened with stagnation or attack from abroad.

We believe that many of these refugees by reason of training and experience could be settled on the land and become a desirable asset to agricultural economy.

We believe that a portion of these refugees could be absorbed into the industries where their special talents would make a distinct contribution.

We believe that these refugees would be cultural as well as economic assets. Many of them already understand the English language, and, if not, their mastery of several other languages would enable them to acquire our own speech in a comparatively short time.

We believe that these refugees would bolster up our own type of democracy instead of undermining it. The harrowing experiences through which they have been forced, together with an inherent love of freedom, would not make them any the less democratic than they were before. Indeed, their appreciation of our way of life would be all the greater.

We believe that in any case these refugees should be aided. We are under a moral obligation at least to assist their resettlement elsewhere, but why should we send our money, food and aid out of the country, when we can bring them over here to feed themselves with the proceeds of their own labour?

We believe that the exceptional talent of many of these refugees would be instrumental in establishing new industries in this country, thereby improving our economic position.

We believe that it is only by virtue of greater population that Canada can achieve greater mass production with the usual accompanying lower prices of goods. This would help us compete with other countries more fairly.

We believe there are natural processes that assimilate the individual far assimilable type than the immigrant of yesterday by reason of his superior