

12. Kormac Lumber Company, 50.
 13. Nipigon Lake Timber Company, 150.
 14. Pigeon Timber Company Limited, 300.
 15. Mountjoy Timber Company Limited, 40.
 - (a) Alberta Forest Products Association, 1,500 to 2,000.
 - (a) Nick Kurian, Elmo, Manitoba, 57.
 - (a) Harold Capp, Little Current, Ontario, 15.
 - (a) John Macjan, New Glasgow, N.S., 38.
 - (a) Dionne Spinning Mill Company, 100.
 - (a) Atlas Coal Company, Calgary, Alberta, no specific number.
 - (a) W. Benton Evans, Rockwell, N.B., no specific number.
 - (a) Canadian Research Institute of Launderers & Cleaners, 400 to 500.
 - (a) Circle Bar Knitting Company, 50.
 - (a) Lingman Gold Mines Limited, 20.
 - (a) Great West Felt Company, 15 to 20.
 - (a) Hayward Lumber Company (cabinet makers), 6 to 8.
 - (a) Superior Converters Limited, 50 to 75.
 - (a) Canada Cabinets and Furniture Limited, 10.
 - (a) John Duff and Sons, Limited, 25.
 - (a) Essex Packers Limited, 30.
 - (a) L. W. Freeman Company, 25.
 - (a) Canadian Terrazzo and Mosaic Workers Association, 73.
 - (a) DeSpirit Marble and Mosaic Company, 10.
 - (a) Clothing Industries of Canada, undetermined.
 - (a) Manitoba Sugar Company
 - (a) Canadian Sugar Factories
 - (a) Canada and Dominion Sugar Company
- (These three companies are not obtaining help under the bulk labour movement, but their requirements are being met by applications submitted by individual farmers in the respective sugar beet districts for relatives or friends, with the company guaranteeing employment. Such applications are investigated individually, and when approved, sent on to our European offices for immediate attention.)
- 3 Yes; Dionne Spinning Mill Company Lumber Industries.
 4. and 5. Yes.
 - (a) Mr. L. Dionne, M.P.
 - (b) Andrew Opaski, Guy A. Kingston, Emile Tarnowsky, representing Canadian Lumber Industries.
 6. Yes; from Dionne Spinning Mill Company; Canadian Lumber Industries of Canada (the details of this latter contract have not yet been completed).

I was pleased that the last speaker alluded to the movement of displaced persons. Only last week I read that there are now 12 million of these expellees, people whose only fault was that a little German blood had been introduced into the veins of their ancestors seven hundred years ago. For that reason they have been forced to flee from Yugoslavia and other countries rather than be deported for slave labour.

Hon. JAMES MURDOCK: Honourable senators, I would not be playing fair if I did not say that the report on immigration standing in my name and now before this house is

largely the result of the careful thought and work given it by the distinguished senator from Toronto-Trinity (Hon. Mr. Roebuck). More than anyone else, my honourable friend is responsible for what the Immigration Committee was able to do both last year and this year.

Some of us are convinced that already the activities of that committee are showing favourable results. I hope that we may continue the good work next year.

Hon. CYRILLE VAILLANCOURT: Honourable senators, the problem of immigration is one not only of bringing people here, but of assimilating them. I read the following article in the *Montreal Standard* of June 12:

For instance, the United States government reports that more than 18,000 native-born Canadians crossed the border as immigrants between July 1, 1945 and June 30, 1946.

Figures for the year just ended are not yet available, but a recent United States government estimate said that more than 30,000 native-born Canadians would have emigrated to the United States by June 30.

Moreover, native-born Canadians represent only about 75 per cent of the people admitted to the United States as immigrants from Canada. The rest are foreign-born residents of Canada, many of whom have used this country as a stopping-off place while awaiting their chances to get into the United States under the American quotas for their countries of origin.

And to top it off, these figures still do not include the thousands of people who enter the United States from Canada illegally every year.

But just consider, for the moment, the emigration of native-born Canadians. From July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1947—just two years—48,000 went to the United States to live.

But in a period which was three months longer, from January 1, 1945, to March 31, 1947, just over 45,000 people, exclusive of war brides and returning Canadians, came to Canada from other nations of the world.

In other words, we lost 3,000 more people to the United States alone than our total immigration from the rest of the world.

I think that indicates another matter which our committee might investigate next session.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON: Honourable senators, before the question is put I should like to join with others in extending felicitations and thanks and an expression of appreciation to the honourable senator from Parkdale (Hon. Mr. Murdock), as chairman of the committee, and the other members of the committee, particularly the honourable senator from Toronto-Trinity (Hon. Mr. Roebuck). I must confess as a member of that committee that it was not my good fortune or privilege to attend its sessions very regularly, but my absence was not the result of any lack of interest. I feel, in regard to this and other committees, standing and special, which have reported to the Senate and through us to the country, that