

with no political views. While in Canada he gave entire satisfaction to the farmers who employed him in western Canada and to the lumber camps in Ontario where he worked. He liked farm work and lumbering, and wanted permission to come to this country. I could guarantee work to several boys of that type, and this country ought to give permission to bring them here.

I agree entirely with the remarks of the honourable senator from Churchill (Hon. Mr. Crerar). For forty years I have lived in a community settled entirely by Poles and Ukrainians. They had no money to start with but timber was available and they built their own houses. Perhaps their first houses were without floors, but today they have beautiful homes and many of their descendants have gone to universities. They have paid their way one hundred per cent. The honour roll of our country shows that many of the boys rendered valiant service during the war.

May I point out that we have not today the same privilege of training men and families that we had in days gone by. Opportunities are available, but development is retarded by dependence on someone else. Today we have the baby bonus, and of course my honourable friend suggests that we bring whole families here. In the days I speak of we depended on a man's work, and did not think that the government was responsible for taking care of him. We believed that the building of his home and his general advancement depended entirely on a man's own efforts. I know of men today with three or four children who are sitting down spending the baby bonus instead of getting out and hustling. I say that is a handicap.

The Committee on Immigration had before it a number of people who talked about the standard of living and the country's capacity to absorb immigrants. I asked several witnesses what they meant by standard of living, and how they could force a man to maintain a certain standard of living and still permit him to retain his freedom? I was never able to get a satisfactory answer to that question. My own belief is that an individual in order to maintain his freedom, must learn from his own mistakes and be rewarded by his own industry.

I grew up under conditions that might have got my parents into a lot of trouble. Perhaps I should not have been allowed to go in my bare feet, and that sort of thing. While talking recently with a successful and well-to-do lawyer in western Canada he said that he was from the Ottawa valley. He remarked how nice it felt when the frost was on the ground

in the morning to jump from spot to spot where the cows had lain and warmed the ground at night.

I submit that the best people are not those who have everything handed to them; they are the people who must work to succeed. I believe there are a million people who could come here and make a living, and who would add greatly to the wealth of this country.

Hon. CAIRINE R. WILSON: Honourable senators, as you all know, I have for many years been struggling against rules which prevent certain people coming to this country. I am now gratified that some relaxation has recently taken place, although it is very slight in view of the tremendous suffering of people in Europe whom we could secure as immigrants.

I have here some interesting figures which I should like to place on the record. They relate to the applications of various firms to have people come to this country. The information was given in reply to a question of Mr. MacInnis in the House of Commons. The question and the answer is as follows:

Sessional Paper No. 67-N

Thursday, July 10, 1947

Mover: Mr. MacInnis, M.P.

Question:—

1. Have any Canadian industries made application since January 1, 1946, to the government for permission to bring to Canada persons from the displaced persons' camps in Europe?

2. If so (a) what are the names of such industries; (b) how many persons were asked for in each case?

3. Have any permits been granted to such industries; if so, to whom?

4. Have any representatives of industrialists received permits from any department of government to visit displaced persons camps for the purpose of selecting such immigrants?

5. If so, who are they?

6. Have any contracts covering wages and working conditions been submitted to the government in connection with such applications?

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Department of Mines and Resources.

Answer of Department of Mines and Resources
1. Yes.
2. (a) Canadian Lumber Industries on behalf of:

1. Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company (b) 500.
2. Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company (b), 600.
3. Grant Lakes Paper Company Limited (b), 400.
4. Brompton Pulp and Paper Company (b), 400.
5. Driftwood Band and Timber Company (b), 50.
6. Gillies Brothers and Company (b), 70.
7. Hammersmill Paper Company (b), 25.
8. Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company (b), 150.
9. Pembroke Shook Mills Limited, 50.
10. Staniforth Lumber Company, 25.
11. A. E. Wicks Lumber Company, 150