

Mr. DUBIENSKI: No, but that is the over simplification of the argument. He says, "Why bring five million people into Canada when five million go to the United States?"

Hon. Mrs. WILSON: Was it not Mr. Marshall that argued that?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. At a previous meeting here we were given figures to show that out of every 100 people who came to Canada, ninety-one went to the United States. They were not the same people that came to Canada, but ninety-one Canadians or immigrants went to the United States for every 100 people that Canada secured by immigration. That will be found in the records of a previous meeting.

Mr. DUBIENSKI: I wish to argue that Mr. Mosher has made a statement which may be misleading and damaging for the deliberation which we are now dealing with, because the average Canadian says, "Well, if the Central European . . . . let us say a Ukrainian or Pole "comes here and is simply using Canada for a training ground for American endeavours, why allow that? It is at the expense of the Canadian taxpayer". But, that is not correct. We can show that not two per cent of the Central Europeans come here for just those intentions. He is usually an agriculturist who gets so attached to the land that no matter how difficult his work is he remains on the spot where he is.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD (*Shediac*): How do you know that Mr. Mosher is not right?

Mr. DUBIENSKI: That is very easy, sir. Just study the statistics of the U.S. immigration.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD (*Shediac*): What proof have you that the people who come in are not the same people who go to the United States?

Mr. DUBIENSKI: American restrictions prove that. A Pole born in Poland comes under a quota, and he cannot get into the Polish quota without difficulty, or the Russian quota, or the Czechoslovakian quota if he is Russian or a Czechoslovak, because those quotas are very small. He can never get out. He is practically excluded.

Hon. Mr. EULER: Is he still regarded as a Pole or Ukrainian although he is a naturalized Canadian?

Mr. DUBIENSKI: Yes, that is absolutely so. U.S. immigration regulations have a quota system. For instance, the annual quota of Poles, say, is 27,000 per year. This quota is exhausted by Poles from Poland before a Canadian of Polish extraction can apply. Although he is a Canadian citizen now, if he was born in Poland, he is still regarded as Polish.

The CHAIRMAN: I think it would be a mistake if we did not put the figures of Herbert Marshall, the Dominion Statistician, on record here. He states that from 1871 to 1941 6,305,885 people immigrated to Canada, while from the same period 5,838,635 went out of Canada.

Hon. Mr. EULER: Mr. Chairman, I think that would be more informative and more useful if you did not go back so far. Is the same tendency and the same proportion shown in the last ten or fifteen or twenty years?

The CHAIRMAN: We can give it from 1911 or 1921.

Hon. Mr. EULER: I would sooner have it given from 1921.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: 1941 would be the last date.

The CHAIRMAN: From 1921 to 1931: 1,198,105 people came to Canada while during the same period 1,094,636 people left.

Hon. Mr. EULER: Have you the figures from 1931 to 1941?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Hon. Mr. EULER: Of course the immigration would be very small.