

toba but extended practically all through western Canada. In 1924 certain Mennonites who were refugees from the Russian revolution, who had fled to Germany without their belongings, found themselves stranded in that country without any means of livelihood or employment. They sought the aid of Canada. The department of immigration was not equipped to take care of such a large group in one move; there were approximately ten thousand of them, and ultimately the matter was handed over to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. I should like to pay tribute to that corporation for the magnificent way in which it handled this movement. It brought these people to Canada without the payment of any money down. Last year the final dollar of the \$2,000,000 they borrowed for their expenses was repaid.

This movement was perhaps concentrated more in Lisgar constituency than any other in Manitoba. I was personally acquainted with a great many of these people, and I must say that from every point of view they have shown themselves to be citizens of Canada equal to any Canadians, no matter how many generations their ancestors may have been in this country. I should like to say also that immigrants who have come from Europe have been doing most of the pioneering in this country for many years. These people are willing to do outdoor work and to exchange the sweat of years for the privileges of freedom. There is no doubt about the fact that Canadians generally, through education or for some other reason, are inclined to be diverted from outdoor life, and we must rely upon people who are willing to use their muscle and brawn to take the place of Canadians in certain occupations.

This brings me to another point, and I should like to say a word about Canadian industry today. What is the state of Canadian industry? My answer to that question would be that the war has given Canada a pattern for her industry, but primary industry definitely lags for want of workers. The need for workers in agriculture was never greater. On many farms old people, unable either to dispose of their property or to get suitable farm help, are attempting to carry on. As for domestic servants, I should say the need was never greater than it is today. In the pulp and paper industry the advance has been definitely delayed, I am told, by the lack of suitable axemen, men willing to go out and work hard during the time they are needed in that industry. At the same time the emigration of trained young men and women to the United States proceeds apace.

During this debate the Minister of Mines and Resources (Mr. Glen) referred to the immigration regulations laid down on May 29 of last year, and also the order in council of January 30 of this year. I wish to say at once that I have every faith in the government and its advisers, and believe that a permanent policy on immigration will be developed. But one can readily see that in a changing world a matter of this sort cannot be worked out overnight. We have to feel our way, and I have no doubt that is being done. However, I doubt if the present situation can be met by a long-term immigration policy. As I have endeavoured to point out briefly, we have an emergent situation in primary industry, and I believe the answer lies in the displaced persons camps of Germany and Austria rather than in the more settled portions of France, Belgium and Holland. Ultimately I may be shown to be wrong, but I doubt if immigration from the more settled districts will ever suffice to meet the requirements of Canada in this regard. Certainly I doubt if the workers required for primary industry will come from those stations. I believe we should declare that we have an emergency, and then go after the type of people we need.

As to screening, I know it takes time to develop a team, let us say, which can effectively screen immigrants, and certainly we know that immigrants must be screened at this time. But we are told that they have been fairly effectively screened already by UNRRA, as far as these displaced persons camps are concerned. From personal observation during the short time I was over there about a year ago, I would say that I saw a great many people who, in my opinion, would be ideal candidates for immigration to this country, and who indicated a keen desire to come here. Just three weeks ago the steamer *Volendam* left Holland for South America, carrying 2,000 Mennonites from Holland. These were displaced persons from Russia. They, together with the people in the displaced persons camps in Germany, are guilty of only one crime: they fled before the Russian advance, and would rather die than return to the country from which they came.

It has been said in the house that there are at least 800,000 displaced persons. That figure may be somewhat high; but we know that of that number there are about 8,000, or one per cent, of the Mennonite faith. I would, therefore, urge the government to treat this as an emergency situation and, by using every facility available, try to bring to this country as