

All traitors, collaborators, with the totalitarians, whether brown or red, agents of secret police, regardless of whom they serve or served, should be rejected. But there are thousands of decent and well-deserving men and women in this group who have been deprived of all civil rights, even of the precarious status of a D.P. by UNRRA policymakers.

(B) After having discussed the immediate supply of prospective immigrants to Canada, and having made a few summary suggestions as to their treatment, we may now turn to some aspects of our long-term policy of immigration.

It seems to be a sound assumption that the present large supply of applicants for immigration to Canada is but temporary. As soon as the immediate problems of post-war readjustment are solved, and the great numbers of refugees and displaced persons either absorbed or otherwise disposed of, there is little prospect of large scale migrations. If long-term predictions were at all possible, it would appear as a safe guess that the tide of East-West movements of people is about to subside, if not to be reversed. The rate at which the white race has been growing in the past century and a half is on the decline. Great Britain, France, and other European countries are making great efforts to secure all the manpower they can muster. In the past, Canada's largest reserve of immigrants, however, was in Central and Eastern Europe. This part of the Old World has now fallen under a regime whose decided policy it is to retain all its available human resources in order to strengthen its own economy and military position, instead of adding to the potential of other countries. Your Committee has had an opportunity to judge the effects of this policy in all-Soviet-dominated countries from the testimony of the representatives of the Canadian Czecho-Slovak and Canadian Ukrainian organizations. All these factors taken together suggest that, in a few decades, there will be no more population surplus in Europe, and no more migration to the New World. It may well be that this is the last chance when Canada is able to secure for herself the much-needed steady flow of immigrants from the Old World through a far-sighted and courageous long-term programme of immigration policy.

In the limited time at my disposal, it is of course impossible to outline such a programme in all its detail. That it is imperative may be shown by drawing your attention to two or three more specific questions.

The problem of immigration has not only an economic aspect, which so far has been in the foreground of your deliberations, but also a sociological aspect. It is of equal, if not greater importance for the happiness of the individual and the welfare of the nation. The sparse population of our prairie provinces, for instance, is directly responsible for many discomforts and maladjustments under which their present population has to suffer. We must not principally think in terms of shortages in domestic and agricultural labour which implies hardships for the farmer and his family, and also for older people who deserve to be relieved of some of the heavy work. A sparse population means also that many services, such as schools, health, transportation, electricity, recreation, etc., are difficult to obtain or are insufficient and far too costly.

Moreover, a denser population would open many new opportunities for more specialized types of occupation. With a larger population and a greater division of labour, the cultural standards in general are bound to rise. It would be possible not only to sustain more artisans, but also more artists; not only more technical specialists, but also more men of letters and learning. Amenities of life, which are now far beyond the reach of so many of us—symphony concerts, ballet, dramatic art, etc.—could then much more easily be secured.

Coming from the western provinces, I wish to emphasize that we are envying you gentlemen from the east who can enjoy much more than we can. I have reference now to the symphony concerts, ballets, dramatic art, and so on.