

*Supply—Citizenship and Immigration*

families to have children. This should be done by means of social laws and every kind of special assistance that can be given to families.

It is a well known fact that in Canada the birth rate has been decreasing alarmingly. Of course, families could be encouraged to increase our population, within the country itself.

Mr. Chairman, judging from the facts outlined in the Canada Year Book for 1963-64, we find that the Canadian government policy has been to promote the population increase through selective immigration, taking into account the immigrants' adaptability to our North American way of life.

I propose to show that our immigration policy has been almost exclusively one-sided, that is, it has resulted in maintaining the nominal superiority of the English speaking population in most Canadian provinces, while giving the impression that the immigration policy of Canada was a sham to allow surplus population from Anglo-Saxon countries to settle here.

Our country has ignored for too long immigrants from the other countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, without mentioning South America. It is a fact that one of the reasons put forward was that it was impossible for several of these people to get used, for instance, to our northern climate. That is a fact which I recognize. However, a number of technicians and experts from those countries have found a haven in the New England states across the border. I have in mind the state of Connecticut in particular, which is one of the most highly industrialized sections of the United States and where the population includes a large proportion of ethnic groups coming from the four corners of the world.

Our immigration policies have not taken into consideration the need for the French community in the country to develop.

Some figures illustrate very well this statement. In 1960, 12,430 Germans arrived in Canada, as compared to 2,940 Frenchmen, that is almost five times more.

It is well known that Germans become an integral part of the English speaking community in Canada.

In 1961, for 2,479 French who entered the country, 15,088 Italians came in and increased the Italo-Canadian population. We are proud of the contribution of these new Canadians to the nation, but we urge the minister to revise his positions and to see to it that the

French speaking population in this country receives a proportionate quota of immigrants.

On the other hand, from 1953 to 1962, 410,460 Canadians, or people whose last place of residence was Canada, left for the United States. If we consider that in 1962, 74,586 people arrived in this country, this means that we need five years of immigration, at the 1962 rate to compensate for such a loss of human resources, of which our country is in great need.

What is even more serious is that the United States drain our best brains, our best skills, and that, in fact, we are catering to the needs of American industry, our country being only a stepping-stone between the country of origin and the country of adoption. People spend some time in this country, and once they have realized our inertia and our lack of determination to take the steps necessary to ensure their future, they leave us for another country where pastures are greener and where unlimited funds are available for research of all kinds, and where promotions and a brighter career seem assured.

From 1953 to 1962, 51,011 Canadians who had settled in the United States came back to Canada. That is a back and forth movement which does not yield anything, except some travelling experience, while our country has to mobilize every effort, to use every skill at full capacity and cannot afford half measures.

This nation, Canada, is still to be developed. Such development will come true only if we have enough brains to put a stop to the erosion of the population. While it is quite all right to open the dam to let people in, at the outlets of the lake, you must have an effective plug to hold in those newcomers.

The level of Canadian immigration must be controlled, but in keeping with the proportions of the ethnic groups without allowing in future such camouflaged control of the French Canadian nation, otherwise the provinces will be justified in demanding exclusive control over immigration in their territory.

If we take a look at South America, at French speaking African countries, at Haiti, we will find people who are anxious to join us.

It is high time for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to adopt modern methods and to do away with narrow ambitions. We cannot afford, in a country with a capacity to feed over 80 millions of men, to have a haphazard approach in this matter and to show once again a lack of understanding and realism.

[Mr. Latulippe.]