

that they will not get their naturalization papers or their citizenship qualifications unless they have satisfied the government that they have complied with their undertakings before coming to Canada. They would be required to come here as farmers, to settle on the land for a five-year probationary period; if they can satisfy the Department of Immigration that due to physical health or otherwise their good intentions could not be carried out, that is a different question.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD (Shediac): But what are the regulations in that respect to-day?

The CHAIRMAN: It is all a question of proper government supervision after the immigrants come here.

Hon. Mr. EULER: I asked that question of Mr. Jolliffe when he was before the Committee some weeks ago, as to whether men could come in, as Senator McDonald suggests, as farmers and after a month or two leave the farms and go into the cities to work in the factories. I inquired as to whether those persons would be followed up and compelled to return to the farm. I think you will agree with me that Mr. Jolliffe said that as a matter of practical procedure it was impossible to follow them up, that nothing much could be done about it.

Mr. DUBIENSKI: I would disagree with Mr. Jolliffe if he said that nothing could be done about it.

Hon. Mr. EULER: He did not say that nothing could be done, but that as a practical measure they could not do very much about it.

The CHAIRMAN: It is not done.

Mr. DUBIENSKI: It is not done.

Hon. Mr. EULER: I agree with him.

Hon. Mr. ASELTINE: Was there not an agreement with the Polish soldiers who came from Italy to stay on the land as farmers for at least two years?

Mr. DUBIENSKI: Yes, and they are being very strictly supervised in that respect by the Department of Labour; they have to stick to it, because there is always the danger of deportation. I am glad to hear that there has been no case where we had to deport, and it is almost a year, or more now. To off-set the evils involved in the exclusion of certain classes from immigration and secure a more balanced immigration which would be for the real good of the country, the matter of selection should not be left to arbitrary regulations of the department and political wire-pulling.

Mr. Chairman, in closing, there are two or three thoughts which I should like to leave with you, that in order to obviate criticism in the House that this man brought so many people in and this corporation so many more, and that there are persons who are acting as lobbyists who are really shaping the immigration policy, rather than the Department, that the department should be assisted by an advisory board representing labour and management.

It has been suggested that an advisory committee should be attached to the Department. This is an excellent idea. The Department needs the co-operation of experts in the field, of economists and sociologists, of the representatives of the various industries, all industries, and of the unions and organizations of employees, farmers, professionals, etc.—in short, of a representative body of all classes and groups in Canada.

But an advisory committee is not enough. Under the present law, the administration has almost unlimited powers, either to refuse or admit any individual immigrant, even if he should fall under one of the few categories whose admission is theoretically possible. Although a man under the present regulations comes within a certain category as provided under the orders in council, the immigration branch can just exclude him without any recourse, because the only recourse is to the Minister, and the Minister, again, is the