

into our national pattern of life impossible, and which make the admission of certain people dangerous for our democratic system. We are of the opinion that a test of loyalty and democratic integrity should be regarded as an essential condition for the admission into our country, and that this test should be applied to everybody, regardless of his origin, social position, race, or name. We think that this is much more important than a means test or birth certificate.

In this connection, we would like to state that we do not share the opinion represented before this Committee by some of the witnesses, that the displaced persons and war refugees should be divided along national or racial lines. We think it is most inappropriate, for instance, to divide the displaced persons, almost all of a very similar background, according to nationality, race, or creed labels. In general, all of them come from neighbouring countries of a very similar structure and history; they all found themselves in the displaced persons camps due to the same forces of destiny, and they refused to return to their respective countries because of their common belief in our democratic and Christian ideals. To select one group of them as more desirable than another because of race or creed, as is sometimes advocated, would be in our opinion not only unreasonable but also unfair. Therefore, our plea for admission to Canada of displaced persons is inclusive of the Balts, Ukrainians, and Yugo-Slavs who can satisfy the test suggested by us.

In the opinion of the Canadian Polish Congress, there are only two factors by which the application of any applicant for immigration to this country can and must be judged: On the one hand, his personal qualifications as to democratic thinking, moral integrity, physical and mental health, character and intelligence. On the other hand, the needs of Canada herself as to the occupational classes of people necessary to maintain a balanced economy.

In the latter respect, however, we may state that the self-interest of any particular group, however vociferous its demands may be, do not necessarily reflect the best interests of the country as a whole. It is the mandate of a democratic government to safeguard the common good of the nation.

Now, it obviously would be for the good of Canada as a whole not to reject classes of workmen and professionals from abroad whose efficiency and special skills hold out every promise to add substantially to our productivity, even if they should in some cases displace native holders of jobs who have been less efficient and successful in their performance. If they are less efficient or mediocre is it not in the interest of the country to bring people here who will increase competition and raise the standard of the labouring classes. It is not the duty of a government to protect people against every kind of competition and thus remove the stimulus to rise above mediocrity. That so far, farmers have been almost the only large class who were not barred from immigration, seems to be mainly due to the fact that our Canadian farmers have been either less jealous of their prerogatives than other classes, or they have had less active pressure groups and lobbies at their disposal.

Hon. Mr. EULER: Except the makers of butter.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD (Shediac): May I ask a question? Supposing four or five thousand agriculturists are brought to Canada, can they go on to the farms, and leave to go to the city the next day? What are the regulations in that respect?

Mr. DUBIENSKI: I would scarcely think that possible. First of all, these men are farmers and are clamouring for land to settle on.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD (Shediac): Is there any restrictions upon these men who come out as farmers to do anything else they like?

Mr. DUBIENSKI: That is a point on which the Department of Immigration should formulate a policy. For instance, we need so many farmers and we have the land to settle them on; the immigrants from Central Europe should be told