

true conditions in Europe. Personally, I found in certain quarters a resistance that I would not have expected, even against admitting people to Canada in any circumstances. This attitude is due to the fact that the Canadian people do not realize, as we do here, the true facts of the situation. The Canadian people can be taught why these things are being done, but to go ahead with the policy without a complete understanding of the problem, may lead to trouble.

Hon. Mr. EULER: May I relate to you the reaction that occurred in Kitchener when the people came there. The general public were entirely sympathetic, because the immigrants came under rather special circumstances. I think it took something like three months for them to cross the Atlantic in an open boat and they landed near Georgia and were held up at Ellis island for some time. Finally they came to Kitchener through some sympathetic friends. They were housed for a time in one apartment building. There was quite an outburst from some of the returned men, who were finding great difficulty in securing living quarters for themselves, and in some instances were unable to find employment. That criticism has entirely died down. From time to time the newspaper has made a report with respect to these displaced persons who have come in, which has been most favourable. But as I say, in the early stages there was some criticism because of the difficulty certain ex-servicemen found in getting quarters.

Hon. Mr. TURGEON: The criticism was not against these people coming in?

Hon. Mr. EULER: No.

Hon. Mr. TURGEON: The Canadian Legion dealt with that question the other day.

Hon. Mr. EULER: Some of the members of the Canadian Legion objected.

Hon. Mr. TURGEON: They went on record in Saskatoon last week as being in favour of immigration.

The CHAIRMAN: I have been interested in this subject for a long time, and we have had great objection from the Legion, and particularly from the Canadian Corps Association. They now seem to have changed their attitude towards the immigration policy. Do you think that on behalf of this committee we could make some representation directly to the Immigration Branch to give consideration to this special class?

Hon. Mr. EULER: Is that merely a regulation they have now, or is that statutory? The department might say "We cannot do anything under the regulations".

Hon. Mr. CRERAR: That is the position, I think, Senator Euler. The regulations at present provide for the admission of what I think are described as first-degree relatives. There is a certain closeness of relationship. Now that does not extend as far as cousins. You may have a person in Canada who desires to bring a cousin from one of these camps, but the relationship is too remote to be covered by the regulations. I have a case of that kind on my desk at the moment. A person I know very well, a very estimable man, wants to bring out a cousin and his family. He is a tailor, and there is plenty of employment in the town where this gentleman lives; but at the moment the regulations are not elastic enough to cover that case.

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK: Should we not ask Mr. Jolliffe and Mr. Keenleyside to come here and put on the record what the regulations are?

The CHAIRMAN: We have them. They were produced by Dr. Keenleyside.

Hon. Mr. CRERAR: Yes, I think they are on the record already.

The CHAIRMAN: We asked in this committee a year ago to have the categories of admissible relatives widened. I think we have asked for it two years in our reports, though I would like to look that up, but I know we did so last year.