

to be rid of this tremendous load, these people are being treated as well as possible, and they are being treated with some understanding and on principles other than those of Nazism.

The CHAIRMAN: Honourable senators, may we deal with this motion before the committee adjourns.

The Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour beg leave to make their second report, as follows:

In connection with the order of reference of the 13th March, 1947, directing the Committee to examine into the operation and administration of the Immigration Act, etc., the Committee recommend that it be authorized to print 1,000 copies in English and 200 copies in French of its day to day proceedings, and that Rule 100 be suspended in relation to the said printing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The motion was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. ROEBUCK: Before we leave I would like to draw attention to the excellent attendance in committee this morning. I do suggest that when we meet again honourable senators come and make a go of the work of the committee.

Hon. Mrs. WILSON: I should like to say that I attempted to get copies of the proceedings of the committee last session in French, but was unable to secure them.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON: I think all honourable senators appreciate what Senator Roebuck has done in giving the appropriate publicity through the press of the work of this committee. A remark was made by Senator Campbell about some experience he had in contacting people in the United Kingdom. I spent a little time in that country during the war, and I found many people talking about Canada; I would say five to one. Since I came home to Canada I have had letters from these people expressing disappointment with conditions over there. There are many, many who look to Canada as the future of the Empire—the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations. I think that there are a great number in the United Kingdom who feel that they must go to some other part of the Empire, and they naturally look to Canada. These people are interested in becoming Canadian citizens, and there would not be the problem connected with their entry into Canada that there would be with the persons from the Displaced Persons Camps.

They would like to make their future homes in this country. I think, Senator Roebuck, if you would delve into that situation as much as you can, we may be able to get something started. All these other problems which have been referred to are difficult. It is very difficult to bring residents of continental Europe into this country; so many problems have to be considered. But I can see very little to prevent a suitable Britisher from the United Kingdom, a good citizen, being brought in and given a chance to start a new life in Canada. I would not want to urge anything too drastic, because the British people are having a hard time and, I understand, are not altogether favourable to the emigration of too large a number of their citizens. But I do not believe that Canada was ever in a better position to receive suitable immigrants, suitable new Canadians, than at the present time. Our future depends upon our ability to evolve an immigration policy which will be broad and fair to these people and to Canada and the Empire as a whole. A great future awaits us.

The CHAIRMAN: Two days a week are reserved for the meetings of this committee when we return at the end of April. They will be held at room 368. I take it that the subcommittee will arrange to get the necessary witnesses to come before the committee on those occasions.

The Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.