

The CHAIRMAN: I do not know what the view of the committee would be, but I think that if these people are in the American displaced persons zone we should be able to enter into an arrangement between the Canadian government and the American government to bring certain of those persons here.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: That is the problem at the present time; the government will not let them in.

The CHAIRMAN: The other problem is their being Hungarian Germans.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: I do not think we should act too quickly.

Hon. Mr. ROEBUCK: We should not deal with specific cases. If we wish to act, I have a hundred files in my office upstairs, and every one of them is heart rending like the one mentioned by the chairman. We must not get into individual cases. I may say that there has been apparently a change in the methods of administration in our immigration department. In years gone by one could go to that department and have each case considered on its own merits. They would ask, "Is it a good immigrant or not a good immigrant?" If he was satisfactory and it was in the interests of Canada to bring him here, there was a special Order in Council passed to do so. But to-day our immigration department is very much like a slot machine. If you put in the right coin you get the right answer. It acts on an automaton as to whether these people come within the strict rule of the immigration regulations. If they do not, you are wasting your wind.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we do not go into specific cases this morning. We should hear the evidence, and have Mr. Jolliffe here and let him tell us what the regulations are.

The CHAIRMAN: Here are some regulations submitted to me by Mr. Jolliffe only yesterday: "In the first place they are citizens of Hungary and thus enemy aliens. The admission of enemy aliens is prohibited by the regulations."

Hon. Mrs. WILSON: I believe I have had as much to do with individual cases over the last eight years as have even the lawyer members of this committee. We had a few cases of German citizens, and according to the Immigration Department, if their records are satisfactory they become eligible if they are within the provisions of the regulations concerning relations.

Hon. Mr. EULER: They can always make a special case by Order in Council.

Hon. Mrs. WILSON: Yes. I should like to say that yesterday I received a letter from Miss Constance Hayward, Executive Secretary of the Canadian National Committee on Refugees, who is now on the invitation of the inter-governmental Committee visiting Germany and waiting to go into Austria. She said there was great excitement in the camps over the fact that there were some to be admitted to Canada. But she added that roughly it would not amount to more than six or eight from each of those camps. She also mentioned that the particular camp that she had visited the day before had been turned over to UNRRA, to what I think they call "UNRRA Officers Class II" which is the D.P.'s; and they were handling that camp and doing it very satisfactorily. She said that it showed how even under very difficult conditions these people, given a little opportunity, could look after things in a satisfactory manner.

I thought perhaps we could arrange for Miss Hayward to come before the committee, as she will be back in Canada next month. She is now abroad as a representative, I believe, of the Canadian Council of Churches, the Ecumenical Congress which is taking place at Copenhagen.

May I say how interested I was in Denmark's golden example, as appeared by the *Christian Science Monitor* of March 21. With regard to people who have been taken from Germany to Denmark for labour, though they would like