

at Canadian Atlantic ports became so serious that it was decided to institute a system of pre-migration examination and such a system was started in the autumn of 1920.

In the autumn of 1923 approval was given to the first large organized group of European refugees—a group both homeless and Stateless. The number finally admitted was well over 5,000.

For many years the exodus of settlers was discouraged by emigration countries, but latterly the emigration of unwanted minorities has been encouraged although an increased effort has been made to retain their capital.

In the immigration statistical tables, the term "refugee" is not used and there is no way by which exact figures may be supplied. Canada, in accordance with a generally accepted practice, places greater emphasis upon race than upon citizenship. Widespread changes in the latter, within a generation, would have made a comparison between pre-war and post-war immigration quite impossible. While immigrants are not shown in the statistical tables as refugees it is well known that the majority of those who have entered Canada from Europe in recent years belong to that category.

Some thousands of refugees were admitted to Canada during the fiscal year 1940-41. For the most part these belonged to one or other of the following groups:—

1. Dependent relatives and members of families where a part of the family had become established in Canada;
2. Persons with ample funds to provide for their own maintenance.
3. Technicians and skilled workers whose services were likely to be useful in the Dominion.
4. Persons or families bringing new industries and capital for their establishment in Canada.

The last-named group was the largest and most important. Scores of new industries have been secured and are in process of being established throughout the Dominion. This has already resulted in the training of some thousands of Canadian workers in new fields of endeavour.

Subsection 9.—Oriental Immigration

Under present conditions, Oriental immigration has ceased to be a problem and the economic effect of the presence of persons of Oriental origin can best be studied from census figures. In order to preserve continuity of historical tables of Oriental immigrants, these are presented below. An outline of the background and legislation connected with the immigration of Orientals into Canada is given at pp. 122-124 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book.

14.—Record of Oriental Immigrants, Calendar Years 1929-40

Year	Chinese	Japanese	East Indians	Total
1929.....	1	180	49	230
1930.....	Nil	218	80	298
1931.....	"	174	52	226
1932.....	1	119	61	181
1933.....	1	106	36	143
1934.....	1	126	33	160
1935.....	Nil	70	26	96
1936.....	"	103	13	116
1937.....	1	146	11	158
1938.....	Nil	57	9	66
1939.....	"	44	19	63
1940.....	"	44	6	50