

Under the Close Relatives Plan special efforts have been made to facilitate the entry of relatives of Canadians whether the former be displaced persons or not.

In co-operation with the International Refugee Organization and other special groups actively engaged in the refugee problem, the relatives for whom application has been made in Canada are sought out, presented to the Immigration Officers for servicing, and transported as quickly as possible to Canada. Up to Mar. 15, 1948, there had been 27,890 applications made for relatives of which 21,743 were approved, resulting in 4,473 arrivals in Canada.

Persons coming under the Group Movement Plan are generally outside the ordinary immigrant categories and are dealt with by special Orders in Council. Three such orders have been passed, P.C. 2180 of June 6, 1947, provided for the admittance of 5,000 persons; P.C. 2856 of July 12, 1947, for another 5,000 persons and P.C. 3926 of Oct. 1, 1947, for an additional 10,000 making a total of 20,000 persons.

Under this Plan immigrants, in place of being nominated individually by Canadian residents, are selected in accordance with the recognized manpower needs of Canadian industry, by Canadian Immigration-Labour Teams, travelling in Europe. Six such travelling Teams, 4 in Germany and 2 in Austria, with headquarters at Karlsruhe, are now operating in the D.P. camps selecting immigrants on the basis of skills and aptitudes. Over 18,000 workers had been approved under the plan by Mar. 15, 1948, and 8,490 persons had arrived in Canada. Of these arrivals 3,599 went to lumber companies, 535 were employed in construction work for the railways and hydro-electric projects, 200 went to textile mills, 200 are employed in foundry and steel works, 778 were miners, 1,671 were assigned to domestic duties in hospitals, service institutions and private homes and 641, who brought 459 dependents with them, were employed in the garment industry.

Special approval was also given for the admission of 2,000 Jewish orphans from the camps in Europe and as of Mar. 15, 1948, 400 of these orphans had arrived in Canada.

During 1947, 4,527 Polish ex-servicemen were admitted to Canada to furnish immediate relief to farmers urgently requiring help. At the end of two years' employment at prevailing rates, consideration will be given to granting them permanent admission.

Approximately 3,000 Dutch agriculturists, consisting of both married and single persons, have been admitted to Canada and plans are under way for the admittance of an additional 10,000 during 1948.

Special mention must be made of the Ontario Government's Plan which was responsible for bringing, by specially arranged air transport, approximately 7,000 British immigrants to live in the Province of Ontario. This Plan was suspended in the spring of 1948.

As a direct result of the Federal Government's immigration policy, a total of 64,127 immigrants entered Canada in 1947. This figure is a 182 p.c. increase over the 22,722 immigrants who entered Canada during 1945 but was a slight decrease from the 1946 total of 71,719.

In April, 1948, the Acting Minister of Mines and Resources announced that arrangements had been completed for the biggest air migration in history. Trans-Canada Air Lines is to fly 10,000 Britons, 40 at a time, to Canada by Mar. 31, 1949. The arrangement with T.C.A., combined with increasing ship facilities that will