

**Canadian Immigration Policy as at June, 1949.**—The policy in relation to immigration is to ensure the careful selection and permanent settlement in Canada of such numbers of immigrants as can be absorbed advantageously in the national economy. The figure that represents absorptive capacity will clearly vary from year to year in response to economic conditions. In the past Canada has received many millions of immigrants but at the same time has lost substantial numbers to the United States—a large proportion of whom were young people born in Canada and others who had benefited by education or training received in Canada.

As a result of present policy total immigration to Canada, which sank to less than 11,300 for a single year during the depression (1935) and to less than 7,600 for one year (1942) during the War, has increased since the end of hostilities to 71,719 for 1946, 64,127 for 1947, and 125,414 for 1948. Figures for the first six months of 1949 will possibly reach a total of 50,000.

Since the conclusion of the Second World War in 1945 special steps have been taken to broaden the categories of special groups of immigrants. Individuals in such groups are selected carefully on the basis of their suitability to Canadian conditions. The following paragraphs deal with the main groups under their respective headings.

*Displaced Persons.*—By successive Orders in Council, permission has been granted for the admission of 40,000 displaced persons who would otherwise have been inadmissible. This figure does not include displaced persons who are admissible as relatives of persons already resident in Canada, nor does it include the dependents of displaced persons who, after becoming settled in this country, may then apply for the admission of their relatives. It is quite possible that when the total number of admissible relatives and dependents is added to the 40,000, this country's contribution to the settlement problem will involve an eventual movement of over 100,000 displaced persons.

Canada has the distinction of being not only the first non-European country to take positive action toward the solution of the displaced persons problem but of having admitted, up to Mar. 31, 1949, more persons in this category than all other non-European countries put together. The total number of displaced persons entering Canada up to that date was 64,860.

Steps were taken to ensure that those admitted were types that would be useful in the Canadian economy and would make good Canadian citizens. The Government's decision, while based in part on altruistic motives, was based also on the determination that the movement of displaced persons should constitute a real contribution toward the development of Canada. The machinery set up to carry out this policy includes an Immigration-Labour Committee (on which the Departments of Mines and Resources, Labour, External Affairs and National Health and Welfare are represented) which has the responsibility of assessing labour requirements in Canada and of defining the types of displaced persons that should be admitted to meet established needs. Applications for labour from industry are examined by this Committee with a view to ensuring: (1) that the employer or employers concerned are in a position to give at least one year's employment to any D.P.'s that may be brought in; (2) that they are prepared to pay the prevailing wage rate for the type of labour concerned; (3) that they are able to provide housing for the D.P.'s on arrival.

The Canadian Christian Council for Resettlement of Refugees assists in the movement to Canada of certain classes of displaced persons. The Council was formed in June, 1947, to aid in locating and processing overseas approved immigrants