

who are displaced persons in occupied territory but who do not come within the mandate of the International Refugee Organization. It is a voluntary organization consisting of the following members: the Catholic Immigrant Aid Society, the Canadian Mennonite Board of Colonization, the German Baptist Colonization and Immigration Society, the Canadian Lutheran World Relief, the Sudeten Committee and the Latvian Relief Fund of Canada. The work of the council is handled in exactly the same manner as for approved immigrants coming within the mandate of the International Refugee Organization and almost all the immigrants concerned are close relatives of residents of Canada.

The racial distribution of displaced persons admitted up to Mar. 31, 1949, was:—

Polish.....	14,620	Roumanian.....	537
Ruthenian.....	13,598	Czech.....	449
Hebrew.....	8,479	Slovak.....	116
Lithuanian.....	6,340	Austrian.....	83
German.....	4,222	Bulgarian.....	47
Latvian.....	4,208	Finnish.....	26
Netherland.....	3,650	Italian.....	24
Estonian.....	2,709	Albanian.....	17
Yugoslavic.....	1,580	Greek.....	16
Russian.....	1,576	Swedish.....	10
Serbian.....	986	Other.....	37
Magyar.....	983		
Croatian.....	547		
		TOTAL.....	64,860

Netherlands Farm Families.—Arrangements were made with the Netherlands authorities whereby Dutch agriculturists whose lands were flooded as a result of military operations during the Second World War might come to settle in Canada. These immigrants, who are not farm labourers but farm settlers with financial resources, migrate in family groups and those who have come have proven eminently successful in adapting themselves to Canadian agricultural methods. The movement involved about 11,000 persons between June, 1947 and Mar. 31, 1949.

Polish Ex-Service Men.—Under a special plan, authority was granted for the admission of Polish ex-service men to assist farmers in urgent need of help. These Poles agreed to remain in agricultural employment for a period of two years. Their employers, in turn, agreed to provide employment at prevailing rates of pay and to supply living accommodation. Under this plan, 4,327 men were brought to Canada up to Mar. 31, 1949.

Immigrants from Malta.—By arrangement with the Government of Malta, Canada authorized the admission of 500 Maltese with their dependents. The placement of the heads of families in Canada is to be arranged by the Department of Labour and the dependents will join the heads of families when they are in a position to receive and care for them.

European Orphans.—At the request of the Catholic Immigrant Aid Society and the Canadian Jewish Congress, the Canadian Government authorized the admission of 1,000 Catholic and 1,200 Jewish war orphans.

Subsection 1.—Immigration Statistics

Table 1 presents statistics of immigration to Canada from 1910 to 1948. For more recent years analyses, including place of last permanent residence, port of arrival, sex, age, birthplace, racial origin, nationality, destination and occupation, will be found in Tables 2 to 9. Tables 12 and 13 deal with Canadians returning from the United States and Newfoundland and Table 14 shows oriental immigration.