

Prominent among the groups specially concerned about immigrants are the ethnic organizations, associations of people grouped according to ethnic background—Dutch, German, Italian, Chinese, and so on. While they have a variety of aims and interests, most of the ethnic organizations have a sense of responsibility towards newcomers of their own language and culture and often help them over the difficult early months or even years in the new country. At an ethnic centre the newcomer finds friends who speak his own language and who can explain many of the things that puzzle him about his new environment. He loses his social isolation and finds release from frustrations and tensions. In a strictly practical way, also, many ethnic organizations offer advice and counselling and give assistance in learning the language.

A similar source of help is available to newcomers through the ethnic press. There are over 150 newspapers and periodicals in Canada that are printed in languages other than English or French. Many of these papers publish Canadian news as well as news from the homeland. They help to interpret the Canadian scene and very often the editorial columns offer good advice to newcomers.

Thus the foreign language press and the ethnic organizations both provide a bridge from the old world to the new and facilitate the adjustment of immigrants to their adopted land.

The Citizenship Branch welcomes the activities of voluntary groups on behalf of newcomers and assists them in various ways. Publications, films and filmstrips on citizenship and integration topics are made available for program purposes. *Citizen*, a periodical published five times a year, is designed especially as a service to voluntary organizations engaged in citizenship programs.

Contact between the Branch and non-governmental organizations is maintained by the Liaison Division of the Citizenship Branch. Several area offices have been established for this purpose, one in each of the four western provinces, four in Ontario, two in Quebec and one in the Atlantic region. In addition, a senior officer has been stationed in Toronto and one in Montreal to supervise the servicing of the two most populous provinces, and a national office in Ottawa has the special responsibility of working with national organizations.

The liaison officers are available for consultation regarding the policy and resources of the Citizenship Branch and for assistance in planning citizenship and integration programs or projects. They frequently act in an advisory or resource capacity at conferences, seminars or workshops where integration or intergroup relations are central themes. Financial assistance is sometimes given by the Branch to community projects of a pilot nature, and to organizations that undertake a particular task in the field of integration or intergroup relations. The Citizenship Branch promotes and sponsors regional conferences and other meetings in this field.

The Branch has sponsored two national citizenship seminars, the first in 1953 at Scarborough near Toronto, and the second in 1958 at Minaki near Winnipeg. These occasions gave government officials and community leaders from all parts of Canada an opportunity to exchange ideas on integration problems and the respective roles of government and voluntary organizations.

Section 2.—Immigration Statistics

The numbers of immigrant arrivals in Canada year by year from 1913 to 1957 are shown in Table 1. Tables 2 to 8 provide statistical analyses of the content of the immigration movement in recent years. The numbers of persons refused admission at ports of entry and those deported from Canada in the years 1955-57 are given in Table 9.

During the period 1913-57, 4,124,246 immigrants were admitted to Canada. The annual influx ranged from a high of 400,870 in 1913 to a low of 7,576 in 1942, the average yearly intake for the period being 91,650. The total number of immigrant arrivals in the postwar period 1946-57 was 1,669,340, representing an average of 139,112 a year.