

What is being done by Canada to achieve this, i.e. to help the newcomers become part of the Canadian family, you no doubt know better than I do, but it might be useful to review the excellent organizations - federal, provincial or otherwise - which have been set up to this end. Beginning with the federal organizations, I might mention the work of the Settlement Service of the Immigration Branch, of the National Employment Service of the Department of Labour, and of the Citizenship Branch of the Secretary of State's Office. These three federal services prepare the initial welcome of the newcomers. In close co-operation with the Canadian Citizenship Council a limited list of materials has been carefully selected which is to be placed in transit camps for displaced persons who have been given visas for Canada and, also, on board the ships which will bring them to this country.

....The first need of displaced persons is housing and employment. This in most cases, as mentioned before, is supplied by the conditions of entry and, in this connection, the work of the Immigration Branch and of the National Employment Service is to be highly applauded. As soon as the displaced persons are landed at a Canadian port of disembarkation, the financial responsibilities of the International Refugee Organization come to an end. The displaced persons are met by representatives of the Department of Labour in the case of Labour groups. Sponsored cases are met by Port Officers of the International Refugee Organization, who supply them with rail transportation to their final points of destination in Canada together with a certain amount of subsistence money - a per diem basis. The Travellers' Aid Society, the Red Cross and various other church organizations meet displaced persons either at the boat or at centers such as Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, and supply comforts and reading materials for children as well as grown-ups.

But the newly arrived persons need to know many practical things about house furnishing, the use of money, budgeting, business practice and schools. More important still they must, as soon as possible, acquire some knowledge of the language of the community to which they go. At this point, provincial authorities and voluntary organizations enter into play. The Department of Education and the Department of Welfare of the various provinces provide language training in night classes and, also, health and welfare services.

Human nature being what it is, the first few weeks and the first few months will naturally be the hardest. At the same time, the first impressions of anyone coming to a new land are bound to be most profound, and the initial work by either federal, provincial or voluntary organizations has to be done with particular care and handled with the utmost of tact if it is to give the newcomers the impression that they are welcome and that they are wanted in their country of resettlement.

Beginning with the need of language training, which is provided by the provincial Departments of Education and by voluntary organizations, it is felt that the voluntary organizations should encourage the provision of classes by provincial Departments of Education instead of attempting to give these classes themselves. Voluntary organizations can assist in practical language problems such as helping an intellectual who is preparing for an examination. The International Y.M.C.A. in Montreal is reported in the Gazette of November 12 as having started classes in English engineering terms for a group of European engineers and to give them advice concerning their professions in Canada. Besides that, the displaced persons are taught to make curtains, ties, aprons, table-mats,