

end of April the following groups had arrived in Canada:—

Woods Workers	3,500
Domestics	2,300
Farm Workers	113
Textile Workers	207
Garment Workers and their dependents	1,700
Miners	1,500
Steel and Foundry Workers	330
Railway Workers	1,500
Hydro Workers	1,000
Building and Construction Workers	102

The placement of women in domestic work has been markedly successful. Honourable Mr. Mitchell said that there had been no trouble whatsoever with D.P. workers, and the committee has received letters from employers, stating that they have been satisfactory workers and are fitting in well.

Canadian Citizenship

The Canadian Citizenship branch in the Department of the Secretary of State co-operates with government and private agencies to assist the assimilation of immigrants. The process of assimilation is a gradual one. The newcomers cannot become Canadian citizens immediately, but if they are given understanding help, they will develop an affection and loyalty for their new homeland.

The immigrant must first learn to speak one of our two languages. He should know that he may indicate his desire to become a Canadian citizen by making a declaration of intention as soon as he likes.

It is after these two stages are passed and before he applies for naturalization that the immigrant should be given an instruction in Canadian history, geography, government, etc. Immigrants from the United Kingdom must be included at this stage for, although they know the language and understand democratic institutions, they do not know Canada. They, too, wish to feel that they belong.

During all three stages the immigrant will need help, and the attitude of Canadians will influence the degree and rapidity of assimilation. Most Canadians show sincere good will, and there are many private organizations ready to help. There is need, however, of a closer co-ordination of the federal departments concerned in order to give clarification and leadership to the many agencies, public and private, whose co-operation would be very valuable.

An interdepartmental co-ordinating committee might be set up with representatives of the Immigration Branch, the Department of

Labour, the Department of External Affairs, the Department of Health and Welfare, and the Citizenship Branch.

Mention was made of the language instruction provided by provincial governments.

Members of the committee were aware of the possibility of undesirable influences on the immigrants through people who speak their languages. It was suggested that a few travelling councillors on a temporary basis, speaking the languages of the immigrants, might be appointed. They could give advice and information and direct the immigrant to the proper agency for his particular needs.

International Refugee Organization

The International Refugee Organization has one and a half million displaced persons under its care. About 800,000 of these must be re-settled. They are former residents of Poland, Russia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and the Baltic States who do not wish to return to their homes. I.R.O. has decided against forcible repatriation and that places an international humanitarian obligation upon member-nations to accept displaced persons. Canada is a member and therefore shares the responsibility and the expense. It will cost very little more to re-settle a man than to keep him in a D.P. camp for a year, but maintenance is a continuing expense.

I.R.O. works now under great difficulty because of its restricted funds. Canada has contributed \$3,600,000 to a budget of \$117 million. The committee felt that, although Canada's contribution (a total of \$5 million for the year ending July 1, 1948) is comparatively good, the total is woefully small and hampers the work of P.C.I.R.O.

Appeal for Estonians in Sweden

When, in 1940, the Russians occupied the Baltic countries, private property was confiscated and 320,000 persons were deported to Russia. During the fall of 1944, when the Russian front moved closer to the Baltic States for the second time, a large scale evacuation took place by countless citizens who found ways and means to escape. Many went to Sweden, and they now find themselves in a less favoured position than those who are in occupied territory.

The Baltic refugees in Sweden are not technically displaced persons and are not, therefore, eligible for inclusion in the emigration plans of I.R.O. Yet they have suffered for their opposition to totalitarianism, and they are averse to returning to Russian-con-