

desirable Canadian citizens, and we are gratified by the desire on the part of the Immigration Branch to consider them. A team has already been established in Sweden to investigate and decide upon the admission to Canada of at least some of them.

Your committee advocates that more consideration be given to adults, now in D.P. camps, who have intellectual skills, and to the admission of workers and their dependents. Up to the present time the practice has been to bring out single men and women, leaving the older people who are dependent upon them for support to endure the hardships of the existence in camp, where they continue to be an obligation on the part of the International Refugee Organization. The committee recommends that a more generous contribution be made towards this organization so as to insure the resettlement of these people. They have been languishing in the camps for three years since the conclusion of the war, and their morale is bound to deteriorate.

With the permission of the house I should like to read the foreword by General Crerar to the report of the National Conference on the citizenship problems of the new immigrants. I had the privilege of attending this conference, held in Montreal on January 23 and 24 last. This is the foreword:

The Canadian Citizenship Council exists to assist Canadians, and Canadians-to-be, in reaching a better understanding and appreciation of the meaning and implications of democracy. The conference reported in this volume centred its interest on the Canadians-to-be, the newcomers who in the course of five or more years will assume the full privileges and responsibilities of citizenship in Canada.

Attendance at the conference was very broadly representative, indicating wide and deep interest in the matters under discussion. The recommendations have behind them the experience of persons familiar with the problems of immigrants from many angles; they are directed to many organizations, voluntary as well as governmental.

The Executive Committee of the Canadian Citizenship Council is giving careful study to those recommendations directed to the council, and hopes that every organization concerned will do similarly, even where major changes in policy or program are proposed. Assisting the newcomers to become good Canadians, with a feeling of pride and responsibility for their new homeland, is a task worthy of our best effort, a task moreover than can yield satisfactions and benefits to all who take part in it.

H. D. G. Crerar,
Chairman, Executive Committee
Canadian Citizenship Council.

The committee felt that there should be closer co-ordination between the departments of the government concerned with the problems of immigrants and their proper assimila-

tion here. For this reason we recommend the setting up of a co-ordinating committee consisting of representatives from the Immigration Branch, Department of Labour, the Department of External Affairs, National Health and Welfare, and the Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State. This latter branch, which is primarily concerned with the education of newcomers, has had various pamphlets printed which should be of interest and value to them.

I have before me a booklet entitled *How to Become a Canadian Citizen*, printed in both English and French. The senator from Churchill (Hon. Mr. Crerar) asked if this book was printed in the languages of the people who would use it. I am pleased to report that the second part of it, dealing with facts about Canada, is printed in seven European languages. The first part, which deals with naturalization and concerns the immigrant when he is about to take the oath of citizenship, is printed in the two official languages of Canada. There is, however, a great need for more literature to help the immigrants.

The committee recommends a closer relationship between the departments of government having to do with immigration and the voluntary agencies throughout the country which are anxious to welcome and assist the newcomers. It is felt that more information about Canada should be given, and that training in basic English or French should be undertaken before the immigrant arrives. To accomplish this, suitable literature and films now available should be distributed in Europe and on board ships; and, as the occasion permits, language instruction should be given.

These aids to citizenship should be prepared at three levels: first, elementary; second, for use after certain adjustments have been made to Canadian life; and third, advanced, for the use of better-educated people from the United Kingdom and the United States, who make up more than half of the immigrant population. Some excellent booklets on basic English prepared in the United States should be re-written, using Canadian references and illustrations.

Honourable senators should know that the Canadian Citizenship Council stands ready to act as a liaison between governmental departments and the many social agencies in Canada. Some of these agencies are the Canadian Welfare Council, the Canadian Educational Association, Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Recreational Council. The result of such a liaison would further co-ordinate all formal instruction under provincial departments for