

Canada also contributes to the Farnham House Laboratory, Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, Imperial Bureau of Entomology, Imperial Bureau of Mycology, Imperial Bureau of Biological Control, the Imperial War Graves Commission and Inter-American Committee on Social Security.

Estimates of Canada's contribution to the more important of those inter-governmental organizations for the fiscal year 1948-49 are:

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| Commonwealth Economic Committee. | \$21,500 |
| Commonwealth Shipping Committee | 2,000 |
| Commonwealth Communications Council. | 10,100 |
| Inter-Allied Reparations Agency. | 37,750 |
| Inter-American Committee on Social Security | 4,500 |
| U. N. War Crimes Commission. | 2,800 |
| International Wheat Council. | <u>20,000</u> |
| Total. | \$98,650 |

During the 1947-48 fiscal year, Canada made contributions to the International Commission on Air Navigation and to the Comité International d'Experts juridiques aériens. These two organizations, which had been formed after the first World War, are now being liquidated and their functions will be taken over by the International Civil Aviation Organization. In the same manner, the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees is being incorporated with the International Refugee Organization of the United Nations.

Canada's subscription to the International Red Cross for 1948-49 has not been decided upon as yet. Last year's contribution amounted to \$20,000.

IV. OTHER FORMS OF AID

Overseas Relief on a voluntary basis:

Complete figures of the volume of Canadian private aid abroad are not available, but the value of the supplies shipped overseas from the beginning of the war to the end of 1947 by agencies which come under the scrutiny of the Canadian Government amounted to \$95,000,000. This aid included such articles as clothing, bedding, foodstuffs, medical supplies and cash. In 1945 the weight of parcels, mainly consisting of food, sent from Canada to the United Kingdom and other European countries totalled 11,351,000 pounds; in 1946 nearly 25,000,000 pounds; and in 1947 nearly 40,000,000 pounds. On top of that, Canadian societies, working on a voluntary basis, have made shipments of supplies and cash transfers to overseas people living in the devastated areas, to the amount of \$17,992,400 from January 1947 to April 1948.

Assistance to Displaced Persons and other Refugees:

Canada has agreed to admit for permanent residence 32,500 refugees from displaced persons camps in Europe pending international negotiations on the ultimate number to be admitted. Under this agreement, 20,500 had already arrived at the end of June 1948. In addition, approximately 5,000 former Polish soldiers have been admitted and placed on farms, and 3,500 persons granted temporary refuge in Canada during the war, were later given permanent residence. On May 28, 1948, admission to Canada was granted in principle to certain categories of close relatives of Canadian residents who are in a position to care for them. Out of 36,873 applications of this type, 6,500 have already been granted.

Canada was not only the first non-European country to take independent action to admit displaced persons and refugees who are not otherwise admissible, but has admitted more displaced persons, on the grounds that they were displaced persons, than all other non-European countries combined.