

in a reception camp at Pahiatua where they remained for a period until they were in a position to take their place in the usual life of the community, at which stage they were transferred to districts where suitable employment and accommodation was available for them. Generally speaking, it was found that these people showed a genuine appreciation of what had been done for them and a real desire to play their full part in rehabilitating themselves and ultimately obtaining New Zealand citizenship.

(12) Arrangements have now been completed with the International Refugee Organization to accept a further draft of 1,000 displaced persons for resettlement in New Zealand, and a selection mission left for Europe at the end of March, 1950, to undertake the selection of these persons. Subject to availability, this draft will consist of the following categories:—

200 widows up to fifty years of age with one child, for employment as domestic or factory workers	400
50 families: men up to forty-six years of age, wife, and one child of school-age. (Men for farm-work and wives to assist in employers' homes)	150
200 married couples without children. (Men up to fifty-five years of age for employment as building tradesmen)	400
50 single men or women up to sixty years of age. (Men for employment as kitchen hands, orderlies, gardeners, &c., and women as domestics in institutions)	50
	1,000

(b) *Analysis of Immigrants*

(1) A total of 1,564 males and 801 females arrived in New Zealand under the assisted immigration scheme during the year ended 31st March, 1950. The transport of these persons has been confined almost entirely to the "Atlantis," which made three trips during the year. The berths available to the New Zealand Government on commercial vessels have been allocated to selected migrants paying their own fares, a large proportion of these being family groups. The provision of priority passages to married persons desiring to settle in New Zealand is made only to those who have suitable accommodation available for them in New Zealand. In the main, persons who arrived in this country on priority passages are persons with specialist, technical, or trade capabilities. Berths for fare-paying migrants allocated during the last year totalled 1,498, comprising 440 men, 550 women, and 508 children. Details of all permanent arrivals and departures whether Government assisted or not are shown in Table VIII of Appendix I (see page 67).

(2) A large proportion of the male Government-assisted immigrants are placed in primary industry and on hydro-electric development schemes where accommodation is provided. In the same way the majority of female immigrants are employed in hospitals and in other work where accommodation is also available. For those immigrants in other occupations where accommodation is not provided on the job and for whom private board is not immediately available, special immigration hostels have been provided in the four main centres. Consideration is now being given to the provision of additional hostel accommodation for assisted immigrants. The appeals made through district offices for private board for assisted immigrants who are engaged in work where accommodation is not provided on the job have been quite satisfactory, and as at 31st March, 1950, only 10 per cent. of all Government-assisted immigrants still under contract were accommodated in hostels.