

In January 1951 an agreement was reached with the Government of India to permit the admission of 150 citizens annually. In addition, the wife, husband or unmarried children under 21 years of age of Canadian citizens of Indian origin legally admitted to and resident in Canada may be admitted. Subsequently, provision was made for the admission of 100 citizens of Pakistan and 50 citizens of Ceylon annually, with the same provisions obtaining in respect of members of the immediate family of persons of Pakistani or Ceylonese origin residing in Canada.

However, this widening of regulations was in itself insufficient to increase the flow of immigration. Several obstacles remained to be overcome, the more important being the shortage and high cost of ocean transportation, restrictions on the export of capital and the devaluation of foreign currencies. Measures were taken by the adoption of the Air Transportation Scheme and the Assisted Passage Loan Scheme to help overcome the transportation problem. Under the terms of the former Scheme, put into effect in December 1950, immigrants were enabled to utilize otherwise vacant seats on scheduled Trans-Canada Air Lines flights from the United Kingdom at a cost equivalent to tourist-class ocean passage, the balance of the regular air-passage fare being paid by the Federal Government. Up to Nov. 30, 1951, about 7,000 immigrants had been brought to Canada by this means.

The Assisted Passage Loan Scheme was put into effect on Feb. 1, 1951, for the purpose of assisting immigrants from Europe whose services were urgently required in Canada and who were unable to finance transportation costs. Single persons and heads of families were allowed interest-free loans of part of the cost of ocean transportation and inland rail fare, including meals *en route*, to destination in Canada. Repayment was required within a maximum period of 24 months after arrival in Canada. Up to Oct. 31, 1951, when the plan was suspended, a total of 9,870 workers had been brought to Canada under this arrangement.

In addition to these measures, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration made a determined effort to have more shipping made available, increased the size of its overseas staff, added to its overseas offices, and made a large supply of informational material available to prospective immigrants.

The success of these efforts to stimulate immigration is evidenced by the fact that during the year 1951 a total of 194,391 immigrants entered Canada as compared with 73,912 in the previous year.

**Administration.**—The responsibility for all immigration matters under the provisions of the Immigration Act rests with the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. The Immigration Branch, one of the four branches comprising the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, administers this Act. Headquarters of the Immigration Branch is at Ottawa.

A primary objective of administration is to assist immigrants to become quickly and satisfactorily settled in the Canadian community. Through the work of the Settlement Service, the Immigration Branch and the Canadian Citizenship Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and the National Employment Service of the Department of Labour, the Federal Government continues its interest