

readily into the community and will be able to assume the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time after admission. The immigration of Asians to Canada is covered by special procedures.

To implement the regulations the Immigration Branch maintains examining offices at twenty-one overseas posts: at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin; and at Paris, Brussels, Berne, The Hague, Oslo, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, Hanover, Karlsruhe, Vienna, Rome, Athens, Tel Aviv, New Delhi and Hong Kong. Personnel at these posts are advised continuously of economic conditions and settlement possibilities in Canada and, through a system of rotation and training, are returned to Canada from time to time for tours of study which enable them to keep up with developments. Specially trained officers are directly engaged in placement and settlement work in Canada and close liaison is maintained between overseas posts and the various immigration offices in Canada. There are 345 ports of entry on both coasts and along the International Boundary to handle the immigration movement and the heavy tourist traffic.

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 which compose 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 settled quickly and satisfactorily in the Canadian community. The Federal Government continues its interest in them through the work of the Immigration Branch Settlement Service, the Canadian Citizenship Branch and the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and the National Employment Service of the Department of Labour. Liaison is maintained between the Federal Government and provincial authorities and private organizations with a view to co-ordinating the efforts of each in immigrant settlement.

Section 2.—Immigration Statistics

The numbers of immigrant arrivals in Canada year by year from 1910 to 1954 are shown in Table 1 and Tables 2 to 8 provide statistical analyses of the content of the immigration movement in recent years. The numbers of persons refused admission at ports of entry and those deported from Canada during 1952 to 1954 are given in Table 9.

During the period 1910 to 1954, 4,561,162 immigrants were admitted to Canada. The annual influx ranged from a high of 400,870 in 1913 to a low of 7,576 in 1942, the average yearly intake for the period being 101,357. The total number of immigrant arrivals in the postwar period 1946 to 1954 was 1,112,373, representing an average of 123,599 a year. The fluctuations in immigration caused by national and international conditions are clearly visible in Table 1.