

Other provisions of the present Regulations enable the families of persons approved for admission under these terms to accompany them. When in Canada, a permanent resident may bring his spouse and dependent children as well as certain other close relatives to Canada. Except in some circumstances, at the time of writing, no special criteria apply in the case of these immigrants. All must be in good health and of good character and be in possession of such documentation as the Regulations prescribe. Sponsors must be able to provide adequate care and maintenance for those for whom they apply. A revision of these Regulations is proposed in the White Paper on Immigration mentioned below.

In addition, Canada has on many occasions since the end of World War II sanctioned the entry of thousands of refugees. This is a humanitarian movement and is tangible evidence of Canada's recognition of its responsibilities in the international community. A conservative estimate of the number of refugees admitted since 1945 is 300,000.

Administration.—The Canada Immigration Division of the Department of Manpower and Immigration administers the Immigration Act and Regulations. The White Paper on Immigration which the Prime Minister, in December 1964, announced would be prepared for presentation to Parliament was tabled in the House of Commons on Oct. 14, 1966. It provides a statement on the Federal Government's views on immigration policies and procedures in relation to national problems and national interests. It is expected that discussion of the White Paper, both in Parliament and by the public, will give rise to a consensus on the nature of changes required in immigration policy, procedures and legislation.

During 1964 and 1965, the Immigration Division was reorganized along functional lines to make its operation more consistent with its primary objective, which is to attract to Canada as many skilled persons as the economy can absorb, and to equip it to meet the challenges of the years ahead and thus give better service to immigrants and to the Canadian public. The reorganization involved more decentralization of authority, the stepping up of promotional activities overseas, the opening of new offices and the recruitment of new, highly qualified staff.

In January 1966, the Federal Government announced the proposed conversion of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration into a new Department of Manpower and Immigration. The establishment of the new Department became effective on Oct. 1, 1966 following proclamation but, at the time of writing, some administrative arrangements remained to be resolved and the planned new organizational structure for the Immigration Division must be regarded as tentative only, even though part of it became effective on Aug. 1, 1966. Under the plan, the Immigration Division will have three main Branches: (1) the *Planning Branch*, responsible for the development of the immigration program, for the evaluation and co-ordination of the factors affecting the program, and for the analysis of the results achieved; (2) the *Foreign Branch*, responsible for the selection of immigrants and for most other activities of the Division outside of Canada; and (3) the *Home Branch*, responsible for the admission and reception of, and assistance to, immigrants on their arrival in Canada, the enforcement of the Immigration Act and Regulations and the counselling of exceptional problem cases. A former, important part of the activities of the Immigration Division was the placement and settlement of immigrants in employment in Canada. This activity, along with the immigration officers who were trained specialists in the work, is being transferred to the Canada Manpower Division of the Department.

In June 1964, Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C., was asked by the Federal Government to inquire into allegations made in the House of Commons and elsewhere that certain aliens had been unlawfully detained and deprived of access to counsel and also to inquire into the general procedures being followed in relation to the arrest, deportation and prosecution of persons illegally in Canada. In April 1965, Mr. Sedgwick presented Part I of his report, dealing only with the allegations concerning detainees. In effect, the report upheld the actions of the Immigration Division in that Mr. Sedgwick found that the allegations were