

ill-founded or exaggerated and that the proceedings leading to the making of orders for deportation in a majority of cases were above reproach. In a very few cases he criticized administrative delays but expressed the opinion that the fault did not arise from any intention to act in an improper manner. In February 1965, Mr. Sedgwick's terms of reference were expanded to include an examination of the extent and use of the discretionary powers which immigration legislation confers on the Minister in charge of immigration, and also an investigation of the basis and operation of the Immigration Appeal Board. The second part of Mr. Sedgwick's report was tabled in the House of Commons on Mar. 17, 1966, and the recommendations it contained were placed under study. On Oct. 20, 1966 it was agreed to establish a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons to examine and report upon the White Paper and Mr. Sedgwick's two reports.

On July 6, 1966, the Minister introduced a Bill in the House of Commons "to make provision for appeals to an Immigration Appeal Board in respect of certain matters relating to immigration". It is expected that the Bill will be debated by Parliament before the end of 1966.

The Minister, on July 8, 1966, announced to Parliament a new policy concerning persons who come to Canada as visitors and then attempt to remain as immigrants, thus circumventing the normal immigration channels. He set out clear and distinct criteria under which such persons already in Canada will be allowed to remain here, and separate and more exacting criteria for future visitors attempting to remain here without undergoing immigrant selection and examination procedures abroad.

At the same time the Minister announced the Government's intention to introduce changes in the immigration Regulations governing the admission of persons sponsored by relatives in Canada. The changes are to provide uniform standards for admission regardless of the immigrant's citizenship or country of residence. The changed sponsorship provisions will be made universally effective by the removal of certain security limitations on the admission of relatives from Eastern Europe and from other countries where such limitations now exist. The proposed changes are detailed in the White Paper on Immigration.

In March 1966, three amendments were made to the immigration Regulations. Two were for the purpose of eliminating delays and inconvenience caused by documentation procedures involving transportation companies. The third removed the need for permanent legal residents of the United States, who are not United States citizens, to obtain a passport from their country of citizenship in order to be admitted to Canada.

There are 33 visa offices located abroad at: London, Liverpool, Leeds, Bristol, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Paris, Bordeaux, Marseille, Brussels, Berne, The Hague, Copenhagen, Cologne, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm, Helsinki, Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Milan, Athens, Cairo, Tel Aviv, New Delhi, Tokyo and Hong Kong. The Regional Immigration Headquarters for Continental Europe in Geneva is an administrative centre which does not issue visas. Four offices in the United States—at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Denver—furnish information and counselling but do not issue visas. The possibility of opening visa offices in Birmingham and Manila is being investigated and a study has been begun to determine the feasibility of a new office in the Middle East area. Personnel at all posts are kept in close touch with economic conditions in Canada and thus are able to advise immigrants regarding their prospects for successful establishment. Examination of immigrants and visitors is carried out at 552 ports of entry on the Canadian coasts, at points along the International Boundary, at certain airports and at certain inland offices.

Section 2.—Immigration Statistics

Table 1 shows the number of immigrants arriving in Canada in each year since 1913, the peak year of immigration into the country. Table 2 shows the number and distribution of immigrants in the population of Canada on the latest decennial census date, June 1, 1961, by period of arrival.