

what kind of social and cultural environment Canadians want. Throughout 1974 a special task force of experts was involved with the writing of a "Green Paper" designed to outline options open in the field of immigration and the consequences of each. After public discussion of the immigration and demographic issues, new immigration legislation will be introduced in Parliament.

The Canada Immigration Division of the Department of Manpower and Immigration administers the Immigration Act and Regulations. The Division has been reorganized to meet the challenge of developing and putting into effect sound immigration policies and programs that will meet Canada's national economic, social and cultural interests. In national headquarters there are four branches. The Recruitment and Selection Branch is concerned with policies and procedures dealing with the recruitment and selection of immigrants for permanent residence in Canada, the admission of refugees, and the entry of non-immigrants for temporary employment. This Branch deals chiefly with matters which affect immigration activities outside Canada and on the recruitment side works closely with the Manpower Division. The Facilitation, Enforcement and Control Branch is responsible for facilitating the examination of persons at ports of entry and identifying and preventing the entry of, or removing from within Canada, persons whose presence is not in Canada's interest. The Settlement Branch develops policy and programs for the provision of services to immigrants by the Department and through selective funding of community organizations and it is responsible for federal-provincial relations pertaining to immigration. The Priorities and Program Co-ordination Branch is responsible for the co-ordination of policy and resource planning within the Immigration Division and works with other elements of the Department, central agencies and other departments. The field is divided into six regions. The Foreign Service Region is responsible for the operation of overseas activities, uniform application of selection standards, implementation of approved programs abroad, the counselling and direction of immigrants, and the recruitment of foreign workers. The five Canadian regions (Pacific, Prairie, Ontario, Quebec, Atlantic) are responsible for the operation of immigration activities, the consistent application of policy and the implementation of approved programs within Canada. These responsibilities are carried out through the Canada Immigration Centres spread across the country.

There are Manpower and Immigration offices outside Canada in Athens, Atlanta, Beirut, Belfast, Belgrade, Berlin, Berne, Birmingham, Bogota, Bonn, Bordeaux, Boston, Brussels, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Buffalo, Cairo, Cologne, Copenhagen, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Dublin, Glasgow, The Hague, Hamburg, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Islamabad, Kingston, Lisbon, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manchester, Manila, Marseille, Mexico City, Milan, Minneapolis, Nairobi, New Delhi, New Orleans, New York, Oslo, Paris, Port-au-Prince, Port of Spain, Rome, San Francisco, Seoul, Seattle, Singapore, Stockholm, Stuttgart, Sydney, Tel Aviv, Tokyo, Vienna and Warsaw. Many of these offices have been assigned responsibilities in countries not serviced by a resident Canadian immigration officer and visits are made within each designated area as the volume of applications warrants. Personnel are kept in touch with economic conditions in Canada and advise immigrants about their prospects of successful establishment in Canada.

Examination of immigrants and visitors is carried out at more than 500 ports of entry on Canadian coasts, at points along the international boundary and at certain airports and inland offices.

3.2.4 Citizenship

The Canadian Citizenship Act (RSC 1970, c.C-19), which came into force on January 1, 1947 replacing previous Naturalization Acts, created the distinct nationality of a "Canadian citizen" to be recognized throughout the world and it provided a means whereby those non-Canadian British subjects and aliens who were permanently residing in Canada or those who might subsequently immigrate to Canada could apply for Canadian citizenship. The Act also provides for reacquisition of Canadian citizenship by natural-born Canadians. Administration of Canadian citizenship is under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Secretary of State, Citizenship Registration Branch.

Natural-born Canadian citizens. The Act conferred natural-born status on two categories of persons on January 1, 1947: those born in Canada or on a Canadian ship or aircraft and who