

training, skills or other special qualifications to become satisfactorily established in Canada. In practice, the personal qualifications and attributes of the applicant for admission are related to the needs and interests of Canadian society in any of its diversities—economic, social or cultural.

Other provisions of the 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, no special criteria apply in the case of these immigrants. All immigrants 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.

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 Immigration Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration administers the Immigration Act and Regulations. In December 1964 the Prime Minister announced that a White Paper on Immigration would be prepared for presentation to Parliament in 1965. The White Paper will provide a statement on the 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.

To make Immigration Branch operation more consistent with its 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, the Branch is being reorganized along functional lines to give better service to immigrants and to the Canadian public. This involves more decentralization of authority, the stepping up of promotional activities overseas and the provision of an up-to-date organization staffed by well-qualified personnel and based on the flow of immigration, beginning with policy and planning, moving on to the selection of immigrants overseas, and then to their reception and establishment in Canada. The plan also provides for the control of abuses of immigration laws and procedures and for the counselling of exceptional problem cases.

In June 1964, Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C., was asked by the Federal Government to inquire into serious allegations made in the House of Commons and elsewhere that certain aliens have been unlawfully detained and deprived of access to counsel. In addition, Mr. Sedgwick was requested to inquire into the general procedures being followed in relation to the arrest, deportation and prosecution of persons who entered or remained in Canada illegally. In January 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 of Citizenship and Immigration. He was also asked to advise on the basis and operation of the Immigration Appeal Board, as part of a general review of all such tribunals. When his reports are completed it is expected that they, together with the White Paper, will contribute to the reformulation of immigration policy and procedures.

Thirty visa offices are located abroad at London, Liverpool, Leeds, Bristol, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Paris, Marseille, Brussels, Berne, The Hague, Copenhagen, Cologne, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm, Helsinki, Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Athens, Cairo, Tel Aviv, New Delhi and Hong Kong. Four offices in the United States—at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Denver—furnish information and counselling but do not issue visas. Personnel at all posts are kept in close touch with economic conditions in Canada and thus are able to advise immigrants regarding prospects for