

The actual mechanics of granting the legal status of permanent resident to so many people will, however, take some months to complete.

Those who fail to qualify for permanent residence under these conditions will be given a reasonable time to leave Canada voluntarily, failing which deportation action will be initiated. The conditions I have outlined are sufficiently generous not to result in any large number of deportations.

FUTURE ARRIVALS

The second aspect of this policy pertains to future arrivals and those persons now in Canada who do not apply for permanent residence on or before July 25, 1966. The applications of such persons for landing will be approved if:

- (a) They are not within the prohibited classes described in the Immigration Act;
- (b) they have not gained admission by any fraudulent means;
- (c) they do not have immigrant applications pending when they come to Canada;
- (d) they apply before the expiry of their period of authorized stay and have not violated the conditions of their entry; and
- (e) they come within one of the two following categories:
 - (i) those who would be acceptable as un-sponsored immigrants if applying as such abroad; or
 - (ii) those who were, before admission, the spouses or minor children of citizens or legal permanent residents of Canada.

To deter those who might deliberately use this method of gaining admission rather than applying for immigrant visas at immigration missions abroad, the actual granting of permanent resident status to these persons will be deferred for one year from the date their applications are conditionally approved. Approval will be revoked if, during this period, there is definite evidence of criminal or other tendencies which establish that the applicant is undesirable as a future Canadian citizen.

Those applicants who fail to comply under this policy will be asked to leave Canada voluntarily, failing which deportation action will be initiated. Should Parliament approve the Bill to establish an Immigration Appeal Board which is now before the House, persons ordered deported will have the right of appeal to an independent, judicial body which, in all but a limited number of exceptional cases, will have the power to deal conclusively with their appeals, subject only to a further appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada.

BETTER CONTROLS IN FUTURE

The third, and most important, aspect of this policy consists of better controls to prevent recurrence of the present situation. The new policy will be widely publicized in Canada and abroad to ensure that persons in Canada and the travelling public are well aware of our laws and requirements. A better documentation system for visitors will be instituted to identify visitors and to verify their departure without burdening them with undue formalities. Other im-

provements will be made in the internal methods of the Department to enable efficient detection, apprehension and deportation of those who violate the conditions of their stay.

This new policy will apply to all categories of non-immigrants, except students and seamen who will continue to be governed by special policies and procedures. I would also like to emphasize that the procedures I have outlined affect only those who seek to migrate to Canada outside the proper channels. The qualified migrant seeking admission to Canada in the legal manner will not encounter any barriers. Nor do we intend that the new procedures will impede international travel or cause delays at Canadian ports of entry.

SPONSORED RELATIVES

I also wish to announce the Government's intention to introduce, as soon as possible, revised regulations governing the admission of persons sponsored by relatives in Canada.

The proposed changes will remove all discrimination on grounds of the geographic or ethnic origin of immigrants and will create uniform standards for admission. Persons who have made a deliberate choice to identify themselves with Canada by becoming Canadian citizens will be eligible to sponsor, on a universal basis, a broader range of relatives than at present. Moreover, Canadian citizens who feel aggrieved by departmental decisions regarding the exercise of the rights of sponsorship will have recourse to the Immigration Appeal Board in accordance with the terms of the Bill which is now before the House.

Modifications and improvements in security procedures will give effect to the regulations in such a way as to remove the existing limitations and allow the movement of all eligible sponsored immigrants from Eastern Europe and other parts of the world where such limitations now exist.

Non-citizens will have some restrictions on their present sponsorship privileges from Europe and the Americas but will still be eligible to sponsor their dependent relatives from all countries.

Details of the changes in the regulations I have outlined will be incorporated in the White Paper on Immigration which will soon be available. The study and debate which will follow will, of course, determine the precise form the new regulations will take.

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FIRST AMBASSADOR TO SENEGAL

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced recently that Mr. Jean Martial Côté, of Quebec City, had been appointed as Canada's first resident Ambassador to Senegal. At the time of his appointment, Mr. Côté was a Counsellor at the Office of the High Commissioner in London.

Mr. Martin also announced the accreditation of Mr. Albert Frederick Hart, Canadian High Commissioner to Ghana, as Ambassador to Togo and Upper Volta. Mr. Hart's appointment to Ghana was announced on June 14. He will be resident in Accra.