

They have since moved to another pleasant house in north Vancouver. They are surviving, and they are glad they came, but, Jean Argast says, the transition was more difficult than they'd anticipated. Charles has a new job working with prisoners in the penitentiary as a counsellor and program director. He is, Jean says, "very competent and very happy." However, their income is only half of what it was in Indianapolis.

The older children had some trouble adjusting, though the younger ones had none at all. "The schools are much more relaxed and the young kids feel it." Most surprising to Jean Argast was the slow but final realization that they were no

longer at home. "It took a good year and a half to realize that I was still an American — that I felt like an alien. I should have expected that — but I hadn't. Canada has a lot of differences." She found, for example, that Canadians are much more frugal. With her income diminution she has learned to be frugal too.

"We are surviving and we are glad we came, but it has been difficult."

And the climate of British Columbia is almost, if not quite, perfect.

"This has to be one of the nicest places in the world," she said, "except when it rains."

Tourists Should Now Buy Round Trip Tickets

[AN EXPERIMENT IN EASY IMMIGRATION WHICH PRODUCED UNEXPECTED RESULTS]

Persons illegally in Canada who failed to register by midnight, October 13, 1973, can be deported without appeal.

As Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, put it, the Department now has "no choice but to start proceedings."

Mr. Andras, with the help of Parliament, has spent the last year making painful adjustments in Canada's immigration laws and policies.

The first was the cancelling of the opportunity for "tourists" to become Canadian "landed immigrants." The opportunity was first offered in 1967, and it seemed like a good idea at the time. Before that, persons wishing to immigrate to Canada had to first apply at a Canadian office in their own countries for immigrant visas and to get them they had to meet standards involving their health, occupations, age, aptitudes and education. The Government altered the procedure to save a small number of people a great deal of trouble — people who came to Canada as tourists and who found they liked it so well that they wished to remain. Under the new dispensation, they could apply for landed immigrant status on the spot without making the long trip home.

"It was intended and expected to be used by only a handful of persons," Mr. Andras said.

It was soon being used by tens of thousands and the authorities grew increasingly suspicious.

"I cannot bring myself to believe that people who sold their houses and possessions and in other ways burned their bridges in their home countries were being completely frank when they said on arrival at a Canadian port of entry that they were here only for a visit," Mr. Andras said.

He added that he did not wish to appear to blame the bogus tourists too much.

"We cannot forget that these are human beings, many of them, no doubt, the unfortunate victims of unscrupulous, self-styled immigration counsellors who may have convinced them for a fee that they were doing no wrong in short-circuiting the law." The circuits were, however, being shorted on a scale not seen since the New York City electrical blackout. Over 30,000 persons who entered as tourists were applying for immigrant status each year. Most were accepted, and those who were turned down had exhaustive rights of appeal. They used them. The Immigration Board of Appeals was soon overwhelmed.

In November, 1972, the Government suspended the "tourist" right. It also made it clear that the suspension (and a few months later its cancellation) did not mean that Canada wished to discourage immigration; new offices to handle immigration applications would be opened in the U. S., Africa, Southeast Asia and South America. The first nine were all in the U.S. — in Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Minneapolis, Seattle, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Dallas and Atlanta.

The final cancellation of the privilege (in June) still left problems behind; the Appeals Board had 17,472 pending cases. Processing them at the rate it had been (100 a month), it would need a decade to catch up. There were also tens of thousands of persons illegally in Canada who'd come with the intention of applying under the "tourist" provision, but who'd been prevented from doing so by the November suspension. The Government expanded the Appeals board to catch