

Provisions such as the absolute bar against epileptics are removed, as are outmoded prohibitions against "idiots, imbeciles and morons". Exclusion on health grounds will be based solely on danger to public health or safety or excessive demands on health or social services. A new objective standard for inadmissibility on criminal grounds is established on the basis of the sentence imposable for equivalent offences under Canadian law. The bill includes provisions to meet the threat posed by terrorists and those associated with organized crime.

**Safeguards for individual rights**

The bill extends to all whose admission is denied the right to a full and impartial immigration inquiry. The inquiry will be open to the public under stipulated conditions. The bill retains the right to counsel at inquiries, and new provisions safeguard the interests of the dependants of those subject to inquiry.

An important innovation is the replacement of special inquiry officers by a new class of specially trained officials to be known as "adjudicators". In contrast to the responsi-

bilities now exercised by the special inquiry officer, the adjudicator will be totally removed from the process of adducing evidence. The only task of the adjudicator will be to weigh the evidence presented to him before deciding on a person's admissibility in accordance with the law.

The bill upholds the current independence and jurisdiction of the Immigration Appeal Board. Essentially the same categories of people who may now appeal to the Board against a deportation order will continue to enjoy appeal rights under the proposed legislation.

The bill introduces alternatives to deportation orders which, as in the present act, compel a person's departure and, without the consent of the Minister, bar admission for life.

Where a person is inadmissible for reasons which do not call for a perpetual bar to admission (e.g. temporary illness, inadequate documentation) exclusion orders may be issued at a port of entry, compelling departure and barring admission for only one year.

Departure notices may be issued to

visitors who, after admission, are found to have committed minor infractions of the act or regulations.

Finally, the bill introduces safeguards to ensure that people detained under the Immigration Act are treated in accordance with the principles of the Bail Reform Act.

**Entry and stay of visitors**

To meet the problem posed by illegal immigration, the bill stipulates that all visitors wishing to study or work temporarily in Canada must obtain prior authorization abroad. Once admitted, visitors may not normally change their status, e.g. a person admitted as a tourist may not take a job, become a student, or a permanent resident. Temporary workers who change jobs and students who change their course of study without proper authorization, and all visitors who remain beyond the period for which they were admitted, will be subject to removal.

**Improved administration**

The bill requires the Minister of Manpower and Immigration on behalf of the Government to announce annually, after consultation with the provinces and other interested agencies, the level of immigration which should prevail during a given period of time.

The bill includes provisions designed to encourage immigrants to settle at the destination they chose when their applications were processed abroad. It also contains authority for measures to encourage immigrants to settle in those parts of Canada where they are most needed. The admission will be facilitated of those immigrants who undertake to take jobs in communities which may be identified, after federal-provincial consultation, as requiring their skills. The bill provides authority to require, if necessary, a residence requirement of up to six months in the case of immigrants benefiting from facilitated admission and choosing to go to such communities.

**Federal/provincial co-operation**

Under the British North America Act the Federal Government, while it enjoys primacy, shares with the provinces

**Immigration declines during the first six months of 1976**

Immigration to Canada during the first six months of 1976 totalled 73,735, a drop of 21,172 or 22.3 per cent from the figure recorded for the same period a year ago.

This is a result of changes made to the immigration regulations in 1974 "to ensure that occupations of immigrants are responsive to the needs of the Canadian labour market," said Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

Ontario continues to be the most popular destination with 36,166 immigrants, and Quebec remained in second place with 12,996, followed by British Columbia, 10,915; Alberta, 7,283; Manitoba, 2,825; Saskatchewan, 1,060; Nova Scotia, 880; Newfoundland, 342; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 130; and Prince Edward Island, 121.

The distribution of landings by world areas continued to follow recently-established trends. Africa and the Middle East had 5,997 (+0.3 percentage point); Asia and Pacific,

19,098 (+0.7 percentage point); Europe, 25,925 (-5.8 percentage point); Western Hemisphere, 13,945 (+2.6 percentage point); and U.S.A., 8,770 (+2.2 percentage point).

Of the total number of immigrants 35,543 were male and 38,192 were female.

Only Hong Kong, third on the list of ten source countries showed an increase, with a rise of 6.3 per cent to 5,821 from 5,474.

Britain continued to lead with 11,017 while the United States remained in second place with 8,770.

(First six months)	1975	1976
Britain	19,036	11,017
U.S.A.	9,174	8,770
Hong Kong	5,474	5,821
India	5,053	3,699
Jamaica	3,803	3,524
Portugal	4,972	3,122
Phillipines	4,237	3,023
Italy	2,379	2,294
Guyana	2,202	2,011
France	1,850	1,663
Total	58,180	44,944

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