toward some members of the Commonwealth — 150 immigrants could henceforth be admitted yearly from India, 100 from Pakistan and 50 from Ceylon.

In 1953 the Governor in Council was given unlimited authority to prohibit immigration on the basis of nationality, ethnic origin, occupation, customs, habits and, in general, unsuitability. The Canadian Supreme Court soon ruled that though the Governor General had the authority, he could not delegate it sweepingly to the Minister. The preference remained with the favoured nations, but was enlarged. Immigrants from southern Europe, who had been admitted only when they had a relative in Canada who acted as their sponsor, were to be admitted as easily as those from northwestern Europe. Asians could only be sponsored by relatives who were actually Canadian citizens.

These policies were of enormous significance (to Canadians and immigrants alike), for immigration in the post-war years was at a fevered pitch. Between 1951 and 1955, some 792,000 immigrants were admitted, 28 per cent of British origin. Between 1956 and 1960, some 783,000 were admitted (282,000 came in 1957 alone); one-third were of British origin and 17 per cent were from Italy. Those from Italy were mostly sponsored. There were also hardship admissions; in 1956, 36,000 Hungarians were admitted after the uprising, many of them students or teachers, including the whole faculty of forestry from the University of Sopron.

The specific favouring of northern Europeans was reinforced by selective recruiting. As the Minister told Parliament: "If anyone comes to our offices and he appears to be a likely person, we do our best to get him to come; but this is not our policy in all countries and there are some countries in which we do no promotion at all." A Canadian recession slowed the in-flow from 1958 to 1961, although 3,500 refugees (some handicapped by tuberculosis) were admitted in 1959 in support of World Refugee Year.

In 1962 Mrs. Fairclough, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, announced a new approach — future stress would be on education, training and skills, not on point of origin, though in terms of recruiting, the favoured were still favoured. In 1964, of thirty-two immigration offices abroad, four were in the U.S., six in the U.K., fifteen in northwestern Europe, three in southern Europe, and four in the rest of the world (Cairo, Hong Kong, New Delhi, Tel Aviv).

There were none at that time in Latin America or the Caribbean.

In 1966 a Government White Paper made a specific resolution: there would be no discrimination in immigration by reason of race, colour or religion. A point system was adopted, giving weight to such matters as age (a point was subtracted for each year of age over thirty-five), education, ability to speak English or French, and occupational skills. The patterns of immigration had already been changing. In twenty post-war years, from 1946 to 1965, two and a half million persons had arrived in Canada, a third of them of British origin, but 15 per cent had been Italian and at one brief point, from 1958 to 1961, the Italian in-flow had been greater than the British. Despite France's status as a favoured nation, French emigration to Canada has always been slight.

Most recently, the patterns have shifted notably and the flow has slackened. Some 122,000 immigrants came to Canada in 1972, including 5,021 Asian refugees from Uganda admitted by special provision. This was a gain of only 106 over 1971 when no such refugees came in and far below the peak years of the fifties. Of the latest arrivals, 18.5 per cent, or 22,618 persons, came from the United States. Britain was second with 14.9 per cent, or 18,197, Portugal third with 8,737, Hong Kong fourth with 5,094, the Uganda refugees sixth, Italy (once a major contributor) seventh with 4,608 and Greece eighth with 4,016. The Philippines sent 3,946 and Jamaica, 3,092.

Canada's Immigration Policy is still evolving and the present time is one of particular ferment. Mr. Andras, the Minister, said recently that the present Act, written basically in 1952, is no longer adequate.

"A new immigration policy must be based on a general agreement about the kind of Canada we want tomorrow," he said. "We must define well-founded objectives about how fast our population should grow, how it should be spread between cities and rural areas and among the various regions and what kind of social and cultural environment Canadians want."

The Minister also announced the formation of a special task force to study the question. A senior official from External Affairs, R. M. Tait, was named chairman of the force, and Fernand Renault, a well-known journalist, was named associate chairman. The Minister will publish a "Green Paper" outlining policy options and the perceived consequences of each. The Green Paper will be discussed publicly and privately next summer and an Immigration and Population Conference will follow. It is anticipated that very basic changes may be made.

"The task," Mr. Andras said, "is enormous and difficult."

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