

Commission on Security, and that jurisdiction over such cases be taken away from the Immigration Appeal Board.

(4) That as a temporary measure to deal with the backlog of cases before the Board, the Board review all pending appeals and allow to remain in Canada those who – in the Board's judgment – would probably succeed on compassionate or humanitarian considerations.

(5) That, to get rid of what then remains of the Board's backlog, *ad hoc* members be appointed temporarily to assist the permanent appointees.

ABUSE OF RULES

Mr. Sedgwick's appointment followed a continuing study by the Department, which showed that serious problems had arisen as a result of the abuse of the provision in the Immigration Regulations of 1967 providing a statutory basis for visitors in Canada to change their status to that of immigrants.

Mr. Sedgwick said that an increasing number of persons who expected to remain permanently in Canada were entering as visitors to avoid normal examination as immigrants at their place of origin.

The number of applications from visitors in Canada has increased from 28,000 in 1968 to 42,000 in 1969. Some 77 per cent of such applications are acceptable and cause no difficulty. "The acute problem," said Mr. Sedgwick, "is with the remaining applicants who do not qualify, many of whom intend to exhaust all their legal remedies before leaving."

This situation has created a serious backlog both in the processing of applications in Canada and in the hearing of cases by the Immigration Appeal Board. The time-lag between the making of a deportation order and the hearing of an appeal is now 18 months, and is increasing. Many applicants are successful before the Board because they have "entrenched" themselves in Canada during the waiting period.

WHITE PAPER ON INCOME SECURITY

(Continued from P. 2)

Changes to the Family Income Security Plan from the present Family Allowances are self-financing by terminating the benefits to the more well-to-do families by making the benefits taxable.

Additional Canada Pension Plan benefits can be financed initially from the Fund – which has grown more rapidly than was originally anticipated – without an increase in the general contribution rate until after 1985. The effect of raising the maximum pensionable earnings ceiling will, however, mean higher contributions at the existing rate for most people whose earnings are above the present ceiling.

Until agreement has been reached with the provinces no estimate can be made of any additional social assistance costs.

MAJOR AIMS

The main thrusts of the Government's proposed policy for the coming years indicated in the foregoing changes are:

- (a) developing the guaranteed-income technique as a major anti-poverty policy;
- (b) a shift in policy, following this development, on universal payments involving a new Family Income Security Plan and changes in the Old Age Security Act;
- (c) strengthening and extending social insurance so that, combined with individual productivity and savings, it will keep the mainstream of the population out of poverty;
- (d) less reliance on social assistance through greater emphasis on both guaranteed income and social insurance;
- (e) federal desire to co-operate with the provinces and to help them improve their social assistance programs, to co-ordinate federal and provincial income security measures and in the total development of income security policies for Canadians.