

relative in Canada who is able to help him become established, credit will be given for this factor since the presence of a relative is a definite asset in the adjustment process.

No one will be compelled to go to any particular area in Canada but, if a prospective immigrant is counselled by an immigration officer to go to an area which offers the best opportunity for him and is prepared to accept that advice, he will be awarded the units appropriate for that area. If the over-all demand for labour is higher in any one area in Canada than in others, the total assessment of the immigrant destined to that area will reflect that high demand. The assessment of individual areas in Canada as to their over-all demand for labour, and the assessment of national demand for individual occupations will be conducted on a continuous basis so that selection officers overseas will be in possession of up-to-date information at all times.

An innovation in the new Regulations is the provision for the admission to Canada for permanent residence of persons who have come as visitors. However, since open acceptance of applications from visitors would be inefficient and would give an undue advantage to some people, a visitor is not given any credit for arranged employment in Canada, so that he must qualify on other factors. Conditions of entry must have been observed and, in particular, the applicant must not have taken employment in Canada if not authorized to do so. Foreign students studying at recognized Canadian institutions will be regarded as any other visitors applying for permanent residence in Canada. However, if foreign students are under an obligation to their government to return to their own country, they will not be permitted to apply for permanent residence in Canada. Applications for permanent residence from seamen on shore leave will not be accepted under the new Regulations.

A sponsor whose application for a dependant is refused will have the right to appeal to the newly constituted independent Immigration Appeal Board. On July 6, 1966, the Minister introduced a Bill in the House of Commons "to make provision for appeals to an Immigration Appeal Board in respect of certain matters relating to immigration". The Bill was passed in the House of Commons on Mar. 1 and given Royal Assent on Mar. 22, 1967. The Act provides for a new Immigration Appeal Board which is a Court of Record entirely separate from the Department and with the authority to enforce its orders. The Act, in addition to providing for appeals against deportation orders, also makes provision for sponsors in Canada to appeal to the Board against the refusal of admission to relatives overseas. The categories of relatives whose refusal may be appealed will be designated by the Governor in Council.

**Administration.**—The Canada Immigration Division of the Department of Manpower and Immigration administers the Immigration Act and Regulations. The creation of the new Department of Manpower and Immigration, which came into being officially on Oct. 1, 1966, involved some reorganization of the Immigration Division, primarily because a former important part of the activities of the Division, that of the placement and settlement of immigrants in employment in Canada, was to be transferred to the Canada Manpower Division of the Department. This transfer of duties, together with the immigration officers who were trained placement and settlement specialists, took place in February 1967.\* The reorganized Immigration Division has three main Branches: (1) the Planning Branch, responsible for the development of the immigration program, for the evaluation and co-ordination of the factors affecting the program, and for the analysis of the results achieved; (2) the Foreign Branch, responsible for the selection of immigrants and for most other activities of the Division outside of Canada; and (3) the Home Branch, responsible for the transportation, admission and reception of, and assistance to, immigrants

\* See Chapter XVIII, Section 1, Subsection 1.