

qualify for admission to Canada. Considered are such things as the applicant's occupational skills, training, ability and personal initiative. Details of these regulations and the immigrant selection criteria may be found in previous editions of the *Canada Year Book*. Several recent changes in the regulations are discussed below.

A provision allowing visitors to apply for landed immigrant status while temporarily in this country came into being with other regulatory changes in October 1967. It was introduced to avoid penalizing persons who had come here as visitors and subsequently decided they wished to stay. The right was withdrawn in light of evidence that it was being abused, and since November 5, 1972 persons seeking permanent residence in Canada have been required to apply at an immigration office outside Canada.

On January 1, 1973 the Minister of Manpower and Immigration introduced regulations designed to control the employment and long-term visits by non-immigrants.

The regulations require that persons other than Canadian citizens or landed immigrants wishing to work in Canada must obtain an employment visa. Such a visa is normally issued when a Canada Manpower Centre certifies that no qualified Canadian resident is available or willing to take such employment. Non-immigrants wishing to remain in Canada longer than 30 days must register with an immigration office. Any violation of the regulations constitutes an offence under the Immigration Act and can be punished by a fine and/or imprisonment or expulsion from Canada.

On August 15, 1973 legislation was enacted to allow persons in Canada to regularize their immigration status, to reduce the backlog of cases before the Immigration Appeal Board and to modify the appeals system for the future. The legislation provided a final opportunity for those who did not have landed immigrant status, and who were in Canada as of November 30, 1972 and had remained here since that time, to apply for landed immigrant status. Individuals had until the following October 15th to register and unsuccessful applicants retained their full rights of appeal to the Immigration Appeal Board. Those who did not register forfeited their opportunity to apply from within Canada for permanent residence and lost certain rights to appeal. By the deadline 49,900 persons had registered under the program. The legislation also contained amendments to the Immigration Appeal Board Act to prevent a backlog of appeals in the future, and temporary amendments to clear an existing backlog of appeals.

In February 1974, the Immigration Regulations were amended to relate the entry of nominated and independent immigrants more closely to the needs of Canada's labour force. These immigrants must be in an occupation for which there exists some demand in Canada, either nationally or a special local demand in an area to which the applicant is destined, or the applicant must have a firm job offer from a Canadian employer. Sponsored dependents (spouses, minor children, aged parents) are not affected. The amended Regulations also make it easier for families with adopted children or half-sisters/brothers to come to Canada.

Further changes in the Immigration Regulations were implemented in October 1974. The changes, which do not affect sponsored dependents, are part of the continuing process initiated in February 1974 to improve the chances that new immigrants will be able to find immediate employment after arrival. Those applicants who have satisfactory evidence of bona fide pre-arranged employment that cannot be filled by a Canadian resident, or are going to an area in Canada where their skills are designated to be in persistent shortage, will have a much better chance of being accepted as immigrants. The revised regulations will help to reduce unemployment of both Canadians and new immigrants, while ensuring that immigrants will more quickly be able to contribute to the economy and become self-reliant.

Special efforts were made in 1973 when a sudden change of government in Chile caused many Chileans to seek to leave their country. An immigration office was opened in Santiago, Chile to handle applications from refugees and Chileans affected by the overthrow of the Allende government. By December 1974 a total of 1,410 persons had arrived in Canada under the program. Canada's immigration presence in Chile to process normal applications and any that might yet be received from people affected by the coup d'état.

In September 1973 the Minister announced the government's intention to create a new long-term basis for Canada's immigration and population policy. The goal is to create new immigration legislation that will serve the needs of the Canada of the future as well as those of the present and to define well-founded objectives about how fast the population should grow, how it should be spread between cities and rural areas and among the various regions, and