

In 1966, the government specifically stated that there would be no discrimination among applicants by reason of race, colour or religion; and it adopted a point system applicable to all, which gave weight to age (those below 35 preferred), education, ability to speak English or French and occupational skills. Refugees were still given special consideration, and in 1972 over 5,000 Asians were admitted from Uganda by special provision.

The Immigration Act of 1976 was proclaimed in 1978. It incorporated most of the informal and semi-formal changes that had been made in policy since World War II. There are no more favoured nations: all applicants are judged by the same set of standards. The act is intended to enrich the lives of the immigrants and Canada as a nation. More specifically it is designed to:

- Establish immigration levels that reflect the needs of Canada.
- Improve the distribution and settlement of immigrants.
- Curb illegal immigration.
- Protect Canada's security.
- Expand safeguards for the protection of civil rights.
- Confirm Canada's traditional obligation to refugees under international law.
- Facilitate refugee selection, admission and resettlement.
- Facilitate family reunion.
- Link immigration to Canada's population and labour-market needs.

## Quebec Bienvenue

Quebec has the final say on which immigrants settle there. In 1968 the province established its own Ministry of Immigration and posted immigration counsellors abroad. In 1975 the Andras-Bienvenue Agreement between the province and the federal government gave Quebec further responsibilities.

Quebec has its own point system, giving extra weight to people who speak French, and a person who does not have enough points for general admission may have enough for admission to Quebec. A person admitted to Quebec must first be screened by federal officers, but a person rejected by Quebec might still be admitted to the rest of Canada.

## Destinations

Most immigrants go to Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta, in that order. In 1977, when 114,914 immigrants were admitted, Ontario received 49.2 per cent of the total (56,594); Quebec received 19,248 (16.8 per cent); British Columbia 15,395 (13.4 per cent); and Alberta 12,694 (11 per cent). The provinces or territories receiving the fewest were Prince Edward Island, which gained 192 (0.2 per cent), and the Yukon and Northwest Territories with 174.



At Kensington Market in Toronto, immigrants wear traditional and modern clothes, above, and there is plenty of food, left, for those who are hungry for home.

