

over age 21, married son and daughter under age 21, brother or sister, parent or grandparent under age 60, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt and grandchild. The responsibilities of the nominator include willingness and ability to provide accommodation, care and maintenance for the person applied for and to otherwise assist him to become established. The nominator will be required to sign such an undertaking for a period of five years. Because of the assistance provided by the nominator in Canada, the nominee will be assessed on only some of the selection factors—education, personal qualities, occupational demand, age and occupational skill. On the general assumption that a Canadian citizen usually will be better established in Canada than a more recent arrival and hence in a better position to give his relative more assistance, a slightly higher preference will be given to a relative nominated by a Canadian citizen than one nominated by a permanent resident.

To qualify for admission to Canada, an "independent applicant" will normally have to obtain 50 of the 100 assessment units available. However, the new selection system is considerably less rigid than the previous practice. Whereas in the past an individual could have been rejected on account of a single factor, such as lack of education, the new Regulations use a combination of factors in such a way that some of them may compensate for relatively low qualifications in others. The major purpose of the new standards, as it was with the old, is to select immigrants who can make a successful adjustment to life in Canada and thereby contribute to Canada's progress.

The main factors for successful establishment are education, personal qualities and occupational demand. As far as the education of the individual is concerned, the principle of successful educational achievement in the immigrant's home has been adopted since it has been found impracticable to equate educational standards in many countries to Canadian standards. In assessment of his personal qualities, the applicant will be considered as to his chances for success in Canada in terms of his economic establishment and his personal satisfaction as well as on the composition and the attitudes of his whole family. The personal assessment process also includes the function of counselling and the applicant will be informed about the market in different areas of Canada for his skills and about the difficulties he may encounter in adjusting to the Canadian way of life. The demand in Canada for the applicant's skill or occupation is given due importance. The Department is responsible for immigration but is equally concerned with manpower and is obliged to discourage immigration for the applicant with an occupation for which there is little or no demand in this country. In cases where there are shortages of labour in certain industries, Canadian employers or provincial officials may interview abroad candidates for such industries and channel them to the Department's visa offices but in these cases, as well as in any others, the candidates must comply with the new selection standards.

The other six selection criteria have individually lesser weight but in total are equal to the three main factors. In considering adaptability in a new environment, occupational skill is important. A person's skill is usually acquired at a price in financial terms. It is an investment and the higher the investment usually the higher the skill and thus a greater gain to Canada. Age must be taken into account when considering adaptability in a new environment. On average, younger people adjust more easily and for this reason the age group up to 35 years is assigned the maximum number of assessment units, with one unit deducted for each year over 35. However, an older person will not be refused on this factor if he has other assets such as highly developed skills which are in demand in Canada. Credit will be given to an applicant who has a firm commitment from a Canadian employer because this will assist his economic establishment during the initial period after arrival. Economic and social adjustment of a new immigrant is greatly facilitated by knowledge of the languages of his adopted country. As a consequence, units of assessment are given to applicants for the degree of their fluency in either English or French or both. An applicant whose mother tongue is other than English or French may be given some credit for even a partial knowledge of either or both of the two languages. In fact, it is possible that such an applicant may obtain more assessment units on the language factor than a unilingual applicant who speaks only English or French. If an applicant has a