

**Education and Training** – up to 20 assessment units may be awarded on the basis of one unit for each successful year of formal education or occupational training.

**Personal Assessment** – up to 15 units on the basis of the immigration officer's assessment of the applicant's adaptability, motivation, initiative and other similar qualities.

**Occupational Demand** – up to 15 units if demand for the applicant's occupation is strong in Canada, whether the occupation is skilled or unskilled.

**Occupational Skill** – up to 10 units for professional persons, sinking as low as a single unit for unskilled persons.

**Age** – 10 units for applicants under 35, with one unit deducted for each year over 35.

**Arranged Employment** – 10 units if the applicant has a definite job arranged in Canada.

**Knowledge of French and English** – up to 10 units dependent upon the degree of fluency in French and English.

**Relative** – up to five units if the applicant has a relative in Canada able to help him become established but unprepared or unable to sponsor or nominate him.

**Employment Opportunities in Area of Destination** – up to five units if the applicant intends to go to an area of Canada where there is a generally strong demand for labour.

To qualify for admission, an independent applicant will normally have to obtain 50 of the 100 assessment units available.

A major feature of the selection standards, which assures universality of application, is that they can be applied in different areas of the world by different interviewing officers in exactly the same way.

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 interviewing immigration officer may approve the admission of an applicant who does not achieve sufficient units of assessment, or refuse the admission of an applicant who does achieve sufficient units, if there are good reasons why the assessment does not reflect the particular individual's chances of successful establishment in Canada. In such a case, however, the immigration officer would have to submit a report in writing and obtain the approval of a superior officer.

#### NOMINATED RELATIVES

The first five factors in the assessment – education, personal assessment, occupational demand, occupational skill, and age – apply also to applicants in the nominated relative category. The remaining four, as short-term factors affecting the applicant's initial establishment in Canada, apply only to the independent applicant.

The new standards are less rigid than the old, and failure to achieve a high assessment on any single factor, such as education, will not in itself disqualify an applicant from admission to Canada if there are other compensating factors.

In the case of a nominated relative, it is recognized that the nominee would be receiving positive assistance from his nominator in making the adjustment to Canadian life and this would compensate for the last four factors. The other standards applied are therefore much less exacting than for the independent applicant. The "nominated relative" category includes sons and daughters over 21, married sons and daughters under 21, brothers or sisters, parents or grandparents under 60, nephews, nieces, uncles, aunts and grandchildren.

On the presumption that a Canadian citizen will usually 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 who is being nominated by a Canadian citizen than one nominated by a permanent resident.

The highest preference, therefore, will be given to sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, parents or grandparents and unmarried nieces or nephews under 21, if their nominator is a Canadian citizen. Applicants in this group will have to achieve only 20 units of assessment on the first five selection factors if their nominator is a citizen. If the nominator is a permanent resident, rather than a citizen, the nominees will require 25 units.

Nephews and nieces 21 years and over, married nephews and nieces under 21, uncles, aunts and grandchildren, will require slightly higher qualifications – 30 units for the first five factors if their nominator is a citizen, 35 if he, or she, is not.

The regulations also provide that either a nominated relative or an independent applicant who comes to Canada as a visitor and then applies to remain permanently will have to meet slightly higher selection standards than if he had applied overseas.

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#### PARKS CONFERENCE

"The Next 100 Years in Outdoor Recreation" will be the theme of the sixth Federal-Provincial Conference to be held in Sydney, Nova Scotia, from September 25 to 29. The conference, sponsored this year by the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, is held annually to exchange information, and to study possible areas of co-operation between the federal and provincial governments.

The opening speaker will be George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the U.S. National Park Service. J.R.B. Coleman, Director of the National and Historic Parks Branch, will be host to provincial delegates.

Delegates, who will discuss economics of outdoor recreation, interpretation in recreation and general problems in recreation management, will also tour Cape Breton Highland National Park, inspect the Cabot Trail, visit the Alexander Graham Bell Museum at Baddeck, and tour Louisbourg, the largest historical restoration on the North American continent.