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Eileen Vollick of Hamilton, Ontario, became the first Canadian woman to obtain a pilot's licence on March 13, 1928. An agreement on immigration signed by ministers of the Federal Government and the province of Quebec on February 20, will allow Quebec to choose the immigrants who wish to settle in that province, while respecting federal responsibilities for the admission of immigrants to Canada. The pact reflects the importance the Federal Government and the province attach to the reunification of families, as well as their wish to exercise their responsibilities in receiving refugees.

New immigration pact between Federal Government and Quebec

The agreement allows Quebec to establish its own system of points for admitting immigrants. Although this will be similar to the Federal Government's system of points criteria, which is nationwide, Quebec will be able to give extra weight to the ability of prospective immigrants to speak French or to be absorbed into the French-speaking community in Quebec.

The new accord supersedes the one signed in October 1975, under which Quebec gave its advice on applications of immigrants destined to that province, but had no decision-making powers.

## Some of the provisions

Independent immigrants – the self-employed, entrepreneurs, or wage-earners – will be subject to separate assessment by both Canada and Quebec.

In the case of an independent applicant who does not meet Canadian selection criteria, but satisfies those of Quebec, Canada will accept Quebec's selection decision subject to the statutory requirements for admission to Canada.

An applicant who fails to satisfy Quebec's selection criteria will be informed that his application will not be valid for Quebec, but that if he wishes to settle in another province, Canada will continue the assessment of his application.

The landing of an independent immigrant to Quebec requires Quebec's prior agreement.

Similar arrangements will apply in the

case of applicants recognized as refugees under the terms of the United Nations Convention. Quebec will thus be better able to exercise its responsibilities with respect to these oppressed persons.

The province will determine, in accordance with economic and other criteria, the standards which will be applied to ensure that Quebec residents wishing to sponsor or assist relatives to immigrate there are able to fulfil their obligations to assist these relatives to become successfully established. The province will then decide whether Quebec residents meet these standards, and will, where necessary, ensure that their undertakings are honoured. In the case of assisted relatives who satisfy Canadian but not Quebec selection criteria. Canada will issue visas only after having informed Quebec why the federal assessment differed from that of the province.

The agreement also stipulates that

Independent – Independent immigrants are those who do not have relatives in Quebec who are Canadian citizens or permanent residents who can and wish to support them. They are selected on the basis of their ability to establish themselves in Quebec.

Assisted relative – Assisted relatives have a family link with the sponsor, but unlike the family class, assisted relatives are not considered to be the responsibility of the sponsor. They must be able to join the labour force and the sponsor is obligated to assist them only in the case of need. All degrees of relationship closer than that of cousin may be considered in this category.

Family class – People in the family class are essentially those who are the responsibility of the sponsor: spouse, fiancé(e), minor children, aged parents, orphans, etc.

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