

6. *Immigration*

In recent months there have been some indications that the Japanese are becoming more sensitive about features of Canadian immigration policy which they feel involve a degree of discrimination against them. However, there have been no official moves by the Japanese in this regard and we would not expect them to raise the matter for some time. Japanese interest in establishing industries in Saskatchewan seems to have waned, mostly for economic reasons, but the Saskatchewan Government seems to have retained some interest and the Japanese may yet return to the matter.

7. *Cultural Relations*

During the past few years cultural contacts with Japan have been increasing steadily. This year, for example, about twenty-four Japanese students will be able to study in Canada under grants provided by the Canada Council and the National Research Council. Recently an exhibit of Japanese paintings was held in a number of Canadian cities and at the present time the Montreal Bach Choir is giving concerts in Japan. There have been no indications that the Japanese wish to conclude a cultural agreement or take any other active measures to increase cultural contacts.⁷¹

H.C. GREEN

799.

DEA/12850-J-12-2-40

Note d'information

Briefing Note

[Ottawa], June 15, 1961

JAPANESE VOLUNTARY QUOTAS ON EXPORTS TO CANADA

Trade between Canada and Japan is governed by the Trade Agreement of 1954. In 1953, the last full year before the Agreement was signed, the value of Canadian exports to Japan was \$119 million, while imports were valued at \$14 million. Since then, trade has increased substantially in both directions. In 1960 record levels were reached with exports of \$178 million and imports of \$110 million. Canada values Japan as an important and expanding market for foodstuffs and industrial raw materials. In 1960, wheat accounted for \$82 million worth of Canadian sales to Japan.

The difficulties which have arisen in regard to imports from Japan result not so much from the general level of shipments as from their concentration in certain sensitive sectors such as textiles, electronics and rubber footwear. Although the Trade Agreement of 1954 contains an escape clause whereby Canada reserves the right to apply fixed values for duty in the event of damage to Canadian industry, the clause has never been invoked. Instead, Canada has attempted to solve the various problems which have arisen by frank and friendly consultations with the Japanese authorities. These consultations have resulted in an extension of the Japanese voluntary export quota system, a system which we understand Japan recognizes to be in her own long-run interest.

⁷¹ Note marginale :/Marginal note:
Not sent.