

Questions

2. Were the Canadian immigration authorities advised that Jolley voluntarily surrendered his U.S. citizenship in May 1967 while living in Toronto and, if so, was his status in Canada thereby changed?

3. Did Thomas Glenn Jolley subsequently leave Canada to return to his native United States of America, and, if so, on what date?

4. Have the Canadian immigration authorities been advised that Jolley has been ordered by the U.S. immigration service to leave the United States voluntarily within 90 days or be deported, and do they consider that Jolley is readmissible to Canada?

5. Has the government formulated any policy of accepting U.S. draft dodgers who renounce their U.S. citizenship while living in Canada and granting them certificates of identity or a special status of landed immigrant while they remain in Canada?

Hon. Allan J. MacEachen (Minister of Manpower and Immigration): 1. Thomas Glenn Jolley was admitted to Canada as a landed immigrant on May 3, 1967.

2. The Department of Manpower and Immigration has not received notification of Mr. Jolley's renunciation of United States citizenship.

3. Since no exit controls are maintained by Canada, no information is available concerning Mr. Jolley's departure from this country.

4. No request has been received from the United States authorities to allow Mr. Jolley's return to Canada. Until such time as a request might be received and all of the circumstances known, it is not possible to determine whether Mr. Jolley would be readmissible to Canada.

5. The Canadian Immigration Act and Regulations contain no reference to an individual's military draft status and consequently this is not a factor in determining admissibility to Canada. The Secretary of State for External Affairs has informed me that the policy of his Department with regard to the issuance of Canadian Certificates of Identity to persons in this position is at present under review.

EDUCATION SUPPORT BRANCH

Question No. 919—Mr. Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre):

1. Is there an Education Support Branch in the Department of the Secretary of State?

2. If so (a) when was it created (b) how many positions does it entail, and (c) who are the persons occupying these positions?

3. What are the aims and purposes of this Branch?

4. What steps have been taken to implement these aims and purposes?

5. Is a report of the work of this Branch available?

[Mr. Lambert (Edmonton West).]

Hon. Gérard Pelletier (Secretary of State):

1. Yes.

2. (a) The branch was formed following the publication, in 1965, of the report of the Commission on the Financing of Higher Education in Canada, sponsored by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, which recommended "that the federal government assign responsibility for the coordination of assistance to universities from all its agencies to a Minister of the Crown".

Two officials of the Secretary of State department were appointed in early 1966 to assist in this responsibility. Following a competition for a "Coordinator of Federal Activities in Higher Education", Mr. Robin Ross, of the University of Toronto, received a one-year appointment in September, 1966. Further recruitment of staff followed.

(b) 14 positions for the fiscal year 1968-69; (c) R. D. Mitchener, E. G. Finley, Z. Kay, G. Gagnon, E. A. L. Fisher, G. Strain, B. Marsh, E. A. Chitty, M. L. Thibert, C. M. T. Lacroix.

3. The initial broad objective of the branch was to assist in co-ordination of federal policies of education support and research support to universities and other relevant educational institutions and agencies in Canada. In this connection, the branch is presently concerned with: (i) administering Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1967, and its regulations, relating to assistance to the provinces in meeting rising costs of post-secondary education; (ii) establishing liaison machinery with other interested federal departments and agencies; (iii) developing a research facility and an information repository relating to Canadian education; and to the activities of the federal government in financial and other forms of federal support of Canadian education, to the extent that such activities affect the general federal budget; and (iv) making direct grants to individuals and agencies in the interests of the general development of Canadian education.

4. With reference to points (i) to (iv) in 3 above: (i) liaison work with provincial education departments and agencies, post-secondary education institutions and associations; (ii) chairing, or representing the department at, committee and other meetings relating to education and research support; (iii) in addition to answering numerous requests for information, undertaking publication of results of a