

Order Paper Questions

RECIPROCAL STATUS UNDER MINERAL LANDS LEASING ACT

Question No. 2,364—Mr. Crosby:

1. Was Canada granted reciprocal status under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 in the United States and, if so, for how long has the grant been in force?

2. Was an application made to Mr. James G. Watt, the secretary of the interior of the United States, to withdraw the grant of reciprocal status on the grounds that Canada no longer grants similar privileges to persons or companies resident in the United States?

3. Will Canada's ability to obtain and retain reciprocal status under the act be affected by the provisions of Bill C-48 which enacts the Canada Oil and Gas Act?

4. Did Seagrams Company Limited of Montreal make requests to the Prime Minister or to the government or to any member thereof concerning the possible loss of reciprocal status by Canadians under the act?

Hon. Mark MacGuigan (Secretary of State for External Affairs): 1. Canada was granted reciprocal status under the U.S. Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 (MLLA) before 1936.

2. On March 26, St. Joe Minerals Corporation petitioned the U.S. secretary of interior to declare Canada a non-reciprocal country under the terms of the MLLA. St. Joe requested "(i) that Canada be declared a non-reciprocal country based on the denial of similar or like privileges to citizens or corporations of this country under FIRA, (ii) if the department of interior cannot order an immediate decision that Canada's current reciprocal status is not valid, then the status should be suspended until the department has an opportunity to evaluate the effect of FIRA and the consequences when the Parliament of Canada passes the Canada Oil and Gas Act, which is discriminatory on its face." This petition will be considered as part of interior's year old study of the MLLA.

3. Canada's reciprocal status under the MLLA will ultimately be determined by the U.S. government. One of the factors which the administration could choose to consider in the course of their review of the MLLA is the bill enacting the Canada Oil and Gas Act.

4. The Department of External Affairs is unaware of any requests concerning possible changes to the MLLA regulations made to the Prime Minister, the government or any of its members by Seagram Company Limited of Montreal.

GIUSEPPE CALAMUSA

Question No. 2,701—Mr. Cossitt:

1. Was Mr. Giuseppe Calamusa deported by the Department of Employment and Immigration and, if so, in each case (a) on what date and for what reason (b) did he first illegally enter the country and, if so, by what means?

2. To the knowledge of the government, does he have a criminal record and, if so, what is the record?

3. (a) Did he live in the Hamilton-Niagara Falls area and, if so, at what address (b) what are all his other known addresses in Canada, as far as the department is concerned?

4. (a) On his final illegal re-entry to Canada, did he proceed to the area of Winnipeg, Manitoba (b) was he deported via Emerson, Manitoba and (i) if so, what are all the details (ii) if not, what was the point of deportation?

5. Did he arrive in the United States after being deported from Emerson and was he immediately presented with a ministerial permit from the Minister of

Employment and Immigration allowing him to return to Canada forthwith and, if so, on what grounds did the minister take such a step?

6. Did a member of the staff of the Department of Employment and Immigration raise serious objections to the treatment afforded Mr. Calamusa at Emerson and were his objections acted upon and, if not, for what reason?

Mr. David Smith (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council): I am informed by the Employment and Immigration Commission and the Ministry of the Solicitor General as follows:

1. Yes.

(a) Ordered deported 8/4/70 for criminal convictions and because he did not possess an immigrant visa. Ordered deported 11/9/74 for returning without consent. Ordered deported 8/12/76 for returning without consent. Ordered deported 9/5/79 for returning without consent, not in possession of a valid passport, engaging in unauthorized employment, overstaying visitor's status.

(b) No, entered as a visitor 25/3/68.

2. Policy emanating from the Identification of Criminals Act and cabinet directive No. 35 does not permit the RCMP, who maintain the national repository for criminal records, to reveal the existence of a criminal record to a third party. However, this does not preclude anyone from personally obtaining his own criminal record, if one exists, by submitting such a request, along with a set of his fingerprints, to police authorities.

3. (a) He lived in Niagara Falls at 7375 Westfield Drive.

(b) Toronto—815 Coxwell Ave.; 232 Monarch Park Ave.; Winnipeg—6 Southam Street. As far as we know these are the only addresses where he resided.

4. (a) No. The commission was under the impression that Mr. Calamusa and his family were living in Niagara Falls. They subsequently moved to Winnipeg without informing commission officials and the date of their move is unknown.

(b) Yes. He entered the U.S.A. on June 20, 1980, from Emerson, Manitoba.

5. Yes. He was allowed to re-enter Canada at Emerson on a minister's permit on June 20, 1980. The permit was issued for humanitarian and compassionate reasons.

6. The Employment and Immigration Commission has no record of any such objection being raised.

SUMMIT CONFERENCE AT CANCUN, MEXICO

Question No. 3,481—Mr. Malone:

1. What was the total number of staff from CBC radio and TV that were on hand during the summit conference on world poverty at Cancun, Mexico?

2. What was the (a) daily per diem (b) highest daily per diem of the staff?

3. What was the total cost of air travel, air freight charges, food and hotel facilities for the staff?

4. Who was the immediate CBC staff personnel representative in charge of determining the size of the staff delegation and/or allotting and approving the budget for travel to Cancun?

5. To the knowledge of the government, what was the size of the (a) CTV staff (b) Global TV staff for the conference?