

critical analysis of the position taken by the Economic Council of Canada in its third annual review. As I have indicated, Professor Eastman was sharply critical of the council for encouraging governments to step up the immigration of skilled workers during times of shortages as a complement to domestic manpower and adjustment programs. He said:

The consequence of that policy is to reduce the inducement that is offered to members of the labour force in Canada to enter an industry or to acquire a skill, since foreign substitutes are provided as the acquisition of that skill or status becomes relatively profitable. It also reduces the need for public investment in training for that particular skill and thus reduces or eliminates the opportunity that local labour has to obtain the skill in question or the higher relative income that it implies.

This kind of immigration policy has been on a sufficiently large scale in Canada to have very much wider repercussions than merely meeting a shortage. Indeed, a good case could be made that it has markedly affected the opportunity and terms on which some young Canadians enter the labour force. Encouragement to this kind of opportunity-reducing immigration policy should not be given under the guise of meeting "bottlenecks" until much fuller study has been made.

I would also call attention to an article headed "Centennial Plan To Mobilize Thousands In Foreign Aid Programs" which appeared in today's *Globe and Mail*. The first paragraph reads:

Two new centennial projects to mobilize thousands of Canadians in foreign aid programs are being planned.

I am not saying I object to the present policies of the government but the paradox is that, on the one hand, they encourage the entry into Canada of skilled workers and those in other categories—but I believe one of the qualifications is that they must be skilled or have reached a certain standard of preparedness in order that they may fit into the Canadian economy—while, on the other hand, Canadians are to be sent out of the country on foreign assignments, to assist other countries. This seems a rather paradoxical situation. I hope that the words of Professor Eastman will be noted and very serious consideration will be given to reconciling some of these problems and resolving them in the national interest and for the national good.

There is another aspect of immigration policy that should be subject to question. I refer to the situation in which agriculture finds itself at the present time. It seems almost impossible for those engaged in agriculture to obtain the workers they require to carry on the agricultural industry. I have

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special reference to periods of seasonal employment. We all know that in the last two or three years there has been real difficulty in securing the number of seasonal workers required to meet the needs of the agricultural industry. I know that the immigration department makes provision for some workers to be brought into the country, but then they turn around and ensure that they are sent back to the country from which they came. I believe that with a redirection of immigration policy it would be possible to bring into this country those who would fit into our agricultural economy and perhaps overcome the difficulty we are having with regard to seasonal employment.

I understand, of course, that the bill now before us has special reference to the establishment of an appeal board. The history of immigration in the past emphasizes the necessity for some type of body that will bring to bear upon immigration a degree of human warmth and understanding that perhaps has not been evident for some considerable time in the operations of the department.

In introducing this bill last night the parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Manpower and Immigration outlined in some detail the terms under which the appeal board will operate. There was an indication of the various fields in which the board will operate, the extent to which it can go in the handling of appeals and the type of appeals it can handle. I suggest there are additional fields that need consideration and study. I think of people who have made application for entry into Canada and there is such a long delay in processing their applications that they begin to wonder whether they will ever have the opportunity of coming to this country. There should be some way in which applications can be processed with a minimum delay in order that a decision can be reached so that those who are applying will know whether or not they are going to be able to make plans to change their residence and take up life in this land of opportunity and challenge.

● (4:20 p.m.)

Some reference has been made today to those who have applied for permission to enter Canada but have been denied entry and wonder why their applications have been denied. Some of these people must be placed in a very difficult position psychologically. They have made their applications but for some reason their applications have been rejected. They do not seem to be advised of the reasons they are not allowed to come to this country.