

## Chinese visitors guests of Canadian Parliament



*The first official visit of a parliamentary delegation from the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China took place from June 23 to 30, when a seven-member delegation led by Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress, arriving at Vancouver, toured Victoria, British Columbia; Calgary, Banff and Edmonton, Alberta; Ottawa, Gravenhurst, Niagara Falls, Hamilton and Toronto, Ontario. As well as visiting several industries, the delegation met with members of the legislative assemblies of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario and were received by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Speaker of the Senate Renaude Lapointe and other representatives of the Government. (Above) Governor-General Jules Léger and Mrs. Léger (left), with Speaker of the House of Commons James Jerome, greet (front) the leader of the delegation Chi Peng-fei and his wife, with an interpreter, at Government House.*

## Chile buys forest products

The Export Development Corporation and the Bank of Montreal, on behalf of a consortium of Canadian banks, has announced the conclusion of financing arrangements in support of two export transactions totalling \$22.10 million to two private Chilean firms in the forest products industry.

The sale of Canadian equipment and services for the two projects will support some 420 man-years of employment within the plants of about 55 major suppliers across Canada.

One transaction involves the sale of \$12 million of Canadian equipment and services for the \$17.3-million expansion and modernization undertaken by Industrias Forestales S.A. at Nacimiento, Chile. E & B Cowan Ltd., an engineering firm in Montreal, is furnishing engineering services. Kockum's Industries Ltd., Surrey, British Columbia will provide a sawmill (on a turnkey basis) that will produce 600,000 boardfeet a year.

The other involves the sale of \$15 million in equipment and services to Compañia Manufacturera de Papeles y Cartones S.A. (CMPC), as part of a \$56.5-million modernization and expansion of paper production facilities at Puente Alto and Laja, Chile.

## Canada popular choice for Third World immigrants

The adoption of universal criteria for immigration, combined with the increase in the number of potential immigrants from developing countries, has resulted in the immigration to Canada of a growing number of people from the Third World. In its report on relations between Canada and the developing countries, the Economic Council of Canada notes that the share of total immigration represented by newcomers from these areas rose from 8 per cent in 1961 to 52 per cent in 1975, for an average of 27 per cent over the entire period. However, at the time of the 1971 census, those born in developing countries accounted for only 1.5 per cent of Canada's population.

Even though the absolute level of immigration may be declining, the Council believes that "the proportion of immigrants originating from developing nations is likely to remain significant".

The Economic Council's report stres-

ses that the work force originating from developing countries includes a larger proportion of professionals and technicians (25 per cent in 1974) than for all immigrants entering the labour market (18 per cent in that year).

While it is difficult to assess the economic advantages and costs of immigration from the Canadian perspective, the Council believes that "immigrants from the developing nations, with their higher levels of skills and training, appear to have contributed positively to the economic well-being of Canada".

The Council's own calculations, based on replacement cost, place at \$2.9 billion the sum that Canada would have had to devote to training its own population from 1966 to 1974 had it not benefited from immigration from Third World countries. Its report establishes that the economic advantages for immigrants may be considerable. The undiscounted net

gain for the typical immigrant from the Phillipines or India is estimated at close to \$400,000 (in 1974 prices).

Social adjustment appears to have been fairly successful on the whole. "Where the potential for problems of social adjustment exists — in a crowded metropolitan area such as Toronto, for example — imaginative policies can counter this risk."

While there are no long-term studies examining the adjustment of experience of immigrants, some categories of people belonging to more "visible" ethnic minorities suffer particular problems in improving their social status. For this reason the Council recommends in its report "that the Government of Canada, through the Secretary of State, finance the development of data related to ethnic adjustments in Canada and that it conduct studies with the object of suggesting ways to facilitate the adjustment of immigrants to Canadian society, as well as to encourage racial harmony".