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ADMISSION OF REFUGEES

The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Mrs. Fairclough, recently outlined Canada's policy regarding the admission of refugees from Europe, and amplified the statement made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green, to the United Nations on September 24, to the effect that 100 tuberculous refugees and their families would be admitted to Canada as a special contribution to World Refugee Year.

Mrs. Fairclough stated that immigration regulations will be waived for these tuberculous refugees and their families. The Federal Government will pay travelling expenses and arrangements are being made with the provincial authorities for treatment in hospitals and sanatoria and with regard to the maintenance of dependents as required.

Immigration regulations will also be waived in respect of other European refugees suffering from tuberculosis or from a physical handicap which does not seriously impede their integration into Canadian life, provided the refugee and his family are sponsored by a recognized voluntary agency which has undertaken to assume the responsibility of continuing care.

POLICY

Canada has always given preferential consideration to refugees. Immediately following the Second World War, Canada began to accept thousands of refugees and displaced persons

outside the scope of ordinary immigration programmes. It has been a fundamental aspect of the Canadian attitude that, when the breadwinner of a refugee family can qualify as an ordinary immigrant, he should be dealt with as such and dependent members of his family may also be admitted to Canada notwithstanding their age of physical disabilities, provided that they do not suffer from insanity or contagious diseases and the breadwinner will be able to support them in Canada. Since 1950, refugees from Europe have been admitted to Canada on this basis. In addition, the Federal Government has carried out many special programmes for refugees who could not have been admitted as ordinary immigrants.

SPONSORSHIP ARRANGEMENTS

Government policy makes it possible for refugees who might not be able to meet Canadian immigration selection standards to come to Canada under various sponsorship arrangements:

(a) Reunion of Families

Cases where refugee families have been separated for medical reasons, when the head of the family or a working member of the family is a permanent resident of Canada, have always received sympathetic consideration. If the disability involves diseases which are contagious or likely to require institu-

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