

*The Budget—Mr. Stafford*

and which was adopted by the 1745th plenary meeting at the United Nations on December 17, 1968. Canada agreed to the adoption of this resolution.

This UN resolution deals with "Outflow of trained professional and technical personnel at all levels from the developing to the developed countries; its causes, its consequences and practical remedies for the problems resulting from it". This resolution "notes with concern" the continuing and accelerating emigration from many developing countries to a certain few developed countries, among whom Canada and the U.S.A. are the major gainers, as is also the UK and perhaps France and Germany.

This resolution further suggests there is a "need to take appropriate interim action at both the national and international levels" and it specifically recommends "that developed countries should co-operate now in taking appropriate measures, with a view to reducing the adverse effects of the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries". From the health and welfare statistics that I have already quoted on immigrant physicians coming to Canada and the large percentage of these who are from underdeveloped countries—approximately half of the 1,400 per year—it is obvious that we are contributing actively to the brain drain as it affects the poorer nations' medical manpower. In fact, the UN report states, and I emphasize:

In proportion to its population, Canada's intake of professionals appears to be among the largest in the world; the trend towards an increasing reliance on the skilled from developing countries is strong.

Not only is Canada the primary goal of many medical doctors from developing countries, it is also the halfway house or, as the Secretary-General's report states, "the intermediate country" in "a staged migration" to the U.S.A. from the developing nations. This fact bears up in reviewing the 450 physicians leaving Canada to immigrate to the U.S.A. in 1967—which is the last reported year—300 of these, or two-thirds, were landed immigrants to Canada and not Canadian born.

The Secretary General's report points out with approval, the United States exchange-visitor visa program which was set up by the United States government to ensure a return of training professionals to their countries of origin. These exchange visitors or "J-Visa" holders are allowed entry into the U.S.A. for a period of five years for specialized training, at the conclusion of which they are required to return to their country of origin. However, the UN report points out this program was

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working extremely well up to 1967, with one exception, Canada. Canada's role in this aspect of the brain drain is also looked on with disfavour in the UN report. No Canadian policy has been initiated to complement or parallel the American exchange visitor program which the UN report has commended as being a desirable developed nation program to staunch the flow from developing countries.

That there will always be a certain amount of international exchange of trained personnel is obvious and very desirable, but that it should become a river of the best educated people from the developing countries to the already developed countries of the western world is most undesirable. This flow of trained people in an accelerating migration pattern over the past 20 years is not only due to conditions in the country of origin, but directly relates to the preference provisions now contained in the new Canadian immigration laws which came into force in October, 1967; to the new American laws which became operative in 1962 and 1965; as well as those of the UK in 1962 and 1967 and those of Australia in 1965. These new immigration laws have had the desirable effect on one hand of removing "racially restrictive legal barriers" and on the other hand have extended "an implicit invitation to the professionals of the developing world by certain developed countries".

That there is more than an implicit invitation to potential underdeveloped countries' trained professionals is underlined by the report's quotation of the Canadian white paper on immigration, October, 1966, which states "Other countries are in competition with us for trained immigrants". The American Secretary of State confirmed the aggressive American policy in connection with this international banditry for educated peoples, when he said in July, 1964 "We are in the international market for brains".

● (4:10 p.m.)

May I take this opportunity to quote a few of the examples cited by the UN report as they affected only the medical manpower situation.

1. A World Health Organization Study shows 100 Cameroonian physicians practising in France, while only 47 were left in practice in the African state of Cameroons.

2. Three thousand Turkish doctors were working abroad in 1969 for whom the cost of