

Education Standards

sary. I thought he said that since farm organizations, wheat pools and so on have already indicated their support, there was no necessity for a plebiscite. I thought the hon. member indicated that there was sufficient evidence to prove that everyone was in favour of it. I suggest that what a few elected representatives here and there say about the matter is not sufficient proof that it is so. I suggest that a plebiscite might be an interesting change. It might be refreshing. The Wheat Board might have to explain some of its actions. I have talked to some of my constituents, and they would welcome an opportunity for the Wheat Board to explain to some of them, personally, the basis for its actions. Wheat Board news releases are not enough. They are fine art jobs. The people want to know what the board is doing. Farmers want to make deliveries but deliveries are slow because of the lack of boxcars and because elevators are congested.

Mr. Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre): Five o'clock.

[Translation]

PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SUBJECT MATTER OF QUESTIONS TO BE DEBATED

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Richard): Order, please. It is my duty at this time, pursuant to Standing Order 40, to inform the House that the questions to be raised tonight at the time of adjournment are as follows: the hon. member for Winnipeg North (Mr. Orlikow)—Indian Affairs—Northwest Territories—Alleged bigotry of supervisors in not ensuring jobs for native people; the hon. member for Vegreville (Mr. Mazankowski)—Agriculture—Farm machinery—Implementation of commission recommendation respecting manufacture in Canada—Clarification of statements on company profits; the hon. member for Fraser Valley West (Mr. Rose)—Royal Canadian Mounted Police—Use of radio bands for transmission of listening device signals.

It being five o'clock, the House will now proceed to the consideration of private member's business as listed on today's order paper, namely notices of motions (papers).

[English]

PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS FOR PAPERS

EDUCATION

REQUEST FOR COPY OF STUDY REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES TO ESTABLISH CANADIAN EQUIVALENCE OF FOREIGN DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS

Mr. David Orlikow (Winnipeg North) moved:

That an Order of the House do issue for a copy of the study by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, Ottawa, undertaken for the Department of Manpower and Immigration regarding 'Development of guidelines by which Canadian equivalence can be established for degrees and diplomas in foreign countries.'

[Mr. Korchinski.]

He said: Mr. Speaker, this country has carried on since the end of World War II an aggressive policy of immigration. Under that policy, every year since 1945, between 100,000 and 200,000 people from almost every country in the world have entered this country. For many years we traditionally attracted immigrants from western Europe, particularly Great Britain, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Germany and, in recent years from countries such as Italy, Spain, Portugal and Yugoslavia. We are now attracting immigrants from the West Indies and some Asian countries. We have been able to attract large numbers of highly educated and skilled people such as doctors, engineers, architects and accountants. We have been able to attract people from every field.

• (5:00 p.m.)

I welcome the entry of such people into Canada. However, some embarrassing and difficult situations have arisen. I do not intend to list them today. I will give a couple of illustrations. Speaking from memory, I will cite one situation which occurred three or four years ago. The Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons operates under Ontario law. It decided to restrict doctors who came here from India. They found it almost impossible to get licences to practice in the province of Ontario, so were faced with very difficult and time consuming training.

Many doctors who came here from India have received postgraduate training in countries such as Great Britain. They have worked in Ontario hospitals for years, filling positions which would normally have been filled by Canadian trained doctors. They do their job adequately, but receive a relatively low wage. Canadian taxpayers are subsidized because of that low wage while they are working in hospitals. Without an evaluation of their medical qualifications, in India, they are told that no doctors from India will be able to practice in the province of Ontario. This is despite the evidence that is adduced which indicates that they have written their medical council examinations. It has been conclusively proven that a higher percentage of doctors from India pass the Canadian Medical Council Examinations than doctors from European countries, such as France and Germany.

At the time of the difficulties in Czechoslovakia several years ago, a number of immigrants came to Canada from that country. They had worked full time in Czechoslovakia. As far as one could tell, their work was adequate and satisfactory. Despite the fact there was a tremendous shortage of dentists, particularly in the smaller towns and communities in northern Ontario, the Ontario Dental Association made it virtually impossible for these people to be given licences to practice dentistry. There have been similar cases in other provinces with regard to nurses.

In today's Toronto *Star*, there is a report of the appearance by Professor Grant Reuber of the University of Western Ontario before a Senate committee yesterday. I will summarize the article briefly. Professor Reuber stated that some labour unions impose undue labour