

The Budget—Mrs. Fairclough

must exist. Then he went on to say, as found on page 2711 of *Hansard* for April 15:

I am not suggesting it was the discriminatory character, but it was the restrictive character of this recent order that was at fault.

Of course he could not object to this discrimination. It was he who put it into the act.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Pickersgill: Mr. Speaker, I am sure the hon. lady does not want to be unfair.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. member rising on a point of order?

Mr. Pickersgill: No, I am rising on a question of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. member state his question of privilege?

Mr. Pickersgill: It is simply that I was not in parliament when any amendment was ever made to the Immigration Act so I could not possibly have been responsible for it.

Mr. Diefenbaker: The order in council in 1956.

Mr. Pickersgill: No, not any amendment to the Immigration Act.

An hon. Member: You are wriggling out of that one, Jack.

Mrs. Fairclough: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member was not the minister on May 24, 1956, then I am in error.

Mr. Fraser: He was the little man who wasn't there.

Mrs. Fairclough: I maintain that this discrimination was put into the act by order in council P.C.-785 of May 24, 1956, to which I shall refer in a moment. It established the discriminations which he and his party propagandists are now attacking. It is evidence of the same kind of discrimination that prompted the utterances about Canadian babies. Oh yes, the hon. member has a lot to forget and plenty to cover up. The present propaganda smokescreen is specifically designed to achieve that purpose. The hon. member had good reason for hoping, as he said on April 15, that I would not come into the house and say "the Liberals did this" and "the Liberals did that." His record and the record of the Liberal party are not such that he is anxious to have them exposed to close scrutiny.

Mr. Pickersgill: I have no apology to make for it whatever.

Mrs. Fairclough: I am very pleased to hear that the hon. member still stands behind the discrimination he put into the regulations to the act.

Mr. Pickersgill: I do.

Mrs. Fairclough: The public have been led to think that this amendment established a new procedure or revoked rights and privileges which always existed under the former administration. This is not the case. With the permission of the house I should like to have inserted in *Hansard* at this point P.C.-2856 of June 9, 1950.

Mr. Pickersgill: It seems to me that the hon. lady should read this document because then it is easier to follow the argument.

Mrs. Fairclough: Very well. If you wish me to read it I will. It reads as follows:

P.C. 2856

At the Government House at Ottawa

Friday, the 9th day of June, 1950.

Present:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

His Excellency the Governor General in council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and pursuant to the powers conferred by section thirty-eight of the Immigration Act, is pleased to revoke and doth hereby revoke order in council P.C. 2743 of 2nd June, 1949, prohibiting the landing in Canada of immigrants of all classes and occupations, with certain exceptions, and is pleased to make the following order which is hereby made in substitution for the order hereby revoked:

Order

From and after the 1st July 1950, and until such time as otherwise ordered, the landing in Canada of immigrants of all classes and occupations is prohibited, except as hereinafter provided:

The immigration officer-in-charge may permit any immigrant who otherwise complies with the provisions of the Immigration Act to land in Canada, if it is shown to the satisfaction of such officer-in-charge that such immigrant is:

1. A British subject or a citizen of Ireland entering Canada, directly or indirectly, from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the United States of America who has sufficient means to maintain himself until he has secured employment; provided that for the purpose of this regulation the term "British subject" shall mean a person born or naturalized in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa, or a citizen of Ireland who has become a citizen of the United Kingdom by registration under the British Nationality Act, 1948.

2. A citizen of the United States of America entering Canada from the United States of America who has sufficient means to maintain himself until he has secured employment.

3. A citizen of France, born therein, and entering Canada from France, who has sufficient means to maintain himself until he has secured employment.

4. A person who satisfied the minister, whose decision shall be final, that:

(a) he is a suitable immigrant having regard to the climatic, social, educational, industrial, labour, or other conditions or requirements of Canada; and