

Questions

Hon. J. R. Nicholson (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration): 1. He was taken into custody on March 1, 1965.

2. Three days.

3. Yes, a special inquiry was held on March 2, the morning after his apprehension. Since he had told the special inquiry officer that he had no wish to appeal and he had not appealed within the prescribed time, since he was a convicted murderer and had entered Canada illegally, since he was wanted for a second murder by the Italian government, since the Italian government was prepared to issue forthwith the necessary travel documents, and since transportation was immediately available, the department saw no reason why this man, who was considered by us to be dangerous and clearly inadmissible to Canada, should be kept in detention in Canada any longer than necessary.

4. Yes, the ordinary procedures were followed.

5. The deportation order was issued by the special inquiry officer on March 2, and deportation was effected on the evening of March 4.

STUDIES RESPECTING INTERNATIONAL LIQUIDITY

Question No. 2,903—Mr. Matheson:

1. Has Canada conducted any recent studies calculated to improve international liquidity?
2. If so, what conclusions have been reached?
3. Has any recent study been given to the economic advantage to Canada of an increase in the price of gold?

Mr. L. T. Pennell (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Finance): 1, 2 and 3. During the past year Canada has participated with other countries in two major studies calculated to improve international liquidity. The results of these studies are to be found in (a) the annual report of the international monetary fund for 1964, particularly chapters 3 and 4, and (b) the "Ministerial statement of the group of ten and annex prepared by deputies".

Both of these documents have received wide circulation. The main conclusion of immediate practical importance has been a recommendation by the board of directors of the international monetary fund that its resources should be enlarged by somewhat more than 25 per cent. The studies to which reference is made above covered many aspects of the role of gold in monetary affairs but they were not directed to the advantages or disadvantages of particular countries.

[Mr. Bigg.]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICITS, CANADA AND U.S.

Question No. 2,906—Mr. Matheson:

In the last three years of record, how does Canada's balance of payments deficit on a per capita basis compare with that of the United States?

Mr. L. T. Pennell (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Finance): Canada's deficit on current account transactions over the past three years, in relation to the size of her population, has been as follows:

	1962	1963	1964
Population			
June, millions	18.57	18.90	19.24
Current account deficit, \$ million			
Can.	-874	-557	-453
Deficit per capita	-\$47.06	-\$29.47	-\$23.54

United States statistics on their current account transactions are not exactly comparable. Their balance on goods, services, remittances and pensions over the past three years (which has been in surplus) is shown in relation to the size of their population below:

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Population, July 1, millions	183.76	186.66	189.37	191.23*
Surplus on goods, services, remittances and pensions, \$ billion, U.S.	7.4	6.7	7.1	n.a.
Surplus per capita \$ Canadian	\$40.27	\$35.89	\$37.49	n.a.

*March 1

Several definitions are used in official United States publications to measure the over-all balance of payments position, including capital movements, which has been in deficit. The following are shown both in total and per capita below:

	1962	1963	1964
A. Balance on all regular transactions, \$ bn. U.S.	-3.6	-3.3	-3.0
Balance per capita \$U.S.	-\$19.29	-\$17.43	-\$15.69