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CANADA — A NATION OF IMMIGRANT PEOPLES

The following is a partial text of an address by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Mr. R.A. Bell, to the Jewish Immigrant Services of Canada in Toronto on January 20:

"...Canada has been built and sustained by the strength of immigrant peoples. Today, some 350 years after the first European adventurers settled on our shores, approximately one-sixth of our population was born in some other land. Indeed, in 1961 Canada had a slightly larger proportion than in 1951 of foreign-born residents — a reflection of the high level of immigration during the decade.

DESTINY CALLS FOR MORE PEOPLE

"Make no mistake, this country needs a larger population to achieve its full national potential. Our destiny cannot be fulfilled with only 18.7 million people. We simply do not have the population to develop the rich and vast resources of what is territorially one of the giant nations of the world. I would not hazard a guess as to what number of people is the balanced figure for our optimum national development, but we have ample room to grow in — that is certain! The question to be decided is not *whether* our population should grow — but at what pace it should grow.

"Our Canadian birth rate of 27 per thousand of population is one of the highest of the developed nations of the world. But the historic fact is that the normal processes of population growth, taken by themselves, are not enough. Yes, Canada must

have a much larger population and immigration must be a major factor in that population growth.

AN EXPANSIONIST POLICY

"I have described myself as an expansionist in immigration policy. That phrase I repeat. I am not one of those timorous souls who believe that a balanced intake of well-selected immigrants is an impediment to economic growth in Canada. On the contrary, I believe that the introduction into Canada of properly selected and prepared immigrants provides a positive, direct and immediate stimulus to the economic growth of the country.

"New immigrants have made and will continue to make a vital contribution to our economic development, to our expansion. As consumers, they increase the demand for domestically-produced goods and this additional demand creates new employment opportunities, new income, further demand throughout the country. And the impetus to the expansion of our domestic consumer market encourages the development of more efficient units of production, the establishment of newer and more diversified industrial enterprises and the reduction of our dependence upon the vagaries and uncertainties of external trade.

"All this is quite apart from the new capital, the new assets brought to Canada by those who settle on hundreds of farms, by those who establish new industries. In 1962, over \$100 million in

(Over)

cash and other assets have been added to our economic stream by immigrants.

CULTURAL CONTRIBUTION OF NEWCOMERS

"But look at the less mercenary aspect! The enrichment of Canadian life, the advancement of our culture! Each day I have reminders of how new arrivals, filled with enthusiasm, energy and the will to succeed have enriched our national culture, expanded our Canadian tradition in fields such as science, education, the arts - yes, even in politics....

"...I was not long on the job before I realized one thing - and it is at the very core of the administration of immigration which I intend to pursue. My task is to bring warm-hearted, human understanding to the cold print of immigration laws. The admission of immigrants, because of their economic contribution, because of factors which I might describe as economic opportunism - this cannot be the whole answer. Humanitarian and moral considerations are basic considerations to be respected, to be applied in the administration of our immigration laws. The fundamental task of any Minister of Immigration is to maintain a fair, impartial and non-discriminatory administration, coupled (and I emphasize that word), coupled with a warm and sympathetic understanding of the basic human problems involved.

SETTING TARGETS

"Dangerous perhaps it is to endeavour to say in any particular year what is a desirable level of immigration or to set long-range goals. But I believe that we must step up our objectives, set targets for ourselves. In my view, the present absorptive capacity of the Canadian economy is approximately one per cent of our population *per annum*. This, I emphasize, is a target, an objective - not necessarily to be achieved in 1963 or in 1964, but a target, an objective, which I believe is in the long-run interests of the Canadian nation, one which will provide a genuine stimulus to our whole Canadian economy.

"The 'feast-or-famine' approach to immigration, the 'tap on - tap off', will not produce the economic growth which all of us so greatly desire. In my view, a satisfactory flow of immigrants to Canada, particularly from our traditional sources, requires a consistent and regular programme of information and promotion. We need to tell our story abroad, to spell out the opportunities which exist in Canada, to assure prospective immigrants of the fact that Canadians genuinely want them as fellow citizens.

"In my view, 1961 was the low point in our immigration. 1962 showed a slight upgrade, and 1963 holds promise of very substantial improvement. Since the new Regulations came into effect last February 1, the number of applications received has increased by over 50 per cent and the trend is definitely upwards. I shall do my best to stimulate that movement.

"The new Regulations which came into effect on February 1, 1962, have now had 11 months of trial. On the whole, they are working well and have opened new avenues to prospective immigrants. They re-

move from our immigration laws the last vestiges of discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or creed. Indeed, Canada is one of the few countries of the world which can assert that it has made a genuine, an honest, effort to remove discrimination from its immigration policy. That certainly will be the policy so long as I am the Minister.

DEFINITION OF SKILLS

"Selection today is on the basis of universal and uniform criteria applied everywhere in the world. The stress is upon education, training and skills as the principal conditions of admission. One of the problems which worries me is whether our definition of skills is adequate. There are certainly many difficulties in this field. For example, it is difficult to equate training in different parts of the world with that required for Canadian employment. How do you assess qualifications and decide what is equivalent to Canadian training, experience and qualifications? That is the difficult problem. And it is not enough for a visa officer overseas merely to make a routine assessment of skills in the narrow sense. Significant also is the assessment of such intangible qualities as resourcefulness, initiative, integrity, flexibility - intangibles which cannot easily be reduced to precise assessment but which are the real qualities which make a good immigrant for Canada.

"There are those who raise doubts about immigration, who talk of 'the babel of tongues' or use other discordant phrases. To them, I would suggest they first cast the mote out of their own eye. If there be any problem, it is one created very largely by those of us who are older immigrants to Canada, by our failure to extend a sufficiently warm welcome to the newcomers....

"Newcomers do not isolate themselves into cultural and linguistic ghettos by choice. No immigrant wants to live in isolation from the rest of us, but he will cling to what he knows until he feels secure in his new surroundings. It is up to us to help in giving him that feeling of security which will bring him out of his protective shell.

NO PURE CANADIAN CULTURE

"Personally, I reject the idea of a pure Canadian culture, for that is what the expression 'babel of tongues' seems to imply. It is as repugnant as Hitler's doctrine of Nordic superiority. Today, Canada is approximately one-third Anglo-Saxon, one-third French and one-third other in ethnic background. The Canadian culture in which I believe arises from the collectivity of the cultures of all these groups, the acceptance by each of the best of the cultures of others. Ours is and must always be a pluralist culture, made richer by the variety of its components. That is why it is right to speak of unity in diversity, that is why the full development of our nationhood requires the contributions of all Canadians whatever their background or heritage. And it is on that theory and principle that our immigration policy is based.

"Earlier, I spoke of my strong personal interest in the humanitarian aspects of immigration policy and this leads me to say a word about refugee policy.

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NEW BUILDING FOR ARCTIC TOWN

A new scientific research station and an addition to the hospital are to be constructed in the new town of Inuvik on the Mackenzie Delta in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Dinsdale, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, has pointed out that, when Prime Minister Diefenbaker visited Inuvik in July 1961, he predicted that the town would become a leading centre for research in the north. "Thorough research", he said, "is vital in northern development and this station shows the importance the Government attaches to increasing the pace of scientific research in the North".

Work on the new buildings is scheduled for completion in 12 months. The research station is for the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, while the hospital addition is being built for the Department of National Health and Welfare.

AN IDEAL LOCATION

Inuvik is ideally situated for a scientific research station, as it is in close contact with a wide range of conditions. To the north is the pack ice of the Beaufort Sea and the Arctic Ocean. To the west, the Richardson Mountains rise to 6,500 feet. To the east stretch the rolling barren grounds of the Precambrian Shield. To the south lies the Mackenzie Valley. At the station's doorstep is the wide, flat Mackenzie Delta, home of countless muskrat, where the great river finds its way through hundreds of channels to the sea. Inuvik lies on the tree-line and is the home of Eskimos and Indians. The problems of both the bush and the barrens can be studied there, and Inuvik is close enough to the sea to be used as a base for marine research.

The research station will have two storeys, each enclosing 4,000 square feet, and will consist of four well-equipped laboratories, office space for scientists, a library and storage rooms. Vehicles, canoes, and field equipment will be provided for field parties. Several of the resident scientists will be biologists from the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Fisheries Research Board. An annex will house a National Research Council cosmic-ray laboratory, which forms part of the Canadian programme for the International "Year of the Quiet Sun".

The laboratory will be administered by the Northem Co-ordination and Research Centre of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, but its facilities will be available for scientists from all government departments and from universities and private research agencies. Foundation piles have been sunk in the permafrost and construction should be complete in time for the station to open at the end of 1963.

The hospital addition will be a one-story frame building. It will provide accommodation for additional mechanical equipment for the hospital and will be of similar construction to the research building.

BIG TCA PUBLICITY DRIVE

One of the largest advertising campaigns ever conducted in Canada has been launched by Trans-Canada Air Lines to boost air travel between Canada and Europe. It will be an extensive co-ordinated programme of media, direct mail and display advertising, direct selling and customer service, to promote TCA as the airline to take to Europe. The campaign, to be conducted in English and French from January to May, will cover the country from St. John's to Victoria.

Major objectives of the "Planatrip" campaign will be to broaden the travel market, to stimulate the desire to travel and to capture a substantially greater share of the total market for TCA, while ensuring retention of its present share of the Canada-to-Britain market.

PUBLICITY MATERIALS

Major elements of the campaign are a 16-page, full-color insert, which appeared in *Weekend Magazine* on January 26 and will appear in *Perspectives* on February 19, and "Planatrip" kits containing a multiplicity of information covering all aspects of a European vacation. In addition, there will be supporting newspaper advertising, direct-mail advertising to travel agents and selected customer lists, and display advertising and full-color advertising in national magazines.

The full-color *Weekend/Perspectives* insert, portraying the appeals of Europe and emphasizing the low cost of a European vacation, will reach more than 5,000,000 Canadians through the 41 newspapers carrying these Saturday supplements. The inserts will incorporate coupons for mailing to TCA to obtain the "Planatrip" kits at a cost of \$2 for the English edition and \$1 for the French.

The national consumer-magazine ads solicit enquiries for the inserts free of charge, or for the kits at \$2 and \$1.

CONTENTS OF KITS

The English-language kit contains five travel guides on Britain and Ireland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Austria, itinerary-planning sheets, travel folders, baggage stickers and post-cards. The French-language kit contains guides on France and Italy, itinerary-planning sheets, travel folders and other material. Both incorporate virtually all the information necessary for a potential traveller to formulate basic plans for a European vacation. His travel agent or TCA will do the rest.

With this extensive advertising and sales campaign, TCA hopes to broaden the European travel market to fill the seats of the DC-8 jets with which it will be operating as many as 14 return flights a week between Canada, Britain and continental Europe during the peak summer months of 1963. In conjunction with British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC), TCA will offer a choice of 35 return flights a week across the North Atlantic.

RAILS FOR MEXICAN RAILROAD

A \$26,875,000 sale of Canadian steel rails and accessories by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, to the National Railways of Mexico was announced recently by Mr. George Hees, the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The company estimates the sale will represent more than four million man-hours of work for Canadians over the next two years. The order was obtained with the backing of the Canadian Government's long-term export-financing facilities, which are administered by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation.

At the signing ceremony on January 10, Mr. Hees commended Dominion Steel and Coal for obtaining this large order. He expressed satisfaction with the increasing use being made by Canadian firms of the Government's financing facilities. With the present sale, he added, over \$100-million worth of capital-equipment export business had been negotiated since the first contract had been signed under the amended Export Credits Insurance Act in August 1961. Foreign buyers, the Minister said, were looking more and more to Canada as a supplier of their capital-equipment requirements, since Canadian industry had proved itself to be competitive in price, quality, deliveries, and credit terms.

SIGNERS

The agreement was signed by Dr. Nicolás Graham Gurría, Chargé d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy in Ottawa, on behalf of the National Railways of Mexico; by Mr. A.W. Thomas, Vice-President of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation; and by Mr. A.L. Fairley, Jr., President of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited, and Mr. T.H. McEvoy, Vice-President, Steel Sales, of the Company.

This is the third large order the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation has received for steel rails and accessories for the National Railways of Mexico, the last having amounted to \$13.5 million in 1961. It is also the second large sale of Canadian railway equipment to Mexico during January. On January 23, an agreement for a \$16.1-million sale of Canadian diesel-electric locomotives to the National Railways of Mexico was made by Montreal Locomotive Works. These sales, too, were made possible by financing facilities provided by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation.

FLOATING FREEZER

The contract for the construction of a 165-foot refrigerated cargo and freezer vessel for Newfoundland waters was announced recently by Fisheries Minister J. Angus MacLean. The vessel, which will cost \$1,415,380, will be built at Lauzon, Quebec. It was designed by Alex C. Campbell and Sons, naval architects, of Pointe-Claire, Quebec.

The new vessel will play a prominent part in the Department's Newfoundland bait-service programme. It will be capable of freezing bait fishes, such as

squid, herring and caplin, in the places where they are caught and will be used to transfer frozen-bait stocks from areas of surplus to areas of deficit. The vessel will transport bait to bait depots and holding units located in some 50 fishing settlements round the coast. When completed, it will replace the "M.V. Arctica", which has given yeoman service to the provinces's fishermen for over 25 years.

CONSTRUCTION

The new vessel, of welded-steel construction and aluminum superstructure, will be strengthened for navigation in ice. It will have a holding capacity of 190 tons and its freezers will be capable of freezing about 15,000 pounds of bait in 18 hours. Modern principles of shipboard freezing will be employed and the bait will be frozen in blocks of uniform weight for storage in cardboard cartons.

A single-screw, diesel-engined craft, the vessel is designed in accordance with the latest requirements of the Canadian Steamship Inspection Service. It is expected to have a cruising speed of 12 knots, and, in addition to its bait-supply services, it will assist other Departmental vessels in the Newfoundland area in patrol duties. When necessary, it will also take part in search and rescue operations.

The replacement of the "M.V. Arctica", probably late in 1963 or early 1964, with this modern refrigerated vessel represents a further step in the Federal Government's programme of extending and modernizing the bait service. Over the past several years, 28 bait-holding units have been added to the original 20 depots taken over at the time of Newfoundland's entry to Confederation, and, in addition, three refrigerated trucks have been put into service to transfer bait between cold storages in those areas where road facilities exist.

CANADA IN BRITISH BOAT SHOW

For the third year in succession, Canadian manufacturers of boats, boating equipment and related products took part in Britain's annual International Boat Show, held at Earls Court, London, from January 2 to 12. Sixteen companies participated in the Canadian exhibit, which was organized by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Canadian products featured at the Show included complete cruising yachts, runabouts and canoes, as well as unfinished moulded boat hulls and a wide variety of related equipment, from life jackets to marine hardware.

The boats on display incorporated the latest marine designs and reflected the wide variety of materials and methods used in modern boat-building — wood planking, moulded plywood and fibreglass, and aluminum. Several new models of Canadian outboard and inboard motors were exhibited, as well as boat trailers designed for maximum stability and convenience. The exhibit also included a remarkable pre-fabricated, "do-it-yourself" aluminum boat dock easily installed in a matter of minutes by one or two men.

SWEDISH ENVOY INSTALLED

His Excellency Ragnvald Bagge presented to the Governor General on January 29 his letter of credence as Ambassador of Sweden, in a ceremony that took place at Government House.

Mr. M.H. Wershof, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. Esmond Butler, Secretary to the Governor General, were in attendance on this occasion. The Ambassador was accompanied by Mr. Sten Aminoff, First Secretary of the Embassy.

Mr. Bagge, a career diplomat, was born in 1903 in Quebec City, where his father, Mr. R.B. Bagge, was serving as Consul-General of Sweden. After obtaining a law degree, he entered the Swedish Foreign Service in 1928 as an attaché. This appointment was followed by service in Madrid, Tokyo, Helsinki, Stockholm, Bogotá and Washington. In 1953, Mr. Bagge was appointed Minister and later Ambassador in Iran and Iraq. He was Ambassador in Warsaw until his appointment to Canada.

QOR WINS BRITISH TROPHY

A cross-country team from the 1st Battalion Queen's Own Rifles of Canada has upset tradition by capturing first place in the cross-country racing competition of the British Army of the Rhine. The Canadian unit is serving with the NATO brigade in West Germany. The race was held on January 26.

It was the first time a Canadian unit had won the event. In doing so, they beat some of the best harrier teams in the British Army. They scored a close victory over the Green Howards, a British rifle regiment located at Iserlohn, Germany.

The 1st Battalion of the Queen's Own will now represent the British Army of the Rhine in cross-country championships to be held in England during February.

The team's showing has also earned them six positions on a team that will compete in the NATO cross-country championships to be held on March 24 at Sennelager.

First to cross the finish line after a six-mile course through driving snow was Rifleman Elwood Pickering of Spirit River, Alberta. A few seconds behind him were Lance Corporal Bruno Arcand of Debden, Saskatchewan, and Rifleman Don Dussault of Albertville, Saskatchewan.

The winning team was organized under their coach, Sergeant Tom Eagles, an Indian from Dauphin, Manitoba.

ANGLO-U.S.-CANADIAN RESEARCHERS

Research into aviation problems is expected to get a three-way boost from talks held recently in Ottawa by specialists from the United States, Britain and Canada, the Department of Transport has announced.

In Ottawa to see DOT officials specializing in operational, electronics and meteorological research were Commander P. Bloom, United States Navy, a meteorologist seconded to the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), S. Justman, chief of theoretical research in the FAA, and Dr. W. Johnstone, British Air Ministry liaison officer.

They were in Ottawa to establish closer contacts with the Transport Department, to exchange ideas and to foster closer collaboration in aviation research and development.

CANADIAN ART SHOW IN LONDON

The Fifth Biennial of Canadian Art is scheduled to open at the Commonwealth Institute, London, England, in June, it was announced recently by Charles F. Comfort, Director of the National Gallery. It will remain in England during June, July and August.

The Biennial is an exhibition of contemporary Canadian painting chosen to acquaint the public with the best work produced during the past two years.

It was previously announced that the Biennial would open this May at the National Gallery, Ottawa. However, the change in plans was made to fill a request by the Commonwealth Institute for an exhibition of contemporary Canadian art for the summer of 1963.

PAINTERS REPRESENTED

Preliminary selection of works to be included is being made by J. Russell Harper, Curator of Canadian Art, who is now touring Canada. In April the paintings he has selected will be sent to Ottawa, where they will be "juried" by a committee of senior members of the National Gallery staff. The final selection will include between 80 and 100 paintings.

SYLVAN SAVANT TO FOREST CONFERENCE

Dr. J.H. Jenkins, director of forest products research with the federal Department of Forestry, will be one of the discussion leaders at the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less-Developed Areas, to be held in Geneva from February 4 to 20. Dr. Jenkins will lead the conference discussions on forestry and forest products.

The first of its kind, the conference will be attended by delegates from some 80 countries. Papers and discussions will cover a wide range of scientific and technological topics, such as natural and human resources, industrial development, transport training of scientific and technical personnel and communications. Canada will be represented by a 19-member delegation headed by Dr. J.W.T. Spinks, president of the University of Saskatchewan.

After the conference, Dr. Jenkins will call at the Division of Forestry and Forest Products of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome to discuss various matters of Canadian interest.

CANADA - A NATION OF IMMIGRANT PEOPLES
(Continued from P. 2)

REFUGEE POLICY

"What is not generally recognized is that Canada has the best record of any nation in the Western world in dealing with refugees. From the admission of veterans of the Polish Army after the Second World War, we have been in the forefront, the recognized champions of humanitarianism. The 37,000 Hungarian refugees admitted since 1957 constituted the greatest number of any country in the world, and I am glad to say that this movement was a definite success. Day by day, I see the applications being made by these refugees for citizenship and I learn of the way in which they have adjusted to Canadian life. It is a courageous story and a proud record.

"Last year, Canada continued its policy of accepting unsponsored refugees from Europe without numerical limitation. Our normal immigrant selection criteria were relaxed, as has been the case during and since World Refugee Year, in order to permit any refugee with reasonable prospects of employment in Canada to migrate regardless of age or minor physical handicap. The educational and occupational requirements established under the new Immigration Regulations were also interpreted with special leniency in the case of these refugees. Those who failed to meet even these limited standards were considered under the private sponsorship scheme or the handicapped refugee programme.

"With the help of private organizations and individuals, the refugee private-sponsorship scheme which began in World Refugee Year was also maintained in 1962. A number of other refugees were also admitted to Canada within the ordinary immigration provisions under the sponsorship of their relatives in Canada.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

"As well, special refugee programmes were carried out by the Government during 1962. A special authorization was granted for the admission of 50 families of stateless persons from the Middle East to be settled in Canada under private auspices. The majority of these families have already arrived in Canada and are being settled without difficulty.

"Although there were no government-sponsored movements of refugees affected by tuberculosis last year, the treatment and integration of those who had arrived previously continued with success. The three movements which took place between December

1959 and March 1961 included 325 tubercular patients and their dependents for a total of 826 persons. Most of these persons have now succeeded in establishing themselves in Canada, and I consider that, on the whole, this movement has been very successful.

"In May 1962, the Canadian Government decided to accept 100 families of Chinese refugees from Hong Kong. Some 76 families have already arrived in Canada and their settlement is proceeding satisfactorily with the co-operation of individuals and private organizations across the country. While this is a special movement, initiated against the background of the emergency in Hong Kong early last year, it must be borne in mind that Canada has, during the past 14 years, received under its normal immigration provisions approximately 25,000 Chinese immigrants from Hong Kong, most of whom had fled mainland China.

"On an experimental basis, the Government initiated plans in 1962 for the movement to Canada of a number of handicapped refugees who were capable of obtaining employment. It was expected that careful advance preparation could enable these individuals and their families to establish themselves successfully without becoming a burden to their sponsors or without the need for extensive public assistance. A number of cases are at present under consideration, and it is hoped that some families will soon enter Canada.

"In 1963, Canada's general refugee programme will be continued. Unsponsored refugees from Europe will be admitted without numerical limitation and without applying the usual immigration standards of occupation and education. The refugee private-sponsorship programme will also be continued.

"It is hoped that the experimental movement of handicapped but employable refugees under government auspices will progress satisfactorily in 1963. Naturally, although no figure has been set, the number of such cases accepted will depend on the ability of immigration settlement officers in Canada to find suitable employment and establishment opportunities. It should also be noted that approval has been granted for the admission to Canada, on the same basis as in 1962, of another 50 families of stateless persons from the Middle East....

"It should be emphasized that, in addition to Canada's special refugee programmes, in which the normal immigrant selection standards are greatly relaxed, the new Immigration Regulations permit refugees anywhere in the world to apply for admission to Canada as ordinary immigrants subject to the usual standards of selection..."
