



CANADA

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## CANADA CITIZENSHIP PLANS

*The following extracts are from a statement to the House of Commons on December 14 by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Mr. Guy Favreau, by way of introduction to the estimates of his Department:*

The Canadian Citizenship Act came into force on January 1, 1947, and provides for the legal status of "Canadian citizens". The Act is administered almost entirely by the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch, which has an establishment of 96 at headquarters in Ottawa, and 64 in the citizenship courts situated in various centres in Canada. The most recent citizenship court was established in Ottawa in March of 1963. There are nine other courts — in Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, London, Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Moncton and Windsor.

These, along with the regularly constituted courts, provide facilities for persons wishing to apply for Canadian citizenship. In addition, 56 persons have been appointed to act as courts for the purpose of the Canadian Citizenship Act in remote areas. Four similar appointments have been made overseas for the assistance of servicemen.

... A review is at present being made of the standard required of applicants from the inception of the Canadian Citizenship Act to the present time, with a view to establishing as far as it is possible uniform criteria across Canada.

### IMMIGRATION FIGURES

In 1962, 72,080 persons became Canadian citizens. This is the third highest number for any one year, the highest being in 1957, when 95,462 certificates

were granted, and the second highest in 1958, when 84,183 grants were made. From January 1, 1947, to December 31, 1962, a total of 654,379 persons have been granted citizenship in Canada. In addition, 389,586 certificates were issued to persons who wished to have proof of their status as Canadians.

It has been ascertained that approximately 40 per cent of the immigrants who entered Canada in the ten-year period 1953-1962 who are eligible for Canadian citizenship have become Canadians.

Fitting and appropriate ceremonies for the presentation of certificates of citizenship can provide a most important symbol of the benefits to new Canadians and to others of the acquisition of Canadian citizenship. For this reason, consideration is being given to expanding the number of courts. Plans are at present being considered for the establishment of a Court of Canadian Citizenship in Calgary. Through these media and through appropriate publicity, it is hoped to encourage a greater number of people to apply for Canadian citizenship.

### CITIZENSHIP BRANCH

The Canadian Citizenship Branch is responsible for two main programmes:

- (1) Developing a greater degree of understanding of Canadian citizenship and of group relations amongst newcomers, Indians and Canadians generally, through advisory and financial assistance to organizations and agencies engaged in citizenship education and community actions; and
- (2) for immigrant instruction, by providing textbooks to provincial departments of education

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and others conducting classes for adult newcomers, and by providing matching grants to provincial and territorial governments for citizenship and language teaching costs....

#### IMMIGRATION BRANCH

I should like at this time to outline some thoughts of the Government on immigration matters and a few developments which have taken place since I took office several months ago.

That Canada should continue to encourage immigration is self-evident; people from other lands make a positive contribution to our nation's economic and social well-being. There are considerations of national interest for encouraging immigration and there are other more human considerations, such as family re-union, the reduction of discrimination based on origin or creed and the acceptance of charitable and humanitarian responsibilities. Through immigration we can do much to abolish antagonisms and to foster understanding.

Our manpower needs are changing and the needs of other countries are changing with conditions and circumstances. For this reason, immigration policies should be reviewed fairly frequently. There is another reason as well: it has been established for many years that immigration to Canada is not a fundamental human right but a privilege, and that mass migration should take into consideration the general economic and social factors of Canada.

With these considerations in mind, the Government in 1963 has continued the policy initiated by the previous Government early this year of pursuing a more aggressive programme. It has been difficult to increase the flow of immigrants, but a beginning has been made. During the first 10 months of this year, 79,628 immigrants arrived in Canada, and I expect that, by the end of 1963, there will be about 92,000. This compares favourably with the 1961 and 1962 totals of 71,689 and 74,586 respectively. Our objective for next year is to revert to the pre-1959 figures of well in excess of 100,000, the exact number to be determined by the response to improved methods of recruiting immigrants of suitable types.

During the past months, we have been conducting an intensive study of immigration policy and procedures. We have particularly concerned ourselves with Canada's economic requirements for manpower and population and with Canada's humanitarian responsibilities. In the sphere of economic immigration, we have concluded that it should consist mainly of young skilled workers and of entrepreneurs with the capital and experience needed to become established in their own self-operated enterprises in Canada. Such persons fit into our economy and society with little or no difficulty and, far from taking employment away from Canadians, they can be instrumental in helping create jobs for unskilled Canadian workers.

#### VIGOROUS PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME

To obtain such immigrants, the Department will pursue a vigorous informational and promotional programme in the countries which have traditionally been our principal sources, such as the United

Kingdom, France and the U.S.A. To this end, we intend to open two offices in France, in addition to that which has been at Paris for many years, if the necessary arrangements can be made with the French authorities. We shall continue to provide service to immigrants in other parts of the world as interest and volume warrant. In this respect, we have recently established permanent offices in Cairo and Madrid, and an officer has been assigned to Beirut on a temporary, experimental basis.

In countries where our offices are not located, travelling teams of trained immigration officers will continue to make periodic visits to assess the qualifications of individual applicants and determine their suitability as future Canadian residents. So far this year, officers who visited the West Indies and Central and South American countries, have selected 1,139 persons on the basis of individual merit. Travelling officers have also selected 1,106 persons living in various Pacific islands and countries in the Middle East.

#### HUMANITARIAN IMMIGRATION

With respect to humanitarian immigration, we have continued to give recognition to Canada's position as one of the more prosperous countries in the world community, by providing for special movements of persons in a refugee or quasi-refugee situation as a result of war or other disaster. To illustrate, 217 refugees sponsored by reliable persons were admitted during the first ten months of this year, even though the immigrants could not meet the normal occupational requirements for admission, and arrangements are being completed for an additional 192 refugees in similar circumstances. Also, Canada, as a special project in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, undertook to settle 24 physically or socially handicapped refugees. They have now been settled in employment by immigration staffs and I am happy to say they are doing well. In addition to such special movements, of which these are but two, approximately 1,000 refugees have come individually for settlement; and I am at the moment giving consideration to a pilot project for the movement of 100 families from Hong Kong in co-operation with the Council of Churches.

It is important to achieve the best possible integration of policies relating to employment and to immigration, in the light of the most reliable economic studies that can be made. Arrangements are in progress to establish an interdepartmental committee of senior officials of interested departments to assess the economic aspects of immigration policy on a continuing basis and to advise my Department in this respect.

In the course of reviewing our policies, I have also been attempting to bring the Immigration Act and Regulations more into line with changes which have taken place in our economic and social environment and with advances in the field of medicine. This is a many-sided, complex and sensitive area. Moreover, I shall be introducing within the next few days a system for assessing settlement arrangements, for practical effects may be creating arbitrary distinctions in the privileges of sponsorship which are enjoyed by Canadian citizens. Moreover, I shall be

(Continued on P. 6)

### NEW GERMAN ENVOY

On December 11, His Excellency Dr. Kurt Oppler presented to the Governor General his letter of credence as Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in a ceremony at Government House. The Chief of Protocol of the Department of External Affairs, Mr. Henry F. Davis, presented the Ambassador to Governor-General Vanier.

Mr. Arnold Smith, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. Esmond Butler, Secretary to the Governor General, were in attendance on the Governor General on this occasion.

Dr. Oppler was born in Breslau, Germany, in November 1902. He is a Doctor of Laws and practiced law in Gleiwitz, Silesia and Berlin. He occupied several government posts before joining the German foreign service in 1952, when he was appointed Minister and later Ambassador to Iceland. In 1956, Dr. Oppler served as Ambassador in Norway and since 1959 has been Ambassador to Belgium.

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### CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

Consumer price indexes rose during October and November in seven of the ten cities surveyed. Increases ranged from 0.1 per cent in Toronto and Saskatoon-Regina to 0.5 per cent in Winnipeg. The Ottawa index declined 0.1 per cent, while the Edmonton-Calgary and Vancouver indexes were unchanged.

**St. John's** - The all-items index moved from 120.3 to 120.8, an increase of 0.4 per cent, resulting from higher prices in food, housing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading. Indexes for clothing, transportation, and tobacco and alcohol were unchanged.

**Halifax** - The all-items index rose 0.2 per cent, from 131.2 to 131.4. Indexes were higher for clothing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading. All other component indexes were unchanged.

**Saint John** - An increase of 0.2 per cent moved the index for all-items from 133.0 to 133.3. Increases occurred in food, housing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading indexes.

**Montreal** - The index for all-items increased 0.4 per cent, from 133.4 to 133.9, as increases were reported in all components except housing and transportation, which was unchanged.

**Ottawa** - Lower prices in food, and tobacco-and-alcohol components led to a decline of 0.1 per cent, from 134.7 to 134.5, for the all-items index. There were higher indexes for clothing, transportation, health and personal care, and recreation and reading. The housing index was unchanged.

**Toronto** - The index for all-items rose 0.1 per cent, from 135.0 to 135.2. There were increases in food, housing, transportation, health and personal care, and recreation and reading. The clothing and tobacco-and-alcohol indexes were lower.

**Winnipeg** - The all-items index moved up 0.5 per cent, from 130.6 to 131.2, as indexes for five of the component groups were higher. The housing index

was slightly lower, and the tobacco-and-alcohol index was unchanged.

**Saskatoon-Regina** - Increases in the indexes for food and recreation and reading moved the all-items index from 128.6 to 128.7, an increase of 0.1 per cent. There was a slight decline in the tobacco-and-alcohol index. Indexes for the other four components were unchanged.

**Edmonton-Calgary** - The index for all-items was unchanged at 127.7, as small upward movements in the indexes for housing, clothing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading were insufficient to affect the index at the total level. Indexes for food, transportation, and tobacco and alcohol were unchanged.

**Vancouver** - There was no change in the all-items index at 131.8, as higher indexes for clothing, and recreation and reading were offset by lower indexes for food, and health and personal care. The remaining components were unchanged.

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### AFRICAN STUDIES

The Committee on African Studies in Canada (*Le Comité des études africaines au Canada*) has been formed by scholars involved in African research.

Through an annual newsletter, it will provide a forum for the exchange of information among Canadians active in African studies. The newsletter will list, among other things of interest, new appointments in the field, new courses, and major acquisitions in libraries. It will be edited by Professor Donald Wiedner, Department of History, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

The Committee will sponsor discussions on the place of studies of non-European cultures, particularly African studies, in the curriculum. In addition, it intends to promote a co-operative purchasing policy among Canadian libraries interested in buying African research materials.

The Secretary of the Committee is Professor Donald C. Savage, Department of History, Loyola College, Montreal.

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### ANNUAL FOREST FIRE FIGURES

Estimates of forest areas burned across Canada during 1963 totalled 350,000 acres in 7,458 fires, according to the federal Department of Forestry, which compiles forest-fire statistics from reports received from the provinces.

The provinces accounted for 319,000 acres of the estimated areas burned, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories for 31,000 acres. Included in the year's total are 28,000 acres burned in October and 8,000 acres in November, latest monthly figures to be released. The comparatively high figure for November resulted from an extended dry spell in a few inland provinces.

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Comparison shows that 1963 ranks second only to 1954, when 266,000 acres of forests were swept over by fire, the lightest year on record.

**FIGURES FOR 1962**

The Department of Forestry has also released final figures of forest areas burned in 1962, totalling 842,000 acres, a sharp increase from the 482,000 acres estimated at the close of the forest-fire season last year. The higher figure recently came to light following the normal process of review and survey of previous years' burns.

Forestry officials have noted that the revision from the estimated to the final figure for 1962 has been much greater than normal, but the discrepancy occurred in the early part of the 1962 season, when the rate of fire outbreaks was unusually high in certain provinces, making accurate estimating much more difficult than in most years.

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**GRANT TO OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM**

A grant of \$25,000 was recently sent to the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association to help to meet the expenses of Canada's Olympic Hockey team for 1964. Provision of a grant of this size was recommended by the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport at its recent meeting in Ottawa. The Council pointed out that funds provided under the terms of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act were necessary to enable the team to secure ample ice time for training and to take part in a number of games in Canada before leaving for the 1964 Winter Olympics in Innsbruck, Austria, in early January.

Canada will be represented for the first time at the Olympics by a team selected from outstanding players from Canadian universities. The group has been trained by the Reverend Father David Bauer, C.S.B., of the University of British Columbia.

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**LABOUR-MANAGEMENT CONSULTATION**

More than 500,000 workers in Canadian industry are now represented on labour-management committees across the country, according to a statement recently released by Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, the Minister of Labour. The exact total (506,514) is an increase of almost 10,000 over last year. The number of labour-management committees currently operating in industry stands at 1,811, an increase of 62 over last year.

**PURPOSE OF COMMITTEES**

Active promotion of these committees is conducted by the Labour-Management Co-operation Service of the Federal Department of Labour, which has field officers stationed in key centres across Canada.

Primarily concerned with bettering relations employers and employees and improving plant operations, these committees provide labour and management with an opportunity to meet on a regular monthly

basis to discuss mutual problems other than those normally handled through collective bargaining. The topics discussed at LMC meetings include automation and technological change, production, trade, morale, unemployment and layoffs, the quality of products, union-management objectives, competition, employee welfare, safety, the care of equipment and fire prevention.

Mr. MacEachen pointed out that, though not all these topics are discussed by all committees, there is a steadily increasing use of joint consultation as a means of solving problems affecting the welfare of both labour and management and industry as a whole.

Canadian industries operating labour-management committees include manufacturing, service, logging, mining, construction, transportation, communication, and wholesale and retail trade.

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**OCTOBER STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS**

In October there was an increase in the number of work stoppages compared with the previous month, and the number of workers involved and the number of man-days lost also showed an increase over the September figures, according to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts recently released by Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, the Minister of Labour.

There were 81 stoppages in October, involving 24,861 workers, with a time loss of 138,980 man-days. In September, there were 63 work stoppages, involving 9,583 workers and a time loss of 86,320 man-days.

Fifty-two per cent of the time loss was accounted for by disputes involving longshoremen at Montreal, Quebec and Trois-Rivières, Quebec, rubber-manufacturing workers at St. Jerome, Quebec, food-and-beverage manufacturing workers at Montreal, and transportation-equipment workers at Oakville, Ontario.

**JURISDICTION**

Five of the work stoppages were in industries under federal jurisdiction. Of the others, 41 were within Ontario jurisdiction, 15 in Quebec, six in British Columbia, three each in Nova Scotia and Alberta, two each in Newfoundland, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and one each in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Twenty-nine of the October work stoppages involved 100 or more workers. Of these, 18 were terminated by the end of the month.

A breakdown by industry of the month's stoppages shows 40 in manufacturing, 12 in construction, 10 in trade, seven in service, six in transportation and utilities, five in mines and one in forestry.

Reckoned on the basis of the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the number of man-days lost represented 0.11 per cent of the estimated working time. In September, the percentage was 0.08 per cent. The corresponding figure for October 1962 was 0.11 per cent.

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## NEW DEAL FOR CANADA'S INDIANS

The following passages are excerpts from a statement to the House of Commons on December 14 by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Mr. Guy Favreau, in presenting the estimates of the of the Indian Affairs Branch of his Department:

...Last month, for the first time in Canadian history, the question of Indian affairs was discussed at a federal-provincial conference. I am glad to report a large measure of agreement. It was agreed that Indians should be associated more closely with the life of other Canadians and that Indians should have full equality of opportunities. It was recognized that the time has come to find the basis on which the widest possible range of federal, provincial and municipal services currently provided to non-Indians can be extended to Indians, and that the Indians must be consulted throughout. It was agreed that a further meeting should be held, if possible by May of 1964, at which provincial ministers and their senior officials would discuss with us this whole question in greater detail. Preparation and planning for this next meeting is now under way. I sincerely believe that through this new development we are entering a new phase and have reached a turning-point in the field of Indian affairs in Canada.

### INDIAN-RESEARCH PROGRAMME

A sound body of knowledge is essential to the continuing development of effective programmes, and the Government, therefore, is sponsoring a Canada-wide Indian-research programme. In announcing this undertaking in the House on December 2 last, I mentioned that the study, conducted by social scientists from the universities, would cover four major areas concerning Indians—economic development, advancement in education, responsibilities that exist at various government levels, and band councils and the development of self-government. In addition to the main areas of research, a number of supplementary studies would be made on related subjects.

Basic to our efforts is the willingness of the Indian people to carry themselves forward. The great majority, I am certain, are determined to take advantage of every opportunity provided to them for advancement.

### NEW EMPHASIS ON EDUCATION

Opportunity requires sound training, both academic and technical. The 1963-64 estimates for the Indian Affairs Branch reflect the emphasis on education in that 57.1 per cent of the amount requested is designated for education purposes, including an amount of \$25,294,810 for the administration, operation and maintenance of the school programme and \$5,792,000 for capital expenditures. There is an increase this year in the operation vote attributable to an overall increase in enrolment and an expected rise in education costs for Indian children attending non-Indian schools. The number of children enrolled in non-Indian schools now exceeds 18,500, or almost 40 per cent of the school population.

A scholarship programme for Indian students has been continued from previous years with encouraging results. In addition, other financial assistance,

including the payment of tuition fees, was given to 3,344 students to enable them to complete high school, university, and vocational-training courses.

Indian parents, too, are showing greater interest in education. There are now 40 Indian school committees which are, in effect, embryonic school boards, and which constitute a basic step toward Indian responsibility for the operation of schools on reserves.

Efforts toward the inclusion of Indians in welfare programmes of the provinces must be continued and intensified. It is recognized that there is also a need for the establishment of services designed to help those residing in Indian communities to provide for their own needs. The establishment of such services is now under active consideration.

### TRAINING LEADERS

The opportunities for mature and competent Indian men and women prepared to give leadership in the reserve community and elsewhere are constantly broadening. Emphasis is being placed on training programmes to enable Indians to develop more fully their potential capacity for leadership roles. Utilization of training facilities and resources offered by various governmental and private organizations has made possible marked expansion in this field.

Economic development programmes are vital. In agriculture, provision is being made to continue and expand the practice of lending cattle on rotation to selected Indians. Agricultural conferences to stimulate interest and improve the methods used by Indian farmers have been successfully undertaken, and Indian farmers are being encouraged to avail themselves of the services offered by the federal and provincial departments of agriculture.

The number of selected Indians placed in permanent employment, with the co-operation of the National Employment Service, is growing year by year and has now reached a total of 1,617 including 477 in 1962-63. In addition, there were over 5,000 rural and seasonal placements made last year with assistance from the National Employment Service. This does not include the many Indians who obtained employment independently or with assistance from their local agency superintendent.

### AID TO HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS

Extensive assistance is provided those Indians who still pursue their traditional vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing, and harvesting wild crops. A ten-year agreement with the Province of Ontario concerning renewable-resources development has completed its first year of operation and shows promise. Similar programmes are being carried on in other provinces by formal agreement, as in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, or under informal working arrangements. Notable in the latter case are joint surveys of the renewable-resources potential in British Columbia and Quebec.

The value of handicraft production as a supplementary source of income is recognized by inclusion in the estimates of an amount to provide for instruction and supervision, the furnishing of raw materials, and the purchases and sale of finished handicraft items.

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Another matter of importance in the expanding economy of the Indians is the development of forest resources on Indian reserves. Provision is made in the estimates for forestry investigations and for the continuing costs of reforestation.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Various measures by which the Government seeks to alleviate distress caused by seasonal declines in employment are being applied on Indian reserves throughout the country. Indian bands are participating in the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Programme and, up to the end of November, 43 applications from Indian bands, totalling \$143,000, had been approved. In addition, 70 projects, amounting to \$383,000, will be carried out on Indian reserves located within designated development areas. A further 650 projects, totalling \$1,200,000, have been provided for under a special Indian Community Employment Programme for bands which lack the funds to enable their participation in the Winter Works Incentive Programme.

In all economic programmes an effort is being made to involve Indians in planning and management by recruiting as much as possible from the ranks of the bands concerned the help required to carry on day-to-day supervision, and by submitting proposals to band councils before programmes are undertaken. It is hoped that, through experience gained by these means, Indians will qualify for permanent positions in the activities of the Economic Development Division and gradually take over management of their own affairs.

ROADS AND UTILITIES

The need for more and better roads to facilitate access from Indian reserves to neighbouring non-Indian communities is recognized in the estimates. Such access is becoming increasingly important as the integrated school-programme proceeds. Similarly,

the adjustment of Indians to the general economy requires free movement between the reserves and centres of employment and marketing.

Also recognized is the need for adequate water and sewage facilities in Indian communities. Substantial amounts will be expended for improving these services. Concurrently, emphasis will be placed on education campaigns designed to enlist the co-operation of Indian bands in improving sanitation facilities on the reserves.

...The programmes which I have outlined have one main purpose in mind - to assure the greatest possible measure of opportunity, equality and well-being for the Indian people. To be successful, we need not only the assistance of all levels of government but also of voluntary organizations, private individuals and the general public and, above all, the active support, co-operation and assistance of the Indian people themselves.

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CANADA CITIZENSHIP PLANS

(Continued from P. 2)

introducing within the next few days a system for assessing settlement arrangements for sponsored immigrants according to standard criteria. This should do much to clarify the requirements and obligations of sponsors and thus eliminate most of the uncertainty which has existed with respect to the matter in the past.

Finally, plans for integrating customs - immigration primary inspection at border ports of entry have been put into effect, with total savings to date of almost \$300,000. In carrying out our integration plans, we have taken care to ensure that no immigration or customs officer at present employed will be deprived of his job.

...various government levels and had contacts with the development of self-government in addition to the main areas of research a number of supplementary studies would be made on related subjects. It is our hope that our efforts in the willingness of the Indian people to carry themselves forward. The great majority I am certain are determined to take advantage of every opportunity provided to them for their local agency superintendent. ... in his capacity as 51, ...

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