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## Highlights of the Government's new immigration legislation

Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen tabled the Government's new immigration bill in the House of Commons on November 22 which, he said, incorporated most of the recommendations in the report of a special committee that had conducted hearings across Canada, as well as representing the views of Members of Parliament of all parties and Senators.

The bill, he said, affirmed for the first time, the fundamental objects of Canadian immigration law – family reunification, non-discrimination, concern for refugees, and the promotion of Canada's economic, social, demographic and cultural goals. In addition, provisions of the bill recognize importance of immigration to the achievement of national and regional demographic goals and the need to vitalize collaboration between the Federal Government and the provinces in the area of immigration.

### Admissible classes

The bill provides for three admissible classes of immigrant:

- the family class, corresponding to

the present class of sponsored dependants, expanded to include parents of any age sponsored by Canadian citizens;

- refugees;
- other applicants, comprising immigrants selected on the basis of the selection criteria (the "points" system).

In the regulations made under the new act the existing points for the nominated class will be preserved and those relatives now eligible for nomination will receive the same level of preference they enjoy under the present regulations.

### Refugees

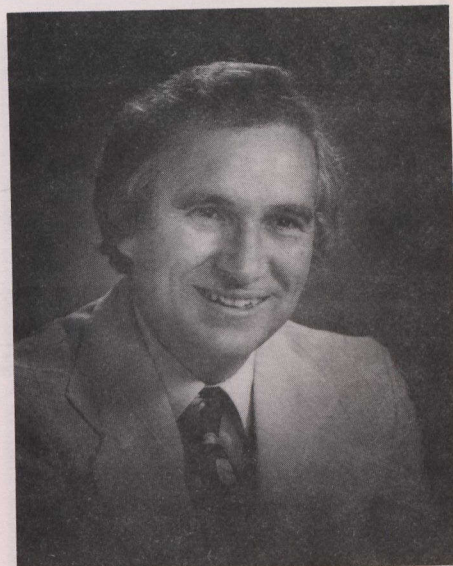
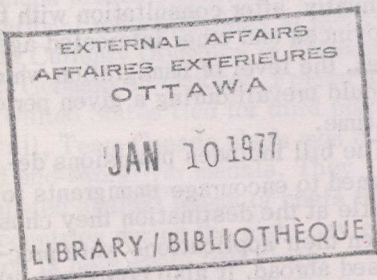
For the first time in Canadian law, the bill confirms the obligations Canada has assumed as a party to the United Nations Convention and Protocol on Refugees. It codifies new procedures to determine the status of those claiming to be refugees, and it assures that those who establish their claim are accorded the protection the Convention affords.

Provision is made for the establishment by regulation of special selection standards for refugees. It is envisaged that these would modify the criteria applicable to the usual type of immigrant to the extent that special assistance can be made available in Canada to assist in the refugees' successful establishment.

To permit the Government to respond to situations where the admission on humanitarian grounds is warranted of people who are not refugees within the Convention definition, the bill provides authority for the establishment from time to time of special admissible classes with selection criteria adjusted to meet the circumstances.

### Inadmissible classes

The definition of those whose entry is prohibited is revised to reflect contemporary conditions and standards.



Immigration Minister Bud Cullen

Provisions such as the absolute bar against epileptics are removed, as are outmoded prohibitions against "idiots, imbeciles and morons". Exclusion on health grounds will be based solely on danger to public health or safety or excessive demands on health or social services. A new objective standard for inadmissibility on criminal grounds is established on the basis of the sentence imposable for equivalent offences under Canadian law. The bill includes provisions to meet the threat posed by terrorists and those associated with organized crime.

**Safeguards for individual rights**

The bill extends to all whose admission is denied the right to a full and impartial immigration inquiry. The inquiry will be open to the public under stipulated conditions. The bill retains the right to counsel at inquiries, and new provisions safeguard the interests of the dependants of those subject to inquiry.

An important innovation is the replacement of special inquiry officers by a new class of specially trained officials to be known as "adjudicators". In contrast to the responsi-

bilities now exercised by the special inquiry officer, the adjudicator will be totally removed from the process of adducing evidence. The only task of the adjudicator will be to weigh the evidence presented to him before deciding on a person's admissibility in accordance with the law.

The bill upholds the current independence and jurisdiction of the Immigration Appeal Board. Essentially the same categories of people who may now appeal to the Board against a deportation order will continue to enjoy appeal rights under the proposed legislation.

The bill introduces alternatives to deportation orders which, as in the present act, compel a person's departure and, without the consent of the Minister, bar admission for life.

Where a person is inadmissible for reasons which do not call for a perpetual bar to admission (e.g. temporary illness, inadequate documentation) exclusion orders may be issued at a port of entry, compelling departure and barring admission for only one year.

Departure notices may be issued to

visitors who, after admission, are found to have committed minor infractions of the act or regulations.

Finally, the bill introduces safeguards to ensure that people detained under the Immigration Act are treated in accordance with the principles of the Bail Reform Act.

**Entry and stay of visitors**

To meet the problem posed by illegal immigration, the bill stipulates that all visitors wishing to study or work temporarily in Canada must obtain prior authorization abroad. Once admitted, visitors may not normally change their status, e.g. a person admitted as a tourist may not take a job, become a student, or a permanent resident. Temporary workers who change jobs and students who change their course of study without proper authorization, and all visitors who remain beyond the period for which they were admitted, will be subject to removal.

**Improved administration**

The bill requires the Minister of Manpower and Immigration on behalf of the Government to announce annually, after consultation with the provinces and other interested agencies, the level of immigration which should prevail during a given period of time.

The bill includes provisions designed to encourage immigrants to settle at the destination they chose when their applications were processed abroad. It also contains authority for measures to encourage immigrants to settle in those parts of Canada where they are most needed. The admission will be facilitated of those immigrants who undertake to take jobs in communities which may be identified, after federal-provincial consultation, as requiring their skills. The bill provides authority to require, if necessary, a residence requirement of up to six months in the case of immigrants benefiting from facilitated admission and choosing to go to such communities.

**Federal/provincial co-operation**

Under the British North America Act the Federal Government, while it enjoys primacy, shares with the provinces

**Immigration declines during the first six months of 1976**

Immigration to Canada during the first six months of 1976 totalled 73,735, a drop of 21,172 or 22.3 per cent from the figure recorded for the same period a year ago.

This is a result of changes made to the immigration regulations in 1974 "to ensure that occupations of immigrants are responsive to the needs of the Canadian labour market," said Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

Ontario continues to be the most popular destination with 36,166 immigrants, and Quebec remained in second place with 12,996, followed by British Columbia, 10,915; Alberta, 7,283; Manitoba, 2,825; Saskatchewan, 1,060; Nova Scotia, 880; Newfoundland, 342; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 130; and Prince Edward Island, 121.

The distribution of landings by world areas continued to follow recently-established trends. Africa and the Middle East had 5,997 (+0.3 percentage point); Asia and Pacific,

19,098 (+0.7 percentage point); Europe, 25,925 (-5.8 percentage point); Western Hemisphere, 13,945 (+2.6 percentage point); and U.S.A., 8,770 (+2.2 percentage point).

Of the total number of immigrants 35,543 were male and 38,192 were female.

Only Hong Kong, third on the list of ten source countries showed an increase, with a rise of 6.3 per cent to 5,821 from 5,474.

Britain continued to lead with 11,017 while the United States remained in second place with 8,770.

(First six months)	1975	1976
Britain	19,036	11,017
U.S.A.	9,174	8,770
Hong Kong	5,474	5,821
India	5,053	3,699
Jamaica	3,803	3,524
Portugal	4,972	3,122
Phillipines	4,237	3,023
Italy	2,379	2,294
Guyana	2,202	2,011
France	1,850	1,663
Total	58,180	44,944

(Continued on P. 6)

### Mr. Jamieson to visit Latin America

The latest step in Canada's policy of strengthening relations with the countries of Latin America is the forthcoming visit of Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson to Brazil, Peru and Colombia.

Mr. Jamieson will be in Brazil from January 10 to 17 at the invitation of Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira; in Peru from January 17 to 23 at the invitation of Foreign Minister José de la Puente; and in Colombia from January 23 to 26 at the invitation of Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano.

Canada's External Affairs Minister will lead a delegation composed of senior representatives of various Government departments and agencies with interests in Latin America. It will also include two representatives of the Canadian Association for Latin America and, for the visit to Brazil, two representatives of the Canada-Brazil Chamber of Commerce.

### Culinary Olympics — Canada shines

Canada placed second to Switzerland in national team standings at the XIV World Culinary Olympics in Frankfurt, West Germany in October. France and the United States tied for third place.

In all, Team Canada chefs won 30 gold and two silver medals. They competed against teams of chefs from 20 countries during the eight-day event, which is held every four years.

Alberta prime rib of beef, Arctic char, breast of Canadian duckling, roast boned and stuffed lamb from Salt Spring Island, British Columbia, were among the Canadian gold-medal winning hot dishes. There were six major recipe categories: entrées, hot dinners and cold dinners, buffets, pastries and desserts.

Members of the National Team were Hans J. Bueschkens of Windsor Raceway Ltd., Ontario, Tony Roldan of the Harbour Castle Hotel, Toronto, Hubert Scheck of the Inn of the Sea, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Marcel Kretz, Hôtel la Sapinière, Val David, Quebec, and Robert Verclleyen of the CP Palliser Hotel, Calgary, Alberta. There was also an Eastern Regional Team, a Central Regional Team, a Western Regional Team and a Support Team.

### Mothers-to-be beware of the cat bug

To avoid the possibility of contracting a common infection that could cause mental and physical retardation to newborn children, pregnant women should keep away from cats and not eat rare meat, two University of Victoria scientists warn.

The infection, called toxoplasmosis, is caused by a microbe commonly carried by cats and found in rare meat, which has been ignored medically in North America mainly because of a lack of information, according to Dr. K.A. Karim, an immunologist studying the disease in association with Dr. Trevor Trust, chairman of the Bacteriology and Biochemistry Department.

Karim says if a fetus is infected it will probably show signs of either brain damage, psycho-motor retardation, epilepsy or eye and ear problems a few weeks or months after birth. Contrary to medical practice now, "pregnant women should be tested for toxoplasmosis as a matter of routine in their general prenatal checkups".

### 'Flu similarity

The problem of detecting the disease in an adult is that it has symptoms similar to 'flu. If it is a mild infection, the symptoms are a fever and lethargy, which last a few days, and if it is an acute infection, a fever along with swollen glands for about ten days.

Clinically, the infection cannot be distinguished from 'flu or glandular fevers, but it can be determined

through laboratory blood tests.

Karim stressed the disease had only serious consequences for pregnant women, and that once an adult or child had contracted it they were immune from it for the rest of their lives.

By the methods he has developed, Karim says he can tell whether and how long ago a person had the disease. If tested, a child-bearing woman can also be assured she is immune from the infection if she had it before pregnancy.

He adds that if a woman has contracted it during pregnancy there is a good chance she can be treated successfully to minimize the possibility of damage to the fetus.

### Cat little affected

Karim explains that since a cat is a "natural host" for this microbe, the animal is not affected adversely by it.

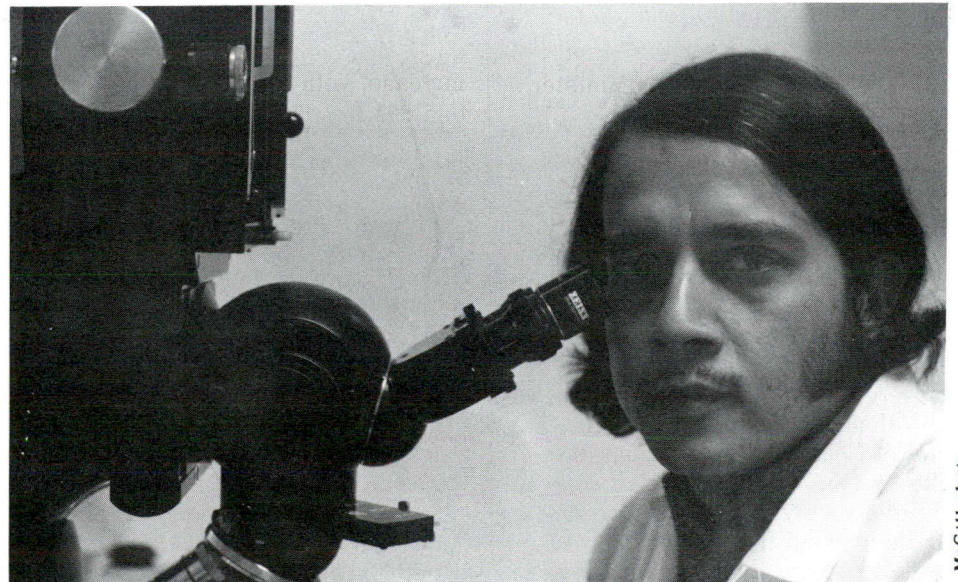
But he warned that as clean as cats are in their habits any handling of them could easily transmit the infection.

"The husband of a pregnant woman, or other members of the household, could transmit the infection to her if they have come in contact with an infected cat."

Karim said that to be on the safe side no cats should be kept around the house of a pregnant woman, unless she had been assured from tests that she is immune from toxoplasmosis.

The organism is found in cat stools, and can end up on the cat's fur after defecation.

Karim and Trust are transmitting their findings to local hospitals.



Karim points out menace ignored medically in North America

### Federal/provincial finance meeting

Federal and provincial finance ministers ended a two-day meeting in Ottawa on December 7 without reaching agreement on proposals to reform shared-cost arrangements for financing government services.

The main cause of contention is the system of tax transfers – revenue guarantees – paid by the Federal Government to provinces whose revenues were reduced by federal tax reforms in 1972 and which ends on March 31. Federal Finance Minister Donald Macdonald said this program, first brought in for three years and then extended by two to March 31, had never been intended to be more than a transitional program to enable the provinces to adjust their tax systems.

The unresolved business from the finance ministers' meeting was referred to the meeting between Prime Minister Trudeau and the provincial premiers scheduled for December 13 and 14.

### Bravery decorations

John Albert Mahon, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been awarded the Star of Courage for rescuing a child from a burning house.

Last February, Mr. Mahon responded to a call for help from the mother of the child after the mother had been driven back by dense smoke and heat which followed an explosion in her home. Mr. Mahon raised a ladder to a second storey window, entered the house and groped his way through the smoke until he found two-year-old Matthew Lavers in his crib. He handed the child to his mother and then collapsed in the room. He was revived moments later by firemen who arrived with oxygen.

Mr. Mahon is one of ten Canadians who have been awarded decorations for acts of bravery. The other nine receive the Medal of Bravery.

Three Canadian decorations for bravery, created in 1972, are: the Cross of Valour, the highest decoration; the Star of Courage and the Medal of Bravery.

Those receiving the Medal of Bravery on the present list are: Pamela Anne Switzer, Surrey, British Columbia; Constable André Dubuc, Ste-Thérèse-

en-Haut, Quebec; James David Dean Piecowye, Ajax, Ontario; Master Corporal Alexander John Sheppard, Borden, Ontario; James Alfred Coe, Penticton, British Columbia; Dean Sarell, Oliver, British Columbia; Master Corporal Paul Wayne Graham, Ottawa, Ontario; Private Gregory Brent Lewis, Oromocto, New Brunswick and Captain John Joseph Goodall Connors, Ottawa, Ontario.

Pamela Switzer, aged 17, saved nine-year-old Todd Nelson who fell off a dock on his bicycle at Port Edward, B.C. Although a poor swimmer she plunged into the cold water and struggled 30 feet against a strong undertow to reach the boy and towed him to the dock. Both were exhausted.

### Combined effort

James Coe and 15-year-old Dean Sarell rescued a young climber David Beveridge, who was stranded on a shallow mountain ledge several hundred feet above ground at Oliver, B.C.

Because of poor visibility air-rescue operations had to be abandoned in favour of climbing the mountain. Mr. Coe set out with a fellow-mountaineer and local youths including Dean Sarell, who was familiar with the rugged terrain. They found their way by flashlight and, under Mr. Coe's direction, overcame loose shale and moss-covered rock.

About three hours later, Beveridge was found on a ledge that was almost inaccessible. At the risk of serious injury, Dean snaked his way to a point above Beveridge and fastened a rope. Mr. Coe then manoeuvred to an overhang from which he lowered both young men.

### Visitors from Spain

Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre and Mrs. Oreja of Spain visited Ottawa on November 22-23, during which Mr. Oreja and Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson signed an agreement between the two countries on double taxation.

Discussions between the two foreign ministers covered bilateral relations and multilateral questions of mutual interest. Mr. Oreja also met with other Canadian ministers, including Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Jean Chrétien and Regional Economic

Expansion Minister Marcel Lessard.

The visitors were the guests of honour at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson.

Canadian exports to Spain in 1975 totalled some \$113.4 million in aircraft parts, asbestos, wood pulp, iron ore and newsprint, while imports from Spain – tires, fabrics, footwear, clothing, olives and tomatoes – amounted to \$101.9 million.

The yearly average of Canadian tourists to Spain is about 150,000 and the population of Spanish origin in Canada is approximately 30,000.

### Fruit and vegetable production

Canadian farmers grow 60 per cent of all fresh vegetables consumed domestically. They also produce 90 per cent of canned vegetables, 95 per cent of frozen vegetables, 30 per cent of fruit juices, 40 per cent of fresh fruit, 70 per cent of canned fruit and 72 per cent of frozen fruit needed by the Canadian market.

Some fruits and vegetables are exported, chiefly potatoes, turnips, dried peas, corn, carrots, apples and British Columbia raspberries. Canada is also self-sufficient in beets, canned and frozen green beans, and tomato juice.

Potato exports are expected to increase this year. By November 1, 3,000 car-lots had been exported, compared to 1,634 car-lots at this time last year. The apple crop is smaller than it was last year and wholesalers are offering firmer prices, says Agriculture Canada economist R.W. Anderson.

Canadian farmers supply about 80 per cent of the onions and cucumbers marketed in this country, 70 per cent of the cauliflower crop, 61 per cent of the cabbage, about 28 per cent of the celery, 40 per cent of the spinach, 37 per cent of the asparagus, 22 per cent of the fresh tomatoes and about 20 per cent of the lettuce.

Thirty per cent of the frozen strawberries and 65 per cent of the fresh strawberries consumed in Canada are grown here. Of other fruit on the domestic market, the Canadian-grown percentages are: canned pears, 64; fresh pears, 60; canned peaches, 20; fresh peaches, 50; fresh grapes, 36; fresh cherries, 73; and fresh apricots, 80.

# News of the arts

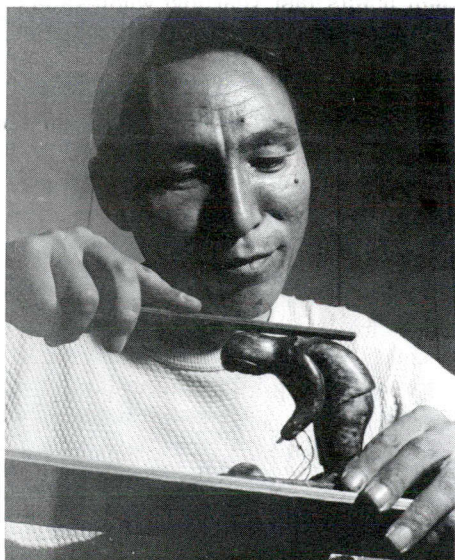
## Eskimo art shown in the United States

The Canadian Consulate in Minneapolis, U.S., recently organized an exhibition of native crafts "Arts of Canada", which was displayed in Duluth at the Tweed Museum of Art, University of Minnesota and at the Consulate building in Minneapolis during September and October.

Some 2,000 people saw the collection, which included soapstone and antler sculpture, stonecut and stencil prints, original drawings and applique wallhangings, assembled by Linda Crawford and Jo Weirick of the Raven Gallery in Minneapolis, local native art entrepreneurs. They work closely with the Canadian Arctic Producers and la Fédération des Co-opératives du Nouveau Québec. Auxiliary displays, featuring samples of native art were also on view at libraries in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

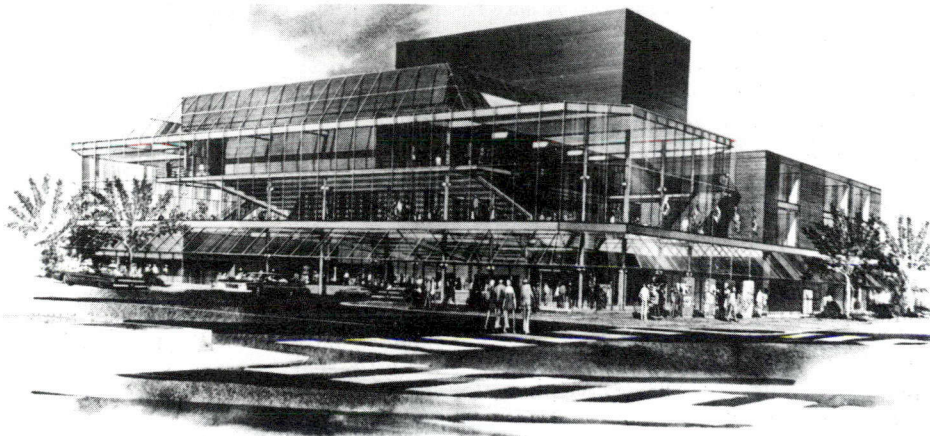
Stone carving has been part of the Inuit (Eskimo) way of life for numerous generations, with purely aesthetic pieces dating from 800 B.C. and utilitarian pieces dating earlier than 2000 B.C. Contemporary pieces are carved with simple tools, such as axes, files and saws and are finished with oil and pumice. All work is done by hand and no two carvings are the same.

Inuit printmaking began in 1958 in



Inuit artist Francis Iksik carves soapstone sculpture.

## Edmonton's new Citadel — a theatre of glass



*The Citadel Theatre, a three-theatre complex enclosed in glass in Edmonton, Alberta, opened on November 13 with a production of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet directed by resident artistic director John Neville. The*

*90,000-square-foot complex, final cost estimated at \$6.3-million, was financed partly by the Federal Government, the government of Alberta and the municipality of Edmonton, with \$2.8 million from private subscriptions.*

Cape Dorset in Canada's Northwest Territories.

The Eskimos first produced stonecut prints using a method similar to that of woodblock printing. Today they also create lithographs, copper engravings and silkscreen and stencil prints. Soapstone art and the prints are displayed in major galleries and museums throughout the world.

## Rare musical literature acquired by National Library

The Music Division of the National Library of Canada has recently added several rare and interesting Canadian and foreign items to its holdings of scores, musical literature, sound recordings and manuscripts.

A mint-condition copy of the vocal score from Calixa Lavallée's comic opera *The Widow* (1881), one of only three copies known to survive, was presented to the Music Division. A postcard written by Franz Liszt in 1876 to his publisher, regarding his composition *Saint Cecilia*, was donated to the National Library by the Winnipeg Art Gallery, where it had been discovered during a sorting session. It is a welcome addition to the Music Division's collection of

original letters by such celebrities as Clara Schumann, Sir Edward Elgar, Aaron Copland, Darius Milhaud and Benjamin Britten.

Two of the rarest Canadian hymn-books were discovered by a staff member on a trip to Nova Scotia: the fourth edition of *Union Harmony* (Saint John, N.B., 1840) and the second edition of *The Choir* (Halifax, 1887).

The Music Division has also purchased some of the earliest disc recordings in existence. When Emile Berliner invented the disc record and the gramophone in 1887, he speculated that a talking doll would provide a marketable application of his inventions. As a result, the first series of commercial discs to be manufactured were produced by a doll factory in Thuringia in 1889 and the years following. The National Library has acquired 12 of these. Some feature Berliner reciting nursery rhymes, and others are musical recordings. The five-inch hard rubber discs, recorded on one side only, are among the rarest disc recordings in the world, and their sound quality is remarkably good. They are being added to the Music Division's already extensive collection of more than 700 seven-inch and 200 ten-inch discs made after 1900 by the E. Berliner Company in Montreal.

## Immigration legislation

(Continued from P. 2)

responsibility for immigration. A major new policy in the proposed legislation is to enhance the provinces' role in the conduct of immigration policy to ensure that it is responsive to the needs of all parts of Canada. As already noted, the bill obliges the Minister to consult the provinces regarding the volume, distribution and settlement of the immigration movement. It also makes provision for formal agreement between the Federal Government and the provinces covering aspects of immigration of particular concern to the latter.

### Relatives and dependants

The following provisions will be made regarding the admission of close family members, and non-dependent relatives.

#### Existing system (family)

Any Canadian citizen or legally landed immigrant over 18 years of age may "sponsor" the following. (The relative being sponsored need only be in good health and of good character and no economic assessment is required of either the sponsor or the relative): husbands and wives; fiancés or fiancées plus their single children under 21; unmarried sons and daughters under 21; parents and grandparents over 60 or, if under 60, are incapable of employment or who are widowed plus their immediate family; orphaned brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, grandchildren under 18; adopted sons or daughters, where adoption took place prior to their eighteenth birthday and who are now single and under 21; children to be adopted who are orphans or abandoned who are under 13; where a Canadian citizen or

landed immigrant has no husband, wife, son, daughter, parents or grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews or nieces eligible for sponsorship, he may sponsor any other one relative regardless of age or relationship.

#### Future system

The system proposed for the new "family class" will be the same as above, but will be expanded to include parents and grandparents of any age sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

#### Existing system (non-dependent relatives)

A Canadian citizen or permanent resident 18 years of age or older may nominate for admission to Canada, a relative who falls into one of the following categories:

- sons and daughters over 21;
- married sons and daughters under 21 years;
- brothers and sisters (married or

unmarried);

- parents and grandparents under 60;
- nephews, nieces, uncles, aunts and grandchildren;
- spouses and accompanying unmarried sons and daughters under 21.

The nominator must be able to show that he or she is in a sufficiently secure financial position to provide for the basic needs of the relative to be admitted.

A relative living abroad who is being nominated must comply with selection criteria designed to reflect his or her ability to become successfully established in Canada with the help offered by the nominator in this country.

#### Future system

The Government will enact regulations after the coming into force of the new Act to provide that those relatives now eligible for nomination will continue to receive the same level of preference they enjoy under current regulations.

## News briefs

- Canadian farmers harvested a record wheat crop in 1976 of 864.3 million bushels, an increase of nearly 40 per cent over that of last year, reports Statistics Canada. The average yield per acre rose to 31.4 bushels from 26.6 in 1975.
- The Department of National Defence is taking over the co-ordination of all coastal search and rescue operations and expanding training facilities, Defence Minister Barney Danson announced on December 2. The Department also announced that all Canadian Forces aircraft engaged in search and rescue will be repainted bright yellow.
- At the United Nations on December 2, Canada called for a new international legal instrument, with provisions for enforcement, to put an end to torture and cruel and inhuman punishment.
- Sir John Rennie, Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) visited Ottawa for three days last month. Canada provided an initial grant to UNRWA of \$3,350,00 for 1976 of which \$2 million was in wheat flour. In response to an urgent appeal,

Canada gave another \$300,000 in cash. Support for UNRWA, combined with peace-keeping in the Middle East, is one of the major ways in which Canada has demonstrated its concern for peaceful settlement of disputes in the area.

- Attorney General Howard Pawley of the Manitoba provincial government, noted recently that of 36 homicides in the province in 1975, the guilty person was apprehended in each case.
- According to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the province of Alberta should show the strongest economic growth of any province this year and next year.
- Housing starts in November were at a seasonally-adjusted rate of 304,500, their highest level since last February.
- Production in the economy grew at an annual rate of 3.2 per cent in the third quarter this year as inflation slowed to its lowest rate in three years, reports Statistics Canada. The quarterly report on gross national product for the period from July to September says the year-over-year inflation rate was 9 per cent. The last time it was lower was in the second quarter of 1973, when it rose by 8.5 per cent.

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Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.