



CANADA

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CANADA TIGHTENS IMMIGRATION CONTROLS

On July 8, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Mr. Jean Marchand, announced in the House of Commons, "a new policy governing those persons who come to Canada as visitors and then endeavour to remain as immigrants, in this way circumventing the normal immigrant channels". A situation now existed, the Minister explained, which amounted to "a wholesale circumvention of our normal systems of immigrant selection and control". Mr. Marchand then proceeded to describe how the condition that was to be remedied had arisen and to outline the measures he proposed:

I should explain how the present alarming situation developed. In August 1958, under similar circumstances, a policy was introduced whereby most visitors then in Canada, and seeking to stay permanently, were allowed to do so. Future arrivals were warned that they would be refused permission to stay. Under this policy over 5,000 persons were granted landed-immigrant status and stringent rules were applied to new arrivals. Unfortunately, these rules were found to be overly strict and exceptions began to be made. In 1961, in keeping with a world-wide trend, Canada began to waive visas for visitors from many friendly countries. This greatly stimulated the tourist traffic, but also made it possible for those who were unable, or who doubted their ability, to meet immigrant selection standards to gain entry as tourists.

The Government has no desire to adopt measures that will impede the tourist traffic or impose irksome new procedures for the travelling public. Nor is it desirable to adopt a rigid policy towards *bona fide* visitors who come here and like our country so much

that they want to stay. But it is essential that solutions to the present problem are found which will deal with the cases now on hand and prevent another recurrence of the problem in a few years' time. Accordingly the Government has approved the following policy:

NEW PROCEDURES

First, visitors who have arrived in Canada on or before today's date and who have already applied for permission to stay or who do so by July 25, 1966, will have their applications approved provided:

- (a) They are not within the prohibited classes described in the Immigration Act;
- (b) they did not gain admission to Canada by any fraudulent means other than concealment of their true intentions; and
- (c) they qualify in one of the following categories:
 - (i) those who would be acceptable as sponsored or unsponsored immigrants if they were applying as such abroad; or
 - (ii) those who have married citizens or legal permanent residents of Canada on or before today; or
 - (iii) those who have established a successful legitimate business in Canada; or
 - (iv) those who have been steadily employed in Canada for at least eight months; or
 - (v) those whose education in their own country is equivalent to ten years successfully completed in our school system.

The Department will deal with these applications as quickly as possible and give most applicants notice of the decision in their cases fairly soon.

The actual mechanics of granting the legal status of permanent resident to so many people will, however, take some months to complete.

Those who fail to qualify for permanent residence under these conditions will be given a reasonable time to leave Canada voluntarily, failing which deportation action will be initiated. The conditions I have outlined are sufficiently generous not to result in any large number of deportations.

FUTURE ARRIVALS

The second aspect of this policy pertains to future arrivals and those persons now in Canada who do not apply for permanent residence on or before July 25, 1966. The applications of such persons for landing will be approved if:

- (a) They are not within the prohibited classes described in the Immigration Act;
- (b) they have not gained admission by any fraudulent means;
- (c) they do not have immigrant applications pending when they come to Canada;
- (d) they apply before the expiry of their period of authorized stay and have not violated the conditions of their entry; and
- (e) they come within one of the two following categories:
 - (i) those who would be acceptable as un-sponsored immigrants if applying as such abroad; or
 - (ii) those who were, before admission, the spouses or minor children of citizens or legal permanent residents of Canada.

To deter those who might deliberately use this method of gaining admission rather than applying for immigrant visas at immigration missions abroad, the actual granting of permanent resident status to these persons will be deferred for one year from the date their applications are conditionally approved. Approval will be revoked if, during this period, there is definite evidence of criminal or other tendencies which establish that the applicant is undesirable as a future Canadian citizen.

Those applicants who fail to comply under this policy will be asked to leave Canada voluntarily, failing which deportation action will be initiated. Should Parliament approve the Bill to establish an Immigration Appeal Board which is now before the House, persons ordered deported will have the right of appeal to an independent, judicial body which, in all but a limited number of exceptional cases, will have the power to deal conclusively with their appeals, subject only to a further appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada.

BETTER CONTROLS IN FUTURE

The third, and most important, aspect of this policy consists of better controls to prevent recurrence of the present situation. The new policy will be widely publicized in Canada and abroad to ensure that persons in Canada and the travelling public are well aware of our laws and requirements. A better documentation system for visitors will be instituted to identify visitors and to verify their departure without burdening them with undue formalities. Other im-

provements will be made in the internal methods of the Department to enable efficient detection, apprehension and deportation of those who violate the conditions of their stay.

This new policy will apply to all categories of non-immigrants, except students and seamen who will continue to be governed by special policies and procedures. I would also like to emphasize that the procedures I have outlined affect only those who seek to migrate to Canada outside the proper channels. The qualified migrant seeking admission to Canada in the legal manner will not encounter any barriers. Nor do we intend that the new procedures will impede international travel or cause delays at Canadian ports of entry.

SPONSORED RELATIVES

I also wish to announce the Government's intention to introduce, as soon as possible, revised regulations governing the admission of persons sponsored by relatives in Canada.

The proposed changes will remove all discrimination on grounds of the geographic or ethnic origin of immigrants and will create uniform standards for admission. Persons who have made a deliberate choice to identify themselves with Canada by becoming Canadian citizens will be eligible to sponsor, on a universal basis, a broader range of relatives than at present. Moreover, Canadian citizens who feel aggrieved by departmental decisions regarding the exercise of the rights of sponsorship will have recourse to the Immigration Appeal Board in accordance with the terms of the Bill which is now before the House.

Modifications and improvements in security procedures will give effect to the regulations in such a way as to remove the existing limitations and allow the movement of all eligible sponsored immigrants from Eastern Europe and other parts of the world where such limitations now exist.

Non-citizens will have some restrictions on their present sponsorship privileges from Europe and the Americas but will still be eligible to sponsor their dependent relatives from all countries.

Details of the changes in the regulations I have outlined will be incorporated in the White Paper on Immigration which will soon be available. The study and debate which will follow will, of course, determine the precise form the new regulations will take.

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FIRST AMBASSADOR TO SENEGAL

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced recently that Mr. Jean Martial Côté, of Quebec City, had been appointed as Canada's first resident Ambassador to Senegal. At the time of his appointment, Mr. Côté was a Counsellor at the Office of the High Commissioner in London.

Mr. Martin also announced the accreditation of Mr. Albert Frederick Hart, Canadian High Commissioner to Ghana, as Ambassador to Togo and Upper Volta. Mr. Hart's appointment to Ghana was announced on June 14. He will be resident in Accra.

CANADA-CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE

Prime Minister Pearson recently welcomed members of the first Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Conference to Ottawa. The following is a partial text of his remarks:

...We begin today the first conference of the Caribbean countries of the Commonwealth and Canada. I emphasize that it is the first conference for I feel that we should look upon this meeting as the start of a process of close and continuing consultation, and of meetings to advance our collective and individual interests.

We in Canada have a special feeling for the West Indies and there is a long tradition of friendly and constructive contact between us.

In the past few years the constitutional framework for our relations has been changing. In 1962, we in Canada welcomed independence for Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago - and it is a pleasure for me to greet again in Ottawa old friends in Dr. Williams and Mr. Sangster.

In May of this year we were happy that Guyana joined the ranks of independent countries. I want to say a special word of welcome to Mr. Burnham on his first visit as Prime Minister. It is also a pleasure to congratulate the Premier of Barbados on the positive outcome of the constitutional discussions he has just concluded in London.

We have watched with interest the development of the plans worked out with the United Kingdom for associated statehood now coming to fruition for Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. I offer our best wishes for the time, as I believe early next year, when their new arrangements will come into effect. When the Premier of British Honduras was here just over a year ago, he

told us of his hopes for constitutional development in the near future.

It is fitting that, as the framework changes and we settle into new constitutional patterns, we should take steps to review our relations and place them on the basis most promising for present and future circumstances. It will be equally fitting for us to decide to keep those relations under review in the years ahead.

Since the spring of 1964, a number of us have been discussing informally the organizing of this conference. I think it was wise not to be hasty in convening such a conference but to wait upon the unfolding of certain international developments that are bound to affect our relations. I have in mind the course of events in the UNCTAD and the GATT negotiations, as well as the constitutional changes affecting some of us here, which, until recently, were in a state of some uncertainty. The preparatory work has been well done. I am confident, in this connection, that the conference will benefit greatly from the preliminary discussions you had in Barbados last month, as well as from the talks our officials had in Jamaica in January, and the other preliminary exchanges looking towards our talks.

Forty-one years ago today the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement was signed. It has served all of us well and still serves us. But no matter how wise an earlier generation may have been, it could not foresee the full range of trading problems that would arise in a world far different from that of 1925. I hope it will prove to be a happy coincidence that our deliberations begin on this anniversary date and that our discussions may be as constructive and durable as those of our predecessors....

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CANADA-BULGARIA COMPACTS

Documents resulting from the visit to Ottawa in June of a delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria were tabled recently in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin. The delegation, which was led by Mr. Gero Grozev, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for Bulgaria, conferred with members of the Canadian Government and officials of several federal departments.

TWO TYPES OF DOCUMENT

The interrelated documents, which constituted an important step toward the restoration of normal relations between Canada and Bulgaria, as well as between Canada and the other countries of Eastern Europe, were classed as Agreements and Understandings. Those in the former category were completed after diplomatic relations had been established and a small number of financial claims arising from postwar nationalization had been settled. The latter dealt with consular protection, the reuniting of families and the status of persons possessing dual nationality.

MALAYSIAN MISSION TO CANADA

A two-man trade mission, representing the electric authority of the Malaysian Government, arrived in Ottawa recently for a tour of Canadian thermal and hydro-electric installations. The members were Raja Zainal Bin Raja Sulaiman, General Manager of the National Electricity Board of Malaysia, and Chief Accountant L.H. Tan. The tour was sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

During their visit to Canada, the Malaysians inspected installations at Tracy, Beauharnois and Niagara Falls, and discussed developments in electrical power generation and transmission with leading Canadian electrical consultants and manufacturers.

Through the Colombo Plan, Canada has cooperated with the National Electricity Board of Malaysia in a detailed engineering and geological survey for the Upper Perak Hydro electric development. Projects currently under construction or consideration by the NEB of Malaysia, for the 1966-70 period, are valued at \$130 million, indicating the potential for sales of electrical equipment and engineering services.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Canada's gross national product rose to a level of \$55.7 billion in the first quarter, an increase of 3.6 per cent from the preceding quarter. Prices again advanced by approximately 1 per cent reducing the gain to 2.5 per cent in real terms. This strong advance was partly attributable to irregular factors in the external sector.

Exports of goods and services showed the strongest advance of any quarter in the five-year expansion. Most of this irregular increase was in merchandise exports which were unusually high for this season. This was supplemented by sharp advances in travel, freight and shipping and interest and dividend receipts. In addition, imports advanced by only a small amount because of the Ontario trucking strike and other factors. The net effect of these external transactions was to narrow the deficit on current account, (on a national accounts basis), from \$1.5 billion in the fourth quarter to \$0.8 billion in the first quarter.

PLANT INVESTMENT HIGH

Fixed-capital formation increased by less than 3 per cent during the fourth and first quarters, but this summary figure obscures some divergent movements among the components. Housing showed only a fractional increase and investment in machinery and equipment declined slightly. On the other hand, investment in plant continued to rise sharply. As in the last quarter, business accumulated stocks, thus adding to the demands on production, but the rate of accumulation was somewhat lower than that recorded in the preceding period.

Personal spending in the current quarter continued to show strength, advancing by 2 per cent from the previous quarter.

GOODS AND SERVICES

Expenditure on goods and services by all levels of government rose by nearly 4 per cent, the increase of 5 per cent at the federal level being almost entirely attributable to special increases in military pay and allowances, while provincial and municipal expenditures rose by 3 per cent. With revenues rising more than expenditures, the surplus for all levels combined reached a level of three-quarters of a billion dollars, the highest since 1951. Most of this increase resulted from receipts from the Canada and Quebec pension plans.

BUOYANT LABOUR MARKET

The salient developments on the income side of the accounts in the quarter were a marked gain in labour income, reflecting not only the buoyancy of the labour market but also sharp increases in supplementary labour income, following the introduction of the Canada and Quebec pension plans at the beginning of the year. There was a modest increase in corporate profits after a slight decline in the preceding period. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production was estimated to have been somewhat higher, with larger receipts from livestock production

exceeding the assumed drop in income from grain production if the 1966 crop is average rather than unusually large, as it was last year. A decidedly large gain in military pay and allowances was the result of the payment of a bonus for re-engagement.

GRANTS FOR LABOUR RESEARCH

Mr. John R. Nicholson, Minister of Labour, announced recently that 28 grants with a total value of \$101,010 had been awarded under the 1966-67 Department of Labour-University Research Programme. Cheques totalling \$68,362.50, representing in most cases the first instalments, have been sent to the winners.

These grants are made available annually by the Department of Labour on the recommendation of a joint Labour Department-University Research Advisory Committee. The Committee consists of senior representatives from the universities and from the federal Departments of Labour and Citizenship and Immigration.

The main purpose of these grants is to encourage and facilitate research in all phases of labour economics, including industrial relations, labour conditions, wages, manpower development and various factors affecting employment, unemployment and the labour force. This year the programme has been expanded to include studies in vocational rehabilitation and the economic and social aspects of education and training.

NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS

Applications for these grants are accepted up to March 1 each year from post-graduate students, university faculty members, and others possessing research qualifications, providing they are Canadian citizens, have a degree from a Canadian University, or can demonstrate that they will be residing in Canada on a continuing basis. The post-graduate training of applicants must be in social sciences.

In the 16 years since the Department of Labour-University Research Programme was initiated, and including the latest awards, 137 grants have been made to a total value of \$234,181.69.

AUTO SALES RECORD

Sales of new motor vehicles in Canada reached an all-time high record during 1965. The number of new vehicles sold rose from 725,879 in 1964 to 830,995, an increase of 14.5 per cent. This marks the fourth consecutive year in which the year-to-year gain in sales has exceeded 10 per cent. The total value of the new vehicles sold in 1965 was \$2,739,329,000, an increase of 17.2 per cent over the figure for the previous year. Overseas manufactured vehicles accounted for 9.3 per cent of the sales, little changed from 9.4 per cent in the preceding year.

A GREAT CANADIAN SOLDIER PASSES

The following tribute to General A.G.L. McNaughton by Prime Minister L.B. Pearson was released on July 11:

I am greatly saddened by the death of General McNaughton after a career of service to his country, in war and peace, of the greatest distinction extending over 60 years.

The value to his country of those services was equalled only by the courage and unselfishness which he always showed in performing them.

Perhaps, on the military side, he will be best known as the Commander of the First Canadian Army overseas, and the magnificent way in which he prepared that army for the part it was to play in the liberation of Europe.

After the war, when he had earned so richly rest and retirement, his activities, if anything, increased. Among other things, he represented Canada very ably at the UN, when we were first elected to the Security Council at New York. He also served with distinction for many years as Chairman of the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission.

He was active and vigorous in public affairs, especially in promoting what he considered to be right policies in the preservation and development of our natural resources, right up to his death. In a very real sense he died in action and he would never have had it any other way.

My friendship with General McNaughton, which I shall always cherish, goes back for many years.

He was a warm-hearted, whole-souled and high-minded gentleman. There was nothing mean or small about him — much that was brave and good and wise.

Canada has lost one of its most distinguished sons.

I send my deepest sympathy to Mrs. McNaughton and the members of the family.

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CANADA-U.S. PENSIONS

A delegation of nine administrators of the Canada Pension Plan and the Quebec Pension Plan visited Washington, D.C. recently to discuss with American officials reciprocal arrangements between the Canadian plans and the United States Social Security programme.

This, the first meeting on this subject, was, of course, exploratory. The complexities involved necessitate continuing negotiations to ensure that the rights of people moving from one country to the other will be fully protected.

Among the topics discussed were recognition of the Canadian pension programmes and the United States Social Security Act, so that payment of benefits by the U.S. might be made to beneficiaries living in Canada, ensuring that coverage be continued for people who work in both countries, and the possibility of allowing contributors to combine their contributory periods in both countries for the purposes of receiving benefit.

CARAVANS FOR CENTENNIAL

A convoy, stretching a mile long, of giant tractor-trailers, rumbled in and out of Ottawa valley communities the second week of June. For a few days the local citizenry were kept guessing about their manoeuvres which resembled a big military test exercise. People soon found the answer in area newspaper stories about the first test runs by a prototype "centennial caravan".

Eight enormous tractor-trailers — the largest vehicles ever to be used extensively on North American roads — had travelled all the way to Ottawa from Calgary, where the vans were made, for the Centennial Commission by the Alberta Trailer Company. They represented the first of eight caravan units that will visit more than 700 Canadian communities in centennial year 1967. They will carry exhibits of Canadiana — similar to those of the Confederation Train that will visit more than 80 cities from coast to coast.

SHOW ON WHEELS

When a caravan arrives at a community in 1967, a trained crew in two hours, will park the vans, unhook the tractors, link the vans with walking ramps and bridges and erect exterior exhibits. The result — a complete show set on site ready for a colourful centennial community fair.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS

The tests at Ottawa and districts were successful. The huge vehicles were able to squeeze round tight corners, through underpasses and under wires. Timing was set at two hours for set-up and one and a half to two hours for dismantling. Work continues from now to next summer on finishing touches for the exhibits, gay exterior decoration of the eight caravan units, hiring and training of 88 drivers and many other details for the transcontinental runs.

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HOUSING BUREAU FOR EXPO '67

It has been estimated that ten million people will visit the 1967 World Exhibition in Montreal. Of these, 25 per cent will be from the Montreal area, another 25 per cent will stay with friends or relatives in the city, but five million others will require accommodation sometime during the six-month period of Expo.

To ensure that there will be beds for all visitors, Expo has developed its own housing bureau, a free service called "Logexpo". "Logexpo" is already receiving more than 200 requests a day for accommodation, and is filling them at the rate of 100 a day. Most requests have come from Canada, many from the United States, some from Europe, the West Indies, and some from as far afield as Australia and India.

Many types of accommodation are available; hotels, motels, rooming-houses, apartments, apartment-hotels, rooms in private homes, beds in the dormitories of colleges, convents, universities, and other institutions, as well as camping and trailer sites.

Prices vary with the type of accommodation. The daily average price range on hotels and motels is between \$8.00 and \$25.00 for single rooms, and \$12.00 and \$40.00 for doubles, depending on quality and location. Apartment-hotels are charging from \$20.00 to \$30.00 for a suite. Rooms in private homes, which are all inspected, will be from \$5.00 to \$14.00 with the average rate \$10.00 to \$12.00 for two persons. Beds in institutions range from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a night.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

According to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts released recently by Mr. John R. Nicholson, Minister of Labour, there were fewer work stoppages in May than in the previous month, with less workers involved and a smaller time-loss.

There were 95 work stoppages in May, involving 28,465 workers and a time-loss of 332,450 man-days,

compared to 108 stoppages in April with 50,838 workers involved and a time-loss of 441,130 man-days.

Three stoppages were in industries under federal jurisdiction. Of the remainder, 40 were in Ontario, 32 in Quebec, 10 in British Columbia, five in Manitoba, two in New Brunswick and one each in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

Fifty-one of the work stoppages involved 100 or more workers. Of these, 22 were terminated by the end of the month.

INDUSTRIES AFFECTED

A breakdown by industry of the month's work stoppages shows 54 in manufacturing, 13 in construction, nine in trade, six in transportation and utilities, six in public administration, five in service and two in mines.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the number of man-days lost in May represented 0.27 per cent of the estimated working time, compared to 0.38 per cent in April. The corresponding figure for May 1965 was 0.14 per cent.

CANADA'S DESIGN

A delegation of nine administrators of the Canada Pension Plan and the Quebec Pension Plan visited Washington, D.C. recently to discuss with American officials reciprocal arrangements between the Canadian plans and the United States Social Security programs. This, the first meeting on this subject, was of course exploratory. The complexities involved necessitate continuing negotiations to ensure that the rights of people moving from one country to the other will be fully protected. Among the topics discussed were recognition of the Canadian pension programs and the United States Social Security Act so that payment of benefits by the U.S. might be made to beneficiaries living in Canada ensuring that coverage be continued for people who work in both countries and the possibility of allowing contributors to combine their contributory periods in both countries for the purpose of receiving benefits.