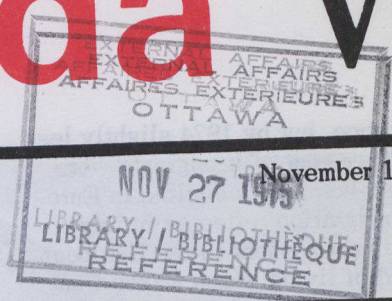


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Canada Weekly

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Guidelines for a future immigration policy for Canada

After 35 weeks, nearly 50 public hearings in 21 cities, and consideration of the views of more than 1,800 individuals and organizations, the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Immigration Policy tabled its report in the House on November 6.

Although the Government's green paper on immigration (see Canada Weekly dated February 19) often formed the basis for the national debate in which the Committee was engaged, the report also "seeks to identify the areas of broad concern that emerged from its interaction with the public and from other investigations; to express the Committee's views on most of these issues; to make recommendations regarding the retention or modification of specific immigration policies or procedures; and finally to suggest broad guidelines for a future immigration policy for Canada".

Passages from the Senate-Commons Committee report follow:

...Since the Committee believes that a country as large and thinly populated as Canada cannot afford a declining population, it concludes that Canada must continue to welcome a minimum of 100,000 immigrants a year as long as present fertility rates prevail.... There was agreement that the Government, when formulating a target each year as called for later in this report, should not treat the minimum figure of 100,000 as an upper limit.

The Committee rejected the view contained in some submissions that Canada should close its doors to immigrants. Equally, it concluded that in an age of vastly increased mobility Canada could not afford to have an "open door" policy, and would have to maintain controls over the total number of immigrants coming each year to Canada. The Committee's preference is for a policy of moderation between these two extremes....

Economic factors

...The Committee recommends that immigration in future be treated as a central variable in a national population policy and that this objective be achieved through the establishment of an immigration target to be adjusted from time to time to achieve an even rate of population growth as well as to take account of changing economic conditions and needs. This implies a new commitment to policy planning in the formulation of immigration targets.

It also involves recognition of a point strongly made by Dr. Raynauld [chairman of the Economic Council of Canada], "there are very substantial economic consequences from an alteration in the pace of population growth, either from fast to slow or from slow to fast". Subsequently under questioning Dr. Raynauld expressed his views more explicitly:

"It would be desirable not to have too much fluctuation in immigration, no more so than it is desirable to have fluctuations in income and in investment because that generates cycles and instability in the economy that prove to be very costly to Canada."

Prejudices regarding immigrants

A persistent theme of submissions hostile to immigration was the view that immigrants crowd into cities, exacerbating housing shortages, increasing the crime rate, bringing infectious diseases, taxing the welfare roles and government services, and causing unemployment by taking jobs from Canadians.... The Committee recognizes that all these are problems faced by rapidly growing cities, but concluded that they are caused by the economic, social and cultural dynamism of cities and their attractiveness to Canadians and immigrants alike. In fact, Canadians migrating within Canada from the country to the cities and from province to province are the main impulse for city growth....

General aims

The Committee agrees that Canadian immigration policy should meet certain humanitarian needs as well as promote Canada's economic, social and cultural interests. Accordingly, it favours a reaffirmation of the goals of reuniting families and of offering a home to refugees, and recommends that these two groups be treated differently from other immigrants: immediate family members should continue to be exempted from evaluation on the point system, and refugee movements should be given sympathetic consideration appropriate to the nature and circumstances of each case....

...The Committee recommends a shift from the present immigration system, which allows for the admission of everyone meeting certain criteria regardless of numbers, to a more managed system capable of regulating the total flow. However, the proposed system must do this in a fair and non-discriminatory, efficient, and manageable way....

Development assistance

The Committee believes that Canada should help improve living conditions in poorer countries through development assistance and by working towards an improved international trading system. To the extent that Canada's efforts and those of other developed countries are successful, they will relieve any developing countries which look to emigration as a solution to their problems of the need to do so....

...The Committee considers it the responsibility of the country of emigration to take action to protect itself from the "brain drain", and in such situations Canada should refrain from active encouragement of immigrants. Canada's acceptance of immigrants should be without discrimination as to the country of origin....

Non-discrimination

Canada has become to a large extent a multicultural and multiracial society. The Committee stresses that Canadians must anticipate that many future immigrants will be coming from non-European countries and many will be non-white. This trend is clear from recent statistics. As late as 1967 almost 80 per cent of the immigration flow came

from Europe, but by 1974 slightly less than 40 per cent of immigrants were European-born. This decline in European immigration reflected in large part the improvement in the European standard of living which makes Canada less attractive than it used to be. Significantly, in 1974, apart from the large-scale emigration from Britain caused by troubled economic conditions there, the highest number of immigrants came from the poorer countries of Europe: Portugal, followed by Italy, Greece, and Yugoslavia. These trends are unlikely to be reversed: Canadians must accept the facts that the country's capacity to attract European immigrants has diminished, and that if we desire immigrants, we must look to other parts of the world.

...The Committee unanimously recommends that immigration policy continue to be fair and non-discriminatory on the basis of race, creed, nationality, ethnic origin and sex, and that this principle be formally set out in the new Act....

In order to promote inter-group understanding, the Committee further recommends public and school education and legislative action to protect Canadians and immigrants alike from racial and ethnic discrimination....

Managing immigration flows

A principal objective of the new policy should be the regulation of immigration flow to achieve desired population growth. The Committee suggests this could be accomplished by setting an annual target and by developing processes for determining and keeping close to that target. The main indicators used in setting the target should be (1) demographic, such as fertility rate, size, rate of change in size, and age of population, and rate of entry into and exit from the job market; and (2) economic, such as the level of economic activity and rates of employment and unemployment, which have a tendency to move in shorter cycles....

Sponsored relatives

The Committee reaffirms that the reunification of families should be a principle of Canada's immigration policy.... For these reasons the Committee favours the maintenance of the present system under which close, dependent relatives are automatically admissible to Canada providing they meet health

standards and do not fall within a list of prohibited classes.

At the same time, the Committee attaches importance to another objective of immigration policy – that the skills and talents of immigrants contribute to the Canadian economy – and recognizes that a great many immigrants see Canada primarily as a land of social and economic opportunity.... The Committee is concerned that over time the present classes of sponsored and nominated immigrants, given substantial advantages because they have relatives in Canada, would absorb an increasingly larger share of the places available each year in Canada. To ensure that this does not happen and that "new seed" immigrants continue to find a way to enter Canada, all Committee members except one recommend that the present class of nominated immigrant be dropped, and that the ties between members of the non-dependent extended family be recognized in a different way....

However, the Committee recognizes that relatives can help newcomers in adjusting to their new environment. It therefore proposes that the five points now available to an independent immigrant having a relative in Canada be doubled to ten if that relative is a Canadian citizen. It also recommends that the categories of relatives admissible within the sponsored class be slightly extended....

...Canadian citizens (but not landed immigrants) over the age of 21 should be able to sponsor parents of any age. While some parents undoubtedly would be young enough to enter the work force and therefore not be dependent, there should be a possibility of reuniting any such close relatives desirous of being together. The Committee recommends that this right be limited to Canadian citizens to avoid the possible abuse whereby one of the elder children of a large family could come to Canada and immediately sponsor his parents, who on their arrival could immediately sponsor their other children under the age of 21.

The Committee recommends that the point system be maintained for evaluating all independent immigrants....

Education and training

The Committee favours a reduction from 20 to 12 points for education, one



Colourful sails shade the forecourt leading to Canada's pavilion at the International Ocean Exposition (Expo '75) in Okinawa, Japan.

closed television circuit technique by which an amusing caricature of a sea animal engages spectators in light-hearted banter, reaction to the exhibit and opinion on environmental matters.

A screen of "recycled" ropes, woven



J.M. Powles, Deputy Commissioner-General, who is also the Canadian site manager, raises the flag.

Canada's concern for the sea – message clear at Expo '75

The colourful pavilion of Canada, devoted to the preservation of the resources of the sea, is drawing about 40 per cent of the attendance at the International Ocean Exposition (Expo '75) in Okinawa, Japan.

The Exposition, which has as its theme "The sea we would like to see", opened last July and will close on January 18.

The Canadian pavilion, situated in the Science and Technology cluster with those of Australia, Italy, the United States and the U.S.S.R., has received acclaim for the sincerity and clarity of its message and for the technical knowledge, motivation and competency of its staff comprising 20 young Canadians, all of whom are fluent in the Japanese language.

The pavilion's theme, "The sea has its own laws and man is accountable", is illustrated by a 38- by 25-foot horizontal map of Canada that highlights the Pacific, Arctic and Atlantic coastlines and by the use of conventional and audio-visual methods demonstrating Canada's historical involvement with and dependence on the sea, and of Canada's continuing concern for its preservation.

Included in the exhibit, which covers some 8,000 square feet, are animated models of Canada's technology in scientific and industrial exploration and development of the sea and its resources, and a short, animated film,

produced by the National Film Board, illustrating the dire consequences that could result from continued abuse of the sea. Canada's courage in showing this film in a foreign land has been cited in the Japanese press.

On the lighter side, examples of water-pleasure craft illustrate the importance of preserving the sea for recreation.

Audience participation is encouraged through the use of "aniforms", a



Patricia Wheeler, Vancouver artist, completes screen woven from "re-

cycled" ropes at the Canadian pavilion at Expo '75, Japan.

partly on site by Patricia Wheeler of Vancouver, relates Canadian art to the theme of the Exposition.

Sponsoring departments

Canada's participation in Expo '75 is sponsored by the Departments of External Affairs, Environment Canada, Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Ministry of Science and Technology. The exhibit was designed and constructed by Information Canada/Exposition. Basic pavilions were provided by the Exposition association. Dr. J.D. Kingham, of the Department of the Environment, provided assistance in the development of the exhibit.



Canadian hosts and hostesses at the International Ocean Exposition, Okinawa.

Handicapped persons hiring study

"It is hoped that a stronger emphasis on government hiring of handicapped people will ensure they are given an equal opportunity to secure employment in the Public Service," Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, said recently, announcing the start of a study by his department and the Public Service Commission of the hiring practices of handicapped people in the Public Service.

"The prime aim of the joint study is to increase the employment of Canadians with special needs in the Public Service. In addition, the study will identify and eliminate unnecessary or restrictive hiring practices and develop alternative methods of recruitment." Mr. Andras stressed that the project was a study, and not meant to be a solution to all employment problems associated with handicapped people.

The study will have a brief demonstration period of six months in four areas — Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and the Ottawa-Hull national capital region. Personnel from the Public Service Commission, the Departments of Manpower and Immigration and National Health and Welfare will be involved.

No position will be reserved exclusively for the placement of handicapped people and all such candidates must be fully competent to hold the particular position for which they are applying, said Mr. Andras.

"By making departments more aware

of the capabilities of handicapped candidates, it is expected that a greater number of people with special needs will be introduced into the Public Service," he said.

After six months, an analysis will be made of the adjustment of the handicapped worker to the new environment and suitability for the position and recommendations will be made to the Minister of Manpower and Immigration and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission.

Wheat to Brazil

The Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, Otto Lang, announced on October 31 that Canada had negotiated a new wheat agreement with Brazil under which from 900,000 metric tons to 1.5 million metric tons of wheat — approximately 33 to 55 million bushels — will be sold to Brazil over the next three years. This is in addition to the 100,000 metric tons in completion of the previous long-term agreement between the two countries.

Under the new agreement, the Canadian Wheat Board has concluded a contract for 400,000 metric tons to be shipped from St. Lawrence ports in May, June and July next year.

Brazil has been a major market for Canadian wheat since 1970, when the first long-term agreement was signed.

The new agreement provides for credit over three years, made possible under a guaranty from the Federal Government.

Towards a stabilized farm policy

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan recently hailed the changes in the new Agricultural Stabilization Act, as a major advance in national farm policy.

"The legislation will encourage farmers to stay in business and to develop even more productive and efficient operations," he said.

"It is a long step forward in the development of a stable agricultural industry in this country. Stability in the food-producing industry is important, not only for the farmer, but even more so for the consumer."

The amended act provides for guaranteed returns to farmers, for a list of specified commodities, of 90 per cent of the five-year average weighted price adjusted according to trends in the cost-of-production index. Commodities that must be supported at not less than that level are cattle, hogs and sheep, industrial milk and cream, corn and soybeans, and oats and barley produced outside the jurisdiction of the Canadian Wheat Board.

The foregoing commodities, combined with additional ones supported by other legislation, means that government stabilization programs guaranteeing returns to farmers now cover products representing 88 per cent of farm cash income. The legislation also gives the Cabinet the authority to apply stabilization programs to any other farm commodity recommended by the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

Other new features of the amended act are: provision for regional stabi-

lization programs for commodities that have a regional (as opposed to a national) market; provision for provincial or producer participation in stabilization programs. (Such participation, however, must not lead to unequal treatment of producers of a commodity in one province over those in another and must not stimulate over-production.)

'Varsity credits for Forces courses

Defence Minister James Richardson announced recently that the Department of National Defence and University of Manitoba joint academic upgrading program, which began last year, had been a great success. More than 350 members of the Canadian Forces and their dependants had taken advantage of this unique opportunity to work towards earning a university degree, he said.

The University of Manitoba is the first in Canada to award academic credits for training courses conducted at Canadian Forces' schools and experience gained in the service. The three-year program also facilitates the transfer of credits earned by students at other universities to the University of Manitoba's degree-granting programs.

Academic staff members at the university have analyzed and compared Canadian Forces' courses and training with some of their own academic courses and have determined that some of the Forces' courses will be recommended for university credit.

Loans to Pakistan and Cameroon

Canadian commodities valued at up to \$35 million will be supplied to Pakistan during the next three years through a development loan announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen.

Raw materials needed by Pakistan's expanding economy, such as newsprint, copper, lead, aluminum and zinc, will be made available through the loan. Provision is also made for fertilizers to support increasing levels of agricultural production. The loan will enable Pakistan to purchase an additional \$5-million worth of commodities in Canada in 1975-76 and \$15-million worth in each of the subsequent two years.

Besides encouraging the industrial sector, the new agreement will help the country cope with a balance-of-payments problem aggravated by inflated prices of essential imports and unpredictable markets for commodity exports.

Loan, grant to Cameroon

Canada has also agreed to provide the Federal Republic of Cameroon with a \$1-million grant and an \$8-million loan for the improvement of the African nation's railway line.

Two trunk lines of the Trans-Cameroon railway system have been rebuilt and re-aligned with multinational financial assistance. The first phase of the construction and realignment of the third, from Yaoundé to Douala, a trunk line, to which Canada is contributing,

began this month.

The long-term loan will be used by the Republic to purchase railway construction materials, while the grant is for technical training.

When completed, the railway is expected to increase freight haulage through the port city of Couala from 60 to 70 per cent by 1980.

Increased contributions to United Nations agencies

Canada has pledged for 1976 increased sums to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

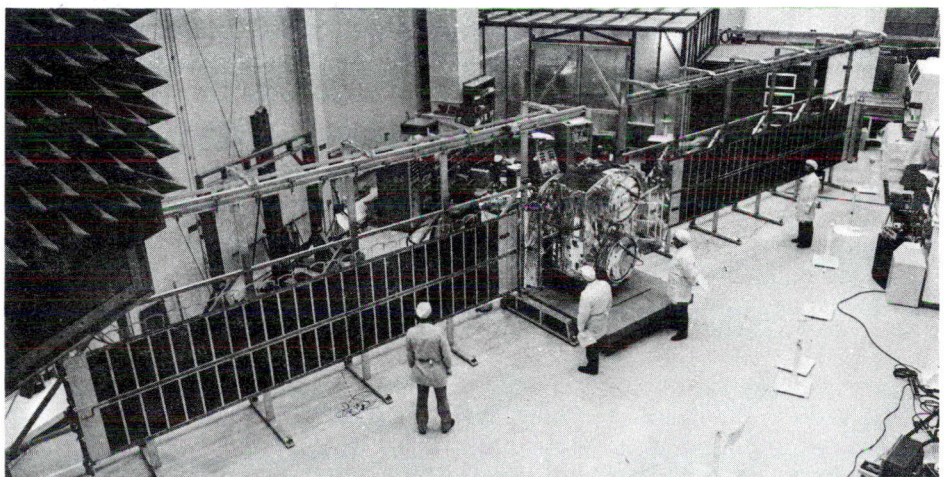
The regular contribution to UNDP will rise by \$4.5 million to \$28.5 million, an increase of 18.7 per cent over the 1975 amount. In addition, Canada will give, during the year, a supplementary sum of \$500,000 to be used to accelerate development of the least-developed countries. The total Canadian contribution to UNDP for 1976 will, therefore, be \$29 million.

UNICEF

A sum of \$5 million, compared to last year's pledge of \$3.5 million, has been earmarked by Canada for the regular programs of UNICEF. In addition, \$2 million — one million in cash, one million in kind — will be given towards special-assistance projects in countries that have the most needs, and another \$3 million in cash will be contributed, through UNICEF, to the UN Indochina Relief Operation.

World's most powerful satellite

Nearing completion at the Communications Research Centre at Shirley Bay, just west of Ottawa, the experimental Communications Technology Satellite is shown with its pair of solar "sails" fully unfurled. The spacecraft, Canada's eighth satellite, will be launched from Florida in mid-January for a two-year program of social and technical experiments designed to pave the way for development of a new generation of high-powered orbiting transmitters for the 1980s. With the sails unfurled, on command from an earth station, it will measure about 55 feet from tip to tip.



Canada/Commonwealth Caribbean consultations

Consultations at the senior level took place between the countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean and Canada in Ottawa on November 12 and 13, with discussions concentrating on the future economic relations between that region and Canada. This was the first round of discussions, with a further round expected to take place in the Commonwealth Caribbean.

The scheduling of the consultations at this time follows adherence of the Commonwealth Caribbean countries to the Lomé Convention, which defines their new relation with the European Economic Community. Economic relations between Canada and the Commonwealth Caribbean countries are conducted under the Canada/West Indies Agreement of 1925, as amended by a protocol signed at the Commonwealth Caribbean/Canada Conference of 1966.

The Commonwealth Caribbean participation was co-ordinated through the secretariat of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), which has its headquarters in Georgetown, Guyana. CARICOM, founded in 1973, includes 12 Commonwealth Caribbean countries as full participants while the thirteenth, Bahamas, is a member of the Community only.

Canada Pension Plan Funds invested

Funds from the Canada Pension Plan totalling \$365,028,000 were invested in provincial and federal securities during the third quarter of 1975, Finance Minister Donald S. Macdonald reported last month. The comparable total of funds invested in the third quarter of 1974 was \$301,865,000.

Under the Canada Pension Plan, all funds received but not required by the plan to meet expenses and payment of benefits during the following three months are transferred to the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund for the purchase of securities of the provinces or of Canada. The amount available in each month may be borrowed through the issue of securities by the provinces, their Crown agencies or the Government of Canada at the beginning of the following month. These are spe-

cial non-marketable securities, with terms of up to 20 years, bearing interest based on the yields of Government of Canada marketable bonds which have a comparable term of maturity.

The amounts offered to each of the provinces are proportional to the cumulative total of contributions paid in each province. The amounts available to the province of Quebec, which has its own pension plan, relate only to the contributions of some federal employees in that province, such as armed services personnel, who are not included in the Quebec plan but who were brought into the Canada Pension Plan by special legislation during 1966. Any balance not borrowed by the provinces, together with funds collected in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, must be taken up by the Government of Canada.

Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde on tour from Paris to Abidjan

Under a continuing program of cultural relations with foreign countries, the Department of External Affairs recently announced that a grant had been given to Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde of Montreal for a tour of Europe and Africa. Their production of *Quichotte* will be abroad from November 1 to December 20 for a total of 35 performances in France, Belgium, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

The tour opened with two weeks of performances in and near Paris. The schedule has been arranged through the Federation of Paris District Youth and Culture Centres. The six performances in Belgium will be divided between Arlon, Brussels and the medieval city of Tournai, where the company will be appearing in the ancient market centre, "La Halle aux Draps".

Quichotte is then scheduled for passage through North Africa and to Senegal and the Ivory Coast. In Tunisia, the performances in Kairouan, Sfax, Sousse and Tunis have been organized with the assistance of the Cultural Affairs Ministry of the Tunisian Government.

The Culture and Information Centre of Algeria will be host for the appearances in Annaba, Algiers, and Tizi-Ouzou; and, in Morocco, the National

Theatre Company of the Mohammed V Theatre has assisted with booking arrangements for Rabat, Casablanca and El Jadida.

In Senegal, the play will be presented at the Daniel Serano Theatre in Dakar. The final performances will be given in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, at the French Cultural Centre.

In all countries, performances will be under the auspices of the Canadian Embassy. The tour is a presentation of the Canadian Department of External Affairs with the assistance of the Touring Office of the Canada Council.

Restoration of Fort Lévis

Parks Canada will spend an estimated \$2 million on the partial restoration of Fort Lévis No. 1, located at Lauzon, across the river from Quebec City, announced Judd Buchanan, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, recently.

The work, expected to take five years to complete, will begin in 1977.

The caponiers on the west and south sides, the tunnel, the powder house and two barracks are among structures to be restored. The remaining ones will be stabilized.

"For several years Parks Canada has spent large amounts of money on the restoration of historic sites such as this one," said Mr. Buchanan. "The Fortress of Louisbourg, Les Forges du Saint Maurice and, in Quebec City, Artillery Park — these are undoubtedly familiar names. National Historic Parks and Sites such as these enable Canadians from all parts of the country to better appreciate their rich historic heritage. This is important because a country cannot remain strong and united without respect for its traditions and the preservation of its historic values."

History of fort

The construction of Fort Lévis No. 1, which formed part of a complex to defend Quebec City and its fort, was begun in 1865. It was one of the few forts in Canada built by the military alone. Today, it remains as the sole vestige of three fortifications constructed by the British on the heights of Pointe-Lévis.

Fort Lévis, No. 1, which is in the shape of an irregular pentagon, was part of a new defence system for the

port. Instead of continuous ramparts, which were inefficient and costly, a chain of forts provided a powerful ranking fire.

In 1872, Fort Lévis No. 1 was transferred to the Canadian Government, by the British Royal Engineers. Its construction was completed in June of the same year. The total cost of the construction amounted to £60,000, worth approximately \$300,000 at that time.

Fort Lévis was not armed until 1878. It was used as an ammunition depot during the First World War and housed a few regiments before their departure for Europe. Other troops were billeted there in 1939.

Canada Council awards and grants

Awards and grants for studies at the international level are outlined in four folders recently published by the Canada Council:

(a) exchanges of scholars in the humanities and social sciences between Canada and France;

(b) exchanges of scholars and students between Canada and the U.S.S.R., under the general agreement between the two countries;

(c) grants offered by the External Affairs Department to Canadian universities and cultural organizations wishing to invite university professors, distinguished scholars or artists from Belgium, Britain, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and countries in continental Latin America;

(d) fellowships and scholarships for 1976-77 offered by the Canadian Government through the Canada Council to nationals of Belgium, Brazil, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

For copies of this information, write to the Canada Council, 151 Sparks Street, P.O. Box 1047, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5V8, Canada.

Postal strike continues

The national postal strike reached its twenty-third day on November 12. Negotiations broke off on November 6.



Skate Canada '75

Toller Cranston (Toronto) and Ron Shaver (Cambridge, Ontario) took first and second place in the men's singles at Skate Canada '75 in Edmonton, Alberta, October 23 to 25. Sixteen-year-old Kevin Hicks of Windsor, Ontario, placed twelfth in the same event.

Thirteen countries took part this year in this third invitational competition — Austria, Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, the Soviet Union, Switzerland, the United States and West Germany.

In the ladies' singles, Susan MacDonald (Vancouver), aged 15, was fourth behind Susannah Driano (Italy), Kathy Malmberg (U.S.) and Emi Watanabe (Japan). Camille Rebus (Edmonton), aged 16, was sixth and Kim Alletson (Ottawa), aged 17, was seventh.

Barbara Berezowski (Toronto) and David Porter (Port Perry, Ontario) took second place behind Natalia Rinichuk and Gennadi Karponosov (Soviet Union) in ice dancing. Matilde Ciccia and Lamberto Ceserani (Italy) were third. Placed sixth in this event were Susan Carscallen and Eric Gillies (Willowdale, Ontario) and eighth were Lorna Wighton (Toronto) and John Dowding (Oakville, Ontario).

One of Canada's young hopefuls in international competition is 15-year-old Susan MacDonald of Vancouver, who finished fourth in ladies' singles at Skate Canada '75.

Guidelines for immigration policy

(Continued from P. 2)

point for each year of successful study. This would continue to give an advantage to applicants who had completed secondary schooling. The qualifications of persons with higher education could still be recognized under "occupational skill". But this proposed reduction would diminish the amount of the advantage now available to those with much formal education, but little practical experience, while assisting those with more modest educational qualifications and a highly desirable set of skills....

...Consultation should be undertaken with a view to establishing Canadian equivalencies for foreign education and training.

Occupational skill

The Committee considers that practical experience in an occupation is very often no less important than formal educational and training qualifications. Under the present system an applicant receives up to ten points for what is called "occupational skill"....

...Points allocated should depend on the number of years of practical experience and, if feasible, on the demonstrated quality of an applicant's competence. This means that the ten points presently available for assessing the training and skill required in an occupation would be retained; but instead of allowing only one point to measure an individual's competence, eight points would be available to measure competence plus experience where that experience contributes to greater competence.

Age

Demographic projections indicate a steady trend toward an aging Canadian population with increasing dependency ratios. Also, it is usually easier for younger people to adapt to a new country and find suitable employment. For both reasons the point system should

continue to favour young applicants, and therefore the Committee recommends no change in the present practice of awarding points on this criterion.

Language

The allocation of five points for competence in one or the other of Canada's official languages should be maintained....

The allocation of ten points for an applicant speaking both official languages should be maintained, reinforcing the fact that Canada is a bilingual country.

Relative in Canada

To compensate for its proposal to drop the nominated class, the Committee recommends that prospective immigrants who have a relative of a certain degree of kinship in Canada be given ten points if the relative is a Canadian citizen, and five points if the relative is a landed immigrant....

The Committee would allot five or ten points (as the case may be) to an applicant with any of the following relatives in Canada: a son or daughter, a brother or sister, a parent or grandparent, a niece or nephew, an uncle or aunt, or a grandson or granddaughter....

Arranged employment

Because an arranged job is beneficial to both the immigrant and the employer, the Committee recommends that ten points continue to be awarded to a person who has obtained a job before departure....

The Committee further recommends that in times of high unemployment in Canada, it should automatically become mandatory that an independent immigrant have either an arranged job or the skills required in a designated occupation....

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Material may be freely reprinted. A credit would be appreciated. Photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to (Mrs.) Miki Sheldon, Editor.

Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiero de Canadá.

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

Refugees

The Committee feels that a clear statement of refugee policy is necessary....

The Committee regards the United Nations definition of "refugee" as too narrow and not adequate to accommodate the present day variety of circumstances and emergencies confronting citizens of many countries. One difficulty is the stipulation that the person be outside his country to qualify as a refugee. Canada has eased this requirement to accommodate Chilians and Ugandans, but the Committee sees a need for firm criteria to reflect contemporary refugee situations in which persons must leave their home countries because they have been stripped of citizenship and denied the right to remain. The definition should also include persons living in their homeland who face persecution or punishment for political reasons, provided their governments allow them to leave.

In brief, the definition of refugee should not be so broad as to undermine the humanitarian principles to which Canada holds, nor so narrow that government cannot cope within the Act with the new emergencies that require a fast and efficient response....

Subversives

...The Committee believes there is a need for careful definition so as not to exclude law-abiding advocates of extreme views, and with this in mind commends the definition of subversive activity found in the Official Secrets Act which reads as follows: (a) Espionage or sabotage; (b) foreign intelligence activities directed toward gathering intelligence information relating to Canada; (c) activities directed toward accomplishing governmental change within Canada or elsewhere by force or violence or any criminal means; (d) activities by a foreign power directed to actual or potential attack or other hostile acts against Canada; or (e) activities of a foreign terrorist group directed toward the commission of terrorist acts in or against Canada.

The Committee suggests that international terrorism be added to this list....

Temporary workers

The Committee concluded that, when filling labour needs for which no Canadians are available, or which Canadians are demonstrably not willing to

meet, either now or in the reasonably foreseeable future, the emphasis should always be placed on immigration. It recommends that: foreign workers be recruited only for jobs that are genuinely temporary in nature...; extensions to work permits be granted only in exceptional circumstances; more regular and thorough inspection and enforcement of wages and working conditions be carried out in areas under the Federal Government's jurisdiction and that provincial governments be encouraged to do the same in their jurisdictions....

With regard to visitors the Committee agreed with the sentiment expressed by a study for the Law Reform Commission that "visitors should visit, not work" and recommends that no one be permitted to apply for work permits from within Canada. This would discourage visitors coming in the hope of finding work and staying....

...For those temporary workers who desire to become landed immigrants the Committee recommends that when being evaluated abroad their past success in Canada be given recognition in points assigned for "personal assessment". However, it is opposed to allowing temporary workers to apply for landed immigrant status while in Canada....

Foreign students

The Committee agrees that Canada should continue to welcome foreign students....

...The Committee believes that energetic action is required to combat abuses, and to this end recommends that all students be required to obtain valid student visas *before* arriving in Canada....

The Committee believes that there is need for closer scrutiny of colleges and schools accepting foreign students since there is evidence that some institutions are being used simply as a device for gaining entry to Canada. The Committee also suspects that some schools are attractive less for the specialized training which they offer — hairdressing is a case in point — than for the opportunity to work legally or illegally in Canada. The Committee recommends that the Federal Government seek the co-operation of the provincial governments in devising ways to prevent these and similar abuses....