



CANADA

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## CANADA RELAXES IMMIGRATION RULES

In her statement on January 19 regarding Canada's new set of immigration regulations, Mrs. Ellen L. Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, dealt in the following words with the important section concerning the "admissible classes" of immigrant:

"...The most important provision of the new Regulations is Section 31, which is in fact the core of Canada's immigration policy. The new Regulation 31, replacing Section 20 of the former Regulations, lays primary stress on education, training and skills as the main condition of admissibility, regardless of the country of origin of the applicant. If a person can qualify on these grounds and has sufficient means to establish himself in Canada until he finds employment, or, alternatively, is coming forward to approved employment, or with suitable plans for self-establishment in Canada, he or she is admissible, subject only to the normal requirements of good health, good character and so forth. This means that any suitably qualified person, from any part of the world, can be considered for immigration to Canada entirely on his own merit, without regard to his race, colour, national origin or the country from which he comes. This is a substantial advance over the former Regulations in that the selection of immigrants, in so far as selection on the basis of skills is concerned, will be done without discrimination of any kind.

### ACCEPTABLE CANADIAN SPONSORS

"Likewise, if a person has the requisite skills and potential ability to establish himself in Canada, he or she may also be sponsored by a parent, parent-in-law or fiancée already in Canada provided the sponsor is a Canadian citizen. The Canadian sponsor must be able to provide care and maintenance for such immigrant until the latter is able to look after himself. The sponsorship at the Canadian end takes the place of the requirement that the immigrant himself must have sufficient means, or alternatively, firm employment or self-employment opportunities.

"Sub-section (c) of Section 31 provides for the admission of a somewhat wider list of immediate dependents and close relatives. It applies not only to sponsors who are Canadian citizens but also to persons other than Canadian citizens who have been legally admitted to Canada for permanent residence and who wish to bring forward a mother, father, husband, wife, grandparent, fiancée or an unmarried minor child. This provision is of universal application; its principle effect will be to improve the position of persons from countries which have received less favoured treatment in the past, by the inclusion of grandparents and fiancées in the admissible categories of dependents and by the elimination of age-limits with respect to fathers and mothers.



## SPECIAL PROVISIONS RETAINED

"Sub-section (d) of Section 31 continues unchanged the special provisions regarding the admissibility of certain classes of relatives such as brothers and sisters, adult sons and daughters, orphan nieces, etc., which applied to certain countries specified in former Regulations 20(c). The reasons for the continuation of this special provision are essentially historical, based on the immigration patterns and policies that have been established over many years. This situation could only be changed by introducing restrictions and withdrawing privileges which have been enjoyed for many years by close relatives and sponsors from European and Western Hemisphere countries — those parts of the world from which Canada has traditionally derived the vast majority of its population. This the Government does not deem wise or equitable to do. To introduce restrictions at any point in the new Regulations would have run counter to the Government's basic objective, which remains to foster and encourage, wherever possible, changes and improvements which will result in the immigration of larger numbers of suitably qualified immigrants to Canada.

## CHIEF BENEFICIARIES

"The general effect of Section 31, taken as a whole, is to improve the position of nationals of all countries, without weakening the position of any. The chief beneficiaries will be the Asians, Africans and nationals of Middle Eastern countries. Not only will sponsors in Canada be able to apply for a wider circle of relatives from these countries than formerly, but for the first time *un-sponsored* applicants from these parts of the world with the necessary qualifications will be admissible to Canada. Heretofore, qualified persons from these areas without relatives in Canada could only be admitted by Order-in-Council.

"Next to the Asians, Africans and nationals of Middle Eastern countries, persons from the Central and Latin American countries, including The West Indies, stand to benefit. Nationals of these countries will for the first time come within the admissible classes on the basis of their education, training and skills.

"To a less significant extent, the nationals of European countries will also benefit under the present Regulations. In the past, persons from continental European countries other than Britain and France could be admitted if they came to Canada to enter approved employment or to establish themselves in an approved business, trade or profession, or in agriculture. Henceforth, they will come within the admissible classes if they have the necessary training and skills to qualify and have sufficient means to maintain themselves in Canada pending their successful establishment.

## CEYLON, INDIA AND PAKISTAN

"The new Regulations make no mention of the special agreements which are in effect with India, Pakistan and Ceylon — formerly referred to in Section 21. This does not mean that the agreements

do not continue in full force and effect. Quite the contrary, the enlarged provisions of the new Regulations bring directly into the admissible classes those qualified but un-sponsored immigrants from these three countries who formerly were covered by the agreements and make it unnecessary to have a special Regulation to provide for them. It is in fact the view of the Government that the agreements with India, Pakistan and Ceylon will no longer be necessary, and it is the intention to arrange discussion on this point at an early date with the representatives of the governments concerned. Until such time, however, as these discussions have been completed to the mutual satisfaction of the governments directly concerned, these agreements will remain in effect without change.

"Less important revisions of the new Regulations include an extended definition of 'child'. The new definition makes provision for illegitimate sons or daughters under 21 years of age in cases where the mother herself is a legal resident of Canada or an immigrant to Canada. The literacy test in the former Regulations, which was not satisfactory, and, in fact, rarely used, has been abolished. The requirement of education, training and skills contained in the new Regulations will, to a large extent, take the place of any formal requirement concerning literacy..."

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## CREDIT STATISTICS

Balances outstanding on credit extended on the books of sales-finance companies (for consumer goods), small loan companies, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, and chartered banks (personal loans) amounted to \$3,284 million at the end of October 1961, up 0.6 per cent from \$3,265 million at the end of September and up 7.3 per cent from \$3,061 million at the end of October 1960.

End-of-October outstandings on the books of sales-finance companies for consumer goods declined 6.9 per cent to \$784 million from \$842 million at the same date in 1960 and small loan companies for instalment credit 25.5 per cent to \$35 million from \$47 million.

Balances outstanding on the books of sales-finance companies for commercial goods at the end of October rose 0.2 per cent to \$405 million from \$404 million a year earlier, small loan companies for cash loans 6.4 per cent to \$525 million from \$494 million, department stores 9.9 per cent to \$344 million from \$313 million, furniture and appliance stores 0.5 per cent to \$193 million from \$192 million, and chartered banks for personal loans 19.6 per cent to \$1,403 million from \$1,173 million.

Retail instalment financing by sales-finance companies of consumer and commercial goods in October 1961 totalled \$87.9 million, down 6.8 per cent from the year-earlier figure of \$94.3 million. Repayments in the month at \$105.5 million were down slightly (0.5 per cent) from the corresponding 1960 total of \$106 million.



## EXPLORATION IN 1961

The 1961 operations of the Department of Transport's Canadian Marine Service fleet were the most notable in the history of the service. The fleet's icebreakers, carrying scientific research parties from a number of other government departments, worked extensively in Arctic waters previously uncharted. These ships, operating as part of a departmental supply fleet of 28 vessels, including 11 chartered commercial ships, performed their scientific and exploratory tasks in addition to the job of carrying 110,000 tons of cargo to Arctic ports of call. The Department's own ships travelled a total of 161,354 miles during their northern operations, which began at the end of June and ended in mid-November.

CMS "John A. Macdonald" pushed northward beyond Eureka, Ellesmere Island, into the waters of Nansen Sound, farther north than any Canadian ship had ever penetrated. *En route*, she carried a joint Transport Department and United States Weather Bureau meteorological crew to Sherwood Head, on the south end of Axel Heiberg Island, where they installed the world's first automatic weather-recording station, powered by radioisotope fuel and capable of operation unattended for two years.

The vessel was subsequently engaged in oceanographic and hydrographic undertakings in the channels among the islands north of Viscount Melville and Lancaster Sounds, at one time penetrating northward into Penny Strait between Devon and Bathurst islands, where no ship had travelled since the early explorers first went into the area 100 years ago.

### HUGE ICE BARRIER

At the point where the ship finally turned back, Captain Cuthbert found himself faced with a barrier of polar ice piled to a height of 80 feet by wind and tide. Ice conditions in that part of the Arctic were worse than usual, though in other areas, where the Department's supply convoys customarily travel, there was less ice than in most years.

The vessel went westward to Winter Harbour on Melville Island and carried out scientific undertakings there and at the entrance to McClintock Channel, on the east side of Victoria Island. Soundings were taken in Byam and Austin Channels and the ship later proceeded through Prince Regent Inlet and into the Gulf of Boothia, where extensive hydrographic and oceanographic work was completed.

The "John A. Macdonald" then returned south by way of Fury and Hecla Strait into Foxe Channel and thence to Hudson Strait, thus circumnavigating Baffin Island. In all, she steamed 17,173 miles in a 75-day voyage.

### RELICS OF THE PAST

CMS "Labrador" travelled west through Lancaster and Viscount Melville sounds to McClure Strait. The ship reached longitude 116 degrees, 22 minutes West, almost to Mercy Flay on Banks Island, where the early explorer Robert McClure was forced to abandon his ship the "Investigator" in 1851 while trying to sail the Northwest Passage from the West, in search of the ill-fated Franklin expedition.

The "Labrador" later carried out research projects in that area and then worked south into Prince Regent Inlet and the Gulf of Boothia. In these waters, the vessel stopped at Victoria Harbour, where relics of the Sir John Ross expedition of 1829-32 were recovered. These included two anchors and parts of the steam engine discarded from Ross's ship "Victory", which was abandoned there in 1832.

A second stop was made at Fury Beach on Somerset Island to recover two anchors believed to have belonged to HMS "Fury", one of the vessels (the other being HMS "Hecla") of the second Parry expedition. "Fury" was destroyed by ice in 1825.

The "Labrador" next carried out extensive hydrographic and other scientific work eastward toward Greenland and south through Davis Strait, before returning to her base at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

CMS "N.B. McLean", veteran of the Department's icebreaker fleet, steamed westward, escorting a commercial vessel that was delivering oil-drilling equipment to White Harbour. There Captain Gagne and his crew went ashore and found a wooden hut, a quantity of traps, ammunition and other articles left by the Canadian expedition under Captain Joseph Bernier of the old Canadian Marine Service, which wintered there in 1908-09. Since that time there had been only one caller at Winter Harbour, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police schooner "St. Roch", which visited the spot briefly while navigating the Northwest Passage in 1944.

The "N.B. McLean" carried out duties throughout the Hudson Bay area and the High Arctic during this summer, escorting the Department's supply convoys and commercial shipping and herself performing some supply undertakings. In all, she steamed 10,950 miles.

### RELICS PLACED IN MUSEUM

The historic relics brought south aboard the three icebreakers were forwarded by the Transport Department to the Maritime Museum of Canada at Halifax.

The other icebreakers engaged in the Department's Arctic tasks played an important part in escorting supply convoys to weather stations, defence installations, Eskimo communities and other outposts throughout both the Eastern and Western Arctic. CMS "d'Iberville" carried out an important scientific programme that saw her transformed temporarily into a floating research laboratory.

Icebreaking, escort duty and some cargo-carrying tasks were undertaken by CMS "Montcalm" and CMS "Sir Humphrey Gilbert". Similar work was carried out along the Western Arctic coast by CMS "Camsell". Among that vessel's notable achievements was the rescue of the crew of the Hudson Bay vessel "Fort Hearne", when that ship was damaged by ice and sunk. "Camsell" succeeded in towing the hulk to a point where it could be beached in shallow water and some of the cargo saved.

The cruise of CMS "Montcalm" covered 11,044 miles, while the other two ships logged 7,323 miles and 8,163 miles respectively.



The Arctic service vessel CMS "C.D. Howe" carried the annual Eastern Arctic Patrol on its rounds from Churchill, Manitoba, to Ellesmere Island, visiting dozens of communities. On board the vessel were representatives of the various government departments responsible for the welfare of the native Arctic population.

The ship logged 10,840 miles during her voyage, which began on July 4 and ended on October 1.

In addition, six northern supply vessels, CMS "Skua", "Eider", "Raven", "Auk", "Gannet" and "Puffin", the depot ship CMS "Nanook" and two smaller supply ships, CMS "Mink" and "Marmot", took part in the Arctic operations. These shallow-draft vessels handled cargoes into Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Hudson Strait, the east coast of Baffin Island and along northern Labrador shores.

Seven chartered dry-cargo ships and four chartered tankers were also used.

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### CANADA'S ART MAGAZINE

The theme of the January-February issue of *Canadian Art*, Canada's national magazine of the visual arts, is the effect of the automobile on contemporary life. "Some may wonder," explained Alan Jarvis, the editor, "why *Canadian Art* choose to devote an entire issue to this subject. The automobile has changed so much of what we see and the way we see, that we felt its impact to be an important contribution to the visual arts. Readers will be fascinated when they realize the extent of its effect on our lives."

### NEW POLICY

In keeping with its recently adopted policy of covering all the arts, the magazine will also include reviews by some of Canada's liveliest reviewers on theatre, television, films and the contemporary scene. Important art exhibitions throughout Canada will be reviewed "in depth".

Such authorities as the town-planner Hans Blumefeld and Ralph Caplan, editor of the U.S. magazine *Industrial Design*, are among the contributors to the current issue. Among the subjects presented are "The Automobile as Sculpture", the "Mark of the Automobile," "Effect of the Automobile on City and Landscape", together with articles on architecture, structures and street furniture required by the motor car.

Nearly 200 illustrations are used to present graphically the multitude of new forms stimulated by the automobile. Among the illustrations are photographs taken by noted Canadian, European and American photographers.

### NEW BUILDING TYPES

Among the new building types necessitated by the automobile, editors point out the carport, the trailer, the service station, the parking garage,

the drive-in motel and the shopping plaza, none of which was a consideration 40 years ago.

Blanche Lemco Van Ginkel, RAIC, MTPIC, a Montreal town-planner and architect, assisted in the selection of the material and in the editing of the issue.

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### EDUCATIONAL AID BY CANADA

It was recently announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, that this year again, in response to requests from Asian and African countries, Canada would send a number of teachers overseas under its international technical co-operation programmes. Already there are about 40 Canadian teachers serving in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean region under such arrangements. New requests are now coming in, particularly from countries in Africa and Southeast Asia, for teachers of the following types: (1) specialists in the training of primary-school and secondary-school teachers; (2) secondary-school teachers of mathematics, science, geography, French and English; (3) technical and vocational teachers of all kinds; (4) teachers of the industrial arts.

The selection of teachers will take place during the next three months. Their assignments will start late in August, and will last for one or two years.

French-speaking teachers are now being placed in a number of African countries. Requests for French-speaking teachers have also been received from Cambodia and Vietnam.

The Canadian Government will pay the Canadian salary of each teacher. Various overseas allowances and amenities are also provided at public expense. The return transportation of a teacher and his wife will also be paid.

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### MANPOWER EXPERT TO CAMEROUN

Dr. Paul H. Casselman, Chief of the Specialized Manpower Resources Section, Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, left Canada on 13 January to undertake a 5-month assignment as chief of a three-man manpower survey mission in the Cameroun Republic, by arrangement between the Government of Cameroun and the International Labour Office.

This project has been established to assist the Government of Cameroun in ascertaining the quantitative and qualitative aspects of current and future manpower resources and requirements of the country, with particular attention to occupations which require extensive education and training. The mission is to be carried out in consultation with the UN Technical Assistance Board. Resident representatives and on behalf of the United Nations Specialized Agencies, to facilitate co-ordination of further technical assistance by the international organizations within their respective fields of specialization.



## GOVERNMENT AND ATHLETICS

Addressing the Canadian Sports Advisory Council in Ottawa on January 20, regarding legislation by the Federal Government to implement a programme aimed at "encouraging the youth of Canada in amateur athletics", the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, said, in part:

"...The latest event in the programme's development is, of course, the setting up of a National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport. Under the federal Act, this Council has a key function in advising the Minister of National Health and Welfare on various aspects of the programme's operation. The Minister may refer to the Council such matters as he sees fit, and vice versa.

### TASK OF SELECTION

"As you can imagine, the task of selecting the initial members of this group proved to be an extremely difficult one. I am inclined to think that, even with the wisdom of a Solomon, it probably would not have been possible to draw up a list completely satisfactory to everyone concerned. Inevitably, our choices have provoked comment and so I propose to take a few moments this morning to fill you in on how the National Advisory Council was actually set up.

"Let me begin by reminding you of what the federal legislation has to say on the subject.

"Section 7 of the Act provides for the establishment of a Council 'consisting of not more than 30 members to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council... each member to hold office for a term not exceeding three years'. It goes on to indicate that the 'Governor-in-Council shall designate one of the members as Chairman', and further that 'at least one (of the members) shall be appointed from each province'.

"These were the terms of reference under which we had to operate, but other factors also had to be taken into account.

"First and foremost, the Council was to be a 'citizen's committee'. In his original announcement, the Prime Minister had envisaged the whole project as a 'people's programme', and it seemed to us that only a group appointed on the basis of their qualifications as individuals would be in keeping with this conception.

### NO GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION

"Application of this criterion meant, for example, that no level of government as such would be represented, and you will have noticed that neither my Department nor any other federal agency is included, nor do the provinces or municipalities occupy a place on the Council. Of course, in view of the fact that federal-provincial co-operation is an important feature of the new programme, some arrangements had to be made in this regard, and I will be mentioning these later on.

"Another consequence of the 'citizen's approach' was the fact that, like governments, none of the many fitness and amateur sports organizations in Canada would be represented as such on the Council....

"Next there was the problem of geographical representation. The Act called for at least one member

from each province, and this was covered in the selection which, in addition to the Chairman, provided for five persons from the Atlantic Region and eight each from Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada.

### REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER

"The final consideration involved representation from different sectors of the Canadian community. Our aim here, of course, was to make the Council broadly representative of the population and of the many groups interested in fitness and amateur sport activities. So you find included on the Council women, clergymen, doctors, physical educationists, sportsmen, sportswriters, and so on.

"That, in brief, is how choices were made for the Council. I think most people would agree that it embodies a very able group of Canadians and I would like to say how much the Government appreciates their acceptance of this very important responsibility. I would also express our sincere regrets to those who were equally qualified but who were not included because of the various limitations inevitable in the selection of a Council of this size and type....

### TERMS OF OFFICE

"This brings me to another important point. As I indicated earlier, the federal legislation calls for a term of office for Council members of not more than three years. This provision was made because we realized that it would be impossible, at one fell swoop, to include everyone who should be on the Council. Through a system of rotation, however, we felt this problem could be lessened and also a means provided to ensure a more or less constant inflow of new blood, of fresh ideas and different viewpoints.

"To set the stage for the rotation, we decided that one half the Council members would serve for two years, the other half for three, and that the division should be made on a completely impartial basis. Accordingly, we took each province -- except those in the Atlantic region -- and, on an alphabetical basis, appointed half of the members for a period of three years and the remaining half for a period of two years. In the case of the Atlantic provinces, where there are five members, the first three alphabetically were appointed for a three-year term and the others for a two-year term.

"Now for the matter of federal-provincial co-operation. I have already explained why no level of government is represented as such on the Council. This, of course, does not imply any lack of recognition of the important role to be played by government, particularly at the provincial and local levels. On the contrary, we are fully aware of how essential it is to the new programme's success to have the closest possible working arrangements among governments.

"To this end, I yesterday invited the designated ministers of each province to come to Ottawa for a federal-provincial conference to be held on February 19 and 20. The purpose of this conference, as I see it, will be to lay the groundwork for federal-provincial co-operation with regard to the new programme.



OBJECTIVES OF CONFERENCE

"While I would not wish to prejudge the results of these discussions, I am hopeful that agreement may be reached on the establishment of a federal-provincial committee at the deputy-minister level so that continuing consultation can be maintained on the joint aspects of the programme. In this connection, you will recall that the Act provides for the conclusion of agreements with the provinces for a period up to six years under which the Dominion Government can share the cost of provincial programmes 'designed to encourage, promote, and develop fitness and amateur sport'.

"In addition to expediting this area, we have scheduled the first meeting of the National Advisory Council for February 5 and 6. As far as my Department is concerned, the Council cannot be convened too soon.

"In the period since the federal legislation was passed by Parliament and even before, we have continued to receive numerous suggestions as to the programme's development. There have also been a number of requests for grants, particularly from sports organizations with immediate needs. By far the majority of these communications involve matters which we feel should be considered by the National Advisory Council, and I would expect that they will occupy most of the Council's time in its initial deliberations. Certainly, if the requests for financial aid are to be dealt with under our appropriations for the current fiscal year, steps will have to be taken at an early date.

GRANTS FOR INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

"In this connection, one of our major problems has been the matter of making grants to teams who wish to compete in international sports events this summer. We have had quite a few requests of this type and are anxious to have them dealt with as soon as possible. In some cases, however, action had to

be taken even before the legislation was placed before Parliament.

"For example, subject to the approval of Parliament, the Government announced a grant of \$30,000 to assist Canada's team in the 1962 Commonwealth Games to be held in Perth, Australia. In addition, a grant of \$10,000 was provided to the Canadian Olympic Association to help it carry out surveys in its selection of the most suitable Canadian site for the 1968 Winter Olympics. More recently, we have given further aid for aerial surveys and technical assistance so that the strongest possible bid can be made on behalf of Banff, the site selected by the Association.

"Although we should have preferred to have submitted such matters to the National Advisory Council before action was taken, the time element made this impossible. However, these steps appear to have been very well received across the country as concrete evidence of our determination to encourage Canadian participation in international sports efforts. This is all to the good but I do hope they have not given the impression that the new programme is designed solely for the making of champions.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES

"As I have tried to make clear on many occasions, our view is simply this. While international and national competition should receive direct encouragement, the cultivation of consistent competence and ability in such competition requires a long-term and comprehensive effort, as does the realization of our objectives with respect to the encouragement of fitness and recreational activities. We feel that these various aspects are essentially in agreement and can best be developed through programmes at the community level which are well conceived and which will encourage regular participation in healthy, stimulating activities by the great mass of Canadians and not merely by those who have 'star' potential..."

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