



C.I.H.S. **BULLETIN** S.H.I.C

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DATES TO REMEMBER:

Uganda Symp: Apr. 29-30, 1994
CIHS Directors meet:
Nov. 18, 1993
Dec. 16, 1993
Jan. 20, 1994

FROM THE EDITOR

As Ottawa prepares for cooler temperatures and a change in government, the Society begins a new year of activity with old friends as well as some fresh faces on the Board of Directors. It definitely looks promising and exciting so I look forward to keeping you informed and interested in our activities and decisions. As always, many hands makes our work lighter, so if anyone has some time to spare or ideas to contribute, please don't be shy. We love hearing from you!

If you have some ideas please call me at 819-994-0427.
Bye for now!

Carrie Hunter

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

When John Hunter approached me to inquire if I would be willing to serve on the Executive of CIHS, I accepted with alacrity presuming he had a low profile, back-bench sort of job in mind. Ever the silver-tongued persuader, it was only at the end of the conversation that John revealed that it was a replacement for his own position that he was seeking! Having accepted to serve, I couldn't renege...

John assured me of the soundness of the current Executive and I have indeed had evidence of that already. Many dedicated people are truly devoted to ensuring that the society is a serious, worthwhile and stimulating institution.

By the time you receive this bulletin, the current immigration organization may have been assigned to yet another Ministry. Throughout its history, immigration has been reincarnated several times, nearly always benefitting from its forced alliances, and deepening the commitment of its staff to the real work to be done. Ours has been a checkered, fascinating past, and

that is what makes the mandate of CIHS -to guard and remember our history -so worthwhile and rewarding.

During the upcoming year we will continue our efforts to preserve landmarks, organize symposia and encourage members to remember and share their experiences. Indeed, I would encourage all of you to think for a moment of your most memorable immigration vignettes -whether bizarre, funny or sad -and send them along to the Bulletin Editor to share with others.

Another goal of the society will be to increase its membership. New blood not only means more money in the kitty (what other organization offers life membership for \$100), it also means new ideas for projects and more people-power to carry out these ideas.

Able supported by the current Executive and outgoing President, I look forward to a banner year for CIHS!

Joyce Cavanagh-Wood

IMMIGRATION TO NEW BRUNSWICK

-by Fenton Crosman

The first important movement of immigrants into the Province of New Brunswick occurred in 1783, following the American Revolution, when thousands of people loyal to the British Crown fled across the border into various parts of Canada. Many of those who came into New Brunswick finally settled there and evidence of their influence and hard work still is visible in the city of Saint John and in the Saint John River Valley. The story of these settlers, who may be regarded as our first refugees, is a long and interesting one, and may be the subject of a further essay in the CIHS Bulletin.

Sixty years later there was another influx of refugees into the province, amounting to approximately 9,700 in 1846 and 16,000 during the following year. These consisted mainly of Irish settlers who were fleeing from not only injustice and famine but also from an epidemic of typhus. This large migration was similar to that arriving during the same year at Grosse Ile, Quebec.

Developments of this kind required more adequate control of typhus and other similar diseases brought to the province by immigrants and although facilities for this purpose remained woefully inadequate both in Quebec and New Brunswick, the New Brunswick government

already had taken some steps in that direction, for in 1785 a Royal Charter had declared Saint John as Canada's first city and also had named Partridge Island, at Saint John, as a "pest house" for diseased sailors and immigrants. Also in 1832, because of a cholera epidemic beginning in India and spreading throughout Europe, the New Brunswick Legislature had passed an Act to prevent the importation and spread of infectious diseases and also to cover inspection and quarantine. In the meantime, a quarantine station had been established in the Miramichi River, in Northern New Brunswick, for the examination of incoming ships, where the authorities had to cope with large numbers of Irish immigrants.

The first occasion of this kind occurred in July 1827, when the ship "Eleanor" arrived in port carrying 200 passengers, many of them sick and dying of typhus and dysentery. Typhus, also known as ship or jail fever, is an extremely contagious and often fatal disease, and it flourishes in dirty and overcrowded surroundings, such as prisons, refugee camps and small ships.

The quarantine building on Middle Island, in the Miramichi River, was too small to accommodate this group of diseased immigrants, who had no food and who lacked shelter from the weather: if one of their number died, his friends buried him secretly at night. However, a new building was erected on the island in August of that year, and eventually the

quarantine facilities in the Miramichi were improved.

As if such problems were not enough, the New Brunswick authorities also had to deal with another disease, apparently brought to their shores by the crew of a shipwrecked vessel. About 1820, in the Tracadie area of the province, a young woman developed a disease later diagnosed as leprosy. Others soon contracted the disease and by 1844 the number had grown serious. The lepers usually moved to the woods and existed under extremely adverse conditions. Action had to be taken, and the hard-pressed authorities proposed to build a lazaretto for the lepers on another island in the Miramichi River. Fearing contact with the immigrants arriving in that area however, it finally was decided to establish the lazaretto at Tracadie, on the eastern coast of the province, where it served its purpose until its closure in 1945.

The next serious crises relating to immigration in New Brunswick occurred in 1847 with the arrival of the ship "Looshtauk", which had sailed from Liverpool on April 7th of that year, bound for Quebec with 462 passengers, mainly Irish refugees, of whom 146 died from Typhus or Scarlet Fever during the crossing of the Atlantic. An attempt to land at Sydney, Cape Breton, was refused and Captain Thane, who had done his best to care for his sick passengers, then sailed to the Miramichi, arriving there on June 3, 1847. After much indecision and delay the

diseased passengers and crew of the ill-fated "Looshtauk" were taken ashore at Middle Island, which finally had been chosen as the quarantine station for that area, and which was in the charge of Dr. John Vondy, a young man in his early twenties who was the only physician available in the area to care for the increasing numbers of diseased immigrants.

By June 1847 the hospital on Middle Island was filled, not only with the passengers and crew from the "Looshtauk" but also with those from two more ships, making a total of 350. This became an impossible task for the heroic Dr. Vondy, who soon also became a victim of the prevailing disease and who died there on July 6, 1847, at the age of 26. His grave in the cemetery of St. Paul's Church, in Chatham, N.B. is marked by a monument, another immigration landmark in memory of those unfortunate refugees whose descendants since have contributed to the development of our country.

Similar unselfish service was also being given to the sick and the dying at Grosse Ile, Quebec, and at the quarantine hospital on Partridge Island, near Saint John, where even worse conditions prevailed among the Irish refugees, all victims of a typhus epidemic. The only water available on Partridge Island was from a few springs located in

proximity to heaps of dead bodies in common graves barely covered with earth. In the city of Saint John itself, immigrants were housed in sheds to keep them off the streets, and although a hospital had been opened in Fredericton it was in a location where no water was available.

Although accommodation and medical facilities at Partridge Island gradually improved, they never were sufficient to cope with the estimated 300,000 patients received there between 1785 and the hospital's closure in 1942.

Due to the persistent efforts of Harold E. Wright, now a member of this society, the buildings and graves on Partridge Island have been preserved, a museum has been established, and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is in the process of establishing the Island as a National Historic Site and as a memorial to those who died there.

Acknowledgements: Thanks are due to Elizabeth Duncan for detailed and interesting information on immigrant arrivals in Norther New Brunswick; to Mary Peck for her delightful book "The Bitter with the Sweet - New Brunswick 1604-1984"; and to Harry Bruce for his fine article on Partridge Island in "Equinox" magazine of September-October 1992.

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN IN CANADA

-by T. John Samuel and Ravi B.P. Verma

(Ed. Note: This is part 2 of a two- part summary of a paper presented at the Symposium on Immigrant Settlement and Integration, held in Toronto, Ont. May 28-29, 1990. It is reprinted here with the permission of John Samuel, currently a CIHS member and researcher with Immigration Policy in the new Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. When this article was originally published, John Samuel was employed by the Canada Advisory Council and co-author Ravi Verma was employed by Statistics Canada. The authors also acknowledged the assistance of Gerry Ouellette and Patricia Johnston of Statistics Canada and Sajiv Mehta, Consultant in the preparation of this paper.)

LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN

No ability to speak English or French

A large number of immigrant children with no ability to speak either English or French are being admitted to Canada. For example, during the period 1981-88, over 200,000 immigrant children between the ages of 4-17 arrived in Canada, of which 55%, or over 110,000 had no ability to speak either official language. It follows, therefore, that one of the issues facing the Canadian

educational system today involves the training of these children to become proficient in one or both official languages, in order to facilitate their integration into Society.

School boards and their local tax payers are contributing substantially towards the costs of language training and related settlement needs of immigrant children from minority ethnic groups and refugee children.

Some language training programs are suffering due to lack of resources. The school boards are thus requesting the assistance of the federal government, as they are responsible for immigration and from the provincial governments which are responsible for education.

Regardless of place of birth and mother tongue, the inability to speak in an official language (English or French) exists, to varying degrees for all children and total population. However, this problem was considerably lower for children. This was more common among immigrant children arriving from non-traditional countries with their mother tongue as allophone (neither English nor French). In 1986 the percentage of children from non-traditional allophone countries who spoke neither official language was 15.4%. In contrast there was a smaller proportion (6%) of immigrant children from traditional allophone countries not speaking an official language.

Bilingualism

In 1986, for Canada as a whole, the rate of bilingualism for all children aged 5-17 was somewhat lower than that for the total population 13.6% vs. 16.2%. Immigrant children however had a higher rate than for the total immigrant population 16.5% vs 12.0%, whereas the rate for Canadian-born total population 13.4% vs 16.9%.

Immigrant children born in traditional source countries had the highest rate of bilingualism in Canada, at one out of five. Immigrant children from non-traditional source countries had a lower rate of 14.1%.

Anglophone children, regardless of their place of birth and province of residence, had higher rates of bilingualism than the total population 10.3% vs 7.6%. Similarly, anglophone immigrant children had a higher rate of bilingualism than the Canadian-born 13.5% vs 10.1%. In Quebec, however, where the rate of bilingualism for children was 57%, the difference between Canadian-born and foreign-born was insignificant. This high rate of bilingualism for children in Quebec greatly exceeded the rate for children in Ontario, at 11% and that of children in all other provinces, at 7%. Of the Canadian-born and foreign-born anglophone children in 'other' provinces, the latter group had an 11% rate of bilingualism, exceeding their Canadian-born counterparts.

Of the major mother-tongue groups, francophones, regardless of their place of birth, were found to be more bilingual than anglophones 17.9% vs 10.3% and the rate of bilingualism amongst the francophone and anglophone immigrant population were 54.3% and 35.5% respectively and the rate for immigrant children exceeded twice the rate for their Canadian-born counterparts (11.1% living in Quebec and 56.7% living in other provinces). In Ontario, the difference, while small, was in favour of the Canadian-born 79.8% and 76.7%. In the case of allophones, the data indicate that immigrant children had a lower rate of bilingualism (14.4%) than their Canadian-born counterparts (19.1%), a difference of 4.7%, an observation which also holds true for the allophone population as a whole 11.0% and 12.4%.

The conclusion to be drawn is that allophone immigrant children acquire their bilingual proficiency at a slower rate than francophone and anglophone children. The difference in bilingual rates between the allophone immigrant children and the Canadian-born was most pronounced in Quebec, where the differential was 16.2 percentage points. This may be due to the fact that Quebec schools are more concerned with teaching the official language before they acquire knowledge of the new culture (Bourdeau-Guindon: 1985).

Immigrant children, being more bilingual than the Canadian-born, are taking advantage of the

availability of the second language instruction programme designed to offer instruction in the minority official language for children of the majority language group in the school system, either as a second language immersion or in regular second language programme. In all provinces except Quebec, immersion students are generally non-French speaking children for whom French is the language of instruction. In the regular second language programme, students take the second language as a "subject".

For example, close to two million students attending English schools outside Quebec, were enrolled in second language French programmes (regular and immersion) in 1986-88 -an increase of 28% since 1970-71. During the same period, total enrolment in public schools decreased one tenth. By 1987-88, second language programmes were offered in over three-quarters of public schools. Only in Alberta have participation rates remained stable since 1970-71; the other provinces experienced increases ranging from 29 to 46 percentage points.

In Quebec, the second language English programme is compulsory for all students in the French school system from Grade 4 through to graduation. A number of school boards in the French

system offer English before Grade 8. In addition, the province of Quebec offered French immersion to over 18,000 students in 1987-88. The number enrolled in such programmes has been relatively constant since 1980-91 (Statistics Canada).

ACHIEVEMENTS OF CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Toronto Board of Education conducted a survey of their 28,000 secondary school students in the fall of 1987. The objective of this survey was to collect data on students' background, by gender, race, family structure, and socio-economic status. It also included level of study, number of credits accumulated by age 15, and English and Mathematics marks as academic performance indicators. This study revealed that the achievement in acquiring the necessary credits by age 15 was slower among some of the students whose mother tongue was neither English or French. On average, their marks in English were relatively lower than the Ontario-born children. They performed very well in Mathematics. Regardless of language groups, the placement of students in the advanced level has been similar between native and foreign-born students.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In conclusion, the analysis reveals that immigrant children, an important segment of Canada's immigration flow, have not received much attention. In particular, for immigrant children arriving from non-traditional source countries, there are a number of areas that need to be examined and policies developed in order to facilitate their integration into Canadian society. All levels of government, in particular provincial and local should focus their efforts to assure that immigrant children adapt to Canadian life smoothly. Such policies would pay handsome dividends to society in the years to come.

NOTES:

1. The views contained in this paper are of the authors.
2. Traditional Source Countries: North America, Northern Europe, Western Europe, Eastern Europe and Southern Europe; Non-traditional Source Countries: Asia, Africa, Caribbean, South and Central America, Oceania and Other.

SYMPOSIUM UPDATE

- by Bill Sinclair

"CIHS Symposium on the Ugandan Movement to Canada"

The symposium planned for November 12th and 13th has been

deferred in order that Roger St. Vincent, who currently resides in Slovenia, will be able to attend.

New dates for the symposium are now April 29 and 30, 1994.

Agenda Highlights: While a more detailed agenda will be forthcoming in a later issue of the Bulletin, the following is a summary of the planned program.

Friday, April 29th: An evening social reception and dinner hosted by the Asian communities. This event will include a prominent speaker from the national political level.

Saturday, April 30th: The CIHS will host the symposium, which will likely be held at the Ottawa University Auditorium.

The agenda will include:

1. Opening address by Professor Peter Nazareth. Peter Nazareth is a Goan who came to Canada in the Ugandan movement and is currently Professor of History at Iowa State University. He is also the author of books on the Ugandan movement and enjoys international recognition both as an historian and as a speaker.

2. Addresses -"The Canadian Policy", with a Canadian Immigration official
-"The Kampala Machine", with Roger St. Vincent

3. Panel Discussion on Reception and Settlement in Canada - Canadian Immigration Settlement

officer and a representative from Ontario Welcome House.

4. Testimonies from representatives of the Asian Communities on the first impact of their arrival in Canada.

5. "Making Canada Home", with presentations from each of the Asian groups, Immigration Settlement officers and remarks from the floor.

6. Wrap up assessment of the Symposium by Bob Keyserlynk.

This promises to be a most interesting event. The Immigration Department has kindly accepted to video this program which will become a part of our historical archives. The video will also be available to the Asian Communities who will be producing a documentary on the movement to Canada.

Mark your calendars now for this important event!

**IMPORTANT NEWS
IF YOU HAVEN'T YET
PAID YOUR DUES**

Reminder from the Treasurer
-by Al Troy

I am pleased to announce that we have finally got Roger St. Vincents book on his most successful movement of Ugandan Asians to Canada in 1972, printed and available for general distribution. The cost to the

Society per book is approximately \$15.00 including printing and postage, and every paid-up member will be receiving his/her copy free of charge, as has been the case with our last two publications.

However, due to the relatively high cost involved we shall not be sending copies to delinquent members; the production costs are equal to one and a half years annual \$10 subscription. A review of our membership show 10 members delinquent since April 30, 1992 which would require a payment of \$20.00 to bring them up to April 30, 1994, that is, the end of our current membership year. A further 28 have not sent us their subscription for the 93/94 (current) year, but we expect they will rectify this situation when they receive this copy of the Bulletin along with their copy of Rogers book. Please check your membership cards to determine your present paid-up status.

I do not enjoy having to bring this matter to your attention but we do need funds to keep the Society in financial good health and the annual dues of \$10.00 should not present any undue hardship to the membership. Thanks once again.

IF YOU CAN HELP?

Dear CIHS;
Any former immigration personnel who worked at Pier 21 circa early 1950s, who might be interested in providing information to the

Immigration Department is asked to contact me, Rick Morrison at 819-953-1781. Thanks.

Dear CIHS;

The Canadian Embassy's library in Paris has advised the historical museum of Saint-Brieuc in Bretagne to contact you on a question concerning Breton emigration to Canada during the 19th century.

Actually, many researchers and students request information on this subject, which seldom the museum possesses. Do you have any knowledge of available studies which might be useful to the museum? Is there a historical society for Breton studies in Canada? I would be very grateful if you would send to us any pertinent information about such societies.

Thanking you in advance, yours truly, Francois Coulon, Museum's Curator.

(Ed. Note: Again we urge any member who has ideas or information to pass onto this gentleman to either send to us for onward transmittal, or reply directly to M. Le Sénateur-Maire, Hotel de Ville - B.P. 65 - 22023 Saint-Brieuc CEDEX.

CALLING ALL PERSONS
HAVING WORKED IN THE
EMBASSY AT THE HAGUE

Dear John Hunter;

It was most interesting to speak with you about a matter which is of mutual interest and of interest to me both professionally and personally.

For the past 24 years, I have published the Dutch-language bi-weekly the Windmill Herald (we have now three editions across the continent, and an average circulation of about 13,000). In 1971, our company started to collect material for our Archives on Dutch emigration to Canada and the USA. Seven years later we introduced a line of ceramic wall plaques with ocean liners and (immigrant) ships. Over the years we sold tens of thousands of these plaques, so it is safe to state that numerous Dutch families decorate their walls with an immigration memento!

From the one thing, came another. Through the wall plaques, I was put into contact with a book publisher who I was able to convince that he should publish a history book on Dutch emigration to Canada. After two years of debate, daily newspaper editor Albert VanderMey was commissioned to write "To all Our Children, the Story of Dutch Immigration to Canada". I spent numerous hours of co-editing with my friend Albert, and guiding him on all sorts of matters. The book

was published in the late fall of 1983.

Since late 1991 we have expanded our activities to include books on issues of specific interest to our subscriber market. One title has a local connection to you: When Canada Was Home, the Story of Dutch Princess Margriet, \$15.95. (George Bonavia has a copy). Another title published this fall is : And the Swamp Flourished, the Bittersweet Story of Holland Marsh, \$29.95. It is a typical post-immigration story involving a very unique Dutch settlement in a former swamp. Both titles are by Albert VanderMey.

As far as my inquiry is concerned, I am looking for data and information on the history of the Canadian Embassy at the Hague in general and the immigration visa office in particular.

Of interest are items such as stats on the (annual) breakdown of the number of immigrant visa applicants and applications, the numbers approved and admitted, staffing, lists of staff members, office milestones and highlights, the most noteworthy and bizarre cases, personal recollections of officers, pictures taken at special events, idem at any (routine) occasion, copies of old (blank) forms, rubber stamp impressions of stamps used for processing forms, information and promotional material provided to

applicants, CN, CP and airline brochures promoting immigration, travel to Canada, copies of reports. In an interview other things may be mentioned, but these are the ones that first come to mind.

My interests are preservation and documentation of the above, access to it for history/journalistic purposes and an article about the history of the office for an upcoming issue of the Windmill Herald.

We appreciate your interest and assistance in the above matters. Yours truly, A.A. van der Heide, Vanderheide Publishing Co. Ltd./The Windmill Herald.

(Editor's Note: Any members wishing to contribute or talk to Mr. van der Heide are urged to contact him either by phone (604-597-2144) or by writing to P.O. Bag 9033, Surrey, B.C., V3T 4X3.)

BITS AND PIECES FROM MY DALLAS POSTING!

-by Al Troy

Rather than continue to write about disconnected items from various postings I thought it might be better to write about different cities in which we had lived. So here are some thoughts on the city of Dallas, in good ole Texas.

We had returned to headquarters in Ottawa in July 1971 to get re-Canadianized, after being abroad

continuously since April 1961 (for a supposed 4 year stint). We were enjoying our home tour when the Department changed the Regulations regarding citizens and residents of the U.S.A. in the fall of 1972, which compelled these people to comply with immigrant and processing procedure IN THE U.S.A., rather than simply appearing at a border post and being allowed entry subject to meeting all the immigrant requirements at a later date. This step was taken to put Americans on the same basis as migrants from other parts of the world. As we had only two or three posts in the U.S.A. with immigration facilities it was necessary to quickly open others (i.e. Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Dallas, Los Angeles, Minneapolis and New Orleans. This created staffing problems as they were all to be one-man posts initially and there were no instructions for processing in existence, so the Officers-in-Charge would literally have to fly by the seat of their pants. The decision was therefore taken to send only experienced officers with a proven track record to open these centres.

Headquarters was stripped of these people and off they went, some with only a weeks notice, while others, including myself got two or three weeks.

Betty and I left Ottawa on January 2, 1973 in the midst of a howling blizzard and sub-zero temperatures. We were dressed for the Canadian winter and remember it took over an hour to get from our downtown hotel to

the airport. We changed planes in Toronto and Chicago and both these places were experiencing the same sort of weather as Ottawa. On arriving at Love Field in Dallas at approximately 9:30 p.m. their temperature was a normal 80 degrees and it was pouring rain. We sure as hell looked like a couple of rubes dressed in fur coats & hats, winter overcoats, high leather boots, overshoes...in fact the lot. An earlier Dallas flight had been delayed in Chicago due to the storm so we had been offered seats on this flight which meant we would arrive in Dallas approximately two hours earlier than our original flight plans. Naturally there was no one to meet us so we simply got a taxi and proceeded to our hotel checking into a very nice efficiency apartment which the Head of Post, Max Forsyth-Smith had well stocked with groceries and a lovely assortment of life saving beverages. Max and Gladys turned up an hour or so later after meeting the flight that we were supposed to have been on, presuming that the Troys had disappeared off the face of the earth. (Incidentally, we had tried to contact Max but got no reply, as he was already on his way to the airport.) Anyway Max and Gladys accepted this comedy of errors in good part and bore no grudges, for the inconvenience we had caused them. The Forsyth-Smiths proved to be good friends and Max, an excellent Head of Post, was sadly missed when he was promoted to Consul-General in Dusseldorf a couple of years later.

When he had been notified he was getting a Consul for Immigration Affairs, he had rented a suite of offices on the same floor as the Consulate and moved the Consular Clerk in with me as part of my supervisory duties. He had also lined up a number of apartments for viewing and we rented a nice condo within a few days. It took approximately two weeks for our furniture to arrive from Ottawa, but basically, we settled in very quickly.

I walked into my offices to find boxes and boxes of Manual covers and thousands of pages of original and subsequent amendments for about six sets of manuals. As these were needed for immediate use I got my wife to help me get these items into some semblance of order. I was truly grateful for her valuable assistance (unpaid of course). Never again would I want to undertake such a task as that. Besides the manuals, we also had carton after carton of office supplies to unpack and sort out. I then found I also had a Senior Vice-President of Exxon sitting in the Consulate waiting room who was urgently needed in Calgary and who Ottawa had advised that he should obtain his work permit the very morning I had arrived. The poor man had to wait for a couple of hours while I opened cartons searching for a pad of work permits so he could be on his way. All the while he had an

executive jet waiting at Love Field.

Max had also interviewed several secretaries and I picked one he recommended. She turned out to be excellent, but unfortunately was killed in a plane crash after only a few months on the job. The next was a young lady who belonged to some sort of "Bible-thumping sect" (Texas is full of these groups) who used to leave little notes on my desk every Friday saying things like "God loves you; Repent while ye can; God is good; God shows the Way". I'm sure you get the idea. I just chucked this stuff away, as I didn't want to get involved in any sort of religious hassle with her.

(Incidentally, she was fired a few months after I left Dallas, for stealing from other girls' purses).

I was supposed to hire a Program Assistant and had been advised by Ottawa that I would have problems getting someone at the salary offered as Dallas was considered a wealthy area. Nothing was further from the truth. Salaries were lower there than in Ottawa, and when I filed my job request at the Texas State Employment office, one of the first applicants was their office manager. I also had a retired Major General from the Marine Corps who was working for the U.S. PX System, a lady with a list of degrees as long as your arm and a member of the Governor's

employment commission, plus many others of similar backgrounds. I settled for the husband of our local consular clerk who had met her husband when he was stationed at Argentia, Nfld., while in the U.S. Navy as a flyer. Steve was a bright young man and I was well pleased with my selection. He and his wife, Agnes had just bought a house in North Dallas and had purchased a new refrigerator. He wanted to get rid of the old one and tried Community services, the salvation Army Goodwill, etc, but no luck. Someone finally suggested that he leave the old fridge out on his front porch. He did so, and that night it was stolen.

Crime was a big factor in Dallas. We moved to a new office tower and it was necessary for a male from the office to escort the ladies on staff to the washrooms, located in the corridors next to the elevator, even going so far as entering the washrooms and opening each cubicle door to ensure no one was standing on the seat to avoid being seen. We would then wait out in the corridor, to escort them back to their offices. We had a three-floor parking garage, open-sided, attached to our building, where two rapes were committed in broad daylight. Nice place eh?

I attended the 10th anniversary of the murder of President Kennedy in November 1973 at the Kennedy

Memorial a short way from the murder site and was amazed that only 11 people attended (3 blacks, 3 Mex-Americans, 3 whites and the Mayor of Dallas and his press secretary). Texans were seemingly embarrassed by the Kennedy shooting and perhaps simply wanted to forget the whole episode.

One final tale. The new Dallas/Fort Worth Airport was officially opened during my stay and this event was billed as opening the biggest airport in the world. This was accomplished by buying up thousands of acres of flat prairie land and calling it the biggest in the world. This was in line with the Texan habit of having, or calling everything the biggest, the best, the shiniest, the newest, etc. They had actually only developed a small portion of the land but had cemented huge areas of the prairie for runways for possible future development. The newest plane at that time was the British/French Concorde of which there were only two, one for British Airways and the other Air France. The British one was not available so they managed to get the french Concorde to be officially the world's most modern airplane, the first to land at the world's newest and most modern airport. All went well with a huge crowd headed by the Governor and the U.S. Vice-President (I think it was Agnew but I'm not sure.) The T.V. interviewer was asking the French Captain, "Well sir, what do you really think of our airport?" The little frenchman cocked his head

to one side, thought for a moment and replied, "I think cement must be very cheap in America". End of interview. I thought that was one of the most magnificent moments in the history of broadcasting, and when you consider that all the U.S.A. had a TV feed at that moment, it really deserves a place in history. At least I think so...and it is one of those moments in my life that I shall always remember.

FROM EDNA'S FILES

"IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ON OUTSIDE DUTY" -1959 Administrative Details -

(Ed. Note: Information provided by Edna Whinney, in a supplemental memo titled "Informal Guide for immigration officers in London, England issued on November 20, 1959.")

When Travelling by Car:

"Allow approximately one hour for getting out of London. Check route map. Mileage claims are based on the Automobile Association year book giving distances between points - regardless of whether you get lost in a fog or take a wrong turning."

Travel Agent's Office: "Report to manager who usually gives up his desk and/or office for your use. But you may find you have been allotted a corner of a desk belonging to some member of the staff or "a little office upstairs". Ask to be shown toilet facilities -

normally located in some grubby corner or even at the passage outside. There will be not hot water and very rarely a towel....Talk to Manager and his staff about Canada and, if no other prospects, inform staff of opportunities in Canada - preferably when the manager isn't listening and offer them assisted passage."

Things to Take With You :

"Warm clothing, a hot water bottle and bed socks. Male officers are urged not to be too proud to admit they are too cold -ask those who know! Electric heating pads would be ideal, but the variety of plugs makes it impossible to use them. Electric razors can be used in most hotels providing a sufficient variety of plugs is carried and the officer concerned a Master Electrician. -Be sure to carry a supply of tissues -toilet paper may be non-existent in stations and trains, and in hotels and travel agents' offices is likely to be of the consistency of cardboard. Take your own soap. -Take a good book. - Don't expect to be able to have clothes pressed or laundered. Women officers should carry laundry detergent or soap flakes for washing 'smalls'."

What to do in the Evenings:

"This is a problem, particularly for women officers who cannot investigate local pubs unescorted. T.V. is often provided at hotels. Check with travel agent about local entertainment, cinemas, and places of historic interest. You will have time to read and to take

long walks. At the end of the week you will be so glad to get home!

Things Not Allowed on Expense

Accounts: "Newspapers; early morning and afternoon tea; drinks; garage; parking meters."

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THIS CONCLUDES THE FIFTEENTH ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN. WE CONTINUE TO LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU WITH YOUR COMMENTS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WISHES ALL ITS MEMBERS A JOYOUS AND SAFE HOLIDAY SEASON.



MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL/SUBSCRIPTION/ CHANGE OF ADDRESS

(PLEASE NOTE THAT OUR MEMBERSHIP YEAR RUNS FROM MAY 1 TO APRIL 30 !!!)

Please enter/renew my membership in the Canadian Immigration Historical Society or note my new address:

NAME: _____
[PLEASE PRINT]

ADDRESS: _____

CHANGE OF ADDRESS ONLY []

I enclose the following fee: Life - 100.00 []
 Annual - 10.00 []
 Corporate - \$1,000.00 []

PLEASE SEND THIS FORM WITH YOUR CHEQUE TO "CANADIAN IMMIGRATION HISTORICAL SOCIETY" TO:

The Treasurer
The Canadian Immigration Historical Society
P.O. Box 9502, Station T
Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3V2