



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

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DATES TO REMEMBER:

- Annual General Meeting:
Oct. 29, 1994
- CIHS Directors meet:
to be determined

FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome back to the new season of immigration historical endeavours. Following our short summer rest, we'll soon be starting on a number of new initiatives. In reflecting back I can honestly say...we experienced the best of times and the worst of times. When we remember the best of times we have to recall the Ugandan Symposium which was a huge success. I think I can speak on behalf of the entire Board of Directors, and say it was an honour for the CIHS to be associated with this exciting event. The CIHS participated and assisted in the Department of Citizenship and Immigration's celebration of the 125th Anniversary of the program. As well, we were able to complete our work on the Hungarian Symposium, by organizing a book launch of the papers that resulted from the event. The Society also now has a professional-looking brochure, with which we hope to spread the word and attract new members. We're also delighted to report that the Pier 21 Society is alive and strong and that progress is being made towards a permanent use for the site. (We'll tell you more about this next issue.)

Last year was not all good however... we lost an important founding member and friend, Viggi Ring. We also said temporary good-byes to our energetic, effervescent, always eloquent leader, Joyce Cavanagh-Wood, who was a major driving force behind last year's accomplishments. Enjoy the sunny weather Joyce, and remember us poor slobbers in January when we're busy shovelling our driveways.

Once again we're trying to attract members to sit on the Board of Directors who would be willing to contribute their time and energy to some of our work. So please, anyone out there who is interested in helping out, or in contributing an article or two to the Bulletin, contact me at 819-953-0923. Together, we can look forward to some interesting conversation and of course good times with "old" (pun intended haha) friends. See you all at the Annual AGM!

Carrie Hunter

"FROM MY BOOKSHELF"

by George Bonavia

Reprinted with permission from George Bonavia. George distributes a monthly newsletter to ethnic media, libraries and organizations interested in ethnocultural affairs.

THE UNTOLD STORY: THE IRISH IN CANADA edited by Robert O'Driscoll and Lorna Reynolds - Celtic Arts of Canada, 81 Ruscica Drive, Toronto, Ontario M4A 1R5 - 2 vol set,

\$75.00 (postage and handling incl.). Through a collection of essays and photographs we learn about from where these immigrants came, their sacrifices, and their commitment as well as details on their language, culture, religion, politics and sociology.

BREAKING GROUND: THE 1956 HUNGARIAN REFUGEE MOVEMENT TO CANADA -edited by Robert H. Keyserlingk - York Lane Press, Toronto, Ontario, 1994, 116 pages, \$16.53 postage incl.

This book is a collection of personal and archival memories on the selection, transport and settlement of about 40,000 Hungarian refugees in Canada in one year. The authors presented their papers at the 1990 conference sponsored by the University of Ottawa and the CIHS. Part One deals with the Canadian Immigration Environment 1945-57: Canada and Immigration -International and domestic considerations in the decade preceding the 1956 Hungarian exodus by Gerald E. Dirks; the Liberalization of Immigration Policy from 1945 to 1956 - an insider's view by Harry Cunliffe; An immigration dream -Hungarian refugees come to Canada - an analysis by Howard Adelman, director of Centre for Refugee Studies, York University.

Part two covers the view from the Policy Centre 1956-57. Included in this section are the Hon. J. W. Pickersgill, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration in 1956; Earl E. McCarthy, Chief Movement and Control, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, 1956, writes on the transportation and settlement of the Hungarian refugees in Canada.

Then part three covers the settlement of the Hungarian refugees in Canada. Prof. N. F. Dreisziger writes on the refugee experience in Canada and the evolution of the Hungarian-Canadian community; Dr. Joseph Kage's subject is the settlement of Hungarian refugees and then,; Prof. Fred Hawkins gives a personal recollection on the Hungarian movement.

The book is published by the Centre for Refugee Studies at York University, North York, Ontario, with some funding assistance provided by the CIHS.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

On October 29, 1994, CIHS will meet at the Lester B. Pearson Building for their eighth annual general meeting. Mr. Jack Manion, previous Deputy Minister responsible for immigration has graciously agreed to speak.

"1162 ST. ANTOINE STREET"

by Fenton Crosman

When recently in Montreal and in a rather nostalgic mood I visited 1162 St. Antoine Street, the location of a building at one time identified as the Canadian Immigration Agency, Department of Agriculture, later known as the Immigration Building, but now bearing the name of the "Goldberg Building".

The historical building originally was used, I believe, as a reception and distribution centre for immigrants arriving in Montreal by train from either the United States or from the Port of Saint John, N.B. When I worked there

during the 1930s it served as the local Immigration Office and as a clearing station for the deportation of immigrants who had become a public charge during the Great Depression. In recent years it was sold to private owners and apparently was used for a time as an office building.

The building and its surroundings now are a depressing sight. It apparently is empty and unused. The doors are locked. Its heavy brick walls are crumbling and it bears a clumsy-looking "For Sale" sign. The building, however, would seem an unlikely investment, for in addition to its condition, it is surrounded by what has become a huge and unattractive parking lot. It also faces across the street, a blank wall of the apparently vacant and unused Windsor Station, formerly the headquarters and pride of the once all-Canadian firm of Canadian Pacific Limited.

Because of its history, 1162 Antoine Street is one of our most important Immigration Landmarks and to some extent the old Windsor Station might be similarly classified. Any further detailed information, such as the origin, age and use of these historic old buildings, therefore would be gratefully received by CIHS.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor;
Referring to Pier 21 Update by Bill Marks, this reminded me I had served at Pier 21 from April 9 to early June 1928. I was sent to Halifax from Quebec to acquire experience as an Immigration Inspector. Mr. Barnstead was the officer-in-charge. He questioned my youthful appearance- I was twenty!

I look forward to the CIHS Bulletin which I appreciate and enjoy very much!

W. A. McFaul

35 Years of Misspent Life in Government Service

Part 2

by Al Troy

I ended part 1 about to commence the four month cross-Canada training tour. In our briefing we had been advised there were approximately 120 major ways of earning a living in Canada and during our tour we would be in first hand contact with roughly 90 of these. We were to make copious notes of each industrial establishment we visited and would be expected to send a thorough report back to HQ in Ottawa the end of each week. Officers whose reports did not indicate a keen interest and a comprehensive grasp of what he had seen would be recalled from his tour and returned to his Canadian post. In other words, forget about overseas service my friend...

Five teams of three officers each were sent to each of the five Immigration Districts. My grand entry into this high pressure world began with a taxi ride across the Ottawa River to Hull as our tour started in the Eastern District. With the other groups heading for Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto and Halifax we took a taxi to the Immigration Office in Hull where we began with a talk about the city and visiting the E.B. Eddy plant under the guidance of the local Placement Officer. Kind of a bubble bursting experience wouldn't you say? We proceeded to Gatineau (paper mill) and on to the Monastery at Oka (cheese making). Montreal was our first nights stop. I never kept a personal diary so have no idea of where we went and in what order. Our reports have long since been shredded and I am forced to rely on a less-than-perfect memory (so what's new?) We were passed on from one Placement Officer to another for the next four months with exchange sites being hotels, motels, gas stations, greasy spoon restaurants and sometimes simply by the side of the road where our next escort

would be waiting for us. A sort of human pass-the-parcel game. Any long moves were by rail and always planned to take place over a weekend. None of this wasting government time stuff... We were constantly faced with the problem of getting laundry done as few hotels had overnight service in the 50s. Everyone ended up wearing wash and drip dry shirts which we hung over the bathtub and sometimes they were almost dry the next morning. We adopted the procedure of checking our main pieces of luggage on to the next weekend stop and only carried one small piece of hand luggage. Getting your weekly report done for Ottawa was another problem. We would try and get a key to the local Immigration office so as to have access to a typewriter, or we would try and get our escorting officer to scrounge a portable machine that we could use in our hotel room at night. With three officers waiting to use it meant you were really late getting to bed some nights. This sort of organized confusion went on from mid April until the end of July. Even today I look back on this period to be one of the lesser enjoyable stages of my entire life. I adopted the attitude this was sort of penance for any past evils I had done and managed to survive without any severe lasting effects.

All good things come to an end, or so they say, and after a final briefing in Ottawa, we were returned to our home base to prepare for our movement abroad. Dublin had been my fate and it was back to Halifax to get the family packed up for departure around August 20th. We were encouraged to take quite a bit of personal effects as furnished accommodation abroad was in very short supply and those that were available were well below Canadian standards. Being ready for surprises was part of life in those days and I soon got my first one. During a coffee break one morning I was casually informed that I was not going to Dublin but had been changed to

Belfast and perhaps I should contact our shipping agent to re-rout our household goods. The fact that among other things, I had purchased and paid for, a new duty-free car to be delivered in Dublin didn't seem of any importance to anyone but me. This proved to be the first of many many adjustments to our family lives required during the next 30 years. We made new shipping arrangements, advised U.K. Ford Co. of the change in destination for the car, and the family ended up in Belfast at the end of August 1955.

Ron MacDougall was the Officer-in-Charge and had arranged for us to rent the house next to his. We really didn't appreciate just how fortunate we were to get a nice home so quickly and to have such great neighbours to help us get acquainted to a strange land. We shall always be grateful to Ron and Helen for all their help and advice in those early days. Ron also arranged for places in an excellent school for our two small children. To this very day, our daughter and son have most fond memories of their years at Methodist College in Belfast.

Canada was very actively recruiting migrants from Northern Ireland and as a result, Jim Leigh and myself used to spend alternate months on the road and in the office. We had our own Bell and Howell projection equipment with a 110/220 volt transformer together with two large speakers and seemingly miles of cable to hook all this into a functioning state to put on film shows any place we could hang a large white sheet and find a power plug. Jim showed me how to hook this up but the first time I did a film show at the Christian Brothers School in Omagh, County Fermanagh, I messed it up and managed to blow every fuse in that part of the school. Live and learn. During our month on the road we would do a film show at the local travel agents premises, or a hall he had rented, spend

the night in a miserable unheated excuse for a hotel and spend all the next day interviewing prospective migrants in the agents office. You would arrange to leave late in the afternoon so you could arrive at your next stop in time to set up the film equipment for that evenings show, next days interview session and so on. We did shows on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, coming home late on Friday afternoon. Our film evenings would consist of a talk on Canada for 45 minutes to an hour, then an hour to an hour and a half of films, and then a question and answer period for as long as anyone wanted to have a go with you. You always gave your talk first because many only came to see the films and would leave as soon as they were done and possibly take half the audience with them. Again live and learn. You soon discovered there was always one loud mouth local, usually half-drunk, whose main reason for attending was to try and act smart. They usually were someone who had been to Canada and had returned home. My way of handling this type was immediately after I had introduced myself I would make the statement that Canada wasn't for everyone and that if a person was unsuccessful in N. Ireland they would certainly also be so in Canada, because the mere crossing of the Atlantic Ocean didn't endow a person with new talents. No one could complain about Canada without admitting they were one of those unsuccessful people the nice Immigration man had been talking about earlier on....oh yes my friends you do learn fast.

We were not given any training whatsoever on public speaking nor did we have any speaking notes. You winged it as you went along and each officer made his own speaking notes which we amended occasionally. You soon learned what people wanted to hear and you tailored your immigration pitch to your audience. I gave film shows and talks about the virtues of life in Canada

to 10 people in a church hall and I also did the same thing to over 1500 in the Ulster Hall in Belfast. The films we had for showing were freebies we got from whatever source we could as the Department had no money to spend on promotional material. The official attitude was that transportation companies and travel agents were making money on migration and therefore they should be spending their money on promotion. The T. Eaton Co. had their only overseas office in Belfast due to the fact that Timothy himself was born in Ballymena, Co. Antrim and they had two copies of the Santa Claus Parade in Toronto in November 1951 and 1953. We were invariably asked to show one of these in all our shows in N. Ireland. Try and imagine the promotional and cultural value we got from showing these films, on an alternating schedule, an average of four nights a week from mid September until late May. We also had old National Film Board offerings as well as some from the C.P.R., C.N.R., and Cunard Steamships. Before you showed these you would take time out to point out some of the things that they were about to see which were no longer valid due to the age of the film. I remember stopping in the middle of my introductory talk when I realized that practically everything the audience was about to see was out of date and absolutely untrue. Still anything was better than nothing. Many of our audiences simply came for the entertainment and chance to meet their friends. Most small travel agents served tea and biscuits after the showing. I can recall seeing the same little old ladies at least a dozen times in small places like Newry, Dungannon, Omagh and Downpatrick.

It was amazing how quickly the time passed and our four year posting was over. I found the people in N. Ireland to be kind, considerate, friendly, with a great curiosity and marvellous sense of humour. Mind you this was in the quiet times before all the killing and chaos began. We returned to Canada in

September 1959 and after leave I reported to the Officer-in-Charge in St. Stephen, N.B. for another stint on the border. This lasted only until April 1961 when we were off abroad again, this time for almost all the remaining 23 years of my career. Bye for now, back soon.

In Memorial
Hedevig (Viggi) Ring
1918 - 1994

by Carla Thorlakson

(Ed Note: We are pleased to reprint Carla's tribute to Viggi, which has also recently been published in the foreign service magazine "Bout to Papier")

Viggi died in Ottawa on June 18, 1994 at the age of 76. Her funeral service was held on June 30th at First Unitarian Congregation, followed by cremation in Ottawa and burial in Copenhagen.)

Viggi Ring was a remarkable woman in her time. The daughter of a Danish country parson, she embarked upon a new life in Canada after WWII. The only Immigration Foreign Service officer to have been ordered deported from Canada, she capped her career by being appointed as Canada's Consul-General in Glasgow. Her involvement in international affairs continued after her retirement as she maintained close links with the Canadian Immigration Historical Society, PAFSO and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Viggi received her MA at the University of Copenhagen in 1946. After a post-graduate fellowship at Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts, she became an assistant editor at the Danish Section of the CBC International Service in Montreal. Her expertise in Danish was evaluated, as she told the story, by one of those "experts" that Canada produces in such circumstances - an Austrian who had spent some years in Sweden and knew a Dane who had become a Prime Minister! After several six-month extensions of her stay, the Department of

Mines and Resources (the responsible for Immigration) posed her the question: was she going back to Denmark or did she intend to stay? As Viggi said, this was purely rhetorical at this point because legally there was no way for her to apply either in Canada or in Denmark - at that time, only domestics and farm workers were acceptable as immigrants and she was neither. But those who interviewed her were so impressed that they found another way - to place her, most legally under an order of deportation for "not having been in possession of a valid and subsisting immigrant visa upon her arrival". Her appeal to the departmental appeal board was permitted and granted. Thus, her order of deportation was reversed and she became a "Landed Immigrant" in August of 1950.

After some time back in Denmark, Viggi returned to Canada and began to look for a permanent job. As Canadian citizenship was years away, she did not consider applying with the federal government. But she did believe she could be useful in a job which dealt with immigrants. The CPR Colonization department in Montreal interviewed her for a position travelling on immigrant trains between Halifax and Winnipeg, resolving any disputes arising in between. When Viggi was told they did not hire women, her interviewer received a direct sermon on the equality of the sexes! But she did concede that this job might have been more than a formidable challenge.

The CPR Official, who had a Danish connection, insisted that she apply at the Montreal Immigration Office. After being told emphatically that there was no job for her, she was then hired as one of a group of multilingual CR3s to assist immigrants who had arrived in large numbers in December 1951 when the displace persons' camps in Europe were closed down. Although presumed to be interpreters, they were in no time working on their own as Placement Officers. In 1952, she officially joined the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

In October 1956, Viggi became a Canadian citizen and immediately after passed the qualifying exam for entry into the civil service. This was just after the Hungarian revolution with all the challenges of establishing the many distressed refugee clients.

In the summer of 1956, Viggi had been asked if she would be interested in serving overseas and, of course, answered that she would. But the new Foreign Service Office classification stipulated a university degree and no applicants over age 31. In 1960, however, a competition opened without these restrictions and there, suddenly, was her chance. There were only nine successful candidates and Viggi, the only female was fifth.

Her first posting in November 1960 was to Denmark where she ran into some resistance from applicants who thought she spoke Danish too well to be a "real" Canadian. A cross posting to Egypt, which she said she found one of the most rewarding of her career, was followed by becoming Officer-in-Charge in Helsinki for 2 years, and then in Stockholm, responsible for Finland, Norway, Iceland and Sweden.

From 1972 to 1975, Viggi was Program Manager in Belgrade, responsible for Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria. Ian Thomson, who served with Viggi on his first tour of duty abroad, reminisced about those years at the service held in Viggi's memory in Ottawa on June 30th, 1994:

"Belgrade in those years had a huge workload and a rambunctious collection of junior officers. Viggi ran this three ring circus with a firm but guiding and caring hand. The Belgrade Visa operations were affectionately referred to as 'Ma

Ring and her Ring Ring' Viggi led by example - she not only worked harder than anyone else but took everything in her stride and set enduring standards in terms of ethical behaviours and dedication to the people of Canada.

Viggi was miles ahead of her time in terms of what roles and responsibilities a woman could aspire to and fulfil. Through a process of brute competence and unstinting commitment, she forcefully dismissed any nonsense about what was women's work. But most important of all was her compassion for the needs and feelings of those seeking to go to Canada. She drew from her own experience as an emigré from post war Europe. Quite simply she gave me a test or reality check that I continue to use to this day and which I have in turn passed on to junior foreign service officers. Viggi required me to ask myself regularly: 'How would I feel if someone was dealing with me in the same manner as I was dealing with the person across the desk from me?' But in case all this sounds like Joan of Arc - Viggi was not. She was just plain ordinary fun with a wicked and rebellious sense of humour, a glint in her eye and a little black cigar clamped in her teeth".

While in Belgrade, Viggi was promoted to an FS3, one of only two women to reach this rank in the Immigration Foreign Service for many years. On return to Ottawa, she was not only head of Africa and Middle East Immigration Operations Bureau but President of PAFSO from 1976 to 1977 - the first from M&I and - not a surprise to those who knew her capabilities - the first female President.

After serving as Canada's Consul-General in Glasgow from 1980 to 1982, Viggi decided to retire, not in Denmark but in Ottawa, where she enjoyed a wide range of friends and contacts. Inactivity was not in Viggi's vocabulary - she launched into volunteer work for the Ski Marathon, Opera Lyra (where she set up their excellent filing system, still in use) and was a frequent attendee at the NAC concerts that she loved. She was a founding member of the Canadian Immigration Historical Society, established in 1986 to commemorate and record Canada's rich history of the contribution of immigrants and immigration officers to this country. As CIHS President from 1989 to 1990, she presided over a symposium on the Hungarian revolution - an apt connection with her work in 1956.

Viggi's keen interest in foreign affairs never abated - she could always cite any section of the current Economist and was a frequent participant at Canadian Institute of International Affairs meetings. She maintained her linkages with PAFSO, serving as a judge for the first two years of the PAFSO Foreign Service Awards in 1990 and 1991. Her world travels expanded to Asia - recent Christmas photos show her at the Great Wall of China, in Singapore and New Zealand. She also visited relatives in Denmark and Belgium.

For those who knew her, Viggi was representative of many sterling qualities - integrity, frankness, high standards, loyalty and strong principles, not to mention her ironic sense of humour and lively warmth and interest in all those with whom she came into contact. We will miss her greatly.

The UGANDA SYMPOSIUM

by Bernie Brodie

On the evening of Friday, April 29, 1994, a distinguished company gathered in the Grand Hall of the Museum of Civilization in Hull for the reception that preceded the banquet sponsored by the Ismaili Council of Canada.

Minister Marchi was greeted upon his arrival by Mr. Aziz Bhaloo, President of His Highness Prince Aga Khan Shia Imami Ismaili Council for Canada. Shortly thereafter the "Journey Into Hope" exhibition, chronicling the Ugandan Asian movement to Canada, was opened by a representative from Sheila Finestone's office, Secretary of State for Multiculturalism and Status of Women.

Mr. Marchi was accompanied at the head table by Mr. Bhaloo and Vice-President Mr. Zoofikar Samji, the current Ugandan Ambassador His Excellency Mr. Tibamanya Mushanga, and Mr. Norman Ridell, now Deputy Minister in charge of immigration for the Province of Quebec, but formerly and at the time of the Ugandan movement a Foreign Service Officer with External Affairs.

Following the excellent dinner there was an address by Mr. Bhaloo, and then the keynote address of the evening given by Minister Marchi. Finally, Mrs. Joyce Cavanagh-Wood,

President of the C.I.H.S., gave the closing remarks of the evening as she thanked all concerned, particularly the Ismaili Council for Canada for their generosity and enthusiasm in organizing the banquet to commemorate the special humanitarian effort made by Canada in resettling thousands of Asians from Uganda in 1972, and the Minister for his interest and attendance.

On the morning of Saturday April 30th a very full schedule unfolded at Marion Hall in the University of Ottawa. Joyce started the meeting promptly at nine o'clock as there was a large agenda to cover in just eight hours.

The first speaker was Dr Peter Nazareth, Professor of English and African-American World Studies at the University of Iowa. Dr. Nazareth mixed humour, pathos, and a gritty reality as he read from his books about the experience of being an Asian in Africa in that period, and also recounted his personal story.

CIHS stalwart Mike Molloy, Director General, International Migration at C & I, then spoke on the Canadian Policy for fifteen minutes, and then introduced (with very evident affection, respect, and emotion) Roger St. Vincent, who had come to Canada from his retirement home in the former Yugoslavia specially for this occasion.

Roger spoke for some time on the work of the team that he had led, but a good deal of his speech was of a more philosophical nature, dealing with the way that there is always some resistance within the receiving communities to the various waves of immigrants, and yet how only a few years or at most a generation later, Canada has successfully absorbed them and enriched itself thereby. It was a speech concerning "immigration as nation-building", taking the long and positive view, and struck a chord with many in the audience.

Jim Cross also made a brief speech on the issue of behind-the-scenes policy decisions at a high level, which was perhaps of particular interest to those in immigration administration.

The next topic covered was that of the arrangements for arrival in Canada. This was expressed through the speeches of Mrs. Diana Fishleigh-Eaton, who had done so much to organize reception facilities in Toronto in her capacity as Co-ordinator of Ontario Welcome House, and Bob Lefebvre, then Director of Immigration at Montreal International Airport. Thus the two key arrival sites were well covered.

The perspective then changed to that of the immigrants themselves, as expressed by various speakers from the Ugandan Asian Community in Canada. After an hour of this session, and some questions from the floor, the Chair called a halt for the lunch-break.

Lunch was taken in a section of the University Cafeteria a few blocks from the Marion Hall, which gave a much-needed opportunity to stretch our legs and escape the student seating of the auditorium, more suited for those of less vintage than most of the attendees!

After lunch came perhaps the most moving portion of the day's events, an hour and a half of personal testimonies by speakers from the Ugandan Asian Community in Canada. One had the impression that several speakers were finally surfacing in public feelings and experiences that had heretofore perhaps been kept entirely to themselves, or revealed only to a small circle of friends and families. The emotion in the hall was very palpable, and more than one speaker was obliged to stop prematurely when the emotion of reliving the heartbreak and humiliations of the expulsion, and the grinding hard work of starting again from scratch in a new country, often when already in middle age, became too much. This was particularly so for some of the younger speakers recalling the hard

work and struggles of parents now no longer with us. For "native-born" Canadians, perhaps the most moving aspect of this session, in a world where ingratitude often appears to be the norm, was the obvious love and affection of the Ugandan Asian speakers for their adopted country.

At 3:30 p.m. Settlement Issues was the subject of a session led by Ms. Shamira Madani, from Welcome House, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, and our Mike Molloy. Finally at 4:45 our resident academic Dr. Bob Keyserlingk, Professor of History at the University of Ottawa, shared the stage with Dr. Nazareth, to round the day off by laying the professional historians' perspective over the personal histories we had heard: from the Uganda Asian community itself, from those who planned the policy to bring them to Canada, from those who did the work in Kampala, and from those who did the settlement work back in Canada. All of the formal proceedings and speeches have been preserved on video-tape for posterity.

In all, the "Journey Into Hope" symposium managed in a very short period of time to give a wonderfully multi-perspectivist understanding of one of the most high-profile and noteworthy events in the history of Canadian immigration. Despite some of the sad memories evoked, it was also clearly on balance a positive and happy occasion. There was a chance for people who had not met for years (both immigration officers and Ugandan Asians and Canada-based helpers such as Mrs. Fishleigh-Eaton) to become re-acquainted. There were also the very positive feelings that flowed from hearing the many "success stories" of the Ugandan Asian communities, and with them the re-enforcement of what is perhaps a basic if unwritten tenet of the C.I.H.S. - the

belief that law-abiding, hard-working people who come to Canada will always succeed and prosper, to the benefit of all.

A large vote of thanks is owed to the key members of the Ugandan Asian Community in Canada, particularly Israth Velshi and her family, as well as the Departments of Heritage, Citizenship and Immigration, Human Resources Development and the Canadian Immigration Historical Society who together worked so hard to organize and co-ordinate this highly successful event.

Resettlement and Other Canadian Responses to the World Refugee Problem

by Dr. Joseph Kage
Part 1 of 3

(Ed Note: Dr. Kage has allowed us to reprint in the Bulletin, the highlights of his 1982 speech to a Citizenship and Immigration conference held in Toronto. We are pleased to bring these highlights to you, in this issue, and the next two.)

"In the invitation which I have received from the Hon. Lloyd Axworthy to address this conference, I am asked to discuss the following aspects:

- are our existing selection criteria valid or do we have an obligation to do more to share the refugee burden?
- when setting our resettlement priorities vis-a-vis particular groups of refugees, should our priorities follow those provided by the UNHCR?
- what are the benefits to the resettlement country which receives refugees?
- what is the future of private group participation in sharing the cost of refugee resettlement programs through sponsorship. Is it perceived as a means

of influencing qualitative factors in the Annual Plan?

And to this the Minister added: "I am sure that there are many more topics that you could choose including putting Canada's efforts on behalf of refugees in a broader framework, by discussing the aid provided by Canada to benefit refugees in countries of first asylum and discussing the political efforts made to influence actual or potential refugee situations. The topic is obviously very vast, and you will, I am sure, want to choose a particular focus which will reflect your own vast experience and service in this area".

Canada's Aid to Refugees. UNHCR

It is variously estimated that there are in the world today about twelve to fourteen million refugees and displaced persons, victims of war, dislocations, invasions, uprisings, etc. There is no doubt that the currently prevailing refugee situation is a vast problem and a recognized responsibility of the international community as represented by the UNHCR.

In essence, the office of the UNHCR has two main functions: PROTECTION - to promote and safeguard the rights of refugees in such vital fields as employment, education, residence, freedom of movement and security against being returned to a country where their life or liberty would be in danger because of persecution. MATERIAL ASSISTANCE - to assist governments of countries of asylum in the task of making refugees self-supporting as rapidly as possible.

Though UNHCR is sometimes called upon by governments to provide emergency relief, its assistance is intended primarily to promote permanent solutions to the problems of refugees through voluntary repatriation,

local integration or settlement to another country.

Thus, in summary, the UNHCR functions and programs can be classed in the following priority categories: emergency aid, voluntary repatriation, local settlement in the refugee's country of first asylum and resettlement in a third country. Needless to say, in various forms, Canada is a participant in all of the above assistance categories.

With reference to emergency aid, Canada is a contributor to the UNHCR. Canada also contributes through other agencies and non-governmental organizations. At the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held in Geneva, in April 1981, the international community recognized Africa's special needs for assistance. Canada pledged its share and has also contributed to other related situations such as in Pakistan, El Salvador, Thailand and Kampuchea.

I am not in a position to say whether Canada is generous or just contributes its share to this program, but I am convinced that, because of the magnitude of the needs, more should be done if at all possible by the Government of Canada as well as by the voluntary sector. In comparison with the misery experienced by millions of refugees, we must count our blessings and deem it a privilege to be of help. In relation to the external aid for refugees and the displaced, I have profound faith in the Canadian people and the government of Canada. On this issue, there is general agreement. Differences may arise only with regard to extent of aid to be given or priorities in distribution. We all boil or cool down at different degrees. Emergency aid is primarily a fiscal matter. It depends on the ability and willingness of the donor to make a contribution to a humanitarian cause. Clearly, it is also related to the degree of emotional and rational identification

with the cause. It would appear to me that we and the refugees would benefit from a well organized education and interpretation program as to the needs of refugees overseas and the support required for UNHCR and voluntary effort in the areas of rescue, relief and rehabilitation. Ecclesiastes tells us: cast your bread upon the waters, for thou shall find it after many days."

(Ed. Note: Stay tuned...you'll be able to read the rest of this paper over the two next issues!)

CONGRATULATIONS GEORGE!

Each year, Canadian Scene recognizes a journalist who has made a significant contribution to intercultural understanding through his or her work. This year the accolade went to George Bonavia of Ottawa, one of Canada's best known journalists in ethnocultural circles. At an award ceremony in Toronto, Mrs. Connie Kusel, George's daughter accepted the award on George's behalf, since he was out of the country. Plaques were also presented from the federal and provincial governments. The Ontario government plaque, presented by Elaine Ziemba, Ontario Minister of Citizenship; "on behalf of the Government of Ontario, in appreciation of your contribution to a better understanding among Ontarians through journalism". Arthur Wilczynski, of the Multicultural Secretariat of the Heritage Canada presented a certificate of recognition from the Secretary of State (Multiculturalism) Minister Sheila Finestone "for approaching Canadian cultural diversity through excellence in journalism".

George Bonavia, a journalist and broadcaster, emigrated to Canada from Malta in 1948. He settled in Windsor, Ontario where he was very active

within the Maltese community. He edited a monthly newspaper, The Malta News - Ahbarijiet ta'Malta, for several years and also started the first Maltese radio program in North America.

He became also involved in the activities of other ethnic groups. He published the Citizen's News, a monthly newspaper in English serving ethnic interests, and developed the radio program "International Rendezvous" which was heard for several years on the CBC network. He authored several books including "Focus on Immigration", "Immigrants We Read About" and "Maltese in Canada". He also compiled and edited several directories of ethnic groups and ethnic media.

George also worked with the Canadian Department of Immigration, until he retired in 1982. Since he retired he has been doing research and writing on various aspects of Immigration and ethnocultural affairs.

(Ed Note: We're proud to have George as a member of CIHS!)

THIS CONCLUDES THE EIGHTEENTH ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN. WE CONTINUE TO LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU WITH YOUR COMMENTS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. THE EDITOR AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ENCOURAGE EVERYONE WHO HAS SOME SPARE TIME AND ENERGY TO PARTICIPATE IN ONE OR MORE ACTIVITIES OR PROJECTS. YOU'LL BE GLAD YOU DID.





The Canadian Immigration Historical Society
La Société Historique De L'Immigration Canadienne

C.P. / P.O. Box 9502, Station T, Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3V2 (613) 733-1074

TREASURERS REPORT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1994.

I am pleased to advise members that we have completed the 1993/94 year in a comfortable financial position. Attached you will find a balance sheet showing our present circumstances as well as a comparative income and expense statement for 1992/93. The auditors report is shown on the reverse side of this memo.

We were involved in three major projects during the 93/94 year. Firstly we were able to get Roger StVincent's book on the Ugandan Asian Movement in 1972 in print and distributed to our members at a cost of \$3065.83. Secondly we participated in a book launch by York Press dealing with the Hungarian Movement symposium sponsored by our Society in 1991. The book was finally in print in March this year. A special thank you to the senior officials of Citizenship & Immigration who covered practically all the expense of this reception. Thirdly we sponsored a Symposium dealing with the Ugandan Asian Movement in 1972 in co-operation with the Aga Khan Shia Imami Ismaili Council for Ontario at Ottawa University on April 29/30th, 1994. The affair was most successful and we were proud to be associated with the Ismaili Council in this endeavor as well as being able to pay out respects to Roger and his valiant team for the magnificent way they handled the movement of approx 9000 Ugandan Asians to freedom in our great country.

We were forced to drop several delinquent members during the past year but I am pleased that most of our membership are in good financial standing. I would suggest however you take a peek at your membership card to establish the expiry of your membership and if you happen to be one of the few who haven't paid for 94/95 we would appreciate receiving your \$10.00 as soon as convenient.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in mid October and you will be receiving a notice along with the next issue of the BULLETIN plus a copy of this financial statement. We look forward to seeing many of you on this occasion.

Fraternal greetings

J. A. Troy
Treasurer



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REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

C. I. H. S. Financial Year

May 1, 1993 - April 30, 1994

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and the related statement of income and expenses present fairly the financial position of the Canadian Immigration Historical Society as of April 30, 1994, and the results of its operation for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting procedures applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year but subject to any necessary modification of detail.

Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. It was impracticable for us to extend our examination of the subscriptions received from the members beyond accounting for the amounts so recorded, although we note that each subscription is journalized against the relevant Official Receipt serial number and cancellations recorded.

The Audit Committee commends the Society for the care and detail with which the accounts have been maintained.

B. Brodie

B. Brodie

September 4, 1994

Date

E. F. Muise

E. F. Muise

Sept 7, 1994

Date

L. B. Dowsell

L. B. Dowsell

Sept 10, 1994

Date



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STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1994.

<u>INCOME:</u>	April 30, 1994	April 30, 1993
Capital (non tax credit attributable).		
Bank interest	\$ 40.47	\$ 125.86
Non charity gifts	\$1000.00	\$ NIL
	-----	-----
Total capital income	\$1040.47	\$ 125.86
 Membership fees and gifts.		
Life	\$ 400.00	\$1400.00
Sustaining (cancelled as from May 1/94)	\$ NIL	\$ 125.00
Annual	\$1100.00	\$ 640.00
Cash gifts/donations	\$ 850.00	\$ 259.15
Misc. (See note #1)	\$ 531.53	\$ NIL
	-----	-----
Total membership fees and gifts	\$2881.53	\$2550.01
Total income all sources	\$3922.00	\$2550.01
 <u>EXPENSES:</u>		
<u>General.</u>		
Bank charges	\$ 70.92	\$ 65.90
Office supplies	\$ 266.83	\$ 112.12
Organization costs	\$ 744.50	\$ 141.04
Postage	\$ 200.90	\$ 193.22
Phone and fax	\$ NIL	\$ NIL
	-----	-----
Total general	\$1283.15	\$512.28
 Publications.		
Bulletin News sheet	\$ 664.28	\$ 516.59
Distribution costs of Bulletin	\$ 301.76	\$ 385.12
Perspective #3 - Editing & printing costs	\$2795.38	\$ 642.00
Perspective #3 - Holdover for printing	\$ NIL	\$3000.00 (Note #3)
Perspective #3 - Distribution costs	\$ 270.45	\$ NIL
Society Information leaflet	\$ 367.64	\$ NIL
	-----	-----
Total publications	\$4399.51	\$4543.71
 SPECIAL PROGRAMS:		
Memorial (See note #2)	\$ 30.93	\$ 40.00
 TOTAL EXPENSES	\$5713.59	\$5095.99
<u>NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT</u>	- \$1791.59	- \$2545.98

NOTE #1 -Ugandan seminar Apr 29/30 registration fees 33 @ \$15.00 plus refund of overcharge by Bulletin printers

NOTE # 2 -Illness and death of two members.

NOTE #3 - Carryover of \$3000.00 in 1993 year was used to pay printing and mailing costs of Perspective #3(St.Vincent's book) of \$3065.83



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BALANCE SHEET AS OF APRIL 30, 1994

ASSETS :

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>
Bank account - current	\$3101.86	\$ 867.30
Bank account - investment	\$3328.41	\$7382.69
Petty cash	<u>-\$ 27.31</u>	<u>-\$ 37.87</u>
Total assets	\$6457.58	\$8287.86

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY :

Liabilities.

Accounts payable (See Note #1)	\$4326.76	\$ 00.00
Accrual program holdover (See Note #2)	<u>-\$ 00.00</u>	<u>-\$3000.00</u>
Total liabilities	\$4326.76	\$3000.00

Equity. \$2130.82 \$5287.86

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY \$6457.58 \$8287.86

NOTE #1 - Expenses for Ugandan Asian Symposium April 29/30, 1994 were estimated to be over \$4000.00. This account with University of Ottawa was received and paid July 12, 1994 amounting to \$4326.76. This figure was used to show accounts payable in this statement.

NOTE #2 - Accrual program holdover of \$3000.00 was for publication and distribution of Roger St. Vincents book of his Ugandan experiences (Perspective #3). Actual costs were \$3065.83