



*The Canadian Immigration Historical Society*  
*La Société Historique de l'immigration canadienne*  
C.P./P.O. Box 9502, Terminal "T" /Terminus Postale "T", Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3V2

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

**I.S.S.N. 0843-8242**

**ISSUE NO. 11 (NOVEMBER 1992)**

### **FROM THE EDITOR**

This is the eleventh issue of the BULLETIN and my first as editor, so please bear with me as I try to get the hang of this. I sure hope our previous editor, Bob Shalka is thinking about the CIHS, while in Kiev, Ukraine. I'm sure thinking about him... he didn't warn me about how much work it can be to pull an issue of the Bulletin together. He just let me blindly volunteer for this assignment. So please, anyone out there who is interested in helping out, or in contributing an article or two, contact me at 819-953-0721. Together, maybe we can meet the high standards Bob set when he first took over the Bulletin.

#### **Pier 21 -The MOVIE**

Pier 21, a video produced by Public Affairs, Nova Scotia Region, Employment & Immigration Canada, shows a slice of Canada's immigration history.

During the years 1928 to 1971, 1.5 million immigrants passed through the doors of Pier 21. This is their story and that of the people who worked at Pier 21 - volunteers from churches and the Red Cross, as well as federal staff from various agencies.

The video uses archival film, photos and interviews. It features former immigration employee Fenton Crossman, Father J.R. Brown who worked at that port of entry for 19

years, and a few of the immigrants who landed at Pier 21.

This 9 minute 20 second English and French video was made to celebrate Canada's 125th birthday. If you would like a copy of the video, Pier 21, send a blank tape with your request to: Audio Visual & Exhibits, Public Affairs, Employment & Immigration Canada, Place du Portage -Phase IV, 12th Floor, Ottawa-Hull, K1A OJ9.

### **PRESIDENT'S COLUMN**

#### Annual General Meeting

The highlight of the AGM for many people was Peter Harder's update on the Immigration Program. His discussion of what he called the 'poetry and plumbing' of immigration gave a clear picture of some of the future directions Immigration is likely to take.

As always, many people arrived early to have a chance to chat and reminisce. It was good to see two of our most senior members. Edna Whinney brought us up to date on her travels over the last year including a visit to Australia. Len Goddard renewed acquaintances with members who had known him at Toronto airport.

#### Changing Responsibilities

Carrie Hunter is now producing the Bulletin and will continue to look after the recruitment of new members for the Society. To ease her burden a little, our new Secretary, Al Gunn, has agreed to maintain the membership list.

#### 1994 - Immigration's 125th Anniversary

Employment and Immigration Canada is planning a number of activities to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the creation of the Immigration Service. The Society has offered its support. As part of this support, I wrote to Canada Post on behalf of the Society to back a request from the Hon. Bernard Valcourt for an Immigration Service stamp in 1994. The letter included the following points:

From its inception in 1869, the Canadian Immigration Service has played a vital role in nation building. Through the selection and settlement of millions of 'new Canadians', the Service has helped build the economic and social strength of the country.

A commemorative stamp would pay tribute to the work of thousands of immigration staff over the last century and a quarter. Our Society believes a special stamp would also promote national unity by reminding Canadians of the contribution immigrants have made to this country.

#### Local Chapters

Harry Cunliffe and other founding members of the Society believed that much of the collecting, writing and disseminating of immigration history should be done by local chapters in the main cities across the country. The Board of Directors will be giving special attention to the creation of chapters over the coming year. Al Gunn is developing some ideas. If you have any thoughts, please contact Al.

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*The Society has been issued letters patent under the Canada Corporations Act, and is qualified as a registered charity under the Income Tax Act. When items in the C.I.H.S. BULLETIN S.H.I.C. are attributed by name or initials, the views expressed are those of the authors.*

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Feedback

We've been pleased that a number of members have written to comment on the Bulletin or to offer suggestions on how the Society should evolve. Please keep the letters coming! We would also like to receive short articles (1-3 pages) describing an interesting immigration anecdote or event. We'll publish them in future issues of the Bulletin.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to wish you and your loved ones the very best for the holiday season and the new year.

Sincerely

John Hunter

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Update on Immigration Landmark  
 -by Fenton Crossman
 

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During our search for Canadian Immigration landmarks, we wrote to the Prince Edward Island Museum and Heritage Foundation in Charlottetown. A reply came from Mr. Edward MacDonald, Curator of History, who most generously provided us with information on several of the many monuments to the early settlers on our smallest yet, very important province. Although a native of P.E.I., I was somewhat surprised to learn of the existence of such a large number of immigration landmarks on "The Island" and I shall try to summarize briefly some of those described to us by Mr. MacDonald.

Although Prince Edward Island was earlier occupied by one or more tribes of Micmacs, the first settlers from abroad were the French. In 1720, a group of farmers, fishermen, craftsmen, and soldiers, under the auspices of the Compté St. Pierre, landed at Port La Joye, not far from present day Charlottetown. This became the military and administrative centre of the colony. Eventually, however, many of the properties established by these settlers were taken over by the family of an earlier settler, Michel Hache-

Gallant, and to the present day, numerous members of the Gallant family still are to be found on the Island. This early settlement at Port La Joye is marked by a recent archaeological excavation which has revealed interesting artifacts from the garrison and from the Hache-Gallant property.

At Stanhope, on the north shore of the Island, is a memorial cairn, with an inscription, which reads in part as follows,

"Erected to commemorate the arrival of the ship 'Falmouth', from Greenock, Scotland, June 8, 1770, and the two-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Stanhope, Covehead and Brackley."

This was one of the first recorded arrivals of Scottish immigrants on P.E.I. It was followed, in October 1770, by the "Annabella", a Scottish brigantine, carrying sixty families, which landed at Malpeque, also on the island's north shore. Like many others, this group did not arrive in Canada without hardship; a monument erected at Malpeque on September 6, 1964, tells us in brief this story,

"On this shore the brigantine 'Annabella', from Campbellton, Scotland was wrecked in October 1770. Her passengers having lost all their possessions, found welcome shelter in French homes. In spite of extreme hardship, these immigrants and their descendants by their faith and courage made worthy contributions to the development of a progressive community, Province and country."

On July 19, 1922, there was erected at Scotchfort, P.E.I., a Scotch granite Celtic cross, commemorating the arrival in 1772 of the first Scottish Catholic Immigrants. It was considered that a Celtic cross, marking their faith and the land of their origin, would be an appropriate memorial of their migration to Canada from their beloved Scottish Highlands.

Brudenell Island, at the eastern end of the province, is also the site of a monument, erected on July 16, 1903, to the memory of the Brudenell Pioneers who had arrived from Scotland a century earlier. On July 16, 1953, a plaque was unveiled to mark the 150th anniversary of the arrival of this group of Scottish pioneers.

Then, too, there is a memorial at Churchill, P.E.I., reading as follows,

"1833-1933. To commemorate the landing on P.E.I. of the emigrants who came from the Isle of Mull on the good ship 'Amity', of Glasgow, and erected by their descendants this 21st day of August 1933. Slan Leis Na Doaine Goire Gaisghail - Farewell to the Brave and Gallant People."

Another notable group of Scottish Highlanders to migrate to P.E.I. were the Selkirk Settlers. Since several other groups, under the auspices of Lord Selkirk, settled in other parts of Canada and as the Selkirk story is a long and interesting one, it would be deserving of a separate and more detailed report.

Mr. MacDonald points out that, although the largest ethnic group on P.E.I. is the Irish, whose ancestors arrived before the Great Famine devastated their homeland, no monument or plaque has yet been erected to their memory. The sad story of the Irish immigrants who arrived at Grosse Ile, Quebec, during the mid-19th century, will be described later in a future bulletin.

Many immigrants other than those mentioned have since arrived at P.E.I., but few of these have been commemorated by the erection of monuments or plaques. We are most grateful, therefore to Mr. MacDonald for providing us with so much interesting information on some of the earliest pioneers who bravely crossed the Atlantic Ocean to settle on Prince Edward Island.

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## Federal-Provincial Relations in Canadian Immigration

-by R.A. Vineberg

### PART 1

(Ed. Note: We're pleased that Robert Vineberg, currently, Director, Case Analysis and Coordination, Immigration, NHQ, has recently joined C.I.H.S. At the time this article was written, he was Director, Immigration's Regional Policy and Program Relations (1982-1985). We are grateful to the Institute of Public Administration of Canada for granting us permission to reprint Mr. Vineberg's article originally published in July 1987 in their journal, Canadian Public Administration (Volume 30, No. 2, pp 299 - 317). We will present Mr. Vineberg's original article, in three parts, which will be continued over the next two issues of the Bulletin.)

### PRELUDE

In each Province the Legislature may take Laws in relation to Agriculture in the Province, and to Immigration into the Province; and it is hereby declared that the Parliament of Canada may from Time to Time make Laws in relation to Agriculture in all or any of the Provinces, and to Immigration into all or any of the Provinces; and any Law of the Legislature of a Province relative to Agriculture or to Immigration shall have effect in and for the Province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada. (Section 95, Constitution Act, 1867)

When the Fathers of Confederation included the above section in the draft of the British North America Act they were not doing anything revolutionary. Though they may not have spoken of the concept of concurrent jurisdiction, as we do, it only made sense that all levels of government of an underpopulated agrarian country would be actively interested in immigration and in agriculture.

Settlement of immigrants had been a preoccupation of the colonial governments for over a century. Nova Scotia had appointed an agent in London as early as 1761 and other provinces followed at later dates. Following the American Revolution, Lower Canada passed an Act Respecting Aliens in 1794 and Nova Scotia passed an Aliens Act in 1798. Both acts authorized a "political" examination of American immigrants. There was no legislation applying specifically to overseas migrants at the time.

Following an influx of often unhealthy immigrants in the late 1820s, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Lower Canada all passed legislation imposing a head tax on every immigrant with "the funds to be used for the care of the sick and destitute coming off the ships and for forwarding them to their destinations"<sup>1</sup>. In 1831 a quarantine station was established by Lower Canada at Grosse Isle, near Quebec City. It was subsequently taken over by the federal government in 1867 and remained in operation until about the turn of the century. The quarantine facilities and the head tax remained Canada's main protective measures until 1862.

### CONFEDERATION

By the time of Confederation, the three provinces (United Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia) had all developed considerable experience in immigration and were all actively seeking people to settle and open up their lands. Due to the obvious connection, and the tradition established earlier in the United Canadas, until 1892 the minister of agriculture was made responsible for immigration. The grant of concurrent powers in the field of immigration created the still existing problem of defining the sphere of action

of the two levels of government. "As it was absolutely necessary to come to some understanding between the general and the local Governments on the concurrent subject of Immigration, it was determined to hold a conference of delegates appointed to represent their respective Governments..."<sup>2</sup> The first federal-provincial conference on immigration, which took place in Ottawa in October 1868, was regarded as an important affair. The Dominion, indeed, was represented by Sir John A. Macdonald, the prime minister, and J.C. Chapais, the minister of agriculture, and the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick sent representatives at the same level as well. Nova Scotia, the separatist province of the day, was not represented!

Prior to the conference, the government of Quebec, eerily foreshadowing the view of another Quebec government a century later observed that, "as each province must be held to know best its own want and the comparative advantages which it can offer to immigrants from other countries, it is highly important that each should have its own agent for this service; accredited certainly by the federal government; perhaps subject to its confirmation, and to instructions approved by it."<sup>3</sup>

The Dominion, in its response agreed that it would be desirable "to define the powers and duties of the general and local governments severally interested in the subject of immigration" - thus the conference of 30 October 1868. The result of the conference was Canada's first federal-provincial immigration agreement. Among its key provisions was the decision that the Dominion government would establish an immigration office in London and an agency on the continent of Europe, together with other offices as deemed appropriate. It would also assume the

costs of operating the quarantine stations at Grosse Isle, Halifax and Saint John as well as nine inland immigration offices. The provinces, for their part, were free to appoint agents of their own abroad as they saw fit.<sup>4</sup> The agreement of 1868 further provided that annual conferences on immigration were to be held and, until 1874, such conferences did occur frequently. In 1869, there was an agreement on the form of provincial publicity, and at the conference of 1870 it was agreed that the provinces would advise the federal government of the number of labourers needed. This provision was not enshrined in legislation, however, until the Immigration Act of 1976!

The conference of September 1871 was attended by delegates from all the founding provinces as well as the new provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia. The 1868 agreement was updated principally to oblige the Dominion government to "maintain a liberal policy for the settlement and colonization of Crown lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories" and to require the provinces not to alter "the terms of its system as communicated, without reasonable notice: so as not to disappoint intending immigrants"<sup>5</sup> The provinces did not immediately send their own resident agents abroad and availed themselves of the services of the federal agents for a while. In the early 1870s however, the provinces began to establish offices abroad or send agents abroad during the emigration (i.e. shipping) season. Apparently, there was a feeling that the federal agents were inadequate to meet the demand of the provinces for settlers. The result was an unfortunate rivalry between the provinces and the Dominion government, and a federal-provincial conference in November 1874 addressed the issue:

"It was generally admitted in the discussions which took place, that separate and individual action of the Provinces in promoting immigration, by means of agents in the United Kingdom and the European Continent, led not

only to waste of strength and expense and divided counsel, but in some cases to actual conflicts, which had an injuriously prejudicial effect on the minds of intending emigrants. It was, therefore, thought advisable to vest in the Minister of Agriculture, for a term of years, the duty of promoting immigration to the Provinces from abroad, which had hitherto been exercised by them individually, under the provisions of the Act of Confederation."<sup>6</sup>

The conference also agreed that "independent agencies for any of the Provinces shall be discontinued" but that "Each province shall be authorized to appoint a Sub-Agent to obtain office accommodation for him in the Canadian Government offices in London" and that salaries of the sub-agents would be paid by the provinces and the four contracting provinces (Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia) would "contribute towards the increased office expenses in London." Similarly, it was provided that should other provinces wish to avail themselves of space they would also defray any federal costs. The agreement was to have been in place for five years and renewable for another five years unless notice was given.

The conference of 1874 was the last for almost two decades. The next conference was convened in 1892 shortly after the Immigration Branch had been transferred to the department of the Interior. During a review of the files it was found that the rents agreed to in 1874 had never been paid by the provinces. The minister of the interior recommended to cabinet that, in return, the immigration settlement offices within Canada should be closed. It transpired that the federal government had never requested any rent in eighteen years and no province had volunteered it!<sup>7</sup> In one areas, however, cooperation was more evident. After an intensive lobbying effort, the government of British Columbia succeeded in convincing the federal government to impose a head tax of \$50

on Chinese immigrants in 1885 in order "to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration."<sup>8</sup>

By 1912 the Dominion government returned to the idea of coordinating the efforts of the two levels of government and proposed that the Dominion appoint and pay two salaried agents designated by each province and such agents be accommodated in a general Canadian building in London, if a sufficiently large building were obtained. The consolidation proposal of 1912 was never acted upon as the First World War intervened before the more commodious building was found. Elsewhere, Quebec had appointed an agent general in Paris. In 1892, however, with the creation of the Department of Trade and Commerce, he was also appointed as Canadian "commissaire general" and his new trade and commerce duties began to take on more importance than immigration.<sup>9</sup> Canadian immigration efforts remained concentrated in Britain because on the continent many countries restricted or prohibited emigration promotion.

The First World War marked the end of the so-called open period of immigration, during which the emphasis was on attracting farmers with capital, farm labourers and female domestic servants. The Immigration Act of 1869 did restrict the admissions of those likely to be a health risk or a public charge and the second Immigration Act (1910) added prohibitions against subversives and provided that all arrivals were required to be examined by an immigration officer. Apart from these provisions and the Chinese head tax, the restrictions were minimal.<sup>10</sup> The war interrupted large-scale immigration, which peaked with the admission of over four hundred thousand immigrants in 1913. From 1914 to 1918 the means of transport were not available to emigrants and the European nations needed their manpower for their armies.

#### INTERVAL

During the First World War, immigration did continue from the

United States but this represented only a fraction of that experienced in the decade prior to the war. While the continental offices were closed, the offices in Britain remained opened, if only to be ready for the postwar resumption of immigration. Even after the armistice, European immigration could not resume immediately as emigration officers in Britain were preoccupied with aiding the efforts to repatriate Canadian servicemen. The need for passenger shipping for servicemen also precluded any opportunity for a large-scale civilian movement until the spring of 1920. Similarly, through a Dominion-provincial conference on immigration publicity was held in 1920, provincial governments were for the most part, more concerned with reintegration of returning servicemen and attendant postwar disruptions. Any significant volume of immigrants would be seen to simply aggravate an already bad situation. The prewar immigrant flood was never to be seen again.

The first major postwar review of immigration was undertaken by the select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization in 1928. The committee recommended that special efforts be made "to extend the field of action of the provincial authorities particularly in the matter of placement, settlement and supervision of immigrants, and that, with this in view, the Federal Government consider contributing to defray the cost of provincial cooperation for that purpose." The committee also observed that "the responsibility and control of the selection of immigrants no matter by whom recruited must rest solely and exclusively with the Government of Canada."<sup>11</sup> Little came of the committee report, as it was issued on the eve of the Great Depression, and on 21 March 1931 an order-in-council

was passed which restricted immigration to British subjects from Great Britain and the "old Dominions" and Americans. The only exceptions were wives and children under eighteen years of age of Canadian residents and "agriculturalists" from other countries. In all cases immigrants had to have sufficient means to maintain themselves or their sponsors had to have the means to receive them.<sup>12</sup>

As a result of these restrictions, immigration dropped steadily from 104,806 in 1930 to 14,382 in 1933 and did not return to significant numbers until 1946. Understandably, the provinces, preoccupied with other problems and desperately under-financed, virtually withdrew from the field of immigration. Indeed, in its submission to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations in May 1938, the Department of Mines and Resources, which now housed the Immigration Branch, declared baldly that "no provincial organizations exist for any of this work."<sup>13</sup>

Some provinces, were however, very interested in preventing immigration. In the west, opposition to "Slavic" races and certain religious sects was not uncommon. The role of several provinces, and Quebec in particular, in pressing a rather willing federal government to restrict the immigration of Jewish refugees from 1938 onward is one of the saddest and most reprehensible episodes in federal-provincial relations, nonetheless because the federal government was willing to acquiesce. Agreement does not always produce positive results.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I was saddened to hear of Harry Cunliffe's passing. It was Harry Cunliffe who recruited me as a member of the C.I.H.S. He phoned me, suggesting we have lunch. I didn't know him and had no idea of the society he was promoting. We had lunch, and because of my



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interest in history and involvement in the Danish community, he convinced me to sign up, despite the fact that I have never worked for Immigration Canada. I have since become a Life Member. All honour to his memory.

Rolf B. Christensen

(Ed. Note: Agreed! There are likely few among us who weren't touched by Harry's zest and commitment to make this society a success.)

## Do You Know Where They Are?

From time to time we get C.I.H.S. mail returned to us without a forwarding address. (If any one out there can help us keep in touch with these friends, please contact us.)

William R. Hamm (EXP'D 30/4/89)  
103 McKinley Dr.,  
Coxheath, Sydney, Nova Scotia  
B1R 2E2

Gordon J. Thomas (30/4/92)  
16 Braeside Lane, Apt. #211,  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3M 3K1

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## Pier 21 --Canada's Gateway for Millions of Immigrants

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(Ed Note: Employment and Immigration Public Affairs staff recently prepared this article on Pier 21 and submitted it to Heritage Canada. We thank June Coxon for sharing this article with us and suggesting we print it in our Bulletin.)

Ask Americans what Ellis Island means to them and you'll probably get a quick answer. Ask Canadians what Pier 21 means to them and you're certain to get a blank stare.

Yet both landmarks have a special place in the histories of their countries. Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty were the first things countless immigrants saw when they arrived in their new country. Pier 21 was the part of Canada many immigrants coming here saw first.

Today Ellis Island has been restored as a museum and memorial to remind people of the fact that so many immigrants passed through it as a gateway to a new life in the United States.

Pier 21, however, is like any other deserted, decaying waterfront building you could see in any seaport city.

But if a small group of dedicated people in Halifax is successful, Pier 21 may one day be as well known in Canada as Ellis Island is in the United States.

For 43 years, Pier 21 was a bustling centre of frenetic activity. And by the time it closed its doors for the last time on March 31, 1971, nearly two million immigrants had passed through it on their way to a new life in Canada.

"It would be a shame if nothing was done to remind Canadians of the historic importance of Pier 21", said John LeBlanc, President of the Pier 21 Society.

"Pier 21 represents a great deal to a lot of people. We shouldn't regard it as just a landmark. It's really a symbol for an age that has passed. A time when people came to Canada by ship with high hopes for a better life. Any many of them came here with nothing but their dreams."

If Leblanc and his group of volunteers are successful, Pier 21 will be redeveloped as a national memorial to trans-Atlantic immigration to Canada.

Formed just a year ago, the Pier 21 Society got a \$2,000 "kickstart" grant from the Nova Scotia Tourism and Culture Department to get their project off the ground. They have wasted little time in rallying local support for the redevelopment of the site and in preparing plans and proposals.

If the site could be restored to its original state, LeBlanc believes it would benefit the city and Canada in several important ways.

"There is no doubt that Halifax's economy would get a boost", he said. "The tourism potential of the site is very exciting. Companies who operate tour boats would be sure to see its possibilities, especially with boats landing at the site. This would give people the opportunity to relive the experiences of immigrants who came here in a bygone age."

LeBlanc notes that many people are already drawn to the old pier. "Many of them are the children and grandchildren of immigrants who have heard so much about the place."

Recapturing the flavour of the site through the display of photographs and artifacts would give all Canadians a national symbol everyone could take pride in, he said.

"It would help us to recognize just how important immigration has been to the economic and social development of Canada."

"The Pier 21 Society has done everything it can to preserve its memory", he said. "I hope that others will join with us in a concerted effort to launch a national campaign to restore the site."

Anyone who would like to donate memorabilia or anecdotes or has any inquiries about Pier 21 should write to: Pier 21 Society, P.O. Box 2024, Station M, 1869 Upper Water St., Halifax, Nova Scotia. B3J 2Z1.

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## I Remember When.....

-by Al Troy

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My first posting abroad was in 1955 to Belfast in Northern Ireland. We found a nice home in the south part of Belfast and quickly settled into the active promotional activities of bringing Ulstermen (and women) to Canada to fill the literally hundreds of job vacancies that existed in all parts of our

country. (An obvious change from present circumstances.)

The first few months were spent in learning the ins and outs of Northern Ireland life, especially as they applied to political life and the effects of religion on everything you did or said. My wife and I made many good friends very quickly and found the Irish to be friendly, kind-hearted, generous to a fault and prepared to do almost anything to make us feel welcome. Politics and/or religion were never mentioned and we never ventured an opinion on either subject, since we had friends on both sides of the unspoken divide.

One day I was in my office trying to keep abreast of those piles of paper that always threatened to smother you, when the receptionist came in and said there was a gentleman in the waiting room who wanted to speak to a Canadian and no one else. I told her to try and find out what he wanted but she came back to say he wouldn't budge. I agreed to see the man as soon as I could, but asked the receptionist to advise him that it might be a while before I was free. After an hour, I checked that he was still there, then asked the receptionist to go ahead and "wheel him in".

In came a middle aged man wearing a black suit, black cape (similar to the one Pierre Trudeau occasionally wears) and a black broad-rimmed hat (similar to those worn by Spanish flamenco dancers). He never introduced himself but having shut the door, he immediately sat down. He had a kind of look about him that was a bit scary but I said to myself, "Troy, boy, this is why they pay you those big bucks...\$72.50 per month overseas allowance...so get on with it". I apologized to the man for having kept

him waiting and asked what I could do for him. He replied that he wasn't interested in migration but had that he did have valuable information to pass on to the highest of Canadian authority. When I told him that I could probably do that, he embarked on his tale. He said he had proof that the Roman Catholic people of Boston, Massachusetts were planning to flood Canada with Italian Catholics and that it was urgent that our Prime Minister be warned of this scheme. I wondered to myself whether Mr. St Laurent would be as interested in this information as this person thought. I let him go on and when he finished, I thanked him and assured him that the information would be brought to the attention of the proper authority (actually our office nutter file and eventually the waste basket). Away he went, quite happy with his reception.

A month later he was back with more up-to-date information on the progress of the infamous plot. I thanked him and off he went. He kept coming monthly, usually between the 20th and the 23rd of each month, so I imagined that he had business in Belfast once a month, as he lived in a small town about 25 miles away. He wouldn't talk to anyone but me, even though this meant he often had long waits. Finally, I figured enough was enough, and on the following visit, before he could update me, I told him first that I had something to say to him. I told him that during the past month I had been converted to Roman Catholicism and that it would be improper of him to give me any further confidential information. He never spoke, but his face and neck turned so purple that I was certain he was having a heart attack. After what seemed like ages, (but more likely only a few minutes), the gentleman got up, then walked out of my office and through the

front door. I never saw or heard from him again.

The fright I got, however, stayed with me for some time. From then on, for the next 30 years, I was more cautious when dealing with someone who appeared to be "a few sticks short of a full load".

## "BOOKS NOTED FOR YOU"

- by George Bonavia

(Ed. Note: Reprinted with permission from George Bonavia, who distributes a monthly newsletter to ethnic media, libraries and organizations interested in ethnocultural affairs.)

### MOON CAKES IN GOLD

**MOUNTAIN: From China to the Canadian Plains**, J. Brian Dawson - Detselig Enterprises Ltd., Calgary, Alberta. 1991, 280 pgs, \$19.95 paperback.

This is the fascinating history of the settlement of the Chinese in Canada, with particular focus on the West. Unique in including the first collection of oral histories to be published on Canadian Chinese, this book also looks at the reaction of the Chinese in Canada and examines various aspects of Chinese-Canadian life.

Despite racism and discrimination upon arrival in Canada, Chinese settlers forged a life in this country. Hoping to build a better life for themselves and the families they left behind, they persevered in the face of sometimes violent prejudice. Their strength, resilience, and contributions to this country are documented in *Moon Cakes in Gold Mountain*.

## MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

As of September 26, 1992, our society had one corporate member, two honorary members, 75 LIFE members and 115 REGULAR/SUSTAINING Members. This equates to a 27% increase in life memberships and a corresponding decrease of only 8% in regular memberships since January 1992. Often our members choose the life category after having been a regular member for several years.

It would be most helpful if you would take the time and check your address label to ensure we have the correct address and spelling. Although we make every attempt to be accurate and reflect the changes you have indicated in your correspondence, we have been known to make a few "boo-boos". If we have made an error, please get back to us so that we can try once more to get it right!

an emigration office in London and at least one agency in Europe or more as might be required; federal defrayment of all quarantine station expenses at Quebec, Halifax, & St. John, New Brunswick; federal maintenance of immigration offices at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax and St. John New Brunswick, and also at Miramichi or some other point near the proposed Intercolonial Railway; possibility to apply to Parliament for a grant in aid of immigration generally; provincial establishment of an Emigrant Agency with a liberal settlement policy for uncultivated lands; provincial appointment of agents abroad where desired; the submission of provincial promotional information to the Department of Immigration; provinces not to alter promotional incentives without proper notice; provinces to appoint delegates to meet at least once each quarter; necessary provincial legislation to be submitted during their first session.




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## Canada's First Federal-Provincial Immigration Agreement

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Canada has currently immigration agreements with all provinces except B.C., Manitoba and Ontario. Thought some of our readers might be interested in the first such agreement.

The first immigration agreement was signed on October 30, 1868. The following individuals were present at the Emigration Conference: Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. J.C. Chapais (for the Dominion); the Hon. John Carling and the Hon. E.B. Wood (Ontario); the Hon P.J.O. Chauveau and the Hon. Christopher Dunkin (Quebec); the Hon. A.R. Wetmore and the Hon. Mr. Beckwith (New Brunswick).

The agreement covered eleven provisions, including: establishment of

**THIS CONCLUDES THE ELEVENTH 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 WISH ALL OUR MEMBERS A SAFE AND JOYOUS HOLIDAY SEASON.**



## MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL/SUBSCRIPTION

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

**PLEASE NOTE THAT THE SOCIETY'S 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: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CHANGE OF ADDRESS ONLY [  ]

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[PLEASE PRINT]

I enclose the following fee:

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**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

1. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Development in Canadian Immigration (Ottawa, 1963) p. 14.
2. Minister of Agriculture, Report for the Half Year of 1867 and for 1868 (Ottawa, 1870), p.6.
3. Cited in, Skilling, H. Gordon, Canadian Representation Abroad (Toronto, 1945), p.12.
4. Federal-Provincial Immigration Agreement of 30 October 1868, PAC, PC 981, 18 December 1868.
5. PAC, PC 1397, 25 September 1871.
6. Minister of Agriculture, Annual Report 1874 (Ottawa, 1875), p. x
7. PAC, PC 1507, 28 May 1892.
8. Department of Manpower and Immigration, The Immigration Program (Ottawa, 1974), pp. 5, 7. The head tax was increased to \$100 in 1900 and \$500 in 1903.
9. Mary Hill, Canada's Salesmen to the World (Montreal, 1977) pp. 11 and 42.
10. It should be noted that the 1869 act imposed a "capitation" duty on all immigrants aged one year and over; however, it was \$1.00 or \$1.50.
11. Department of Immigration and Colonization, Annual Report 1928-29 (Ottawa, 1930), pp. 5,7.
12. PAC, PC 695, 21 March 1931.
13. PAC, RG 76, vol 626, File 951760 Pt. 4, Reel C-10442.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- MINUTES -

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A.M.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

John's first comments, after welcoming the members, were references to the contribution of the late Harry Cunliffe, whose efforts are well known to have been a major influence in the organization and development of the Society.

He then acknowledged the presence of two members, Edna Whinney and Len Goddard our senior members. He also mentioned the presence of Donaldson, and that Jim Pasman from B.C. were expected to attend. As he went on to mention Jack Manion among our prominent members, the next reference (to Cal Best) was accompanied by the explosion of one of the overhead lights in the conference room. The small shower of glass (fortunately) caused no injuries, but emphasized the point that we should never doubt Cal's weight of influence at any gathering he might attend.

He then reviewed the progress of the Society over the past year:

The reorganization and update of the financial records of the Society under Al Troy, with the help of a volunteer, Mrs. MacMillan from the Volunteer Service Bureau.

The establishment of clear rules governing membership dues, as required by the Constitution and agreement on guidelines covering members delinquent in their dues.

The business/social meeting at The Place Next Door, which was generally regarded as a success, and may well be repeated.

The renewal of corporate membership by Employment and Immigration, and our appreciation of the contribution of the ADM Immigration, Peter Hardy in this development.

There were some disappointing events, as we had hoped to organize a symposium on the Czechoslovakian Refugee movement, but decided to postpone this activity because of friction between Czech and Slovak organizations in Canada. We were also unable to hold an Oral History Workshop, and hope to try again next year.

Looking to the future, the president expressed the hope that we could work with Employment and Immigration on activities related to the 125th Anniversary of the Immigration Service. We also wish to assist in the institutional history of Immigration project being undertaken by Jack Manion.

## MINUTES OF THE 1991 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The minutes were circulated to members present. Moved by Bill Burton, seconded by Bill Sinclair that the minutes be adopted, carried unanimously.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

#### PLANNING AND CONSTITUTION

No changes in the constitution are contemplated at present.

A symposium on the Uganda movement is tentatively planned for 1993.

There were a number of comments on planning. The president observed that Roger St. Vincent's report is a detailed chronicle of day by day events in Uganda and could serve as a useful basis for discussion.

It was suggested that we might aim to record the post war Displaced Persons movement and that development work should start soon aiming at production in 1994. Time is running out on this item, which represents the largest refugee movement ever undertaken by Canada.

Jack Manion observed that there were departmental reports on a number of refugee or special movements and that these might be obtained and circulated among members to stimulate interest.

Mike Malloy suggested that the 20th anniversary of the Uganda movement would stimulate plenty of interest among the ethnic communities involved.

Jerry Van Kessel will arrange to locate and provide papers on the DP movement.

Bernie Brodie has Ed Ziegler's report on ? on diskette.

Valerie Knowles book on Immigration \$19.95 + tax.

#### HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS

Fenton Crosman's report attached as Appendix "A".

Fenton referred the meeting to Bill Burton who had an update as a result of recent discussions with P.E. LeBlanc. The move of the harbour authorities to seek revenue from the redevelopment of Pier 21 means that the project must be viewed as long term. Further meetings with these authorities are essential, and the Pier 21 Society is looking at a slow steady development process with some useful result expected by 1999. In Bill's words "stay tuned".

## RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

John Hunter presented the report on behalf of Bob Shalka.

Symposium on the Hungarian Refugee movement. The report on the symposium is still with York University. We are not yet aware of the cost of the publication, and this will have a bearing on the distribution of the final publication.

Jack Manion suggested that the Society develop a policy on the publication of material. One important consideration is the ownership of the material, and rights to publication.

Roger St. Vincent is completing his memoirs and we plan to distribute these to members.

John made reference to a suggestion by Bill Sinclair that retiring staff be encouraged to write a brief resume of their careers and any highlights. Bill's suggested that we get in touch with each retiree and maintain a record of any responses. In some cases it might be appropriate to publish summaries in the bulletin.

Jack Manion commented on the Institutional History project. He has been occupied on a virtually full time basis and this has delayed progress on the project. One item has emerged from research - there are a number of old advertisements on immigration available in Europe and it might be useful to encourage members to look for and acquire these.

## MEMBERSHIP

Carrie Hunter reported that the planned membership drive had stalled due to other priorities, but membership had, nevertheless, increased.

Bernie Brodie spoke on the recruitment of Social Service workers and the need to increase membership among active workers.

Robbie Robillard spoke on the contribution of personnel of NHW and RCMP who had been assigned to Immigration. This represents another source of potential members.

## GUEST SPEAKER - PETER HARDY - ADM IMMIGRATION

His first comments were highly complimentary stating that he was most impressed with the dedication of Immigration staff to the Programme.

He spoke of the 125th Anniversary of the Immigration Service next year and invited suggestions on activities to mark the occasion.

Immigration resources must meet very diversified demands and there is great need for program coordination. Accountability has become blurred with program responsibility being carried out by various agencies. The need is for program goals to be supported by appropriate legislation and resources. We need to attract immigrants to the benefit of Canada and have a capability to carry regulatory activities. The diversified elements of the Immigration Program must be synchronized.

In summary, legislation must keep in step with changing world conditions. At present, there are an estimated 80 million persons "on the move" world wide and we need facilities to cope with this situation.

#### **ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**

Al Gunn assumed the chair for the election of the President. The nominations committee had determined that John Hunter was prepared to stand for another term. There were no further nominations from the floor, and John Hunter was elected by acclamation.

John Hunter then resumed the chair for the election of Directors. There were 14 nominations put forward by the nominations committee. No further nominations came from the floor. The slate of candidates was accepted and the nominees acclaimed.

The Directors for 1992/93 are:

Anderson A.	MacDonald I.
Burton W.	O'Connor W.
Crosman F.	Ring H.
Cross J.	Sinclair W.
Girard R.	Troy A.
Gunn A.	Varnai G.
Hunter C.	Cheffins B. *
Keyserlingk R.	

At this point Bill Burton stated that he had been unable to contact two potential nominees, Bert Cheffins and Bill Marks, and moved that the Board be authorized to appoint them, provided they were willing to serve. The meeting approved this action.

\* Added under the above authorization.

Al Troy asked to record the contribution of Mrs. MacMillan, of the Volunteer Service Bureau, for her advice and contribution to the new accounting system for the Society.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 PM.