



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

I.S.S.N. 0843-8242

ISSUE NO. 19 (JANUARY 1995)

DATES TO REMEMBER:

- CIHS Directors meet:
Jan. 19, 1995
Feb. 16, 1995
Mar. 16, 1995
Apr. 20, 1995
May 18, 1995

Dinner Meeting:
June 15, 1995

FROM THE EDITOR

I hope everyone had a memorable holiday season and is looking forward to 1995 with optimism and energy! I know the CIHS is anxious to continue on their various projects..and start new ones.

A few months ago, June Coxon, one of our newer members and her husband Hal, undertook to put together a series of video interviews of some former immigration officers/managers. They've done a delightful job and have provided us with VHS tapes which depict interviews with Edna Whinney; Al Gunn; Al Troy; Jack Manion; and Bill Burton. Copies of these tapes are available for loan out to our members, so if you'd like to borrow them, please contact us at our PO Box or call Al Troy at (613) 830-0737 or myself (see phone number at the end). I'm sure you'll enjoy them!

Of course we're still actively looking for other willing victims...oops I mean

interviewees. So PLEASE contact us if you'd be willing to participate. For those of you outside of Ottawa, we'd be willing to investigate how we could best arrange, either through our embassies or regional offices or through travelling CIHS members.

Unfortunately we did not have the opportunity to interview Viggi Ring on tape before she passed away. However, we are attempting to construct a video on her contribution to Immigration, through interviews with her friends and colleagues, and pictures that were taken of her. If anyone out there has pictures of Viggi particularly at any posts where she served, but elsewhere as well, we'd appreciate your loaning them to us for this project. If you have stories or pictures of Viggi, please contact June Coxon at (819) 953-6931. You'll be glad you did!

As always, your ideas, comments and assistance in any way, shape or form are always welcome.

Carrie Hunter (953-0923)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Al Gunn

Hello everyone! As you know, last year was a banner year for the society. We moved a number of projects ahead and of course are particularly proud of the Ugandan symposium and the book launch regarding the Hungarian Movement. As a "rookie" president, I certainly have a

tough act to follow, given Joyce's considerable work on behalf of the society. I will however do my best, as I look forward to new projects and ideas coming from our membership and from the Board Members. I'll keep this short...the editor tells me this Bulletin is already fairly lengthy. In closing, let me wish you all a healthy, happy, prosperous new year!

Resettlement and Other Canadian Responses to the World Refugee Problem

by Dr. Joseph Kage
Part 2 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, the last issue and the following one.)

Canadian Immigration - Admission of
Refugees

The admission of refugees is essentially part of Canada's immigration policy and an adaption of it. Therefore, I would like to review some aspects of Canada's immigration background.

Canada is the product of immigration. Beginning with the first French settlers and to this present day, immigration has remained a vital part of Canada's life and national policy. Nor can Canadians ignore their common quality of immigrant background. The differences are in degree only: for some

experience is personal, for some it relates to the immediate past, while for others it is inherited. Of interest is the fact that the first refugees admitted to Canada were the United Empire Loyalists who had escaped the American Revolution.

The admission of refugees is an issue which is intertwined with a number of international aspects and domestic considerations. Also the rapidly changing social trends, national and world-wide, must be taken into account. Some of the questions to be answered are: "How great is Canada's capacity to receive immigrants? Are Canadians prepared to share with newcomers the inevitable pains of culture shock? How fast should the Canadian population grow? What are Canada's responsibilities towards refugees, escapees, expellees and other persecuted groups? How can distribution of immigrants be made more equitable among regions, cities and rural areas of Canada? How does immigrant admission affect the Canadian ethno-cultural balance or the concept of multiculturalism?

These are not easy questions to answer. Some of the issues do not lend themselves either to statistical or scientific analysis because, while legitimate in essence, they are elusive empirically and involve distinct questions of values, politics, etc. At the same time the answers must be sought and debated, if an intelligent policy is to be formulated. Nor will any decision satisfy everyone. However, it has widely been said that difficulty in life is choice, and that difficulty is the excuse history never accepts.

Immigration to Canada is a cardinal ingredient of its social policy. Hence the ebb and flow of immigrant admissions reflect the economic, political, social and psychological factors prevalent at any one time. Moreover, the admission of immigrants, including refugees, cannot

be separated from political issues, economic order, ethics, religious views, etc., about the kind of world one projects and even the kind of Canada one perceives. This implies a constantly evaluative process to meet the changing circumstances. Of necessity, the long term goals must consist of reasonable short term ones. It must also be remembered that the issues involved reach beyond the sphere of immigration. Canada's immigration policy is just one of the components in the various political, economic, and social issues that it faces.

There are serious difficulties in forecasting even in connection with specific problems. Forecasting is certainly more complicated in the areas of immigration and refugees which contain a number of domestic and international components. It is wisely pointed out that forecasters in social and economic trends often remind us of the convicts in Dante's "Inferno" - they know the past, they endeavour to peer into the future, but are unable to see the present. Hence, in attempting to evaluate the present day refugee policy in Canada, there is need to fill in some historical data which have a bearing on the subject matter. There is a Greek saying that history is philosophy learned from examples.

The Selection Component

From the very dawn of Canadian history selection of people admitted to settle in the country has been a distinct feature of Canadian life.

The first indication of the selective approach to Canadian immigration dates back to 1627, when the Company of New France was charged with colonizing the new territory. Cardinal Richelieu decreed that only Catholics of French stock should be admitted.

The settlement of New France received greater impetus during the time of Jean Talon, the first Canadian Minister of

Employment, Trade and Commerce who encouraged the selective immigration of healthy young men and women, artisans and tradesmen.

The selective process continued during the period of almost open immigration which coincided with the territorial expansion of Canada, the establishment of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, and of the CPR railway which spanned Canada from Halifax to Vancouver. The vast unpopulated lands induced an active immigration policy. The welcome was extended to immigrants primarily from continental Europe, but was almost closed to others.

The period of open immigration ended with the outbreak of the First World War. After W.W.1 immigration restrictions were introduced. Immigrant admission became a highly selective process. The selection was made according to occupational qualifications or degree of relationship to a Canadian relative. Also distinction was made between emigration countries as to the degree of preference. Three distinct categories of countries were established for immigration purposes; preferred, non-preferred and other countries.

A change took place after W.W. II. To fill the expanding needs of the Canadian post-war economy and also to fulfil Canada's international obligations towards refugee resettlement, the immigration gates were widened. At the same time, W.L. Mackenzie King, then Prime Minister of Canada, issued a statement which promulgated that: It was the aim of the government to build up the Canadian population by immigration as well as by natural increase; immigrants should be admitted only in accordance with the rate they could be absorbed; the flow of immigration must not make any fundamental changes in the character of the Canadian population; it is not a fundamental right of any alien to enter Canada. These general principles of Canada's policy are essentially still with us.

A re-orientation in the selective process took place in 1962. Two important innovations were introduced: the removal of racial or national preference and the establishment of the unsponsored category. There were several reasons which prompted the changes; factors which have a continued bearing on the situation today. Among other aspects, it was stressed that the 1962 revisions were guided by the Canadian Bill of Rights and, from the international point of view, the Minister of that time, suggested that the new nations of the world would be watching with interest to see how sincere Canada was in applying its immigration policy and the kind of reception the Canadian public would give to newcomers. The Minister stated "We have here a golden opportunity—perhaps there may not be too many more—to demonstrate to these people that Canadians, too, realize that the winds of change are blowing. The maturity we show today can reap big dividends for future generations.

I thought this brief historical review was necessary in dealing with the admission of refugees, not only because history repeats itself, but also because while we read history, we make history.

Although since the end of W.W. II Canada admitted thousands of refugees, from the point of view of legislation the term "refugee" did not appear as part of the admissible classes of immigrants. It was only in 1969 that Canada acceded to the Geneva Convention relating to the status of refugees and to the protocol of 1967. To Canada's credit is the fact that in its quest to define policy, there has been a sustained attempt to avoid intractable, fixed positions which would have prevented making progress. And progress has been made

and is being made. The regulations for the admission of refugees provide for flexibility and ability to respond to crises situations. Canada's policy is not that of selective purity, but one that suggests it is better to do good than to feel good. It is a policy which attempts to provide for a flexible response to situations, while maintaining a balance between a range of international and domestic considerations. It is this functional approach which for the past decade enabled Canada to respond to the concept of universality, anticipate certain trends and recognize emerging actualities. Canada's posture regarding the admission of refugees is based on the concept of enlightened self-interest and also humanitarian considerations. Much also depended on the political climate. After all, in the real world, one can only choose available options, not ideal ones. I have no hesitancy in saying that by and large Canada's refugee policy has not only enhanced the stature of Canada but has benefitted the country in its economic and social growth and sense of well-being.

What is the current policy?

May I cite a recent statement "Canada's 1981 Refugee Resettlement Programs and the Prospects for 1982" issued in May 1981 by the Refugee Policy Division, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. It reads: "Canada accepts individual refugees from any part of the world provided they meet the U.N. Convention definition of refugee and, with the assistance available to them in Canada, appear likely to establish in Canada in the long run. Persons who seek protection in Canada and who are determined to be refugees in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section 45 of the Immigration Act 1976 are also dealt with as Convention refugees. In addition, situations arise from time to

time that call for an urgent humanitarian response, for which special resettlement programs are instituted. These are only available to groups specially designated under section 6(2) of the Immigration Act, designed to assist a broader range of persons in keeping with Canada's traditional responsibility for assisting the displaced and the persecuted.

To provide for circumstances such as these, regulations were adopted on a two year trial basis in 1979 to provide for designated classes of humanitarian cases from Indochina, Eastern Europe and Latin America. This has enabled Canada to admit many people fleeing from Indochina and Eastern Europe who, while not always experiencing individual persecution, would face considerable hardship if forced to return. Similarly, the Latin American regulation applicable to Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay enables Canada to deal favourably with persons fearing persecution in their own countries. All three designated class regulations were recently renewed for a further two year period until the end of 1982. Similar measures are contemplated to deal with future refugee situations should these be required.

In addition our recent Indochina experience has clearly demonstrated the need to reach those with very special needs, e.g. the handicapped, unaccompanied adolescent minors, T.B. victims and other disadvantaged refugees. We are, therefore, anxious to assist a broad cross-section of refugees from all the target groups identified as needing resettlement in Canada."

"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.

SEEING CANADA WHOLE - A MEMOIR by J. W. Pickersgill - Fitzhenry & Whiteside, Markham, Ont. 1994 650 pages \$45.00 cl.

This is an extraordinary memoir of an extraordinary life. After a vivid and moving account of his childhood on a Manitoba homestead early in the century and his years as a student and university lecturer in history, Pickersgill shifts to Ottawa and the centre of power. There he remains for the next 35 years, deeply involved in the tensions and excitement of the war years and the postwar reconstruction; in such historic events as Newfoundland's entry into confederation; and participation in many election campaigns, intrigues and tactics, with all their triumphs and agonies.

He joined the staff of the Prime Minister's Office in 1937 and quickly became Mackenzie Kings right hand man and his influence during St. Laurent years is legendary. He entered politics in 1953 and became Secretary of State and Minister of Citizenship and Immigration in the St. Laurent government, and Secretary of State and Minister of Transport in the Pearson government.

His account brings to life the impact of four radically different prime ministers (Mackenzie King, St. Laurent, Diefenbaker and Pearson) and tells the story of landmark achievements in social legislation, communications and transport policy, federal-provincial relations and the building of a Canadian identity at home and in the world.

125th Anniversary Immigration 1869 - 1994

PART 1

by Herb Hill-Tout

(The following is part 1 of a brief memoir prepared by Herb, a retired, long service Immigration Officer. It was passed on to us by George Varnai, currently Manager of Citizenship and Settlement in the BC Region, following Herb's attendance at an Immigration 125 Celebration.)

I would like to express my thanks for the invitation by Chris Taylor, Director Pacific region, to attend this special occasion and avail myself of the opportunity to reminisce with the other retirees on the early post war immigration period. During my 37 years with immigration there were many changes from the "I beg to remain your obedient servant" letters. It would be hard to visualize other than non-obedient servants during this era. These few memories of the earlier years are based on service at Huntingdon, a small POE and Kamloops, a small inland port. As a concession to the modern age I am using a word processor which certainly beats the old upright Remingtons and Underwoods then in use, correcting 5 copies of onion skin tended to make one type carefully. You can always identify an old time Immigration Officer, just ask them if they know what Sec 2(h)(iv) & Sec 3(j) mean. When I started under Mines and Resources at Huntingdon in the old pre-war building it was as Immigration inspector "seasonal", at that time one had to live in the appropriate riding to apply. The position became full time temporary and eventually permanent. Public Works rules of the day required shut down of the boilers Victoria Day Weekend and start up after Labour Day, outside temperature was completely immaterial. There had been little government hiring during the depression or through WWII. Almost all of the staff in both services were WWII veterans, the youngest two of which were

Immigration -Tom Harris 1899 and Ken Calbick 1900, both of whom boosted their age to enlist. Tom had lived in Argentine and his Spanish speaking ability was very useful when dealing with nationals of Mexico and South America.

Pay was \$125/ mo. for Immigration and \$100 for Customs, the educational level for Immigration entry was higher after the war. I am not aware if this was the origin of the rather uncomplimentary remark "A Customs Officer is an Immigration Officer with his head cut off" which was prevalent at the time. Immigration had another small status symbol, our uniform requisitions could be used at a tailor of choice whereas Customs' were all supplied by a Vancouver firm. We became Dept. Citizenship and Immigration in 1951, with title changes to Immigration Officer 3,4,5,6. Guard positions at the old Immigration Building in Vancouver were I.O. 2. (I never could discover where I.O. 1 positions existed.) We had a very close rapport with Customs at that time, the building was small and we worked side by side, often helping with the routine Customs work when they got tied up with a seizure. Almost all of the postwar staff had attended high school in Abbotsford. Vehicle permits were required and all Canadian and U.S. cars had to report northbound and southbound.

Training, as a number of officers mentioned was somewhat limited. One could be on shift alone, after a few days. No manuals, just the Immigration Act & Regulations and Order-in-Councils, one of which was "prohibition of contract labour", plus a few administrative instructions. Knowledge of laws prior to 1916, from 1916-1932 and 1932-1947 were an asset, also the dates minor children were concluded to be British subjects with the father and when they actually had to be named on the certificate, gain or loss of British subject status by women who married a British subject or alien, Registration of Birth Abroad, Chinese Immigration Act, British Nationality Act 1948 and some U.S.I.S. law.

Huntingdon closed at midnight and being eager beavers we would stay with Customs after hours with the lights out to catch the late ones from the Sumas taverns. Customs could levy a fine and we picked up the odd rejection. These taverns were favourite watering holes for Canadians. For a number of years after the war the Atangard Hotel in Abbotsford, Empress Hotel in Chilliwack and the R.C. Legion in Mission were the only local outlets. (The Legion was allowed to let in non-members as the only outlet in Mission.) You will recall the stuffy regulations then, the MEN, and LADIES & ESCORTS sides whereas U.S. taverns had food, better music and a friendlier atmosphere. There was one Huntingdon old timer who would go down to the "Stars & Bars" as he called it, for a ten cent beer and usually hit it lucky -somebody would buy him another beer. Some of the Canadians were not the most angelic types and would periodically get into brawls in Sumas; the local sheriff would simply lock them up overnight. Being alone he could easily be outnumbered but the U.S. Border Patrol were usually not too far away. He would release them in the morning after they had sobered up, and in some cases also paid a fine. The one tavern that never had any problem was the Canadian owned and operated "Maple Leaf".

Another feature of the day were the U.S. cars parked across from the office when one arrived at 8:00 a.m. Sunday. Many U.S. boys had Canadian girlfriends and could never make it back by midnight. Under U.S. law they could enter at a closed P.O.E. provided nothing was brought in. They would drift back Sunday morning to pick up their cars. Jack Martin, OIC after the war was partial to the Sumas taverns and he would cut out police court items from the area papers and make up Imm. 69 "Watch for" forms; these were 3 X 5 paper so that multiple copies could be

typed and sent to other ports if necessary. These were mostly minor offenses which would not bar admission now but the old "crime involving moral turpitude" which was subject to many interpretations. When the Regulations changed and minor offences over 5 years previous didn't prohibit entry we pulled all these extra W.F. cards. Lawyers would have a field day now challenging the questions we used to ask re marital status, finances, employment and possible criminal convictions.

Huntingdon opened 24 hours in April 1949 which left us short staffed, so we worked 7 days a week for the summer which produced about \$30 a month O.T. Many heated arguments occurred when persons were refused entry en route to Alaska unless vehicle and tires in good shape and \$400 minimum cash. "I have a right to go because it is part of the U.S." didn't cut it with 2300 Canadian miles in between.

Huntingdon was the main POE for the cariboo and the BC Fish and Game Branch had a special arrangement with Customs to issue licenses on a commission basis. The Collector allowed Immigration to share as we also issued licenses. It was the only way to keep traffic moving, since each vehicle required a permit plus a fishing/hunting license for each occupant. Once Customs and Immigration examinations were completed, free enterprise kicked in. All officers were conversant with: the non-resident fishing and hunting requirements; current good lakes; how many deer, moose, bear and mountain goat tags were allowed; and the best areas to use them. Everybody declared this largesse on their Income Tax as it was provincial government funds and nobody was sure where this was reported.

Many Americans believed our facilities were somewhat limited and they brought all their food, supplies and some even

had two 45 gal. drums of gas. (Customs eventually started charging duty on the extra fuel.) One contribution many made to the Canadian economy was the purchase in Chilliwack of a case of Seagrams "Crown Royal". A number of these Americans came every year and when they retired some purchased their favourite fishing lodges. One Sumas old timer who regularly fished by the Mission Bridge caught a 600+ lb. sturgeon. A Matsqui farmer hauled it up the bank by tractor and helped him load it on his car (which was a 30s model so it lay between the fender and the hood and was roped along to the back of the car). In those quieter times it created quite a stir when he returned to the U.S. It was duly photographed and written up by the media.

(STAY TUNED FOR MORE NEXT ISSUE)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

On October 29, 1994, CIHS met at the Lester B. Pearson Building for their eighth annual general meeting. Mr. Jack Manion, previous Deputy Minister responsible for immigration graciously agreed to speak and his notes are attached for our member's interest.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear CIHS;

Finally got around to packing up the Belfast stamp as promised. I am also enclosing a copy of a letter from a very

interesting and satisfied immigrant from way back in August 1966. Came across it in one of my scrap books recently.

The comments were so honest and straight from the shoulder I have kept it all these years. Thought you might enjoy it. It certainly is a far cry from all the whiners and queue-jumpers we are blessed with today.

Really welcome the historical society bulletin. To be honest I most enjoy your wee stories of the past and wish there were more editorial of that type.

Always look for your submissions Al, so please keep up the good work. (Ed Note: You're absolutely right Stan..they're my favourite part too! Anyone else out there who has a story to tell is encouraged to put pen to paper and send it in.)

You know I still chuckle on occasion when I recall out big league conference in London back in 1964-65 or 66. Everyone was a bit up-tight with all the brass in hand and progress was slow. Actually, they wanted more and more immigrants and were looking for ideas to accomplish this. I remember so well you stood up and voiced your opinion that you moved people in and out of your office very quickly by not offering them a chair, turning the heat up and not letting them take off their coats. Everyone had a good honest laugh and the meeting went along just great after that.

There are millions of good stories available from the old guard that will be lost forever in a few years. A great pity and loss. I hope that we never get that formal and technical that we do not have time for a good reminisce and laugh or two. As the old mayor of Belfast always said at the end of one of his talks - "may you all arrive in heaven at least half an hour before the devil knows you're dead!"

All the very best and god bless...Stan Noble

Ed Note: Here's a reprint of most of the letter that Stan kept all these years..Thanks for sharing it with us!

Weston, Ontario
August 4, 1966

Dear Mr. Noble (in Belfast);

I wonder if you will remember me, but I promised I would write to you and let you know how I made out after immigration to this wonderful country. Well - the first 3 months has been really hectic. I arrived here on 4th May, the boys started school on 5th May, and I started working here on 10th May. Two weeks later I got this apartment which is one of the low rental apartments for people under a low salary scale. The rent is \$93.50 per month....I earn \$70 dollars a week, but with income tax deductions, etc, I usually take home \$64. Its not a great deal, but I manage on it, and still have a few dollars to spare to take myself and the boys out at the week-end. The weather has been really terrific. The temperature has been up to 100 - 103 degrees and humidity up to 89 degrees, but after coming from cold, cold Scotland, the children and I have just lapped it up. For a couple of weeks we just slept on camp cots on the floor, but then I managed to get some second hand furniture, and we are quite comfortable now. One thing I haven't got the worry of wondering where I'm going to get a decent meal for the children. They have absolutely stuffed themselves with all the good things that are here for them, and I can manage a food bill of \$10 - \$15 dollars.

We certainly haven't got many luxuries, but at home in Scotland we had hardly the bare necessities. Once I get an increase in my salary we can start saving for winter clothing. One thing, the apartment is heated in winter so I won't have a fuel bill, and there are lots of washing machines and dryers in the basement, so washing presents no problem. Life is certainly much more easier for me, and I am able to get out

and about more with the boys at the week-ends.

Yesterday the boys went off to the childrens' camp for 2 weeks vacation, and for the first time in 7 years I've got a break, so I'm going to have a ball (as they say here). I've met many people, and made quite a number of friends here at work, and they have been very good to me helping me out with bits of furniture and odds and ends.

The housing situation in Toronto isn't all that it should be, as the rents for the apartments are going up all the time. Some 2-bedroom apartments go to as much as \$140 per month, and if you have a family its quite difficult to get an apartment, but you have to keep on trying. It makes it pretty hard on the emigrant, as of course even a man can't afford \$140 dollars a month straight away for an apartment, as the first three months the usual is to start at a lower salary and then work up. Also there are quite a lot of firms, who will take a man on for the first three months and then when they have to pay towards his P.S.I. coverage they sack them maybe a week or a few days beforehand, but this is not general, and on the whole I think if one shows a willingness to work and learn and mix with the people you work with it will be alright.

Well this is a very rambling letter, as I'm typing it in my lunch hour and I am just going on from one thing to another. Anyway, as you will have gathered so far I'm getting along, and enjoying life a great more deal than I have done for years.

Well, Mr. Noble, I do hope you will forgive any typing errors etc., as I've been meaning to write to you for a good few weeks now and the opportunity just came along today and I've been going at it hell for leather. I will write again to you in another few months time and in the meantime, my best wishes and a big thank you once again for everything.
Yours sincerely, Mary.

P.S. I've just come back from lunch and I was called to Administration and was told I was now permanent staff, so I guess that's a relief for me, as this means I'm covered for medical, doctors, life insurance, staff association, everything including Canadian Pension Plan when I am too old to work - so I guess I've been very lucky.

35 Years of Misspent Life in Government Service

Part 3

by Al Troy

Thought you were rid of me didn't you??? No way. Mulroney has Stevie Cameron write about him but I have to do my own dirty work so here goes for Part 3 in my personal tale of woe...

Early in 1961 I was advised that I had been selected to return to Belfast as Officer-in-Charge with departure slated for late April. I was instructed to take my family to the DVA Hospital in Saint John, N.B. for the necessary medicals and x-rays. I was also advised I would begin a cross Canada informational tour commencing February 2 and ending March 10th. I was told I would be receiving a travel advance and the usual railway pass. I was also advised that some travel allowances had been raised since my last tour in 1955 and we could charge .25 for luggage handled by redcaps, railway porters, bellhops, etc. instead of the previous .10. What a wonderful surprise, and in my mind I pictured all these people buying retirement homes in Florida. We were also told that meal allowances had been raised with breakfast now \$1.20, lunch \$1.50 and dinner \$2.25. I was overcome with joy at the thought of being able to partake this high-on-the-hog lifestyle. We sailed from Montreal

April 28, 1961 on the Empress of Britain arriving in Liverpool May 5th and in Belfast the morning of May 6th.

The immigration and medical local staff were basically the same as when we had left in 1959 and I was pleased that Dr. Pearson Griggs was still the Canadian Medical Officer. Pearson and wife Muriel certainly went a long way in making us feel at home right away. We got our two children back into Methodist College in the same classes they had been in when we left two years earlier. They both had a lot of school work to catch up on as they had fallen behind during the time we had been back in Canada. Through previous contacts we were able to get a nice apartment in a newly renovated house close to the area we had previously lived in. I spent the first two weeks visiting travel agents and transportation people renewing old working contacts. Jim Turnbull whom I had replaced returned to Canada and Art Moore the Counselling Officer was soon posted as Officer-in-Charge in our Bristol office. Art had been replaced by Bill Eastman from Hamilton, Ontario who proved to be one of the finest men I had ever met. Bill and his wife Eva became two of our closest friends. Bill was an out-going personality who could charm the Devil out of his socks. I don't think he had an enemy in the world. You couldn't have picked a better officer to work in Norther Ireland as he became "one of them" ten minutes after you had met him. We kept in touch over the years when I had been posted to Liverpool, Ottawa and Dallas, Texas. Bill and Eva went to Leeds, London and finally Athens, Greece. Bill was involved in a most tragic accident in Athens in January 1973 and passed away soon after.

1960 to 1966 was a very busy time as far as recruitment of immigrants was concerned. Canada needed people and the United Kingdom was an excellent

source of prospects. I worked on the principle that "if they could hear thunder, see lightening and felt warm if you touched them, they were in". That might not have been the absolute best way of selecting migrants but it worked for my office and we got many hundreds of good, honest, educated and willing workers prepared to tackle anything to make a living. A large number of these had family members or friends in Canada who freely offered initial accommodation and assistance in finding employment. In those days we offered lots of advice but little or no financial help and this is why friends and relatives were so important in the establishment process. A couple of tales sort of illustrate the type of folk we were dealing with. One big strapping lad from Enniskillen arrived for his immigration interview and he was all fidgety to get it over with and be away. I finally asked if there was anything the matter. It turned out that his trip to Belfast was the first time he had been on a railway train and he was anxious to get back to the station for his return journey home. On another occasion a young farm worker from the village of Auchnacloy in Co. Armagh arrived in response to a nomination by his brother who was established in Toronto. He had a letter from his brother and insisted I read it as the brother had told him to show it to the Immigration Officer. I told him that it wasn't necessary but he insisted. So I read the letter. After praising Canada it mentioned that the young man would be getting his ticket from the C.P.R. office in Belfast as soon as he received his immigration papers. One part of that letter sticks in mind even today and it ran like this " Shaun this is a wonderful place and Shaun the railway station in Toronto is bigger than all of Auchnacloy". I'm sure those of you who have been in the Union Station can readily see what this Irish country boy was talking about. Lovely people sure they are.

Northern Ireland people tended to migrate to Canada. I should say Toronto as I'm sure that 75% went there due to family and friends. The remainder were prepared to go where you suggested but I'll bet at least half of them ended up in Toronto sooner or later. The officers working in the Placement Section in the Toronto office deserve a lot of credit for the job they did in assisting these hordes of people to become established. They never got much praise for their efforts but this will let them know their work was appreciated by us officers serving abroad. Thanks fellas.

The wide spread use of the Assisted Passage Loan Scheme was also a very useful recruitment tool and it was quite amazing how many paid back this loan when we actually had no legal effective way of collecting this money. Ships loaded with immigrants from the U.K. and European ports were shuttling back and forth across the Atlantic but even with fast turnarounds couldn't cope with the traffic. Someone came up with the Air Bridge to Canada idea whereby we could charter aircraft and charge flat fares according to your destination in Canada. I think it was about 40 English pounds to Montreal, 45 to Toronto, 50 to Winnipeg, 55 to Edmonton/Calgary and 60 to Vancouver. By hard work, lots of unpaid overtime, cutting corners, lean mean administration and most of all a buoyant economic climate in Canada, we shifted many 1000's and anyone working abroad at that time can be proud of their achievements.

I was due to move in 1965 but I asked for a years extension due to the schooling requirement of my children as my daughter was 16 and my son 14. London said O.K. and Ottawa concurred. That year passed smoothly and it was soon time to return to Canada on home leave and to take up my new posting as Asst. Officer-in-Charge in Liverpool. We had enjoyed our second posting to Belfast which gave us a total of nine years residence there. You can make a lot of friends in that time especially with people as friendly as the

Irish. Mind you that was long before all the killing and chaos began in 1969.

We were booked to sail on the Empress of England in mid June when the British seamen pulled one of their wildcat strikes and tied up every British registered ship in a British port. The local CPR office was able to get us first class bookings on the new Holland-America Line SS Rotterdam from Southampton to New York. This meant a train ride to Larne, ferry across the Irish Channel to Stranraer in Scotland, overnight train to Euston Station in London, taxi across to Victoria Station for the special boat train to Southampton and sailing at 8:00 p.m. that evening. As we were to spend two months in Canada and return direct to my new posting in Liverpool, we had a large amount of luggage, in fact 19 pieces which we would not have had to touch from our home in Belfast until we arrived at my parents home in St. Andrews, N.B. if we had been able to travel by CPR as originally arranged.

However, we survived the journey and all went well until we reached New York, and the infamous "fruit incident". You might recall this incident from a previous bulletin. Anyway as Bugs Bunny says "that's all folks" so until the next piece of the Troy family daring-do take care and best wishes for the holiday season.

PIER 21 - ITS LEGACY....ITS FUTURE

-by J.P. LeBlanc (Founding President)
Pier 21 Society

After 43 years of hectic activity, 23 in practical silence Pier 21 has finally made "A Walking Tour of Historic Downtown Halifax."

One wonders what may have happened had it not been for Mollie Gallagher and her research on the landmark as a summer student with Employment and Immigration Canada. The release of the

"Pier 21 Story" generated a storm of interest in the people of Halifax and in the local media. Landed immigrants, from Coast to Coast asked for copies of the document. That was in 1978. Requests for genealogical and other information have come ever since.

People took notice and began to write about the historic landmark - books, songs, TV documentaries, countless radio items and press articles. In 1988, ceremonies commemorated the landing of 1.5 million immigrants. Beginning in 1983 a small band of former immigration officials began to broaden the awareness. They dreamt that one day the landmark would be restored. That interpretation of its bygone days would include the Port of Halifax in the travel plans of our tour ships.

The possibility of it becoming a temple for those who landed at Pier 21 kept looming as Canada became conscious again of its contribution in nation building. Hugh McKervill likened a visit with his Mother to Pier 21 "a pilgrimage".

Cobh, Ireland has been developing part of its downtown to commemorate the departure of those leaving. Also there have been inquiries from Holland, Italy, Greece. Why not a restoration as a symbol certainly of national unity....indeed if not an international one? The immigrants, the refugees, the displaced persons sent funds home to help family, relatives in distress in devastated Europe. Those sacrifices helped, immeasurably, in a speedier recovery from WWII.

In recent weeks, the Halifax Port Corporation "spruced up" their property. The Administration Building and parking lot has been framed with trees, shrubs and flowers. The landscaping gives it a progressive look and now far more attractive than it had been for years. Tour ships have been on the increase. The area has become alive. There is interest in the economic opportunities for South-End Halifax.

Far more than immigrants, however, came through the Gateway....King and Queen, Prime Ministers, people of business, notables and travellers befitting every description. It was, however, the New Canadians, as they went from East to West, who left a trail of achievements that has built Canada.

meaningful than was ever envisioned in 1978 with the "Pier 21 Story"

More than any other City in Canada, none is richer than Halifax in its history. The Pier 21 landmark - the entire "Sea Wall" - is just another of the many sites in the area. In cooperation with port authorities, the Pier 21 Society, Parks Canada has installed a plaque and an interpretive panel. The interest, the landscaping, the plaque and the panel adds another focus point.

The Pier 21 Society under the leadership of Dr. Ruth Goldbloom is actively pursuing steps that will see the work done from 1928 to 1971 by government officials and area volunteers recognized...the Sisters of service, the Red Cross, Nursery, Religious representatives, Jewish Aid, Travellers Aid, the network that existed as immigrants travelled by train from Halifax to their destination. Mr. Angelo Rorai met every Italian ship. Mrs. Sadie Fineberg, as the City's designated ambassador, met them all. These services are not to be found today. International Airports have dramatically changed how immigrants travelled and are met.

The G7 - the G8 - Ministers shortly will be in Halifax. They must visit this site to commemorate their fellow countrymen who came to this land to find their dream. There is time to give impetus to the restoration of the landmark for the visit that is not likely to occur again in our lifetime. The opportunity is there to make the scene a focus of international peace. That will make Lou Collins' walk about downtown Halifax far more

THIS CONCLUDES THE NINETEENTH 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.



MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL/SUBSCRIPTION/ CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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

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

NAME: _____ [PLEASE PRINT]

ADDRESS: _____

CHANGE OF ADDRESS ONLY []

FEE ENCLOSED: Life - 100.00 [] or Annual - 10.00 []

PLEASE SEND THIS FORM WITH YOUR CHEQUE TO :

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

THE CANADIAN IMMIGRATION
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
29 OCTOBER 1994

The meeting convened at 10:15 AM, chaired by Bernard Brodie.

Bernard began by explaining the absence of our President, who was posted overseas during the summer, and the Vice-president who was unable to attend due to a conflicting commitment. He then proceeded to introduce the keynote speaker, J.L. (Jack) Manion, with a comment on the timeliness of a speech on Immigration policy and programmes, since the Minister was to report to Parliament on Immigration levels the following week.

The speaker presented a comprehensive analysis of problems facing the Immigration programme, with references to past policies and the impact of the Charter of Rights on Immigration law and policies. The complete text of his speech is attached as Appendix "A". He then invited comments from the floor. There were a number of comments, largely in support of the views expressed by the speaker.

The minutes of the 1993 general meeting were adopted.

Bernard read a written report from the president on activities in 1993/94. The highlights of 1994 activities were the "Journey into Hope" symposium, jointly hosted by the University of Ottawa and the Society, the "book launch" of papers published on the Hungarian Symposium, the participation of members of the Society in activities relating to the observation of the 125th Anniversary of the founding of the Immigration Service.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The annual financial report had already been circulated to members, and Al Troy presented an update on activities including a summary of membership. This is attached as Appendix "B".

LANDMARKS COMMITTEE

Fenton Crossman reported on activities during 1994. His report is attached as Appendix "C". John Hunter reported on Pier 21 activities. The Pier 21 Society seems to have a very energetic and devoted group. The highlight of 1994, from the point of view of the Society was the unveiling of a plaque commemorating the role of the site as a principal "gateway to Canada" for many thousands of immigrants.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The nominations committee reported having been unable to find a candidate for the office of president. As a result, Bernard Brodie, seconded by Bill Sinclair, moved the nomination of Al Gunn. There were no further nominations from the floor, and he was deemed elected by acclamation.

The new president then assumed the chair for the election of Directors. A slate of candidates was presented by the nominations committee. There were no further nominations from the floor. The candidates were declared elected.

Members of the Board of Directors for 1994/95 are:

A. Anderson	J.C. Best	B. Brodie
A.W.H. Cheffins	J.C. Cross	C.E. Hunter
J. Hunter	R. Keyserlingk	B. LeConte
I.C. MacDonald	W. Marks	R. Orr
W.E. Sinclair	J.A. Troy	G. Varnai

It was pointed out that Al Gunn had been on the list of Nominees for Director, and, therefore, a vacancy existed on the Board of Directors. The meeting was requested to authorize the Board of Directors to appoint a Director for 1994/95. A motion to approve was made by Sylvia Manion, seconded by Lloyd Dowsell, and approved by the meeting.

The new president expressed the thanks of the Society to the outgoing President and Board for an active and successful year, and expressed the hope that the momentum could be carried into 1994/95.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 PM.

Al Gunn
Secretary

Appendix "A"

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY J.L. MANION
 TO THE CANADIAN IMMIGRATION HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 29 OCTOBER 1994

Usually, when the Society gets together we talk about our past, the history of Immigration. But we all retain a passionate interest in Immigration policy, and none of us can avoid an almost proprietary interest in Immigration policies and programs of today and the future.

My theme today is the future of Immigration in Canada, and I want to approach it from an historical perspective, mindful of the adage that those who are unaware of history are likely to repeat it !!

A few days from now, the Minister of Immigration, Mr. Sergio Marchi, will table in Parliament his vision of, and plans for, the future of Immigration. I hope he has studied in depth the problems he faces, and their historical origins, or he, too, may be destined to repeat some of the failures in Immigration history.

I am reminded that the last time we had a major Immigration policy review, some twenty years ago, we seemed to have all the factors working in our favour:

- We had an excellent, experienced Minister of Immigration, the late Bob Andras, one of the finest people and best Ministers I have ever dealt with, and an experienced, policy-wise Deputy Minister, Allan Gotlieb, leading the review;
- we had published a wide-ranging Green Paper, built on solid research and consultation;
- a Parliamentary Committee, comprising some of the best and most experienced Parliamentarians of the last 25 years, had consulted with groups across the country;
- and the legislation which finally emerged had broad bipartisan support.

Notwithstanding all this, the legislation and policies were completely undermined a short 5 years later when the introduction of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms changed the assumptions and rules of the game: I'll come back to this later.

So Mr. Marchi faces a daunting task, and while I hope he will make the right decisions, and I respect his dedication and sincerity, I am not optimistic about the outcome.

What I'd like to do, briefly, today, is to give my analysis of the issues facing Mr. Marchi, and some of the tough choices he and the government need to make.

I should add that most of the thoughts I will put to you have been communicated to the Minister in correspondence, and have been discussed with his officials, and I have no doubt that they will be considered, along with the medley of views from special interest groups, the kooks, the reactionaries, the naive do-gooders, and, hopefully, a lot of thoughtful Canadians like ourselves. However, as we from Immigration know only too well, good intentions, by themselves, have never accomplished much in this field, and sometimes generate more problems than they solve.

THE ISSUES

Immigration is rapidly becoming a dreadfully explosive and corrosive subject in Canada, probably more so than Ministers realize.

It is worse than at any time in my memory, and never have I heard such bitter and hostile remarks from people whom I have always perceived as enlightened and liberal.

Unfortunately, too, it has become virtually impossible to have a rational debate about Immigration, without being labelled as a reactionary or a racist. Even referring to the facts provokes a hostile response. For example, I believe that:

-it is a fact that the costs of Immigration to Canada in direct expenditures (quite aside from social and economic impacts) are much more than the \$950 millions quoted in the Department's "Facts and Issues" document which was published as a backgrounder for the latest round of public consultations. Although I am sure the Department did not intend to mislead, the document leaves out a lot of federal costs, as well as provincial and municipal expenditures. I believe the overall costs to the Canadian taxpayer are in the range of \$2 to \$3 billions per annum.

-it is a fact that, in some areas, foreign residents are responsible for a high proportion of crime. Rightly or wrongly, the public blames the Government for inadequate screening and selection. Many remember that in the early post-war decades, immigrants had a very low crime rate, and those who transgressed were subject to deportation.

-it is a fact that interracial tensions are increasing in almost every facet of our society.

-it is also a fact that no other modern state in the world has so little control over the entry of foreigners, particularly refugees.

So far as I am aware, no other state allows applicants for admission, including refugees, the extensive procedural safeguards, appeal rights, and access to the courts, all at public expense, as Canada does. Moreover, well-meaning Canadians seem to believe that Canada follows the international norm in these matters, which is not so.

However bad the current situation is, there is every reason to believe it will get progressively worse, regardless of whatever policy or program solutions are adopted by the Federal Government, barring fundamental changes to the legal context.

As you may have gathered, I am concerned that the real issue in the field of Immigration are not the ten questions put forward in Mr. Marchi's discussion document, but rather the following:

CANADA NO LONGER HAS THE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO IMPLEMENT ANY IMMIGRATION POLICY; IMMIGRANTS ARE LARGELY SELF-SELECTED, AND CANADA IS IN DANGER OF BECOMING A HAVEN FOR THE WORLD'S OPPORTUNISTS.

In 1967, Jean Marchand revolutionized Immigration policy, by eliminating any form of discrimination in the program and legislation. His basic premise was simple: immigrants of any race, colour, religion or nationality were acceptable in Canada if they met selection criteria designed to ensure that immigrants would make an economic contribution to Canada, and would not be threats to Canada's security or social values. Exceptions were limited to family reunion and refugees, but even here, the Government felt that immigration was a privilege and not a right, and considered that Canada had every right to limit the overall numbers of immigrants, as well as to decide where to actively recruit immigrants, and where to passively process those who applied spontaneously.

Underlying this policy was the firm belief that a non-discriminatory immigration policy could only work if immigrants were seen as bringing value to

Canada, and did not end up in groups at the bottom of the economic ladder, competing with Canadians for jobs, housing, and social benefits.

In the 1976 revisions to the Immigration Act, refugee policies and our hitherto purely moral commitments under the International Declaration on the Status of Refugees, were enshrined in law, as were independent appeal mechanisms. It was the view that there was little risk in enacting provisions reflecting current practice. Unfortunately that view did not contemplate the constitutional changes which gave birth to the Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms a short 5 years after the Act was proclaimed.

The Charter and the court judgments which have flowed from it have changed dramatically the context of Immigration policy (and in a manner quite contrary to the intentions of the drafters of the Charter, who had thought to limit the Charter protection to those legally admitted to Canada, and not to anyone who set foot within our 200 mile limit!!) As a result, Canada, unlike all other countries in the world, no longer has the right to deal summarily with would-be residents: all who can enter our far-flung jurisdiction can expect to have an excellent chance to remain, regardless of the laws and policies in effect, and, moreover, can expect to have their legal battles funded by the Canadian taxpayer. There are also some signs from the judicial system that these rights may extend even to those outside Canadian territory, so long as they have a connection with Canada.

The Fundamental Problem, and its Solution

No country can be sovereign unless it has control over its territory, and it cannot do this if it can be invaded, at will, by any foreigner who chooses to do so.

Our constitution should permit, either directly, as a result of amendment, or indirectly, through a "notwithstanding clause, that, while all who do not have a legal right to be in Canada have the protection of the charter against cruel and inhuman treatment, this does not extend to "due process", i.e. the right to other than a summary determination of their admissibility. Furthermore, appeals by applicants for admission should be exercised from outside Canada, and at the applicant's own expense. This is the way other countries handle the problem, and, until Canada does likewise, we are kidding ourselves that we can build effective policies to prevent Canada from being the dumping ground for the opportunistic - and the laughing-stock of the world.

Other Matters

While this basic problem requires a constitutional (or, at least, a hard nosed legislated) solution, there are other matters on which policy decisions or legislative changes can be achieved more easily:

Refugee policy is badly flawed, in that it requires Canada to create a permanent Immigration solution to what may only be a temporary refugee problem. Many refugees flee because of a temporary political situation in their own countries. Why should they be admitted to Canada for permanent residence, rather than for a temporary period, subject to review in the light of conditions in their own countries? If the reason for their fear disappears, within a reasonable period (e.g. 3 to 5 years) they should be required to leave Canada unless they meet the usual criteria for immigrants.

Family reunion has been a political minefield for the past 40 years. On the one hand, we want to promote family reunion, for humanitarian reasons; but, on the other, our definition of family is not only very broad, but the inclusion of spouses and fiancé(e)s and their subsequent sponsorship rights, creates a "pyramid club" model of exploding rights which makes a mockery of the concept of a selective Immigration policy. The solution seems to be some means of breaking the sponsorship multiplier effect by imposing restrictions on the rights of sponsorship, perhaps by requiring those who entered Canada as dependents to have acquired Citizenship before sponsoring their relatives. (and perhaps a return to the five year landed resident requirement for Citizenship?) as well as by the rigorous enforcement of sponsorship obligations.

Immigration enforcement is a gallant, but losing battle, unless more resources and Government support are forthcoming. Many close to the Immigration scene have long doubted that there was the political will to do more than make rhetorical gestures at the problem, Although Mr. Marchi's obvious determination and sincerity in this area have been impressive.

We have become mesmerized by the non-discriminatory aspect of our Immigration policy (and by the impact of the Charter) to believe that we no longer have the right to promote Immigration of those most likely to make a contribution, and to settle successfully here. There are no legal barriers to choosing where to concentrate our Immigration recruitment efforts, so long as we deal fairly with those who apply spontaneously.

We have become too timid to insist that immigrants live up to their undertakings and responsibilities. I believe Mr. Marchi will make changes in this aspect of the program. But I believe that the Immigration Act is deficient, too, in that in the 1976 revision, efforts to enact prohibitions against actions in Canada by immigrants which are inconsistent with our values and standards, (e.g. using Canada as a base of hostile activities against their former homelands); we should make it clear in policy, and enforceable in law, that old hatreds must be left behind as part of the immigrant's responsibilities and commitments to their new country.

I hope that these comments do not sound negative or "anti-immigration", because I am neither. Like you, I have been in favour of Immigration all my life (in fact I joined the Public Service in 1953 because I thought Immigration was "nation-building" at its best) and I am heartsick, as are other "old Immigration hands", to see the Program become the subject of so much disfavour in Canada, at the present time.

I was happy to see the creation of a Department of Immigration, because it establishes a focal point for the handling of one of Canada's most important and difficult problems. However, organizational and administrative changes will not solve the problems we confront, without the political leadership and will to change the course we are now on.

What might become of Mr. Marchi's Review

I know that the Department is looking at many aspects of these issues. But, I am concerned that they do not accept that the legal/constitutional framework is so flawed that it will ultimately undermine virtually any new policy they put in place.

I realize, of course, that constitutional change, or the use of a "notwithstanding clause", is anathema to any politician. But, at least, the problem can be squarely faced, and the Public informed, so that the necessary support can be marshalled. I suspect that the Minister would be surprised at how much public support he would have. He might also be surprised to learn just how good an Immigration Program could be mounted with adequate resources and Ministerial leadership, freed from the enormously wasteful effort of trying to make the wrong system work effectively.

With this, I close my presentation, and I would now like to encourage a discussion of the essential questions I have raised:

-Does Canada have the right to select its immigrants, and to control their intake?

-can we afford to be the only country in the world with an open border, and a loose legal system for immigration determination?

-are the costs of our current policy acceptable? Do they adequately provide for the most critical aspects of our Immigration system, namely: the recruitment and selection of good immigrants, and the necessary control and enforcement to keep out those who are not suitable?

-should people like us speak up publicly, as well as privately?
to whom: the media, the Opposition?

Discussion on these points would be welcome.

Thank you

TREASURER'S REMARKS TO THE AGM - 29 OCTOBER 94

1. You each have received a copy of my financial report for the year 1993/94 as well as a copy of the Auditors' report, statement of income and expenditures and a balance sheet. If you wish, you are free to examine the books which I have brought along and/or to ask any questions you may wish.
2. Our biggest event was the co-sponsoring of the Ugandan Asian Seminar at Ottawa University on April 29th and 30th, 1994. The fact that this event fell on the very last day of the 93/94 fiscal year made accounting a bit awkward. We had paid accounts and made bank deposits prior to the end of the fiscal year, and paid bills and made further deposits during the current year. The total expenses were \$5419.68 consisting of \$1092.92 paid prior to April 30th and a final \$4326.76 paid to the University of Ottawa on July 12/94.. We had banked \$2697.00 from fees paid by those attending the Seminar, which had left \$2722.68 to be paid out of Society finds. We had arranged for 450 lunches @ \$8.00 each at the request of the Aga Khan Ismaili Council of Ontario who had agreed to pick up the tab for meals not consumed.. We received their cheque for \$2160.00 on September 7/94 which left the Society responsible for a net cost of \$562.00. The Executive considered this a very reasonable amount considering the huge success and the resultant publicity the Seminar generated. The dinner sponsored by the Ismaili Council at the Museum of Civilization in Hull on the evening of April 29th featured a host of speakers including Mr. Sergio Marchi (the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration), the President of the Aga Khan Council, Roger St. Vincent and his Ugandan team from the 1972 movement, and our own President Joyce Cavanagh-Wood.
3. I must say a few words about membership, due to the unavoidable absence of our Membership Secretary. As of October 23rd, we have a total membership of 184, consisting of 1 Corporate; 83 Life; 94 Annual; 6 Special. We have culled our rolls of several delinquents, and as a matter of interest we have lost 10 members through death in the last five years. During and since the Ugandan Seminar, we have recruited one new life member and 10 new annual members. It is interesting to note that several of these joined as a result of a dinner which the Society held in conjunction with P.A.F.S.O. We hope to have a repeat of this function next spring at the Canadian Centre for Management Development.
4. Distribution of members is as follows: Ottawa and Hull area (80); Immigration Personnel serving abroad (25); Individuals living abroad (8); Toronto area (14); other Ontario (19); Halifax area (8); other N.S. (3); N.B. (3); Nfld (1); Winnipeg (2); Sask (1); Edmonton area (1); other Alta (1); Vancouver (7); Victoria (2); Montreal (6); Quebec area (2).
5. I would like to thank you for your attention and also to thank the Audit Committee for their services and their willingness to serve for another year.

REPORT by - IMMIGRATION LANDMARKS COMMITTEE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - CIHS
29 OCTOBER 94

Your Committee's report of October 16, 1993, referred to several Immigration Landmarks that required further investigation, or at least, a follow-up of their development, so we shall try, insofar as possible, to bring you up to date in each of these special cases.

-One location of particular interest was the well known Quarantine Station on Grosse Ile, in the St. Lawrence River, east of Quebec City, for at that time, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board had recognized Grosse Ile as a national historic site and a public park. As you may already know, some controversy arose because of a well-justified fear on the part of some interested organizations that Grosse Ile's status as a sacred memorial was not being sufficiently emphasized and that the large cemetery might be desecrated by an influx of visitors. We now understand, however, that after appropriate discussion with all concerned, such fears have been put to rest and that the Island has been officially opened to the public.

- Also mentioned in our last report was the history of immigration to New Brunswick, especially with regard to quarantine stations similar to that at Grosse Ile. A detailed report on this appeared in a recent issue of the CIHS newsletter. Unfortunately, however, Partridge Island, in St. John Harbour, was not included in that report, due to the absence of a reply to our request for more detailed information. This will be followed up, unless such information has otherwise become available.

-Another most interesting immigration landmark is the old Immigration Building located at 1162 St. Antoine Street, Montreal. Recently, I had an opportunity to visit this location, and found the old building closed, unused, and in a deplorable condition. This too, will be followed up in an effort to learn more of the history and of the present state of this interesting and historic building.

Although much of our work remains unfinished, I am able to end on a more positive note by telling you that a report on the arrival and settlement of the Selkirk Settlers on Prince Island is almost ready for the next issue of our CIHS newsletter.

In closing, I must again emphasize how important it is for all members to let us have any available information with regard to any immigration landmarks, anywhere in Canada.

As usual, of course, our interest at present is focused mainly on the renovation and development of Pier 21, Halifax, and we were all delighted that Bill Burton was there in person during the summer and will tell us all about what is happening there.

Thank you

Fenton Crosman