



CIHS Archival Collection at the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21

by Alain Simard

Originally from a small town in Manitoba, Alain Simard is the Archival Cataloguer at the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21. He joined the institution in November 2012.

My first priority when I joined the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21 as archival cataloguer was to arrange and catalogue the collection generously donated by the Canadian Immigration Historical Society. A year and a half later, I can confidently say that this collection is catalogued, safe, and accessible.

The CIHS collection is large and varied. To describe it in a few words, I would say it is the careers of dozens of immigration officers in a box—or rather, 32 archival boxes. Photographs, letters, memos, and travel expense claims are only a few examples of what is in the collection. To an uninterested observer, these items may seem mundane, but it takes only a few minutes to realize what they truly represent: a window on the history of immigration to Canada and those who helped make it happen.

What I first noticed was the large scope of the activities of the immigration department and its officers, not only in Canada, but across the world—from a photo of a customs officer greeting an American tourist in New Brunswick to the story of a foreign service officer installing bullet-proof glass in his home in Northern Ireland. In other ways, they show how small the world could be for such a far-reaching department; for example, a collection of memos from the southern Ontario region on the subject of collecting funds to buy Mr. Paul Baldwin, Superintendent of the Eastern District, a lamp and a Sheaffer pen because he was “so dam [sic] popular”.

The variety of the documents adds further value to the collection, coming from almost every part of the immigration department since Confederation. Some of my favourites are an immigration worker’s ledger from Northgate, Saskatchewan; photos of border offices in southern Quebec; information booklets about Canada; and a group of Chinese immigration documents from Guangzhou, China.

Contents

CIHS Archival Collection at the Canadian Museum of Immigration, by Alain Simard	p. 1
2014 Annual General Meeting	p. 2
Changes to Immigration Patterns 1963-1977, by Raph Girard	p. 3
Iconic Immigration Address to Disappear, by Mike Finnerty	p. 3
The 2014 Gunn Award	p. 5
The Fakirani Family Donation to Ugandan Asian Archives	p. 5
Ismailis in Canada	p. 6
CIHS Website Update	p. 6
Remembering the Kosovo Movement	p. 7
Looking Back—Harry Cunliffe, by Mike Molloy	p. 7
2014 Pathways to Prosperity National Conference	p. 8
Letter to the Editor	p. 8
Letter from Elsa Amadio to <i>Bout de Papier</i>	p. 9
In Memoriam	p. 10

There are some basic clerical documents as well, such as staff lists and procedural manuals. Despite their bureaucratic nature, they are crucial for piecing together key moments in our immigration history. One event that comes to mind is the expansion of immigration offices to American cities in 1972-1973 because of a drastic change in Canadian immigration policy. Teletype messages between Ottawa and the consulate in Los Angeles regarding office furniture, guidelines to hiring local staff in a foreign country, and a memo from the consulate in New York City discussing immigration operations in the United States all help us understand a changing attitude on the part of Canadian immigration Canada was exerting its sovereignty, establishing a taking early steps towards institutionalizing

What really stands out is the history of hard work and Canadian immigration employees around the world. touched the lives of countless people wanting, hoping, a new life in a new country. These officers were often that potential immigrants met, letting them know what to and how to start building a new life. At times these men personally helped immigrants, often paying for their own pocket.

During my work, I have been lucky enough to read, evidence of these stories. Now that this material has catalogued, and made accessible here at the museum, available to all researchers who are interested in the that can be teased out of this rich collection.



Alain Simard, Archival Cataloguer, Pier 21

policy makers. global scope, and multiculturalism. dedication of the Immigration officers and finally achieving the first Canadians expect, where to go, and woman necessities out of hear, and see been arranged, and it is readily fascinating stories

When I think about the first night I arrived in Halifax in 2012 without knowing anyone, I recall the apprehension and disorientation I experienced. This feeling was a small taste of what I imagine newcomers arriving on our shores must feel. Working at the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21, I have developed a deeper understanding of what immigration means for people coming to Canada. I have also developed a deeper understanding of those who assist immigrants in their journey. The help that immigration employees provide to immigrants while enforcing Canada's policies is immeasurable, and its impact can be felt worldwide.

I remember reading a letter found in the collection that stated "it takes a special kind of person to work in immigration". I would be hard pressed to find evidence to the contrary. I extend my appreciation to all of those, both past and present, who have helped to make Canada the beacon that draws people from across the world.

2014 Annual General Meeting

The Canadian Immigration Historical Society will hold its 2014 Annual General Meeting and dinner:

Thursday, 23 October 2014, 6:00 p.m.
at the Ottawa St. Anthony Italia Soccer Club
523 St. Anthony Street, Ottawa, K1R 0A6

Guest Speaker: Marie Chapman, CEO, the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21

St. Anthony Street runs west off Preston Street, just north of the Highway 417 overpass. There is free parking and wheelchair access. The club provides an excellent buffet for \$30.00. Cash bar.

RSVP rgirard09@gmail, or call Mike at 613-241-0166

Changes in Immigration Patterns 1963-1977, as presented to Pier 21

On 20 June, Raph Girard delivered a presentation to the staff of Pier 21 and their guests, based on material he had developed for use at CIC during Public Service Week.

Raph outlined how immigration had been an essentially European phenomenon from colonial times until the mid-1960s. After 1962, anybody could apply as an independent immigrant. A visa was essential, but until 1967 most areas of the world outside Europe had no visa offices. As late as 1967, Canadians and Canadian residents could sponsor their extended family in Europe—including uncles, aunts, nieces and nephews, as well as parents, brothers and sisters. Sponsorship of family in other parts of the world was limited to immediate family. As a result, there was very little non-European immigration to Canada.

In 1967, immigration gradually changed to a much more vigorous flow of people from mainly non-European sources. Raph showed how this change has contributed to a remarkable growth in diversity in the Canadian population, so that by 2031, almost 25 percent of the Canadian population will consist of people born abroad.

Raph suggested that this change was less the result of legislative or management initiatives by government and more the impact of efforts by the Public Service, led by Deputy Minister Tom Kent. DM Kent championed the 1967 changes, of course with the support of his Minister (who had to sign the Order-in-Council submissions). There was no legislation and no parliamentary debate. The new selection system, including the introduction of the points system, was introduced through regulation changes.

Deputy Minister Kent exhorted public servants to be guided by two basic principles:

- Everyone, regardless of where they are or who they are should be able to apply to immigrate to Canada.
- All applications in the same category should be evaluated according to the same criteria.

In essence, Deputy Minister Kent insisted that there was to be no longer any place for discrimination based on citizenship or ethnicity as had existed in immigration selection since Confederation.

Raph's talk was followed by a very active question and answer period that took the rest of the afternoon. It showed the great depth of knowledge and understanding among Pier 21 staff regarding immigration history and the underpinnings of law and policy. The session wrapped up with a consensus that this kind of exchange between the CIHS and Pier 21 should be repeated at regular intervals.

Iconic Immigration Address to Disappear

by Mike Finnerty

Recently a full-page colour advertisement in *The Globe and Mail* trumpeted that a 55-storey condominium tower was to be developed on the northwest corner of University Avenue and Dundas Street in Toronto.

WHAT DEFINES THIS LOCATION IS WHAT DEFINES TORONTO—Toronto's most iconic address...a radiant 55-storey tower of glass and steel ascends from a glass-jewelled podium to a shimmering crown. The new address for The Residences of 488 was chosen to match other properties in cities around the world that utilize that number.

I would agree that the corner of University and Dundas did, for over a decade, house Toronto's most iconic address—480. The aptly named Global House (named for the Gerling Global Insurance Company, its principal tenant) was an 18-storey cement-clad office tower with large columns supporting floors 2 to 18 about 30 feet above a large cement platform.



480 University Avenue, Toronto, today

“480” was known to tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of Toronto residents as the primary home for over a decade of the Toronto district immigration facilities of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, as it was known at that time.

Half of the ground floor (including a mezzanine) and the complete second and third floors were occupied by Toronto Immigration. Applicants for permanent residence from within Canada, visitors, and others would arrive early and form long queues that would at times stretch out of the building, off the podium, and down the street.

Staff (and later security guards) would ensure the line did not block the entrance to the busy St. Patrick subway entrance. Various techniques were developed to minimize lines, such as distributing numbered tickets with a direction to return at a specific time after lunch. Clients included “walk-ins” as well as Canadian residents who had scheduled appointments for sponsorship or nomination interviews.

The eighth and ninth floors housed the Toronto district administrative office (including its intelligence unit) and the various components of Toronto enforcement, including central enforcement, special inquiries officer, and removals unit. Legislation in 1978 created a separate adjudication division of the Immigration and Refugee Board, replacing the single decision-maker SIO system at 480.

Clients at the office garnered media attention from time to time, but one specific event at Toronto Enforcement in the early 1980s brought 480 to the attention of many Canadians by putting some indelible images on the front pages of all the Toronto newspapers as well as attracting live coverage by the growing fleet of satellite television trucks made popular by City TV.

A detainee escaped from the Adjudication holding cell on the eighth floor and, by smashing a window in an adjudicator’s office with a chair, gained access to the outside of the building. Because of the unique cement mouldings on the building, he was able to climb laterally and vertically across the exterior. “Spiderman”, as he was later dubbed by the press, tried for what seemed like half an hour or more to find a way off the building. This occurred on a Friday evening at rush hour with a very strong wind blowing.

As chief of the enforcement unit, it was up to me to try to recapture the escapee. I grabbed one of our new walkie-talkies and took an elevator to the ground to co-ordinate activities from there.

The young man was unable to get off the building because of the long drop to the cement platform. I quickly realized that we needed a rescue mission with some urgency, because of the gusting winds. Contact with emergency services led to the arrival of the police and fire services, along with many media trucks and gathering crowds of bystanders. My job became more about coordination and crowd control and ensuring that our staff (who were leaving work then) were able to get away from the area.

A large aerial ladder-truck was backed into the parking garage entrance and the ladder erected. A brief discussion ensued about who should climb the ladder to speak to the young man. I deferred to the detective sergeant who was our liaison with the police. The escapee was persuaded to climb on to the ladder and was taken into custody. The detective in question was Julian Fantino, who is now a cabinet minister.

While I can understand the developers’ desire to make the 488 address iconic, I doubt that they wish to do so in the same manner!

The 2014 Gunn Award

This year's winner of the annual Gunn Award is Geoffrey Cameron, a Ph.D. student at the University of Toronto. His winning essay is entitled "The Political Origins of Refugee Resettlement Policy: Insights from the Policy Process in Canada (1938-1951)". The Gunn Award, worth \$1000, is sponsored by the Canadian Immigration Historical Society and the International Migration Research Centre at Wilfrid Laurier University.

Eight essays were submitted this year. While this is a smaller number than other years, the quality was the highest it has been since the award began. The five-person jury (Gerry Van Kessel, Kurt Jensen and Rob Vineberg of the CIHS; Dr. Jenna Hennebry of Wilfrid Laurier University; and Dr. Adam Chikunda of Queen's University) found the essay provided valuable insight into the beginnings of Canada's refugee resettlement policy, was well written and properly researched, and made its case convincingly.

Mr. Cameron argues that the decision by Canada to resettle refugees followed more than a decade of effort by church groups and international organizations to put refugees on the public policy agenda. After World War II, Canada's elites increasingly saw refugee policy as an opportunity to show international leadership and an independent foreign policy. Because public opinion remained reluctant to liberalize immigration policy generally and the cabinet was divided, initial openings for resettlement focused on refugees who could provide manual labour to meet labour market needs.

The essay will be made available on the website.

The Fakirani Family Donation to Ugandan Asian Archives

Ed. Note: The bulletin thanks [Carleton University](#) for permission to reprint this article, originally entitled "Carleton Thanks the Fakirani Family for its Donation to the Ugandan Asian Archives"

In 1972, Hassanali and Sakinabai Fakirani, along with 60,000 other Ugandan Asians, were forced from their homes by Uganda's dictator, Idi Amin. Hassanali, Sakinabai and 6,000 others entered Canada as refugees.

Almost 42 years later, on 20 June, the Fakirani family gathered at Carleton University with friends and other members of the Ugandan Asian community to commemorate World Refugee Day and announce the Fakirani's support for Carleton's Ugandan Asian Archives Collection. The archive includes more than 1,000 newspaper clippings about the 1972 expulsion. A gift from the Fakirani family has supported the cataloguing and digitizing of the archive and the creation of a [website](#), as well as the ongoing collection of oral histories.

"It's very important because it allows the family to share some of the experiences that we'd been through during the time that we had to leave the country and also the experience of settling into Canada," said Nizar Fakirani, Hassanali and Sakinabai's son. "We want to preserve this experience for future generations. I hope that they will learn about it and extrapolate from it, and that it will assist Canada and our policy makers to be able to respond to any future incidents of a similar kind, where people have to be uprooted in large numbers."

Carleton University has named a study room in the library in the memory of Hassanali and Sakinabai Fakirani.

Idi Amin ordered the 1972 expulsion of Ugandan Asians in what was recognized as an indophobic policy to cleanse the country of non-Ugandans. Many Ugandan Asian



World Refugee Day, 20 June 2014:
Heather Leroux of Carleton University
surrounded by banners publicizing
Carleton's Ugandan Asian Archive

families had been living in Uganda for generations and played important roles in the country's economy and daily life. The expulsion order led to one of the largest refugee events in Canada's history.

The Ugandan Asian Archives Collection was brought to Carleton in conjunction with the Canadian Immigration Historical Society. It provides unique personal perspectives on the expulsion, as well as how Western countries, particularly Britain and Canada, handled the event.



Members of the Fakirani family with Librarian Margaret Haines, CIHS President Mike Molloy and Head Archivist Patti Leonard

"We now have a presence in Canada that we never had before this project," said Senator Mobina Jaffer at the event. Senator Jaffer is a Ugandan native whose family was also forced to flee under Amin's dictatorship. "This is the next stage in our evolution, and it's a very emotional stage, because now we have a place in history."

"We are so thankful to the Fakirani family for sharing their very personal story with us and supporting the archive's development," said Patti Harper, head of Carleton Library's Archives and Research Collections department. "The Ugandan Asian Archives will contribute to migration and diaspora studies research, a field of growing importance, especially when you consider the UN's recent news that the

world now has the highest number of displaced people since World War II."

In the coming years, Carleton Library will work with communities, families and individuals in Canada to capture the oral histories of South Asian and Indochinese refugees who came to Canada in the 1970s and 1980s. For more information, please visit [Carleton University's Archives and Research Collections](#).

Ismailis in Canada

The summer 2014 edition of *The Ismaili Canada*, the magazine of Canada's Ismaili community, features a series of interesting articles about early members of the community in Canada. It includes an account of initial contacts in the 1930s between the Mackenzie King government and Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan III, and describes the lives of many of the original Ismaili immigrants to various parts of Canada. A section on the arrival of the Ugandan Asians in 1972 draws heavily on photos and information provided by the CIHS. If you wish to know more, please contact:

The Ismaili Canada
Suite 786
789 Don Mills Road
Toronto, ON M3C1T5

If you aren't a regular [CIHS website](#) visitor, you may have missed recent changes making the site more user-friendly and useful for researchers in immigration and refugee matters. The home page now displays new material more prominently and so encourages visitors to read the full posting. We've done that by switching the home page information about the society with the former and smaller "what's new" box. As well, for subscribers, we have implemented an alert with a link to the new posting. So far, 45 people have signed up for this. Members who receive the bulletin by email will get it two weeks before it's posted for general readership on the website. Finally, members of the executive are identifying key words in past bulletin articles so that we can insert them into the site and thus improve the prospects that researchers will get hits to our site. It's for this reason that we are now asking bulletin contributors to provide key words when they submit articles.

Remembering the Kosovo Movement

In the spring of 1999, CIC staff masterfully answered the government's call to expeditiously, humanely and efficiently move 5,000 Kosovars to Canada. Forced out of their homes, the Kosovars had found temporary refuge in Albania, Macedonia and Montenegro.

Before an appreciative and inquisitive audience of CIC NHQ and regional employees, Rick Herringer and Gerry Maffre (both intimately involved with the movement) talked about the department's lead role, decisions, challenges, successes and lessons. Their host was Melissa Gomes of CIC's Communications branch.

Gerry and Rick walked the audience through the initial planning challenges of tight timeframes and international uncertainty as to how to respond to the massive outflow of Kosovars. They then reviewed the arrangements made—especially in partnership with National Defence, the Canadian Red Cross and the International Organization for Migration—to move the Kosovars from camps in Europe and to receive, assist and shelter the refugees pending either their onward move to sponsors across Canada or their return to the homeland.



Gerry also talked about the communications challenges and highlights. Rick reviewed the lessons the department learned and attributed success to two factors. The first was that CIC personnel—who were highly committed to the work—were given the latitude to apply common sense without being micro-managed; the second was the effective partnerships that came together so quickly.

The presentation was complemented by a display of photographs gathered from CIC staff involved in the movement, some internal communications materials produced at the time, and by selected readings assembled by Eleanor Berry of the Research and Evaluation branch.

Comments from the audience made clear that this was a particularly timely presentation.

This was the fourth of the society's Public Service Week presentations at CIC. All have aimed to increase current employees' appreciation of the department's responses to past policy and program imperatives as possible models for today's challenges. This year, CIHS presenters were easily able to connect their remarks to the week's theme of the impact of public servants on the lives of Canadians.

Looking Back—Harry Cunliffe

by Mike Molloy

Harry Cunliffe was the moving spirit behind the creation of the Canadian Immigration Historical Society. He passed away in 1992 (See Bulletin #19 July 1992, Bulletin #34 October 1999), and there are few around now who remember him. He came to mind this summer because Lorraine Laflamme dropped off a small packet of old photos, most of which were taken at a dinner party hosted by Harry and his wife Jean long ago.

In our last issue, we featured an article by Nestor Gayowsky and David Bullock about the wave of university-educated immigration officers the department began to recruit in the late 1950s. Harry was part of the previous wave, young war veterans who were recruited starting in 1947 in the wake of the Mackenzie King government's decision to reopen immigration to Canada after 15 years of severe restrictions occasioned by the Great Depression and World War II.

One of the first significant public events undertaken by the CIHS was a symposium on the Hungarian refugee movement at the University of Ottawa in 1981. Harry, who was en route to his first overseas posting when the Hungarian crisis broke, spoke at the symposium and later contributed to a book edited by the late Robert H.

Keyserlingk, (also a past CIHS president) called *Breaking Ground—the Hungarian Refugee Movement to Canada* (York Lanes Press, Toronto).

Harry's chapter, "The Liberalization of Immigration Policy from 1947 to 1956: an Insider's View", begins with recollections about his first years as an immigration inspector in Hamilton. It contains a paragraph on the character of that post-war generation of immigration officers that stuck in my mind when I first heard it at the symposium:

We were among the first of our generation to appreciate the value of immigration to Canada. We developed a respect for our clientele (which was largely reciprocated), and because we had served abroad in World War II, we understood the hardships of travel, separation from family and an uncertain future.

Harry goes on to describe the lack of training, crowded working conditions, poor organizational structures, and ever-increasing workloads that characterized those early days. His account of the Hungarian movement is rather perfunctory, but the account of immigration work in the busy post-war period is unique. Perhaps we shall reprint that description in a future bulletin.

2014 Pathways to Prosperity National Conference

The Pathways to Prosperity National Conference will take place from 24 to 25 November at the Delta Hotel in downtown Montreal. The conference will include six plenary sessions, 11 workshops and roundtable discussions, and a poster session.

The plenaries will focus on regionalization and immigration to communities outside of metropolises; pre-arrival services and information; evaluation strategies for place-based networks (including Local Immigration Partnerships and Réseaux en immigration francophone); official language minority immigrants; overview of the P2P co-investigator-led projects to be launched this fall; and changing entry pathways—including students, temporary workers, and transition classes. The workshops and roundtables will focus on research priorities for northern, smaller, and remote communities; research priorities for francophone immigration; availability and use of large-scale datasets; funding opportunities and Mitacs internships; Agency of the Future; and discussions of research priorities in each region of the country. A session to discuss the CIC jurisdictional summits held this fall will be conducted on the evening of 24 November. That same evening, a poster session accompanying a cocktail reception will be held to showcase the work of P2P members.

Letter to the Editor

Ed. Note: We were delighted to hear from Elsa Amadio, one of the original university-educated officers recruited into immigration's foreign service in the late 1950s. Responding to the article by Nestor Gayowsky and David Bullock in Bulletin 70, "The Early Days of the Immigration Foreign Service", Elsa noted:

Back in 1995, I became aware the history of our foreign service seemed forgotten. It prompted me to write a summary of our service in a letter to the editor of *Bout de papier*...

Nestor's account did indeed bring back memories, even if rather vague ones. Unfortunately, I did not keep a diary and I don't believe I have much documentation from that time that could assist. When I moved to Italy in 2008, I compressed the 30-odd years of paper and photos into four small boxes that now sit under my bookcase awaiting the day I may contemplate writing a memoir—personal rather than official...But maybe seeing the familiar names of colleagues and one-time

trainees in the bulletin may tempt me to have a peek....If anything worthwhile comes of it, I will let you know....

Immigration is in full swing in Italy: to date this year, over 100,000 boat people have arrived on the southern shores from Africa. About 50 percent are refugees fleeing from war in the Middle East and Africa. On the other hand, young Italians, often urged by their parents, are learning foreign languages in hope of emigrating to find employment and possibly upward mobility. History repeats itself in many ways.

Letter from Elsa Amadio to *Bout de Papier*

The letter that Elsa mentioned sending to Bout de papier. (Volume 13, no. 3), the award-winning publication of the Professional Association of Foreign Service Officers, is reprinted below with the kind permission of the management team, Stuart Hughes and Debra Hulley. It provides more background on the decision by the management of the immigration department to create a career foreign service.

I have perused recent issues of the *Bout de papier* and, in particular, the Fall 1995 edition on immigration.

As a retired foreign service officer of the social affairs stream, I wish to compliment the editorial board and the authors of the articles for their insightful overview of the evolution of immigration. In reading the articles, I felt I was looking into a rear-view mirror on a not-unfamiliar road. Based on my experience, however, I would like to correct an erroneous impression left with the reader concerning the creation of the permanent career foreign service and the vicissitudes of those early years.

The active immigration policy of the fifties promoted the selection of individuals suitable in terms of the social, economic and labour conditions of Canada. With it, came the realization that a career service was needed to implement policy and deal with the influx of applicants.

In 1957, the Civil Service Commission introduced in its foreign service recruitment campaign and its related brochure, an invitation to university graduates to apply for “a distinguished career in the foreign service of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration”. Selection would be based on “a written test to assess your general knowledge and your ability to write expressively and an interview to determine your personal suitability”. The salary ranged from \$3,900 for an FSO-1 to \$9,500 for an FSO-6, with the FSO-2 grade being considered the basic rank. Over 30 applicants were selected in that year to undergo a two-year training period prior to assignment to one of the 26 centres abroad—all located in Europe excepting New Delhi and Hong Kong. The posting letter included the exhortation: “You are among the first of the new foreign service officers to be assigned abroad. I need not emphasize that the department has great faith in your ability and the success of this new series will depend, in no small measure, upon the performance of the officers who are paving the way”.

Up to that point, the overseas services had been staffed by Canada-based officers of the immigration branch on a one- or two-tour basis. It is not surprising if there was initial resentment from these persons who were called upon to share their experience through on-the-job training with FSOs designed to replace them in large part. Similarly, FSOs of the other departments were quick to scrutinize and judge the new arrivals who hazarded to hold their same classification. The annual intake of FSOs continued, and in 1961 a further consolidation took place by making all assignments to the overseas services permanent and accessible only through competition.

By 1964, many FSOs who had assumed responsibility beyond the FSO-2 rank found themselves frozen at this basic level because the FS classification was not accessible to the immigration

stream. Consequently, the creation of the Canadian immigration affairs officer (CIAO) category provided the career structure and advancement opportunities essential to the, by then, well established immigration service abroad. Two years later, as a result of the classification revision program, CIAOs were converted to the program administration series and became known as program managers (PMs).

In 1972, after the creation of the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the assumption of an expanded and officially recognized reporting role, Treasury Board sanctioned conversion to the foreign service group. With it came diplomatic accreditation for all officers and administration integration of posts abroad under External Affairs. The social affairs stream evolved from the continuation and final consolidation of the foreign services in 1981. Officers recruited for the immigration service in the early years thus found themselves once more in their original category of FSOs. But attrition had been high and many of the pathfinders had dropped out along the way, discouraged in part by the transformations.

Notwithstanding the number of departments for whom they have worked, the names by which they have been known, and the logic or not behind it all, past or present officers of the immigration foreign service can remain proud in the knowledge they have served their country with integrity and loyalty as they participated in the process of building Canada's future.

Miss Elsa M. Amadio

P.S. A copy of this letter and of the 1957 Civil Service Commission recruitment brochure is being sent to the Canadian Immigration Society for its archives.

This is a useful review of the evolution of the immigration foreign service. There have been many changes in the immigration department and its various elements since Elsa penned her letter in 1995. We were particularly pleased to hear from Elsa, whose professionalism, integrity, dignity and sound judgement are fondly recalled by those who had the privilege of serving with her, and we welcome her as a life member of the society. We shall see if we can retrieve an image of the 1975 Civil Service Commission recruitment brochure and reprint it in a future bulletin.

In Memoriam

Éloi Arsenault

by Raph Girard

Born in 1938, Éloi Arsenault died on Monday, 25 August after a brief illness. He joined the foreign service of Employment and Immigration in 1973. Even after his retirement in 2009, he continued to go abroad regularly on temporary duty, finally settling into real retirement after a stint in Shanghai in 2013. Éloi rendered yeoman service during a career spanning more than 35 years. He was professional and energetic but modest. Éloi was a morale builder who led by example. His peers recognized his exceptional contribution to Canada when he was awarded the Canadian Foreign Service Officer Award by PAFSO in 1999.

Éloi leaves his wife Evelyne (née Lacombe), children Frédéric, Jean-Christophe and Amélie, and four grandchildren. Through his career, his private and family life, and his volunteer work in the community, he was dedicated to helping others. He will be sorely missed.

Né en 1938, Éloi Arsenault est mort le 25 août après une brève lutte contre le cancer. Il a commencé sa carrière dans le service à l'étranger de l'immigration en 1973. Même après sa retraite en 2009, il a continué d'accepter régulièrement des affectations temporaires, terminant à Shanghai en 2013. Durant sa carrière, qui a dépassé 35 années, Éloi était toujours professionnel, solide et modeste. Il menait les autres par son exemple. Ses confrères ont reconnu sa contribution exceptionnelle au Canada, quand il a été nommé lauréat du prix des agents du service à l'extérieur en 1999.

Éloi laisse dans le deuil son épouse Évelyne (née Lacombe), ses enfants Frédéric, Jean-Christophe et Amélie ainsi que quatre petits enfants. Dans sa carrière, sa vie privée et familiale, et dans le bénévolat qu'il a fait dans la communauté, Éloi a toujours démontré son dévouement au service des autres. On va s'ennuyer de lui.

Tove Bording

by Mike Molloy



Tove passed away in Victoria on 28 September after a lengthy illness. She was born in 1935 in Standard, Alberta, and enjoyed a long career in the Canadian diplomatic service, retiring in 1995.

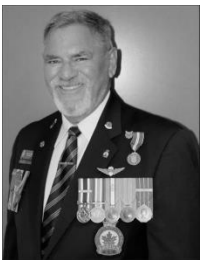
I never served with Tove and only got to know her through lunches every year or so with the immigration retirees in Victoria and during a long talk when I visited her in hospital last year. However, as our upcoming book on the Indochinese refugee movement will show, she was a tough and determined woman who made an impact on our perceptions of the Indochinese refugees at a time when Canada was doing very little.

It was Tove who first used the term “boat people”, in a report in which she had to distinguish them from the “land people” (mainly refugees from Laos and Cambodia) who came over land and over the Mekong River to Thailand. Her second contribution was the fact that, whenever she went to a refugee camp, she took photographs and attached them to her trip reports. Those photos were the first images we at HQ saw of the camps in Malaysia and Thailand, and they were always rushed up the chain of command to the minister. Her reporting itself was amazingly descriptive. (Sadly we have never found any of the monthly narrative reports that managers used to submit in the National Archives. More’s the pity.)

Her reports also told us a great deal about Tove herself. In one case, she reported arriving at a camp that seemed to be close to the mainland but was cut off by a shallow body of water. She described her revulsion at the state of the water but said there was nothing for it but to roll up her pant legs, put her shoes and her briefcase on her head and wade through the muck to the island so that she could get on with her interviews—a stalwart colleague indeed. I’m going to miss her.

Ken Frost

Reprinted from [Alternatives](#)



Ken was born in Pagwa River, Ontario, and died peacefully in Oliver, B.C. on 12 May 2014. He was predeceased by his son, Dwayne, and is survived by his wife, Marie; daughter Michelle and stepchildren Krista Dean and Don Cundiff.

Ken served his country in the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps and the Canadian Airborne Regiment, with which he made more than 200 jumps. He was posted across Canada, Europe, and Africa, and served in UN tours in Cyprus, Greece and Egypt.

As a member of the Canadian Legion for 30 years, Ken remained passionately involved in volunteerism and the organization’s charity work. He held the highest rank attainable in the non-commissioned ranks, Chief Warrant Officer, and was awarded the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee Medal in 2013 to commemorate his many accomplishments.

Upon retiring from the army and relocating from Ontario to Abbotsford, B.C., Ken became an immigration enforcement officer until he retired in 2000. Ken and Marie moved to Armstrong, B.C., in 2005, where he quickly became an integral part of the community. He was a role model who led by example and left behind a legacy of kindness, generosity, acceptance, and love. His sense of humour and wisdom born of experience was a gift to all it touched.

Ken Scott Remembered

by Daryll Cannon

While I was manager of the Kelowna office, CIC staff went on strike and I was left to man the office by myself. I got a call from Vernon RCMP that it had three British army deserters in custody. A local woman had informed the RCMP that these three guys were hanging around her young daughter and confided in her that they were deserters. This was back in the day when the police would arrest anybody who looked as if he were violating immigration conditions and then call us to sort it out.

In an interview, the three men told me they had deserted the army after serving in the first Iraq war and become disillusioned when they were treated poorly by both the British public and the British army. They were polite but made no bones about the fact they would not willingly return to Britain, fearing how they would be treated by the army. I arrested them under our Act, either for being overstays or entering by misrepresentation—I can't remember which, but I assure you it was legal.

I talked to a British army sergeant-major at the training base in Suffield, Alberta, who confirmed their story and said he would arrive in a few hours to pick them up. I told him that he had no jurisdiction because they had not come to Canada as members of the British armed forces, hence the Visiting Forces Act did not apply. He showed up in Vernon early the next morning anyway. I had a feeling he was going to do that and warned Vernon RCMP. From what the RCMP told me, he created quite a scene, and when the three men found out he was there, they got rather agitated.

I then called the Metro Vancouver deportation unit and said that I was by myself and it should send a small army to take the men to Vancouver for a hearing because they weren't willingly going back to Britain and they had been trained to fight. Metro said no problem, they'd send Ken Frost and I was to help him get these guys from Vernon and on to a plane at Kelowna Airport. I said "You've got to be kidding!"

On the way to Vernon, I briefed Ken, who said to let him do the talking. Ken talked with a stutter, and my first thought was "this is not going to help". I had planned to ask Vernon RCMP to escort us to the airport, but Ken had such a quiet, confident way about him, he convinced me I should stay quiet and let him do his thing. When we got to the gaol, the men were still quite agitated.

Ken went into the cell by himself while I prepared the paperwork. After a few minutes I joined him with every police officer I could find. I couldn't believe the changed demeanor of the three. Everything Ken said to these guys, they answered "yes, sir", "no, sir". You could tell right away that they had huge respect for Ken. If I hadn't known better, I would have thought they were on duty and Ken was their commanding officer.

The Vernon RCMP were really impressed and asked me where I got that scary guy from. I just said that he was one of many specialized resources CIC had at its disposal. Some time later, Ken told me that he told the three men the rank he had held in the Canadian Parachute Regiment, that he had trained with the British, and about the kind of training he had had. He then said that they were going to have to go through him if they decided to bolt.

It was indeed an honour and a pleasure for me to work with Ken that day. He was a true professional who deserved the respect he was shown.

Wolfgang Lindner

Taken from The Calgary Herald



Born in 1930, in Iserlohn, Germany, Wolfgang died on 30 May in Calgary. He is survived by his nephew in Germany and his foster son Albert Tegart.

Family turmoil and war stalled Wolfgang's education at grade six, but he made the most of the talents given him. After World War II, he became an advocate of social justice and, until

his immigration to Canada, was active in the Socialist party of Germany. While he thought coming to Canada was an “adventure” for a number of years, he never regretted his decision to remain on a permanent basis.

He became a farm labourer on arrival, then a construction labourer and quickly learned to be a bricklayer. He went north to be a mine labourer and advanced to the position of carpenter. He was a warehouse worker, sold pots and pans from house to house, was a truck driver, security guard, private detective, aluminum smelter worker, accountant, warehouse manager and management analyst.

He started as an immigration officer at Coutts, Alberta, and within 18 months became manager. He moved to Regina as the manager of the immigration centre in Regina and served as manager of the Calgary office for 10 years before retiring.

Wolfgang never asked more of anyone working with him than he would expect of himself. He cherished many friends and enjoyed cooking and entertaining. Mementoes in his home showed his love of travel. A tree is to be planted at Fish Creek Provincial Park in his memory.

Ralph Mousaw



Ralph died peacefully on 16 June, at age 77, at the Ottawa Heart Institute. He is survived by his beloved wife Norma; children Stephen, Beth (Pat) Laporte, and Ian; grandchildren Stephanie, Kyle, and Devin; and sister Beverly Bice.

Ralph Mousaw Remembered

by Randy Gordon

As I sat in the church recently for Ralph’s funeral, thoughts of my immigration years with Ralph came flashing back. When I transferred to immigration NHQ at the Bourque Building in 1973, Ralph was one of the first people to greet me. We immediately became friends at an NHQ which was very strange to me, with characters out of the Colonel Blimp and Monty Python eras.

I had come from the busiest CIC in Canada, in Toronto, where lineups began at 5:30 a.m. Now I was in a letter-writing unit responding to representations from failed clients and the MPs representing them. I found it frustrating that my letters required five approvals before they even got close to the minister for signature. Ralph warned me that I would have to develop patience if I was to survive the Ernie White and Dalt Collins regime, and he was right.

I remember Ralph as a master of team building and consensus decision making. He was a great mentor to many of us rather “impatient” types. Ralph calmly solved crisis cases while still maintaining a sense of humour, and that was key in this business.

Outside the office, Ralph took part in all our immigration shinny hockey games, picnics and trips to Expo games at Jarry Park in Montreal. At Christmas, I was Santa and he was one of my trusted elves at the annual party, along with Guy Bélisle. We delighted in terrifying the senior staff as well as many ministers over the years. Almost the whole department would turn out for this not-to-be-missed event. It was a real spirit builder, and Ralph led the charge. Ralph was an elf for all ages. He was a great colleague and friend. He was part of an immigration era that worked hard, achieved results, and had fun doing it. Three cheers for you, Ralph!!!

by Guy Bélisle

Ralph was the first anglophone colleague I invited to my home, and he became a very good friend. He and Norma attended the christening of our daughter Isabelle, and they sent us a Christmas card every year.

We developed a mutual complicity while working at CIC. (Was it because we both had red hair or because we were always together?) He helped me on many occasions with my English, my work, and my career. In return, I shared the *joie de vivre* that being friends with him gave me.

Ralph had a long career at CIC, from the 1970s to the 1990s; they were years of great turmoil, change and reform in the immigration world. My friend Ralph was a policy advisor with acute discernment. He guided many executives through policy and legislative changes that are still part of today's legislation. It was a time when we felt we played as a team. Ralph knew how important this was, since he had been a hockey coach in Syracuse, N.Y., before joining CIC.

Ralph was a good man. I will always remember the great moments we had being Santa Randy Gordon's elves at events that were well attended by ministers and senior executives. We laughed at ourselves, celebrated our achievements, and had a genuinely good time. Je vais te manquer, mon ami. I will miss you my friend.

William van der Stoel

Bill died of multiple organ failure on 23 July, at the Ajijic Clinic in Mexico. He was 79. He is survived by his wife, Rosa Elena; children Gabriela (Francisco Gonzalez) and Alex (September); grandchildren Julian, Andy and Max; and sister Peggy Warren.

Born in 1934 in The Hague, Holland, in 1935 Bill moved with his family to Indonesia, where they were happy until World War II, when they were placed in a Japanese labour camp for three years. The fact that he could live a happy life, was well grounded and without bitterness shows the kind of person he was.

In 1953 the family moved to Ottawa. Bill fell in love with his new country, and when he turned 18, he became a Canadian citizen. He received his Bachelor's degree in political science from Ottawa's Carleton University and a Master's from the University of British Columbia. In 1965 he joined the Canadian foreign service, and during the following 35 years he had an interesting and rewarding life.

His career as a Canadian diplomat took him many places. The first was The Hague (1965-1969). Next came Kingston, Jamaica (1969-1972); during this posting, he traveled to Mexico City, where he met Rosa Elena Botello, the woman who came to share his life. In 1974 he was sent to open the first immigration section at the Canadian embassy in Mexico, accompanied by his wife and infant daughter and son. In 1978 he was posted to New York, and in 1980, he went on a three-month temporary duty to San Jose, Costa Rica, to select 300 Cubans as refugees to Canada. While he was posted to Bogota (1981-1984), he traveled to San Salvador in the middle of the civil war, because the Salvadoran government had granted a one-month armistice to select and process Salvadoran prisoners-of-war. While he was posted to Bonn (1988-1992), the Berlin wall came down, the Soviet Union dissolved into multiple countries, and the G7 annual reunion took place in Munich. After subsequent postings to Mexico and Jamaica, he returned to Canada in 1996.

He decided to retire to Mexico in 2000 and moved with his wife to Ajijic, where he enjoyed working as a volunteer at the Lake Chapala Society and was a contact for Canadians living in Ajijic with the Canadian consulate in Guadalajara.

<p>The Canadian Immigration Historical Society (www.CIHS-SHIC.ca) is a non-profit corporation registered as a charitable organization under the Income Tax Act.</p>	<p>Goals: > to support, encourage and promote research into the history of Canadian immigration and to foster the collection and dissemination of that history; > to stimulate interest in and further the appreciation and understanding of the influence of immigration on Canada's development and position in the world.</p>	<p>President - Michael J. Molloy Treasurer - Raph Girard Secretary and Membership Secretary - Gail Devlin Editor - Valerie de Montigny CIC Representative - Kathy Sigurdson Board members: J.B. 'Joe' Bissett, Roy Christensen, Hector Cowan, Peter Duschinsky, Charlene Elgee, Kurt Jensen, Gerry Maffre (Communications), Ian Rankin and Gerry Van Kessel</p>
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