

Annual Report to Parliament on Future Immigration Levels 1985

facing the uprooted nationals of many countries, seldom is there a satisfactory focus upon what must have been intriguing intergovernmental deliberations. This is particularly the case with respect to population movements in the Balkans and involving Greece and Turkey in the post World War I era. Some more substantial attention to the negotiating postures of the affected governments would have added a valuable dimension to this study.

These and any other remarks of a similar vein that might be made really only skirt the more important problem associated with this book. Without doubt, the major disappointment arises from the absence of an explicit, conceptual or analytical framework in which to arrange and order the mountains of data so painstakingly gathered by the author. While a simple chronological approach to the various movements is adopted, something a little more helpful in terms of arranging information in patterns seems most desirable. One encounters one appalling human tragedy after another with little apparent attempt to delineate or distinguish patterns of causes. Many of the criticisms expressed above would, in fact, disappear if an appropriate conceptual framework or scheme had been chosen. As it is, the book, while demonstrating able research, does lose at least a little of its potential scholarly impact.

It is not the intent of this review to conclude on a negative note. It needs to be pointed out that the epilogue constitutes one of the most readable and effective portions of the entire book. This succinct section traces intergovernmental activity in Europe in the post World War II era aimed at resolving the refugee and displaced persons situations on that continent. The discussion is both clear and cogent, containing just the essential details. While the author must be warmly congratulated for putting together such a comprehensive, detailed picture of involuntary population movements in Europe, the fact remains that the volume is a little less than it otherwise might have been, owing to the reasons set out above.

Gerald E. Dirks is Associate Professor in the Department of Politics at Brock University and author of *Canada's Refugee Policy: Indifference or Opportunism?*

The Annual Report to Parliament on Future Immigration Levels was tabled on October 31 by Walter McLean, Minister of State for Immigration. In his statement to the House, the Minister said: "Canada will increase its growth of government-assisted refugees in 1986 by 1,000, from 11,000 to 12,000, at a time when many refugee-receiving nations are becoming more restrictive.

These refugees will be aided by an additional provision of \$3.0 million to the Adjustment Assistance Programme. An additional \$750,000 is being provided to agencies to provide direct aid to refugees and other needy immigrants. In total, the 1986 plan allows for some 20,000-23,000 humanitarian landings, the second largest plan in the world next to the United States."

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED REFUGEE ALLOCATIONS, 1985-1986			
	1985	1986	Change
Eastern Europe	2,200	3,100	+900
Southeast Asia	3,700	3,200	-500
Latin America	3,000	3,200	+200
Africa	1,000	1,000	-
The Middle East	800	900	+100
Other World Areas	200	300	+100
Funded Management Reserve	100	300	+200
TOTAL	11,000	12,000	+1,000

News Digest

- Olof Rydbeck, Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) since 1979, retired on 31 October after a long and distinguished career, and has been replaced by Giorgio Giacomelli of Italy. Giacomelli has been Director-General of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Italian Foreign Ministry since 1981.

- The Refugee Studies Programme at Queen Elizabeth House began in 1982. It brings together host government officials, scholars and professionals with a wide range of persons with specialized knowledge in relevant fields. Queen Elizabeth House offers access to Oxford University's unique library and archival resources, and has long experience in mounting training courses for overseas personnel in administrative and foreign service, and in providing research facilities for Visiting Fellows. The Refugee Studies Programme emphasizes refugee participation, the strengthening of host country institu-

tions and talents of personnel, the need for independent research and evaluation, training and development. *Refugee Issues*, a quarterly series of working papers, is published in co-operation with the British Refugee Council. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to Dr. B.E. Harrell-Bond, Programme Co-ordinator, Refugee Studies Programme, Queen Elizabeth House, 21 St. Giles, Oxford OX1 3LA U.K.

- The annual subscription rate for *Refugee Reports* has been reduced to \$28.00. Multiple orders are available at \$20.00 each. *Refugee Reports* is a 16-page monthly devoted entirely to refugee issues. It covers national and local programmes to meet refugees' needs, international refugee situations, U.S. legislation, regulations, and litigation affecting refugees, research, statistics, and resources. Subscribers also receive the U.S. Committee for Refugees' *World Refugee Survey* and its Issue Papers series. To subscribe, send a cheque with your name, affiliation, if appropriate, and address to: *Refugee Reports* Subscriptions, Sunbelt Fulfillment Services, P.O. Box 41094, Nashville, TN 37204, U.S.A.

