

delegation, with the collaboration of the re-organized Hungarian Red Cross Society.

Immediately after the onset of the Hungarian revolt, refugees began to pour across the border into Austria and by the end of the year the number had reached over 156,000. The League of Red Cross Societies immediately established temporary headquarters in Vienna. Mr. Richard H. Gluns, National Director of Public Relations, accompanied the first plane-load of Canadian supplies to Vienna and was pressed into service to set up a public information desk to handle the many foreign newspaper correspondents who had crowded into the city. After three weeks, Mr. Gluns was relieved by Mrs. Marguerite Wilson, Public Relations Director of the Quebec Division, who remained in Vienna for over a month. Meanwhile, Mr. Albert Batten, administrator of the Ontario Depot of the Blood Transfusion Service was seconded to the League Headquarters in Vienna, as Director of Administration, where he still remains at the time of writing.

At the request of the Austrian Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the League of Red Cross Societies accepted responsibility, apart from building maintenance, for fourteen refugee camps on December 14 and one of these was allocated to the Canadian Red Cross Society. Mr. Reuben Baetz, National Director of Disaster Services, installed the first Canadian team, consisting of a director, doctor, nurse, administrative assistant, clothing specialist, feeding specialist, and group social worker.

In a report covering the operations of the year 1956, it is not strictly correct to mention developments during the current year. In passing, however, it might be pertinent to mention that, by means of financial grants from the Canadian Government, it has been possible to supply teams to administer two more refugee camps in Austria and to provide nursing services for all camps in The Netherlands housing refugees destined for Canada. Our overseas staff has grown in number to an establishment of 27, on which eight divisions and national headquarters are represented.

"Santa's Airlift" was the name given to a fund collected by the Toronto Telegram to provide holiday food, toys and gifts for refugee children in several of the camps in Austria over Christmas. For many of these boys and girls, it was their first Christmas celebration and "Santa's Airlift" brought a great deal of joy and gaiety.

As in most disasters, speed in both purchasing and transporting supplies was essential. We cannot give too much credit to the Chairman of the National Transportation Committee for his help, the merchants for their co-operation and the Royal Canadian Air Force and commercial airlines for their generosity in carrying much of our goods on a complimentary basis.

In Canada, the Hungarian revolt and its aftermath brought to the Canadian Red Cross Society one of the busiest winters on record. With the influx of Hungarians as landed immigrants, no Division and very few Branches escaped the extra pressure of work. At Gander Airport, where aircraft carrying refugees to the United States as well as Canada made a landing, a transit centre was established under the direction of the Commissioner of the Newfoundland Division, with assistance of local Red Cross volunteers and two staff members borrowed from the Ontario and New Brunswick Divisions. At ocean ports all refugees were received by Red Cross representatives and, where necessary, emergency supplies distributed to enable them to continue their journey by train. In Toronto, reception centres were administered by the Ontario Division and Toronto Branch at the expense of the Ontario Government. Other Divisions and Branches assisted at reception centres operated by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Manitoba making itself responsible for nursing services at the Winnipeg hostel.

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**NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES:** Builders of the Alaska Highway in 1942 followed a migration route used by Asian tribes 6,000 to 8,000 years ago, according to archaeological evidence discovered this summer in the southern Yukon Territory by Dr. Richard S. MacNeish, chief archaeologist of the Human History Branch, National Museum of Canada. Traces of six cultures were found in 97 ancient camp-sites during a survey of approximately 62,000 square miles between Dawson and Whitehorse. Objects found on 28 of the sites closely resemble those found in Outer Mongolia by Swedish and American expeditions, suggesting that the people who used them were recent arrivals from Eastern Asia. "This material provides the strongest factual support yet for the theory that there were successive waves of migration and influence from Asia to North America." Dr. MacNeish said. "Artifacts with some Mongolian characteristics have been found before in Alaska, the Yukon, and British Columbia. However many of the 1,000 artifacts collected this summer have a more striking similarity to complexes found in Mongolia and establish a more definite link between the tribes of Asia and the ancient inhabitants of the interior of North America."

The archaeologist believes these ancient cultures moved from Asia through the interior of Alaska to the mountainous regions of the Yukon and B.C. and then further south. He deduces from the occurrence of their camps on the beaches of former large lakes that they were fishermen and did less hunting in the forests than other civilizations of the North whose life was based on hunting.