

Finnish Emigrants Living Outside the Nordic Countries

Report No. XI of the Migration Commission: Finnish Emigrants Living Outside the Nordic Countries. Helsinki 1988.

Summary and the measures recommended by the Commission (p. 34-45).

Contacts with the Finnish emigrant population have significantly increased in recent years in the fields of cultural collaboration, research activity, trade, visits with relatives and tourism in general. Finnish society at the present day cannot and should not be considered apart from the emigrant Finnish communities in different parts of the world and their members.

The contacts with Finns living abroad, many of whom have actively taken part in the social life of the countries where they are residing, contribute to promote the cause of making Finland better known abroad.

The significance of the institutions established by Finnish emigrants living outside the Scandinavian geographical sphere, their societies and congregations, literature and newspapers as well as cultural activities in general, has not yet been taken sufficiently into account as part of the program of ethnic relations. The common endeavors of Finnish emigrants and their mode of life in foreign lands, however, not only facilitate their adjustment to social conditions in a new environment but also contribute to maintaining their ties to the Old Country. The emigrant Finnish communities thus serve as mediating and balancing agencies between the traditional Finnish culture and the culture of the host country abroad.

From the standpoint of the achievement of the rights of the Finnish emigrants, it is important for their connections to their native culture to be kept intact effectively. It is only from the basis of a sufficiently strong emigrant culture that the Finnish nation can open up for its members well-balanced channels of reciprocity with larger societies. By supporting the activities of emigrant organizations in as diverse ways as possible, Finland can also decisively support the achievement of the basic rights of Finnish emigrants and in addition promote cultural interaction between the land in which they have settled and their old homeland.

More than a million persons of Finnish origin live abroad, and a large proportion of them are interested in and feel a need to know about political, economic and cultural developments in Finland. The great majority of these people have settled down permanently in the countries where they reside or are descendants of emigrants, besides which in recent years it has become common for Finns to spend periods of time abroad to study or to work.

The main responsibility for the arrangements made for the benefit of emigrants rests with the receiving countries. However, according to the emigrant policy adopted by Finland, it is up to this country to see to it that the Finns residing abroad have sufficient opportunity to preserve their native cultural heritage and to maintain contact with the Old Country. In addition, Finland has sought to make its influence felt toward the end that Finns residing in foreign countries are treated as equals with the native inhabitants.

In its recommendations submitted to the various authorities, the Migration Commission has suggested steps to be taken to achieve these objectives. Although many abuses have been corrected by action along appropriate lines, there re-

main areas in which the situation calls for remedial measures.

In the fall of 1987, the Commission conducted an extensive inquiry concerning Finns living outside the boundaries of the Scandinavian countries and their associations. The results of this survey have been utilized in drawing up the present memorandum and the measures it recommends be taken.

Migration Affairs: Administration, Organizations and Communities

The authorities most actively concerned with migration affairs are, in addition to the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The organizations most centrally involved in migration affairs are the Institute of Migration, Suomi-Seura/Finland Society and the Svenska Finlands Folkting. In practice, the management of affairs relating to migration is scattered among so many administrative branches as to hamper the operations of the responsible authorities and to complicate the matters dealt with.

The Commission deems as expedient the current system according to which the jurisdiction of the Finnish missions abroad includes looking after the rights and legal security of Finnish citizens and developing the official services arranged from the home base in Finland.

The intercourse between embassy official and Finns residing in foreign countries has been, however, relatively slight. The opportunities enjoyed by embassy personnel to attend functions held by societies established in the countries where they are stationed as limited. The maintaining of mutual contact would, however, be important and, especially from the standpoint of

Finnish emigrants, desirable. Toward improving the situation in this respect, the Commission recommends that *the Ministry of Foreign Affairs see to it that the Finnish missions abroad are better prepared than now to be of service to Finns residing in foreign countries. With this end in view, the staff members of missions abroad should be given an opportunity to participate in the activities of Finnish emigrant communities.*

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should also see to it that the services made available by missions abroad for the benefit of Finnish emigrants are developed and expanded.

Culture

The cultural activities of Finns living abroad have always been lively. The attitude of the receiving countries toward these cultural activities has also been favorable, although direct economic support has seldom been given on this area. Contact with the old homeland has been felt to be important and as a factor strengthening the emigrants' identity.

With reference to the foregoing, the Commission recommends that *the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs take into account in the operational and developmental plans of their respective administrative spheres the maintenance of contact with the central and local organizations of Finnish emigrants and that they set aside a special appropriation for this purpose. In the absence of such support, the Finnish emigrant organizations are liable to lose both mutual contacts and ties to Finland.*

Finnish culture is made known abroad and cultural ties are managed also by various societies of friendship, "sister" cities etc. In Finland, there are at present some 70 societies that work toward promoting friendship and cultural relations

with some foreign country. The activities of friendship societies may be regarded as part of Finnish emigrant policy. In a world that is becoming increasingly international in outlook, the significance of organizations based on foreign relations is bound to grow, for they contribute to making Finland better known in other countries.

In as much as little is generally known about societies of friendship with other countries, about their activities and their aims, the Commission recommends that *the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the assistance of the Finnish missions abroad, make a thorough survey of the Finnish friendship societies in the various foreign countries.*

Educational Activity

Finland also gives economic support to Finnish language instruction in foreign countries that is closely bound up with cultural activity. Such assistance is given schools on the comprehensive school level, correspondence school courses, Suomi schools and summer courses arranged by emigrants. Abundant educational material, moreover, is sent from Finland to foreign countries.

The support given Finnish language instruction is, however, desultory. There are several different administrative agencies at the moment that bear responsibility for the support of instruction in the Finnish language given in foreign countries. Toward the coordination of such support, the Commission proposes that *the Ministry of Education see to it that the granting of support connected with the teaching of Finnish abroad is clearly concentrated in a single governmental agency.*

At present, there are about 60 Suomi schools abroad, the function of which is to improve the Finnish language skills of the children of Finnish emigrants. These

schools usually also include classes dealing with Finnish culture and affairs. The schools are maintained by emigrants who want to pass on their mother tongue and cultural heritage to their children.

For the support of instruction in the Finnish language in foreign countries, the Commission recommends that *the Ministry of Education take steps to enhance the effectiveness of Finnish-language instruction arranged for children of emigrants by increasing the amount of support given Suomi schools. In this connection, Finnish children whose mother tongue is Swedish should not be forgotten.*

The command of Finnish acquired by children in Suomi schools should be appreciated also in Finland. It represents a means of disseminating Finnish culture as well as helping the preservation among Finns living abroad of their ties to their homeland and strengthening their identity. On this basis, the Commission recommends that *the Ministry of Labor take active steps to arrange training opportunities in Finland for young Finnish emigrants and to make it easier for these young people to be placed as trainees.*

Media

Some 20 Finnish-language newspapers are published by emigrants nowadays outside the boundaries of the Scandinavian countries. The emigrant forms an important common bond among Finns residing in foreign countries. At the same time, it serves as a tie to Finland to the extent that the newspapers receive news material for publication from the Old Country.

The Ministry of Education supports Finnish media abroad. Part of this support is channelled through the Finland Society (Suomi-Seura). The Commission considers this support to be important and recommends that *the Ministry of Education in-*

crease the amount of support given the emigrant media.

The Commission further recommends that *the Ministry of Foreign Affairs see to it that embassy employees in charge of information services deliver to emigrant newspapers Finnish-language material dealing with both Finnish and local affairs*

Foreign Cultures

A person migrating from Finland to a foreign country is often confronted by a strange and unknown culture. To ensure a successful adjustment to a strange environment, the migrant ought to be well informed about the conditions, language and social norms of the country of his destination already before his departure, especially if the culture there differs greatly from that of his old homeland. For this reason, Finnish employers and employment agents ought to have ample knowledge of the conditions prevailing in countries with exotic culture.

The Commission recommends that *the Ministry of Labor prepare a series of publications dealing with cultural conditions in foreign countries so that migrants could obtain the essential information they would need.*

Legal Questions

Finnish citizens residing abroad have both rights and responsibilities in relation to their native country. In surveys concerning the position of emigrants residing outside the Scandinavian sphere, questions concerning military service and voting in elections have emerged as of crucial importance. Although the matters involved in compulsory military service are unambiguous with respect to alternatives, the recruiting authorities are every year confronted with a few cases in which failure

to report for service has been caused by ignorance.

The information available from Finnish missions in foreign countries is often inadequate, Embassy officials are also poorly informed on matters relating to military service, especially the alternatives to the bearing of arms.

The Commission recommends that *the recruiting authorities communicate information about conscriptions more effectively than hitherto also in newspapers circulating among Finnish emigrants and bring to the attention of every young Finn living abroad more effectively than hitherto the fundamental facts about his liability to military service. The General Staff should also see to it that material dealing with compulsory military service is available at all the Finnish missions in foreign countries.*

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should see to it that the mission staffs acquire a better knowledge than hitherto of the statutes governing military service as well as of the material available at the mission relating to the subject.

The Migration Commission has for its part supported the right of Finnish citizens to participate in national elections by demanding for voters the possibility of casting their votes within a reasonable distance from their domiciles. Voting in the future should be so arranged as to provide Finnish citizens a chance to cast votes in advance at polls located at reasonable distances.

The Commission recommends that *the Ministry of Justice should ascertain the possibility of applying the method of mailing ballots. This would make it possible for voters to participate in elections also in the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, where polling in advance is not permitted.*

The status of Finns living abroad is affected by numerous international treaties.

These treaties are designed to prevent mistreatment likely to result from differences in the regulations in force in different countries. In the area of Family Law, measures are being prepared to secure the rights of children in divorce cases where one of the parents is a citizen of a foreign country.

The Commission proposes that *the Ministry of Justice ascertain Finland's chances of becoming a party to so-called child abduction treaties, whereby in connection with, for example, divorce cases a child taken unlawfully out of the country by one of the parents can be restored to its legal guardian.*

Social Security and Health Care of Aliens

The social security of Finns living abroad is determined by the legislation in effect in each given country. Finnish emigrants are generally entitled to receive the same services in the countries where they reside as the native inhabitants. The point of departure is generally that social and health services are available to persons permanently resident in the country.

The social security system established in Finland also is based on the principle of the services being available to permanent residents. Nationality generally has no bearing on the matter. The preservation of social security benefits plays a part in influencing the decision of expatriates to return to their old homeland. The Commission proposes that *the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health take measures to have the Social Security Act amended in such a way that all Finnish citizens returning to Finland from residence abroad are placed on a legal par with the regular inhabitants of the country immediately after they have settled down to live in Finland permanently. Moreover, it should be seen to that they retain their rights in full to pension benefits earned abroad.*

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health in 1984 appointed a working group to clarify the social and possible other problems of Finns employed in places of work abroad and to deal with questions relating to the maintenance of communication and the arrangement of social welfare services. The report submitted by the working group in 1985 includes many recommendations for remedial action in the areas surveyed, and they are still worthy of consideration.

The Commission is in accord with the recommendations made by the working group and urges that the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health undertake to implement the measures proposed without delay.

The Commission further recommend that *the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health endeavour to conclude social security agreement with countries where Finns live in notable numbers. Among the countries of this description are Australia, Italy, the Netherlands, France and the United States of America.*

The Activities of Churches and Christian Organizations

The work done among Finnish emigrants by the Finnish Evangelical-Lutheran Church and, in particular, the Finnish Seamen's Missionary Society has strong and long traditions. Finnish-language congregations and seamen's churches, with their houses of worship, have formed cultural centers, which besides their religious function have provided social and recreational facilities as well.

The service of the local congregations of the Finnish Evangelical-Lutheran Church might be developed further by, inter alia, increasing the services for the benefit of emigrants as well as for repatriates. The Commission recommends that *the services of the local congregations of the*

Finnish Evangelical-Lutheran Church be organized to a greater extent than at present for the benefit of Finnish emigrants and persons returning to Finland after residing abroad. Parish offices should have available for the use of migrants factual and up-to-date information.

The Finnish Evangelical-Lutheran Church should strengthen the connections of its collaborative organizations and its own workers abroad with the emigrant community as well as increase the availability of its services. Especially toward reaching Finnish emigrants in poor circumstances, the Church should also provide economic support for the development of the diaconal and social services of ecclesiastical emigrant organizations.

The Finnish Evangelical-Lutheran Church should make more effective the training of church workers destined to serve abroad in emigrant and international affairs.

The Finnish Evangelical-Lutheran Church should, in collaboration with the authorities, see to it that, in the orientative training of ministers, deacons and other church workers engaged in emigrant affairs, matters relating to the psychological and physical well-being of emigrants are taken into account. Professional guidance and continuing supplementary training in social work among emigrants should be arranged for workers involved in emigrant services.

Repatriation

It was not until as late as the 1970s that return migration emerged as an established concept in Finland's migration policy, for in that decade the return movement of Finnish emigrants from Sweden became a regular part of the migratory phenomenon alongside emigration.

The return movement from outside the boundaries of Scandinavia has been

numerically considerably smaller than from the Scandinavian countries. Whereas in the years 1980 - 1986 a total of 61 884 persons moved to Finland from the neighboring Nordic countries, the number moving in during the corresponding period from outside Scandinavia was 17 954. These figures include both aliens establishing residence in Finland and returning emigrants. Returning emigrants are not separately registered in the statistics.

In its report titled *Paluumuuton esteet*, Km 1986:43, the Commission has made many proposals aimed at facilitating the return of Finnish nationals. The Commission has recommended, inter alia, that vocational skills and training obtained abroad be put to full use in Finland. Moreover, the Commission has recommended amending § 84 of the Finnish Constitution to enable others besides Finnish citizens to be accepted as State and municipal employees.

Both of the recommendations made by the Commission are leading to action, and the implementation of these measures should facilitate return migration to a considerable extent.

Research and Statistics

Migration studies are of central significance in the planning of migration policy and the making of decisions in this area. The program of research into emigrant policy for the years 1986 - 1990 published by the Commission is still timely and applicable. The change in the nature of migration taking place in an increasingly internationalized and unified world constantly creates new research pressures. The Commission recommends that *the Ministry of Labor appropriate sufficient funds to make possible the carrying out of at least two studies a year relating to migration outside the boundaries of Scandinavia.*

The successful implementation of the administrative, planning and study of migration affairs calls for reliable, active and up-to-date statistical surveys of migratory movements. The Commission recommends that *the Central Statistical Office and the Civil Registry Office focus attention*

also on the preparation of statistical information on migration taking place outside the boundaries of the Nordic countries to end that the available statistics on migration might be more up-to-date and more accurate.

In spring 1989, the Institute of Migration will be publishing a research report by Jouni Korkiasaari under the title "Suomalaiset maailmalla" ("Finns Abroad: Finnish Migration and the Finnish Emigrants from the Earliest Times to the Present Day"). This book is based in part on the same material as was used in preparing the official XI Report of the Finnish Migration Commission, "Ulkosuomalaiset Pohjoismaiden ulkopuolella" ("Finnish Emigrants Living Outside the Nordic Countries"), Helsinki 1988.

Inkeriläiset ja toinen maailmansota

Erkki Tuuli, Inkeriläisten vaellus. Inkeriläisen väestön siirto 1941–1945. WSOY 1988, 309 s., kuvitettu

Inkeriläiset ovat nousseet mielenkiinnon kohteeksi uudelleen viime aikoina. Syitä tähän on varmasti monia, eräs on Suomessa asuvien inkeriläissukuisten ihmisten kiinnostus oman kansansa kohtaloon, mutta varmaan Neuvostoliitossa puhaltavat perestroikan tuulet ovat poistaneet arastelua inkeriläisten vaiheiden selvittelystä. Eräänä osoituksena tästä on noin vuosi sitten ilmestynyt neuvostokarjalainen Punalippu-lehden numero.

Kaupunkineuvos Erkki Tuuli oli väestönsiirtoasiain keskuustoimistossa ja myöhemmin sisäasiainministeriön siirtoväenasiain osastossa tärkeillä näköalapaikoilla jatkosodan aikana. Siksi hän on pystynyt omakohtaisesti muistelemaan tapahtumia ja tavallaan kirja onkin yhdistetty muistelmateos ja inkeriläisten siirron dokumentti. Rungon siinä muodostavat ilmeisesti ulkoministeriön tai valtionarkiston Inkerin arkistoista löydetty asiakirjat. Kirjan kuvitus on onnistunutta ja valaisee omalla tärkeällä tavallaan aihetta.

Tuulen asiantuntemusta ei voi asettaa kyseenalaiseksi ja hän käykin läpi inkeriläisten siirron eri vaiheet yksityiskohtaisesti, jopa tarpeettoman paljon eri vaiheista lukumääriä luetellen. Näitä olisi voinut koota vaikkapa liitteeseen. Taus-taksi esitetään lyhyt katsaus inkeriläisasutuksen syntyyn nykyiselle Leningradin alueelle ja joitakin tietoja on heidän vaiheistaan maailmansotien välisenä aikana. Asutus oli hajanaista ja sekä saksalaisten valloittamalle alueelle että neuvostojoukkojen hallussaan pitämälle alueelle jäi inkeriläisväestöä. Vuoden 1917 väestönlas-

kennan mukaan inkeriläisväestöä oli noin 140 000, joista Tuulen arvion mukaan noin 60 000 pakkosiirrettiin tai tuhoutui 1930-luvulla. Saksalaisten valtaamalle alueelle jäi noin 73 000 ”inkerinsuomalaista” tai inkeroista ja 600 vatjalaista. Leningradin saartorenkkaan sisälle jäi 30 000 inkeriläistä, joista arvioidaan runsaan 10 000 selviytyneen hengissä saarrosta tai kuljetetun sissä-Venäjälle.

Inkeriläisväestö oli siis pirstoutunut moniin sirpaleisiin. Saksalaiset käyttivät heidän työvoimaansa hyväksi miehitetyllä alueella ja joitakin tuhansia kuljetettiin lähinnä Danzigin alueelle työhön. Osa väestöstä siirrettiin Viroon, jossa he myös saksalaismiehityksessä joutuivat työpalveluun. Kun Suomeen lopulta siirrettiin eri alueilta runsaat 63 000 inkeriläistä, heidän työvoimaansa hyödynnettiin erityisesti maatoissa, vaikka joukossa oli myös muiden ammattien edustajia.

Ei ole ihme, että inkeriläiset tunsivat itseään heiteltävän paikasta toiseen, olivat epävarmoja oloistaan ja asemastaan. Edes virallisen Suomen ja monien tavallistenkin suomalaisten suojea asenne ei vakuuttanut kaikkia, kun toisaalla nimeltiin ryssiksi ja paikoin käytettiin lähes orjatyövoimana.

Erkki Tuuli kertoo, miten vaikea oli inkeriläisväestön asema ja mitkä viranomaiset heistä eri vaiheessa huolehtivat. On varmaan perusteita hänen väitteilleen, että evakuoinnin avulla pelastettiin tuhannet miehet, naiset ja lapset sortumasta tauteihin tai nälkäkuolemaan. Suomeen sijoittaminen kävi tavallaan rutiinilla, koska oli kokemusta karjalaisten siirroista. Yksi kirjan keskeisistä ajatuksista on, että inkeriläiset olivat suomalaisia. Sen korostaminen saksalaismiehittäjille toi hieman helpotusta inkeriläisten asemaan ja mahdollisti sittemmin väestönsiirrot. Vaikuttaa siltä, että tältä osin kirjassa näkyy aikakauden oma ajattelutapa.

Toinen perusajatus on, että väestönsiirrot Suomeen tapahtuivat vapaaehtoisesti. Tässä Erkki Tuuli vastustaa selkeästi valvontakomission ja Neuvostoliiton näkemystä, joiden mukaan inkeriläiset oli tuotu pakolla ja siksi heidät oli palautettava Neuvostoliittoon. Voittajan sanelulle eivät suomalaiset juuri mitään voineet ja siksi hyvin lyhyessä ajassa koottiin Suomesta palaajat, joita virallisesti on ilmoitettu olleen 56 514.

Mitä sitten tapahtui runsaalle seitsemälletuhannelle, jotka eivät palanneet? Huomattava osa heistä pakeni Ruotsiin, osa jäi Suomeen. Tuulen mukaan ei pakokopalaatuksia tapahtunut, mutta inkeriläisistä valtaosa kuitenkin tunsu parhaaksi palata. Mutta se, mitä tapahtui inkeriläisille Neuvostoliitossa, jää täysin auki. Tiedetään, että myöhemmin väestönsiirtoja siellä jatkettiin ja osa inkeriläisistä palasi vanhoille asuinseuduille.

Suomalaisten asennoituminen inkeriläisiin on otettu mukaan tutkimukseen, mutta kuitenkin tiedot siitä jäävät suhteellisen vähälle. Viranomaisten arkistoista poimitut ”orjatyöstä” ja väärinkäytöksistä kertovat kirjeet kuitenkin kertovat jotain tästäkin arasta asiasta, joka osaltaan aiheutti paluuhaluutta.

Inkeriläisten vaellus on tärkeä kirja, mutta tutkittavaa tämän ”suomalaisen kansanosan” vaiheissa varmaan vielä riittäisi. Erityisen kiinnostavia tietoja saataisiin, jos Neuvostoliiton arkistot lopultakin avautuisivat: mitä todella tapahtui 1930-luvulla ja miten kävi Suomesta palauteuille.

Auvo Kostiainen



Nordbor i Australien

Allan T. Nilson, *Australien-studier: Om svenskar och andra nordbor i Australien. Etnologiska Föreningen i Västsverige. Göteborg 1988, 119 s.*

Docent Allan T. Nilson, f.d. chef för Göteborgs historiska museum, har länge varit en trogen vän till migrationsforskning och särskilt till Australien. Han har besökt Australien år 1976 och 1981-1982 och har nyligen publicerat en sammanfattning av sitt etnologiska och personhistoriska fältarbete på den femte kontinenten, också knuten till Australiens 200-årsjubileum av den europeiska bosättningen. Boken är också en rapport om det skandinaviska Antipod-forskningsprojekt som påbörjades för över 10 år sedan i samarbete med australiska forskare.

Som museiman börjar Nilson med en inledning om museer i Australien. Förteckningen över de 16 största museerna i landet är nog nyttig. Uppgifterna är troligen till största delen baserade på hans första resa till landet år 1976. Efter året 1974, vilket år informationen gäller, har man byggt många museer och etniska institutioner i Australien.

Ett intressant kapitel är Australien-bilden i läroböcker i Sverige under de senaste 150 åren. Den äldsta boken i detta sammanhang var Gabriel Hartmans *Lärobok i allmänna geografin för svenska barn*, tryckt år 1806 i Åbo. Hartman skriver: ”Australiens öar ligger långt från hvaranda på Jordklotets yta. Vidden af landet sammanräknadt upptages till 150 000 kvadrat mil, men härvid har man blott gissningsvis upptagit det land, som ligger mot södra polen...” I allmänhet var kunskapen om Australien i Sverige bristfällig före sekelskiftet.

Den största delen av boken gäller Nilsons fältarbete i Australien och den in-

formation han samlat genom intervjuer och forskning om nordbor i Australien. Han har träffat också några finländare. Esko och Maire Koski flyttade från Österbotten till Mount Isa i början av 1950-talet. Esko var gruvarbetare och Maire tillhörde Mount Isa City Council 1975-78. Per Olsson-Seffer, född i Ekenäs i Finland, skrev boken "Queensland, framtidslandet i Australien" (Brisbane 1902) på uppdrag av premiärministern i Queensland för att locka mera skandinaver till det soliga landet. Herman Sohlberg från Uleåborg, som vistades i Nya Zeeland och Australien på 1920-talet, skrev en dagbok där och återvände till Norden år 1931.

Intressant är att 50 % av finländarna stannar kvar i Mount Isa, när de går i pension, medan svenskarna hellre flyttar till Queenslands kust.

Nilson träffade på sina resor många australiska forskare. En av dem är prof. Jerzy Zubrzycki som har varit ordförande

i flera planeringskommissioner för den multikulturella politiken i Australien. Prof. Zubrzycki besökte Migrationsinstitutet i Åbo förra året till Australiens 200-årsjubileums ära.

I bokens sammanfattning ger Nilson en fin rapport om det skandinaviska Australien-projektet. Hans bok kan ses som ett resultat av det nyttiga samarbetet mellan de nordiska länderna och Australien. Nilsons bok är avsedd både för allmänhet och forskare. Förteckningen över källor och litteratur är nyttig för dem som vill ha mera information om skandinaver i Australien. Det är utmärkt att det också finns en sammanfattning på engelska.

När man läst boken får man ett starkt intryck av att Australien idag är en verklig skattkammare för migrationsforskare, särskilt för dem som använder *oral history*-metoden.

Olavi Koivukangas