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**CENSUS  
OF THE  
CANADAS**

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**1851 – 2**

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**PERSONAL CENSUS  
VOL I.**

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**FIRST REPORT  
OF THE  
SECRETARY  
OF THE  
BOARD OF REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS  
OF THE  
CENSUS OF THE CANADAS  
FOR  
1851 – 52**

**Census OF 1851 (PG 24 & 25)**

TABLE D-1. Birth Places of the People of the provinces of Upper & Lower Canada & New Brunswick.

**Total Population: 2,035,357**

<b><i>Country of Birth</i></b>	<b><i>Upper Canada</i></b>	<b><i>Lower Canada</i></b>	<b><i>N. Brunswick</i></b>	<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>% of Canadian Population</i></b>
<b><u>Canada</u></b>	552,136	795,408	.....	<b><u>1,347,544</u></b>	<b><u>66.21</u></b>
<b><u>Ireland</u></b>	175,963	51,499	28,776	<b><u>256,238</u></b>	<b><u>12.59</u></b>
<b><u>New Brunswick</u></b>	2,634	480	153,368	<b><u>156,482</u></b>	<b><u>4.81</u></b>

<b><u>England &amp; Wales</u></b>	82,699	11,230	3,907	<b><u>97,836</u></b>	<b><u>4.81</u></b>
<b><u>Scotland</u></b>	75,811	14,565	4,855	<b><u>95,231</u></b>	<b><u>4.68</u></b>
<b><u>United States</u></b>	43,732	12,482	.....	<b><u>56,214</u></b>	<b><u>2.76</u></b>
<b><u>Germany</u></b>	9,938	159	.....	<b><u>10,097</u></b>	<b><u>0.50</u></b>
<b><u>Nova Scotia</u></b>	3,785	474	.....	<b><u>4,259</u></b>	<b><u>0.21</u></b>
<b><u>Other British Possessions</u></b>	452	51	1,550	<b><u>2,053</u></b>	<b><u>0.10</u></b>
<b><u>France</u></b>	1,007	359	.....	<b><u>1,366</u></b>	<b><u>0.07</u></b>
<b><u>Channel Islands</u></b>	153	411	.....	<b><u>564</u></b>	<b><u>0.03</u></b>
<b><u>Russia, Poland</u></b> <b><u>0.01</u></b>	188	8	.....		<b><u>196</u></b>
<b><u>Newfoundland</u></b>	79	51	.....	<b><u>130</u></b>	<b><u>0.01</u></b>
<b><u>Spain, Portugal</u></b>	54	18	.....	<b><u>72</u></b>	<b><u>0.004</u></b>
- <b><u>Sweden, Norway, Denmark</u></b>	31	13	.....	<b><u>44</u></b>	<b><u>0.002</u></b>
<b><u>Italy</u></b>	15	28	.....	<b><u>43</u></b>	<b><u>0.002</u></b>
<b><u>Austria</u></b>	10	2	.....	<b><u>12</u></b>	<b><u>n/a</u></b>
<b><u>Other Foreign Countries</u></b>	1,576	159	1,344	<b><u>3,079</u></b>	<b><u>0.15</u></b>
- <b><u>At Sea</u></b>	167	10	.....	<b><u>177</u></b>	<b><u>0.01</u></b>
<b><u>Not Given</u></b>	1,574	2,146	.....	<b><u>3,720</u></b>	<b><u>0.18</u></b>

# CENSUS OF THE CANADAS

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**1861**

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## TABLE D – II

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### Birth Places of the People

***CENSUS OF 1861 (PG 26 & 27)***

TABLE D-II. Birth Places of the People of the provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, New Brunswick & Nova Scotia.

***Total Population: 3,090,561***

<b><i>Country of Birth Population</i></b>	<b><i>Upper Canada</i></b>	<b><i>Lower Canada</i></b>	<b><i>N. Brunswick</i></b>	<b><i>N. Scotia</i></b>	<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>% of Canadian</i></b>
<b><i>Canada</i></b>	902,879	1,015,564	.....	365	<b><i>1,918,808</i></b>	<b><i>62.09</i></b>
<b><i>Nova Scotia</i></b>	4,383	977	.....	294,706	<b><i>300,066</i></b>	<b><i>9.71</i></b>
<b><i>Ireland</i></b>	191,231	50,337	30,179	9,313	<b><i>281,060</i></b>	<b><i>9.09</i></b>
<b><i>New Brunswick</i></b>	3,214	852	199,445	2,251	<b><i>205,762</i></b>	<b><i>6.66</i></b>
<b><i>England &amp; Wales</i></b>	114,290	13,179	4,909	3,090	<b><i>135,468</i></b>	<b><i>4.38</i></b>
<b><i>Scotland</i></b>	98,792	13,204	5,199	16,395	<b><i>133,590</i></b>	<b><i>4.32</i></b>
<b><i>United States</i></b>	50,758	13,648	.....	1,950	<b><i>66,356</i></b>	<b><i>2.15</i></b>

<b><u>Germany</u></b>	22,906	672	.....		222	<b><u>23,800</u></b>	<b><u>0.77</u></b>
<b><u>Other British Possesions</u></b>	735	186	8,721	236		<b><u>9,878</u></b>	<b><u>0.32</u></b>
<b><u>France</u></b>	2,389	949	.....	83		<b><u>3,421</u></b>	<b><u>0.11</u></b>
<b><u>Newfoundland</u></b>	488	232	.....	1,797		<b><u>2,517</u></b>	<b><u>0.08</u></b>
<b><u>Channel Islands</u></b>	529	628	.....	98		<b><u>1,255</u></b>	<b><u>0.04</u></b>
<b><u>Sweden, Norway, Denmark</u></b>	261	229	.....	25		<b><u>515</u></b>	<b><u>0.02</u></b>
<b><u>Russia, Poland</u></b>	161	56	.....	4		<b><u>221</u></b>	<b><u>0.007</u></b>
<b><u>Spain, Portugal</u></b>	96	55	.....	20		<b><u>171</u></b>	<b><u>0.006</u></b>
<b><u>Italy</u></b>	104	114	.....	15		<b><u>233</u></b>	<b><u>0.001</u></b>
<b><u>Austria</u></b>	.....	.....	.....	1		<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>n/a</u></b>
<b><u>Other Foreign Countries</u></b>	1,158	209	3,594	88		<b><u>5,049</u></b>	<b><u>0.16</u></b>
<b><u>At Sea</u></b>	323	61	.....	40		<b><u>424</u></b>	<b><u>0.01</u></b>
<b><u>Not Given</u></b>	1,394	414	.....	158		<b><u>1,966</u></b>	<b><u>0.06</u></b>

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**REPORT  
OF  
THE CENSUS OF 1871  
OTTAWA, DECEMBER, 1872.**

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**TABLE D – III**

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**Birth Places  
of the  
People**

***CENSUS OF 1871 (PG 28 & 29)***

TABLE D–III. Birth Places of the People of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick & Nova Scotia.

***Total Population: 3,485,350***

<b><i>Place of Birth</i></b>	<b><i>Ontario</i></b>	<b><i>Quebec</i></b>	<b><i>N. Brunswick</i></b>	<b><i>N. Scotia</i></b>	<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>% of Canadian Population</i></b>
<b><i>Quebec</i></b>	40,476	1,104,401	2,440	348	<b><i>1,147,665</i></b>	<b><i>32.93</i></b>
<b><i>Ontario</i></b>	1,131,334	7,018	219	223	<b><i>1,138,794</i></b>	<b><i>32.67</i></b>
<b><i>Nova Scotia</i></b>	3,567	666	5,242	351,360	<b><i>360,835</i></b>	<b><i>10.35</i></b>
<b><i>New Brunswick</i></b>	2,866	952	238,544	3,413	<b><i>245,775</i></b>	<b><i>7.05</i></b>
<b><i>Ireland</i></b>	153,000	35,822	23,003	7,558	<b><i>219,383</i></b>	<b><i>6.29</i></b>
<b><i>England &amp; Wales</i></b>	124,062	12,371	4,485	4,008	<b><i>144,926</i></b>	<b><i>4.16</i></b>
<b><i>Scotland</i></b>	90,807	11,260	4,396	14,316	<b><i>120,779</i></b>	<b><i>3.47</i></b>
<b><i>United States</i></b>	43,406	14,714	4,090	2,239	<b><i>64,449</i></b>	<b><i>1.85</i></b>
<b><i>Germany</i></b>	22,827	854	204	235	<b><i>24,120</i></b>	<b><i>0.69</i></b>

<b><u>Prince Edward, Newfoundland</u></b>	1,152	997	2,433	3,210	<b><u>7,792</u></b>	<b><u>0.22</u></b>
<b><u>France</u></b>	1,751	723	41	120	<b><u>2,635</u></b>	<b><u>0.08</u></b>
<b><u>Other British Possesions</u></b>	1,201	252	142	333	<b><u>1,928</u></b>	<b><u>0.06</u></b>
<b><u>Channel Islands</u></b>	246	482	52	72	<b><u>852</u></b>	<b><u>0.02</u></b>
<b><u>Sweden, Norway, Denmark</u></b>	245	198	87	58	<b><u>588</u></b>	<b><u>0.02</u></b>
<b><u>Russia, Poland</u></b>	296	105	9	6	<b><u>416</u></b>	<b><u>0.01</u></b>
<b><u>N. West, Manitoba, Columbia</u></b>	267	131	1	6	<b><u>405</u></b>	<b><u>0.01</u></b>
<b><u>Spain, Portugal</u></b>	207	54	18	26	<b><u>305</u></b>	<b><u>0.009</u></b>
<b><u>Italy</u></b>	89	95	8	26	<b><u>218</u></b>	<b><u>0.006</u></b>
<b><u>Austria</u></b>	86	13	.....	3	<b><u>102</u></b>	<b><u>0.003</u></b>
<b><u>Other Foreign Countries</u></b>	1,090	290	56	95	<b><u>1,531</u></b>	<b><u>0.04</u></b>
<b><u>At Sea</u></b>	306	42	35	47	<b><u>430</u></b>	<b><u>0.01</u></b>
<b><u>Not Given</u></b>	1,570	70	89	98	<b><u>1,827</u></b>	<b><u>0.05</u></b>



**SECOND CENSUS  
OF  
CANADA 1881  
OTTAWA**

**TABLE – III**

**Origins  
of the  
People**

***CENSUS OF 1881 (PG 300 & 301)***

TABLE III. Birth Places of the People of the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia & The Territories.

***Total Population: 4,324,772***

<b><i>Origins the People</i></b>	<b><i>ONT</i></b>	<b><i>QUE</i></b>	<b><i>N.B</i></b>	<b><i>N.S</i></b>	<b><i>B.C</i></b>	<b><i>M.T.B</i></b>	<b><i>P.E.I</i></b>	<b><i>THE T.T.R.S</i></b>	<b><i>Grand Totals</i></b>	<b><i>% of Cnd Ppl</i></b>
<b><i>French</i></b>	102,703	1,073,820	56,635	41,219	916	9,919	10,751	2,896	<b><i>1,298,929</i></b>	<b><i>30.03</i></b>
<b><i>Irish</i></b>	627,262	123,749	101,284	66,067	3,172	10,173	25,415	281	<b><i>957,403</i></b>	<b><i>22.14</i></b>
<b><i>English</i></b>	535,835	81,515	93,387	128,986	7,297	11,503	21,404	1,374	<b><i>881,301</i></b>	<b><i>20.38</i></b>
<b><i>Scotch</i></b>	378,536	54,923	49,829	146,027	3,892	16,506	48,933	1,217	<b><i>699,863</i></b>	<b><i>16.18</i></b>
<b><i>German</i></b>	108,547	8,943	6,310	40,065	858	8,652	1,076	21	<b><i>254,319</i></b>	<b><i>5.88</i></b>
<b><i>Indian</i></b>	15,325	7,515	1,401	2,125	25,661	6,767	281	49,472	<b><i>108,547</i></b>	<b><i>2.51</i></b>
<b><i>Dutch</i></b>	22,163	776	4,373	2,197	94	506	292	11	<b><i>30,412</i></b>	<b><i>0.70</i></b>
<b><i>African</i></b>	12,097	141	1,638	7,062	274	25	155	2	<b><i>21,394</i></b>	<b><i>0.49</i></b>
<b><i>Welsh</i></b>	6,397	351	1,474	1,158	299	103	164	1	<b><i>9,947</i></b>	<b><i>0.23</i></b>
<b><i>Swiss</i></b>	2,382	254	41	1,860	10	40	1	.....	<b><i>4,588</i></b>	<b><i>0.11</i></b>
<b><i>Chinese</i></b>	22	7	.....	.....	4,350	4	.....	.....	<b><i>4,383</i></b>	<b><i>0.10</i></b>

<b><u>Scandi- navian</u></b>	1,521	648	932	556	236	250	33	.....	<b><u>4,176</u></b>	<b><u>0.10</u></b>
<b><u>Italian</u></b>	687	745	59	153	143	41	21	.....	<b><u>1,849</u></b>	<b><u>0.04</u></b>
<b><u>Russian &amp; Polish</u></b>	787	300	26	30	48	24	12	.....	<b><u>1,227</u></b>	<b><u>0.03</u></b>
<b><u>Spanish &amp; Portuguese</u></b>	285	175	203	350	144	14	1	.....	<b><u>1,172</u></b>	<b><u>0.03</u></b>
<b><u>Icelandic</u></b>	57	.....	.....	179	.....	773	.....	.....	<b><u>1,009</u></b>	<b><u>0.02</u></b>
<b><u>Jewish</u></b>	254	330	22	32	11	18	.....	.....	<b><u>667</u></b>	<b><u>0.02</u></b>
<b><u>Various Other Origins</u></b>	1,213	730	94	165	342	6	40	190	<b><u>2,780</u></b>	<b><u>0.06</u></b>
<b><u>Not Given</u></b>	27,268	4,105	3,525	2,341	1,682	630	307	948	<b><u>40,806</u></b>	<b><u>0.94</u></b>

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**CENSUS  
OF  
CANADA 1891**

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**TABLE – V**

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**PLACES  
OF  
BIRTH**

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**CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891 (PG 362 & 363)**

TABLE V. – Places of Birth.

PLACES OF BIRTH OF THE PEOPLE

**Total Population: 4,833,239**

<b><u>Province</u></b>	<b><u>Number of Canadian Born Citizens</u></b>
<b><i>Ontario</i></b>	<b><i>1,728,731</i></b>
<b><i>Quebec</i></b>	<b><i>1,462,293</i></b>
<b><i>Nova Scotia</i></b>	<b><i>433,696</i></b>
<b><i>New Brunswick</i></b>	<b><i>300,621</i></b>
<b><i>Prince Edward Island</i></b>	<b><i>106,103</i></b>
<b><i>Manitoba</i></b>	<b><i>56,430</i></b>
<b><i>British Columbia</i></b>	<b><i>37,153</i></b>
<b><i>North – West Territories</i></b>	<b><i>60,850</i></b>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>4,185,877 (86.61%)</u></b>

<b><u>Place of Birth</u></b>	<b><u>Number of Foreign –Born Citizens</u></b>
<b><i>England and Wales</i></b>	<b>219,688</b>
<b><i>Ireland</i></b>	<b>149,184</b>
<b><i>Scotland</i></b>	<b>107,594</b>
<b><i>United States</i></b>	<b>80,915</b>
<b><i>Germany</i></b>	<b>27,752</b>
<b><i>Newfoundland</i></b>	<b>9,336</b>
<b><i>Russia</i></b>	<b>9,222</b>
<b><i>China</i></b>	<b>9,129</b>
<b><i>Scandanavia</i></b>	<b>7,827</b>
<b><i>France</i></b>	<b>5,381</b>
<b><i>Other British Possessions</i></b>	<b>3,181</b>
<b><i>Italy</i></b>	<b>2,795</b>
<b><i>Channel Islands</i></b>	<b>1,269</b>
<b><i>Poland</i></b>	<b>695</b>
<b><i>Spain &amp; Portugal</i></b>	<b>169</b>
<b><i>Other countries</i></b>	<b>9,413</b>
<b><i>Unknown</i></b>	<b>3,491</b>
<b><i>At Sea</i></b>	<b>321</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>647,362 (13.39%)</u></b>

**Canada Census, 1901 (CENUS OF CANADA VOL: 1/1901, 1911 & 1921) (PG 353)**

TABLE 22. Origins in 1901 and proportion per cent which the people of each origin form of the total population.

**Canada's Total Population In 1901: 5,371,315**

British races: **3,063,195**      **Total Canadian Population: 57.03%**

English:	1,260,899	<b><u>23.47</u></b>
Irish:	988,721	<b><u>18.41</u></b>
Scotch:	800,154	<b><u>14.90</u></b>
Other:	13,421	<b><u>0.25</u></b>

European races: **2,106,018**      **Total Canadian Population: 39.21%**

French:	1,649,371	<b><u>30.70</u></b>
Belgian:	2,994	<b><u>0.06</u></b>
Bulgarian & Romanian:	354	<b><u>0.01</u></b>
Finnish:	2,502	<b><u>0.05</u></b>
Greek:	291	<b><u>0.01</u></b>
Hebrew:	16,131	<b><u>0.30</u></b>
Italian:	10,834	<b><u>0.20</u></b>
Polish:	6,285	<b><u>0.12</u></b>
Scandinavian:	31,042	<b><u>0.58</u></b>
Swiss:	3,865	<b><u>0.07</u></b>
Other:	382,349	<b><u>7.11</u></b>

Asiatic races: **23,731**      **Total Canadian Population: 0.44%**

Chinese:	17,312	<b><u>0.32</u></b>
Hindu:	-	
Japanese:	4,738	<b><u>0.09</u></b>
Turkish:	-	
Syrian:	1,681	<b><u>0.03</u></b>
Armenian:	-	

Indian: 127,941      **Total Canadian Population: 2.38%**

Negro: 17,437      **Total Canadian Population: 0.32%**

Various: 1,454      **Total Canadian Population: 0.03%**

Unspecified: 31,539 ***Total Canadian Population: 0.59%***  
***Canada Census, 1911 (CENUS OF CANADA VOL: 1/1901, 1911 & 1921) (PG 353)***

TABLE 22. Origins in 1911 and proportion per cent which the people of each origin form of the total population.

***Canada's Total Population In 1911: 7,206,643***

British races: ***3,896,985*** ***Total Canadian Population: 54.08%***

English:	1,823,150	<b><i>25.30</i></b>
Irish:	1,050,384	<b><i>14.58</i></b>
Scotch:	997,880	<b><i>13.85</i></b>
Other:	25,571	<b><i>0.35</i></b>

European races: ***2,978,617*** ***Total Canadian Population: 41.33%***

French:	2,054,890	<b><i>28.52</i></b>
Belgian:	9,593	<b><i>0.13</i></b>
Bulgarian & Romanian:	5,875	<b><i>0.08</i></b>
Finnish:	15,497	<b><i>0.22</i></b>
Greek:	3,594	<b><i>0.05</i></b>
Hebrew:	75,681	<b><i>1.05</i></b>
Italian:	45,411	<b><i>0.63</i></b>
Polish:	33,365	<b><i>0.46</i></b>
Scandinavian:	107,535	<b><i>1.49</i></b>
Swiss:	6,625	<b><i>0.09</i></b>
Other:	620,551	<b><i>8.61</i></b>

Asiatic races: ***43,017*** ***Total Canadian Population: 0.60%***

Chinese:	27,774	<b><i>0.39</i></b>
Hindu:	2,342	<b><i>0.03</i></b>
Japanese:	9,021	<b><i>0.13</i></b>
Turkish	>	
Syrian	> 3,880	<b><i>0.05</i></b>
Armenian	>	

Indian: 105,492 ***Total Canadian Population: 1.46%***

Negro: 16,877 ***Total Canadian Population: 0.23%***

Various: 18,310 ***Total Canadian Population: 0.26%***

Unspecified: 147,345 **Total Canadian Population: 2.04%**  
**Canada Census, 1921 PG 353 (CENUS OF CANADA VOL: 1/1901, 1911 & 1921)**

TABLE 22. Origins in 1921 and proportion per cent which the people of each origin form of the total population.

**Canada's Total Population In 1921: 8,788,483**

British races: **4,868,903** **Total Canadian Population: 55.40%**

English:	2,545,496	<b><u>28.96</u></b>
Irish:	1,107,817	<b><u>12.61</u></b>
Scotch:	1,173,637	<b><u>13.35</u></b>
Other:	41,953	<b><u>0.48</u></b>

European races: **3,696,902** **Total Canadian Population: 42.07%**

French:	2,452,751	<b><u>27.91</u></b>
Belgian:	20,234	<b><u>0.23</u></b>
Bulgarian & Romanian:	15,235	<b><u>0.17</u></b>
Finnish:	21,494	<b><u>0.24</u></b>
Greek:	5,740	<b><u>0.06</u></b>
Hebrew:	126,196	<b><u>1.44</u></b>
Italian:	66,769	<b><u>0.76</u></b>
Polish:	53,403	<b><u>0.61</u></b>
Scandinavian:	167,359	<b><u>1.90</u></b>
Swiss:	12,837	<b><u>0.15</u></b>
Other:	754,884	<b><u>8.59</u></b>

Asiatic races: **65,731** **Total Canadian Population: 0.75%**

Chinese:	39,587	<b><u>0.45</u></b>
Hindu:	1,016	<b><u>0.01</u></b>
Japanese:	15,868	<b><u>0.18</u></b>
Turkish	313	<b><u>0.01</u></b>
Syrian >	8,282	<b><u>0.09</u></b>
Armenian >	665	<b><u>0.01</u></b>

Indian: 110,814 **Total Canadian Population: 1.26%**

Negro: 18,291 **Total Canadian Population: 0.21%**

Various: 6,593 **Total Canadian Population: 0.08%**

Unspecified: 21,249 **Total Canadian Population: 0.24%**  
**CANADA CENSUS 7<sup>th</sup> 1931 VOL. 4/ CROSS - CLASSIFICATION**

**Canada Census, 1931 PG 30 & PG 31**

TABLE 4. Birthplace of the population classified by racial origin and sex, for provinces, 1931.

**Canada's Total Population In 1931: 10,376,786**

British races: **5,381,071** **Total Canadian Population: 51.86%**

English:	2,741,419	<b><u>26.42</u></b>
Irish:	1,230,808	<b><u>11.86</u></b>
Scotch:	1,346,350	<b><u>12.97</u></b>
Other:	62,494	<b><u>0.60</u></b>

European races: **4,753,242** **Total Canadian Population: 45.81%**

French:	2,927,990	<b><u>28.22</u></b>
Austrian:	48,639	<b><u>0.47</u></b>
Belgian:	27,585	<b><u>0.27</u></b>
Czech & Slovak:	30,401	<b><u>0.29</u></b>
Dutch:	148,962	<b><u>1.44</u></b>
Finnish:	43,885	<b><u>0.42</u></b>
German:	473,544	<b><u>4.56</u></b>
Hebrew:	156,726	<b><u>1.51</u></b>
Hungarian:	40,582	<b><u>0.39</u></b>
Italian:	98,173	<b><u>0.95</u></b>
Polish:	145,503	<b><u>1.40</u></b>
Romanian:	29,056	<b><u>0.28</u></b>
Russian:	88,148	<b><u>0.85</u></b>
Scandinavian:	228,049	<b><u>2.20</u></b>
Ukrainian:	225,113	<b><u>2.17</u></b>
Other:	40,886	<b><u>0.39</u></b>

Asiatic races: **84,548** **Total Canadian Population: 0.81%**

Chinese & Japanese:	69,861	<b><u>0.67</u></b>
Other:	14,687	<b><u>0.14</u></b>

Indian &  
Eskimo: 128,890 **Total Canadian Population: 1.24%**

Unspecified &



Others: 29,035 **Total Canadian Population: 0.28%**

**CENSUS OF CANADA 1941 IV/ RACIAL ORIGIN, BIRTHPLACE...**

**GOVT**

**CENSUS OF CANADA , 1941 PG 02 & PG 05**

TABLE 1. Population by racial origin and sex, for provinces and territories, 1941.

**Canada's Total Population In 1941: 11,506,655**

British Isles races: **5,715,904** **Total Canadian Population:** **49.67%**

English:	2,968,402	<b><u>25.80</u></b>
Irish:	1,267,702	<b><u>11.02</u></b>
Scotch:	1,403,974	<b><u>12.20</u></b>
Welsh :	74,663	<b><u>0.65</u></b>
Other:	1,163	<b><u>0.01</u></b>

Other European races: **5,526,964** **Total Canadian Population:** **48.03%**

French:	3,483,038	<b><u>30.27</u></b>
Albanian:	188	<b><u>0.002</u></b>
Austrian:	37,715	<b><u>0.33</u></b>
Belgian:	29,711	<b><u>0.26</u></b>
Bulgarian:	3,260	<b><u>0.03</u></b>
Czech & Slovak:	42,912	<b><u>0.37</u></b>
Danish:	37,439	<b><u>0.33</u></b>
Finnish:	41,683	<b><u>0.36</u></b>
German:	464,682	<b><u>4.04</u></b>
Greek:	11,692	<b><u>0.10</u></b>
Hungarian:	54,598	<b><u>0.47</u></b>
Icelandic:	21,050	<b><u>0.18</u></b>
Italian:	112,625	<b><u>0.98</u></b>
Jewish:	170,241	<b><u>1.48</u></b>
Lettish:	975	<b><u>0.01</u></b>
Lithuanian:	7,789	<b><u>0.07</u></b>
Luxembourger:	489	<b><u>0.004</u></b>
Netherlands:	212,863	<b><u>1.85</u></b>
Norwegian:	100,718	<b><u>0.88</u></b>
Polish:	167,485	<b><u>1.46</u></b>
Portuguese:	763	<b><u>0.001</u></b>
Romanian:	24,689	<b><u>0.21</u></b>

Russian:	83,708	<b><u>0.73</u></b>
Spanish:	2,954	<b><u>0.03</u></b>
Swedish:	85,396	<b><u>0.74</u></b>
Ukrainian:	305,929	<b><u>2.66</u></b>
Yugoslavia:	21,214	<b><u>0.18</u></b>
Other:	1,158	<b><u>0.01</u></b>

Asiatic races: **74,064**      **Total Canadian Population: 0.64%**

Armenian:	2,052	<b><u>0.02</u></b>
Chinese:	34,627	<b><u>0.30</u></b>
Japanese:	23,149	<b><u>0.20</u></b>
Hindu:	1,465	<b><u>0.01</u></b>
Syrian:	11,857	<b><u>0.10</u></b>
Turkish:	388	<b><u>0.003</u></b>
Other:	526	<b><u>0.005</u></b>

Other races: **189,723**      **Total Canadian Population: 1.65%**

Eskimo:	7,205	<b><u>Total Canadian Population: 0.06%</u></b>
Half – breed:	35,416	<b><u>Total Canadian Population: 0.31%</u></b>
Indian:	118,316	<b><u>Total Canadian Population: 1.03%</u></b>
Mexican:	69	<b><u>Total Canadian Population: 0.00%</u></b>
Negro:	22,174	<b><u>Total Canadian Population: 0.19%</u></b>
Other:	1,268	<b><u>Total Canadian Population: 0.01%</u></b>
Not stated:	5,275	<b><u>Total Canadian Population: 0.05%</u></b>

**20365 – 1 1/2**

**CENSUS OF CANADA 1951 VOLUME II/ POPULATION**

**CROSS – CLASSIFICATION OF**

**CHARACTERISTICS REF.**

**CENSUS OF CANADA , 1951/ 4-1**

TABLE 4. Population by origin, for Canada, rural farm, rural non – farm and urban, 1951.

**Canada's Total Population In 1951: 14,009,429**

British Isles races: **6,709,685** **Total Canadian Population:** **47.89%**

Other European origins: **6,872,889** **Total Canadian Population:** **49.06%**

French:	4,319,167	<b><u>30.83</u></b>
Austrian:	32,231	<b><u>0.23</u></b>
Czech & Slovak:	63,959	<b><u>0.46</u></b>
Finnish:	43,745	<b><u>0.31</u></b>
German:	619,995	<b><u>4.43</u></b>
Hungarian:	60,460	<b><u>0.43</u></b>
Italian:	152,245	<b><u>1.09</u></b>
Jewish:	181,670	<b><u>1.30</u></b>
Netherlands:	264,267	<b><u>1.89</u></b>
Polish:	219,845	<b><u>1.57</u></b>
Russian:	91,279	<b><u>0.65</u></b>

<sup>2</sup> Scandinavian :	283,024	<b><u>2.02</u></b>
Ukrainian:	395,043	<b><u>2.82</u></b>
Other:	145,959	<b><u>1.04</u></b>

Asiatic races: **72,827** **Total Canadian Population:** **0.52%**

Chinese:	32,528	<b><u>0.23</u></b>
Japanese:	21,663	<b><u>0.15</u></b>
Other:	18,636	<b><u>0.13</u></b>

Native Indian & Eskimo: 165,607 **Total Canadian Population:** **1.18%**

Other: 188,421 ***Total Canadian Population: 1.34%***

**43509 – 4**

**CENSUS OF CANADA 1961**

**INTRODUCTION**

Canada's population is made up of many cultures or ethnic groups, the largest being the British Isles and French groups. This report shows the 1961 population of Canada classified by ethnic groups and sex.

Historical figures on the ethnic composition of Canada's population are shown in Table 34. Figures for earlier years back to 1871 may be found at Table 31 of Volume I of the 1951 Census. All ethnic groups for which separate figures are available from the 1961 Census tabulations are given for provinces in Table 35 of this report. The remaining tables show a less detailed classification for other types of areas, e.g., countries, municipalities of 10,000 and over, metropolitan and other major urban areas.

In the census, a person's ethnic group is traced through his father. In 1961, each person was asked the question, "To what ethnic group or cultural group did your ancestor (on the male side) belong on coming to this continent?" The language spoken at that time by the person, or his paternal ancestor was used as an aid in the determination of the person's ethnic group. Special instructions were provided in cases where the language criterion was no applicable.

The following summary statement shows the percentage distribution by ethnic group for Canada from 1901 to 1961.

**Percentage distribution of the population by ethnic groups, Canada, 1901 – 1961**

Ethnic Group	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
<b>CANADA....</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>British Isles –</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>43.8</b>
<b>Other European</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>53.0</b>
French	30.7	28.6	27.9	28.2	30.3	30.8	30.4
German	5.8	5.6	3.4	4.6	4.0	4.4	5.8
Italian	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.5
Jewish	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0
Netherlands	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.4
Polish	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
Russian	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Scandinavian	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
Ukrainian	0.1	1.0	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.6
Other	0.4	1.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.9

<b>Asiatic</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Chinese	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Japanese	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Other –</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Native Indian & Eskimo	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2

Exclusive of Newfoundland prior to 1951.

Less than 0.05 p. 100.

Exclusive of Half – breed.

**Note:** British Isles includes English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh. Scandinavian includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish.

#### **6061 – 531**

**TABLE 34. Population by ethnic groups, for Canada 1961 [1.2 – 5]**

**Canada's Total Population In 1961: 18,238,247**

British Isles races: **7,996,669** **Total Canadian Population:** **43.85%**

English	4,195,175	<b><u>23.00%</u></b>
Irish	1,753,351	<b><u>9.61%</u></b>
Scottish	1,902,302	<b><u>10.43%</u></b>
Other	145,841	<b><u>0.80%</u></b>

Other European: **9,657,195** **Total Canadian Population:** **52.95%**

French:	5,540,346	<b><u>30.38</u></b>
Austrian:	106,535	<b><u>0.58</u></b>
Belgian:	61,382	<b><u>0.34</u></b>
Czech & Slovak:	73,061	<b><u>0.40</u></b>
Finnish:	59,436	<b><u>0.33</u></b>
German:	1,049,599	<b><u>5.75</u></b>
Greek:	56,475	<b><u>0.31</u></b>

Hungarian:	126,220	<b><u>0.69</u></b>
Italian:	450,351	<b><u>2.47</u></b>
Jewish:	173,344	<b><u>0.95</u></b>
Lithuanian	27,629	<b><u>0.15</u></b>
Netherlands:	429,679	<b><u>2.36</u></b>
Polish:	323,517	<b><u>1.77</u></b>
Romanian:	43,805	<b><u>0.24</u></b>
Russian:	119,168	<b><u>0.65</u></b>
Scandinavian:	386,534	<b><u>2.12</u></b>
Danish:	85,473	<b><u>0.47</u></b>
Icelandic:	30,623	<b><u>0.17</u></b>
Norwegian:	148,681	<b><u>0.82</u></b>
Swedish:	121,757	<b><u>0.67</u></b>
Ukrainian:	473,337	<b><u>2.60</u></b>
Yugoslavic:	68,587	<b><u>0.38</u></b>
Other:	88,190	<b><u>0.48</u></b>

Asiatic races: **121,753**      **Total Canadian Population: 0.67%**

Chinese:	58,197	<b><u>0.32</u></b>
Japanese:	29,157	<b><u>0.16</u></b>
Other:	34,399	<b><u>0.19</u></b>

**Other:**                                      **462,630**      **Total Canadian Population: 2.54%**

Native Indian & Eskimo:	220,121	<b><u>Total Canadian Population: 1.21%</u></b>
Negro:	32,127	<b><u>Total Canadian Population: 0.18%</u></b>
Other & not stated:	210,382	<b><u>Total Canadian Population: 1.15%</u></b>

Exclusive of Newfoundland in censuses prior to 1951.  
Includes Estonia prior to 1951.  
Includes Lithuania & Moravian.  
Includes Bulgarian.  
Exclusive of Half – breeds.

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**1971 CENSUS OF CANADA**

**Population ETHNIC GROUPS**

**Statistics Canada**

**INTRODUCTION**

Canada's population is a mosaic of many cultures or ethnic groups, the largest being the British Isles and French groups. This bulletin presents the 1971 population of Canada classified by ethnic group and sex. In 1971, each person who received the sample questionnaire was asked the question: "To what ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestor (on the male side) belong on coming to this continent? ". If applicable, the language spoken at that time by the person or by his or her paternal ancestor was used as a guide in determining the person's ethnic group.

Historical comparisons over the past 50 years on the ethnic composition of Canada's population are shown in Table 1. Figures for the earlier years back to 1871 may be found in Table 31 of Volume 1 of the 1951 Census. All ethnic groups for which separate figures are available from 1971 Census tabulations are given for Canada and the provinces in Table 2 of this bulletin. The remaining tables show a less detailed classification for other types of areas – urban and rural, census divisions, municipalities of 10,000 population and over, census metropolitan areas, and other census agglomerations of 25,000 population and over.

Geographic terms used in this report are defined for census purposes as follows:

**Urban:** Includes the population living in (1) incorporated cities, towns and villages with a population of 1,000 or over; (2) unincorporated places of 1,000 or over having a population density of at least 1,000 per square mile; (3) the built – up fringes of (1) and (2) having a minimum population of 1,000 and a density of at least 1,000 square mile.

**Rural:** Includes all the remaining population.

**Urban size groups:** Each municipality classed as urban in (1) and (2) above is allocated to a size group according to its population size. However, each municipality (or part) lying within the urbanized core of a census metropolitan area or other census agglomeration is allocated to the size group of the whole urbanized core.

**Rural farm population:** Includes the population living in dwellings situated on a farm in rural areas. A farm, for census purposes, is an agricultural holding of one or more acres with sales of agricultural products of \$50 or more in the previous year. All persons living

on such holdings in rural areas are classed as “rural farm” regardless of their occupation. Thus, the population living on “census farms” would include some persons not connected with farming operations and who derive their income from non – agricultural pursuits. Conversely, it would exclude those farm operators and their families who do not live on their farm holdings (e.g.; in a neighbourhood town or village).

The information in this report was collected on a sample basis. As a result, the population for a given geographic area may differ from that shown in reports containing data collected on a 100 p.c. basis. **The latter figures, of course, represent the official population counts (see Catalogue Nos. 92 – 704 to 92 – 707).**

***Percentage distribution of the population by ethnic groups, Canada, 1921 – 1961***

Ethnic Group	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>CANADA....</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>British Isles –</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>
French	27.9	28.2	30.3	30.8	30.4	28.7
<b>Other European</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.0</b>
German	3.4	4.6	4.0	4.4	5.8	6.1
Italian	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.5	3.4
Jewish	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.4
Netherlands	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.0
Polish	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5
Russian	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3
Scandinavian	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8
Ukrainian	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7
Other	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.9	3.9
<b>Asian</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Chinese	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6
Japanese	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6
<b>Other –</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Indian &						
Eskimo	<sup>5</sup> 1.3	1.2	1.1 <sup>4</sup>	1.2	1.2	1.4
Other & unknown	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.0

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Newfoundland prior to 1951.

<sup>2</sup> Includes English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish.

<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of Half – breeds.

<sup>5</sup> Includes “Not Stated” prior to 1971.



8 – 5400 – 551

TABLE 1. Population by ethnic group, for Canada 1971 [1 – 1]

**Canada's Total Population In 1971: 21,568,310**

**British Isles races: 9,624,115      Total Canadian Population: 44.62%**

English	=====→		
Irish	=====→	9,624,115	<b><u>44.62%</u></b>
Scottish	=====→		
Other	=====→		

**Other European: 11,139,800      Total Canadian Population: 51.65%**

French:	6,180,120	<b><u>28.65</u></b>
Austrian:	42,120	<b><u>0.20</u></b>
Belgian:	51,135	<b><u>0.24</u></b>
Czech &		
Slovak:	81,870	<b><u>0.38</u></b>
Finnish (2):	59,215	<b><u>0.27</u></b>
German:	1,317,200	<b><u>6.11</u></b>
Greek:	124,475	<b><u>0.58</u></b>
Hungarian:	131,890	<b><u>0.61</u></b>
Italian:	730,820	<b><u>3.39</u></b>
Jewish:	296,945	<b><u>1.38</u></b>
Lithuanian	24,535	<b><u>0.11</u></b>
Netherlands:	425,945	<b><u>1.97</u></b>
Polish:	316,430	<b><u>1.47</u></b>
Romanian:	27,375	<b><u>0.13</u></b>
Russian:	64,475	<b><u>0.30</u></b>
Scandinavian:	384,795	<b><u>1.78</u></b>
Danish:	75,725	<b><u>0.35</u></b>
Icelandic:	27,905	<b><u>0.13</u></b>
Norwegian:	179,290	<b><u>0.83</u></b>
Swedish:	101,870	<b><u>0.47</u></b>
Ukrainian:	580,660	<b><u>2.69</u></b>
Yugoslavic:	104,955	<b><u>0.49</u></b>
Other:	194,850	<b><u>0.90</u></b>

**Asiatic races: 285,540      Total Canadian Population: 1.32%**

Chinese:	118,815	<b><u>0.55</u></b>
Japanese:	37,260	<b><u>0.17</u></b>

Other: 129,460 **0.60**

**Other: 518,850 ***Total Canadian Population: 2.41%*****

Indian & Eskimo: 312,760 ***Total Canadian Population: 1.45%***

Negro: 34,445 ***Total Canadian Population: 0.16%***

Other & unknown (4): 171,645 ***Total Canadian Population: 0.80%***

(1) Exclusive of Newfoundland prior to 1951.

(2) Includes Estonia prior to 1951.

(3) Exclusive of Half – breeds.

(4) Includes “Not Stated” prior to 1971. In 1971 “Not stated” cases were computer assigned.

**99 – 957 REF STATICS CANADA – 1981 –**

**LIMITATIONS TO THE**

**USE OF ETHNIC**

**ORIGIN DATA**

**Housing, Family  
And Social  
Division  
Ministry of Supply  
And Services Canada 1984**

**December 1984/ 8 – 4500 – 504  
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Ottawa**

**INTRODUCTION (PG – 5 –)**

Canada is a multiculturalism and multiracial society. Persons of Amerindian ancestry can trace their “roots” in Canada back through many centuries. Persons of African and European origins have resided in Canada since the early seventeenth century, and persons of Asian origin have been here for over a century. Though Europe was the birthplace of most persons who have migrated to Canada, (1) over the last decade and a half, approximately one and a quarter million immigrants have come from Asia, Africa the Caribbean and Latin America. Some have returned to their place of birth, others have gone elsewhere, and still others have died since immigrating to Canada. The census indicates that almost 1 million Canadians or permanent residents of Canada in 1981 were born in and immigrated from Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America.

Recent non – European immigration as a contributing factor to the elements in the ethnic fabric of Canada, has prompted much interest in just how many persons of non – European origins there are here, and the nature of their participation in all aspects of Canadian life.

The term “visible minorities” has become topical in Canada, in government and non – governmental circles. In October 1982, for example, there was a government sponsored conference on “Visible Minorities and the Media” held in Toronto. In June 1983, the House of Commons established a “Special Committee on the Participation of Visible Minorities in Canadian Society”. At the municipal level in Ottawa, a “Mayor’s Advisory Committee on Visible Minorities” was established in mid – 1983. And the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association organized a session on “Visible Minorities” for its Annual Meetings in June 1984.

It is widely believed that as the national statistical agency, Statistics Canada would be readily available to quantify “visible minorities” on the basis of ethnic origin data from the 1981 Census. The reality is quite the opposite, primarily because the ethnic origin question did not

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set out to identify who are/are not “visible minorities”, or not is it geared to addressing this time issue adequately.

This paper looks at some ways of addressing, from 1981 Census, the quantification of “visible minorities” in Canada and points out some of the pitfalls in most aggregation/disaggregation strategies using ethnic origin data. For the convenient and for discussion purposes, the paper suggests that the term “visible minority” be viewed as synonymous with persons of non – European ethnic origin and more specifically with persons who are not white. In this context, it must be stressed that a person born Europe is not necessarily of European origin, in ethnic origin terms, i.e. place of birth does not automatically equate with ethnicity.

#### **The Ethnic Origin Question in the 1981 Census**

The ethnic composition of the Canadian population was addressed by Question 26 of the 1981 Census. Directed at a sample of one in five households, the question was asked in the following manner.

#### **26. To which ethnic group or cultural group did you or your ancestors belong on first coming to this continent?**

**(See Guide for further information.)**

- 25  French
- 26  English
- 27  Irish
- 28  Scottish
- 29  German
- 30  Italian
- 31  Ukrainian
- 32  Dutch (Netherlands)
- 33  Polish
- 34  Jewish
- 35  Chinese

36    
**Other (specify)**

Some persons could mark (X) a response in the answer boxes provided. These boxes were included on the basis of counts from the 1971 Census, i.e. they were reflective of the frequency of responses given previously. There was also much governmental and private interest in disaggregating the native peoples' constituency according to the categories specified above.

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For those persons who did not have the convenient option of pre – selected groups on the questionnaire, a write in response was required at Box 36. Provision of a write – in could conceivably have been based on the model of the groups identified on the questionnaire (e.g., use of a territorial or linguistic identifier in the hope that it would be acceptable to the census takers) or by reference to the 1981 Census Guide for help in interpreting the question.

**Instructions to Answer the Ethnic Origin Question**

The following additional instructions were contained I the 1981 Census Guide.

**Question 26**

Ethnic or cultural group refers to the “roots” of the population and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality. Canadians belong to many ethnic or cultural groups – English, French, Irish, Scottish, Ukrainian, Native Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Dutch, etc.

If applicable in your case, a guide to your ethnic origin may be the language which you or your ancestors used on first coming to this continent, e.g., Dutch, Japanese. Note, however, that in cases where a language is used by more than one ethnic group, you should report the specific ethnic group, e.g., Austrian rather than German.

For Native Peoples, the phrase “on first coming to this continent” should be ignored.

Metis are descendants of people of mixed Indian and European ancestry who formed a distinct socio – cultural entity in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Metis have gone on to absorb the mixed offspring of Native Indian people and groups from all over the world.

Thus, these additional instructions only added “Japanese” as an example to the groups provided on the questionnaire and noted that **language** may be used as a guide in some instances. In fact, it may be concluded that these instructions did not do much to further clarify the concept of ethnic origin and what was required as an answer. Answers could legitimately be based on subjective self – identification as a measure of an individual's perception of distinctiveness from or similarity with other members of the population. Or, equally, valid, they could be based on heritage or ancestry (ancestors first came to Canada from Germany therefore ethnic origin box = German checked). There is no way of knowing precisely the concept to which answers refer. It was not however intended to determine racial origin. Indeed, the references to language and cultural group in the question and instructions may have discouraged the reporting of racial characteristics.

### **The Concept of Ethnicity**

Ethnicity is generally acknowledged to be a very complex phenomenon. The **Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups** (Thernstrom, Orlov and Handlin, 1981) provides a host of considerations in the identification of ethnic groups, with combinations that vary considerably for different groups.

1. Common geographic origins;
2. migratory status;
3. race;
4. language or dialect;
5. religious faith or faiths
6. ties that transcend kinship, neighbourhood, and community boundaries;
7. shared traditions, values, symbols;
8. literature, folklore and music;
9. food preferences;
10. settlement and employment patterns;
11. special interests in regard to politics in the homeland and in the United States;
12. institutions that specifically serve and maintain the group;
13. an internal sense of distinctiveness;
14. an external perception of distinctiveness.

Despite this effort at comprehensiveness (or perhaps because of it), the authors concede that a definition of an ethnic group is “no simple matter because there is as yet no consensus about the precise meaning of ethnicity” (Thernstrom **et al.**, 1981, p. 5). After analysis of 65 research works, Isajiw (1979) found that very few (only 13) researchers of ethnic relations defined the meaning of ethnicity. Krauter and Davis (1978, p. 3) quote E.C. Hughes in emphasizing the potential for ambiguity and the general tendency toward subjective identification.

“An ethnic group is not one because of the degree of measurement or observable difference from other groups; it is an ethnic group, on the contrary, because the people in it and the people out of it know that it is one; because both the ins and the outs talk, feel and act as if it were a separate group.”

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The 1981 Census too, did not provide a clear – cut definition, facing as it did the same conceptual problems that all work on ethnicity must come to grips with. The 1981 Census Dictionary, for example, replicated the information provided in the 1981 Census Guide, again reinforcing the conclusion that there was little clarification, beyond the ideas of “roots” and “cultural groups”, of what the responses may/may not mean.

From the 1981 Census Dictionary (Statistics Canada, 1981a, pp. 14 – 15):

Ethnic or cultural group refers to the “roots” of the population, and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality. Canadians belong to many ethnic or cultural groups – English, French, Irish, Scottish, Ukrainian, Native Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Dutch, etc.

If applicable, a guide to the respondent’s ethnic origin may be the language which is used by the respondent or the respondent’s ancestors on first coming to this continent; e.g., Dutch, Japanese. Note, however, that in cases where a language is used by more than one ethnic group, the specific ethnic group should be reported; e.g., Austrian rather than German.

For Natives Peoples, the phrase “on first coming to this continent” in the question was to be ignored by the respondent.

Metis are descendants of people of mixed Indian and European ancestry who formed a distinct socio – cultural entity in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Metis have gone on to absorb the mixed offspring of Native Indian people and groups from all over the world.

It should be noted that in earlier censuses, only the respondent’s paternal ancestry was to be reported, theoretically resulting in one ethnic group origin per respondent. For 1981, this restriction has been removed and a person may now have more than one ethnic origin. Not all available multiple ethnic origins have been published. The unpublished data will be available upon special request, subject to confidentiality restraints.

There is, on the one hand, the risk, as Isajiw (1979, p. 2) suggests, “that any definition may be either too narrow and therefore inapplicable to the ethnic groups under study, or else too general and hence devoid of any substantive meaning”. On the other hand, one can avoid a definition in the hope that the concept is well enough understood and respondents would provide answers which are precise, unambiguous and conform with the thinking of researchers desirous of interpreting the data. However, associated with the absence of any clear conceptual clarification, is the danger that some data may be misinterpreted and misleading if used in particular ways.

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### **Visible Minority Ethnic Groups**

In the absence of an unequivocal definition and some conceptual gymnastics to substantiate visibility, there is ample evidence that these data cannot by themselves give

the total picture of what may indeed be generally regarded as visible minority groups. For example, they reveal that almost half the persons born in Haiti gave their ethnic origin as French and many persons with a place of birth in Jamaica gave theirs as British. “Visible” is grounded firmly on racial or color identifiers, traits which the question does not clearly address (nor was it intended to) nor the instructions mention. As noted by Krauter and Davis (1978, p. 2), some groups are visible minorities because “their skin color (serves as) an inalterable identity badge that singles them out from white Canada...”. Whereas some European groups may be considered as ethnic minorities, they would not, for our purposes, be regarded as “visible minorities”, dress codes, religious preferences and life – styles notwithstanding. Hutterites, for example, would be ethnic minorities but not visible minorities in the sense of this paper. The Harvard Encyclopedia notes that race is an element (perhaps a very important one) in ethnic identity. However, since the 1981 Census question deals with self – perception of what constitutes an ethnic or cultural group for the individual or his/her ancestors, it cannot be clear that race was used as a significant identifier, when such instructions were not given to respondents. Reference to the encyclopedia (Thernstrom **et al.**, 1981, p. vii) is instructive once again.

“Ethnic identification, even when ethnic heritage is unmixed or fully understood, is a matter of individual choice, ratified on a continuum from passive acquiescence to active participation, from denial through mild curiosity to passionate commitment. It may change over time and may vary from one situation to another. It is very difficult to freeze at any single moment. This is less true, to be sure, of racial groups with distinctiveness physical characteristics, but even in their case “passing” reveals the volitional nature of ethnic identification for at least some members. The fluid and situational nature of ethnicity makes precise estimates of the numbers of “ethnic” or “non – ethnic” Americans impossible.”

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The responses recognized as discrete codes in the processing of ethnic origin data are provided in Appendix I. All other responses were coded to one of these groups. Thus, for example, a write – in of Antillais or Bahamian or West Indian was coded to Caribbean. A response of Panamanian or Paraguayan or Spanish – American was coded to Latin – American. And, a response of Cornish or WASP or G.B. was coded to British. It should be obvious from Appendix I that some categories may be misleading. Thus, for example, a person who indicates an ethnic origin of Argentina, or wishes to be identified culturally as Argentinian, may be of German descent in a genealogical sense.

A total of 22,244,885 persons (total population of 24,083,495) provided a single response to the ethnic origin question. Of these, 20,762,025 or 93.3 per cent indicated a European origin. European origins were aggregated from the following groups: British, French, Western European, Northern European, Central European, Eastern European, Southern European and other European. Further break downs are provided in Appendix I I.



On the basis of single origins then, 6.7 per cent of the Canadian population were of non – European origin. However, this percentage may be misleading for the purpose of visible minority group analysis. As indicated above, some persons provided a non – European ethnic origin may in fact be descended from European ancestors (e.g., Argentinians) and conversely, some European ethnic origins may refer to persons of non – European descent (e.g., some French from Haiti). Though the question itself is not and was not intended to be one on race, it is not one on language either, nor on place of birth, but on a combination of these and other factors leading towards the identification of often elusive groupings. There can be no discounting the importance of preferred identification in responses to the ethnic origin question. It is also likely that for a variable as complex as ethnic origin question. It is also likely that for a variable as complex as ethnic origin, consistent presentation of territorial or linguistic groupings as examples (answer boxes on the questionnaire as well as examples in the 1981 Census Guide) could have influenced the thinking of many respondents and determined what was provided as an answer.

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### **Ethnic Origin and Place of Birth**

Cross – tabulations of ethnic origin with place of birth reveal some situations which make it clear that many respondents identified themselves more through language and culture or group affinity than through race. Persons from societies which, for all intents and purposes, are undoubtedly non – European have provided a European ethnic origin. The clearest example is from Haiti. While it is imprudent to assume that all immigrants from Haiti are necessarily Black and should have written in some corresponding response, it is a safe bet that most are. This, of course, cannot be verified beyond impressionistic accounts since statistics on entry are not collected by racial or ethnic identifiers. The situation with immigrants from Haiti provides a clue to the problem of persons from minority groups being encompassed in a larger ethnic **cum** linguistic group, for any number of reasons, including that choice as the preferred identifier. Just over 41 per cent of persons with a place of birth in Haiti indicated that their ethnic origin was French. That was their preferred identification, assuming of course a clear understanding of the question. If one attempts to operationalize the identification of such aggregations as “visible” minorities on the basis of ethnic origin data, there may well be significant undercounts for some categories.

Table 1 provides selected data for ethnic origin by place of birth. The selection was based on the five leading source countries given for each of the major ethnic origins on the data base. Appendices II and III indicate the groups encompassed within each ethnic origin in Table 1.

With the exception of African (71.5 per cent), the five leading source countries account for more than 75 per cent of each ethnic group. In fact, most percentages are over 90. Of particular note is the fact that Canada is the leading place of birth or most second most important one for all ethnic groups, except Indo – Chinese. For the British ethnic

group, the U.K. and U.S.A. are second and third respectively to Canada. The significance of this lies in the fact that our statistical sources do not permit an unequivocal statement about the racial or

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ethnic composition of immigrants from the U.S.A or U.K., which together account for almost one – third of the immigrant population in Canada. How many of the 301,525 immigrants from the U.S.A. are Black or Chinese or of European descent is something that is simply not known at this time. Similarly, it is not known how many immigrants from the United Kingdom are of East Indian ancestry and how many of the descendants of Black West Indians who immigrated to Britain. Thus place of birth can provide clarification in only some cases, i.e. where the country of birth is relatively homogenous in ethnic **cum** racial composition, It is of obviously limited utility for the population born in Canada, especially third and higher generation Canadians or of the second generation, if no longer living with their parents. Adjustments to ethnic origin data must take this into account.

Table 1 indicates that with the exception of British, French and Dutch, all European origins are derived primarily from European origins are derived primarily from European birthplaces. It is, however, unlikely, that the 35,045 persons of British ethnic origin with a place of birth in Jamaica are all truly of European ancestry. It is even less likely that the 11,050 persons of French origin with a place of birth in Haiti are all of European descent. And though the numbers are small, some eyebrows may be raised over the Dutch ethnic origins in Southeast Asia, Indonesia notwithstanding. The native peoples also reveal some minor anomalies in cross – tabulations with place of birth. (2) These peculiar situations in the native peoples data would not affect the counts of specific sub – groups. Thus, if, as is likely, most persons coded as native peoples who were born in India are in fact East Indian (Indo – Pakistani), then there is an undercount of Indo – Pakistanis.

Even though these and a few other minor situations may be questionable, users must be cautious in making adjustments especially if the objective is to quantify visible minorities, i.e. to read racial origins into the data. Is it acceptable, for example, to

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See footnote (s) at the end of the text.

assume that the ethnic or racial composition of immigrants from Jamaica is reflective of the ethnic or racial composition of that island? (3) Is this constrained by period of immigration? There is, of course, the wider philosophical question of whether adjustments should be made to data which are not strictly speaking incorrect but may indeed be very ambiguous and reflective of an ill – defined concept. One should take cognizance of how persons view themselves and how society views those persons.

Ambiguous situations in the cultural data, e.g., peculiar and unexpected place of birth by ethnic origin combinations, are not the direct results of processing, nor were they addressed by processing. In cases of non – respondents to the ethnic origin question (a total of 116,960 or 2.3 per cent of the records across Canada) or place of birth question (67,195 or 1.3 per cent), resolution was satisfactorily achieved primarily through imputation of these characteristics from other family members. A coding error which saw 75,000 persons of East Indian origin coded to the Pacific Islands was rectified and counts adjusted accordingly. Processing then, addressed processing type errors or inadequacies, i.e. it assigned responses to cases of non – response or did code adjustments when warranted. In the case of British/Jamaica, French/Haiti and Dutch/Southeast Asia, only 2.1 per cent of these combinations resulted from imputation of either or both of the ethnic origin or place of birth variable; Table 2. With but a few exception, (4) there were no edit rules which decided that would be acceptable combinations of responses to the cultural questions. Consequently, processing and certification of ethnic origin data did not address possible place of birth anomalies, nor language, nor religion, and so on. Though the data are mainly accurate as reported, if the objective of analysis requires aggregations and disaggregations, caution should be exercised in making any adjustments and these should be the premises on which they are based.

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See footnote (s) at the end of the text.

### **Ethnic Origin and Mother Tongue**

In some situations, there is a close correlation between ethnic origin and mother tongue, e.g., Chinese immigrants from China with a Chinese dialect as mother tongue, or an East Indian immigrant from India having Punjabi as mother tongue. Analysis of single ethnic origins indicates that there were 21,605 persons (less than 0.1 per cent of the total) with a European origin but who spoke a non – European language groups on the basis of their mother tongue; Table 3. Should adjustments be made towards placing these persons in non – European groups on the basis of their mother tongue? Most would agree that this

is not only a highly questionable strategy but will have only a marginal impact on the European/non – European ethnic origin figures. Can one realistically assume that all European languages are spoken only by non – whites and thus, in the context of this paper, only by “visible minorities”? Of course, the converse is not true, for European languages are spoken not only by Caucasian populations. In other words, language is not a true predictor of ethnicity.

Ethnic origin by mother tongue cross – tabulations reveal no particularly peculiar situations. Except for the few cases identified in Table 4, the ethnic group which predominates in having any particular mother tongue is over 75 per cent and few would question it as a potential and highly probable source of that language. Even for the exceptions (16 out of 84 cases), there are no surprises and the numbers in several cases are too small to be of any significance. Further, more than 98 per cent of the persons in the British ethnic group have English as mother tongue and more than 90 per cent of those in the French ethnic group have French; Table 5. The implication would seem to be that language is of limited utility in making any adjustments since the ethnic group/mother tongue relationship is very reasonable to begin with. This is not surprising given the qualifier “or cultural” in the question, and the tendency of the examples given to suggest language groups.

### **Ethnic Origin and Religion**

The inadequacies and limitations of data adjustments on the basis of place of birth and mother tongue also apply to religion,

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with the constraints being even more severe. Religion (in census terms, the stated identification with a specific religious group, body, sect, cult, community or individual belief system) has no obvious territorial bounds or unequivocal correlates. Further, unlike place of birth and mother tongue, it is a characteristic which can change several times for any individual. Religion does not imply membership in any group. Respondents were instructed to report a specific denomination even if they were not necessarily active members thereof nor had any strong commitment to it. For infants and young children, the religion to be reported was the one in which they were brought up.

As in earlier cross – tabulations, Table 6 may reveal a few situations which could **a priori** be considered peculiar. For example, in the British ethnic group, a total of 13,260 persons of the Hindu, Sikh and Islam religions is observed. A moot question is whether all these persons are East Indians or non – European and should have reported a non – European ethnic origin. Or put another way, how many of these 13,260 are/are not European converts to these traditionally Eastern religions?

The census shows that 196,390 persons indicated their ethnic origin as Indo – Pakistani. Of these, 156,585 or 80 per cent reported their religion as Hindu, Sikh or

Islam. Thus a significant 20 per cent were of other religions. Those interested in and inclined to making adjustments must decide and perhaps justify whether this or any other ratio should be accepted as adequate.

#### **Multiple Responses to the Ethnic Origin Question**

The question on ethnic origin was not a multiple response question, i.e. it did not specifically request the provision of as many answers as applicable. Multiples were not referred to in the question nor in the instructions. In fact, they were not even implied, since the question asked (To which ethnic or cultural group ...) calls for only one answer. The data processing specifications, nonetheless, accepted the possibility and retained have more than one response when given. In this connection, it should be noted that even when the instructions to any question are to “mark one box only”, there are always a very small number of multiples which must be removed via an editing strategy. For example, there were 3,930 multiple responses to the place of birth

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question even it is illogical to be born in more than one place.

In the census, multiples involved only two or more mark – ins or one or more mark – ins in combination with a write – in. Nowhere did the 1981 Census accept two or more write – ins. Indeed for a write – in responses, the structure of Box 36 was such as to induce a response in the singular.

For those respondents who felt a sense of belonging to two or more ethnic groups, other than those indicated as mark – ins, there may well have been a conscious (or perhaps a random) selection of one group over the other (s). For example, if a respondent felt that his ethnic origin was Black and Indo – Pakistani (because his mother and father were in those groups when they first came to this continent), the non – existence of these two as boxes on the questionnaire may have precipitated any number of decisions towards the selection of one group as the required response. There is no evidence that this is always the preferred identification. (5) Readers may remember that in 1971, ethnic origin was traced through the father’s side and only one response was acceptable. In 1981, for the first time then, the census recognized multiple responses, but only for some combinations of groups. In cases where two or more write – ins were provided, none of which corresponded to an answer box, only the first was coded. No record was maintained of the number of times this occurred.

There were 1,838,615 records with multiple responses to the ethnic origin question. Persons with multiple origins thus accounted for 7.6 per cent of the total population. (6) Table 7 indicates that 181,565 persons provided a multiple of a European and non – European origin. One cannot reasonably assume that in any sense of the word such persons are necessarily “visible” on the basis of their non – European origins. Attempts to make them “visible” in a statistical sense are tantamount to the ascription of visibility or of quasi – racial characteristics which may be non – existent. How realistic is

it, for example, to decide that persons who indicated their ethnic origin as Jewish/European/Black be assigned

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See footnote (s) at the end of the text.

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as “visible minorities”? And what about British/French/European/status Indian? Is it a coin toss for Inuit/European? The other multiple ethnic origins on the census data base are indicated in Appendix IV.

### **Transfer of Ethnic Origin from Parents to Children**

As part of the evacuation of edit and imputation procedures for ethnic origin, (7) a sample of 1,600 two – parent families on the West base (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories) was analysed to determine what ethnic characteristics were reported for children therein. In 59 per cent of these families, the parents had reported different ethnic origins suggesting that the children would indicate multiple origins, reflecting what their parents had provided. However, in about half of these cases this did not occur. In 46 per cent of these families of “mixed” ethnic origin, that of only one parent was passed on to the children. Further, in another 5 per cent of these families sampled, the ethnic origins of children were different from that of either parent or combination of the parents’ origins. Indeed, many of these families identified their children as Canadian or English, suggesting, as ventured by Clark (1983, p. 4), “either a misinterpretation of the ethnic origin concept or a deliberate effort at Anglicization”.

A sample similar to the one on the West base was taken in Quebec. Twelve per cent of these families were of mixed paternal ethnic origin. Again, and in an even higher percentage of cases (68 per cent), these families had children whose origins reflected the ancestry of only one parent.

There is thus much reason to believe that multiple responses (mixed ethnic origins) are much lower than they might have been. Of course, there are several valid situations where the ethnic origins of children would differ from those parents, e.g., through remarriage of parents or because of adoption of children or through common – law

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See footnote (s) at the end of the text.

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relationships. Our statistical systems do not contain all the required information to determine which situations do/do not constitute blood relationships as no questions were asked on matters such as adoption or remarriage.

While it is possible to make adjustments which would assign the ethnic origin of parents to their children where there are differences, it is a quantum leap to make the altered characteristics of these children connote “visibility”. Thus, it is highly questionable whether in a family Caribbean and the mother of German, the children can/should be made “visible” through statistical manipulation. Clark (1983, p. 5) poses the question adequately: “Do we wish to trace the entire ancestral background of the population or is the objective to determine the ethnic groups with which the population most closely identifies?” The ethnic origin question in the census did a little bit of both. Adjustments to make the characteristics of children reflect those of parents intimates that the objective is the former concept, i.e. the data should reflect the ancestral background of the population. There is no reason to believe that respondents necessarily knew this and even less that particular combinations of responses could be used to spell “visibility”.

### **Conclusion**

It is necessary to go through the whole gamut of possibilities to recognize the limitations on empirical adjustments for the purpose of quantifying a concept that the ethnic origin question did not directly address. Even with a simple definition of visible minorities as used in this paper (persons of non – Europe ethnic origin – itself highly polemic) one must concede that for place of birth, persons of non – European ethnic origin are born in European countries and persons of European ancestry are born in places other than Europe. The mother tongue of many persons of non – European ancestry may be, for example, English or French or Dutch, all categorized as European languages in the census. The utility of this variable for a potential adjustment thus becomes severely limited. Most religions of the world have adherents across ethnic lines, so that this variable too is of limited utility in doing much other than pointing out situations which a **priori** appear to be unusual or could be queried. While the ethnic origin data may be reflecting people’s perceptions of their roots and/or their desire to be or perception of being associated with some groups, it is clear that any adjustments amount to

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statements of what the data should be. Consensus for such an approach would be unlikely and premises must be stated clearly and unambiguously so that questions will be raised of the assumptions, not the data. In this connection, it should be pointed out that persons

who gave their ethnic origin as American (7,370) or Canadian (75,765) would be categorized as non – European in the census. Following the postulates in the introduction in this paper, they would have to be slated for possible consideration as “visible minorities”. Empirical manipulations may indicate a percentage of these persons who are legitimate contenders.

The ethnic origin data as published are responses provided by the population enumerated in the census. They are largely responses of individual choice. The only exception, as noted earlier, is for multiple write – ins which were reduced to a single response by acceptance of the first legitimate one listed. Some questions have been raised as to the sizes of particular groups; for example, how many Blacks or Indo – Pakistanis are there in Canada? To be sure, Canada is not the first country where such questions have been raised about the number of ethnic minorities. In the U.S.A. and U.K., for example, the census always generates discussions about counts of various groups, discussions which have often been vitriolic. For its part, the Census of Canada can give only a partial answer. The data only reflect how many persons said they were Black or Indo – Pakistani or Japanese or that their “roots” were in any particular group. They can tell how many persons provided a single response for any selected group and how many provided this response in combination with others. Table 8 is illustrative for Blacks in Canada. The total figure should not be interpreted as the total number of Blacks in Canada since, as noted earlier, there is much evidence to suggest that some persons who may well be Black provided a British or French origin. No amount of statistical manipulation will identify them if their place of birth is Canada, for example, and if, in the case of children their parents also said they were British or French.

Analysts may, of course, make the adjustments they see fit, but they owe it to the audience to explain or at least indicate the

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bases for these adjustments or aggregations. They may, for example, decide that any person who indicated an ethnic origin of Black, whether as a single response or in combination with any number of others would be considered as a member of the visible minority group. Or they could all be counted as Blacks to give a count of the number of Blacks in Canada. They may decide to include a percentage of the persons with a place of birth in Jamaica who said they were British, and those whose ethnic origin had been assigned as Caribbean during processing. They may address the children in mixed ethnic families and decide or guess as to whether they should be included as visible minorities. The ethnic origin data are undoubtedly the best available at this time and if there is a need to use them to give some indication of visible minorities in Canada, then caution should be exercised in their use, since they were not geared for this purpose, certainly not at the collection stage.

No useful purpose will be served in speculating here as to why some persons who may be of a particular ancestry or of non – European origin chose not to so indicate. This



however, is an issue which must be addressed subsequently. (8) First, it must be decided if information on race rather than cultural groups is that which is desired and, if that is the case, what strategy is appropriate for obtaining data which better reflect the racial reality of the Canadian population without the need for a myriad of adjustments.

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See footnote (s) at the end of the text.

**TABLE 6. Ethnic Origin, 1981**

***Canada's Total Population In 1981: 24,083,495***

**British Isles races: 9,674,250      Total Canadian Population: 40.17%**

English	=====→		
Irish	=====→	9,674,250	<b><u>40.17%</u></b>
Scottish	=====→		
Other	=====→		

**Other European: 11,086,895      Total Canadian Population: 46.04%**

Armenian:	21,160	<b><u>0.09</u></b>
Austrian:	40,630	<b><u>0.17</u></b>
Balkans:	129,075	<b><u>0.54</u></b>
Baltic:	50,300	<b><u>0.21</u></b>
Belgian & Luxembourg:	43,000	<b><u>0.18</u></b>
Czech & Slovak:	67,695	<b><u>0.28</u></b>
Dutch:	408,240	<b><u>1.70</u></b>
Finnish:	52,320	<b><u>0.22</u></b>
French:	6,439,100	<b><u>26.74</u></b>
German:	1,142,365	<b><u>4.74</u></b>
Greek:	154,365	<b><u>0.64</u></b>
Hungarian:	116,390	<b><u>0.48</u></b>
Italian:	747,970	<b><u>3.11</u></b>
Jewish:	264,025	<b><u>1.10</u></b>
Polish:	254,480	<b><u>1.06</u></b>
Portuguese:	188,105	<b><u>0.78</u></b>
Romanian:	22,485	<b><u>0.09</u></b>
Russian:	49,435	<b><u>0.21</u></b>
Scandinavian:	282,795	<b><u>1.17</u></b>
Spanish:	53,545	<b><u>0.22</u></b>
Swiss:	29,805	<b><u>0.12</u></b>
Ukrainian:	529,610	<b><u>2.20</u></b>

British & French:	430,255	<b><u>1.79</u></b>
British & Other:	859,800	<b><u>3.57</u></b>
French & Other:	124,940	<b><u>0.52</u></b>
British, French & Other:	107,080	<b><u>0.44</u></b>
European & Other:	238,450	<b><u>0.99</u></b>

Asiatic races: **580,410**      **Total Canadian Population: 2.41%**

Chinese:	289,245	<b><u>1.20</u></b>
Indo – Chinese:	43,720	<b><u>0.18</u></b>
Indo – Pakistani:	196,395	<b><u>0.82</u></b>
Japanese:	40,995	<b><u>0.17</u></b>
West Asian:	10,055	<b><u>0.04</u></b>

Other: **489,955**      **Total Canadian Population: 2.03%**

African:	45,220	<b><u>0.19</u></b>
Asian Arab:	60,140	<b><u>0.25</u></b>
Latin – American:	117,555	<b><u>0.49</u></b>
North African Arab:	10,545	<b><u>0.04</u></b>
Pacific Islands:	80,340	<b><u>0.33</u></b>
Other (Single or Multiple):	176,155	<b><u>0.73</u></b>

Multiple Native Reponses: **491,460**      **Total Canadian Population: 2.04%**

Inuit/other groups:	2,190	<b><u>0.01</u></b>
Status/other groups:	26,280	<b><u>0.11</u></b>
Native Peoples:	413,375	<b><u>1.72</u></b>

Non – status/other: 27,875 **0.12**  
 Metis/other groups: 21,740 **0.09**

**Canadian Census 1991 Profile Tables**

The following information has been retrieved from the 1991 Canadian Census Profile Tables.

**Region/Province name**

Canada (National)

**Region/Province code**

00

**Total population**

27,296,860

**Variable Reference:**

Region/Province name – RPNAME  
 Region/Province code – RPCODE  
 Total population – A91V20

**British Isles races: 17,368,700      Total Canadian Population: 63.63%**

French origin, single origins: 6,146,605	<b><u>22.52%</u></b>
British origins, ethnic origin: 5,611,050	<b><u>20.56%</u></b>
English, single ethnic origin: 3,958,405	<b><u>14.50%</u></b>
Scottish, single ethnic origin: 893,120	<b><u>3.27%</u></b>
Irish, single ethnic origin: 725,660	<b><u>2.66%</u></b>
Other British, single ethnic origin: 33,860	<b><u>0.12%</u></b>

**Other European: 3,637,970      Total Canadian Population: 13.33%**

Dutch (Netherlands), single ethnic origin: 358,180	<b><u>1.31</u></b>
German, single ethnic origin: 911,560	<b><u>3.34</u></b>
Greek, single ethnic origin: 151,145	<b><u>0.55</u></b>
Hungarian (Magyar), single ethnic origin: 100,720	<b><u>0.37</u></b>
Italian, single ethnic origin: 750,055	<b><u>2.75</u></b>
Jewish, single ethnic origin: 245,840	<b><u>0.90</u></b>
Polish, single ethnic origin: 272,810	<b><u>1.00</u></b>

Portuguese, single ethnic origin:	246,890	<b><u>0.90</u></b>
Spanish, single ethnic origin:	82,675	<b><u>0.30</u></b>
Norwegian, single ethnic origin:	63,030	<b><u>0.23</u></b>
Ukrainian, single ethnic origin:	406,645	<b><u>1.49</u></b>
Yugoslav, n.i.e., single ethnic origin:	48,420	<b><u>0.18</u></b>
Canadian, single ethnic origin:	765,095	<b><u>2.80</u></b>
Aboriginal origins, single ethnic origin:	470,610	<b><u>1.72</u></b>

Asiatic races: **1,201,335**      **Total Canadian Population: 4.40%**

Chinese:	586,645	<b><u>2.15</u></b>
East Indian, n.i.e, single ethnic origin:	324,840	<b><u>1.19</u></b>
Filipino:	157,250	<b><u>0.58</u></b>
Japanese:	48,595	<b><u>0.18</u></b>
Vietnamese:	84,005	<b><u>0.31</u></b>

Other:      **298,870**      **Total Canadian Population: 1.09%**

Black origins, single ethnic origin:	224,620	<b><u>0.82</u></b>
Lebanese, single ethnic origin:	74,250	<b><u>0.27</u></b>

## **Canadian Census 1996 Profile Tables**

The following information has been retrieved from the 1996 Canadian Census Profile Tables. (02/12/2015) (PG 1/11)

[http://dc.chass.utoronto.ca/cgi-bin/census/retrieve\\_census\\_96](http://dc.chass.utoronto.ca/cgi-bin/census/retrieve_census_96)

### **Region/Province name**

Canada (National)

### **Region/Province code**

00

***Total population by ethnic origin (single and multiple responses) (20% sample data):***

**28,528,125**                      **45,043,000 (manually added total)**

Canadian – Total Responses	8,806,275
French – Total Responses	5,597,845
English – Total Responses	6,832,095
Chinese – Total Responses	921,585
Italian – Total Responses	1,207,475
German – Total Responses	2,757,140
Scottish – Total Responses	4,260,840
Irish – Total Responses	3,767,615
East Indian – Total Responses	548,085
North American Indian – Total Responses	867,225
Ukrainian – Total Responses	1,026,475
Dutch (Netherlands) – Total Responses	916,215
Polish – Total Responses	786,735
Portuguese – Total Responses	335,110
Filipino – Total Responses	242,880
Jewish – Total Responses	351,710
Greek – Total Responses	203,345
Jamaican – Total Responses	188,770
Vietnamese – Total Responses	136,810
Hungarian (Magyar) – Total Responses	250,525
Lebanese – Total Responses	131,385
Spanish – Total Responses	204,365

Haitian – Total Responses	83,680
Korean – Total Responses	66,655
Quebecois – Total Responses	80,400
Croatian – Total Responses	84,495
Iranian – Total Responses	64,405
Japanese – Total Responses	77,130
Metis – Total Responses	220,735
Norwegian – Total Responses	346,305
Russian – Total Responses	272,335
British n.i.e. – Total Responses	150,230
Romanian – Total Responses	107,150
Danish – Total Responses	163,130
Finnish – Total Responses	108,725
Inuit – Total Responses	49,845
Arab n.i.e. – Total Responses	48,935
Sri Lankan – Total Responses	46,585
Belgian – Total Responses	123,595
West Indian – Total Responses	54,475
Swedish – Total Responses	278,975
Punjabi – Total Responses	49,835
African (Black) n.i.e. – Total Responses	75,445
Serbian – Total Responses	40,195
Somali – Total Responses	30,195
Austrian – Total Responses	140,520
Yugoslav n.i.e. – Total Responses	66,940
Black – Total Responses	47,340
Welsh – Total Responses	338,910
Pakistani – Total Responses	38,655
South Asian n.i.e. – Total Responses	31,335
Armenian – Total Responses	37,500
Czech – Total Responses	71,910
Egyptian – Total Responses	35,575
Chilean – Total Responses	33,830
Swiss – Total Responses	104,240
Trinidadian/Tobagonian – Total Responses	44,025
Guyanese – Total Responses	40,520
American – Total Responses	211,785
Latin/Central/South American n.i.e. – Total Responses	30,365
Slovak – Total Responses	45,230
Salvadorean – Total Responses	24,125
Macedonian – Total Responses	30,915
Acadian – Total Responses	57,420
Tamil – Total Responses	30,065

Cambodian – Total Responses	21,435
Slovenian – Total Responses	25,875
Maltese – Total Responses	29,820
Laotian – Total Responses	17,315
Ethiopian – Total Responses	14,955
Ghanaian – Total Responses	14,935
Lithuanian – Total Responses	35,840
Afghan – Total Responses	13,245
Icelandic – Total Responses	70,685
Estonian – Total Responses	22,695
Turk – Total Responses	18,130
Latvian – Total Responses	24,120
Barbadian – Total Responses	21,415
Syrian – Total Responses	19,390
Czechoslovakian – Total Responses	39,180
Mexican – Total Responses	23,300
Peruvian – Total Responses	14,160
Moroccan – Total Responses	14,625
Iraqi – Total Responses	10,795
Bosnian – Total Responses	8,980
Palestinian – Total Responses	11,445
Scandinavian n.i.e. –	
Total Responses	31,170
Caribbean – Total Responses	15,375
European n.i.e. – Total Responses	13,950
Bulgarian – Total Responses	12,390
Guatemalan – Total Responses	8,460
Bangladeshi – Total Responses	6,955
Taiwanese – Total Responses	7,765
Columbian – Total Responses	8,525
Eritrean – Total Responses	6,225
Fijian – Total Responses	9,435
Ecuadorian – Total Responses	6,910
Algerian – Total Responses	6,835
Nigerian – Total Responses	6,225
Hispanic – Total Responses	5,275



### **Canadian Census 1996 Profile Tables**

The following information has been retrieved from the 1996 Canadian Census Profile Tables. (02/12/2015) (PG 1/11)

[http://dc.chass.utoronto.ca/cgi-bin/census/retrieve\\_census\\_96](http://dc.chass.utoronto.ca/cgi-bin/census/retrieve_census_96)

#### **Region/Province name**

Canada (National)

#### **Region/Province code**

00

#### ***Total population by ethnic origin (single responses) (20% sample data):***

**18,303,630**

**18,777,795 (manually added total)**

Canadian – Single Responses	5,326,995
French – Single Responses	2,665,250
English – Single Responses	2,048,275
Chinese – Single Responses	800,475
Italian – Single Responses	729,455
German – Single Responses	726,145
Scottish – Single Responses	642,970
Irish – Single Responses	504,030
East Indian – Single Responses	438,770
North American Indian – Single Responses	394,555
Ukrainian – Single Responses	331,680
Dutch (Netherlands) – Single Responses	313,880
Polish – Single Responses	265,930
Portuguese – Single Responses	252,635
Filipino – Single Responses	198,420
Jewish – Single Responses	195,810
Greek – Single Responses	144,940
Jamaican – Single Responses	128,570
Vietnamese – Single Responses	110,390
Hungarian (Magyar) – Single Responses	250,525
Lebanese – Single Responses	87,670
Spanish – Single Responses	72,470
Haitian – Single Responses	72,330
Korean – Single Responses	63,060

Quebecois – Single Responses	55,640
Croatian – Single Responses	55,275
Iranian – Single Responses	53,545
Japanese – Single Responses	51,800
Metis – Single Responses	49,800
Norwegian – Single Responses	47,810
Russian – Single Responses	46,885
British n.i.e. – Single Responses	44,330
Romanian – Single Responses	39,140
Danish – Single Responses	36,115
Finnish – Single Responses	33,590
Inuit – Single Responses	33,275
Arab n.i.e. – Single Responses	32,750
Sri Lankan – Single Responses	32,640
Belgian – Single Responses	31,375
West Indian – Single Responses	31,255
Swedish – Single Responses	31,200
Punjabi – Single Responses	31,160
African (Black) n.i.e. – Single Responses	30,990
Serbian – Single Responses	28,415
Somali – Single Responses	28,300
Austrian – Single Responses	28,085
Yugoslav n.i.e. – Single Responses	28,060
Black – Single Responses	27,920
Welsh – Single Responses	27,915
Pakistani – Single Responses	27,770
South Asian n.i.e. – Single Responses	26,750
Armenian – Single Responses	25,810
Czech – Single Responses	24,245
Egyptian – Single Responses	24,125
Chilean – Single Responses	23,230
Swiss – Single Responses	22,915
Trinidadian/Tobagonian – Single Responses	22,705
Guyanese – Single Responses	22,115
American – Single Responses	22,080
Latin/Central/South American n.i.e. – Single Responses	21,460
Slovak – Single Responses	20,160
Salvadorean – Single Responses	19,455
Macedonian – Single Responses	19,080
Acadian – Single Responses	18,590
Tamil – Single Responses	18,375
Cambodian – Single Responses	16,840
Slovenian – Single Responses	15,605

Maltese – Single Responses	14,150
Laotian – Single Responses	13,695
Ethiopian – Single Responses	13,005
Ghanaian – Single Responses	12,820
Lithuanian – Single Responses	12,670
Afghan – Single Responses	11,640
Icelandic – Single Responses	11,475
Estonian – Single Responses	11,245
Turk – Single Responses	10,720
Latvian – Single Responses	10,560
Barbadian – Single Responses	10,235
Syrian – Single Responses	9,300
Czechoslovakian – Single Responses	9,165
Mexican – Single Responses	8,895
Peruvian – Single Responses	8,780
Moroccan – Single Responses	8,730
Iraqi – Single Responses	7,805
Bosnian – Single Responses	7,295
Palestinian – Single Responses	7,200
Scandinavian n.i.e. – Single Responses	7,100
Caribbean – Single Responses	6,720
European n.i.e. – Single Responses	6,600
Bulgarian – Single Responses	6,380
Guatemalan – Single Responses	6,110
Bangladeshi – Single Responses	6,045
Taiwanese – Single Responses	5,955
Columbian – Single Responses	5,565
Eritrean – Single Responses	5,505
Fijian – Single Responses	5,220
Ecuadorian – Single Responses	4,845
Algerian – Single Responses	4,665
Nigerian – Single Responses	4,295
Hispanic – Single Responses	3,905

## **Canadian Census 1996 Profile Tables**

The following information has been retrieved from the 1996 Canadian Census Profile Tables. (02/12/2015) (PG 1/11)

[http://dc.chass.utoronto.ca/cgi-bin/census/retrieve\\_census\\_96](http://dc.chass.utoronto.ca/cgi-bin/census/retrieve_census_96)

### **Region/Province name**

Canada (National)

### **Region/Province code**

00

### ***Population by ethnic origin → Multiple Responses, 20% sample data:***

**10,224,495**

**26,827,190 (manually added total)**

Canadian – Multiple Responses	3,479,285
French – Multiple Responses	2,932,595
English – Multiple Responses	4,783,825
Chinese – Multiple Responses	121,110
Italian – Multiple Responses	478,020
German – Multiple Responses	2,030,990
Scottish – Multiple Responses	3,617,870
Irish – Multiple Responses	3,263,580
East Indian – Multiple Responses	109,310
North American Indian – Multiple Responses	472,675
Ukrainian – Multiple Responses	694,795
Dutch (Netherlands) – Multiple Responses	602,340
Polish – Multiple Responses	520,805
Portuguese – Multiple Responses	82,470
Filipino – Multiple Responses	44,460
Jewish – Multiple Responses	155,900
Greek – Multiple Responses	58,405
Jamaican – Multiple Responses	60,200
Vietnamese – Multiple Responses	26,415
Hungarian (Magyar) – Multiple Responses	156,335
Lebanese – Multiple Responses	43,715
Spanish – Multiple Responses	131,895
Haitian – Multiple Responses	11,350
Korean – Multiple Responses	3,595
Quebecois – Multiple Responses	24,760

Croatian – Multiple Responses	29,220
Iranian – Multiple Responses	10,860
Japanese – Multiple Responses	25,330
Metis – Multiple Responses	170,935
Norwegian – Multiple responses	298,500
Russian – Multiple responses	225,450
British n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	105,895
Romanian – Multiple Responses	68,010
Danish – Multiple Responses	127,015
Finnish – Multiple Responses	75,130
Inuit – Multiple Responses	16,570
Arab n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	16,180
Sri Lankan – Multiple Responses	13,945
Belgian – Multiple Responses	92,225
West Indian – Multiple Responses	23,220
Swedish – Multiple Responses	247,770
Punjabi – Multiple Responses	18,675
African (Black) n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	44,460
Serbian – Multiple Responses	11,780
Somali – Multiple Responses	1,895
Austrian – Multiple Responses	112,430
Yugoslav n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	38,880
Black – Multiple Responses	19,420
Welsh – Multiple Responses	310,995
Pakistani – Multiple Responses	10,885
South Asian n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	4,580
Armenian – Multiple Responses	11,690
Czech – Multiple Responses	47,665
Egyptian – Multiple Responses	11,450
Chilean – Multiple Responses	10,600
Swiss – Multiple Responses	81,325
Trinidadian/Tobagonian – Multiple Responses	21,320
Guyanese – Multiple Responses	18,405
American – Multiple Responses	189,705
Latin/Central/South American n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	8,900
Slovak – Multiple Responses	25,065
Salvadorean – Multiple Responses	4,675
Macedonian – Multiple Responses	11,835
Acadian – Multiple Responses	38,830
Tamil – Multiple Responses	11,690
Cambodian – Multiple Responses	4,590
Slovenian – Multiple Responses	10,270
Maltese – Multiple Responses	15,670

Laotian – Multiple Responses	3,625
Ethiopian – Multiple Responses	1,945
Ghanaian – Multiple Responses	2,110
Lithuanian – Multiple Responses	23,170
Afghan – Multiple Responses	1,600
Icelandic – Multiple Responses	59,205
Estonian – Multiple Responses	11,450
Turk – Multiple Responses	7,410
Latvian – Multiple Responses	13,565
Barbadian – Multiple Responses	11,175
Syrian – Multiple Responses	10,095
Czechoslovakian – Multiple Responses	30,020
Mexican – Multiple Responses	14,400
Peruvian – Multiple Responses	5,380
Moroccan – Multiple Responses	5,895
Iraqi – Multiple Responses	2,990
Bosnian – Multiple Responses	1,685
Palestinian – Multiple Responses	4,245
Scandinavian n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	24,070
Caribbean – Multiple Responses	8,650
European n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	7,350
Bulgarian – Multiple Responses	6,010
Guatemalan – Multiple Responses	2,350
Bangladeshi – Multiple Responses	910
Taiwanese – Multiple Responses	1,810
Columbian – Multiple Responses	2,960
Eritrean – Multiple Responses	720
Fijian – Multiple Responses	4,220
Ecuadorian – Multiple Responses	2,065
Algerian – Multiple Responses	2,170
Nigerian – Multiple Responses	1,930
Hispanic – Multiple Responses	1,370

## **Canadian Census 2001 Profile Tables**

The following information has been retrieved from the 2001 Canadian Census Profile Tables. (01/22/2015) (PG 1/7)

[http://dc.chass.utoronto.ca/cgi-bin/census/retrieve\\_census\\_2001](http://dc.chass.utoronto.ca/cgi-bin/census/retrieve_census_2001)

Canada (National)

**Province/Territory Code**      01

***Population by ethnic origin → Total Responses (single & multiple responses) – 20% sample data:***

**29,639,030**                      **47,772,020 (manually added total)**

Canadian – Total Responses	11,682,680
English – Total Responses	5,978,875
French – Total Responses	4,668,410
Scottish – Total Responses	4,157,210
Irish – Total Responses	3,822,665
German – Total Responses	2,742,765
Italian – Total Responses	1,270,370
Chinese – Total Responses	1,094,700
Ukrainian – Total Responses	1,071,060
North American Indian – Total Responses	1,000,890
Dutch (Netherlands) – Total Responses	923,310
Polish – Total Responses	817,085
East Indian – Total Responses	713,330
Norwegian – Total responses	363,755
Portuguese – Total Responses	357,690
Welsh – Total Responses	350,365
Jewish – Total Responses	348,605
Russian – Total responses	337,965
Filipino – Total Responses	327,550
Metis – Total Responses	307,845
Swedish – Total Responses	282,760
Hungarian (Magyar) – Total Responses	267,255
American – Total Responses	250,010
Greek – Total Responses	215,110
Spanish – Total Responses	213,105
Jamaican – Total Responses	211,720
Danish – Total Responses	170,785
Vietnamese – Total Responses	151,410

British n.i.e. – Total Responses	150,585
Austrian – Total Responses	147,585
Lebanese – Total Responses	143,630
Romanian – Total Responses	131,825
Belgian – Total Responses	129,780
Finnish – Total Responses	114,690
Swiss – Total Responses	110,800
Korean – Total Responses	101,715
Quebecois – Total Responses	98,670
African (Black) n.i.e. – Total Responses	97,190
Croatian – Total Responses	97,050
Iranian – Total Responses	88,225
Japanese – Total Responses	85,225
Haitian – Total Responses	82,405
Czech – Total Responses	79,910
Icelandic – Total Responses	75,090
Pakistani – Total Responses	74,015
Arab n.i.e. – Total Responses	71,705
Acadian – Total Responses	71,590
Yugoslav n.i.e. – Total Responses	65,505
Sri Lankan – Total Responses	61,315
West Indian – Total Responses	59,705
Inuit – Total Responses	56,330
Serbian – Total Responses	55,545
Black – Total Responses	53,095
Guyanese – Total Responses	51,570
Slovak – Total Responses	50,860
Trinidadian/Tobagonian – Total Responses	49,590
South Asian n.i.e. – Total Responses	49,205
Punjabi – Total Responses	47,155
Latin/Central/South American n.i.e. – Total Responses	41,620
Egyptian – Total Responses	41,310
Armenian – Total Responses	40,500



## **Canadian Census 2001 Profile Tables**

The following information has been retrieved from the 2001 Canadian Census Profile Tables. (01/22/2015) (PG 1/7)

[http://dc.chass.utoronto.ca/cgi-bin/census/retrieve\\_census\\_2001](http://dc.chass.utoronto.ca/cgi-bin/census/retrieve_census_2001)

Canada (National)

**Province/Territory Code**      01

***Population by ethnic origin → Single Responses, 20% sample data:***

**18,307,545**

**18,079,815 (manually added total)**

Canadian – Single Responses	6,748,135
English – Single Responses	1,479,525
French – Single Responses	1,060,755
Scottish – Single Responses	607,240
Irish – Single Responses	496,865
German – Single Responses	705,595
Italian – Single Responses	726,280
Chinese – Single Responses	936,210
Ukrainian – Single Responses	326,200
North American Indian – Single Responses	455,805
Dutch (Netherlands) – Single Responses	316,220
Polish – Single Responses	260,420
East Indian – Single Responses	581,665
Norwegian – Single responses	47,230
Portuguese – Single Responses	252,835
Welsh – Single Responses	28,440
Jewish – Single Responses	186,475
Russian – Single responses	70,890
Filipino – Single Responses	266,145
Metis – Single Responses	72,210
Swedish – Single Responses	30,440
Hungarian (Magyar) – Single Responses	91,795
American – Single Responses	25,205
Greek – Single Responses	143,785
Spanish – Single Responses	66,545
Jamaican – Single Responses	138,180
Danish – Single Responses	33,800
Vietnamese – Single Responses	119,120
British n.i.e. – Single Responses	58,295

Austrian – Single Responses	25,320
Lebanese – Single Responses	93,890
Romanian – Single Responses	53,320
Belgian – Single Responses	30,195
Finnish – Single Responses	31,985
Swiss – Single Responses	24,595
Korean – Single Responses	95,200
Quebecois – Single Responses	65,475
African (Black) n.i.e. – Single Responses	37,380
Croatian – Single Responses	58,170
Iranian – Single Responses	73,450
Japanese – Single Responses	53,170
Haitian – Single Responses	70,755
Czech – Single Responses	24,945
Icelandic – Single Responses	10,855
Pakistani – Single Responses	54,565
Arab n.i.e. – Single Responses	47,600
Acadian – Single Responses	21,945
Yugoslav n.i.e. – Single Responses	26,880
Sri Lankan – Single Responses	45,485
West Indian – Single Responses	33,300
Inuit – Single Responses	37,030
Serbian – Single Responses	39,210
Black – Single Responses	38,345
Guyanese – Single Responses	26,290
Slovak – Single Responses	19,865
Trinidadian/Tobagonian – Single Responses	22,445
South Asian n.i.e. – Single Responses	41,950
Punjabi – Single Responses	28,980
Latin/Central/South American n.i.e. – Single Responses	30,380
Egyptian – Single Responses	26,150
Armenian – Single Responses	27,175

## **Canadian Census 2001 Profile Tables**

The following information has been retrieved from the 2001 Canadian Census Profile Tables. (01/22/2015) (PG 1/7)

[http://dc.chass.utoronto.ca/cgi-bin/census/retrieve\\_census\\_2001](http://dc.chass.utoronto.ca/cgi-bin/census/retrieve_census_2001)

Canada (National)

**Province/Territory Code**      01

***Population by ethnic origin → Multiple Responses, 20% sample data:***

**11,331,490**

**25,411,835 (manually added total)**

Canadian – Multiple Responses	4,934,545
English – Multiple Responses	4,499,350
French – Multiple Responses	3,607,655
Scottish – Multiple Responses	3,549,975
Irish – Multiple Responses	3,325,795
German – Multiple Responses	2,037,175
Italian – Multiple Responses	544,090
Chinese – Multiple Responses	158,490
Ukrainian – Multiple Responses	744,860
North American Indian – Multiple Responses	545,090
Dutch (Netherlands) – Multiple Responses	607,090
Polish – Multiple Responses	556,665
East Indian – Multiple Responses	131,665
Norwegian – Multiple responses	316,530
Portuguese – Multiple Responses	104,855
Welsh – Multiple Responses	321,925
Jewish – Multiple Responses	162,130
Russian – Multiple responses	267,070
Filipino – Multiple Responses	61,410
Metis – Multiple Responses	235,635
Swedish – Multiple Responses	252,325
Hungarian (Magyar) – Single Responses	175,455
American – Multiple Responses	224,805
Greek – Multiple Responses	71,325
Spanish – Multiple Responses	146,555
Jamaican – Multiple Responses	73,550
Danish – Multiple Responses	136,990
Vietnamese – Multiple Responses	32,295
British n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	92,295

Austrian – Multiple Responses	122,265
Lebanese – Multiple Responses	49,735
Romanian – Multiple Responses	78,505
Belgian – Multiple Responses	99,585
Finnish – Multiple Responses	82,705
Swiss – Multiple Responses	86,200
Korean – Multiple Responses	6,515
Quebecois – Multiple Response	33,195
African (Black) n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	59,805
Croatian – Multiple Responses	38,880
Iranian – Multiple Responses	14,770
Japanese – Multiple Responses	32,050
Haitian – Multiple Responses	11,650
Czech – Multiple Responses	54,965
Icelandic – Multiple Responses	64,235
Pakistani – Multiple Responses	19,445
Arab n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	24,105
Acadian – Multiple Responses	49,650
Yugoslav n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	38,625
Sri Lankan – Multiple Responses	15,830
West Indian – Multiple Responses	26,410
Inuit – Multiple Responses	19,300
Serbian – Multiple Responses	16,335
Black – Multiple Responses	14,750
Guyanese – Multiple Responses	25,280
Slovak – Multiple Responses	30,995
Trinidadian/Tobagonian – Multiple Responses	27,150
South Asian n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	7,255
Punjabi – Multiple Responses	18,175
Latin/Central/South American n.i.e. – Multiple Responses	11,240
Egyptian – Multiple Responses	15,160
Armenian – Multiple Responses	13,330

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION**  
**1905 – 06**

Deputy Minister of the Interior, W. W. CORY

OTTAWA, July 7, 1906

## 1906 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arriving in Canada, by Countries, for the Fiscal Years ending June, 30, 1905 and 1906, giving increase and decrease. **(PG 7 & PG 8) (N.E.S – Not Elsewhere Specific)**

Country	Fiscal Year 1904 – 1905	Fiscal Year 1905 – 1906	Increase	Decrease
English .....	48,847	65,135	16,288	.....
Irish .....	770	797	27	.....
Scotch .....	11,744	15,846	4,102	.....
Welsh .....	3,998	5,018	1,020	.....
<b>Total British</b> .....	<b>65,359</b>	<b>86,796</b>	<b>21,437</b>	.....
African, South .....	35	46	11	.....
Australian .....	204	322	118	.....
Austrian, N.E.S .....	837	1,324	487	.....
Bohemian .....	107	110	3	.....
Bukowinian .....	1,123	1,355	232	.....
Croatian and Slovenian .....	27	226	199	.....
Dalmatian .....	4	16	12	.....
Galician .....	6,926	5,656	.....	1,270
Hungarian, N.E.S .....	981	739	.....	242
Magyar .....	5	324	319	.....
Ruthenian .....	3	266	263	.....
Slovak .....	47	154	107	.....
Belgian .....	796	1,106	310	.....
Bulgarian .....	2	71	69	.....
Brazilian .....	1	2	1	.....
Chinese .....	.....	18	18	.....
Dutch.....	281	389	108	.....
French .....	1,743	1,648	.....	95
German, N.E.S .....	2,704	1,745	.....	959
Alsace – Lorraine .....	5	4	.....	1
Bavarian .....	6	22	16	.....

Prussian .....	28	23	.....	5
Saxon .....	10	2	.....	8
Wurtemberg .....	6	.....	.....	6
West Indian .....	43	171	128	.....
Bermudian .....	8	11	3	.....
Jamaican .....	26	12	.....	14
Greek .....	98	254	156	.....
<b>Hebrew –</b>				
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	1,000	731	.....	269
“ Russian .....	6,206	6,056	.....	150
“ Polish .....	151	44	.....	107
“ Austrian .....	240	260	20	.....
“ German .....	118	36	.....	82
Italian .....	3,473	7,959	4,486	.....
Japanese .....	354	1,922	1,568	.....
Newfoundland .....	190	340	150	.....
New Zealand .....	57	89	32	.....
Portuguese .....	1	6	5	.....
Polish, N.E.S .....	247	155	.....	92
“ Austrian .....	70	156	86	.....
“ <b>German</b> .....	29	29	.....	.....
“ Russian .....	399	385	.....	14
Persian .....	8	7	.....	1
Roumanian .....	270	396	126	.....
Russian, N.E.S .....	1,916	3,152	1,236	.....
Finnish .....	1,323	1,103	.....	220
Doukhobors	24	204	180	.....
Spanish .....	10	12	2	.....
Swiss .....	150	172	22	.....
Serbian .....	7	19	12	.....
Danish .....	461	474	13	.....
Icelandic .....	413	168	.....	245
Swedish .....	1,847	1,802	.....	45
Norwegian .....	1,397	1,415	18	.....
Turkish, N.E.S .....	30	357	327	.....
Armenian .....	78	82	4	.....
Egyptian .....	2	18	16	.....

Syrian .....	630	336	.....	294
<b>U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports</b> .....	.....			
Arabian .....	48	19	.....	29
Negroes .....	5	42	37	.....
India .....	45	387	342	.....
<b><u>Total Continental, etc</u></b> .....	<b><u>37,255</u></b>	<b><u>44,349</u></b>	<b><u>7,094</u></b>	.....
<b><u>From the United States</u></b> ....	<b><u>43,652</u></b>	<b><u>57,919</u></b>	<b><u>14,267</u></b>	.....
<b><u>Total Immigration</u></b> .....	<b><u>146,266</u></b>	<b><u>189,064</u></b>	<b><u>42,798</u></b>	.....

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 189,066 for 1905-06</u></b>
England	65,135	34.45
United States	57,919	30.63
Scotland	15,846	8.38
Italy	7,959	4.21
Russia – (Hebrew)	6,056	3.20
Galician (Spain)	5,656	2.99
Wales	5,018	2.65
Russia, N.E.S	3,152	1.67
Japan	1,922	1.02
Sweden	1,802	0.95
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>170,465</u></b>	<b><u>90.16</u></b>



**7 – 8 EDWARD VII**

**SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25**

**A. 1908**

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION**  
**1906 – 07**

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**Deputy Minister of the Interior, W. W. CORY**  

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**OTTAWA, APRIL 2, 1907**

**1907 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1906 – 7 (nine months, ending March 31, 1907), and for the corresponding months of the Fiscal Year 1905 – 6, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality. **(PG 7 & PG 8) (N.E.S – Not Elsewhere Specific)**

	<b><u>Nine months, July To March, inclusive, Fiscal Year 1905 – 6.</u></b>	<b><u>Fractional Fiscal Year 1906 -7. (9 months, Ending Mar. 31, 1907</u></b>	<b><u>Increase</u></b>	<b><u>Decrease</u></b>
English .....	29,993	41,156	11,163	.....
Irish .....	429	502	73	.....
Scotch .....	5,846	10,729	4,883	.....
Welsh .....	2,353	3,404	1,051	.....
<b><u>Total British</u></b> .....	<b><u>38,621</u></b>	<b><u>55,791</u></b>	<b><u>17,170</u></b>	.....
African, South .....	37	23	.....	14
Australian .....	214	185	.....	29
Austrian, N.E.S .....	349	562	213	.....

Bohemian .....	41	94	53	.....
Bukowinian .....	155	229	74	.....
Croatian .....	122	169	47	.....
Dalmatian .....	9	44	35	.....
Galician .....	995	1,652	657	.....
Hungarian, N.E.S .....	388	499	111	.....
Magyar .....	236	347	111	.....
Ruthenian .....	87	303	216	.....
Slovak .....	84	146	62	.....
Belgian .....	540	650	110	.....
Bulgarian .....	29	179	150	.....
Brazilian .....	.....	5	5	.....
Chinese .....	13	92	79	.....
Dutch.....	125	394	269	.....
French .....	833	1,314	481	.....
German, N.E.S .....	833	1,889	1,056	.....
Alsace – Lorraine	4	1	.....	3
Bavarian .....	19	1	.....	18
Prussian .....	11	12	1	.....
Saxon .....	2	.....	.....	2
West Indian .....	59	64	5	.....
Bermudian .....	8	10	2	.....
Jamaican .....	10	16	6	.....
Greek .....	97	545	448	.....
<b>Hebrew –</b>				
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	539	544	5	.....
“ Russian .....	3,730	5,802	2,072	.....
“ Polish .....	31	49	18	.....
“ Austrian .....	191	146	.....	45
“ German .....	28	43	15	.....
Italian .....	2,489	5,114	2,625	.....
Japanese .....	720	2,042	1,322	.....
Newfoundland .....	248	1,029	781	.....
New Zealand .....	57	30	.....	27
Portuguese .....	3	2	.....	1
Polish, N.E.S .....	68	144	76	.....
“ Austrian .....	61	375	314	.....
“ <b>German</b> .....	27	22	.....	.....
5				
“ Russian .....	225	492	267	.....

Persian .....	5	31	26	.....
Roumanian .....	190	431	241	.....
Russian, N.E.S .....	1,470	1,927	457	.....
Finns .....	708	1,049	341	.....
Doukhobors	204	.....	.....	204
Spanish .....	7	29	22	.....
Swiss .....	81	112	31	.....
Serbian .....	15	4	.....	11
Danish .....	290	297	7	.....
Icelandic .....	120	46	.....	74
Swedish .....	991	1,077	86	.....
Norwegian .....	655	876	221	.....
Turks .....	144	232	88	.....
Armenians .....	59	208	149	.....
Egyptians .....	18	10	.....	.....
Syrians .....	276	277	1	.....
Arabians.....	14	31	17	.....
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	69	89	20	.....
Negro .....	1	108	107	.....
India .....	182	2,124	1,942	.....
<b>Total Continental, etc.....</b>	<b>19,216</b>	<b>34,217</b>	<b>15,001</b>	
<b>From the United States ....</b>	<b>32,726</b>	<b>34,659</b>	<b>1,933</b>	
<b>Total Immigration .....</b>	<b>90,563</b>	<b>124,667</b>	<b>34,104</b>	

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 124,667 for 1906-07</u>
---------------------------------	------------------------	---------------------------------

England	41,156	33.01
United States	34,659	27.80
Scotland	10,729	8.61
Russia – (Hebrew)	5,802	4.65
Italy	5,114	4.10
Wales	3,404	2.73
India	2,124	1.70
Japan	2,042	1.64
Russia, N.E.S	1,927	1.55

Germany (N.E.S)	1,889	1.52
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>108,846</u></b>	<b><u>87.31</u></b>

8 - 9 EDWARD VII

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A. 1909

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION**  
**1907 - 08**

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Deputy Minister of the Interior, W. W. CORY

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OTTAWA, MAY 1, 1908

- 5 -

**1908 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1908 – 09, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1907 – 08, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality. **(DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR/PG 7 & PG 8) (N.E.S – Not Elsewhere Specific)**

	<b><u>Twelve months ending</u></b> <b><u>March 31, 1907</u></b>	<b><u>1907 – 08</u></b>	<b><u>Increase</u></b>	<b><u>Decrease</u></b>
English .....	76,298	90,380	90,380	.....
Irish .....	870	1,032	162	.....

Scotch .....	20,729	22,223	1,494	.....
Welsh .....	6,069	6,547	478	.....
<b>Total British</b> .....	<b><u>103,966</u></b>	<b><u>120,182</u></b>	<b><u>16,216</u></b>	.....
African, South .....	32	76	44	.....
Australian .....	293	180	.....	113
Austrian, N.E.S .....	1,537	1,899	362	.....
Bohemian .....	163	102	.....	61
Bukowinian .....	1,429	2,145	716	.....
Croatian .....	273	224	.....	49
Dalmatian .....	51	10	.....	41
Galician .....	6,313	14,268	7,955	.....
Hungarian, N.E.S .....	850	1,307	457	.....
Magyar .....	435	321	.....	114
Ruthenian .....	482	912	430	.....
Slovak .....	216	188	.....	28
Belgian .....	1,216	1,214	.....	2
Bulgarian .....	221	2,529	2,308	.....
Brazilian .....	7	1	.....	6
Chinese .....	97	1,884	1,787	.....
Dutch.....	658	1,212	554	.....
French .....	2,129	2,671	542	.....
German, N.E.S .....	2,801	2,363	.....	438
Alsatian .....	1	2	1	.....
Bavarian .....	4	7	3	.....
Prussian .....	24	5	.....	19
West Indian .....	176	134	.....	42
Bermudian .....	13	43	30	.....
Jamaican .....	18	101	83	.....
Greek .....	702	1,053	351	.....
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	736	1,679	943	.....
“ Russian .....	8,128	5,738	.....	2,390
“ Polish .....	62	46	.....	16
“ Austrian .....	215	195	.....	20
“ German .....	51	54	3	.....
Italian .....	10,584	11,212	628	.....

Japanese .....	3,244	7,601	4,357	.....
Newfoundland .....	1,121	3,374	2,253	.....
New Zealand .....	62	70	8	.....
Portuguese .....	5	2	.....	3
Polish, N.E.S .....	231	255	24	.....
“    Austrian .....	470	586	116	.....
“ <b>German</b> .....	24	16	.....	8
“    Russian .....	652	736	84	.....
Persian .....	33	7	.....	26
Roumanian .....	637	949	312	.....
Russian, N.E.S .....	3,609	6,281	2,672	.....
Finnish .....	1,444	1,212	.....	232
Spanish .....	34	61	27	.....
Swiss .....	203	195	.....	8
Serbian .....	8	48	40	.....
Danish .....	481	290	.....	191
Icelandic .....	94	97	3	.....
Swedish .....	1,888	2,132	244	.....
Norwegian .....	1,636	1,554	.....	82
Turkish, N.E.S .....	445	489	44	.....
Armenian .....	231	563	332	.....
Egyptian .....	10	8	.....	2
Syrian .....	337	732	395	.....
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	143	133	.....	10
Negro .....	149	136	.....	13
Hindoo .....	2,329	2,623	294	.....
<b><u>Total Continental, etc</u></b> .....	<b><u>59,473</u></b>	<b><u>83,975</u></b>	<b><u>24,502</u></b>	.....
<b><u>From the United States</u></b> .....	<b><u>59,263</u></b>	<b><u>58,312</u></b>	.....	<b><u>951</u></b>
<b><u>Total Immigration</u></b> .....	<b><u>222,702</u></b>	<b><u>262,469</u></b>	<b><u>39,767</u></b>	.....



<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 262,469 for 1907-08</u>
England	90,380	34.43
United States	58,312	22.22
Scotland	22,223	8.47
Galician(Spain)	14,268	5.44
Italy	11,212	4.27
Japan	7,601	2.90
Wales	6,547	2.49
Russia (N.E.S)	6,281	2.39
Russia – (Hebrew)	5,738	2.19
France	2,671	1.02
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>225,233</u></b>	<b><u>85.81</u></b>

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION**  
**1908 – 09**

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Deputy Minister of the Interior, W. W. CORY

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**OTTAWA, MAY 3, 1909**

- 3 -

***“Certain objections hold good with regard to all these Eastern peoples. It is true that they may be able to do much of the rough work, for which it is difficult to secure sufficient white labor; but where they enter, the whites are out, and out permanently. They constitute an entirely distinct class or caste. They have their own virtues and vices; their own moral standards and religious beliefs. The Orientals cannot be assimilated. Whether it is in large numbers is a most important question, not only for the people of British Columbia, but for all Canadians.”***

***Strangers Within Our Gates, or Coming Canadians*** /By: James S. Woodsworth/1909/PG XV.  
The Orientals/PG 189/Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

**1909 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1908 – 09, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1907 – 08, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality. (PG 6) (N.E.S – Not Elsewhere Specific)

	<b><u>1907 – 08</u></b>	<b><u>1908 – 09</u></b>	<b><u>Increase</u></b>	<b><u>Decrease</u></b>
English .....	90,380	37,019	.....	53,361
Irish .....	1,032	463	.....	569
Scotch .....	22,223	11,810	.....	10,413
Welsh .....	6,547	3,609	.....	2,938
<b><u>Total British</u></b> .....	<b><u>120,182</u></b>	<b><u>52,901</u></b>	.....	<b><u>67,281</u></b>
African, South .....	76	53	.....	23
Australian .....	180	171	.....	9
Austrian, N.E.S .....	1,899	1,830	.....	69
Bohemian .....	102	28	.....	74
Bukowinian .....	2,145	1,546	.....	599
Croatian .....	224	1	.....	223
Dalmatian .....	10	1	.....	9
Galician .....	14,268	6,644	.....	7,624
Hungarian, N.E.S .....	1,307	595	.....	712
Magyar .....	321	4	.....	317
Ruthenian .....	912	149	.....	763
Slovak .....	188	.....	.....	188
Belgian .....	1,214	828	.....	386
Bulgarian .....	2,529	56	.....	2,473
Brazilian .....	1	4	3	.....
Chinese .....	1,884	1,887	3	.....
Dutch.....	1,212	495	.....	717
French .....	2,671	1,830	.....	841
German, N.E.S .....	2,363	1,257	.....	1,106
Alsatian .....	2	1	.....	1
Bavarian .....	7	.....	.....	7

Prussian .....	5	74	69	.....
Saxon .....	.....	8	8	.....
West Indian .....	134	113	.....	21
Bermudian .....	43	14	.....	29
Jamaican .....	101	32	.....	69
Greek .....	1,053	192	.....	861
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	1,679	151	.....	1,528
“ Russian .....	5,738	1,444	.....	4,294
“ Polish .....	46	2	.....	44
“ Austrian .....	195	24	.....	171
“ German .....	54	15	.....	39
Italian .....	11,212	4,228	.....	6,984
Japanese .....	7,601	495	.....	7,106
Newfoundland .....	3,374	2,108	.....	1,266
New Zealand .....	70	65	.....	5
Portuguese .....	2	2	.....	.....
Polish, N.E.S .....	255	76	.....	179
“ Austrian .....	586	42	.....	544
“ <b>German</b> .....	16	3	.....	.....
13				
“ Russian .....	736	255	.....	481
Persian .....	7	1	.....	6
Roumanian .....	949	278	.....	671
Russian, N.E.S .....	6,281	3,547	.....	2,734
Finnish .....	1,212	669	.....	543
Spanish .....	61	32	.....	29
Swiss .....	195	129	.....	66
Serbian .....	48	31	.....	17
Danish .....	290	160	.....	130
Icelandic .....	97	35	.....	62
Swedish .....	2,132	1,135	.....	997
Norwegian .....	1,554	752	.....	802
Turkish, .....	489	236	.....	253
Armenian .....	563	79	.....	484
Egyptian .....	8	2	.....	6
Syrian .....	732	189	.....	543
Arabian .....	50	4	.....	46
U.S.A Citizens, via				

ocean ports .....	133	94	.....	39
Negro .....	136	73	.....	63
Hindoo .....	2,623	6	.....	2,617
<b><u>Total Continental, etc.....</u></b>	<b><u>83,975</u></b>	<b><u>34,175</u></b>	.....	<b><u>49,800</u></b>
<b><u>From the United States ....</u></b>	<b><u>58,312</u></b>	<b><u>59,832</u></b>	<b><u>1,520</u></b>	.....
<b><u>Total Immigration .....</u></b>	<b><u>262,469</u></b>	<b><u>146,908</u></b>	.....	<b><u>115,561</u></b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 146,908 for 1908-09</u></b>
United States	59,832	40.73
England	37,019	25.20
Scotland	11,810	8.04
Galicia	6,644	4.52
Italy	4,228	2.88
Wales	3,609	2.46
Russia (N.E.S)	3,547	2.41
China	1,887	1.28
Austria (N.E.S) & France	1,830 (X2)	1.25 (X2)
Bukowinian (Greek)	1,546	1.05
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>133,782</u></b>	<b><u>91.07</u></b>

**1 GEORGE V**

**SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25**

**A. 1911**

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION**  
**1909 – 10**

Deputy Minister of the Interior, W. W. CORY

**OTTAWA, APRIL 15, 1910**

**1910 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1909 – 10, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1908 – 09, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality. **(PG 6) (N.E.S – Not Elsewhere Specific)**

	<b><u>1908 – 09</u></b>	<b><u>1909 – 10</u></b>	<b><u>Increase</u></b>	<b><u>Decrease</u></b>
English .....	37,019	40,416	3,397	.....
Irish .....	463	728	265	.....
Scotch .....	11,810	14,706	2,896	.....
Welsh .....	3,609	3,940	331	.....
<b><u>Total British</u></b> .....	<b><u>52,901</u></b>	<b><u>59,790</u></b>	<b><u>6,889</u></b>	.....
<hr/>				
African, South .....	53	97	44	.....
Australian .....	171	203	32	.....
Austrian, N.E.S .....	1,839	4,195	2,365	.....

Bohemian .....	28	63	35	.....
Bukowinian .....	1,546	725	.....	821
Croatian .....	1	74	73	.....
Dalmatian .....	1	11	10	.....
Galician .....	6,644	3,368	.....	3,276
Hungarian, N.E.S .....	595	621	26	.....
Magyar .....	4	55	51	.....
Ruthenian .....	149	568	419	.....
Slovak .....	.....	77	77	.....
Belgian .....	828	910	82	.....
Bulgarian .....	56	557	501	.....
Brazilian .....	4	.....	.....	4
Chinese .....	1,887	2,156	269	.....
Dutch.....	495	741	246	.....
French .....	1,830	1,727	.....	103
German, N.E.S .....	1,257	1,516	259	.....
Alsatian .....	1	.....	.....	1
Bavarian .....	.....	2	2	.....
Prussian .....	74	12	.....	62
Saxon .....	8	3	.....	5
West Indian .....	113	146	33	.....
Bermudian .....	14	14	.....	.....
Jamaican .....	32	43	11	.....
Greek .....	192	452	260	.....
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	151	343	192	.....
“ Russian .....	1,444	2,745	1,301	.....
“ Polish .....	2	28	26	.....
“ Austrian .....	24	56	32	.....
“ German .....	15	10	.....	5
Italian .....	4,228	7,118	2,890	.....
Japanese .....	495	271	.....	224
Newfoundland .....	2,108	3,372	1,264	.....
New Zealand .....	65	82	17	.....
Portuguese .....	2	2	.....	.....
Polish, N.E.S .....	76	174	98	.....
“ Austrian .....	42	483	441	.....
“ <b>German</b> .....	3	12	9	.....
“ Russian .....	255	738	483	.....
Persian .....	1	5	4	.....
Roumanian .....	278	293	15	.....



Russian, N.E.S .....	3,547	4,564	1,017	.....
Finnish .....	669	1,457	788	.....
Spanish .....	32	42	10	.....
Swiss .....	129	211	82	.....
Serbian .....	31	76	45	.....
Danish .....	160	300	140	.....
Icelandic .....	35	95	60	.....
Swedish .....	1,135	2,017	882	.....
Norwegian .....	752	1,370	618	.....
Turkish .....	236	517	281	.....
Armenian .....	79	75	.....	4
Egyptian .....	2	2	.....	.....
Syrian .....	189	195	6	.....
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	94	186	92	.....
Negro .....	73	7	.....	66
Hindoo .....	6	10	4	.....
<b><u>Total Continental, etc .....</u></b>	<b><u>34,175</u></b>	<b><u>45,206</u></b>	<b><u>11,031</u></b>	.....
<b><u>From the United States ....</u></b>	<b><u>59,832</u></b>	<b><u>103,798</u></b>	<b><u>43,996</u></b>	.....
<b><u>Total Immigration .....</u></b>	<b><u>146,908</u></b>	<b><u>208,794</u></b>	<b><u>61,886</u></b>	.....

**Top Ten Source  
Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 208,794 for 1909-10**

United States	103,798	49.71
England	40,416	19.36
Scotland	14,706	7.04
Italy	7,118	3.41
Russia (N.E.S)	4,564	2.19
Austria (N.E.S)	4,195	2.01

Wales	3,940	1.89
Galician (Spain)	3,368	1.61
Russia – (Hebrew)	2,745	1.31
China	2,156	1.03
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>187,006</u></b>	<b><u>89.56</u></b>

**2 GEORGE V**

**SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25**

**A. 1912**

## **REPORT**

**OF THE**

**SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION**

**1910 – 11**

Deputy Minister of the Interior, W. W. CORY

**OTTAWA, APRIL 25, 1911**

**- 3 -**

**1911 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1910 – 11, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1909 – 10, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality. (PG 8 & PG 9) (N.E.S – Not Elsewhere Specific)

	<u>1909 – 10</u>	<u>1910 – 11</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
English .....	40,416	84,707	44,291	.....
Irish .....	728	1,505	777	.....
Scotch .....	14,706	29,924	15,218	.....
Welsh .....	3,940	6,877	2,937	.....
<b>Total British</b> .....	<b>59,790</b>	<b>123,013</b>	<b>63,223</b>	.....
African, South .....	97	86	.....	11
Australian .....	203	266	63	.....
Austrian, N.E.S .....	4,195	7,891	3,696	.....
Bohemian .....	63	107	44	.....
Bukowinian .....	725	700	.....	25
Croatian .....	74	121	47	.....
Dalmatian .....	11	24	13	.....
Galician .....	3,368	3,553	185	.....
Hungarian, N.E.S .....	621	756	135	.....
Magyar .....	55	142	87	.....
Ruthenian .....	568	2,869	2,301	.....
Slovak .....	77	122	45	.....
Belgian .....	910	1,563	653	.....
Bulgarian .....	557	1,068	511	.....
Brazilian .....	.....	13	13	.....
Chinese .....	2,156	5,278	3,122	.....
Dutch.....	741	931	190	.....
French .....	1,727	2,041	314	.....
German, N.E.S .....	1,516	2,530	1,014	.....
Bavarian .....	2	2	.....	.....
Prussian .....	12	1	.....	1
Saxon .....	3	.....	.....	3
West Indian .....	146	398	252	.....
Bermudian .....	14	10	.....	4
Jamaican .....	43	47	4	.....
Greek .....	452	777	325	.....
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	343	606	263	.....
“ Russian .....	2,745	4,188	1,443	.....
“ Polish .....	28	85	57	.....
“ Austrian .....	56	248	192	.....
“ German .....	10	19	9	.....

Italian .....	7,118	8,359	1,241	.....
Japanese .....	271	437	166	.....
Newfoundland .....	3,372	2,229	.....	1,143
New Zealand .....	82	116	34	.....
Portuguese .....	2	13	11	.....
Polish, N.E.S .....	174	269	95	.....
"    Austrian .....	483	1,065	582	.....
" <b>German</b> .....	12	43	31	.....
"    Russian .....	738	800	62	.....
Persian .....	5	19	14	.....
Roumanian .....	293	511	218	.....
Russian, N.E.S .....	4,564	6,621	2,057	.....
Finnish .....	1,457	2,132	675	.....
Doukhobor .....	.....	41	41	.....
Spanish .....	42	197	155	.....
Swiss .....	211	270	59	.....
Serbian .....	76	50	.....	26
Danish .....	300	535	235	.....
Icelandic .....	95	250	155	.....
Swedish .....	2,017	3,213	1,196	.....
Norwegian .....	1,370	2,169	799	.....
Turkish .....	517	469	.....	48
Armenian .....	75	20	.....	55
Egyptian .....	2	2	1	.....
Syrian .....	195	124	.....	71
Arabian .....	14	3	.....	11
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	186	203	17	.....
Negro .....	7	12	5	.....
Hindoo .....	10	5	.....	5
<b><u>Total Continental, etc.....</u></b>	<b><u>45,206</u></b>	<b><u>66,620</u></b>	<b><u>21,414</u></b>	.....
<b><u>From the United States ....</u></b>	<b><u>103,798</u></b>	<b><u>121,451</u></b>	<b><u>17,653</u></b>	.....
<b><u>Total Immigration .....</u></b>	<b><u>208,794</u></b>	<b><u>311,084</u></b>	<b><u>102,290</u></b>	.....

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 311,084 for 1910-11</u>
United States	121,451	39.04
England	84,707	27.23
Scotland	29,924	9.62
Italy	8,359	2.69
Austria (N.E.S)	7,891	2.54
Wales	6,877	2.21
Russia (N.E.S)	6,621	2.13
China	5,278	1.70
Russia – (Hebrew)	4,188	1.35
Galician (Spain)	3,553	1.14
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>278,849</u></b>	<b><u>89.64</u></b>

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION**  
**1911 – 12**

Deputy Minister of the Interior, W. W. CORY

OTTAWA, MAY 1, 1912

**1912 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1911 – 12, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1910 – 11, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality. (PG 8 & PG 9) (N.E.S – Not Elsewhere Specific)

	<b><u>1910 – 11</u></b>	<b><u>1911 – 12</u></b>	<b><u>Increase</u></b>	<b><u>Decrease</u></b>
English .....	84,707	95,107	10,400	.....
Irish .....	1,505	1,699	194	.....
Scotch .....	29,924	32,988	3,064	.....
Welsh .....	6,877	8,327	1,450	.....
<b><u>Total British</u></b> .....	<b><u>123,013</u></b>	<b><u>138,121</u></b>	<b><u>15,108</u></b>	.....
<hr/>				
African, South .....	86	144	58	.....
Australian .....	266	184	.....	82
Austrian, N.E.S .....	7,891	4,871	.....	3,020
Bohemian .....	107	143	36	.....
Bukowinian .....	700	328	.....	372
Croatian .....	121	281	160	.....
Dalmatian .....	24	38	14	.....
Galician .....	3,553	1,594	.....	1,959
Hungarian, N.E.S .....	756	482	.....	274
Magyar .....	142	400	258	.....
Ruthenian .....	2,869	13,346	10,477	.....
Slovak .....	122	168	46	.....
Belgian .....	1,563	1,601	38	.....
Bulgarian .....	1,068	3,295	2,227	.....
Brazilian .....	13	.....	.....	13
Chinese .....	5,278	6,247	969	.....
<hr/>				
Dutch.....	931	1,077	146	.....
French .....	2,041	2,094	53	.....
German, N.E.S .....	2,530	4,645	2,115	.....
Alsatian .....	.....	1	1	.....
Bavarian .....	2	4	2	.....
Prussian .....	1	14	13	.....
West Indian .....	398	314	.....	84



Bermudian .....	10	9	.....	1
Jamaican .....	47	70	23	.....
Greek .....	777	693	.....	84
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	606	537	.....	69
“ Russian .....	4,188	4,460	272	.....
“ Polish .....	85	52	.....	33
“ Austrian .....	248	269	21	.....
“ German .....	19	4	.....	15
Italian .....	8,359	7,590	.....	769
Japanese .....	437	765	328	.....
Newfoundland .....	2,229	2,598	369	.....
New Zealand .....	116	61	.....	55
Portuguese .....	13	6	.....	7
Polish, N.E.S .....	269	642	373	.....
“ Austrian .....	1,065	2,773	1,708	.....
“ <b>German</b> .....	43	21	.....	22
“ Russian .....	800	1,624	824	.....
Persian .....	19	19	.....	.....
Roumanian .....	511	793	282	.....
Russian, N.E.S .....	6,621	9,805	3,184	.....
Finnish .....	2,132	1,646	.....	486
Doukhobor .....	41	24	.....	17
Spanish .....	197	191	.....	6
Swiss .....	270	230	.....	40
Serbian .....	50	209	159	.....
Danish .....	535	628	93	.....
Icelandic .....	250	205	.....	45
Swedish .....	3,213	2,394	.....	819
Norwegian .....	2,169	1,692	.....	477
Turkish, N.E.S .....	469	632	163	.....
Armenian .....	20	60	40	.....
Egyptian .....	3	.....	.....	3
Syrian .....	124	144	20	.....
Arabian .....	3	2	.....	1
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	203	143	.....	60
Negro .....	12	138	126	.....
Hindoo .....	5	3	.....	2
Mexican .....	.....	3	3	.....

<b><u>Total Continental, etc</u></b> .....	<b><u>66,620</u></b>	<b><u>82,406</u></b>	<b><u>15,786</u></b>	.....
<b><u>From the United States</u></b> ....	<b><u>121,451</u></b>	<b><u>133,710</u></b>	<b><u>12,259</u></b>	.....
<b><u>Total Immigration</u></b> .....	<b><u>311,084</u></b>	<b><u>354,237</u></b>	<b><u>43,153</u></b>	.....

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 354,237 for 1911-12</u></b>
United States	133,710	37.75
England	95,107	26.85
Scotland	32,988	9.31
Austria – Hungary (Ruthenian)	13,346	3.77
Russia (Russian, N.E.S)	9,805	2.77
Wales	8,327	2.35
Italy	7,590	2.14
China	6,247	1.76
Austria (N.E.S)	4,871	1.38
Germany (N.E.S)	4,645	1.31
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>316,636</u></b>	<b><u>89.39</u></b>

**4 GEORGE V**

**SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25**

**A. 1914**

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION**  
**1912 – 13**

Deputy Minister of the Interior, W. W. CORY

**OTTAWA, JULY 2, 1913**

**- 3 -**

### 1913 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1912 – 13, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1911 – 12, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality. (PG 8 & PG 9) (N.E.S – Not Elsewhere Specific)

	<u>1911 – 12</u>	<u>1912 – 13</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
English .....	95,107	108,082	12,975	.....
Irish .....	1,699	2,019	320	.....
Scotch .....	32,988	30,735	.....	2,253
Welsh .....	8,327	9,706	1,379	.....
<b>Total British</b> .....	<b><u>138,121</u></b>	<b><u>150,542</u></b>	<b><u>12,421</u></b>	.....
<hr/>				
African, South .....	144	22	.....	122
Australian .....	184	106	.....	78
Austrian, N.E.S .....	4,871	1,050	.....	3,821
Bohemian .....	143	204	61	.....
Bukowinian .....	328	687	359	.....
Croatian .....	281	642	361	.....
Dalmatian .....	38	155	117	.....
Galician .....	1,594	497	.....	1,097
Hungarian, N.E.S .....	482	578	96	.....
Magyar .....	400	500	100	.....
Ruthenian .....	13,346	17,420	4,074	.....
Slovak .....	168	142	.....	26
Belgian .....	1,601	1,826	225	.....
Bulgarian .....	3,295	4,616	1,321	.....
Chinese .....	6,247	7,445	1,198	.....
Dutch.....	1,077	1,524	447	.....

French .....	2,094	2,755	661	.....
German, N.E.S .....	4,645	4,938	293	.....
Alsatian .....	1	.....	.....	1
Bavarian .....	4	2	.....	2
Prussian .....	14	13	.....	1
West Indian .....	314	398	84	.....
Bermudian .....	9	4	.....	5
Jamaican .....	70	93	23	.....
Greek .....	693	1,390	697	.....
<b>Hebrew</b> –				
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	537	649	112	.....
“ Russian .....	4,460	6,304	1,844	.....
“ Polish .....	52	26	.....	26
“ Austrian .....	269	392	123	.....
“ German .....	4	16	12	.....
Italian .....	7,590	16,601	9,011	.....
Japanese .....	765	724	.....	41
Maltese .....	.....	128	128	.....
Mexican .....	3	9	6	.....
Montenegrin .....	.....	36	36	.....
Newfoundland .....	2,598	1,036	.....	1,562
New Zealand .....	61	39	.....	22
Portuguese .....	6	9	3	.....
Polish, N.E.S .....	642	996	324	.....
“ Austrian .....	2,773	4,462	1,689	.....
“ German .....	21	29	8	.....
“ Russian .....	1,624	4,488	2,864	.....
Persian .....	19	20	1	.....
Roumanian .....	793	1,116	323	.....
Russian, N.E.S .....	9,805	18,623	8,818	.....
Finnish .....	1,646	2,391	745	.....
Doukhobor .....	24	108	84	.....
Spanish .....	191	296	105	.....
Swiss .....	230	246	16	.....
Serbian .....	209	366	157	.....
Danish .....	628	798	170	.....
Icelandic .....	205	231	26	.....
Swedish .....	2,394	2,477	83	.....
Norwegian .....	1,692	1,832	140	.....
Turkish, N.E.S .....	632	770	138	.....

Armenian .....	60	100	40	.....
Egyptian .....	.....	7	7	.....
Syrian .....	141	232	88	.....
Arabian .....	2	10	8	.....
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	143	121	.....	22
Negro .....	138	211	73	.....
Hindoo .....	3	5	2	.....
<b><u>Total Continental, etc.....</u></b>	<b><u>82,406</u></b>	<b><u>112,881</u></b>	<b><u>30,475</u></b>	.....
<b><u>From the United States ....</u></b>	<b><u>133,710</u></b>	<b><u>139,009</u></b>	<b><u>5,299</u></b>	.....
<b><u>Total Immigration .....</u></b>	<b><u>354,237</u></b>	<b><u>402,432</u></b>	<b><u>48,195</u></b>	.....

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 402,432 for 1912-13</u></b>
United States	139,009	34.54
England	108,082	26.86
Scotland	30,735	7.64
Russia (Russian, N.E.S)	18,623	4.63
Austria – Hungary (Ruthenian)	17,420	4.33
Italy	16,601	4.13
Wales	9,706	2.41
China	7,445	1.85
Germany (N.E.S)	4,938	1.23
Bulgaria	4,616	1.15
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>357,175</u></b>	<b><u>88.75</u></b>

**5 GEORGE V**

**SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25**

**A. 1915**

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION**  
**1913 – 14**

Deputy Minister of the Interior, W. W. CORY

**OTTAWA, JULY 2, 1914**

**“To admit Orientals in large numbers would mean in the end the extinction of the white people, and we always have in mind the necessity of keeping this a white man’s country.”** – B.C Premier Sir Richard McBride (speaking to a *Times* of London correspondent in 1914)

A White Man’s Country: An Exercise in Canadian Prejudice /By: Ted Gerguson/1975/Introduction/p. 10/Toronto: Doubleday Canada Ltd.,

**“What we face in British Columbia and in Canada is this - - whether or not the civilization which finds its highest exemplification in Anglo – Saxon British rule shall or not prevail in the Dominion of Canada. I am absolutely convinced that we cannot allow indiscriminate immigration from the Orient and hope to build up a nation in Canada on the foundations upon which we have commenced our national life. I hold that no immigration is or can be successful unless it is capable of being assimilated and absorbed by the people of the country to which it comes and without detriment to that country.**

**In the Orient, at our doors, there are eight hundred million Asiatics - - and mark you I care not how high a value they place on their civilization - - it is distinct in all its features from the one we hold dear. Eight hundred million - - the least tremor from that source would unquestionably swamp us by weight of numbers.**

**Why, there is no people in existence that can absorb one, two, three, four, five times their number and I ask you this - - what state would British Columbia be in today, if Asian immigrants had been allowed through its portals? Canada would be swamped with Orientals and there would be left practically not a vestige of the civilization of which we are so proud.”** – Vancouver – Center Conservative M.P. H.H. Stevens

WHITE CANADA FOREVER: Popular Attitudes and Public Policy Toward Orientals in British Columbia/By: Pater W. Ward/2002/CHAPTER 5/PG 185/Notes to pages 87 – 99/38. Minutes of a Public Meeting held in Dominion Hall, Vancouver, British , on Tuesday evening, June 23, 1914, Borden Papers./Mc Gill – Queen’s University Press/Montreal & Kingston/London/Ithaca

**Our fellow British subjects of the Asiatic race are of different racial instincts to those of the European race. In their own interest their proper place of residence is within the confines of their respective countries, not Canada where their customs are not in vogue and their adhesion to them here only gives rise to disturbances destructive to the well-being of society.** - B.C. Court of Appeal, July 6, 1914 (Behind the Komagata Maru’s fight to open Canada’s border/Globe & Mail (includes correction)/Published Saturday, May. 24 2014, 8:00 AM EDT/Last updated Wednesday, Jun. 18 2014, 4:57 PM EDT)

**“The people of Canada want to have a white country, and certain of our fellow subjects who are not of the white race want to come to Canada and be admitted to all the rights of Canadian citizenship. These men have been taught by a certain school of politics that they are equals of British subjects; unfortunately they are brought face to face with the hard facts when it’s too late.”** – Wilfrid Laurier, speaking before the House of Commons, October 1914



**1914 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1913 – 14, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1912 – 13, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality. **(PG 8 & PG 9)**

	<b><u>1912 – 13</u></b>	<b><u>1913 – 14</u></b>	<b><u>Increase</u></b>	<b><u>Decrease</u></b>
English .....	108,082	102,122	.....	5,960
Irish .....	9,706	9,585	.....	121
Scotch .....	30,735	29,128	.....	1,607
Welsh .....	2,019	1,787	.....	232
<b><u>Total British</u></b> .....	<b><u>150,542</u></b>	<b><u>142,622</u></b>	.....	<b><u>7,920</u></b>
African, South .....	22	56	34	.....
Albanian .....	.....	3	3	.....
Argentinian .....	.....	2	2	.....
Australian .....	106	106	.....	.....
Austro – Hungarian –				
Austrian, N.E.S .....	1,050	3,147	2,097	.....
Bohemian .....	204	270	66	.....

Bukowinian .....	687	1,549	862	.....
Croatian .....	642	803	161	.....
Dalmatian .....	155	182	27	.....
Galician .....	497	1,698	1,201	.....
Hungarian, N.E.S .....	578	833	255	.....
Magyar .....	500	1,301	801	.....
Ruthenian .....	17,420	18,372	952	.....
Slovak .....	142	166	24	.....
Styrian .....	.....	2	2	.....
Belgian .....	1,826	2,651	825	.....
Bermudian .....	4	56	52	.....
Brazilian .....	.....	5	5	.....
Bulgarian .....	4,616	1,727	.....	2,889
Chinese .....	7,445	5,512	.....	1,933
Cuban .....	.....	10	10	.....
Dutch.....	1,524	1,506	.....	18
French .....	2,755	2,683	.....	72
<b>German</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German, N.E.S .....	4,938	5,525	587	.....
Bavarian .....	2	4	2	.....
Prussian .....	13	8	.....	5
Greek .....	1,390	1,102	.....	288
Hawaiin .....	.....	2	2	.....
<b>Hebrew</b> –	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	649	860	211	.....
“ Austrian .....	392	728	336	.....
“ German .....	16	20	4	.....
“ Polish .....	26	22	.....	4
“ Russian .....	6,304	9,622	3,318	.....
Hindoo .....	5	88	83	.....
Italian .....	16,601	24,722	8,121	.....
Jamaican .....	93	189	96	.....
Japanese .....	724	856	132	.....
Macedonian .....	.....	17	17	.....
Maltese .....	128	402	274	.....
Mexican .....	9	9	.....	.....
Montenegrin .....	36	13	.....	23
Negro .....	211	266	55	.....
Newfoundland .....	1,036	496	.....	540
New Zealand .....	39	24	.....	15

Persian .....	20	19	.....	1
<b>Polish –</b>				
Polish, N.E.S .....	966	930	.....	36
“    Austrian .....	4,462	4,310	.....	152
“    German .....	29	46	17	.....
“    Russian .....	4,488	4,507	19	.....
Portuguese .....	9	58	49	.....
Roumanian .....	1,116	1,504	388	.....
<b>Russian –</b>				
Russian, N.E.S .....	18,623	24,485	5,862	.....
Doukhobor .....	108	4	.....	104
Finnish .....	2,391	3,183	792	.....
<b>Scandinavian –</b>				
Danish .....	798	871	73	.....
Icelandic .....	231	292	61	.....
Norwegian .....	1,832	1,647	.....	185
Swedish .....	2,477	2,435	.....	42
Serbian .....	366	193	.....	173
Spanish .....	296	1,138	842	.....
Swiss .....	246	269	23	.....
<b>Turkish –</b>				
Turkish, N.E.S .....	770	187	.....	583
Arabian .....	10	16	6	.....
Armenian .....	100	139	39	.....
Egyptian .....	7	5	.....	2
Syrian .....	232	278	46	.....
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	121	121	.....	.....
West Indian .....	398	474	76	.....
<b>Total Continental, etc.....</b>	<b>112,881</b>	<b>134,726</b>	<b>21,845</b>	.....
<b>From the United States ....</b>	<b>139,009</b>	<b>107,530</b>	.....	<b>31,479</b>
<b>Total Immigration .....</b>	<b>402,432</b>	<b>384,878</b>	.....	<b>17,554</b>

**Top Ten Source  
Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 384,878 for 1913-14**

United States  
England

107,530  
102,122

27.94  
26.53

Scotland	29,128	7.57
Italy	24,722	6.42
Russia – (Russian, N.E.S)	24,485	6.42
Austria – Hungary (Ruthenian)	18,372	4.77
Russia – (Hebrew)	9,622	2.50
Ireland	9,585	2.49
Germany (German, N.E.S)	5,525	1.44
China	5,512	1.43
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>336,603</u></b>	<b><u>87.46</u></b>

6 GEORGE V

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A. 1916

## IMMIGRATION

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### REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION

1914 – 15

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DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, W. W. CORY

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**OTTAWA, July 2, 1915.**

**SUMMARY for the Fiscal Year 1914 –15.**

**- 5 -**

**1915 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1914 – 15, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1913 – 14, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality. **(PG 8 & PG 9)**

	<b><u>1913 – 14</u></b>	<b><u>1914 – 15</u></b>	<b><u>Increase</u></b>	<b><u>Decrease</u></b>
English .....	102,122	30,807	.....	71,315
Irish .....	9,585	3,525	.....	6,060
Scotch .....	29,128	8,346	.....	20,782
Welsh .....	1,787	598	.....	1,189

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<b>Total British</b> .....	<b>142,622</b>	<b>43,276</b>	.....	<b>99,346</b>
African, South .....	56	23	.....	33
Albanian .....	3	4	1	.....
Argentinian .....	2	5	3	.....
Australian .....	106	51	.....	55
Austro – Hungarian –				
Austrian, N.E.S .....	3,147	502	.....	2,645
Bohemian .....	270	94	.....	176
Bukowinian .....	1,549	72	.....	1,477
Croatian .....	803	164	.....	639
Dalmatian .....	182	24	.....	158
Galician .....	1,698	36	.....	1,662
Hungarian, N.E.S .....	883	218	.....	615
Magyar .....	1,301	176	.....	1,125
Ruthenian .....	18,372	5,830	.....	12,542
Slovak .....	166	34	.....	132
Styrian .....	2	.....	.....	2
Belgian .....	2,651	1,149	.....	1,502
Bermudian .....	56	4	.....	52
Brazilian .....	5	.....	.....	5
Bulgarian .....	1,727	4,048	2,321	.....
Chinese .....	5,512	2,470	.....	3,055
Cuban .....	10	1	.....	9
Dutch.....	1,506	605	.....	901
French .....	2,683	1,206	.....	1,477
<b>German</b> .....				
German, N.E.S .....	5,525	2,470	.....	3,055
Bavarian .....	4	2	.....	2
Prussian .....	8	.....	.....	8
Greek .....	1,102	1,147	45	.....
<b>Hebrew –</b>				
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	860	266	.....	594
“ Austrian .....	728	160	.....	568
“ German .....	20	1	.....	19
“ Polish .....	22	6	.....	16
“ Russian .....	9,622	2,674	.....	6,948
Hindoo .....	88	.....	.....	88
Italian .....	24,722	6,228	.....	18,494
Jamaican .....	189	29	.....	160
Japanese .....	856	592	.....	264

Macedonian .....	17	132	115	.....	
Maltese .....	402	19	.....	9	
Mexican .....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Montenegrin .....	13	9	.....	4	
Negro .....	266	202	.....	64	
Newfoundland .....	496	338	.....	158	
New Zealand .....	24	21	.....	3	
Persian .....	19	7	.....	12	
<b>Polish –</b>					
Polish, N.E.S .....	930	153	.....	777	
“    Austrian .....	4,310	1,272	.....	3,038	
“    German .....	46	7	.....	39	
“    Russian .....	4,507	544	.....	3,963	
Portuguese .....	58	8	.....	50	
Roumanian .....	1,504	361	.....	1,143	
<b>Russian –</b>					
Russian, N.E.S .....	24,485	5,201	.....	19,284	
Doukhobor .....	4	.....	.....	4	
Finnish .....	3,183	459	.....	2,724	
<b>Scandinavian –</b>					
Danish .....	871	326	.....	545	
Icelandic .....	292	145	.....	147	
Norwegian .....	1,647	788	.....	859	
Swedish .....	2,435	916	.....	1,519	
Serbian .....	193	220	27	.....	
Spanish .....	1,138	755	.....	383	
Swiss .....	269	209	.....	60	
<b>Turkish –</b>					
Turkish, N.E.S .....	187	33	.....	154	
Arabian .....	16	.....	.....	16	
Armenian .....	139	36	.....	103	
Egyptian .....	5	.....	.....	5	
Syrian .....	278	79	.....	199	
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	121	41	.....	80	
West Indian .....	474	356	.....	118	
<b><u>Total Continental, etc.....</u></b>	<b><u>134,726</u></b>	<b><u>41,734</u></b>	.....	<b><u>92,992</u></b>	
<b><u>From the United States ....</u></b>	<b><u>107,530</u></b>	<b><u>59,779</u></b>	.....	<b><u>47,751</u></b>	
<b><u>Total Immigration .....</u></b>	<b><u>384,878</u></b>	<b><u>144,789</u></b>	.....	<b><u>240,089</u></b>	

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 144,789 for 1914-15</u>
United States	59,779	41.29
England	30,807	21.28
Scotland	8,346	5.76
Italy	6,228	4.30
Austria – Hungary (Ruthenian)	5,830	4.03
Russia (N.E.S)	5,201	3.59
Bulgaria	4,048	2.80
Ireland	3,525	2.43
Russia (Hebrew)	2,674	1.85
Germany, N.E.S & China	2,470	1.71 (X2)
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>128,908</u></b>	<b><u>89.03</u></b>

## IMMIGRATION

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# **REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION**

**1915 – 16**

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SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, W. D. SCOTT

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Herewith are the usual reports on immigration for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916.

**SUMMARY for the Fiscal Year 1915 –16.**

- 5 -

**(On Pg 63 is a Statement of Rejection of Immigrants & the reasons behind each one).**

## **1916 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1915 – 16, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1914 – 15, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality.  
**(PG 8 & PG 9)**

	<u>1914 – 15</u>	<u>1915 – 16</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
English .....	30,807	5,857	.....	24,950
Irish .....	3,525	818	.....	2,707
Scotch .....	8,346	1,887	.....	6,459
Welsh .....	598	102	.....	496
<b><u>Total British</u></b> .....	<b><u>43,276</u></b>	<b><u>8,664</u></b>	.....	<b><u>34,612</u></b>
African, South .....	23	11	.....	12
Albanian .....	4	.....	.....	4
Argentinian .....	5	.....	.....	5
Australian .....	51	32	.....	19
Austro – Hungarian –				
Austrian, N.E.S .....	502	15	.....	487
Bohemian .....	94	.....	.....	94
Bukowinian .....	72	.....	.....	72
Croatian .....	164	.....	.....	164
Dalmatian .....	24	.....	.....	24
Galician .....	36	.....	.....	36
Hungarian, N.E.S .....	218	.....	.....	218
Magyar .....	176	.....	.....	176
Ruthenian .....	5,830	.....	.....	5,830
Slovak .....	34	.....	.....	34
Belgian .....	1,149	172	.....	977
Bermudian .....	4	.....	.....	4
Brazilian .....	.....	2	2	.....
Bulgarian .....	4,048	1	.....	4,047
Chinese .....	1,258	88	.....	1,170
Cuban .....	1	1	.....	.....
Dutch.....	605	186	.....	41
French .....	1,206	180	.....	1,026
<b><u>German</u></b> .....				
German, N.E.S .....	2,470	27	.....	2,443
Bavarian .....	2	.....	.....	2
Greek .....	1,147	145	.....	1,002
Hawaiian .....	18	1	.....	17
<b><u>Hebrew</u></b> .....				
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	266	18	.....	248
“ Austrian .....	160	1	.....	159
“ German .....	1	.....	.....	1
“ Polish .....	6	.....	.....	6
“ Russian .....	2,674	46	.....	2,628
Hindoo .....	.....	1	1	.....

Italian .....	6,228	388	.....	5,840
Jamaican .....	29	9	.....	20
Japanese .....	592	401	.....	191
Macedonian .....	132	.....	.....	132
Maltese .....	19	4	.....	15
Montenegrin .....	9	.....	.....	9
Negro .....	202	34	.....	168
Newfoundland .....	338	255	.....	83
New Zealand .....	21	18	.....	3
Persian .....	7	3	.....	4
<b>Polish –</b>				
Polish, N.E.S .....	153	1	.....	152
“    Austrian .....	1,272	.....	.....	1,272
“ <b>German</b> .....	7	.....	.....	7
“    Russian .....	544	7	.....	537
Portuguese .....	8	.....	.....	8
Roumanian .....	361	4	.....	357
<b>Russian –</b>				
Russian, N.E.S .....	5,201	40	.....	5,161
Finnish .....	459	139	.....	320
<b>Scandinavian –</b>				
Danish .....	326	167	.....	159
Icelandic .....	145	15	.....	130
Norwegian .....	788	232	.....	556
Swedish .....	916	177	.....	739
Serbian .....	220	6	.....	214
Spanish .....	755	11	.....	744
Swiss .....	209	42	.....	167
<b>Turkish –</b>				
Turkish, N.E.S .....	33	.....	.....	33
Armenian .....	36	.....	.....	36
Syrian .....	79	3	.....	76
+U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	41	15	.....	26
West Indian .....	356	38	.....	318
<b>Total Continental, etc.....</b>	<b>41,734</b>	<b>2,936</b>	.....	<b>38,798</b>

<b><u>From the United States</u></b> ....	<b><u>59,779</u></b>	<b><u>36,937</u></b>	.....	<b><u>22,842</u></b>
<b><u>Total Immigration</u></b> .....	<b><u>144,789</u></b>	<b><u>48,537</u></b>	.....	<b><u>96,252</u></b>
<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 48,537 for 1915-16</u></b>		
United States	36,937	76.10		
England	5,857	12.07		
Scotland	1,887	3.89		
Ireland	818	1.69		
Italy	388	0.80		
Japan	401	0.83		
Norway	232	0.48		
Holland	186	0.38		
France	180	0.37		
Sweden	177	0.36		
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>47,063</u></b>	<b><u>96.96</u></b>		

# IMMIGRATION

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## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION

1916 – 17

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SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, W. D. SCOTT

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**SUMMARY for the Fiscal Year 1916 –17.**

## 1917 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1916 – 17, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1915 – 16, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality.  
**(PG 6)**

	<u>1915 – 16</u>	<u>1916 – 17</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
English .....	5,857	5,174	.....	683
Irish .....	818	958	140	.....
Scotch .....	1,887	2,062	175	.....
Welsh .....	102	88	.....	14
<b><u>Total British</u></b> .....	<b><u>8,664</u></b>	<b><u>8,282</u></b>	.....	<b><u>382</u></b>
African, South .....	11	1	.....	10
Australian .....	32	18	14	.....
<b><u>Austro – Hungarian –</u></b>				
Austrian .....	15	.....	.....	15
Ruthenian .....	.....	1	1	.....
Belgian .....	172	126	.....	46
Bermudian .....	.....	16	16	.....
Chinese .....	2	.....	.....	2
Cuban .....	1	.....	.....	1
Dutch.....	186	151	.....	35
French .....	180	199	19	.....
German .....	27	9	.....	18
Greek .....	145	258	113	.....
<b><u>Hawaiian</u></b> .....	1	.....	.....	1
<b><u>Hebrew –</u></b>				
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	18	28	10	.....
“ Austrian .....	1	.....	.....	1
“ Russian .....	46	108	62	.....
<b><u>Hindoo</u></b> .....	1	.....	.....	1
Italian .....	388	758	370	.....
Jamaican .....	9	6	.....	3
Japanese .....	401	648	247	.....

Maltese .....	4	109	105	.....
Montenegrin .....	.....	1	1	.....
Negro .....	34	98	64	.....
Newfoundland .....	255	1,243	988	.....
New Zealand .....	18	12	.....	6
Persian .....	3	.....	.....	3
<b>Polish –</b>				
Polish, N.E.S .....	1	1	.....	.....
“    Austrian .....	.....	8	8	.....
“    Russian .....	7	3	.....	4
Portuguese .....	.....	1	1	.....
Roumanian .....	4	4	.....	.....
<b>Russian –</b>				
Russian, N.E.S .....	40	25	.....	.....
Finnish .....	139	249	110	.....
<b>Scandinavian –</b>				
Danish .....	167	145	.....	22
Icelandic .....	15	9	.....	6
Norwegian .....	232	303	71	.....
Swedish .....	177	332	155	.....
Serbian .....	6	1	.....	5
Spanish .....	11	76	65	.....
Swiss .....	42	30	.....	12
<b>Turkish –</b>				
Turkish, N.E.S .....	.....	5	5	.....
Armenian .....	.....	3	3	.....
Syrian .....	3	9	6	.....
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports	15	20	5	.....
West Indian .....	38	293	255	.....
<b>Total Continental, etc .....</b>	<b><u>2,936</u></b>	<b><u>5,703</u></b>	<b><u>2,767</u></b>	.....
<b>From the United States ....</b>	<b><u>36,937</u></b>	<b><u>61,389</u></b>	<b><u>24,452</u></b>	.....
<b>Total Immigration .....</b>	<b><u>48,537</u></b>	<b><u>75,374</u></b>	<b><u>26,837</u></b>	.....

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 75,374 for 1916-17</u>
United States	61,389	81.45
England	5,174	6.86
Scotland	2,062	2.74
Ireland	958	1.27
Italy	758	1.01
Japan	648	0.86
Sweden	332	0.44
Norway	303	0.40
West Indian	293	0.39
Greece	258	0.34
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>72,175</u></b>	<b><u>95.76</u></b>

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**  
**1917 – 18**

SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, W. D. SCOTT

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From confederation immigration was handled by the Department of Agriculture until March 14, 1892, when it was taken over by the Department of the Interior, and remained a branch of that department until October 12, 1917 when by order of council the new department was created. This report covers, therefore, not only the portion of the fiscal year since the establishment of the department, but also the period from April 1, 1917 to October 12, 1917, when the Immigration Branch formed a portion of the Department of the Interior.



### 1918 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1917 – 18, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1916 – 17, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality. **(PG 11)**

	<u>1916 – 17</u>	<u>1917 – 18</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
English .....	5,174	2,477	.....	2,697
Irish .....	958	174	.....	784
Scotch .....	2,062	473	.....	1,589
Welsh .....	88	54	.....	34
<b><u>Total British</u></b> .....	<b><u>8,282</u></b>	<b><u>3,178</u></b>	.....	<b><u>5,104</u></b>
African, South .....	1	4	3	.....
Australian .....	18	34	16	.....
Ruthenian .....	1	.....	.....	1
Belgian .....	126	19	.....	107
Bermudian .....	16	10	.....	6
Chinese .....	393	769	376	.....
Cuban .....	3	1	.....	2
Dutch.....	151	94	.....	57
French .....	199	114	.....	85
German .....	9	1	.....	8

Greek .....	258	45	.....	213
<b>Hebrew</b> –				
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	28	2	.....	26
“    Russian .....	108	30	.....	78
Italian .....	758	189	.....	569
Jamaican .....	6	24	18	.....
Japanese .....	648	883	235	.....
Maltese .....	109	144	35	.....
Mexican .....	.....	1	1	.....
Montenegrin .....	1	.....	.....	1
Negro .....	98	35	.....	63
Newfoundland .....	1,243	1,199	.....	44
New Zealand .....	12	13	1	.....
Persian .....	.....	2	2	.....
<b>Polish</b> –				
Polish, N.E.S .....	1	.....	.....	1
“    Austrian .....	8	.....	.....	8
“    Russian .....	3	.....	.....	3
Portuguese .....	1	1	.....	.....
Roumanian .....	4	.....	.....	4
<b>Russian</b> –				
Russian, N.E.S .....	25	42	17	.....
Finnish .....	249	113	.....	136
<b>Scandinavian</b> –				
Danish .....	145	74	.....	71
Icelandic .....	9	3	.....	6
Norwegian .....	303	235	.....	68
Swedish .....	332	156	.....	176
Serbian .....	1	.....	.....	1
Spanish .....	76	28	.....	48
Swiss .....	30	12	.....	18
<b>Turkish</b> –				
Turkish, N.E.S .....	5	.....	.....	5
Armenian .....	3	2	.....	1
Syrian .....	9	2	.....	7
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	20	28	8	.....
West Indian .....	293	273	.....	20
<b>Total Continental, etc</b> .....	<b>5,703</b>	<b>4,582</b>	.....	<b>1,121</b>
<b>From the United States</b> ....	<b>61,389</b>	<b>71,314</b>	<b>9,925</b>	.....

**Total Immigration** ..... **75,374**      **79,074**      **3,700** .....

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 79,074 for 1917-18</u></b>
United States	71,314	90.19
England	2,477	3.13
Japan	883	1.12
China	769	0.97
Scotland	473	0.60
West Indian	273	0.35
Norway	235	0.30
Italy	189	0.24
Ireland	174	0.22
Sweden	156	0.20
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>76,943</u></b>	<b><u>97.31</u></b>

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**  
**1918 – 19**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 ACTING DEPUTY MINISTER, W. W. CORY  
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This is the second Annual Report of the Department. During more than eight months of the year actual hostilities in the great world war continued, and as the strain and stress in consequence increased with its duration, it is a matter of no surprise that immigration decreased in comparison with that of the preceding year.

**“As close to one – half of the persons composing the present population of Saskatchewan were born in foreign lands, coming to us with their many languages and foreign ideals, we consider it absolutely necessary that all foreign languages should be stamped completely out of primary schools; that English only should be taught, and that English should be the sole medium of instruction. If the teaching of any foreign language is permitted in the elementary schools of the province, each of the many nationalities would in justice have the right to expect the same privilege. Unity is what we desire, but unity can never be obtained until we have but one common language; and until we have but one system of public primary school for all.” – The Joint Orange/Sons of England Saskatchewan legislative committee in 1918**

*The Orange and the Black: Documents in The History of the Orange Order, Ontario and The West, 1890 – 1940.* /By: R.S. Pennefather/1984/Chapter 17: ORANGE POWER IN THE 1920's/p. 136/Toronto: Doubleday Canada Ltd.

### 1919 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1918 – 19, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1917 – 18, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality.

	<u>1917 – 18</u>	<u>1918 – 19</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
English .....	2,477	7,954	5,477	.....
Irish .....	174	336	162	.....
Scotch .....	473	1,518	1,045	.....
Welsh .....	54	106	52	.....
<b>Total British</b> .....	<b><u>3,178</u></b>	<b><u>9,914</u></b>	<b><u>6,736</u></b>	.....
African, South .....	4	.....	.....	4
Australian .....	34	35	1	.....
Galician .....	.....	2	2	.....
Belgian .....	19	48	29	.....
Bermudian .....	10	1	.....	9

Chinese .....	769	4,333	3,564	.....
Cuban .....	1	.....	.....	1
Dutch.....	94	59	.....	35
French .....	114	222	108	.....
German .....	1	1	.....	.....
Greek .....	45	4	.....	41
<b>Hebrew</b> –				
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	2	15	13	.....
“    Russian .....	30	7	.....	23
Italian .....	189	49	.....	140
Jamaican .....	24	2	.....	22
Japanese .....	883	1,178	295	.....
Maltese .....	144	2	.....	142
Mexican .....	1	3	2	.....
Negro .....	35	22	.....	13
Newfoundland .....	1,199	512	.....	687
New Zealand .....	13	15	2	.....
Persian .....	2	2	.....	.....
<b>Polish</b> –				
Polish, N.E.S .....	.....	3	3	.....
“    Russian .....	.....	1	1	.....
Portuguese .....	1	.....	.....	1
<b>Russian</b> –				
Russian, N.E.S .....	42	42	.....	.....
Finnish .....	113	2	.....	111
<b>Scandinavian</b> –				
Danish .....	74	44	.....	30
Icelandic .....	3	12	9	.....
Norwegian .....	235	91	.....	144
Swedish .....	156	101	.....	55
Serbian .....	.....	1	1	.....
Spanish .....	28	12	.....	16
Swiss .....	12	11	.....	1
<b>Turkish</b> –				
Armenian .....	2	.....	.....	2
Syrian .....	2	.....	.....	2
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	28	21	.....	7
West Indian .....	273	220	.....	53
<b>Total Continental, etc.....</b>	<b>4,582</b>	<b>7,073</b>	<b>2,491</b>	.....

<u>From the United States</u> ....	<u>71,314</u>	<u>40,715</u>	.....	<u>30,599</u>
<u>Total Immigration</u> .....	<u>79,074</u>	<u>57,702</u>	.....	<u>21,372</u>

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 57,702 for 1918-19</u>
United States	40,715	70.56
England	7,954	13.78
China	4,333	7.51
Scotland	1,518	2.63
Japan	1,178	2.04
Ireland	336	0.58
France	222	0.38
West Indian	220	0.38
Wales	106	0.18
Sweden	101	0.18
<u>Total</u>	<u>56,683</u>	<u>98.23</u>

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**  
**1919 – 20**

ACTING DEPUTY MINISTER, W. W. CORY

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This the third annual report of the department and of the first year after the war shows that immigration has already begun to increase rapidly.

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**1920 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION**

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1919 – 20, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1918 – 19, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality. **(PG 10)**

	<b><u>1918 – 19</u></b>	<b><u>1919 – 20</u></b>	<b><u>Increase</u></b>	<b><u>Decrease</u></b>
English .....	7,954	45,173	37,219	.....
Irish .....	336	2,751	2,415	.....
Scotch .....	1,518	10,997	9,479	.....

Welsh .....	106	682	576	.....
<b>Total British</b> .....	<b>9,914</b>	<b>59,603</b>	<b>49,689</b>	.....
African, South .....	.....	23	23	.....
Argentinian .....	.....	2	2	.....
Australian .....	35	88	53	.....
Austro – Hungarian –				
Austrian, N.E.S .....	5	26	21	.....
Bohemian .....	.....	3	3	.....
Galician .....	2	.....	.....	2
Belgian .....	48	1,532	1,484	.....
Bermudian .....	1	1	.....	.....
Bulgarian .....	.....	1	1	.....
Chilian .....	.....	2	2	.....
Chinese .....	4,333	544	.....	3,789
Corean .....	.....	1	1	.....
Cuban .....	.....	2	2	.....
Czecho – Slovak .....	.....	1	1	.....
Dutch.....	59	154	95	.....
French .....	222	1,584	1,362	.....
German .....	.....	1	12	11
.....				
Greek .....	4	39	35	.....
<b>Hebrew –</b>				
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	15	32	17	.....
“ Polish .....	.....	36	36	.....
“ Russian .....	7	48	41	.....
Italian .....	49	1,165	1,116	.....
Jamaican .....	2	3	1	.....
Japanese .....	1,178	711	.....	467
Luxembourg .....	.....	16	16	.....
Maltese .....	2	405	403	.....
Mexican .....	3	.....	.....	3



Negro .....	22	61	39	.....
Newfoundland .....	512	443	.....	69
New Zealand .....	15	31	16	.....
Persian .....	2	.....	.....	2
<b>Polish</b> –				
Polish, N.E.S .....	3	69	66	.....
Russian .....	1	7	6	.....
Portuguese .....	.....	3	3	.....
Roumanian .....	.....	21	21	.....
<b>Russian</b> –				
Russian, N.E.S .....	42	51	9	.....
Finnish .....	2	44	42	.....
<b>Scandinavian</b> –				
Danish .....	44	233	189	.....
Icelandic .....	12	11	.....	1
Norwegian .....	91	179	88	.....
Swedish .....	101	241	140	.....
Serbian .....	1	12	11	.....
Spanish .....	12	15	3	.....
Swiss .....	11	100	89	.....
<b>Turkish</b> –				
Turkish, N.E.S .....	.....	1	1	.....
Armenian .....	.....	10	10	.....
Syrian .....	.....	18	18	.....
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	21	55	34	.....
West Indian .....	220	62	.....	158
<b>Total Continental, etc</b> .....	<b>7,073</b>	<b>8,077</b>	<b>1,004</b>	.....
<b>From the United States</b> ....	<b>40,715</b>	<b>49,656</b>	<b>8,941</b>	.....
<b>Total Immigration</b> .....	<b>57,702</b>	<b>117,336</b>	<b>59,634</b>	.....

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 117,366 for 1919-20</u></b>
United States	49,656	42.31
England	45,173	38.49
Scotland	10,997	9.37
Ireland	2,751	2.34
France	1,584	1.35
Belgium	1,532	1.31
Italy	1,165	0.99
Japan	711	0.61
Wales	682	0.58
China	544	0.46
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>114,795</u></b>	<b><u>97.81</u></b>

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**  
**1920 – 21**

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**ACTING DEPUTY MINISTER, W. W. CORY**  

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This, the fourth annual report of the department and of the second after the war, shows an increase of immigration, as compared with that of the preceding year, of 27 per cent.

## 1921 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year 1920 – 21, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1919 – 20, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality. (PG 11 & PG 12)

	<u>1919 – 20</u>	<u>1920 – 21</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
English .....	45,173	47,687	2,514	.....
Irish .....	2,751	6,384	3,633	.....
Scotch .....	10,997	19,248	8,251	.....
Welsh .....	682	943	266	.....
<b>Total British</b> .....	<b><u>59,603</u></b>	<b><u>74,262</u></b>	<b><u>14,659</u></b>	<b><u>00,000</u></b>
African, South .....	23	63	40	.....
Albanian .....	.....	6	6	.....
Argentinian .....	2	4	2	.....
Australian .....	88	90	2	.....
Austro – Hungarian –				
Austrian, N.E.S .....	5	26	21	.....
Bohemian .....	3	.....	.....	3
Hungarian, N.E.S .....	.....	23	23	.....
Belgian .....	1,532	1,645	113	.....
Bermudian .....	1	8	7	.....
Bulgarian .....	1	4	3	.....
Chilian .....	2	.....	.....	2
Chinese .....	544	2,435	1,891	.....
Corean .....	1	.....	.....	1
Cuban .....	2	.....	.....	2
Czecho – Slovak .....	1	308	307	.....
Dutch.....	154	595	441	.....
French .....	1,584	861	.....	723
German –				
German, N.E.S .....	12	136	124	.....
Bavarian .....	.....	1	1	.....
Greek .....	39	357	318	.....
<b>Hebrew –</b>				

Hebrew, N.E.S .....	32	920	888	.....
“ Austrian .....		1	1	.....
“ Polish .....	36	1,600	1,564	.....
“ Russian .....	48	242	194	.....
Hindoo .....		10	10	.....
Italian .....	1,165	3,880	2,715	.....
Jamaican .....	3	18	15	.....
Japanese .....	711	532	.....	179
Jugo – Slav .....		89	89	.....
Luxembourg .....	16	16	.....	.....
Maltese .....	405	140	.....	265
Mexican .....		1	1	.....
Negro .....	61	144	83	.....
Newfoundland .....	443	1,042	599	.....
New Zealand .....	31	40	9	.....
Persian .....		1	1	.....
<b><u>Polish</u></b> –				
Polish, N.E.S .....	69	3,995	3,926	.....
“ Austrian .....		1	1	.....
“ Russian .....	7	65	58	.....
Portuguese .....	3	4	1	.....
Roumanian .....	21	969	948	.....
<b><u>Russian</u></b> –				
Russian, N.E.S .....	51	1,077	1,026	.....
Finnish .....	44	1,401	1,357	.....
<b><u>Scandinavian</u></b> –				
Danish .....	233	511	278	.....
Icelandic .....	11	50	39	.....
Norwegian .....	179	429	250	.....
Swedish .....	241	715	474	.....
Serbian .....	12	.....	.....	12
Spanish .....	15	202	187	.....
Swiss .....	100	235	135	.....
<b><u>Turkish</u></b> –				
Turkish, N.E.S .....	1	8	7	.....
Arabian .....		8	8	.....
Armenian .....	10	85	75	.....
Egyptian .....		9	9	.....
Syrian .....	18	443	425	.....
Ukrainian .....		491	491	.....

U.S.A Citizens, via

ocean ports .....	55	110	55	.....
West Indian .....	62	110	48	.....
<b><u>Total Continental, etc</u></b> .....	<b><u>8,077</u></b>	<b><u>26,000</u></b>	<b><u>18,079</u></b>	.....
<b><u>From the United States</u></b> ....	<b><u>49,656</u></b>	<b><u>48,059</u></b>	.....	<b><u>1,597</u></b>
<b><u>Total Immigration</u></b> .....	<b><u>117,336</u></b>	<b><u>148,477</u></b>	<b><u>31,141</u></b>	.....

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 148,477 for 1920-21</u></b>
United States	48,059	32.37
England	47,687	32.12
Scotland	19,248	12.96
Ireland	6,384	4.30
Poland, (N.E.S)	3,995	2.69
Italy	3,880	2.61
China	2,435	1.64
Belgium	1,645	1.11
Poland – (Hebrew)	1,600	1.08
Finland – (Russian)	1,401	0.94
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>136,334</u></b>	<b><u>91.82</u></b>

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13

A. 1923

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**  
**1921 – 22**

DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. BLACK

This, the fifth annual report of the department, shows a decrease of immigration, as compared with that of the preceding year, of 39 per cent.

**1922 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION**

Fiscal Year 1921 – 22, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1920 – 21, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality..

	<b><u>1920 – 21</u></b>	<b><u>1921 – 22</u></b>	<b><u>Increase</u></b>	<b><u>Decrease</u></b>
English .....	47,687	23,225	.....	24,462
Irish .....	6,384	3,572	.....	2,812
Scotch .....	19,248	11,596	.....	7,652
Welsh .....	943	627	.....	316
<b><u>Total British</u></b> .....	<b><u>74,262</u></b>	<b><u>39,020</u></b>	.....	<b><u>35,242</u></b>
African, South .....	63	32	.....	31
Albanian .....	6	6	.....	.....
Arabian .....	8	5	.....	3
Argentinian .....	4	.....	.....	4
Armenian .....	85	70	.....	15
Australian .....	90	76	.....	14
Austrian .....	26	14	.....	12
Belgian .....	1,645	503	.....	1,142
Bermudian .....	8	2	.....	6
Bulgarian .....	4	27	23	.....
Chinese .....	2,435	1,746	.....	689
Czecho – Slovak .....	308	152	.....	156
Dutch.....	595	183	.....	412
Egyptian .....	9	2	.....	7
Finnish .....	1,401	274	.....	1,127
French .....	861	332	.....	529
German .....	137	178	41	.....
Greek .....	357	209	.....	148
<b><u>Hebrew</u></b> –				



Hebrew, N.E.S .....	920	2,336	1,416	.....
“ Austrian .....	1	1	.....	.....
“ Polish .....	1,600	5,216	3,616	.....
“ Russian .....	242	851	609	.....
Hindoo .....	10	13	3	.....
Hungarian .....	23	48	25	.....
Italian .....	3,880	2,413	.....	1,467
Jamaican .....	18	13	.....	5
Japanese .....	532	471	.....	61
Jugo – Slav .....	89	180	91	.....
Lithuanian .....	.....	19	19	.....
Luxembourg .....	16	5	.....	11
Maltese .....	140	34	.....	106
Mexican .....	1	.....	.....	1
Negro .....	144	42	.....	102
Newfoundland .....	1,042	367	.....	675
New Zealand .....	40	25	.....	15
Persian .....	1	9	8	.....
Polish .....	4,061	2,707	.....	1,354
Portuguese .....	4	.....	.....	4
Roumanian .....	969	759	000	210
Russian .....	1,077	321	0,000	756
<b><u>Scandinavian –</u></b>				
Danish .....	511	541	30	.....
Icelandic .....	50	31	00	19
Norwegian .....	429	480	51	.....
Swedish .....	715	442	.....	273
Spanish .....	202	6	.....	196
Swiss .....	235	187	.....	48
Syrian .....	443	123	.....	320
Turkish .....	8	3	0	5
Ukrainian .....	491	89	.....	402
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	110	67	.....	43
West Indian .....	110	24	.....	86
<b><u>Total Continental, etc.....</u></b>	<b><u>26,156</u></b>	<b><u>21,634</u></b>	.....	<b><u>4,522</u></b>
<b><u>From the United States ....</u></b>	<b><u>48,059</u></b>	<b><u>29,345</u></b>	.....	<b><u>18,714</u></b>
<b><u>Total Immigration .....</u></b>	<b><u>148,477</u></b>	<b><u>89,999</u></b>	.....	<b><u>58,478</u></b>

**Top Ten Source Countries**                      **# of Immigrants**                      **% of 89,999 for 1921-22**

United States	29,345	32.61
---------------	--------	-------

England	23,225	25.81
Scotland	11,596	12.88
Poland (Hebrew)	5,216	5.80
Poland	2,707	3.01
Italy	2,413	2.68
Hebrew, (N.E.S)	2,336	2.60
China	1,746	1.94
Russia (Hebrew)	851	0.95
Romania	759	0.84
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>80,194</u></b>	<b><u>89.11</u></b>

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**  
**1923 – 24**

DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. EGAN

An effort has been made in the preparation of this, the seventh annual report of the department to lay before the public a brief record of the year's activities, but there are many things connected with immigration and colonization which do not readily lend themselves to official blue book reports.

An examination of the statistical table on page 11 will show that immigrants came to Canada from many countries. Their coming in many cases was not due to encouragement offered by the department. From war – torn Europe numbers came to escape the poverty, wretchedness and national unrest that followed the Great War. The pressure of conditions at home, coupled with the persuasion of relatives or friends in Canada, are the underlying causes of not a small part of the present – day movement towards Canada from several countries of Europe. While the past thirty years has witnessed an influx unprecedented in the story of immigration, because back to the last three decades there were important movements of population which, while not so varied in race, character or occupation, were far – reaching importance in laying the foundation of this new nation of the West.

For years all propaganda effort of the department has been directed to the attraction of that class and type of settler suited to and seeking a home on the land. This policy is strongly reflected in existing immigration regulations. As regulations change

with changing conditions, so propaganda methods have changed with the passing years. Attention is invited in this connection to the reports of the Director of Publicity, Ottawa, and the Director of Publicity, Western Division.

Many in Canada look back to the decade before the war, when in one fiscal year the influx exceeded 400,000 souls, and wonder why that high tide is not again reached. That Canada needs population is evident, but it is equally evident that mere numbers without regard to fitness or opportunity for settlement is not the solution. In pre-war years there were at least four contributing causes to a high tide of immigration which do not at present exist. Some of these can never return and others will come but slowly, if at all; these, briefly, are: –

(a) We had in Western Canada vast areas of free land offered to all, on the simplest of settlement conditions. While free lands are still available, they are limited in extent and at present somewhat difficult of access, as compared with the years when two great railway systems were pushing construction in every direction. Twenty years ago “160 ACRES FREE” was a trade mark, but this slogan no longer properly represents conditions.

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Farm lands in Canada can be undoubtedly be bought at lower prices and under more favorable conditions than elsewhere, but there is a material difference to a settler with small capital, whether he get “160 ACRES FREE” with a paternal Government protecting his title while he fulfils his homestead duties or whether he must invest even the modest sum of \$10 per acre for his holding.

(b) Demands for labor arising from railway construction were constant. Many who arrived in Canada with little beyond a ticket to destination, a pair of strong hands and a stout heart, and who spent part of the first two or three years in railway construction camps, are now comfortably farming on free homesteads. In the former days men could be placed in bulk but the present day effort to fit the individual worker into the individual job and with the employer he will suit, is a vastly different affair.

(c) Transportation was cheap. The amount involved in transfer from Warsaw to Winnipeg fifteen years ago would not at present pay for the poorest berth in the oldest passenger ship on the Atlantic. True it is that third-class or “steerage” accommodation has greatly improved and that the newcomer travels in greater comfort; in fact so great is the improvement that on the modern passenger liner of to-day, the third-class passenger travels in accommodation equal in many respects to the second cabin accommodation of other years and the term “steerage” has properly disappeared. But the inevitable result is that the higher cost of travel creates difficulty in finding the funds.

(d) Money has some stability in the years prior to the Great War and could be exchanged, without much loss in the transfer from Europe to Canada. An illustration of existing conditions is furnished by the story of a recent colony movement from the borders of the old Russian Empire to the interior of British Columbia. The money belonging to these colonists shrank from fifty dollars to fifty cents in the process of exchange. This condition will undoubtedly improve with the passing years, but in the meantime it retards settlement in Canada, as no new enterprise can be undertaken and no existing business can be developed without some new capital.

With the adoption by the United States Government of a quota regulation, very materially reducing the annual influx of immigrants to that country, it becomes evident that more and more the attention of those in the over – populated countries of the Old World will turn to British North America. Evidences do not want that the tide is setting strongly for Canada and with employment available for the various classes of workers without capital who are willing to come, the high tide of our pre – war years could easily be exceeded.

It will be of more than passing interest to those interested in immigration to note what has recently been accomplished in the way of selection and examination abroad. The report of the Special Commissioner of Antwerp gives useful information along this line. The money test has been abolished for all except certain classes from the Continent of Asia, whose immigration is not encouraged. Immigrants from all other countries are required to have sufficient to look after them until a home or employment is secured. Instead of attempting selection upon the basis of the possession of \$50, \$100, \$200 or more, there has been applied the much more effective and scientific test of occupation. The occupational test is not applied to every country, but where applied it results in admitting freely those suitable for, and intending to take up, work on the land, or in the case of women, work in the homes. In a word, the existing immigration regulations are framed and applied with the object of making easy the entry of those classes and races suited to and required for, the settlement and development of Canada, and preventing the admission of those mentally, morally, industrially or otherwise unfit.

### 1924 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

#### PG –10 –

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT – Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationality, for the Fiscal Year 1923 – 24, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1922 – 23, showing the Increase or Decrease of each Nationality.

	<u>1922 – 23</u>	<u>1923 – 24</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
English .....	19,188	37,030	17,842	.....
Irish .....	3,668	9,719	6,051	.....
Scotch .....	11,071	25,057	13,986	.....
Welsh .....	581	1,113	532	.....
<b>Total British</b> .....	<b><u>34,508</u></b>	<b><u>72,919</u></b>	<b><u>38,411</u></b>	.....
African, South .....	41	60	19	.....
Albanian .....	1	7	6	.....
Arabian .....	2	.....	.....	2
Argentinian .....	4	.....	.....	4
Armenian .....	59	486	427	.....

Australian .....	67	112	45	.....
Austrian .....	23	82	59	.....
Belgian .....	316	1,662	1,346	.....
Bermudian .....	7	4	.....	3
Bulgarian .....	19	267	248	.....
Chinese .....	711	674	.....	37
Cuban .....	.....	1	1	.....
Czecho – Slovak .....	101	2,757	2,656	.....
Dutch.....	119	1,149	1,030	.....
Egyptian .....	.....	3	3	.....
Estonian .....	12	51	39	.....
Finnish .....	1,171	7,640	6,469	.....
French .....	281	370	89	.....
German .....	216	1,769	1,553	.....
Greek .....	177	292	115	.....
<b>Hebrew –</b>				
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	659	948	289	.....
“    Austrian ....	1	1	.....	.....
“    German ....	1	5	4	.....
“    Polish .....	1,379	1,208	.....	171
“    Russian .....	753	2,093	1,340	.....
East Indian .....	119	40	19	.....
Hungarian .....	23	364	341	.....
Italian .....	2,074	6,379	4,305	.....
Jamaican .....	30	24	.....	6
Japanese .....	369	448	79	.....
Jugo – Slav .....	136	1,306	1,170	.....
Latvian .....	1	11	10	.....
Lettish .....	.....	6	6	.....
Lithuanian .....	106	236	130	.....
Luxembourg .....	3	85	82	.....
Maltese .....	57	148	91	.....
Mexican .....	.....	1	1	.....
Negro .....	42	42	.....	.....
Newfoundland .....	1,552	5,346	3,794	.....
New Zealand .....	33	50	17	.....
Persian .....	1	5	4	.....
Polish .....	2,921	4,211	1,290	.....
Portuguese .....	2	.....	.....	2
Roumanian .....	427	1,431	1,004	.....
Russian .....	222	3,058	2,836	.....
<b>Scandinavian –</b>				
Danish .....	382	1,355	973	.....
Icelandic .....	21	27	6	.....

Norwegian .....	507	2,424	1,971	.....
Swedish .....	948	3,536	2,588	.....
Spanish .....	15	39	24	.....
Swiss .....	152	1,585	1,433	.....
Syrian .....	91	286	195	.....
Turkish .....	3	27	24	.....
Ukrainian .....	36	832	796	.....
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	32	134	102	.....
Venezuelan .....	1	6	5	.....
West Indian .....	44	37	.....	7
<b><u>Total Continental, etc</u></b> .....	<b><u>16,372</u></b>	<b><u>55,120</u></b>	<b><u>38,748</u></b>	.....
<b><u>From the United States</u></b> ...	<b><u>22,007</u></b>	<b><u>20,521</u></b>	.....	<b><u>1,486</u></b>
<b><u>Total Immigration</u></b> .....	<b><u>72,887</u></b>	<b><u>148,560</u></b>	<b><u>75,673</u></b>	.....

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 148,560 for 1923-24</u></b>
England	37,030	24.93
Scotland	25,057	16.87
United States	20,521	13.81
Ireland	9,719	6.54
Finland	7,640	5.14
Italy	6,379	4.29
Poland	4,211	2.83
Sweden	3,536	2.38
Russia	3,058	2.06
Czecho – Slovakia	2,757	1.86
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>119,908</u></b>	<b><u>80.71</u></b>

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**  
**1924 – 25**

**DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. EGAN**

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A summary of the work of the department both in and outside of Canada, for the year 1924 – 25, is contained in this, the eighth annual report. Individual reports from the chief officers of various Divisions showing the nature and scope of the work performed will be found in the following pages.

Those interested in Canada's participation in the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley beginning in April 1924, will find herein a full report of the Exshop window. The unstinted praise given our exhibits indicates that Canada occupied generous space in that shop window.

The progress made in the various Empire Settlement Schemes, including what is known as the Three Thousand Family Scheme, will be learned from the report of the Director of European Emigration in London, England.

What Canada does in the way of publicity is briefly told in the report of the Director of Publicity.

In the report of the Supervisor of the Women's Branch information will be secured as to what has been accomplished during the year in the selection, protection, placement and aftercare of women, particularly of unaccompanied women. It will be

observed that valuable co – operation is given by various organizations, some of which are mentioned in the report of the Supervisor. Women attached to the Immigration staff in the British Isles assist in the selection of women workers and deal largely with the matter of primary inspection prior to sailing. Trained women officers are employed by steamship companies as conductresses on passenger ships. At Canadian ports women officers are employed to look after the welfare of newcomers and some of these officers travel as conductresses on trains carrying the newcomers to their destination. Hostels for women have been established at principle centers throughout the Dominion and while these are not federal institutions, they receive federal support and are invaluable in creating a first home in the New Land for those who have left their homes in the old.

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### 1925 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

**Total: 111,362 (TABLE II. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, By Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year 1924-25, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1923 – 24, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality /PG 11 & 12)**

	<u>1923 – 24</u>	<u>1924 – 25</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
English .....	37,030	26,466	.....	10,564
Irish .....	9,719	9,379	.....	340
Scotch .....	25,057	16,174	.....	8,833
Welsh .....	1,113	1,159	46	.....
<b><u>Total British</u></b> .....	<b><u>72,919</u></b>	<b><u>53,178</u></b>	.....	<b><u>19,741</u></b>
African, South .....	60	87	27	.....
Albanian .....	7	2	.....	5
Armenian .....	486	304	.....	182
Australian .....	112	162	50	.....
Austrian .....	82	75	.....	7
Belgian .....	1,662	1,300	.....	362
Bermudian .....	4	4	.....	.....
Bulgarian .....	267	69	.....	198
Chilian .....	.....	3	3	.....
Chinese .....	674	.....	.....	674
Cuban .....	1	.....	.....	1
Czecho – Slovak .....	2,757	2,084	.....	673
Dutch.....	1,149	1,637	488	.....
East Indian .....	40	46	6	.....



Egyptian .....	3	3	.....	.....
Estonian .....	51	49	.....	2
Finnish .....	7,640	4,261	.....	3,379
French .....	370	326	.....	44
German .....	1,769	2,215	446	.....
Greek .....	292	237	.....	55
<b>Hebrew –</b>				
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	948	781	.....	167
“    Austrian .....	1	2	1	.....
“    German .....	1,208	722	.....	486
“    Polish .....	364	1,052	688	.....
“    Russian .....	2,093	2,946	853	.....
Hungarian .....	364	1,052	688	.....
Italian .....	6,379	2,349	.....	4,030
Jamaican .....	24	8	.....	16
Japanese .....	448	501	53	.....
Jugo – Slav .....	1,306	1,620	314	.....
Latvian .....	11	20	9	.....
Lettish .....	6	2	.....	4
Lithuanian .....	236	125	.....	111
Luxembourg .....	85	35	.....	50
Maltese .....	148	26	.....	122
Mexican .....	1	.....	.....	1
Negro .....	42	39	.....	3
Newfoundland .....	5,346	1,288	.....	4,058
New Zealand .....	50	107	57	.....
Persian .....	5	18	13	.....
Polish .....	4,211	2,734	.....	1,477
Portuguese .....	.....	3	3	.....
Roumanian .....	1,431	2,056	625	.....
Russian .....	3,058	5,411	2,353	.....
<b>Scandinavian –</b>				
Danish .....	1,355	1,830	475	.....
Icelandic .....	27	49	22	.....
Norwegian .....	2,424	2,550	126	.....
Swedish .....	3,536	2,138	.....	1,398
Spanish .....	39	3	.....	36
Swiss .....	1,585	680	.....	905
Syrian .....	286	210	.....	76
Turkish .....	27	29	2	.....
Ukrainian .....	832	26	.....	806
U.S.A Citizens, via ocean ports .....	134	96	.....	38
Venezuelan .....	6	.....	.....	6

West Indian .....	37	37	.....	.....
<b><u>Total Continental, etc</u></b> .....	<b><u>55,120</u></b>	<b><u>42,366</u></b>	.....	<b><u>12,754</u></b>
<b><u>From the United States</u></b> ....	<b><u>20,521</u></b>	<b><u>15,818</u></b>	.....	<b><u>4,703</u></b>
<b><u>Total Immigration</u></b> .....	<b><u>148,560</u></b>	<b><u>111,362</u></b>	.....	<b><u>37,198</u></b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 111,362 for 1924-25</u></b>
England	26,466	30.04
Scotland	16,174	18.36
United States	15,818	17.96
Ireland	9,379	10.65
Russia	5,411	6.14
Finland	4,261	3.83
Russia – (Hebrew)	2,946	2.65
Poland	2,734	2.46
Norway	2,550	2.29
Italy	2,349	2.11
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>88,088</u></b>	<b><u>79.10</u></b>

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**  
**1926 – 27**

DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. EGAN

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In the report of 1925 – 26 reference was made to the Three Thousand British Families Scheme. This scheme was undertaken primarily to demonstrate the possibilities of successful settlement on the land of British families with little or no capital of their own. Over 1,000 families came to Canada during the year for settlement under this scheme. During the summer of 1926 the Right Hon. The Earl of Clarendon, Chairman, and Mr. T.C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E., Vice – Chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee, visited Canada to study land settlement and particularly to ascertain the progress made by families who came to Canada under the Three Thousand Families Scheme in 1925 and in the early months of 1926. The delegation spent two and one – half months in Canada, travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific and personally visited 178 families in process of settlement. The conclusions reached are summarized in the following quotation from the official report which was issued in November, 1926: -

***“We have no hesitation in saying that the scheme has thus far proved a conspicuous success and promises to become the most successful effort in colonization undertaken by any Government in modern times. “***

Canada would benefit by immigration to a much greater degree if capital more commonly accompanied settlers. It is expected that the balance of the 3,000 families will be moved during next fiscal year. Already much thought has been given to plans for continued settlement along similar lines. The extension of such settlement schemes depends not on any difficulty in securing good British families, but rather on providing land for settlement and loans sufficient for buildings, stock and other equipment.

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### **1927 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION**

**Total: 122,966 (TABLE XIII. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1926-27/PG 20 & 21**

<b><u>Africa and the Middle East</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
Africa (British)	138
Africa (not British)	13
Persia	13
Syria	214
Turkey	75
<b><u>Total: 453</u></b>	<b><u>0.37 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>
<b><u>Asia – Pacific</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 4 Countries</u></b>
China	117
India (British)	199
Japan	492
Korea	6
<b><u>Total: 814</u></b>	<b><u>0.66 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania, Australia****Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	187
New Zealand	97

**Total: 284**                      **0.23 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South and Central America****Total: 4 Countries**

Argentina	16
Brazil	17
Chile	2
Guiana (British)	17

**Total: 52**                      **0.04 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North America****Total: 4 Countries**

Canada	67
Mexico	24
Newfoundland	958
United States	378

**Total: 1,427**                      **1.16 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe****Total: 29 Countries**

Albania	10
Armenia	15
Austria	770
Belgium	2,204
Bulgaria	94
Czecho – Slovakia	6,659
Denmark	2,028
Estonia	84
Finland	5,800
France	358
Germany	2,012
Greece	358
Holland	1,485
Hungary	4,467
Iceland	31

Italy	3,258	
Jugo – Slavia	5,373	
Latvia	109	
Lithuania	1,027	
Malta	38	
Norway	3,355	
Poland	18,120	
Portugal	5	
Romania	2,555	
Russia	6,602	
Spain	22	
Sweden	1,921	
Switzerland	759	
Ukraine	2,186	
<b>Total: <u>71,705</u></b>		<b><u>58.31</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b>	<b><u>47,977</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 6 Countries</u></b>
England	22,949	
Ireland	8,775	
Northern Ireland	0	
Scotland	14,340	
Wales	1,771	
Lesser Br. Isles	142	
<b>Total: <u>47,977</u></b>		<b><u>39.02</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)</u></b>		<b><u>Other/Total: 8</u></b>
Asia –	35	
Central America –	4	
South America -	8	
West Indies, Br. –	116	
West Indies, not Br. –	7	
Other European Countries –	25	
Other Countries (British) –	34	
Other Countries (not British) –	25	
<b>Total: <u>254</u></b>		<b><u>0.21</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 122,966 for 1926-27</u>
England	22,949	18.66
Poland	18,120	14.74
Scotland	14,340	11.66
Ireland	8,775	7.14
Czecho – Slovakia	6,659	5.42
Russia	6,602	5.37
Finland	5,800	4.72
Jugo – Slavia	5,373	4.37
Hungary	4,467	3.63
Norway	3,355	2.73
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>96,440</u></b>	<b><u>78.43</u></b>

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**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**

**1927 – 28**

DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. EGAN

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Attention is called to the very full report presented by the Supervisor of the Women's Branch touching as it does upon the activities of the department in women's work both within and outside of Canada. A feature of this report that should not be overlooked is the evidence of the very hearty and helpful co-operation that exists between the department and various voluntary and other organizations interested in this feature of immigration.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION,  
A.L. JOLLIFFE

The head tax of \$50 imposed upon Chinese in 1885, which was increased to \$100 on January 1, 1901, and to \$500 on January 1, 1904, was abolished under the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, 1923, which confines the entry to Canada of persons of Chinese origin, or descent, to members of the following classes: –

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps, or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese race or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;
- (c) (1) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the minister may prescribe; (2) Students coming to Canada for the purpose of attendance; and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees.

During the fiscal year 1927 – 28 three Chinese immigrants were admitted to Canada; of these two were Chinese women who originally arrived in Canada during 1923 and who were admitted by virtue of a decision of the courts upon payment of the head tax in vogue at that time, and the other a merchant. Two students coming to attend Canadian universities, who will return to China when their studies have been completed, were admitted as non – immigrants. Eleven Chinese were deported during this period under various provisions of the Act.



Permits were issued under Section 9 authorizing the temporary admission, for periods up to one year, of 75 Chinese, consisting mainly of actors and actresses under contract to appear in the different Chinese theaters, amahs, and servants of tourists, missionaries, students and teachers. Of this number 28 have left Canada within the year. In the case of actors, amahs, servants and teachers, cash or guarantee bonds are required by the department, guaranteeing that they will engage in no other wage earning occupation and that they will leave Canada within the period of their permit.

The registration carried on during 1923 – 24 shows a Chinese population in Canada of approximately 55,706. Of this number 48,305 were males, 1,302 females and 6,099 children under 18 years of age, distributed as follows: –

British Columbia .....	31,116
Alberta .....	4,657
Saskatchewan .....	3,961
Manitoba .....	2,146
Ontario .....	9,377
Quebec .....	3,753
New Brunswick .....	270
Nova Scotia .....	404
Prince Edward Island .....	19
Not specified .....	3
	55,706

## 1928 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

**Total: 126,590 (TABLE 12. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1927-28/PG 16)**

<b><u>Africa and the Middle East</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
Africa (British)	121
Africa (not British)	16
Persia	4
Syria	81
Turkey	52
<b><u>Total: 274</u></b>	<b><u>0.22 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>
<b><u>Asia – Pacific</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 4 Countries</u></b>
China	141
India (British)	240
Japan	497
Korea	2
<b><u>Total: 880</u></b>	<b><u>0.70 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania, Australia****Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	259
New Zealand	163

**Total: 422**                      **0.33 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South and Central America****Total: 5 Countries**

Argentina	23
Brazil	14
Chile	14
Guiana (British)	15
Honduras (British)	2

**Total: 68**                      **0.05 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North America****Total: 5 Countries**

Canada	75
Mexico	10
Newfoundland	987
United States	385
St. Pierre & Miquelon	1

**Total: 1,458**                      **1.15 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe****Total: 29 Countries**

Albania	28
Armenia	7
Austria	1,306
Belgium	2,286
Bulgaria	214
Czecho – Slovakia	6,014
Denmark	3,831
Estonia	129
Finland	5,287
France	724
Germany	4,270
Greece	588

Holland	1,551
Hungary	4,320
Iceland	28
Italy	3,573
Jugo – Slavia	4,189
Latvia	131
Lithuania	1,407
Malta	51
Norway	4,258
Poland	19,300
Portugal	3
Romania	4,192
Russia	2,264
Spain	18
Sweden	2,563
Switzerland	793
Ukraine	977
<b>Total: <u>74,302</u></b>	<b><u>58.69</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b>	<b><u>48,912</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	24,054	
Ireland	8,232	
Scotland	14,253	
Wales	2,220	
Lesser Br. Isles	153	
<b>Total: <u>48,912</u></b>	<b><u>38.64</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>	

<b><u>N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)</u></b>	<b><u>Other/Total: 7</u></b>
Asia –	20
South America -	13
West Indies, Br. –	147
West Indies, not Br. –	5
Other European Countries –	49
Other Countries (British) –	27
Other Countries (not British) –	13
<b>Total: <u>274</u></b>	<b><u>0.22</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 126,590 for 1927-28</u>
England	24,054	19.00
Poland	19,300	15.25
Scotland	14,253	11.26
Ireland	8,232	6.50
Czecho – Slovakia	6,014	4.75
Finland	5,287	4.18
Hungary	4,320	3.41
Germany	4,270	3.37
Norway	4,258	3.36
Romania	4,192	3.31
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>94,180</u></b>	<b><u>74.40</u></b>

**REPORT**

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DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. EGAN

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In former reports reference was made to changing conditions in Canada affecting and lessening the demand for immigrant labor. These conditions continue to change from year to year especially in the displacement of human labor by the introduction of labor – saving machinery. In Western Canada particularly it is noticeable how the crop is now put in and taken off without the demand for labor that was so insistent in former years. What is taking place in the farming industry is also evident in many other directions.

## 1929 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

**Total: 137,162 (TABLE 12. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1928-29/PG 20 & 21)**

<b><u>Africa and the Middle East</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
Africa (British)	119
Africa (not British)	15
Persia	4
Syria	56
Turkey	32
<b><u>Total: 226</u></b>	<b><u>0.16 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>
<b><u>Asia – Pacific</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 4 Countries</u></b>
China	63
India (British)	237
Japan	454
Korea	3

Total: 757 0.55 (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia 249  
New Zealand 143

Total: 392 0.29 (%) of Total Citizens

**South and Central America**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Argentina 18  
Brazil 14  
Chile 10  
Guiana (British) 29  
Honduras (British) 7

Total: 78 0.06 (%) of Total Citizens

**North America**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Canada 8  
Mexico 13  
Newfoundland 1,405  
United States 378  
St. Pierre & Miquelon 4

Total: 1,808 1.32 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**

**Total: 29 Countries**

Albania 31  
Armenia 2  
Austria 1,113  
Belgium 1,258  
Bulgaria 233  
Czecho – Slovakia 7,165  
Denmark 3,308  
Estonia 109  
Finland 4,266  
France 648  
Germany 3,854

Greece	778
Holland	1,169
Hungary	5,177
Iceland	30
Italy	763
Jugo – Slavia	5,300
Latvia	138
Lithuania	1,932
Malta	34
Norway	2,429
Poland	25,945
Portugal	4
Romania	4,860
Russia	1,582
Spain	21
Sweden	2,619
Switzerland	638
Ukraine	1,620
<b>Total: <u>77,026</u></b>	<b><u>56.16</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b>	<b><u>56,574</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	27,791	
Ireland	8,675	
Scotland	16,173	
Wales	3,782	
Lesser Br. Isles	153	
<b>Total: <u>56,574</u></b>	<b><u>41.25</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>	

<b><u>N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)</u></b>	<b><u>Other/Total: 8</u></b>
Asia –	33
Central America –	4
South America -	18
West Indies, Br. –	158
West Indies, not Br. –	7
Other European Countries –	37
Other Countries (British) –	31
Other Countries (not British) –	13



Total: 301

0.22 (%) of Total Citizens

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 137,162 for 1928-29</u>
England	27,791	20.26
Poland	25,945	18.92
Scotland	16,173	11.79
Ireland	8,675	6.32
Czecho – Slovakia	7,165	5.22
Jugo – Slavia	5,300	3.86
Hungary	5,177	3.77
Romania	4,860	3.54
Finland	4,266	3.11
Germany	3,854	2.81
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>109,206</u></b>	<b><u>79.62</u></b>

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**  
**1929 – 30**

DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. EGAN

The report for the fiscal year 1929 – 30 is the thirteenth annual report to be presented since the department was organized. An effort is made to present from year to year in the statistical tables, a picture of immigration as it can be told by statistics. Attention has been called in former reports to the difficulties of comparison between pre – war and post – war immigration owing to changes in the nationalities of so many Europeans as the result of war. In pre – war years more attention was paid to nationality, but in the post – war period stress has been placed rather upon racial origin.

Included in the report will be found individual reports of various branches of the department. A survey of work in the British Isles, on the Continent of Europe and in the United States, will be found in the reports of the Commissioner of Colonization, the Director of Publicity and the Director of European Emigration for Canada in London, England. The report of the Commissioner of Immigration presents some interesting facts

regarding immigration inspection and deportation. There are also separate reports dealing with the work of the Women's Branch and with the immigration of juveniles.

In last year's report a reference was made to changing conditions in Canada and the effect of these in lessening the demand for immigrant labor. These changes continue from year to year especially in the direction of the displacement of labor by labor – saving machinery. Harvester excursions from Eastern to Western Canada which has been an annual feature of the western harvest for many years, have now practically ceased. The explanation of this is due to two facts, (a) the growth of centers of population in Western Canada from which harvest help can be drawn, and (b) the introduction of the harvester – combine and other agricultural power machinery. It is estimated that during the past three or four years the number of harvester – combines brought into use, has been sufficient to displace more than 30,000 harvesters.

As the year closes it becomes increasingly evident that Canada will not require as large an immigrant of laborers as have come in during the past few years and steps have already been taken to curtail the movement of that class from Europe and also to ensure that the laborers brought in during 1930 will come as far as possible in the early spring months.

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### 1930 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

**Total: 163,288 (TABLE 14. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30/PG 20 & 21)**

<u><b>Africa and the Middle East</b></u>	<u><b>Total: 5 Countries</b></u>
Africa (British)	142
Africa (not British)	31
Persia	3
Syria	73
Turkey	66
<u><b>Total: 315</b></u>	<u><b>0.19 (%) of Total Citizens</b></u>
<u><b>Asia – Pacific</b></u>	<u><b>Total: 4 Countries</b></u>
China	66

India (British)	262
Japan	205
Korea	2
<b>Total: <u>535</u></b>	<b><u>0.33 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Oceania, Australia</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 2 Countries</u></b>
Australia	270
New Zealand	175
<b>Total: <u>445</u></b>	<b><u>0.27 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>South and Central America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
Argentina	29
Brazil	8
Chile	16
Guiana (British)	45
Honduras (British)	4
<b>Total: <u>102</u></b>	<b><u>0.06 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>North America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
Canada	1,417
Mexico	42
Newfoundland	1,734
United States	24,315
St. Pierre & Miquelon	10
<b>Total: <u>27,518</u></b>	<b><u>16.85 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 29 Countries</u></b>
Albania	31
Armenia	1
Austria	1,089
Belgium	859
Bulgaria	238
Czecho – Slovakia	4,336
Denmark	2,797
Estonia	136

Finland	5,415	
France	680	
Germany	5,556	
Greece	705	
Holland	1,167	
Hungary	4,976	
Iceland	16	
Italy	1,349	
Jugo – Slavia	3,897	
Latvia	191	
Lithuania	1,325	
Malta	47	
Norway	2,486	
Poland	21,624	
Portugal	4	
Romania	5,273	
Russia	1,961	
Spain	28	
Sweden	2,193	
Switzerland	644	
Ukraine	156	
<b>Total: <u>69,180</u></b>	<b><u>44.75</u></b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**United Kingdom**                      **64,650**                      **Total: 6 Countries**

England	31,109	
Ireland (Free State)	2,800	
Northern Ireland	6,999	
Scotland	19,752	
Wales	3,784	
Lesser Br. Isles	206	
<b>Total: <u>64,650</u></b>	<b><u>39.59</u></b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S** = (*Not Elsewhere Specified*)                      **Other/Total: 8**

Asia –	60	
Central America –	8	
South America -	31	
West Indies, Br. –	302	
West Indies, not Br. –	23	
Other European Countries –	33	

Other Countries (British) – 53  
Other Countries (not British) – 33

Total: 543 0.33 (%) of Total Citizens

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 163,288 for 1929-30</u>
England	31,109	19.05
United States	24,315	14.89
Poland	21,624	13.24
Scotland	19,752	12.10
Northern Ireland	6,999	4.29
Germany	5,556	3.40
Finland	5,415	3.32
Romania	5,273	3.23
Hungary	4,976	3.05
Czecho – Slovakia	4,336	2.66
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>129,355</u></b>	<b><u>79.22</u></b>

## **REPORT**

**OF THE**

**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**

**1930 – 31**

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DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. EGAN

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The report covering the activities of 1930 – 31 completes the fourteenth year of the Department's existence as a separate department. Immigration reports prior to this period will be found embodied in the reports of the Department of the Interior of which immigration was for many years a branch.

Embodied in this report will be found a great deal of statistical data. The comparison of post – war with pre – war immigration is made difficult by the changes in nationality brought about by the war and by the creation of new nationalities following the establishment of new States.

The statistical section of the report is followed by individual reports from various branches of the department. A summary of Chinese immigration will be found in the report of the Chief Controller of Chinese immigration. The report of the Director of European Emigration for Canada in London gives a survey of the work done overseas. The report of the Commissioner of Immigration presents interesting material on the administration of the Immigration Act and regulations showing how and why regulations are made and changed from time to time. The report of the Chief Commissioner of Colonization gives a brief review of the United States work and of general colonization activities. There are also separate sections dealing with the general work of publicity, with the Women's branch and with the settlement of British juveniles in Canada.

In last year's report, reference was made to changing conditions and to the increasing evidence that the immigration movement would have to be curtailed. This curtailment was brought about in August, 1930, by an Order in Council which imposed certain restrictions. The Order provides for the admission of the following classes: –

1. A British subject entering Canada directly or indirectly from Great Britain or Northern Ireland, the Irish free State, Newfoundland, the United States of America, New Zealand, Australia, or the Union of South Africa, who has sufficient means to maintain himself until employment is secured; Provided that the only persons admissible under the authority of this clause are British subjects by reason of birth or naturalization in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia, or the Union of South Africa.

#### IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 8

2. A United States citizen entering Canada from the United States who has sufficient means to maintain himself until employment is secured.
3. The wife or unmarried child under 18 years of age of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents.
4. An agriculturalist having sufficient means to farm in Canada.

As many immigrants were in process of moving when the new regulation was made, the full effect of the changes cannot be recorded in this report but will be shown in the records of 1931 – 32.

Reference is made in the report of the Chief Commissioner of Colonization to the closing of the United States offices. Most of the offices were closed at the end of the fiscal year now under review while the few remaining ones are to be closed within the next few months. Some reductions in the overseas, as well as general staff are also being made. While the movement of immigrants has been greatly reduced, the Department is called to deal with many inspectional, deportation and other problems arising out of the general depression common alike to Canada and other countries.









Totals..... 24,280 3,347 1,026 802 689 699 186 117 77 2,048 625 224 187

TABLE 20. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1930 – 31

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	473	4	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	2
New Brunswick..	930	26	8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
P.E.I.....	92	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	4,719	267	99	40	40	2	1	.....	1	132	10
Ontario.....	11,322	1,264	551	130	127	18	2	2	2	234	12
Manitoba.....	854	53	41	22	15	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Saskatchewan....	1,650	17	12	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	4
Alberta.....	2,476	41	19	5	7	4	1	.....	.....	86	13
B.C.....	1,754	124	60	18	14	17	1	.....	1	36	1
Y.T.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	24,280	1,799	795	219	209	47	5	2	4	594	42

TABLE 20. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1930 – 31 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	473	19	71	104	104
New Brunswick..	930	24	122	234	189
P.E.I.....	92	3	18	21	18
Quebec.....	4,719	248	767	911	870
Ontario.....	11,322	837	2,055	1,080	1,067
Manitoba.....	854	43	91	38	48
Saskatchewan....	1,650	45	167	87	92
Alberta.....	2,476	57	225	129	119
B.C.....	1,754	105	277	124	126
Y.T.....	7	1	1	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Totals..... 24,280 1,382 3,794 2,728 2,633

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TABLE 21. – Statement of Immigration via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1930 – 31

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	1,565	158	45	108	33	112	10	17	12	86	17	15	10
New Brunswick..	1,998	358	137	304	186	67	11	12	10	67	15	7	7
P.E.I.....	141	39	5	10	5	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	2
Quebec.....	16,290	2,075	239	811	124	950	160	169	76	1,403	429	133	133
Ontario.....	33,652	4,926	670	1,524	397	1,661	386	432	229	2,640	888	343	279
Manitoba.....	17,524	8,385	1,788	1,587	1,252	143	26	55	29	253	73	35	47
Saskatchewan....	5,057	1,398	366	464	251	55	12	22	13	147	43	19	17
Alberta.....	6,441	1,823	463	443	312	77	23	36	20	133	47	17	12

B.C.....	5,540	886	192	177	115	281	74	86	28	330	129	49	40
Y.T.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not Given.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	88,223	20,049	3,905	5,428	2,675	3,348	703	830	417	5,064	1,642	618	547

TABLE 21. – Statement of Immigration via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1930 – 31 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	1,565	24	14	2	1	10	2	1	3	167	55
New Brunswick..	1,998	37	14	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	13
P.E.I.....	141	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Quebec.....	16,290	886	383	127	106	11	4	2	1	1,974	164
Ontario.....	33,652	1,879	939	237	244	99	6	5	4	3,495	463
Manitoba.....	17,524	121	89	37	27	4	.....	.....	.....	2,286	135
Saskatchewan....	5,057	46	34	6	9	2	1	.....	.....	573	62
Alberta.....	6,441	77	45	7	10	13	2	.....	.....	767	72
B.C.....	5,540	262	144	38	33	41	3	3	2	493	48
Y.T.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not Given.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	88,223	3,337	1,663	457	433	183	19	11	10	9,823	1,013

TABLE 21. – Statement of Immigration via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1930 – 31

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	1,565	46	217	196	204
New Brunswick..	1,998	34	170	265	214
P.E.I.....	141	3	21	24	19
Quebec.....	16,290	527	2,217	1,630	1,556
Ontario.....	33,652	1,186	5,252	2,797	2,671
Manitoba.....	17,524	90	539	261	262
Saskatchewan....	5,057	86	683	366	382
Alberta.....	6,441	110	903	552	477

B.C.....	5,540	253	1,019	418	396
Y.T.....	11	1	1	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not Given.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	88,223	2,336	11,022	6,509	6,181

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TABLE 45. – Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1930 – 31

	Fiscal Years											
—	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914	1914 – 1915	1915 – 1916	1916 – 1917	1917 – 1918	1918 – 1919	1919 – 1920	1920 – 1921	1921 – 1922	1922 – 1923	1923 – 1924
<b>FROM OVERSEAS</b>												
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical .....	4,162	398	319	34	30	12	19	21	99	60	37	130
Civil .....	5,094	1,429	679	129	144	59	51	641	854	1,023	595	862

Totals.....	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992
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*By Nationalities*

British.....	1,240	171	169	42	28	5	11	108	193	153	98	187
American.....	175	12	29	28	15	11	9	8	11	7	4	6
Other Countries.....	7,841	1,644	800	93	131	55	50	546	749	923	530	799
Totals.....	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992

Fiscal Years (cont)

—	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	Totals
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FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	5,854
Civil .....	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	14,496
Totals.....	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	20,350

*By Nationalities*

British.....	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	3,637
American.....	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	350
Other Countries.....	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	16,363
Totals.....	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	20,350

TABLE 46. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1930 – 31 (Cont)

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914	1914 – 1915	1915 – 1916	1916 – 1917	1917 – 1918	1918 – 1919	1919 – 1920	1920 – 1921	1921 – 1922	1922 – 1923	1923 – 1924
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*By Causes*

Medical causes....	2,296	570	379	206	98	39	70	123	133	313	282	649
Public charges.....	2,853	715	789	635	161	91	103	158	236	950	679	775
Criminality.....	1,083	376	404	329	277	274	236	334	586	630	543	511
Other Civil Causes...	530	163	128	68	60	84	35	22	52	105	76	93
Accompanying deported persons...	145	10	34	5	9	39	10	18	37	48	52	78
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106

<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	4,358	952	877	602	186	36	99	184	295	1,107	888	1,377
American.....	1,066	405	461	437	324	407	279	392	616	725	520	417
Other Countries.....	1,483	477	396	204	95	84	76	79	133	214	224	312
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106
<i>By Provinces</i>												
Maritime Provinces...	147	45	55	48	19	18	22	22	52	74	54	38
Quebec.....	1,589	371	397	236	108	123	96	118	174	297	277	301
Ontario.....	2,896	574	543	461	233	166	162	247	375	895	587	547
Manitoba.....	.....	334	199	143	40	59	21	40	66	228	180	802
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	59	85	96	54	37	31	30	52	115	132	110
Alberta.....	.....	164	224	114	34	30	19	57	88	173	138	102
British Columbia....	491	287	228	145	116	91	103	141	237	264	264	206
Yukon Territories...	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106

TABLE 46. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1924 – 25 to 1930 – 31 (cont)

—	Fiscal Years							Totals
	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	
<i>By Causes</i>								
Medical causes....	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	9,016
Public charges.....	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	14,773
Criminality.....	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	9,329
Other Civil Causes...	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	2,570
Accompanying deported persons.....	145	158	165	254	235	559	274	2,275
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	37,963
<i>By Nationalities</i>								
British.....	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	21,865
American.....	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	8,149
Other Countries.....	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	7,949
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	37,963
<i>By Provinces</i>								
Maritime Provinces...	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	1,076
Quebec.....	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	6,243
Ontario.....	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	13,711
Manitoba.....	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	>
Saskatchewan.....	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	> 12,298
Alberta.....	134	178	169	260	187	396	511	>

British Columbia....	282	334	259	216	276	306	381	4,627
Yukon Territories... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	37,963

## IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

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### REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION, A.L. JOLLIFFE

The head tax of \$50, imposed on Chinese in 1885, which was increased to \$100 in January, 1901, and to \$500 on January 1, 1904, was abolished under the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, 1923. Under the provisions of the present Act the entry to Canada of persons of Chinese origin, or descent, is confined to members of the following classes: –

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese race or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;
- (c) (1) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the minister may prescribe;  
(2) Students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees.

During the fiscal year 1930 – 31, no Chinese immigrants were admitted to Canada. Two students coming to attend Canadian universities, who will return to China when their studies have been completed, were admitted as non – immigrants. Nine Chinese were deported during this period under various provisions of the Act.

Permits were issued under section 9 authorizing the temporary admission, for periods up to one year, of 67 Chinese, consisting mainly of actors and actresses under contract to appear in the different Chinese theaters, amahs and servants of tourists, missionaries, students and teachers. Of this number, 49 left Canada within the year. In the case of actors, amahs, servants and teachers, cash or guaranteed bonds are required by the Department, guaranteeing that they will engage in no other wage earning occupation and that they will leave Canada within the period of their present permit.

Five thousand seven hundred and eighty – three Chinese registered out during the present year, as provided for in section 23 and 25 in the case of Chinese leaving Canada with the declared intention of returning. This registration, for which a \$2 fee is charged,



entitles the registrants to re – entry within two years. The number of Chinese registered out who have allowed their registrations to lapse, thereby forfeiting the right of readmission is increasing.

During the fiscal year under review administrative fines were collected in one case under section 19, and in four cases under section 31 of the Chinese Immigration Act. During this period the tax provided in section 27 of the Act was paid by nineteen Chinese and a bond of \$500 was also estreated. **(note: never seen this word before)**

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

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For the purpose of comparison the following table relating to Chinese immigration is furnished: –

_____	Exemptions	Paying tax	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt	Registered for leave	Total Revenue
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1912 – 13.....	367	7,078	4*93	3,742	\$ 3,549,242
1913 – 14.....	238	5,274	4*32	4,143	2,644,593
1914 – 15.....	103	1,155	8*19	4,373	588,124
1915 – 16.....	68	20	77*27	4,064	19,389
1916 – 17.....	121	272	30*79	3,312	140,487
1917 – 18.....	119	650	15*47	2,907	336,757
1918 – 19.....	267	4,066	6*16	3,244	2,609,669
1919 – 20.....	181	363	33*27	5,529	538,479
1920 – 21.....	1,550	885	63*56	6,807	474,332
1921 – 22.....	287	1,459	16*44	7,532	743,032
1922 – 23.....	59	652	8*30	6,682	434,557
1923 – 24.....	49	625	7*27	5,661	334,039
1924 – 25.....				5,992	308,659
1925 – 26.....				3,947	25,969
1926 – 27.....				5,987	14,844
1927 – 28.....	1	2	33*33	5,087	25,679
1928 – 29.....	1		100*00	5,480	30,795
1929 – 30.....				5,682	30,799
1930 – 31.....				5,783	28,846
Totals .....	<b><u>3,411</u></b>	<b><u>22,501</u></b>	<b><u>13*16</u></b>	<b><u>95,954</u></b>	<b>\$</b>
	<b><u>12,878,291</u></b>				

### 1931 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

**Total: 88,223 (TABLE 14. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1930-31/PG 20 & 21)**

**Africa and the Middle East**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Africa (British)	117	
Africa (not British)	20	
Persia	3	
Syria	53	
Turkey	59	
<b>Total: <u>252</u></b>		<b><u>0.29 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 3 Countries**

China	44	
India (British)	257	
Japan	221	
<b>Total: <u>522</u></b>		<b><u>0.59 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	223	
New Zealand	120	
<b>Total: <u>343</u></b>		<b><u>0.39 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South and Central America**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Argentina	21	
Brazil	5	
Chile	15	
Guiana (British)	39	
<b>Total: <u>80</u></b>		<b><u>0.09 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North America**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Canada	1,480	
Mexico	15	
Newfoundland	823	
United States	18,639	
St. Pierre & Miquelon	4	

Total: 20,961

23.76 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**

**Total: 29 Countries**

Albania	25	
Armenia	6	
Austria	490	
Belgium	374	
Bulgaria	146	
Czecho – Slovakia	2,614	
Denmark	880	
Estonia		83
Finland	2,559	
France	341	
Germany	3,456	
Greece	537	
Holland	330	
Hungary	2,155	
Iceland	35	
Italy	1,051	
Latvia	93	
Lithuania	655	
Malta	24	
Norway	842	
Poland	14,035	
Portugal	1	
Romania	2,170	
Russia	1,335	
Spain	8	
Sweden	486	
Switzerland	315	
Jugo – Slavia	1,699	
Ukraine	42	

Total: 36,787

41.70 (%) of Total Citizens

**United Kingdom**

**28,893**

**Total: 6 Countries**

England	14,768
Ireland (Free State)	1,447
Northern Ireland	2,912
Scotland	8,620
Wales	1,067
Lesser Br. Isles	79

Total: 28,893

32.75 (%) of Total Citizens

*N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)*

**Other/Total: 9**

Asia –	30
Central America –	17
South America -	20
West Indies, Br. –	184
West Indies, not Br. –	21
Other European Countries –	46
Other Countries (British) –	39
Other Countries (not British) –	27
Born at Sea –	1

Total: 385

0.44 (%) of Total Citizens

**Top Ten Source  
Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 88,223 for 1930-31**

United States	18,639	21.93
England	14,768	16.74
Poland	14,035	15.91
Scotland	8,620	9.77
Germany	3,456	3.92
Northern Ireland	2,912	3.30
Czecho – Slovakia	2,614	2.96
Finland	2,559	2.90
Romania	2,170	2.46
Hungary	2,155	2.44

**Total**

**71,928**

**81.53**

## **REPORT**

**OF THE**

**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**

**1931 – 32**

---

DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. EGAN

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The 1931 – 32 report now presented is the fifteenth annual report issued since Immigration and Colonization became a separate department. Prior to that date Immigration reports will be found embodied in those of the Department of the Interior.

A great deal of statistical data is presented, many tables being prepared in such a way as to provide comparison with the records of other years. Table No.1, which appeared in the reports for many years, was originally inserted to give immigration figures as far back as possible under three groups, British, United States, and Other Countries. In connection with immigration from the United States the records between 1881 and 1896 are inaccurate in that they include, where figures are shown, both immigrants and non – immigrants. It has been possible to present a fairly accurate record of overseas immigration because steamship manifests are available, but no similar record was kept in the early days of entries on the international boundary.

Following the statistical section of this report there will be found individual reports showing the work of the various branches of the department both in Canada and overseas.

In the introduction to the annual report, for 1930 – 31, a reference was made to an Order in Council of August, 1930, which imposed certain immigration restrictions necessitated by unemployment conditions. The Order in Council in question restricted immigration from continental Europe and many other countries not, however, including the British Isles, British Dominions or the United States, to two classes: (a) wives and unmarried children under eighteen joining family heads established in Canada; (b) agriculturalists bringing with them sufficient capital to begin farming on their own account in Canada.

PG 8 IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

The figures for a three year period show a marked decrease in the immigration movement which was as follows: –

1929 – 30.....	163,288
1930 – 31.....	88,223

1931 – 32..... 25,752

As the year closes there are prospects for a further decrease in 1932 – 33. An unusual feature of the immigration of 1931 – 32 is the large proportion of women and children. This will be seen in the following table: –

—	Males	Females	Children
1927 – 28.....	88,204	38,458	33,935
1928 – 29.....	94,861	40,362	32,499
1929 – 30.....	74,062	49,306	39,918
1930 – 31.....	34,317	28,777	25,129
1931 – 32.....	6,664	9,133	9,955

With very few exceptions all the present day immigration from the continent of Europe consists of wives and unmarried children joining family heads shown to be established in Canada and in a position to look after their dependents.

In times of depression deportations increase and the increase of 1931 – 32 as compared with the previous year is approximately 60 per cent. Some reference to deportation work will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Immigration. An interesting feature of the increase in deportation is that while British deportations increased 37 per cent, deportations to all other countries not including the United States increased 152 per cent.

Incoming mail received at head office in 1931 – 32 numbered 340,983 pieces as compared with 366,944 pieces in the previous year. Outgoing mail, not including literature, numbered 393,140 pieces as compared with 463,065 in 1930 – 31.

A movement not included in the immigration figures is that of returning Canadians, information concerning which was first collected and tabulated in the fiscal year 1924 – 25. The movement year by year since that date is shown in the following table which includes Canadian citizens who left Canada to reside in the United States and who on returning to Canada declared their intention of resuming their residence in this country. Canadian citizens are divided into three classes: (a) those born in Canada; (b) British born who have acquired Canadian domicile; (c) alien born who secured naturalization in Canada.

## IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 9

### *Returning Canadians*

_____	Canadian	British	Naturalized	Totals
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	born Citizens	subjects with Canadian domicile	Canadians with domicile	
Fiscal year, 1924 – 25.....	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
“ 1925 – 26.....	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
“ 1926 – 27.....	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
“ 1927 – 28.....	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
“ 1928 – 29.....	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
“ 1929 – 30.....	26,959	2,030	841	29,830
“ 1930 – 31.....	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
“ 1931 – 32.....	17,691	1,069	651	19,411

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 26

TABLE 19. – Statement of Immigration via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1931 – 32

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	577	39	25	88	11	52	4	5	4	29	3	2	3
New Brunswick..	527	86	72	144	93	5	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	19	4	2	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,983	44	18	38	9	81	9	12	6	125	37	8	8
Ontario.....	4,855	200	67	470	28	103	27	53	28	208	85	29	27
Manitoba.....	576	64	10	12	10	10	2	2	.....	13	15	1	.....
Saskatchewan....	662	29	15	92	5	4	2	2	2	7	1	.....	1
Alberta.....	978	68	20	20	10	5	1	3	2	5	2	.....	.....
B.C.....	1,266	109	27	18	7	51	19	28	9	36	15	1	3
Y.T.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	11,455	643	256	888	175	311	65	107	52	426	148	41	42

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 26

TABLE 19. – Statement of Immigration via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1931 – 32 (cont)



Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	577	11	6	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	97	32
New Brunswick..	527	6	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	11
P.E.I.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	1,983	106	43	13	12	3	.....	.....	.....	216	31
Ontario.....	4,855	147	85	18	17	17	2	2	.....	444	76
Manitoba.....	576	13	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	44	9
Saskatchewan....	662	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9
Alberta.....	978	8	6	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	34	13
B.C.....	1,266	44	34	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	101	11
Y.T.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	11,455	338	183	42	42	24	6	2	.....	993	192

TABLE 19. – Statement of Immigration via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1931 – 32

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	577	10	67	38	43
New Brunswick..	527	15	26	17	12
P.E.I.....	19	1	2	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,983	107	541	267	249
Ontario.....	4,855	142	1,238	671	671
Manitoba.....	576	22	170	86	93
Saskatchewan....	662	20	210	130	101
Alberta.....	978	12	357	192	216
B.C.....	1,266	68	382	158	133
Y.T.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
N.T.....	10	3	3	2	2
Totals.....	11,455	400	2,998	1,561	1,520

TABLE 20. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1931 – 32

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	515	48	14	15	9	9	3	3	3	18	2	1	.....
New Brunswick..	704	52	23	23	16	22	6	5	1	24	8	3	3
P.E.I.....	120	17	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	3,123	113	46	35	33	69	16	7	3	171	52	27	21
Ontario.....	6,648	309	127	73	70	167	49	20	23	470	173	63	52
Manitoba.....	416	70	38	23	35	11	3	5	2	34	17	10	4
Saskatchewan....	515	133	66	49	39	3	2	2	2	8	5	.....	.....
Alberta.....	1,063	279	139	119	112	18	3	4	3	20	10	3	.....
B.C.....	1,151	173	82	42	40	22	2	2	2	57	29	12	5
Y.T.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	14,297	1,196	542	379	358	321	84	48	39	802	296	119	85

TABLE 20. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1931 – 32

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	515	11	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	1
New Brunswick..	704	22	5	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
P.E.I.....	120	4	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	3,123	215	79	16	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	9
Ontario.....	6,648	707	281	68	63	13	2	2	3	126	3
Manitoba.....	446	37	22	10	13	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....
Saskatchewan....	515	13	6	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....	16	3
Alberta.....	1,063	26	13	2	3	1	1	1	1	21	3
B.C.....	1,151	104	53	23	13	16	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Y.T.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	14,297	1,139	466	128	126	37	4	3	5	279	19

TABLE 20. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1931 – 32 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	515	17	74	129	130
New Brunswick..	704	40	103	183	151
P.E.I.....	120	4	15	32	28
Quebec.....	3,123	185	627	662	654
Ontario.....	6,648	639	1,514	813	818
Manitoba.....	446	21	48	18	15
Saskatchewan....	515	35	69	25	29
Alberta.....	1,063	20	117	65	79
B.C.....	1,151	62	244	79	72
Y.T.....	11	4	2	.....	.....
N.T.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	14,297	1,027	2,813	2,006	1,976

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 28

TABLE 21. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1931 – 32

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	1,092	87	39	103	20	61	7	8	7	47	5	3	3
New Brunswick...	1,231	138	95	167	109	27	7	6	2	27	8	3	3
P.E.I.....	139	21	9	6	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	5,106	157	64	73	42	150	25	19	9	296	89	35	29
Ontario.....	11,503	509	194	543	98	270	76	73	51	678	258	92	79
Manitoba.....	1,022	134	48	35	45	21	5	7	2	47	22	11	4
Saskatchewan....	1,177	162	81	141	44	7	4	4	4	15	6	.....	1
Alberta.....	2,041	347	159	139	122	23	4	7	5	25	12	3	.....
B.C.....	2,417	173	109	60	47	73	21	30	11	93	44	13	8
Y.T.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	25,752	1,839	798	1,267	533	632	149	155	91	1,228	444	160	127

TABLE 21. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1931 – 32

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	1,092	22	10	6	2	1	2	.....	.....	118	33
New Brunswick..	1,231	28	6	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	41	11
P.E.I.....	139	4	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Quebec.....	5,106	321	122	29	36	3	.....	.....	.....	275	40
Ontario.....	11,503	854	366	86	80	30	4	4	3	570	79
Manitoba.....	1,022	50	28	10	15	2	1	.....	1	52	9
Saskatchewan....	1,177	16	8	4	7	1	.....	.....	.....	41	12
Alberta.....	2,041	34	19	3	4	1	3	1	1	55	16
B.C.....	2,417	148	87	28	18	18	.....	.....	.....	118	11
Y.T.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	25,752	1,477	649	170	168	61	10	5	5	1,272	211

TABLE 21. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1931 – 32 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	1,092	27	141	167	173
New Brunswick..	1,231	55	129	200	163
P.E.I.....	139	5	17	32	28
Quebec.....	5,106	292	1,168	929	903
Ontario.....	11,503	781	2,752	1,484	1,489
Manitoba.....	1,022	43	218	104	108
Saskatchewan....	1,177	55	279	155	130
Alberta.....	2,041	32	474	257	295
B.C.....	2,417	130	626	237	205
Y.T.....	13	4	4	.....	.....
N.T.....	11	3	3	2	2
Totals.....	25,752	1,427	5,811	3,567	3,496

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 55

TABLE 45. – Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1931 – 32

—	Fiscal Years											
	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914	1914 – 1915	1915 – 1916	1916 – 1917	1917 – 1918	1918 – 1919	1919 – 1920	1920 – 1921	1921 – 1922	1922 – 1923	1923 – 1924
FROM OVERSEAS												
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical .....	4,162	398	319	34	30	12	19	21	99	60	37	130
Civil .....	5,094	1,429	679	129	144	59	51	641	854	1,023	595	862
Totals.....	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	1,240	171	169	42	28	5	11	108	193	153	98	187
American.....	175	12	29	28	15	11	9	8	11	7	4	6
Other Countries.....	7,841	1,644	800	93	131	55	50	546	749	923	530	799
Totals.....	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992

Fiscal Years (cont)

—	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	Totals
FROM OVERSEAS									
<i>By Causes</i>									
Medical .....	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	5,880
Civil .....	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	14,794
Totals.....	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	20,674
<i>By Nationalities</i>									
British.....	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	3,817
American.....	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	354
Other Countries.....	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	16,503

Totals..... 1,031 266 689 319 360 321 483 324 20,674

TABLE 46. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1931 – 32 (Cont)

—	Fiscal Years											
	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914	1914 – 1915	1915 – 1916	1916 – 1917	1917 – 1918	1918 – 1919	1919 – 1920	1920 – 1921	1921 – 1922	1922 – 1923	1923 – 1924
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical causes....	2,296	570	379	206	98	39	70	123	133	313	282	649
Public charges.....	2,853	715	789	635	161	91	103	158	236	950	679	775
Criminality.....	1,083	376	404	329	277	274	236	334	586	630	543	511
Other Civil Causes...	530	163	128	68	60	84	35	22	52	105	76	93
Accompanying deported persons...	145	10	34	5	9	39	10	18	37	48	52	78
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	4,358	952	877	602	186	36	99	184	295	1,107	888	1,377
American.....	1,066	405	461	437	324	407	279	392	616	725	520	417
Other Countries.....	1,483	477	396	204	95	84	76	79	133	214	224	312
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106
<i>By Provinces</i>												
Maritime Provinces...	147	45	55	48	19	18	22	22	52	74	54	38
Quebec.....	1,589	371	397	236	108	123	96	118	174	297	277	301
Ontario.....	2,896	574	543	461	233	166	162	247	375	895	587	547
Manitoba.....	.....	334	199	143	40	59	21	40	66	228	180	802
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	59	85	96	54	37	31	30	52	115	132	110
Alberta.....	.....	164	224	114	34	30	19	57	88	173	138	102
British Columbia....	491	287	228	145	116	91	103	141	237	264	264	206
Yukon Territories...	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106

TABLE 46. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1924 – 25 to 1931 – 32 (cont)

—	Fiscal Years								Totals
	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	
<i>By Causes</i>									
Medical causes....	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	9,713
Public charges.....	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	19,280

Criminality.....	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	10,335
Other Civil Causes...	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	2,840
Accompanying deported persons.....	145	158	165	254	235	559	274	545	2,820
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	44,988

*By Nationalities*

British.....	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	26,113
American.....	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	8,409
Other Countries.....	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	10,466
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	44,988

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces...	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	1,328
Quebec.....	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	7,227
Ontario.....	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	16,539
Manitoba.....	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	>
Saskatchewan.....	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	> 14,710
Alberta.....	134	178	169	260	187	396	511	631	>
British Columbia....	282	334	259	216	276	306	381	549	5,176
Yukon Territories... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	44,988



REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION,  
A.L. JOLLIFFE

Legislation covering the admission to Canada of persons of Chinese origin has been in effect since 1885. The principle of imposing a head tax adopted at that time was continued until 1923. The first head tax imposed was \$50, which amount was increased to \$100 in January, 1901, and again increased to \$500 in January, 1904. The tax was not applicable to non – immigrants, or to University students and immigrants of the merchant class. From 1885 to 1923 the admission of persons of Chinese origin to Canada exempt from payment of the head tax numbered 7,956 and upon payment of the tax 82,370, or a grand total of 90,326 souls.

The “ Chinese Immigration Act, 1923,“ abolished the head tax and provided for the entry to Canada of the following classes: –

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin, or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;
- (c) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the minister may prescribe; students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees.
- (d) Persons in transit through Canada.

During the year 1931 – 32 eight persons of Chinese origin applied for admission under immigrant status at ports of entry, but were rejected, as investigation established they were unable to comply with the requirements of the Act. One student applied for entry to attend a Canadian university and was admitted.

Section (9) of the Act authorizes the minister to grant entry under permit and for a specific period only to persons of Chinese origin. Permits were issued during the year to cover 56 persons as follows: –

Actors and actresses .....	40
Amahs .....	3
Housewives .....	2

Infants .....	2
Missionary Sisters .....	2
Servant of tourist .....	1
Students .....	2
Teachers .....	4
Total .....	56

Nineteen of the persons mentioned above have already taken their departure from Canada.

In the cases of actors and actresses, amahs, servants and teachers, a cash deposit or guarantee bond is required by the department as a guarantee that the persons granted entry under permit will engage in no occupation other than that for which admission is allowed, and will leave Canada within the period of validity of the permit.

Three thousand three hundred and sixty – three Chinese entered Canada under bonds of the Canadian railways for the purpose of passing in transit through Canada to some other country, and 3,441 Chinese who entered under this status were checked out during the period under review. The difference in the figures given in this paragraph is due to the fact that 78 persons entered Canada in transit just prior to the commencement of the year and departed from Canada subsequent to April 1, 1931.

#### IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

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Four thousand three hundred and eighty – seven Chinese registered outward during the year, declaring their intention of returning to Canada within the statutory period of two years. Owing to economic conditions, the period during which Chinese could remain away from Canada following registration without relinquishing their right was extended to four years by Order in Council P.C. 3173, dated the 29<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1931, providing such persons registered outward subsequent to January 1, 1930, and prior to December 31, 1932. The purpose of the regulation referred to was to permit Chinese presently in China to extend their visit to their native land beyond the statutory period of two years, and to enable those desirous of returning to China for a temporary purpose to remain there until employment conditions improve, thus assisting to relieve the unemployment situation and to reduce the number of Chinese persons who might otherwise apply for relief.

During the year 251 Chinese persons left Canada without applying for registration and 464 who registered out did not return within the statutory period which their registration covered. Thus 715 Chinese persons have within the year relinquished their right to return to Canada.

Seventy – five persons were deported during the year, 6 having been arrested for illegal entry to Canada and 69 as the result of convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

The administration of Chinese Immigration Act falls principally upon the departmental staffs in British Columbia, and at the Pacific coast ports officers specially trained for this work are employed. An officer at the department is also stationed at Hong Kong for the examination of Chinese coming to Canada. Attempts are continually being made by inadmissible persons to secure entry to Canada by impersonation, or other fraudulent means, but with the existing records the department has been successful in discovering such attempts and in refusing entry to the persons concerned.

For the purpose of comparison the following table relating to Chinese immigration is furnished: –

_____	Exemptions	Paying tax	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt	Registered for leave	Total Revenue
1912 – 13.....	367	7,078	4*93	3,742	\$ 3,549,242
1913 – 14.....	238	5,274	4*32	4,143	2,644,593
1914 – 15.....	103	1,155	8*19	4,373	588,124
1915 – 16.....	68	20	77*27	4,064	19,389
1916 – 17.....	121	272	30*79	3,312	140,487
1917 – 18.....	119	650	15*47	2,907	336,757
1918 – 19.....	267	4,066	6*16	3,244	2,609,669
1919 – 20.....	181	363	33*27	5,529	538,479
1920 – 21.....	1,550	885	63*56	6,807	474,332
1921 – 22.....	287	1,459	16*44	7,532	743,032
1922 – 23.....	59	652	8*30	6,682	434,557
1923 – 24.....	49	625	7*27	5,661	334,039
1924 – 25.....	.....	.....	.....	5,992	308,659
1925 – 26.....	.....	.....	.....	3,947	25,969
1926 – 27.....	.....	.....	.....	5,987	14,844

1927 – 28.....	1	2	33*33	5,087	25,679
1928 – 29.....	1	.....	100*00	5,480	30,795
1929 – 30.....	.....	.....	.....	5,682	30,799
1930 – 31.....	.....	.....	.....	5,783	28,846
1931 – 32.....	.....	.....	.....	4,387	11,584
Totals .....	<b><u>3,411</u></b>	<b><u>22,501</u></b>	<b><u>13*16</u></b>	<b><u>100,341</u></b>	<b>\$</b>

**12,899,875**

### 1932 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

**Total: 25,752 (TABLE 14. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1931-32 /PG 22 & 23)**

#### Africa and the Middle East

#### Total: 5 Countries

Africa (British)	45
Africa (not British)	8
Persia	1
Syria	21
Turkey	10

Total: 85                      0.33 (%) of Total Citizens

#### Asia – Pacific

#### Total: 3 Countries

China	27
India (British)	138
Japan	203

Total: 368                      1.43 (%) of Total Citizens

#### Oceania, Australia

#### Total: 2 Countries

Australia	93
New Zealand	31

Total: 124                      0.48 (%) of Total Citizens

**South and Central America****Total: 4 Countries**

Argentina	11
Brazil	17
Chile	5
Guiana (British)	12

**Total: 45****0.17 (%) of Total Citizens****North America****Total: 5 Countries**

Canada	1,055
Mexico	4
Newfoundland	386
United States	10,835
St. Pierre & Miquelon	4

**Total: 12,284****47.70 (%) of Total Citizens****Europe****Total: 30 Countries**

Albania	5
Armenia	1
Austria	86
Belgium	68
Bulgaria	12
Czecho – Slovakia	509
Danzig	1
Denmark	64
Estonia	8
Finland	114
France	95
Germany	428
Greece	55
Holland	41
Hungary	377
Iceland	3
Italy	465
Latvia	16
Lithuania	80
Malta	5
Norway	102
Poland	1,304
Portugal	3

Romania	202
Russia	180
Spain	7
Sweden	92
Switzerland	40
Jugo – Slavia	283
Ukraine	3

**Total: 4,649**                      **18.05** (%) of Total Citizens

**United Kingdom**                      **8,054**                      **Total: 6 Countries**

England	4,644
Ireland (Free State)	332
Northern Ireland	577
Scotland	2,207
Wales	260
Lesser Br. Isles	34

**Total: 8,054**                      **31.28** (%) of Total Citizens

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**                      **Other/Total: 9**

Asia –	10
Central America –	6
South America -	12
West Indies, Br. –	67
West Indies, not Br. –	16
Other European Countries –	2
Other Countries (British) –	16
Other Countries (not British) –	12
Born at Sea –	2

**Total: 143**                      **0.56** (%) of Total Citizens

**Top Ten Source Countries**                      **# of Immigrants**                      **% of 25,752 for 1931-32**

United States	10,835	42.07
England	4,644	18.03
Scotland	2,207	8.57
Poland	1,304	5.06
Northern Ireland	577	2.24

Czecho – Slovakia	509	1.98
Italy	465	1.81
Germany	428	1.66
Hungary	377	1.46
Ireland (Free State)	332	1.29
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>21,678</u></b>	<b><u>84.18</u></b>

**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**

**1932 – 33**

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DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. EGAN

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The 1932 – 33 report herein presented is the sixteenth annual report issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. The department was created on October 12, 1917. From Confederation until March 14, 1892, immigration was under the control of the Department of Agriculture. From March 14, 1892, until October 12, 1917, it was a branch of the Department of the Interior.

The usual statistical data is presented, an effort having been made to supply statistics in such a way as to allow some comparison with the records of other years. It is impossible to supply tables that will allow a satisfactory comparison of pre – war and post – war immigration by nationality because the war changed the nationality of millions of those living in Central Europe. An illustration of this is seen in the recreation of the Polish State involving a change in nationality of former Germans, Russians and Austro – Hungarians. It is probably well within the mark to say that the post – war changes in nationality in Europe affected between sixty and seventy million people.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 8

Methods of keeping statistics have changed with the passing years and whereas in pre – war years more attention was paid to nationality, emphasis is now being laid rather upon racial origin. For a number of years prior to 1924 some persons readmitted to Canada from the United States as formerly resident in the Dominion, were included in the immigration returns appearing in tables 1 to 4. The necessary corrections have been made in these tables in the present annual report.

Individual reports showing the activities of the various branches of the department in Canada and overseas will be found immediately following the statistical section of the report.

Immigration continues to show a marked decrease as compared with a few years ago and has now reached probably the lowest level within the memory of any living person. The percentage of decrease of succeeding years as compared with fiscal 1929 – 30 are as follows: 1930 – 31, decrease of 46 per cent; 1931 – 32, decrease of 84 per cent; and 1932 – 33, decrease of 88 per cent.

Last year attention was drawn to the decreasing proportion of males in present – day immigration. This decrease continues as will be seen by reference to the statistical section of the report. Most of the present day immigration from Continental Europe consists of wives and unmarried children under eighteen years of age joining family heads already established in Canada.

In times of depression the natural tendency is for immigration to decrease and deportations to increase and this is noticeable not only in Canada but in other immigration countries. Table 54 gives a summary of deportations over a period of thirty years.

Incoming and outgoing mail received at head office, not including printed matter, during the past three years was as follows: –

Year	Incoming	Outgoing
1930 – 31 .....	366,944	463,065
1931 – 32 .....	340,983	393,140
1932 – 33 .....	334,454	240,858



A movement not counted in the immigration figures was that of persons returning to Canada who were formerly domiciled in the Dominion. This movement since the beginning of the fiscal year 1924 – 25 when the information was first collected in its present form was as follows: –

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*Returning Canadians*

	Canadian born Citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
Fiscal year, 1924 – 25.....	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
“ 1925 – 26.....	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
“ 1926 – 27.....	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
“ 1927 – 28.....	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
“ 1928 – 29.....	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
“ 1929 – 30.....	26,959	2,030	841	29,830
“ 1930 – 31.....	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
“ 1931 – 32.....	17,691	1,069	651	19,411
“ 1932 – 33.....	16,320	757	548	17,625

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TABLE 23. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1932 – 33

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	905	116	47	39	25	66	3	4	4	20	6	5	6
New Brunswick..	625	59	20	16	13	28	2	5	4	20	7	4	3
P.E.I.....	196	20	9	6	2	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	2	1
Quebec.....	4,113	205	83	72	48	102	16	7	4	218	60	22	24

Ontario.....	8,787	371	144	237	56	170	45	52	27	469	194	57	54
Manitoba.....	707	75	64	47	51	5	5	3	3	18	19	11	12
Saskatchewan....	955	179	66	54	29	4	2	3	1	13	7	1	5
Alberta.....	1,635	269	110	85	52	13	5	5	1	20	4	5	6
B.C.....	1,848	206	87	57	28	38	15	18	3	72	34	11	5
Y.T.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not Given.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	19,782	1,500	630	613	304	428	94	97	48	855	332	118	116

### IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 30

TABLE 23. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1932 – 33 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	905	15	13	7	1	2	1	.....	.....	52	13
New Brunswick..	625	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3
P.E.I.....	196	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Quebec.....	4,113	288	97	35	21	1	1	.....	1	109	8
Ontario.....	8,787	625	266	70	66	16	5	2	3	289	39
Manitoba.....	707	28	15	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	24	5
Saskatchewan....	955	12	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	4
Alberta.....	1,635	17	9	3	4	4	1	.....	1	36	4
B.C.....	1,848	113	59	16	10	23	4	2	1	58	5
Y.T.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not Given.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	19,782	1,110	472	139	108	49	12	4	6	623	81

TABLE 23. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1932 – 33 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	905	33	128	167	132

New Brunswick..	625	33	116	135	129
P.E.I.....	196	3	29	56	51
Quebec.....	4,113	206	996	772	717
Ontario.....	8,787	684	2,284	1,306	1,256
Manitoba.....	707	36	146	63	65
Saskatchewan....	955	39	245	117	128
Alberta.....	1,635	51	444	245	241
B.C.....	1,848	108	496	204	175
Y.T.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	2	.....	1
Not Given.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Totals..... 19,782 1,193 4,890 3,065 2,895

### IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 31

TABLE 24. – Immigration to Canada via Ocean Ports, showing intended Occupation by Province of Destination, for the Fiscal Year, 1932 – 33.

Intended Occupation	Totals	N.S	N.B	P.E.I	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.T
Farming class.....	571	81	14	2	41	244	15	37	54	83	.....	.....
Clerical class.....	94	7	.....	.....	39	35	3	.....	4	6	.....	.....
Professional class....	156	15	5	.....	41	54	9	8	7	17	.....	.....
Merchant class.....	157	3	4	.....	58	65	4	1	3	19	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	66	3	.....	.....	26	20	6	2	1	8	.....	.....

#### SKILLED WORKERS

Skilled workers, n.e.s.....	64	1	.....	.....	20	24	4	2	2	11	.....	.....
Bakers.....	6	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Barbers.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butchers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet Makers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Dressmakers.....	12	.....	1	.....	1	7	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Engineers, marine.....	7	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, stationary.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	11	2	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Fur workers.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hat & cap workers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locksmiths.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masons & bricklayers...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Milliners.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters & glaziers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Plasterers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Shoe makers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Seamstresses.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	12	2	1	.....	2	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	15	.....	.....	1	5	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Upholsterers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Automobile workers....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Boilermakers.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron workers, n.e.s.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moulders.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	27	4	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Miners.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Fishermen.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General laborers..	63	2	1	.....	15	25	.....	2	2	16	.....	.....
Manufacturing....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Transportation....	118	52	13	.....	34	14	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic servants.....	508	63	14	1	80	228	24	19	24	55	.....	.....
Dependant children....	2,246	79	24	2	364	931	111	165	368	201	.....	1
Dependant wives.....	1,624	55	13	3	277	633	82	120	251	187	1	2
Occupation not given...	702	20	11	3	123	289	40	62	62	91	1	.....
Totals .....	6,586	396	101	12	1,175	2,673	303	419	787	715	2	3

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 32

TABLE 25. – Immigration to Canada from United States, showing intended  
Occupation by Province of Destination, for the Fiscal Year 1932 – 33.

Intended Occupation	Totals	N.S	P.E.I	N.B	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.
Farming class.....	1,189	54	20	50	174	293	62	151	233	152	.....
Clerical class.....	253	4	.....	.....	58	158	3	5	4	21	.....
Professional class....	291	7	.....	4	60	143	7	17	25	28	.....
Merchant class.....	757	6	2	6	167	453	23	8	10	82	.....
Miscellaneous.....	177	1	.....	3	68	80	5	2	8	10	.....

SKILLED WORKERS

Skilled workers, n.e.s...	233	4	1	5	14	147	3	4	4	21	.....
Bakers.....	14	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Barbers.....	20	.....	.....	2	4	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	10	1	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Butchers.....	13	.....	.....	.....	2	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Cabinet Makers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	48	2	1	1	6	23	1	2	.....	12	.....
Dressmakers.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engravers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, locomotive....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, marine.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, stationary....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Electricians.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	4	11	.....	.....	2	.....
Fur workers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hat & cap workers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths.....	5				5					
Machinists.....	62	1		1	27	29	1		1	2
Masons & bricklayers...	18				2	12	1		2	1
Millers.....	2				1		1			
Milliners.....	5					1	4			
Painters & glaziers.....	30	1			9	18			1	1
Patternmakers.....	1									1
Photographers.....	7				2	4				1
Plasterers.....	6	1		1	1	2		1		
Plumbers.....	14			1	2	7	1	1		2
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	25				4	20	1			
Shoemaker.....	7			1	5	1				
Seamstresses.....	5				3	1				1
Stonecutters.....	2				1	1				
Sheet metal workers.....	8				3	4	1			
Tailors.....	5					5				
Tanners.....	1					1				
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	48	2		4	20	21				1
Tobacco workers Including cigarette, Cigar makers.....	3					3				
Upholsterers.....	1					1				
Watch and clock makers..	3					3				
Woodworkers, n.e.s.....	5				3	2				
Automobile workers....	32		1		4	19		3		5
Boilermakers.....	3			1		2				
Iron workers, n.e.s.....	19	2			2	14				1
Moulders.....	3				1	2				

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	44			1	10	28			2	3
Lumbermen.....	7			1		1			1	4
Miners.....	36	1			1	7	1		2	22
Fishermen.....	7	2		1	1	2				1
General laborers..	93	1	1	9	15	48	2	3	5	8
Manufacturing....	30			1	2	24	1		1	1
Construction.....	2					1				1
Transportation....	57	1		2	15	32	2	1	1	3
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	2				1					1
Domestic servants.....	207	2	3	6	37	101	5	19	16	18
Dependant children....	4,901	293	117	279	1,298	2,054	149	167	261	283
Dependant wives.....	3,132	97	30	97	565	1,581	103	123	209	326
Occupation not given...	1,300	26	7	44	293	697	29	28	57	117
Totals .....	13,196	509	184	524	2,938	6,114	404	536	848	1,133

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 33

TABLE 26. – Immigration to Canada via Ocean Ports and United States, showing Intended Occupation by Province of Destination, for the Fiscal Year 1932 – 33.

Intended Occupation	Totals	N.S	N.B	P.E.I	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.T
Farming class.....	1,760	135	64	22	215	537	77	188	287	235	.....	.....
Clerical class.....	347	11	.....	.....	97	193	6	5	8	27	.....	.....
Professional class....	447	22	9	.....	101	197	16	25	32	45	.....	.....
Merchant class.....	914	9	10	2	225	518	27	9	13	101	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	243	4	3	.....	94	100	11	4	9	18	.....	.....

SKILLED WORKERS

Skilled workers, n.e.s.....	297	5	5	1	64	171	7	6	6	32	.....	.....
Bakers.....	20	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Barbers.....	26	.....	2	.....	4	18	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	13	1	1	1	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Butchers.....	17	.....	.....	.....	2	11	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet Makers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	59	2	1	1	6	29	3	2	.....	15	.....	.....
Dressmakers.....	20	.....	1	.....	3	13	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Engravers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, locomotive.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, marine.....	11	1	1	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, stationary.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Electricians.....	5	2	1	.....	7	14	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Fur workers.....	29	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hat & cap workers.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locksmiths.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists.....	70	1	.....	.....	29	35	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Masons & bricklayers...	23	.....	.....	.....	2	16	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Millers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milliners.....	10	1	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters & glaziers.....	34	1	.....	.....	11	19	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Patternmakers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Photographers.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Plasterers.....	8	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Plumbers.....	18	1	1	.....	3	10	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	32	.....	.....	.....	5	25	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Shoemakers.....	11	.....	1	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Seamstresses.....	11	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Stonecutters.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheet metal workers.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	17	2	1	.....	2	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tanners.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	63	2	4	1	25	28	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Tobacco workers Including cigarette, Cigar makers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Watch and clock makers..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodworkers, n.e.s.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Automobile workers....	38	.....	.....	1	7	22	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....
Boilermakers.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron workers, n.e.s.....	21	2	.....	.....	2	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Moulders.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	71	4	1	.....	21	39	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Lumbermen.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Miners.....	49	2	.....	.....	1	15	1	.....	4	24	2	.....
Fishermen.....	12	6	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
General laborers..	156	3	10	1	30	73	2	5	7	24	1	.....
Manufacturing....	31	.....	1	.....	2	25	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Construction.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Transportation....	175	53	15	.....	49	46	2	1	2	7	.....	.....
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	12	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Domestic servants.....	715	65	20	4	117	329	29	38	40	73	.....	.....
Dependant children....	7,147	372	303	119	1,662	2,985	260	332	629	484	.....	1
Dependant wives.....	4,756	152	110	33	842	2,214	185	243	460	513	2	2
Occupation not given...	2,002	46	55	10	416	986	69	90	119	208	3	.....
Totals .....	19,782	905	625	196	4,113	8,787	707	955	1,635	1,848	8	3

TABLE 53. – Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1932 – 33 (PG 65)

	Fiscal Years											
—	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914	1914 – 1915	1915 – 1916	1916 – 1917	1917 – 1918	1918 – 1919	1919 – 1920	1920 – 1921	1921 – 1922	1922 – 1923	1923 – 1924
FROM OVERSEAS												
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical .....	4,162	398	319	34	30	12	19	21	99	60	37	130
Civil .....	5,094	1,429	679	129	144	59	51	641	854	1,023	595	862
Totals.....	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	1,240	171	169	42	28	5	11	108	193	153	98	187
American.....	175	12	29	28	15	11	9	8	11	7	4	6
Other Countries.....	7,841	1,644	800	93	131	55	50	546	749	923	530	799
Totals.....	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992

	Fiscal Years (cont)										Totals
—	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933		
FROM OVERSEAS											
<i>By Causes</i>											
Medical .....	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16	5,896	



Civil .....	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213	15,007
Totals.....	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229	20,903

*By Nationalities*

British.....	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126	3,943
American.....	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13	367
Other Countries.....	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90	16,593
Totals.....	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229	20,903

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TABLE 54. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1932 – 33 (PG 65)

Fiscal Years

	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914	1914 – 1915	1915 – 1916	1916 – 1917	1917 – 1918	1918 – 1919	1919 – 1920	1920 – 1921	1921 – 1922	1922 – 1923	1923 – 1924
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical causes.....	2,296	570	379	206	98	39	70	123	133	313	282	649
Public charges.....	2,853	715	789	635	161	91	103	158	236	950	679	775
Criminality.....	1,083	376	404	329	277	274	236	334	586	630	543	511
Other Civil Causes...	530	163	128	68	60	84	35	22	52	105	76	93
Accompanying deported persons...	145	10	34	5	9	39	10	18	37	48	52	78
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	4,358	952	877	602	186	36	99	184	295	1,107	888	1,377
American.....	1,066	405	461	437	324	407	279	392	616	725	520	417
Other Countries.....	1,483	477	396	204	95	84	76	79	133	214	224	312
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106
<i>By Provinces</i>												
Maritime Provinces...	147	45	55	48	19	18	22	22	52	74	54	38
Quebec.....	1,589	371	397	236	108	123	96	118	174	297	277	301
Ontario.....	2,896	574	543	461	233	166	162	247	375	895	587	547
Manitoba.....	.....	334	199	143	40	59	21	40	66	228	180	802
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	59	85	96	54	37	31	30	52	115	132	110
Alberta.....	.....	164	224	114	34	30	19	57	88	173	138	102
British Columbia....	491	287	228	145	116	91	103	141	237	264	264	206
Yukon Territories...	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106

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TABLE 54. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1924 – 25 to 1932 – 33 (cont)

—	Fiscal Years									Totals
	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933	
<i>By Causes</i>										
Medical causes.....	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476	10,189
Public charges.....	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916	24,196
Criminality.....	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836	11,171
Other Civil Causes....	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277	3,117
Accompanying deported persons.....	145	158	165	254	235	559	274	545	626	3,446
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	52,119
<i>By Nationalities</i>										
British.....	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251	30,364
American.....	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331	8,740
Other Countries.....	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549	13,015
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	52,119
<i>By Provinces</i>										
Maritime Provinces...	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	244	1,572
Quebec.....	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343	8,570
Ontario.....	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626	19,165
Manitoba.....	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858 >	
Saskatchewan.....	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490 >	16,796
Alberta.....	134	178	169	260	187	396	511	631	738 >	
British Columbia....	282	334	259	216	276	306	381	549	832	6,008
Yukon Territories...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	52,119

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION,  
A.L. JOLLIFFE

Legislation covering the admission to Canada of persons of Chinese origin has been in effect since 1885. The principle of imposing a head tax adopted at that time was continued until 1923. The first head tax imposed was \$50, which amount was increased to \$100 in January, 1901, and again increased to \$500 in January, 1904. The tax was not applicable to non – immigrants, or to University students and immigrants of the merchant class. From 1885 to 1923 the admission of persons of Chinese origin to Canada exempt from payment of the head tax numbered 7,956 and upon payment of the tax 82,370, or a grand total of 90,326 souls.

The “ Chinese Immigration Act, 1923,“ abolished the head tax and provided for the entry to Canada of the following classes: –

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin, or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;
- (c) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the minister may prescribe; students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees.
- (e) Persons in transit through Canada.

During the year 1932 – 33, one merchant was granted a landing, and three students were admitted as non – immigrants under the provision of section 5.

Twenty – six Chinese were temporarily admitted under section 9, which authorizes the minister to grant entry under Permit and for a specified period only. Permits were issued during the year to persons of Chinese origin as follows: –

Actors and actresses .....	5
Amahs .....	4
Consul's clerk.....	1
“ families.....	2
“ servant .....	1
Doctor (medical) .....	1
Housewife .....	1
Servant .....	1
Students .....	6

Teacher .....	1
Tourists .....	3
Total .....	<u>26</u>

Of this number, fifteen took their departure from Canada during the period under review.

In the cases of all actors, amahs, servants and teachers, a cash deposit or guarantee bond required by the department that the persons granted entry under permit will follow no occupation other than that for which admission is allowed and will leave Canada within the period of validity of the permit. One noticeable feature was that at the end of the year there were no Chinese theatricals in Canada, all those temporarily admitted during the year having taken their departure as well as those previously temporarily admitted.

The number of Chinese who registered out during the year, thus signifying their intention to return within the statutory period of two years, viz., 3,626, shows a marked decrease when compared with previous years, which is no doubt explained by present economic conditions. As under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 3173, passed under date of December 29, 1931, all Chinese who registered out between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1932, were granted the privilege of delaying their return, no outward registrations lapsed during the period under review. Two hundred and forty – one Chinese, however, left Canada during this period without applying for outward registration.

The fact that it was not found necessary to impose administrative fines during the year must be interpreted as indicating that the transportation companies engaged in the movement of Chinese and those shipping companies employing them as members of their crews are carefully observing the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act.

Three Chinese, admitted exempt from payment of the tax imposed under previous Acts and who had ceased to belong to such exempt classes, paid the five hundred dollar tax provided for in section 27 in such cases.

Deportations during 1932 – 33 totaled seventy – three; thirteen being deported under the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, 1923, and sixty following conviction of offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

As a result of the efforts of specially trained officers employed at Pacific coast ports, where the administration falls principally, and of the officer of the department stationed at Hong Kong, attempts by persons not admissible to secure entry to Canada by impersonation or other fraudulent means are being continually exposed and entry refused.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese immigration is furnished: –

_____	Exemptions	Paying Tax	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted Exempt	Registered for Leave	Total Revenue
1912 – 13.....	367	7,078	4*93	3,742	\$ 3,549,242
1913 – 14.....	238	5,274	4*32	4,143	2,644,593
1914 – 15.....	103	1,155	8*19	4,373	588,124
1915 – 16.....	68	20	77*27	4,064	19,389
1916 – 17.....	121	272	30*79	3,312	140,487
1917 – 18.....	119	650	15*47	2,907	336,757
1918 – 19.....	267	4,066	6*16	3,244	2,609,669
1919 – 20.....	181	363	33*27	5,529	538,479
1920 – 21.....	1,550	885	63*56	6,807	474,332
1921 – 22.....	287	1,459	16*44	7,532	743,032
1922 – 23.....	59	652	8*30	6,682	434,557
1923 – 24.....	49	625	7*27	5,661	334,039
1924 – 25.....	.....	.....	.....	5,992	308,659
1925 – 26.....	.....	.....	.....	3,947	25,969
1926 – 27.....	.....	.....	.....	5,987	14,844
1927 – 28.....	1	2	33*33	5,087	25,679
1928 – 29.....	1	.....	100*00	5,480	30,795
1929 – 30.....	.....	.....	.....	5,682	30,799
1930 – 31.....	.....	.....	.....	5,783	28,846
1931 – 32.....	.....	.....	.....	4,387	11,584
1932 – 33.....	1	.....	100*00	3,636	9,152

<u>12,899,027</u>	Totals .....	<u>3,412</u>	<u>22,501</u>	<u>13*16</u>	<u>103,967</u>	\$
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**1933 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION**

**Total: 19,782 (TABLE 16. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1932-33/Pg 24 & 25)**

<b><u>Africa and the Middle East</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 4 Countries</u></b>
Africa (British)	34
Africa (not British)	7
Syria	27
Turkey	9
<b><u>Total: 77</u></b>	<b><u>0.39 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia – Pacific****Total: 4 Countries**

China	26
India (British)	92
Japan	121
Korea	2

**Total: 241****1.22 (%) of Total Citizens****Oceania, Australia****Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	55
New Zealand	17

**Total: 72****0.36 (%) of Total Citizens****South and Central America****Total: 4 Countries**

Argentina	2
Brazil	5
Chile	1
Guiana (British)	5

**Total: 13****0.07 (%) of Total Citizens****North America****Total: 5 Countries**

Canada	1,129
Mexico	15
Newfoundland	317
United States	9,695
St. Pierre & Miquelon	1

**Total: 11,157****56.40 (%) of Total Citizens****Europe****Total: 30 Countries**

Albania	1
Armenia	1
Austria	72
Belgium	61

Bulgaria	4	
Czecho – Slovakia	464	
Danzig	2	
Denmark	60	
Estonia		4
Finland	46	
France	100	
Germany	318	
Greece	56	
Holland	43	
Hungary	331	
Iceland	5	
Italy	295	
Jugo – Slavia	244	
Latvia	11	
Lithuania	93	
Malta	3	
Norway	82	
Poland	1,089	
Portugal	1	
Romania	173	
Russia	154	
Spain	2	
Sweden	57	
Switzerland	32	
Ukraine	2	
<b>Total: <u>3,806</u></b>	<b><u>19.24</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>
<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b>	<b><u>4,323</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 6 Countries</u></b>
England	2,634	
Ireland (Free State)	179	
Northern Ireland	253	
Scotland	1,142	
Wales	97	
Lesser Br. Isles	18	
<b>Total: <u>4,323</u></b>	<b><u>21.85</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>
<b><u>N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)</u></b>		<b><u>Other/Total: 8</u></b>
Asia –	4	
Central America –	4	
South America -	16	



West Indies, Br. –	46
West Indies, not Br. –	4
Other Countries (British) –	9
Other Countries (not British) –	9
Born at Sea –	1
<b>Total: 93</b>	<b><u>0.47 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 19,782 for 1932-33</u></b>
United States	9,695	49.01
England	2,634	13.32
Scotland	1,142	5.77
Poland	1,089	5.51
Czecho – Slovakia	464	2.35
Hungary	331	1.67
Germany	318	1.61
Italy	295	1.49
Northern Ireland	253	1.28
Jugo – Slavia	244	1.23
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>16,465</u></b>	<b><u>83.23</u></b>

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**  
**1933 – 34**

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DEPUTY MINISTER

The 1932 – 33 report herein presented is the sixteenth annual report issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. The department was created on October 12, 1917. From Confederation until March 14, 1892, immigration was under the control of the Department of Agriculture. From March 14, 1892, until October 12, 1917, it was a branch of the Department of the Interior.

The usual statistical data is presented, followed by reports of various branches of the immigration service in Canada and abroad. No attempt is here made to review these individual reports, an examination of which will give a very good idea of the activities of the department.

In recent years students of the movements of population have frequently asked for more detail about Canadian immigration than the department has been able to supply. It is regretted that the collection and tabulation of data in earlier years was not given greater attention. The advent of the Great War did much to upset the bases of comparison in the matter of both nationality and race. Modern methods of mechanical tabulation have made possible detail that could not be supplied by the hand methods formerly in use. The department is indebted to the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, for valuable co – operation in this work which debt is gratefully recognized.

Immigration continues to decrease as an examination of the figures now presented will show. This is in accordance with the policy laid down. An illustration of the extent of the reduction is found in a comparison of the totals of two three – year periods. In the three years 1928, 1929 and 1930 the immigrant arrivals totaled 436,582; in the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 the total was

#### IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION (PG 8)

62,503. Another change almost as important though not generally known, is the difference in ratio between males and females in the overseas movement. In the fiscal years 1927 – 28 and 1928 – 29, oversea immigration showed the arrival of 178,815 males as against 84,937 females, which the record of 1931 – 32 and 1932 – 33 shows the arrival of 7,374 males as against 10,667 females. If British immigration is deducted for these two periods, it leaves the results as follows: 1927 – 28, males, 110,011; females, 42,692; 1931 – 32, males 2,479; females, 4,947. The major part of present day immigration, especially from continental Europe, is made up of wives and dependant children of those arrived some years ago and have become established in Canada.

References have been made in previous reports to immigration regulations and practice. There have been no important changes in either during the past year. Regulations made by Order in Council in the autumn of 1930 restrict immigration except from Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, self – governing British Dominions and the United States of America, to two classes, the first being wives and

unmarried children under eighteen joining family heads established in Canada, and the second, agriculturalists with sufficient capital to begin farming on their own account. All Government propaganda in favor of immigration was discontinued with the change in regulations. In recognition of the fact that it was neither in the interests of Canada nor the newcomer to encourage the immigration of workers even from the British countries, who would not be able to find jobs otherwise than at the expense of those already in Canada, the department issued and circulated through booking agents in the British Isles the following advice: –

***“Instead of naming a minimum sum, the possession of which might be regarded as warranting encouragement to migrate at this time, the department believes that the interests of intending immigrants and of Canada will be better served by booking agents explaining that workers are not at present in demand anywhere in Canada, and that encouragement should be deferred until a demand arises; any other policy is liable to displace those now employed, or to prevent the absorption of our present surplus. Even workers with moderate capital would do well to defer sailing until conditions improve.”***

In the United States field all activities ceased and the staff was withdrawn shortly after the autumn of 1930.

Incoming and outgoing mail over a period of years is as follows: –

Year	Incoming	Outgoing
1930 – 31 .....	366,944	463,065
1931 – 32 .....	340,983	393,140
1932 – 33 .....	334,454	240,858
1933 – 34 .....	306,290	204,236

A movement not included in the immigration statistics is that of persons returning to Canada who were formerly domiciled in the Dominion. This data

#### IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 9

was first collected in its present form at the beginning of the fiscal year 1924 – 25 and the record since is as follows: –

#### RETURNING CANADIANS

_____	Canadian born Citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
Fiscal year, 1924 – 25.....	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775



		and over 18 years		and over 18 years		and over 18 years		and over 18 years		and over 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		Nova Scotia.....	686	17	3	.....	4	2	1	1	.....
New Brunswick..	414	11	10	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1
P.E.I.....	92	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	2,735	225	61	21	10	1	.....	.....	1	111	14
Ontario.....	5,970	417	189	47	40	20	5	.....	.....	222	22
Manitoba.....	553	25	19	10	7	2	.....	.....	.....	19	2
Saskatchewan....	690	15	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	9
Alberta.....	1,254	23	18	2	4	2	3	.....	.....	33	2
B.C.....	1,483	83	40	19	12	23	5	1	1	38	2
Y.T.....	23	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
N.T.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not Given.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	13,903	818	351	105	80	56	14	2	2	535	77

TABLE 23. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1933 – 34 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	686	45	136	92	95
New Brunswick..	414	21	102	67	74
P.E.I.....	92	5	14	17	11
Quebec.....	2,735	169	800	364	403
Ontario.....	5,970	386	1,791	892	857
Manitoba.....	553	27	136	50	52
Saskatchewan....	690	34	207	73	77
Alberta.....	1,254	45	384	159	182
B.C.....	1,483	93	471	138	131
Y.T.....	23	.....	6	1	3
N.T.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Not Given.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	13,903	826	4,048	1,853	1,903

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 31

TABLE 24. – Immigration to Canada via Ocean Ports, showing intended Occupation by Province of Destination, for the Fiscal Year, 1933 – 34.

Intended Occupation	Totals	N.S	P.E.I	N.B	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.T
Farming class.....	410	28	1	10	32	100	39	39	63	98	.....	.....



skilled trades.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic servants.....	486	108	.....	4	99	183	19	15	24	34	.....	.....
Dependant children.....	2,013	55	.....	27	344	974	82	128	273	129	1	.....
Dependant wives.....	1,580	33	.....	18	278	693	69	109	212	167	.....	1
Occupation not given...	792	30	.....	11	150	310	40	55	89	107	.....	.....
Totals .....	6,163	329	3	86	1,217	2,599	268	368	681	609	1	2

## IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 32

TABLE 25. – Immigration to Canada from United States, showing intended Occupation by Province of Destination, for the Fiscal Year 1933 – 34.  
(Note: N.G = Not Given)

Intended Occupation	Totals	N.S	P.E.I	N.B	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.G
Farming class.....	645	38	7	28	66	155	30	88	138	94	.....	1
Clerical class.....	190	3	.....	5	40	107	5	5	5	20	.....	.....
Professional class....	233	12	1	4	50	94	12	27	27	22	.....	.....
Merchant class.....	514	9	1	7	123	280	17	15	15	53	1	.....
Miscellaneous.....	129	1	.....	2	53	55	4	4	4	8	.....	.....

### SKILLED WORKERS

Skilled workers, n.e.s....	128	.....	.....	3	31	71	9	2	3	8	1	.....
Bakers.....	12	.....	.....	2	.....	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Barbers.....	21	1	.....	.....	7	9	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Butchers.....	15	1	.....	.....	3	5	1	1	.....	3	1	.....

Cabinet Makers.....	2				1				1		
Carpenters.....	18		1	1		10		1	1	4	
Dressmakers.....	6				3	3					
Engravers.....	3				1	1				1	
Engineers, locomotive.....	6				6						
Engineers, marine.....	1	1									
Engineers, stationary.....	4				1	2					
Electricians.....	5	1				4					
Fur workers.....	1					1					
Hat & cap workers.....	1				1						
Harness & saddle makers.....	1	1									
Jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths.....	5				2	2				1	
Locksmiths.....	1					1					
Machinists.....	26	1			6	17				2	
Masons & bricklayers...	7					6				1	
Milliners.....	2					2					
Painters & glaziers.....	16	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	2	
Patternmakers.....	1					1					
Photographers.....	1					1					
Plasterers.....	4				1	3					
Plumbers.....	8				3	5			1		
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	11	1			1	7	1			1	
Shoemaker.....	3				2	1					
Seamstresses.....	3					1			1	1	
Stonecutters.....	3				1		1			1	
Sheet metal workers.....	4					2			2		
Tailors.....	11				3	5				3	
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	19			2	9	8					
Tobacco workers Including cigarette.....	2				1	1					
Watch and clock makers..	1					1					
Automobile workers....	18	1			2	12	1	2			
Boilermakers.....	1					1					
Iron workers, n.e.s.....	14				2	11				1	
Moulders.....	2					1					

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	34	1	1		7	19	2	1		3	
Lumbermen.....	6			1	2	3					
Miners.....	47					17	1			23	6
Fishermen.....	6			2		2				2	
General laborers..	36	2	1	4	7	16	2	2	1	1	
Manufacturing....	23	1		2	4	13				3	
Construction.....	2							1		1	
Transportation....	75	2		1	36	25	4	2		5	
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	2				2						
Domestic servants.....	133	6		5	26	60	2	8	11	14	1
Dependant children....	2,362	157	47	146	477	990	94	67	160	220	4
Dependant wives.....	1,953	87	19	81	292	894	76	87	155	256	6
Occupation not given..	961	29	10	29	243	433	21	33	48	114	1





Butchers.....	23	2		9	5	1	2		3	1	
Cabinet Makers.....	5		1	2	1			1			
Carpenters.....	31		1	1	6	15	1	1	1	5	
Dressmakers.....	31			12	17		1		1		
Engravers.....	4		1	1	1				1		
Engineers, locomotive.....	6			6							
Engineers, marine.....	10	2		2	5				1		
Engineers, stationary.....	5	1		1	2					1	
Electricians.....	13	2		1	8				2		
Fur workers.....	5			1	3						
Hat & cap workers.....	3			2	1						
Harness & saddle makers.....	1	1									
Jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths.....	5			2	2				1		
Locksmiths.....	2			1	1						
Machinists.....	37	1		1	7	25				2	
Masons & bricklayers..	9			2	6	1			1		
Milliners.....	5			3	2						
Painters & glaziers.....	24	1	1	1	9	7	1	1	1	2	
Patternmakers.....	1				1						
Photographers.....	2			1	1						
Plasterers.....	4			1	3						
Plumbers.....	12			4	6				2		
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	15	1		3	8	1			1		
Shoemaker.....	18			5	13						
Seamstresses.....	10			2	6			1	1		
Stonecutters.....	3			1		1			1		
Sheet metal workers.....	6			1	3			2			
Tailors.....	56			26	27				3		
Tanners.....	1				1						
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	47		3	14	29				1		
Tobacco workers Including cigarette.....	2			1	1						
Upholsterers.....	2			1	1						
Watch and clock makers..	2			1	1						
Woodworkers, n.e.s....	1			1							
Automobile workers....	23	1		1	3	15	1	2			
Boilermakers.....	2				1				1		
Iron workers, n.e.s....	19			2	15				2		
Moulders.....	2				2						

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	67	2	1	1	20	34	2	1		6	
Lumbermen.....	8			1	2	3				2	
Miners.....	57	3			1	20	2		2	23	6
Fishermen.....	12	4		2		2				4	
General laborers..	93	4	1	4	26	41	2	3	4	8	
Manufacturing....	27	1		3	4	15				4	
Construction....	3				1			1		1	
Transportation....	146	35		4	54	36	4	2		11	
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	6				2	4					
Domestic servants.....	619	114		9	125	243	21	23	35	48	1

Dependant children.....	4,375	212	47	173	821	1,964	176	195	433	349	5	.....	
Dependant wives.....	3,533	120	19	99	570	1,587	145	196	367	423	6	1	
Occupation not given...	1,753	59	10	40	393	743	61	88	137	221	1	.....	
Totals .....	13,903	686	92	414	2,735	5,970	553	690	1,254	1,483	23	2	1

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TABLE 59. — Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902 — 03 to 1933 — 34 (PG 72)

	Fiscal Years											
	1902 — 3 to 1912 — 13	1913 — 1914	1914 — 1915	1915 — 1916	1916 — 1917	1917 — 1918	1918 — 1919	1919 — 1920	1920 — 1921	1921 — 1922	1922 — 1923	1923 — 1924
FROM OVERSEAS												
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical .....	4,162	398	319	34	30	12	19	21	99	60	37	130
Civil .....	5,094	1,429	679	129	144	59	51	641	854	1,023	595	862
Totals.....	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	1,240	171	169	42	28	5	11	108	193	153	98	187

American.....	175	12	29	28	15	11	9	8	11	7	4	6
Other Countries.....	7,841	1,644	800	93	131	55	50	546	749	923	530	799
Totals.....	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992

Fiscal Years (cont)

—	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933	1933 – 1934	Totals
FROM OVERSEAS											
<i>By Causes</i>											
Medical .....	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16	17	5,913
Civil .....	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213	177	15,184
Totals.....	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229	194	21,097
<i>By Nationalities</i>											
British.....	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126	123	4,066
American.....	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13	11	378
Other Countries.....	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90	60	16,653
Totals.....	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229	194	21,097

TABLE 60. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1933 – 34 (PG 73)

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914	1914 – 1915	1915 – 1916	1916 – 1917	1917 – 1918	1918 – 1919	1919 – 1920	1920 – 1921	1921 – 1922	1922 – 1923	1923 – 1924
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical causes....	2,296	570	379	206	98	39	70	123	133	313	282	649
Public charges....	2,853	715	789	635	161	91	103	158	236	950	679	775
Criminality.....	1,083	376	404	329	277	274	236	334	586	630	543	511
Other Civil Causes...	530	163	128	68	60	84	35	22	52	105	76	93
Accompanying deported persons...	145	10	34	5	9	39	10	18	37	48	52	78
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	4,358	952	877	602	186	36	99	184	295	1,107	888	1,377
American.....	1,066	405	461	437	324	407	279	392	616	725	520	417

Other Countries.....	1,483	477	396	204	95	84	76	79	133	214	224	312
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106
<i>By Provinces</i>												
Maritime Provinces...	147	45	55	48	19	18	22	22	52	74	54	38
Quebec.....	1,589	371	397	236	108	123	96	118	174	297	277	301
Ontario.....	2,896	574	543	461	233	166	162	247	375	895	587	547
Manitoba.....	.....	334	199	143	40	59	21	40	66	228	180	802
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	59	85	96	54	37	31	30	52	115	132	110
Alberta.....	.....	164	224	114	34	30	19	57	88	173	138	102
British Columbia....	491	287	228	145	116	91	103	141	237	264	264	206
Yukon Territories....	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106

TABLE 60. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1924 – 25 to 1933 – 34 (cont)

—	Fiscal Years										Totals
	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933	1933 – 1934	
<i>By Causes</i>											
Medical causes....	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476	301	10,490
Public charges.....	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916	2,991	27,187
Criminality.....	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836	493	11,664
Other Civil Causes....	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277	250	3,367
Accompanying deported persons.....	145	158	165	254	235	559	274	545	626	439	3,885
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	4,474	56,593
<i>By Nationalities</i>											
British.....	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251	2,718	33,082
American.....	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331	319	9,059
Other Countries.....	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549	1,437	14,452

Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	4,474	56,593
<i>By Provinces</i>											
Maritime Provinces...	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	244	260	1,832
Quebec.....	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343	596	9,166
Ontario.....	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626	1,827	20,992
Manitoba.....	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858	408	>
Saskatchewan.....	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490	261	> 17,932
Alberta.....	134	178	169	260	187	396	511	631	738	467	>
British Columbia....	282	334	259	216	276	306	381	549	832	655	6,663
Yukon Territories....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	4,474	56,593

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

78

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION,  
A.L. JOLLIFFE

The principle of imposing a head tax adopted in 1885, when legislation covering the admission of persons of Chinese origin was first enacted, continued until 1923 when the "Chinese Immigration Act, 1923," became law. The head tax imposed during 1885 of \$50, which increased in January, 1901, to \$100 and again in January, 1904, to \$500, did not apply to non-immigrants or members of certain exempt classes, viz., university students, merchants and their families, clergymen, men of science, etc. Under the present Act, which abolished the head tax, the entry of Chinese is confined to members of the following classes: —

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin, or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the

satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;

(c) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the Minister may prescribe; students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending, and while in actual attendance at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees.

(d) Persons in transit through Canada.

During the year 1933 – 34, two merchants were landed and two students were admitted as non – immigrants under the provision of section 5.

Under the provision of section 9, which authorizes the Minister to grant entry under permit for a specified period, Permits were issued to fifteen Chinese as follows: –

Amahs .....	1
Book Keeper .....	1
Government official .....	1
Infants .....	2
Laborer .....	1
Merchant .....	1
Musician .....	1
Students .....	3
Teacher .....	2
Tourists .....	2
Total .....	<u>15</u>

Of this number, six took their departure during the year. As in the past, a bond, guaranteeing that the persons granted entry under Permit would follow no occupation other than that for which entry was allowed and would leave Canada within the period of validity of their permits, was required in the cases of all amahs, musicians and teachers.

The number of Chinese who registered out during the year, thus signifying their intention to return, viz., 2,035, shows a marked decrease when compared with previous years. 121 Chinese registered who were employed as members of crews of vessels trading in Canadian and United States waters. 108 Chinese forfeited their right to return by overstaying the period allowed by virtue of their outward registration, and 198 voluntarily left Canada without applying for registration, thus also forfeiting any right to readmission.

An administrative fine of \$1,000 was imposed in one case under Section 21, and three Chinese admitted exempt from payment of the tax under previous Acts and who had ceased to belong to such exempt classes, paid the \$500 penalty provided in Section 27 in such cases.

Seventy – five Chinese were deported during 1933 – 34 – five under the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, 1923, and seventy following conviction of offenses under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese Immigration is furnished: –

_____	Exemptions	Paying Tax	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted Exempt	Registered for Leave	Total Revenue
1912 – 13.....	367	7,078	4*93	3,742	\$ 3,549,242
1913 – 14.....	238	5,274	4*32	4,143	2,644,593
1914 – 15.....	103	1,155	8*19	4,373	588,124
1915 – 16.....	68	20	77*27	4,064	19,389
1916 – 17.....	121	272	30*79	3,312	140,487
1917 – 18.....	119	650	15*47	2,907	336,757
1918 – 19.....	267	4,066	6*16	3,244	2,609,669
1919 – 20.....	181	363	33*27	5,529	538,479
1920 – 21.....	1,550	885	63*56	6,807	474,332
1921 – 22.....	287	1,459	16*44	7,532	743,032
1922 – 23.....	59	652	8*30	6,682	434,557
1923 – 24.....	49	625	7*27	5,661	334,039
1924 – 25.....	.....	.....	.....	5,992	308,659
1925 – 26.....	.....	.....	.....	3,947	25,969
1926 – 27.....	.....	.....	.....	5,987	14,844
1927 – 28.....	1	2	33*33	5,087	25,679
1928 – 29.....	1	.....	100*00	5,480	30,795
1929 – 30.....	.....	.....	.....	5,682	30,799



1930 – 31.....	.....	5,783	28,846
1931 – 32.....	.....	4,387	11,584
1932 – 33.....	1 ..... 100*00	3,636	9,152
1933 – 34.....	2 ..... 100*00	2,156	7,237
Totals .....	<b><u>3,414</u></b>	<b><u>22,501</u></b>	<b><u>13*17</u></b>
<b><u>12,906,264</u></b>		<b><u>106,123</u></b>	<b>\$</b>

**1934 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION**

**Total: 13,903 (TABLE 16. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1933-34/PG 24 & 25)**

**Africa and the Middle East****Total: 4 Countries**

Africa (British)	35
Africa (not British)	1
Syria	24
Turkey	13

**Total: 73****0.53 (%) of Total Citizens****Asia – Pacific****Total: 4 Countries**

China	22
India (British)	86
Japan	111
Korea	2

**Total: 221****1.22 (%) of Total Citizens****Oceania, Australia****Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	36
New Zealand	21

**Total: 57****0.41 (%) of Total Citizens****South and Central America****Total: 8 Countries**

Argentina	13
Barbados	11
Bermuda	2
Brazil	9
Chile	2
Guiana (British)	3
Jamaica	10
Trinidad	1

**Total: 51****0.37 (%) of Total Citizens****North America****Total: 5 Countries**

Canada	714
Mexico	10
Newfoundland	266
United States	5,648
St. Pierre & Miquelon	1
<b>Total: <u>6,639</u></b>	<b><u>47.75</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Europe**

**Total: 26 Countries**

Albania	1
Austria	53
Belgium	62
Bulgaria	13
Czecho – Slovakia	608
Denmark	55
Estonia	2
Finland	59
France	58
Germany	224
Greece	45
Holland	27
Hungary	448
Iceland	6
Italy	308
Jugo – Slavia	256
Latvia	12
Lithuania	46
Norway	47
Poland	1,275
Romania	183
Russia	159
Spain	3
Sweden	39
Switzerland	45
Ukraine	3
<b>Total: <u>4,037</u></b>	<b><u>29.04</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**United Kingdom**

**2,763**

**Total: 6 Countries**

England	1,609
Ireland (Free State)	145
Northern Ireland	183

Scotland	735
Wales	76
Lesser Br. Isles	15
<b>Total: <u>2,763</u></b>	<b><u>19.87</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**                      **Other/Total: 8**

Asia –	4
Central America –	1
South America -	8
West Indies, (British) –	23
West Indies, (not British) –	9
Other Countries (British) –	8
Other Countries (not British) –	8
Born at Sea –	1
<b>Total: <u>62</u></b>	<b><u>0.45</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 13,903 for 1933-34</u></b>
United States	5,648	40.62
England	1,609	11.57
Poland	1,275	9.17
Scotland	735	5.29
Czecho – Slovakia	608	4.37
Hungary	448	3.22
Italy	308	2.22
Jugo – Slavia	256	1.84
Germany	224	1.61
Northern Ireland & Romania	183(X2)	1.32
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>11,477</u></b>	<b><u>82.55</u></b>

**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**

**1934 – 35**

**WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED**

**THE TENTH REPORT OF THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT OF CANADA**

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DEPUTY MINISTER – T. MAGLADERY

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- 7 -

In presenting the report for the fiscal year 1934 – 35, it has been thought well to incorporate in addition to the usual statistical information and individual Reports from administrative branches, a Report on Soldier and general land settlement; this will be found on page 93.

The present is the Eighteenth Annual Report since the creation of the Department of Immigration and Colonization in October, 1917. Prior to that date immigration was a branch of the Department of the Interior and still earlier of the Department of Agriculture. Between Confederation in 1867 and March, 1892, immigration was under the control of the Department of Agriculture and from March, 1892, until October, 1917, the Department of the Interior.

The usual statistical data is presented, the tables having been prepared with a view to supplying as far as possible the information likely to be most useful. Attention was called in earlier reports to the fact that in pre – war years greater stress was laid on nationality than on racial origin while in post – war years the emphasis has been on racial origin rather than on nationality. Because of the changes brought about as an aftermath of the Great War it is difficult to make a satisfactory comparison of pre – war and post – war immigration.

Immigration continues to decrease and the total for the fiscal year under review, 12,136, represents a decrease of 12 · 7 per cent as compared with the previous fiscal year, and is the smallest immigration recorded for any year since immigration statistics were kept. The curtailment of immigration is due in part to general unemployment conditions common alike to Canada and most other countries, but it is also due to restrictive regulations applicable to immigrants from many countries which in other years were prominent in Canada's returns. No changes have been made in recent years in immigration regulations affecting immigration from Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa or the United

States of America. Immigration from continental Europe and many other countries is now limited to (a) wives and unmarried children under eighteen joining family heads established in Canada, and (b) agriculturalists bringing with them sufficient capital to being farming on their own account.

#### IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 8

A movement not included in the immigration statistics, that is to say, not counted as immigrant, is a movement of returning Canadians. Information concerning this class was first tabulated in the fiscal year 1924 – 25. The movement year by year since that date is shown in the following table which includes “Canadian citizens” (as defined in the Immigration Act) who left Canada to reside in the United States and who returned to Canada declaring their intention of resuming their residence in Canada. Canadian citizens are divided into three classes as the table heads indicate: –

#### RETURNING CANADIANS

Fiscal year	Canadian born	British born outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
1924 – 25.....	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
“ 1925 – 26.....	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
“ 1926 – 27.....	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
“ 1927 – 28.....	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
“ 1928 – 29.....	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
“ 1929 – 30.....	26,959	2,030	841	29,830
“ 1930 – 31.....	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
“ 1931 – 32.....	17,691	1,069	651	19,411
“ 1932 – 33.....	16,320	757	548	17,625
“ 1933 – 34.....	8,366	397	409	9,172
“ 1934 – 35.....	5,811	937	870	7,618

#### IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 30

TABLE 22. – Statement of Total Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1935

Destination	Totals	Farming Class	Labouring Class	Mechanics
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		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		Nova Scotia.....	354	26	9	3	4	38	3	2	1	4	1
New Brunswick..	70	8	3	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,089	19	7	5	.....	32	2	10	1	57	28	7	5
Ontario.....	2,911	80	22	23	16	34	6	22	3	75	38	11	8
Manitoba.....	249	38	25	25	23	2	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....
Saskatchewan....	264	20	13	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1
Alberta.....	514	39	18	16	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
B.C.....	714	67	15	12	7	16	6	12	2	19	4	2	4
Y.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,176	297	112	91	65	124	18	48	7	163	75	21	18

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 30

TABLE 22. – Statement of Total Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1935 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	354	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	18
New Brunswick..	70	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
P.E.I.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,089	52	11	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	66	9
Ontario.....	2,911	80	39	10	5	12	1	1	.....	141	21
Manitoba.....	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Saskatchewan....	264	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	4
Alberta.....	514	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1
B.C.....	714	21	12	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	34	2
Y.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,176	167	72	19	14	18	1	1	.....	372	59

TABLE 22. – Statement of Total Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1935 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	354	13	66	30	28
New Brunswick..	70	4	18	13	11
P.E.I.....	5	.....	2	3	.....
Quebec.....	1,089	45	343	187	194
Ontario.....	2,911	76	1,042	559	586
Manitoba.....	249	8	60	30	24
Saskatchewan....	264	12	89	43	55
Alberta.....	514	15	189	105	92
B.C.....	714	45	250	85	89
Y.T.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,176	218	2,062	1,055	1,079



TABLE 23. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1935

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	297	38	19	7	2	2	2	1	.....	3	4	2	1
New Brunswick..	268	24	9	6	9	9	3	3	.....	4	1	1	.....
P.E.I.....	47	3	1	.....	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,226	38	18	12	33	33	9	3	1	61	20	7	7
Ontario.....	2,569	72	31	15	60	60	10	8	5	139	45	14	22
Manitoba.....	165	20	14	2	1	6	3	2	2	3	3	1	5
Saskatchewan....	229	45	27	12	14	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1
Alberta.....	498	130	62	47	51	2	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....
B.C.....	653	64	29	8	14	6	.....	2	2	21	8	2	3
Y.T.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,960	434	210	109	131	121	28	20	11	239	85	28	39

TABLE 23. – Statement of Total Immigration from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1935 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	297	12	8	4	2	1	1	2	.....	3	.....
New Brunswick..	268	5	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
P.E.I.....	47	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,226	93	32	9	13	3	1	.....	1	8	1
Ontario.....	2,569	284	122	30	24	16	2	1	4	46	3
Manitoba.....	165	12	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Saskatchewan....	229	7	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Alberta.....	498	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
B.C.....	653	49	26	3	6	6	1	1	3	10	.....
Y.T.....	7	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,960	470	202	48	49	31	6	4	8	91	4

TABLE 23. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1933 – 34 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	297	20	66	40	51
New Brunswick..	268	6	75	55	47
P.E.I.....	47	6	15	9	7
Quebec.....	1,226	132	368	174	163
Ontario.....	2,569	201	741	316	342
Manitoba.....	165	19	38	14	12
Saskatchewan....	229	19	63	12	15
Alberta.....	498	28	81	34	32
B.C.....	653	60	212	60	57
Y.T.....	7	.....	1	1	.....
N.T.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,960	491	1,660	715	726

TABLE 24. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1934 – 35

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	651	64	28	10	12	40	5	3	1	7	5	2	1
New Brunswick..	338	32	12	8	10	10	3	3	.....	5	1	1	.....
P.E.I.....	52	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	2,315	57	25	17	19	65	11	13	2	118	48	14	12
Ontario.....	5,480	152	53	38	32	94	16	30	8	214	83	25	30
Manitoba.....	414	58	39	27	24	8	4	2	2	8	4	1	5
Saskatchewan....	493	65	40	17	17	2	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	2
Alberta.....	1,012	169	80	63	61	2	.....	2	.....	5	3	1	.....
B.C.....	1,367	131	44	20	21	22	6	14	4	40	12	4	7
Y.T.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	12,136	731	322	200	196	245	46	68	18	402	160	49	57

TABLE 24. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1934 – 35 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	651	17	11	4	3	1	1	2	.....	102	18
New Brunswick..	338	6	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
P.E.I.....	52	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	2,315	145	43	13	17	4	1	.....	1	74	10
Ontario.....	5,480	364	161	40	29	28	3	2	4	187	24
Manitoba.....	414	12	1	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	6	2
Saskatchewan....	493	9	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	14	4
Alberta.....	1,012	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1
B.C.....	1,367	70	38	7	10	8	1	1	3	44	2
Y.T.....	10	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	12,136	637	274	67	63	49	7	5	8	463	63

TABLE 24. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1934 – 35 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	651	33	132	70	79
New Brunswick..	338	10	93	68	58
P.E.I.....	52	6	17	12	7
Quebec.....	2,315	177	711	361	357
Ontario.....	5,480	277	1,783	875	928
Manitoba.....	414	27	98	44	36
Saskatchewan....	493	31	152	55	70
Alberta.....	1,012	43	270	139	124
B.C.....	1,367	105	462	145	146
Y.T.....	10	.....	3	1	.....
N.T.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	12,136	709	3,722	1,770	1,805





and spinners.....	20				12	8						
Tobacco workers												
Including cigarette.....	1				1							
Upholsterers.....	1					1						
Woodworkers, n.e.s.....	1			1								
Automobile workers....	12			1	3	5						
Iron workers, n.e.s.....	3				3							
Moulders.....	5					4				1		

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	19				5	14						
Lumbermen.....	6			1	1	2				2		
Miners.....	30	1			3	15	3			6	2	
Fishermen.....	2			1						1		
General laborers..	28			3	4	14	3	1	2	1		
Manufacturing....	18				4	13				1		
Transportation....	49	2	1	5	17	20	3			1		
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	7		1		3	2				1		
Domestic servants.....	95	3		2	9	49	2	5	15	10		
Dependant children....	1,820	116	18	120	373	779	38	56	161	157	2	
Dependant wives.....	1,543	82	13	65	267	696	42	68	117	192	1	
Occupation not given...	711	28	9	27	195	260	21	28	37	106		
Totals .....	5,960	297	47	268	1,226	2,569	165	229	498	653	7	1

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 35

TABLE 27. – Immigration to Canada via Ocean Ports and from the United States, showing intended Occupation by Province of Destination for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1935.

Intended Occupation	Totals	N.S	P.E.I	N.B	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.T
Farming class.....	793	64	3	35	67	171	60	68	182	143	.....	.....
Clerical class.....	269	7	.....	8	60	155	2	1	5	31	.....	.....
Professional class....	346	16	1	3	90	134	19	19	25	39	.....	1
Merchant class.....	477	12	1	3	100	280	10	9	10	50	1	.....
Miscellaneous.....	189	3	.....	4	73	79	7	4	6	13	.....	.....

SKILLED WORKERS

Skilled workers, n.e.s....	144	1	.....	.....	34	81	3	2	2	19	1	.....
Bakers.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Barbers.....	24	.....	.....	1	10	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butchers.....	7	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cabinet Makers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	24	3	.....	.....	3	12	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Dressmakers.....	32	2	.....	.....	13	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Engravers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, locomotive....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, marine.....	18	3	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Engineers, stationary....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	8	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fur workers.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hat & cap workers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Machinists.....	19	.....	.....	.....	4	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masons & bricklayers....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters & glaziers.....	12	.....	.....	1	4	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patternmakers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	13	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Shoemaker.....	16	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheet metal workers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	21	.....	.....	.....	10	8	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	30	.....	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Tobacco workers Including cigarette.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watch and clock makers..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodworkers, n.e.s....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Automobile workers....	20	.....	.....	1	6	9	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Boilermakers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron workers, n.e.s....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moulders.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....



UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	38	2	.....	.....	13	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumbermen.....	6	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Miners.....	49	1	.....	.....	4	28	4	1	.....	8	3	.....
Fishermen.....	16	13	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
General laborers..	73	2	.....	3	19	34	5	2	2	6	.....	.....
Manufacturing....	26	.....	.....	.....	7	16	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Transportation....	98	24	1	6	29	31	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	15	.....	1	.....	5	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Domestic servants.....	539	120	.....	7	84	211	8	18	32	59	.....	.....
Dependant children.....	4,109	182	21	147	771	1,957	137	161	375	356	2	.....
Dependant wives.....	3,220	130	14	81	538	1,532	111	146	283	382	2	1
Occupation not given...	1,415	66	10	34	314	577	39	61	84	228	1	1
Totals .....	12,136	651	52	338	2,315	5,480	414	493	1,012	1,367	10	4

TABLE 61. – Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1934 – 35 (PG 73)

—	Fiscal Years											
	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914	1914 – 1915	1915 – 1916	1916 – 1917	1917 – 1918	1918 – 1919	1919 – 1920	1920 – 1921	1921 – 1922	1922 – 1923	1923 – 1924
FROM OVERSEAS												
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical .....	4,162	398	319	34	30	12	19	21	99	60	37	130
Civil .....	5,094	1,429	679	129	144	59	51	641	854	1,023	595	862
Totals.....	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	1,240	171	169	42	28	5	11	108	193	153	98	187
American.....	175	12	29	28	15	11	9	8	11	7	4	6
Other Countries.....	7,841	1,644	800	93	131	55	50	546	749	923	530	799
Totals.....	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992

—	Fiscal Years (cont)											Totals
	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	
FROM OVERSEAS												
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical .....	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16	17	9	5,922
Civil .....	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213	177	206	15,390
Totals.....	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229	194	215	21,312
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126	123	150	4,216
American.....	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13	11	13	391
Other Countries.....	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90	60	52	16,705
Totals.....	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229	194	215	21,312

TABLE 61. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1934 – 35 (PG 73)

	Fiscal Years											
—	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914	1914 – 1915	1915 – 1916	1916 – 1917	1917 – 1918	1918 – 1919	1919 – 1920	1920 – 1921	1921 – 1922	1922 – 1923	1923 – 1924
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical causes.....	2,296	570	379	206	98	39	70	123	133	313	282	649
Public charges.....	2,853	715	789	635	161	91	103	158	236	950	679	775
Criminality.....	1,083	376	404	329	277	274	236	334	586	630	543	511
Other Civil Causes...	530	163	128	68	60	84	35	22	52	105	76	93
Accompanying deported persons...	145	10	34	5	9	39	10	18	37	48	52	78
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	4,358	952	877	602	186	36	99	184	295	1,107	888	1,377
American.....	1,066	405	461	437	324	407	279	392	616	725	520	417
Other Countries.....	1,483	477	396	204	95	84	76	79	133	214	224	312
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106
<i>By Provinces</i>												
Maritime Provinces...	147	45	55	48	19	18	22	22	52	74	54	38
Quebec.....	1,589	371	397	236	108	123	96	118	174	297	277	301
Ontario.....	2,896	574	543	461	233	166	162	247	375	895	587	547
Manitoba.....	.....	334	199	143	40	59	21	40	66	228	180	802
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	59	85	96	54	37	31	30	52	115	132	110
Alberta.....	.....	164	224	114	34	30	19	57	88	173	138	102
British Columbia....	491	287	228	145	116	91	103	141	237	264	264	206
Yukon Territories...	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106

TABLE 61. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1924 – 25 to 1934 – 35 (cont)

—	Fiscal Years										Totals	
	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933	1933 – 1934		1934 – 1935
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical causes.....	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476	301	144	10,634
Public charges.....	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916	2,991	464	27,651
Criminality.....	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836	493	267	11,931
Other Civil Causes...	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277	250	172	3,539
Accompanying deported persons.....	145	158	165	254	235	559	274	545	626	439	81	3,885
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	4,474	1,128	57,721
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251	2,718	385	33,467
American.....	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331	319	199	9,258
Other Countries.....	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549	1,437	544	14,996
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	4,474	1,128	57,721
<i>By Provinces</i>												
Maritime Provinces...	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	244	260	62	1,894
Quebec.....	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343	596	163	9,329
Ontario.....	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626	1,827	347	21,339
Manitoba.....	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858	408	71 >	
Saskatchewan.....	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490	261	91 >	18,278
Alberta.....	134	178	169	260	187	396	511	631	738	467	184 >	
British Columbia....	282	334	259	216	276	306	381	549	832	655	210	6,873
Yukon Territories....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	4,474	1,128	57,721

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION,  
A.L. JOLLIFFE

Legislation governing the entry to Canada of persons of Chinese origin was first enacted in 1885, at which time the principle of imposing a head tax was adopted. The original tax was \$50, which was increased in January, 1901, to \$100 and in January, 1904 to \$500.

The law provided that merchants, their families, university students and persons of the non – immigrant classes should be exempted from the payment of head tax. In June, 1923, the existing legislation governing Chinese immigration was repealed, and the Chinese Immigration Act, 1923, was incorporated into the statutes. This enactment abolished the head tax and provided for the entry to Canada of the following described classes: –

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin, or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the Controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;
- (c) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the Minister may prescribe; students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees.
- (d) Persons in transit through Canada.

The three Chinese, who were admitted during 1934 – 35 and who were members of the above classes, included one government official and two students, who were granted entry as non – immigrants to attend Canadian universities.

The minister has authority to grant entry under permit for a specified period only, to persons of Chinese origin without such persons being subject to the provisions of the Act. During the period under review, twenty – four permits were issued to Chinese as follows: –

Amahs .....	3	Missionary.....	1
Consuls' families.....	2	Missionary's family.....	1
Doctors (medical).....	1	Publisher.....	1
Engineer (mining).....	1	Servant.....	1
Government official.....	1	Students.....	6
Lecturer.....	1	Teachers.....	2
Merchants.....	2	Tourist.....	1

Bonds were required by the department in the cases of all amahs, servants and teachers temporarily admitted, guaranteeing that they would follow no occupation other than that for which temporary entry was allowed and that they would leave Canada within the period of validity of their permits. Of the twenty – four granted temporary entry under permit, ten left Canada within the year.

The Act sets out specifically the classes of undesirable persons who are prohibited from entry to Canada, the same being identical with those within the year.

The Act sets out specifically the classes of undesirable persons who are prohibited from entry to Canada, the same being identical with those described in the general Immigration Act.

In order to safeguard the return to Canada of Chinese legally resident here and to provide a ready means of identification, provision is made in the Act for registration prior to departure and the right of return within a period of two

years. The number of Chinese who left Canada during this year, and who protected their right to re – entry by registration, totaled 1,979. One hundred and twenty – four Chinese employed on vessels trading in international waters also registered.

There would appear to be, due no doubt to economic conditions, an increasing number of Chinese who leave Canada with no intention of returning. Some of these sail for China without registering, and others, while registering our prior to departure, remain out of Canada beyond the two – year period allowed, thus forfeiting all right to re – entry. During the past four years 889 Chinese have sailed without registering and 1,462 have allowed their registrations to lapse.

In common with the general Immigration Act, machinery is provided for the deportation of undesirables, and penalties are authorized for violation of the provisions of the Act. Of the sixty – five Chinese deported during the year, only one was deported under the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, the other sixty – four becoming liable to deportation under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929. Two administrative fines of \$1,000 each were levied during the year, one under Section 19 and 31 of the Act.

On the Pacific coast the department maintains special staffs dealing exclusively with the administration of the Chinese Immigration Act; there are also controllers at the principle Atlantic ports and at other points in Canada.

The departmental machinery developed over a period of years for regulating the entry to Canada of persons coming within the scope of the Act enables immigration officials to deal promptly and efficiently with all applicants. Special regulations are in effect for the purpose of facilitating the entry of persons of the non – immigrant classes.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese Immigration is furnished: –

_____	Exemptions	Paying Tax	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted Exempt	Registered for Leave	Total Revenue
1912 – 13.....	367	7,078	4*93	3,742	\$ 3,549,242
1913 – 14.....	238	5,274	4*32	4,143	2,644,593
1914 – 15.....	103	1,155	8*19	4,373	588,124
1915 – 16.....	68	20	77*27	4,064	19,389
1916 – 17.....	121	272	30*79	3,312	140,487
1917 – 18.....	119	650	15*47	2,907	336,757
1918 – 19.....	267	4,066	6*16	3,244	2,609,669
1919 – 20.....	181	363	33*27	5,529	538,479
1920 – 21.....	1,550	885	63*56	6,807	474,332
1921 – 22.....	287	1,459	16*44	7,532	743,032
1922 – 23.....	59	652	8*30	6,682	434,557
1923 – 24.....	49	625	7*27	5,661	334,039
1924 – 25.....	.....	.....	.....	5,992	308,659
1925 – 26.....	.....	.....	.....	3,947	25,969
1926 – 27.....	.....	.....	.....	5,987	14,844

1927 – 28.....	1	2	33*33	5,087	25,679
1928 – 29.....	1	.....	100*00	5,480	30,795
1929 – 30.....	.....	.....	.....	5,682	30,799
1930 – 31.....	.....	.....	.....	5,783	28,846
1931 – 32.....	.....	.....	.....	4,387	11,584
1932 – 33.....	1	.....	100*00	3,636	9,152
1933 – 34.....	2	.....	100*00	2,156	7,237
1934 – 35.....	.....	.....	.....	2,103	6,506
Totals .....	<b><u>3,414</u></b>	<b><u>22,501</u></b>	<b><u>13*17</u></b>	<b><u>108,226</u></b>	<b>\$</b>

**12,912,770**

### **1935 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION**

**Total: 12,136 (TABLE 17. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1934-35 /PG 26 & 27)**

#### **Africa and the Middle East**

#### **Total: 4 Countries**

Africa (British)	17
Africa (not British)	9
Syria	16
Turkey	7

**Total: 49**

**0.40 (%) of Total Citizens**

#### **Asia – Pacific**

#### **Total: 4 Countries**

China	28
India (British)	56
Japan	96
Korea	5

**Total: 185**

**1.52 (%) of Total Citizens**

#### **Oceania, Australia**

#### **Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	30
New Zealand	14



Total: 44 0.36 (%) of Total Citizens

**South and Central America**

**Total: 8 Countries**

Argentina	1
Barbados	5
Bermuda	3
Brazil	1
Chile	2
Guiana (British)	7
Jamaica	12
Trinidad	3

Total: 34 0.28 (%) of Total Citizens

**North America**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Canada	588
Mexico	7
Newfoundland	311
United States	4,450
St. Pierre & Miquelon	9

Total: 5,365 44.21 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**

**Total: 28 Countries**

Albania	1
Austria	53
Belgium	71
Bulgaria	8
Czecho – Slovakia	885
Danzig	7
Denmark	29
Estonia	2
Finland	65
France	74
Germany	141
Greece	41
Holland	30
Hungary	343
Iceland	6
Italy	339

Jugo – Slavia	309
Latvia	4
Lithuania	47
Malta	2
Norway	42
Poland	1,177
Portugal	4
Romania	193
Russia	110
Spain	5
Sweden	26
Switzerland	29
<b>Total: <u>4,043</u></b>	<b><u>33.31</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b><u>Total: 6 Countries</u></b>
England	1,392	
Ireland (Free State)	142	
Northern Ireland	194	
Scotland	542	
Wales	83	
Lesser Br. Isles	5	
<b>Total: <u>2,358</u></b>	<b><u>19.43</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>	

<b><u>N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)</u></b>	<b><u>Other/Total: 8</u></b>
Asia –	9
South America -	7
West Indies, (British) –	13
West Indies, (not British) –	3
Other European Countries –	3
Other Countries (British) –	11
Other Countries (not British) –	11
Born at Sea –	1
<b>Total: <u>58</u></b>	<b><u>0.48</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 12,136 for 1934-35</u></b>
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United States	4,450	36.67
England	1,392	11.47
Poland	1,177	9.70
Czecho – Slovakia	885	7.29
Scotland	542	4.47
Hungary	343	2.83
Italy	339	2.79
Jugo – Slavia	309	2.55
Northern Ireland	194	1.60
Romania	193	1.59
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>9,824</u></b>	<b><u>80.95</u></b>

## **REPORT**

**OF THE**

**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**

**1935 – 36**

**WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED**

**THE TENTH REPORT OF THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT OF CANADA**

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DEPUTY MINISTER – THOMAS MAGLADERY

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- 7 -

The report covering the activities of the department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936 is the Nineteenth Annual Report since the creation of the Department of Immigration and Colonization in 1917 prior to which Immigration was a Branch of the Department of the Interior and still earlier of the Department of Agriculture.

The statistical data included in this report has been prepared with a view to supplying as far as possible the information likely to be most useful. In earlier reports attention was called to the fact that prior to the Great War the main emphasis was laid upon nationality rather than racial origin and that since the war the emphasis has been placed on racial origin. The war brought about a change in the nationality of many

millions and created new nationalities, thus making a comparison between pre – war and post – war immigration very difficult except in point of numbers.

Various attempts have been made to prepare tables that will show Canada's immigration since Confederation. The efforts in this direction have been largely futile particularly as they relate to the movement across international boundary. Immigration inspection, apart from a very limited inspection of passengers arriving at ocean ports, extends over about one generation. Prior to that there is no possibility of distinguishing between immigrants and visitors. The Department under these circumstances does not publish arrivals prior to 1900.

The immigrant arrivals of 1934 – 35 total of 12,136 and of last year 11,103 which is less than half of the immigration of 1900. Three factors contribute to the falling – off in immigration; (a) general unemployment conditions common alike to Canada and most other countries; (b) the discontinuance of all governmental propaganda in 1929 and 1930; (c) restrictive regulations applicable to the entire Continent of Europe and many other countries as well but not applicable to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa or the United States of America.

In last year's annual report a reference was made to the difference in the ratio between males and females in present day immigration as compared with the movement of ten years ago. Ten years ago the number of adult males

#### IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 8

more than equaled the total of women and children. In the present day immigration the position is completely reversed as a study of some of the statistical tables will show.

It is frequently pointed out that our immigration figures show a very large percentage of persons of foreign racial origin. For example, of the total arrivals of 12,136 in 1934 – 35 only 2,198 were from the British Isles. This comparison, however, does not tell all the story. During that year Canada received 5,960 immigrants from the United States, of which 3,569 were English, Irish, Scotch or Welsh racial origin. In the same year 7,618 British subjects, most of them born in Canada, returned to Canada to reside after having left Canada with the intention of living in the United States or other countries. While these are listed as returning Canadians and are not included in the statistics as immigrants, they constitute an important addition to the movement Canada – wards. In 1934 – 35 Canada's actual increase by the admission of persons of British racial origins totaled 13,385 made up of 2,198 from the British Isles, 3,569 from the United States of America and other countries and 7,618 returning Canadians. Against this total there were but 6,369 of alien origins admitted from all countries.

During the year the number of pieces of incoming mail was 300,350 and of outgoing mail 204,400, or a daily average of approximately 1,000 incoming and 700 outgoing.

A movement not included in the immigration statistics, that is to say, not counted as immigrant, is a movement of returning Canadians. Information concerning this class was first tabulated in the fiscal year 1924 – 25. The movement year by year since that date is shown in the following table which includes “Canadian citizens” (as defined in the Immigration Act) who left Canada to reside in the United States and who returned to Canada declaring their intention of resuming their residence in Canada. Canadian citizens are divided into three classes as the table heads indicate: –

#### RETURNING CANADIANS

Fiscal year,	Canadian born	British born outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
1924 – 25.....	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
“ 1925 – 26.....	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
“ 1926 – 27.....	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
“ 1927 – 28.....	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
“ 1928 – 29.....	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
“ 1929 – 30.....	26,959	2,030	841	29,830
“ 1930 – 31.....	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
“ 1931 – 32.....	17,691	1,069	651	19,411
“ 1932 – 33.....	16,320	757	548	17,625
“ 1933 – 34.....	8,366	397	409	9,172
“ 1934 – 35.....	5,811	937	870	7,618
“ 1935 – 36.....	4,854	418	542	5,814

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 30

TABLE 22. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	343	13	4	4	1	29	4	3	.....	7	1	1	.....
New Brunswick..	70	12	4	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,159	28	11	11	10	35	8	13	2	59	11	2	3
Ontario.....	2,583	112	54	51	42	23	7	13	6	86	23	3	2
Manitoba.....	475	74	51	63	54	2	2	1	.....	8	1	.....	.....
Saskatchewan....	218	20	3	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	409	40	23	26	19	3	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
B.C.....	716	54	18	19	7	16	4	5	1	13	9	3	1
Y.T.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,982	353	168	180	134	111	28	37	10	176	45	9	6

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 30

TABLE 22. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes		Mining Class		Female Domestics	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		Nova Scotia.....	343	10	6	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
New Brunswick..	70	6	4	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,159	62	21	7	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	11	.....
Ontario.....	2,583	84	37	9	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	139	19	.....
Manitoba.....	475	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	.....
Saskatchewan....	218	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....
Alberta.....	409	4	4	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	18	1	.....
B.C.....	716	12	11	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1	.....
Y.T.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,982	185	89	26	20	6	1	2	.....	.....	379	68	.....

TABLE 22. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	343	16	58	21	21
New Brunswick..	70	5	10	7	7
P.E.I.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Quebec.....	1,159	53	347	196	190
Ontario.....	2,583	85	843	478	459
Manitoba.....	475	15	86	47	41
Saskatchewan....	218	14	82	42	38
Alberta.....	409	15	132	61	53
B.C.....	716	51	253	127	87
Y.T.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,982	257	1,815	979	898

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 31

TABLE 23. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936

Destination	Totals	Farming Class	Laboring Class	Mechanics
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		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		Nova Scotia.....	323	43	20	12	9	5	1	.....	.....	6	1
New Brunswick..	253	21	8	4	8	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	50	8	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1
Quebec.....	1,025	32	18	9	9	29	4	4	4	64	18	7	7
Ontario.....	2,063	60	28	10	9	40	10	7	6	122	45	19	11
Manitoba.....	207	20	12	11	19	6	3	2	1	7	6	4	2
Saskatchewan....	196	49	17	8	11	1	1	4	.....	2	3	1	1
Alberta.....	359	77	39	26	20	6	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1
B.C.....	631	47	29	16	15	10	2	2	2	21	9	2	.....
Y.T.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,121	358	173	96	101	100	21	19	13	232	89	33	23

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 31

TABLE 23. – Statement of Immigration from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	323	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New Brunswick..	253	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
P.E.I.....	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	1,025	53	22	5	6	1	.....	.....	.....	20	1
Ontario.....	2,063	160	74	15	14	7	1	.....	.....	27	.....
Manitoba.....	207	10	8	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Saskatchewan....	196	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Alberta.....	359	9	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
B.C.....	631	33	20	8	5	9	2	.....	.....	16	.....
Y.T.....	12	1	1	.....	2	1	1	1	3	.....	.....
N.T.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,121	292	140	33	29	19	4	1	3	80	1

TABLE 23. – Statement of Immigration from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936 (cont)



Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	323	11	83	54	59
New Brunswick..	253	14	59	58	61
P.E.I.....	50	4	14	9	5
Quebec.....	1,025	92	327	147	146
Ontario.....	2,063	187	660	291	260
Manitoba.....	207	21	40	18	12
Saskatchewan....	196	15	50	8	8
Alberta.....	359	26	82	30	24
B.C.....	631	46	206	64	67
Y.T.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,121	418	1,522	679	642

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PG 32

TABLE 24. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1935 – 36

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	666	56	24	16	10	34	5	3	.....	13	2	1	.....
New Brunswick..	323	33	12	5	9	6	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	52	8	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1
Quebec.....	2,184	60	29	20	19	64	12	17	6	123	29	9	10
Ontario.....	4,646	172	82	61	51	63	17	20	12	208	68	22	13
Manitoba.....	682	94	63	74	73	8	5	3	1	15	7	4	2
Saskatchewan....	414	69	20	13	11	1	2	4	1	4	3	1	1
Alberta.....	768	117	62	52	39	9	2	2	.....	5	4	.....	1
B.C.....	1,347	101	47	35	22	26	6	7	3	34	18	5	1
Y.T.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	11,103	711	341	276	235	211	49	56	23	408	134	42	29

TABLE 24. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1935 – 36 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical	Mining Class	Female Domestic
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		Classes								18 years and over	Under 18 years
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	666	23	11	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	107	33
New Brunswick..	323	10	7	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
P.E.I.....	52	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	2,184	115	43	12	14	2	.....	.....	.....	90	12
Ontario.....	4,646	244	111	24	18	10	1	1	.....	166	19
Manitoba.....	682	16	12	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	17	2
Saskatchewan....	414	9	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1
Alberta.....	768	13	9	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	22	1
B.C.....	1,347	45	31	11	6	9	2	.....	.....	36	1
Y.T.....	16	1	1	.....	2	1	1	1	3	.....	.....
N.T.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	11,103	477	229	59	49	25	5	3	3	459	69

TABLE 24. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1935 – 36 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	666	27	141	75	80
New Brunswick..	323	19	69	65	68
P.E.I.....	52	4	14	9	7
Quebec.....	2,184	145	674	343	336
Ontario.....	4,646	272	1,503	769	719
Manitoba.....	682	36	126	65	53
Saskatchewan....	414	29	132	50	46
Alberta.....	768	41	214	91	77
B.C.....	1,347	97	459	191	154
Y.K.....	16	1	4	.....	.....
N.T.....	5	4	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	11,103	675	3,337	1,658	1,540



Plumbers.....	2				2							
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	3				1	2						
Shoe makers.....	12				1	10				1		
Sheet metal workers.....	1							1				
Tailors.....	18				9	9						
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	20				12	8						
Upholsterers.....	2				2							
Automobile workers....	7				3	4						
Boilermakers.....	1				1							
Iron workers, n.e.s.....	4				1	3						

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	23				9	6				8		
Lumbermen.....	3				1					2		
Miners.....	6	1	1			4						
Fishermen.....	18	17								1		
General laborers..	43	2	2		15	16	2		2	4		
Manufacturing.....	4				3	1						
Construction.....	1					1						
Transportation....	35	12	1		14	2			1	5		
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	8				1	6	1					
Domestic servants.....	447	139	4		81	158	18	7	19	21		
Dependant children....	2,178	51	20	2	423	1,031	204	82	161	204		
Dependant wives.....	1,445	40	13		256	664	102	59	113	199		
Occupation not given...	754	31	7		140	298	41	30	53	150	4	
Totals .....	5,982	343	70	2	1,159	2,583	475	218	409	716	4	3

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TABLE 26. – Immigration to Canada from United States, showing intended  
Occupation by Province of Destination, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936.

Intended Occupation	Totals	N.S	N.B	P.E.I	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.T
Farming class.....	374	43	23	8	36	64	20	50	80	49	1	
Clerical class.....	129	3	4		25	74	6		4	13		
Professional class....	200	8	3	1	42	74	17	14	17	22	1	1
Merchant class.....	216	12	3	1	38	117	7	7	5	25	1	
Miscellaneous.....	226	1	1		120	83	2	4	4	11		

SKILLED WORKERS

Skilled workers, n.e.s....	105	1	1	1	25	60	3	2	2	10		
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Bakers.....	3				1					2		
Barbers.....	8		1		3	3				1		
Blacksmiths.....	2				1	1						
Bookbinders.....	1									1		
Butchers.....	6				1	4				1		
Cabinet Makers.....	1					1						
Carpenters.....	8	1		1	1	3				2		
Dressmakers.....	6		1		2	3						
Engineers, locomotive.....	3				2	1						
Electricians.....	2					1	1					
Fur workers.....	1									1		
Hat & cap workers.....	1					1						
Jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths.....	3					3						
Locksmiths.....	2				1		1					
Machinists.....	13				5	6	1			1		
Masons & bricklayers.....	7	1			1	5						
Milliners.....	1					1						
Painters & glaziers.....	8	1			1	5				1		
Patternmakers.....	1						1					
Photographers.....	1			1		1						
Plumbers.....	1											
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	6				3	1			1	1		
Shoemaker.....	5				2	2				1		
Tailors.....	1				1							
Tanners.....	1					1						
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	23		2		13	8						
Tobacco workers Including cigarette.....	1					1						
Upholsterers.....	1	1										
Woodworkers, n.e.s.....	2				1	1						
Automobile workers.....	13				2	9		1	1			
Iron workers, n.e.s.....	7	1			1	5						
Moulders.....	1					1						

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	12				5	4			1	2		
Lumbermen.....	5		1		1	1				2		
Miners.....	19				1	7	1			9	1	
Fishermen.....	5	1				2			1	1		
General laborers.....	19	2	2		2	8	2		2	1		
Manufacturing.....	19				3	9	2	1	1	3		
Transportation.....	39	2			18	14	2	1	1	1		
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	4					4						
Domestic servants.....	81	1	4	1	21	27	1	6	4	16		
Dependant children.....	1,613	134	129	16	311	623	72	40	103	179	6	
Dependant wives.....	1,363	85	55	13	221	590	51	52	94	199	2	1
Occupation not given.....	552	25	23	7	114	234	17	18	38	76		
Totals .....	5,121	323	253	50	1,025	2,063	207	196	359	631	12	2



silversmiths.....	4				1	3							
Locksmiths.....	2				1			1					
Machinists.....	21				8	11		1			1		
Masons & bricklayers...	9	1			2	6							
Millners.....	2					2							
Painters & glaziers.....	12	1			3	7					1		
Patternmakers.....	1							1					
Photographers.....	1					1							
Plasterers.....	1					1							
Plumbers.....	3			1		2							
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	9				4	3			1		1		
Shoemaker.....	17				3	12					2		
Sheet metal workers.....	1												
Tailors.....	19				10	9							
Tanners.....	1					1							
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	43		2		25	16							
Tobacco workers Including cigarette.....	1					1							
Upholsterers.....	3	1			2								
Woodworkers, n.e.s....	2				1	1							
Automobile workers....	20				5	13		1		1			
Boilermakers.....	1				1								
Iron workers, n.e.s....	11	1			2	8							
Moulders.....	1					1							

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	35				14	10			1		10		
Lumbermen.....	8		1		2	1					4		
Miners.....	25	1	1		1	11	1				9	1	
Fishermen.....	23	18				2			1		2		
General laborers..	62	4	4		16	24	4		4		5		
Manufacturing....	23				6	10	2	1	1		3		
Construction.....	1					1							
Transportation....	74	14	1		32	16	2	1	2		6		
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	12				1	10	1						
Domestic servants.....	528	140	8	1	102	185	19	13	23	37			
Dependant children....	3,791	185	149	18	734	1,654	276	122	264	383	6		
Dependant wives.....	2,808	125	68	13	477	1,254	153	111	207	398	2	1	
Occupation not given...	1,306	56	30	7	254	532	58	48	91	226	4		
Totals .....	11,103	666	323	52	2,184	4,646	682	414	768	1,347	16	5	

TABLE 62. – Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1935 – 36 (PG 76)

	Fiscal Years											
—	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914	1914 – 1915	1915 – 1916	1916 – 1917	1917 – 1918	1918 – 1919	1919 – 1920	1920 – 1921	1921 – 1922	1922 – 1923	1923 – 1924
FROM OVERSEAS												
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical .....	4,162	398	319	34	30	12	19	21	99	60	37	130
Civil .....	5,094	1,429	679	129	144	59	51	641	854	1,023	595	862
Totals.....	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	1,240	171	169	42	28	5	11	108	193	153	98	187
American.....	175	12	29	28	15	11	9	8	11	7	4	6
Other Countries.....	7,841	1,644	800	93	131	55	50	546	749	923	530	799
Totals.....	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992

Fiscal Years (cont)

—	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935	Totals
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FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16	17	9	13	5,935
Civil .....	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213	177	206	183	15,573
Totals.....	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229	194	215	196	21,508

*By Nationalities*

British.....	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126	123	150	123	4,339
American.....	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13	11	13	7	398
Other Countries.....	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90	60	52	66	16,771
Totals.....	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229	194	215	196	21,508

TABLE 63. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1935 – 36 (PG 77)

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914	1914 – 1915	1915 – 1916	1916 – 1917	1917 – 1918	1918 – 1919	1919 – 1920	1920 – 1921	1921 – 1922	1922 – 1923	1923 – 1924
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*By Causes*

Medical causes....	2,296	570	379	206	98	39	70	123	133	313	282	649
Public charges.....	2,853	715	789	635	161	91	103	158	236	950	679	775
Criminality.....	1,083	376	404	329	277	274	236	334	586	630	543	511
Other Civil Causes....	530	163	128	68	60	84	35	22	52	105	76	93
Accompanying deported persons...	145	10	34	5	9	39	10	18	37	48	52	78
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106

*By Nationalities*

British.....	4,358	952	877	602	186	36	99	184	295	1,107	888	1,377
American.....	1,066	405	461	437	324	407	279	392	616	725	520	417
Other Countries.....	1,483	477	396	204	95	84	76	79	133	214	224	312
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces...	147	45	55	48	19	18	22	22	52	74	54	38
Quebec.....	1,589	371	397	236	108	123	96	118	174	297	277	301
Ontario.....	2,896	574	543	461	233	166	162	247	375	895	587	547
Manitoba.....	.....	334	199	143	40	59	21	40	66	228	180	802
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	59	85	96	54	37	31	30	52	115	132	110
Alberta.....	.....	164	224	114	34	30	19	57	88	173	138	102
British Columbia....	491	287	228	145	116	91	103	141	237	264	264	206
Yukon Territories...	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106
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TABLE 63. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1924 – 25 to 1935 – 36 (cont)

—	Fiscal Years												Totals
	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	
<i>By Causes</i>													
Medical causes....	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476	301	144	81	10,715
Public charges.....	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916	2,991	464	125	27,776
Criminality.....	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836	493	267	207	12,138
Other Civil Causes....	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277	250	172	163	3,702
Accompanying deported persons.....	145	158	165	254	235	559	274	545	626	439	81	34	4,000
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	4,474	1,128	610	58,331
<i>By Nationalities</i>													
British.....	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251	2,718	385	157	33,624
American.....	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331	319	199	146	9,404
Other Countries.....	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549	1,437	544	307	15,303
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	4,474	1,128	610	58,331
<i>By Provinces</i>													
Maritime Provinces...	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	244	260	62	42	1,936
Quebec.....	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343	596	163	106	9,435
Ontario.....	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626	1,827	347	167	21,506
Manitoba.....	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858	408	71	43 >	
Saskatchewan.....	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490	261	91	36 >	18,436
Alberta.....	134	178	169	26	187	396	511	631	738	467	184	79 >	
British Columbia....	282	334	25	26	276	306	381	549	832	655	210	137	7,010
Yukon Territories....													8
Totals.....	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	4,474	1,128	610	58,331

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION,  
A.L. JOLLIFFE

Legislation governing the entry to Canada of persons of Chinese origin was first enacted in 1885, at which time the principle of imposing a head tax was adopted. The original tax was \$50, which was increased in January, 1901, to \$100 and in January, 1904 to \$500. The law provided that merchants, their families, university students and persons of the non – immigrant classes should be exempted from the payment of head tax. In June, 1923, the existing legislation governing Chinese immigration was repealed, and the Chinese Immigration Act, 1923, was incorporated into the statutes. This enactment abolished the head tax and provided for the entry to Canada of the following described classes: –

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin, or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the Controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;
- (c) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the Minister may prescribe; students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees.
- (e) Persons in transit through Canada.

The minister has authority to grant entry under permit for a specified period only, to persons of Chinese origin without such persons being subject to the provisions of the Act. Bonds are required by the department in the cases of all actors, amahs, servants, teachers, etc., temporarily admitted, under this section, guaranteeing they will follow no occupation other than that for which temporary admission was allowed and will would leave Canada within the period of validity of their permits. Nineteen such permits were issued during 1935 – 36, as follows: –

Amahs .....	2	Insurance agent.....	1
Clerk.....	1	Restaurant workers.....	2
Consul's family.....	4	Servant (Consular) .....	1
Housewives.....	2	Students.....	2
Infants.....	2	Teachers.....	2

Of this number, five left Canada within the year.

The number of Chinese passing through Canada in transit has shown a considerable increase over the previous year.

Provision is made in the present Chinese Immigration Act for registration, prior to departure and the right to return within a period of two years, of Chinese legally admitted to and lawfully resident in Canada. The number of Chinese who registered prior to leaving Canada during this fiscal year and thus protected their right to re – entry totaled 1,994, approximately the same number as

during the previous fiscal year. One hundred and forty – four Chinese employed on vessel trading in international waters also registered. During the same period, some two hundred and thirty – five Chinese sailed for China without registering, and 1,172, who had registered, failed to return within the period allowed by virtue of their registrations, all of whom have thus forfeited all right to re – entry to Canada.

The Chinese Immigration Act, in common with the general Immigration Act, sets out specifically the classes of undesirable persons prohibited entry to Canada, provides machinery for the deportation of undesirables and authorizes penalties for violations of the provisions under the Act. A total of fifty – eight Chinese were deported during the period under review, six under the Chinese Immigration Act and fifty – two following convictions of infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929. Two Chinese, admitted exempt from payment of the tax under previous Acts and who had ceased to belong to such exempt classes, paid the \$500 penalty provided in section 27 in such cases.

The department maintains special staffs on the Pacific Coast dealing exclusively with the administration of the Chinese Immigration Act, and there are also controllers at the principle Atlantic ports and at other points in Canada. The departmental machinery

developed over a period of years for regulating the entry to Canada of persons coming within the scope of the Act enables immigration officials to deal promptly and efficiently with all applicants. Special regulations are in effect for the purpose of facilitating the entry of persons of the non – immigrant classes.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese Immigration is furnished: –

_____	Exemptions	Paying Tax	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted Exempt	Registered for Leave	Total Revenue
1912 – 13.....	367	7,078	4*93	3,742	\$ 3,549,242
1913 – 14.....	238	5,274	4*32	4,143	2,644,593
1914 – 15.....	103	1,155	8*19	4,373	588,124
1915 – 16.....	68	20	77*27	4,064	19,389
1916 – 17.....	121	272	30*79	3,312	140,487
1917 – 18.....	119	650	15*47	2,907	336,757
1918 – 19.....	267	4,066	6*16	3,244	2,609,669
1919 – 20.....	181	363	33*27	5,529	538,479
1920 – 21.....	1,550	885	63*56	6,807	474,332
1921 – 22.....	287	1,459	16*44	7,532	743,032
1922 – 23.....	59	652	8*30	6,682	434,557
1923 – 24.....	49	625	7*27	5,661	334,039
1924 – 25.....	.....	.....	.....	5,992	308,659
1925 – 26.....	.....	.....	.....	3,947	25,969
1926 – 27.....	.....	.....	.....	5,987	14,844
1927 – 28.....	1	2	33*33	5,087	25,679
1928 – 29.....	1	.....	100*00	5,480	30,795
1929 – 30.....	.....	.....	.....	5,682	30,799
1930 – 31.....	.....	.....	.....	5,783	28,846

1931 – 32.....			4,387	11,584
1932 – 33.....	1	100*00	3,636	9,152
1933 – 34.....	2	100*00	2,156	7,237
1934 – 35.....			2,103	6,506
1935 – 36.....			2,138	6,501
Totals .....	<b><u>3,414</u></b>	<b><u>22,501</u></b>	<b><u>13*17</u></b>	<b><u>108,226</u></b> \$
<b><u>12,919,271</u></b>				

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### 1936 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

**Total: 11,103 (TABLE 17. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1935-36/PG 26 & 27)**

<b><u>Africa and the Middle East</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
Africa (British)	20
Africa (not British)	11
Persia	1
Syria	21
Turkey	6

Total: 59 0.53 (%) of Total Citizens

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 4 Countries**

China	32
India (British)	56
Japan	88
Korea	4

Total: 180 1.62 (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	28
New Zealand	14

Total: 42 0.38 (%) of Total Citizens

**South and Central America**

**Total: 7 Countries**

Argentina	5
Barbados	3
Bermuda	3
Brazil	15
Guiana (British)	9
Jamaica	7
Trinidad	9

Total: 51 0.46 (%) of Total Citizens

**North America**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Canada	527
Mexico	61
Newfoundland	325
United States	3,760
St. Pierre & Miquelon	6

Total: 4,679 42.14 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**

**Total: 26 Countries**

Albania	1	
Austria	44	
Belgium	87	
Bulgaria	19	
Czecho – Slovakia	639	
Denmark	30	
Estonia		4
Finland	52	
France	74	
Germany	106	
Greece	68	
Holland	72	
Hungary	230	
Iceland	6	
Italy	352	
Jugo – Slavia	306	
Latvia	11	
Lithuania	43	
Malta	1	
Norway	50	
Poland	1,373	
Romania	202	
Russia	82	
Spain	2	
Sweden	44	
Switzerland	47	
<b>Total: 3,945</b>	<b>35.53</b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>
<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b><u>Total: 6 Countries</u></b>
England	1,258	
Ireland (Free State)	108	
Northern Ireland	146	
Scotland	534	
Wales	40	
Lesser Br. Isles	3	
<b>Total: 2,089</b>	<b>18.81</b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>
<b><u>N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)</u></b>		<b><u>Other/Total: 9</u></b>
Asia –	20	



Central America –	2
South America -	11
West Indies, (British) –	10
West Indies, (not British) –	5
Other European Countries –	1
Other Countries (British) –	3
Other Countries (not British) –	5
Born at Sea –	1

Total: 58

0.52 (%) of Total Citizens

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 11,103 for 1935-36</u>
United States	3,760	33.86
Poland	1,373	12.36
England	1,258	11.33
Czecho – Slovakia	639	5.76
Scotland	534	4.81
Italy	352	3.17
Jugo – Slavia	306	2.76
Hungary	230	2.07
Romania	202	1.82
Northern Ireland	146	1.31
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>8,800</u></b>	<b><u>79.26</u></b>

## **REPORT**

**OF THE**

**IMMIGRATION BRANCH of the Department of Mines &  
Resources**

**1936 – 37**

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F.C BLAIR, DIRECTOR

On December 1, 1936, the Department of Immigration and Colonization became the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and resources then created. Between Confederation in 1867 and March 1892, immigration was under the control of the Department of Agriculture. From 1892 until October 1917, it was a branch of the Department of the Interior, being then created the Department of Immigration and Colonization. The Immigration Branch is responsible for the administration of the Immigration Act and Regulations, the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations, the encouragement of immigration, the inspection of immigrants, tourists, and other travelers seeking entry into Canada, the exclusion of the prohibited and undesirable classes, the investigation of complaints subsequently arising in Canada, and the deportation of undesirables; also general matters relating to colonization in Canada.

The organization through which the Branch functions under the Minister and the Deputy Minister, consists of a Head Office in Ottawa with four District Offices in Canada and one in London, England. The Head Office organization includes a Director of Immigration, a Commissioner of Immigration and his Assistant with the necessary staff and units dealing with the collection and preparation of statistics, the oversight of juvenile immigration, and women's work. The four Districts in Canada are known as the Atlantic, the Eastern, the Western, and the Pacific, concerning which further information will be found in the Report of the Commissioner of Immigration.

All immigration work in the British Isles and in Continental Europe comes under the immediate direction of the Commissioner of European Emigration, W.R Little, Oceanic House, 1 A. Cockspur St., London. A special office is maintained at Hong Kong as required by the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations. The immigration officer there is a Controller of Chinese Immigration.

There have been no important changes in immigration regulations or policy during the year.

Immigration reached its lowest point since statistics were collected in 1935-36 when the total admissions from all countries was 11,103. In the year under review the number was 12,023. The statistical tables show the racial origin of these immigrants and also that dependants continue to form the bulk of the present day movement.

The Immigration Regulations affecting the admission of immigrants from the British Isles, self-governing British Dominions, and the United States of America, have remained unchanged for many years. The question is often asked in view of this fact, why there is not a larger British immigration. The answer is found in the following:

- (a) Between 1929 and 1931 all governmental immigration propaganda was discontinued, agencies and staffs in the British Isles were reduced, and agencies in the United States were closed altogether.

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- (b) Passage assistance was discontinued. This was finally terminated in 1931 after being in effect for 8 years. Between 1923 and 1931 transportation assistance was given to approximately 120,000 British immigrants. Some of these came on free tickets, whereas others paid as low as £2 towards ocean fare, the normal cost of which was between £16 and £17.
- (c) Unemployment conditions prevailing in Canada in common with most other countries. To prevent disappointing to the prospective immigrant and to protect Canada against an influx of unwanted labor, greater care was taken to check up on the possession of funds, the prospects of employment, and the settlement conditions in general.
- (d) A growing demand in the British Isles for skilled and unskilled labor. There is not much incentive to move when employment conditions at home are as good if not better than those abroad.

The statistical data presented have been prepared with a view to supplying the information most frequently asked for and at the same time provide a basis of comparison between pre – war and post – war immigration. In earlier reports reference was made to the impossibility of supplying complete immigration figures over a longer period than that shown in Table 1. This is due to the fact that only in the opening years of this century was an effort made to examine all passengers and record the immigration movement across the International Boundary. In the movement of persons between the United States and Canada prior to 1900 there is no way of distinguishing between immigrants and visitors. In these circumstances figures are now published back to 1900. A glance at the graph on page 237 will show the wide variations in Canada's immigration in the last 36 years. Many factors have contributed to the ebb and flow since its heyday in 1912 – 13 when the arrivals of one year totaled 382,841, of which almost 160,000 were British, 92,000 were United States citizens, and the remaining 130,000 came from all other parts of the world. At the other end of the scale is the record of 1936 when immigration fell to the lowest point since Confederation.

Although there are many conflicting opinions as to how far immigration should be encouraged or allowed, there are no two opinions as to the value to Canada of another larger, and for the first time being a more important, movement of people – the tourist. Varying estimates are placed upon the monetary value to Canada of the tourist. There is no doubt that our National Parks, our lakes and streams, and picturesque country are yearly becoming more popular as a playground for millions of visitors from the United States and many thousands from overseas. It should be more generally recognized that Canada's continued appeal to the tourist will depend to a certain extent upon the friendly welcome and courteous treatment by her people. Inconsiderate treatment and an unfriendly attitude to the individual, do incalculable harm both to the visitor of this year and his friends who might come next year.

A movement not included in the immigration statistics, in other words not counted as immigrants, is that of the returning Canadian. An effort to collect and tabulate this information was commenced at the beginning of the fiscal year 1924 – 25. The following table shows the number of returning Canadians who left Canada to reside in the United States and who returned to Canada declaring their intention to resume permanent residence in Canada. Canadian citizens as defined in the Immigration Act are divided into three classes, as the heading of the table indicates.

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RETURNING CANADIANS

	Canadian born	British born outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
Fiscal year, 1924 – 25.....	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
“ 1925 – 26.....	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
“ 1926 – 27.....	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
“ 1927 – 28.....	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
“ 1928 – 29.....	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
“ 1929 – 30.....	26,959	2,030	841	29,830
“ 1930 – 31.....	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
“ 1931 – 32.....	17,691	1,069	651	19,411
“ 1932 – 33.....	16,320	757	548	17,625
“ 1933 – 34.....	8,366	397	409	9,172
“ 1934 – 35.....	5,811	937	870	7,618
“ 1935 – 36.....	4,854	418	542	5,814
“ 1936 – 37.....	4,522	319	223	5,064

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TABLE 17. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1937

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	374	14	6	6	1	50	1	1	2	9	1	.....	.....
New Brunswick..	55	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
P.E.I.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,065	33	17	15	8	39	3	6	2	54	23	10	9
Ontario.....	2,835	158	91	91	53	33	7	10	3	93	35	10	13

Manitoba.....	851	163	134	143	125	6	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Saskatchewan....	354	36	20	21	22	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	570	61	40	39	27	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
B.C.....	793	55	25	30	10	19	6	3	.....	22	7	2	2
N.T.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,910	523	335	345	246	151	18	24	9	184	68	23	24

TABLE 17. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1937 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestic	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	374	14	6	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	127	27
New Brunswick..	55	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
P.E.I.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	1,065	89	23	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	8
Ontario.....	2,835	58	23	5	5	9	3	3	1	164	20
Manitoba.....	851	9	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	8
Saskatchewan....	354	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1
Alberta.....	570	8	4	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	7
B.C.....	793	16	11	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	24	8
N.T.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,910	198	70	24	21	13	5	3	1	440	79

TABLE 17. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1937 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	374	11	51	19	26
New Brunswick..	55	5	17	6	7
P.E.I.....	8	1	1	2	2
Quebec.....	1,065	66	302	112	143
Ontario.....	2,835	95	896	479	477
Manitoba.....	851	18	112	55	60
Saskatchewan....	354	22	98	62	58

Alberta.....	570	12	172	82	84
B.C.....	793	50	272	124	102
N.T.....	5	3	1	.....	1
Totals.....	6,910	283	1,922	941	960

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TABLE 18. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1937

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	309	28	13	11	8	7	2	4	3	4	1	.....	.....
New Brunswick..	215	18	10	3	6	6	.....	1	1	6	1	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	53	6	3	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	968	29	11	7	8	39	9	10	4	52	18	6	4
Ontario.....	2,305	74	37	20	8	51	19	7	5	144	63	20	23
Manitoba.....	156	17	7	4	6	6	4	.....	.....	4	5	1	2
Saskatchewan....	171	33	13	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	4
Alberta.....	353	67	37	21	19	7	2	.....	.....	9	3	1	1
B.C.....	580	40	23	12	10	14	3	1	2	18	18	8	4
Y.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,113	312	154	92	74	130	39	23	15	239	112	36	38

TABLE 18. – Statement of Immigration from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1937 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	309	8	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
New Brunswick..	215	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
P.E.I.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Quebec.....	968	64	27	15	9	2	.....	.....	.....	10	.....

Ontario.....	2,305	229	101	42	27	11	4	.....	.....	30	.....
Manitoba.....	156	8	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan....	171	12	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Alberta.....	353	10	4	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	5	.....
B.C.....	580	43	20	6	6	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Y.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,113	379	175	69	49	19	6	.....	.....	61	.....

TABLE 18. – Statement of Immigration from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1937 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	309	22	86	55	46
New Brunswick..	215	8	62	43	36
P.E.I.....	53	2	17	6	6
Quebec.....	968	95	337	109	103
Ontario.....	2,305	191	693	261	245
Manitoba.....	156	16	46	13	8
Saskatchewan....	171	8	52	10	9
Alberta.....	353	21	85	21	32
B.C.....	580	57	198	53	39
Y.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,113	420	1,576	571	524

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TABLE 19. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1937

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	683	42	19	17	9	57	3	5	5	13	2	.....	.....
New Brunswick..	270	21	11	3	6	8	.....	1	1	8	2	1	.....
P.E.I.....	61	6	4	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	2,033	62	28	22	16	78	12	16	6	106	41	16	13
Ontario.....	5,140	232	128	111	61	84	26	17	8	237	98	30	36

Manitoba.....	1,007	180	141	147	131	12	4	2	.....	5	6	1	2
Saskatchewan....	525	69	33	27	28	.....	1	1	2	2	3	.....	4
Alberta.....	923	128	77	60	46	9	2	1	.....	12	3	.....	1
B.C.....	1,373	95	48	42	20	33	9	4	2	40	25	10	6
Y.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	12,023	835	489	437	320	281	57	47	24	423	180	59	62

TABLE 19. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1937 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	683	22	10	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	132	27
New Brunswick..	270	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
P.E.I.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Quebec.....	2,033	153	50	26	21	2	.....	.....	.....	90	8
Ontario.....	5,140	287	124	47	32	20	7	3	1	194	20
Manitoba.....	1,007	17	9	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	11	8
Saskatchewan....	525	13	8	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1
Alberta.....	923	18	8	8	5	2	1	.....	.....	25	7
B.C.....	1,373	59	31	6	7	5	1	.....	.....	27	8
Y.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	12,023	577	245	93	70	32	11	3	1	501	79

TABLE 19. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1937 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	683	33	137	74	72
New Brunswick..	270	13	79	49	43
P.E.I.....	61	3	18	8	8
Quebec.....	2,033	161	639	221	246
Ontario.....	5,140	286	1,589	740	722
Manitoba.....	1,007	34	158	68	68
Saskatchewan....	525	30	150	72	67



Alberta.....	923	33	257	103	116
B.C.....	1,373	107	470	177	141
Y.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	5	3	1	.....	1
Totals.....	12,023	703	3,498	1,512	1,484

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TABLE 20. – Immigration to Canada via Ocean Ports, showing Intended Occupation by Province of Destination, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1937.

Intended Occupation	Totals	N.S	P.E.I	N.B	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.T
Farming class.....	387	13	12	.....	31	126	40	24	42	63	.....
Clerical class.....	83	5	2	.....	29	35	.....	1	3	6	.....
Professional class....	139	12	2	.....	40	40	7	7	4	22	.....
Merchant class.....	139	7	4	.....	38	69	.....	1	4	10	.....
Miscellaneous.....	74	6	2	.....	13	28	2	5	6	7	.....

SKILLED WORKERS

Skilled workers, n.e.s.....	51	4	.....	.....	10	24	2	2	1	8	.....
Bakers.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbers.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

Bookbinders.....	3				2	1				
Butchers.....	7				2	5				
Cabinet Makers.....	1				1					
Carpenters.....	6	2			1	1	2			
Dressmakers.....	7				1	5			1	
Engravers.....	1					1				
Engineers, locomotive.....	1								1	
Engineers, marine.....	1								1	
Engineers, stationary.....	1								1	
Electricians.....	4					2	1		1	
Fur workers.....	4				3	1				
Machinists.....	8				3	5		1		
Masons & bricklayers...	2				1	1				
Milliners.....	1					1				
Painters & glaziers.....	4				2	2				
Photographers.....	1					1				
Plasters.....	1					1				
Plumbers.....	2					2				
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	3				1	2				
Shoe makers.....	12				1	10			1	
Seamstresses.....	1						1			
Sheet metal workers....	1						1			
Tailors.....	18				9	9				
Tanners.....	1						1			
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	20				12	8				
Tobacco workers, including Cigarette, cigar makers.....	1						1			
Upholsterers.....	2				2					
Watch & clock makers.....	1				1					
Woodworkers, N.E.S.....	1						1			
Automobile workers....	7				3	4				
Iron workers, N.E.S.....	4				1	3				

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	23				9	6			8	
Lumbermen.....	3				1				2	
Miners.....	6	1	1			4				
Fishermen.....	18	17							1	
General laborers..	43	2	2		15	16	2	2	4	
Manufacturing....	4				3	1				
Construction.....	1					1				
Transportation....	35	12	1		14	2		1	5	
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	8				1	6	1			
Domestic servants.....	447	139	4		81	158	18	7	19	21
Dependant children..	2,178	51	20	2	423	1,031	204	82	161	204
Dependant wives.....	1,445	40	13		256	664	102	59	113	199
Occupation not given...	754	31	7		140	298	41	30	53	150

Totals ..... 5,982 343 70 2 1,159 2,583 475 218 409 716 4

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TABLE 21. – Immigration to Canada from the United States, showing Intended Occupation by Province of Destination, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1937.

Intended Occupation	Totals	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.
Farming class.....	328	29	6	18	31	79	17	33	72	43	.....
Clerical class.....	126	5	.....	2	24	76	1	2	4	12	.....
Professional class....	200	8	3	2	45	87	12	5	18	20	.....
Merchant class.....	301	4	.....	5	47	185	8	11	6	25	.....
Miscellaneous.....	129	1	.....	1	69	49	2	1	2	4	.....

SKILLED WORKERS

Skilled workers, n.e.s....	114	.....	.....	3	24	67	1	2	8	9	.....
Bakers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Barbers.....	16	.....	.....	1	4	8	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Butchers.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cabinet Makers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressmakers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engravers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, locomotive.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Engineers, stationary.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fur workers.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Hat & cap workers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists.....	17	2	.....	1	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milliners.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters & glaziers.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Photographers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Plumbers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Shoemakers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Tobacco workers Including cigarette, cigar makers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watch & clock makers....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Automobile workers....	19	.....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Iron workers, N.E.S.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moulders.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	16	.....	.....	.....	5	9	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
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Bookbinders.....	1				1							
Butchers.....	15	1			3	8					3	
Cabinet Makers.....	3					2						
Carpenters.....	19	2		1	4	10					2	
Dressmakers.....	6				5	1						
Engravers.....	1							1				
Engineers, locomotive.....	5				1	1					3	
Engineers, marine.....	7				2	1					4	
Engineers, stationary.....	5				1	4						
Electricians.....	12	2			5	5						
Fur workers.....	11				3	5	1				2	
Hat & cap workers.....	1					1						
Machinists.....	26	2		1	6	15					2	
Masons & bricklayers...	1					1						
Millers.....	1					1						
Millners.....	2				2							
Painters & glaziers.....	9	1		1	3	4						
Photographers.....	2										2	
Plasterers.....	4				3	1						
Plumbers.....	12			1	3	8						
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	11				4	6			1	1		
Shoemaker.....	13				5	8						
Seamstresses.....	3				2			1				
Sheet metal workers.....	1				1							
Tailors.....	17				7	9	1					
Tanners.....	1				1							
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	23				9	12					2	
Tobacco workers including cigarette, Cigar makers.....	2					1					1	
Upholsterers.....	1					1						
Watch & clock makers....	3	1			2							
Woodworkers, N.E.S....	1				1							
Automobile workers....	27				4	20			1	2		
Iron workers, N.E.S....	13				1	12						
Moulders.....	2					2						

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	39				7	14			3	15		
Lumbermen.....	6				1	1	3			1		
Miners.....	31	1			2	19			2	5	2	
Fishermen.....	27	22		1	2					2		
General laborers..	88	3		5	31	32	9	1	3	4		
Manufacturing....	47	1			7	28	1		4	6		
Construction.....	1				1							
Transportation....	96	33		2	34	19	1			7		
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	4				1	1		1		1		
Domestic servants.....	580	159	3	10	98	214	19	10	32	35		
Dependant children....	3,939	182	27	103	557	1,753	408	192	321	395		1
Dependant wives.....	3,236	115	14	76	466	1,471	260	147	270	415	1	1
Occupation not given...	1,337	56	8	27	294	545	64	60	84	199		

Totals .....	12,023	683	61	270	2,033	5,140	1,007	525	923	1,373	3	5
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TABLE 48. – Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1936 – 37 (PG 297)

	Fiscal Years											
	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 14 to 1922 – 23	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
FROM OVERSEAS												
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical .....	4,162	1,029	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16
Civil .....	5,094	5,604	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213
Totals.....	9,256	6,663	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

*By Nationalities*

British.....	1,240	978	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126
American.....	175	134	6	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13
Other Countries.....	7,841	5,521	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90
Totals.....	9,256	6,663	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

Fiscal Years (cont)

—	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	Totals
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FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	17	9	13	11	5,946
Civil .....	177	206	183	236	15,809
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	21,755

*By Nationalities*

British.....	123	150	123	138	4,477
American.....	11	13	7	7	405
Other Countries.....	60	52	66	102	16,873
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	21,755

TABLE 49. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1932 – 33 (PG 297)

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3	1913 – 14	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
	to 1912 – 13	to 1922 – 23										
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical causes....	2,296	2,213	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476
Public charges.....	2,853	4,517	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916
Criminality.....	1,083	3,989	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836
Other Civil Causes...	530	793	93									
Accompanying deported persons...	145	262	78	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	4,358	5,226	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
American.....	1,066	4,566	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331
Other Countries.....	1,483	1,982	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131
<i>By Provinces</i>												
Maritime Provinces...	147	409	38	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	244
Quebec.....	1,589	2,197	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343
Ontario.....	2,896	4,243	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626
Manitoba.....	.....	1,310	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	691	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490
Alberta.....	.....	1,041	102	134	178	169	26	187	396	511	631	738
British Columbia....	491	1,876	206	282	334	25	26	276	306	381	549	832
Yukon Territories...	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

TABLE 49. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1933 – 34 to 1936 – 37 & Totals (cont)

	Fiscal Years				
	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	Totals
<i>By Causes</i>					
Medical causes....	301	144	81	47	10,762
Public charges.....	2,991	464	125	110	27,886
Criminality.....	493	267	207	117	12,255
Other Civil Causes...	250	172	163	240	3,942
Accompanying deported persons...	439	81	34	57	4,057
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	58,902
<i>By Nationalities</i>					



British.....	2,718	385	157	202	33,826
American.....	319	199	146	167	9,571
Other Countries.....	1,437	544	307	202	15,505
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	58,902

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces...	260	62	42	61	1,997
Quebec.....	596	163	106	129	9,564
Ontario.....	1,827	347	167	127	21,633
Manitoba.....	408	71	43	32 >	
Saskatchewan.....	261	91	36	26 >	18,571
Alberta.....	467	184	79	77 >	
British Columbia....	655	210	137	119	7,129
Yukon Territories...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	58,902

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION

Legislation governing the entry to Canada of persons of Chinese origin was first enacted in 1885, at which time the practice of imposing a head tax was adopted. The original tax was \$50, which was increased in January 1901 to \$100, and in January, 1904 to \$500. The law provided that merchants, their families, university students and persons of the non – immigrant classes, should be exempted from the payment of head tax. In June, 1923, the present Chinese Immigration Act was passed. This act abolished the head tax and provided for the entry to Canada of the following described classes: –

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps, consuls, consular agents, and other government representatives, their suites and servants;

- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin, or descent, who left Canada for educational or other purposes, on establishing their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port where they seek re – entry;
- (c) Merchants as defined by such regulations made by the minister, students entering Canada for the purpose of attendance, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees;
- (d) Persons in transit through Canada.

During the fiscal year 1936 – 37 one Chinese immigrant was admitted. Three students were admitted during this period as non – immigrants to attend universities.

The minister has authority to grant temporary entry, under permit, for a specified period only, to persons of Chinese origin without such persons being subject to the provisions of the Act. Bonds are required in the case of actors, amahs, servants, teachers, etc., temporarily admitted under the Act, guaranteeing they will follow no occupation other than that for which temporary admission is allowed and will leave Canada within the period of validity of their permits. Forty – two permits were issued during 1936 – 37 as follows: –

Actors & actresses .....	14	Infants.....	2
Agent, manufacturer's....	1	Merchants.....	2
Artists.....	2	Missionaries .....	2
Carver, ivory.....	1	Officials, Government.....	6
Constructors,		Professor.....	1
bamboo building.....	3	Students.....	5
Consul, servant of.....	1	Teacher.....	1
Doctor, medical.....	1		

Of this number, 28 left Canada within the year.

The number of Chinese passing through Canada in transit has shown a considerable increase over the previous year.

Provision is made in the present Chinese Immigration Act for registration, prior to departure and the right to return within a period of 2 years, of Chinese legally admitted to and lawfully resident in Canada. The number of Chinese who registered prior to leaving Canada during the fiscal year and thus protected their right to re – entry totaled 1,887. One hundred and seventy – two Chinese employed on vessels trading in international waters also registered. During the same period, 246 Chinese sailed for China without registering, and 1,116, who had registered, failed to return within the period allowed by virtue of their registration, all of whom have thus forfeited the right to re – entry to Canada.

The Chinese Immigration Act, in common with the general Immigration Act, sets out specifically the classes whose entry to Canada is prohibited, provides machinery for the deportation of undesirables and authorizes penalties for violations of the Act. A total of twenty – four Chinese were deported during the period

under review, six under the Chinese Immigration Act and eighteen following conviction under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929. Four Chinese admitted as exempt from payment of the tax under previous Acts and who had ceased to belong to such exempt classes, paid the \$500 penalty provided in section 27 of the Act. Three administrative fines of \$1,000 each assessed under section 19 were deposited to the credit of the Receiver – General.

The department maintains a special staff on the Pacific Coast and in Hong Kong dealing with the administration of the Chinese Immigration Act, and there are also controllers at the principle Atlantic ports and at other points in Canada. The departmental machinery developed over a period of years for regulating the entry to Canada of persons coming within the scope of the Act, enables immigration officials to deal promptly and efficiently with all applicants. Special regulations are in effect for the purpose of facilitating the entry of Chinese of the non – immigrant classes.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese Immigration is furnished: –

_____	Exemptions	Paying Tax	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted Exempt	Registered for Leave	Total Revenue
1912 – 13.....	367	7,078	4*93	3,742	\$ 3,549,242
1913 – 14.....	238	5,274	4*32	4,143	2,644,593
1914 – 15.....	103	1,155	8*19	4,373	588,124
1915 – 16.....	68	20	77*27	4,064	19,389
1916 – 17.....	121	272	30*79	3,312	140,487
1917 – 18.....	119	650	15*47	2,907	336,757
1918 – 19.....	267	4,066	6*16	3,244	2,609,669
1919 – 20.....	181	363	33*27	5,529	538,479
1920 – 21.....	1,550	885	63*56	6,807	474,332
1921 – 22.....	287	1,459	16*44	7,532	743,032

1922 – 23.....	59	652	8*30	6,682	434,557
1923 – 24.....	49	625	7*27	5,661	334,039
1924 – 25.....				5,992	308,659
1925 – 26.....				3,947	25,969
1926 – 27.....				5,987	14,844
1927 – 28.....	1	2	33*33	5,087	25,679
1928 – 29.....	1		100*00	5,480	30,795
1929 – 30.....				5,682	30,799
1930 – 31.....				5,783	28,846
1931 – 32.....				4,387	11,584
1932 – 33.....	1		100*00	3,636	9,152
1933 – 34.....	2		100*00	2,156	7,237
1934 – 35.....				2,103	6,506
1935 – 36.....				2,138	6,501
1935 – 36.....	1		100*00	2,059	9,893
Totals .....	<b><u>3,415</u></b>	<b><u>22,501</u></b>	<b><u>13*17</u></b>	<b><u>112,423</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 12,929,164</u></b>

**1937 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION**

**Total: 12,023 (TABLE 16. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1936-37/PG 254 & 255)**

<b><u>Africa and the Middle East</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 6 Countries</u></b>
Africa (British)	22
Africa (not British)	1
Egypt	1
Persia	1
Syria	20
Turkey	14
<b>Total: <u>59</u></b>	<b><u>0.49 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Asia – Pacific</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 4 Countries</u></b>
China	29
India (British)	40
Japan	106
Korea	2
<b>Total: <u>177</u></b>	<b><u>1.47 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Oceania, Australia</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 2 Countries</u></b>
Australia	20
New Zealand	15
<b>Total: <u>35</u></b>	<b><u>0.29 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>South and Central America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 9 Countries</u></b>
Argentina	1

Barbados	5
Bermuda	2
Brazil	2
Chile	3
Guiana (British)	4
Honduras (British)	2
Jamaica	10
Trinidad	7

**Total: 36**

**0.30 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North America**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Canada	555
Mexico	76
Newfoundland	422
United States	3,781
St. Pierre & Miquelon	12

**Total: 4,846**

**40.31 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe**

**Total: 27 Countries**

Albania	4
Austria	48
Belgium	109
Bulgaria	13
Czecho – Slovakia	777
Denmark	28
Estonia	3
Finland	57
France	110
Germany	128
Greece	87
Holland	54
Hungary	275
Iceland	1
Italy	319
Jugo – Slavia	459
Latvia	7
Lithuania	64
Malta	1
Norway	38
Poland	1,627

Romania	169	
Russia	68	
Spain	6	
Sweden	18	
Switzerland	110	
Ukraine	3	
<b>Total: 4,583</b>		<b><u>38.12</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b><u>Total: 6 Countries</u></b>
England	1,344	
Ireland (Free State)	131	
Northern Ireland	127	
Scotland	573	
Lesser Br. Isles	11	
Wales	64	
<b>Total: 2,250</b>		<b><u>18.71</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)</u></b>		<b><u>Other/Total: 8</u></b>
Asia –	7	
Central America –	3	
South America -	6	
West Indies, (British) –	6	
West Indies, (not British) –	7	
Other Countries (British) –	2	
Other Countries (not British) –	3	
Born at Sea –	3	
<b>Total: 37</b>		<b><u>0.31</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 12,023 for 1936-37</u></b>
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United States	3,781	31.45
Poland	1,627	13.53
England	1,344	11.18
Czecho – Slovakia	777	6.46
Scotland	573	4.77
Jugo – Slavia	459	3.82
Italy	319	2.65
Hungary	275	2.29
Romania	169	1.41
Ireland (Free State)	131	1.09
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>9,455</u></b>	<b><u>78.64</u></b>



## **IMMIGRATION BRANCH (DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES)**

F.C. BLAIR, DIRECTOR

Between Confederation in 1867 and March 1892, immigration was under the control of the Department of Agriculture. From 1892 until October 1917, it was a branch of the Department of the Interior. On December 1, 1936, the Department of Immigration and Colonization became the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources then created.

The Immigration Branch is responsible for the administration of the Immigration Act and Regulations, the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations, and all matters related to the encouragement of immigration, the inspection of immigrants, tourists, and other travelers seeking entry into Canada, the exclusion of the prohibited and undesirable classes, the investigation of complaints subsequently arising in Canada, and the deportation of undesirables; also general matters relating to colonization in Canada.

The organization through which the Branch functions under the Minister and the Deputy Minister, consists of a Head Office in Ottawa with four District Offices in Canada and one in London, England. The Head Office organization includes a Director of Immigration, a Commissioner of Immigration and his Assistant with the necessary staff and units dealing with the collection and preparation of statistics, the oversight of juvenile immigration, and women's work. The four Districts in Canada are known as the Atlantic, the Eastern, the Western, and the Pacific.

All immigration work in the British Isles and in Continental Europe comes under the immediate direction of the Commissioner of European Emigration, W.R Little, Oceanic House, 1 A. Cockspur St., London. A special office is maintained at Hong Kong as required by the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations. The immigration officer there is a Controller of Chinese Immigration.

The number of immigrants admitted during the year 1937-38 from all countries was 15,645, as compared with 12,023 for the preceding year. Most of those admitted were dependent relatives and farmers bringing their own capital for the purpose of settling the land. Were it not for the fact that the Canadian public has become accustomed to small immigration returns from year to year, the statement now published that Canada, with its vast territory and immense natural resources, received last year only 1,300 newcomers per month, would be a matter of comment, having in mind the contribution that immigration has made to the opening up of the Dominion in the past.

One of the greatest problems any immigration country has to face at present is a movement of people without capital. Until recent years the tendency of European states from which Canada received excellent settlers was to discourage the exodus of people; latterly there is an ever increasing effort to discourage the movement of capital while encouraging an exodus of migrants, particularly of certain classes or races. Immigration

without capital would be an asset to an immigration country if employment usually of an industrial character, could be found for the newcomers immediately on their arrival.

The Canadian Immigration regulations provide for the admission of agricultural settlers of good type and good character, but only when they can bring with them capital to begin farming on their own account in Canada. It is to

#### IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 235

the credit of many settlers who came from overseas in earlier years and have become established here that they are now extending a helping hand to relatives or friends, whose settlement becomes not only possible but less of a risk than it would otherwise be.

Great credit is due to the colonization branches of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their efforts in settlement work. Overseas representatives of these organizations visit the homes from which settlers come and thus obtain valuable information on the possibilities of successful transplantation of families to Canada – sometimes without, but often with, the aid of settlers already established here. When families arrive they are given valuable advice and assistance in locating and selecting land, stock, and equipment. No charge is made to the settler for this service, and it is available to all regardless of the countries from which they come. Many stories reach the Department from these new Canadians of their appreciation of the opportunities afforded them here to establish new homes under more favorable conditions than prevailed in the countries from which they came.

In 1920 Canada adopted the principle of overseas civil and medical inspection. The first office was opened at Antwerp, Belgium, and the service was gradually extended. It has proved to be a protection to intending immigrants, who are now able to find out whether they can comply with Canadian regulations without a long and expensive journey to a port of entry in Canada. It is also a great protection to Canada against the arrival at Canadian ports of persons who might be found inadmissible on mental, physical, moral, or other grounds, and have to be returned to their former homes in Europe at considerable cost to Canada and great loss to themselves. Medical inspection was later provided in the British Isles, mainly by the use of roster doctors who perform a similar service for the British Government and other overseas dominions. A reference to some statistics supplied by the Commissioner of European Emigration, which will be found on page 315 of this report, shows what is now being accomplished in weeding out the unfit before sailing for Canada.

The discontinuance of immigration propaganda in the British Isles and elsewhere, which for many years had been carried on by the Dominion Government, coupled with the withdrawal of any offer of passage assistance such as existed between 1922 and 1930 for certain classes of immigrants from the British Isles, has undoubtedly resulted in reducing immigration from the Mother Country. There is at present a great pressure at our doors for the admission of many thousands of the distressed people of Europe – a pressure greater than was created by Canada in the earlier years when tens of thousands

of dollars were expended annually in propaganda to attract immigrants. Most of the refugees and other distressed people now seeking to leave Continental Europe to find new homes abroad are without funds, and if accepted must leave their capital and equipment behind and arrive here with little more than willing hands accustomed to industrial or clerical work.

Towards the close of the year much interest was aroused by repeated statements in the press and elsewhere that many persons from the Orient had entered British Columbia surreptitiously. In order to determine to what extent this exists the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on March 4, 1938, the appointment of a Board of Review to investigate charges that aliens, in particular Oriental aliens, had entered illegally and surreptitiously. The Board of Review has already been set up and is now at work. It consists of one representative each of the Department of External Affairs, the Immigration Service, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It is yet too early to know to what extent, if any, aliens from the Orient have effected illegal entry, or by what means it may have been accomplished.

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The Immigration Act has for many years provided for an appeal to the Minister by persons rejected at ports of entry, and also by persons ordered deported at any time after entry. In the year under review seven hundred immigration appeals were reviewed and dealt with by the Minister.

For many years Canadian missionaries and representatives of Canadian business firms serving abroad were called upon to register annually with British Diplomatic or Consular officer in order to protect Canadian domicile. An amendment to the Immigration Act made in June 1936 removed all further need of such registration. This amendment provides that any person, company, or organization, religious or otherwise, established in Canada, shall not by such absence be held to have lost Canadian domicile. The protection is now automatic and retroactive, and the length of absence does not endanger the loss of domicile so long as the person concerned continues to represent abroad some organization established in Canada.

A movement not included in the immigration statistics, in other words not counted as immigrants, is that of the returning Canadian. An effort to collect and tabulate this information was commenced at the beginning of the fiscal year 1924 – 5. The following table shows the number of returning Canadians who left Canada to reside in the United States and who returned to Canada declaring their intention to resume permanent residence in Canada. Canadian citizens as defined in the Canadian Immigration Act are divided into three classes, as the headings of the table indicate.

#### *Returning Canadians*

	Canadian Born	British Born Outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
Fiscal year, 1924 – 25	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
Fiscal year, 1925 – 26	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
Fiscal year, 1926 – 27	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
Fiscal year, 1927 – 28	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
Fiscal year, 1928 – 29	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
Fiscal year, 1929 – 30	26,959	2,030	841	29,830
Fiscal year, 1930 – 31	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
Fiscal year, 1931 – 32	17,691	1,069	651	19,411
Fiscal year, 1932 – 33	16,320	757	548	17,625
Fiscal year, 1933 – 34	8,366	397	409	9,172
Fiscal year, 1934 – 35	5,811	937	870	7,618
Fiscal year, 1935 – 36	4,854	418	542	5,814
Fiscal year, 1936 – 37	4,522	319	223	5,064
Fiscal year, 1937 – 38	4,524	356	329	5,209

During the year the number of pieces of outgoing mail was 303,400 and of outgoing 200,000, or an average of approximately 1,000 incoming and 675 outgoing for each working day.

TABLE 17. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1938

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	501	13	6	4	5	101	3	4	2	13	3	.....	2
New Brunswick..	65	3	.....	1	1	5	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,685	141	96	106	76	37	4	9	2	56	15	7	1
Ontario.....	4,065	262	142	204	121	54	13	24	6	108	48	12	14
Manitoba.....	1,209	242	193	235	185	.....	1	2	.....	5	1	1	.....
Saskatchewan....	461	75	50	42	53	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	935	110	82	105	74	2	1	3	1	2	3	.....	.....
B.C.....	1,063	97	38	34	14	19	14	8	3	17	13	2	3
Y.T.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	10,002	943	607	731	529	221	38	52	16	205	84	22	20

TABLE 17. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1938 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	501	10	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	157	39
New Brunswick..	65	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
P.E.I.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	1,685	79	31	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....	118	25
Ontario.....	4,065	106	65	9	10	15	2	1	2	225	41
Manitoba.....	1,209	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	11
Saskatchewan....	461	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	7
Alberta.....	935	2	3	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	17	16
B.C.....	1,063	22	22	2	2	3	3	3	.....	48	6
Y.T.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	10,002	229	124	21	23	24	6	4	2	617	145

TABLE 17. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1938 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	501	27	58	23	25
New Brunswick..	65	5	13	11	9
P.E.I.....	4	1	2	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,685	81	397	196	190
Ontario.....	4,065	107	1,195	650	629
Manitoba.....	1,209	32	136	63	71
Saskatchewan....	461	13	111	45	38
Alberta.....	935	20	259	106	123
B.C.....	1,063	61	371	129	129
Y.T.....	10	.....	4	3	2
N.T.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	10,002	351	2,546	1,226	1,216

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TABLE 18. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1938

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	331	39	20	12	13	5	.....	.....	2	6	2	.....	2
New Brunswick..	227	18	4	4	3	7	3	1	1	3	2	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	52	8	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,014	38	12	14	9	31	5	4	1	54	29	20	11
Ontario.....	2,794	104	43	20	18	57	17	11	8	183	58	32	39
Manitoba.....	191	23	14	12	10	2	1	.....	.....	8	5	1	.....
Saskatchewan....	157	28	13	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1
Alberta.....	285	54	29	9	16	1	1	.....	.....	11	4	1	1
B.C.....	584	45	22	3	8	15	10	.....	4	21	11	4	3
Y.T.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,643	357	160	80	86	118	37	16	16	290	113	59	57

TABLE 18. – Statement of Immigration from the United States to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1938 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	331	12	8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
New Brunswick..	227	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
P.E.I.....	52	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,014	79	43	5	4	6	1	.....	.....	14	.....
Ontario.....	2,794	292	162	38	37	14	5	1	.....	47	.....
Manitoba.....	191	13	11	4	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan....	157	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Alberta.....	285	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
B.C.....	584	36	26	11	2	14	6	.....	6	5	.....
Y.T.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals.....	5,643	449	260	62	51	36	12	1	6	80	.....

TABLE 18. – Statement of Immigration from the United States to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1938 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	331	30	77	45	48
New Brunswick..	227	16	75	40	39
P.E.I.....	52	5	20	3	4
Quebec.....	1,014	82	327	107	118
Ontario.....	2,794	210	793	295	310
Manitoba.....	191	15	39	8	17
Saskatchewan....	157	15	39	14	25
Alberta.....	285	18	76	21	29
B.C.....	584	56	184	51	41
Y.T.....	8	.....	5	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,643	447	1,635	584	631

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TABLE 19. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1938

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	832	52	26	16	18	106	3	4	4	19	5	.....	4
New Brunswick..	292	21	4	5	4	12	4	1	1	7	3	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	56	8	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	2,699	179	108	120	85	68	9	13	3	110	44	27	12
Ontario.....	6,859	366	185	224	139	111	30	35	14	291	106	44	53
Manitoba.....	1,400	265	207	247	195	2	2	2	.....	13	6	2	.....
Saskatchewan....	618	103	63	46	58	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1
Alberta.....	1,220	164	111	114	90	3	2	3	1	13	7	1	1
B.C.....	1,647	142	60	37	22	34	24	8	7	38	24	6	6
Y.T.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	15,645	1,300	767	811	615	339	75	68	32	495	197	81	77

TABLE 19. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1938 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	832	22	10	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	163	39
New Brunswick..	292	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
P.E.I.....	56	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	2,699	158	74	14	11	8	1	.....	.....	132	25
Ontario.....	6,859	398	227	47	47	29	7	2	2	272	41
Manitoba.....	1,400	16	11	4	7	1	.....	.....	.....	28	11
Saskatchewan....	618	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	7
Alberta.....	1,220	11	6	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	18	16
B.C.....	1,647	58	48	13	4	17	9	3	6	53	6
Y.T.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
N.T.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	15,645	678	384	83	74	60	18	5	8	697	145



TABLE 19. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1938 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	832	57	135	68	73
New Brunswick..	292	21	88	51	48
P.E.I.....	56	6	22	3	4
Quebec.....	2,699	163	724	303	308
Ontario.....	6,859	317	1,988	945	939
Manitoba.....	1,400	47	175	71	88
Saskatchewan....	618	28	150	59	63
Alberta.....	1,220	38	335	127	152
B.C.....	1,647	117	555	180	170
Y.T.....	18	.....	9	3	2
N.T.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	15,645	798	4,181	1,810	1,847



UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	25	.....	.....	.....	9	10	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Lumbermen.....	6	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Miners.....	24	3	.....	.....	2	14	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Fishermen.....	45	39	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
General laborers..	65	7	.....	3	10	33	1	2	3	5	1	.....
Manufacturing....	18	1	.....	.....	3	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Transportation....	86	54	.....	1	18	9	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	14	1	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Domestic servants.....	762	196	1	5	143	266	39	25	33	54	.....	.....
Dependant children....	3,595	60	.....	21	560	1,547	534	176	391	301	5	1
Dependant wives.....	2,536	49	1	13	399	1,083	280	136	262	310	3	1
Occupation not given...	849	28	.....	4	130	349	53	31	88	165	1	.....
Totals .....	10,002	501	4	65	1,685	4,065	1,209	461	935	1,063	10	4

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TABLE 21. – Immigration to Canada from the United States, Showing Intended Occupation by Province of Destination, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1938.

Intended Occupation	Totals	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.
Farming class.....	377	39	8	21	42	110	25	28	58	46	.....
Clerical class.....	183	6	.....	4	36	113	6	2	5	11	.....
Professional class....	224	11	2	10	51	98	12	9	13	18	.....
Merchant class.....	356	8	1	4	61	233	10	2	6	30	1
Miscellaneous.....	171	9	1	1	59	67	6	2	7	19	.....
<b>SKILLED WORKERS</b>											
Skilled workers, n.e.s....	132	3	.....	1	21	83	3	3	6	12	.....
Bakers.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Barbers.....	11	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	.....	1	1	.....
Blacksmiths.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Bookbinders.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Butchers.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet Makers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	11	2	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	1	1	.....
Dressmakers.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engravers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, locomotive....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, marine.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, stationary....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fur workers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harness & saddle makers... 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locksmiths.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists.....	19	.....	.....	1	5	10	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Masons & bricklayers... 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milliners.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters & glaziers.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Photographers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Plumbers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheet metal workers.... 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	15	.....	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Woodworkers, N.E.S.... 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Automobile workers.... 10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron workers, N.E.S.... 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	21	.....	.....	.....	2	16	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Lumbermen.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Miners.....	36	.....	.....	.....	6	14	1	.....	.....	14	1
Fishermen.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
General laborers..	33	4	.....	3	8	16	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Manufacturing....	24	.....	.....	.....	10	12	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Construction.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation....	31	.....	.....	2	13	12	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Domestic servants.....	80	6	.....	3	14	47	.....	3	1	5	1
Dependant children.....	1,584	126	13	82	268	783	58	47	76	131	.....
Dependant wives.....	1,535	81	13	64	224	800	50	43	76	183	1
Occupation not given...	660	34	13	26	158	276	13	18	30	88	4
Totals .....	5,643	331	52	227	1,014	2,794	191	157	285	584	8



UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	46				11	26				9		
Lumbermen.....	14				2	1	5			6		
Miners.....	60	3			8	28	1		1	18	1	
Fishermen.....	49	40			1	1	1			6		
General laborers..	98	11			6	18	49	1	2	3	7	1
Manufacturing....	42	1				13	25			1	2	
Construction.....	2						2					
Transportation....	117	54			3	31	21	1		1	6	
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	17	1				2	9	1			4	
Domestic servants.....	842	202	1	8	157	313	39	28	34	59	1	
Dependant children....	5,179	186	13	103	828	2,330	592	223	467	432	5	
Dependant wives.....	4,071	130	14	77	623	1,883	330	179	338	493	4	
Occupation not given...	1,509	62	13	30	288	625	66	49	118	253	5	
Totals .....	15,645	832	56	292	2,699	6,859	1,400	618	1,220	1,647	18	4

**1938 DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES**

**Total: 15,645 (TABLE 16. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1937-38/PG 254 & 255)**

**Africa and the Middle East**

**Total: 8 Countries**

Arabia	1
Africa (British)	33
Africa (not British)	2
Egypt	6
Palestine	7
Persia	2
Syria	20
Turkey	10

**Total: 81**

**0.52 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 7 Countries**

China	34
Hong Kong	3
India (British)	51
Japan	154
Java	6
Philippines Islands	5
Siam	1

**Total: 254**

**1.62 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	37
New Zealand	11

**Total: 48**

**0.31 (%) of Total Citizens**



**South and Central America****Total: 12 Countries**

Argentina	5
Bahamas	5
Barbados	11
Bermuda	7
Brazil	9
Cuba	4
Guiana (British)	1
Honduras (British)	2
Jamaica	11
Peru	13
Porto – Rico	1
Trinidad	4

**Total: 73****0.47 (%) of Total Citizens****North America****Total: 5 Countries**

Canada	568
Mexico	61
Newfoundland	606
United States	4,246
St. Pierre & Miquelon	7

**Total: 5,488****35.08 (%) of Total Citizens****Europe****Total: 29 Countries**

Albania	9
Armenia	1
Austria	67
Belgium	156
Bulgaria	26
Czecho – Slovakia	1,601
Danzig	1
Denmark	46
Estonia	2
Finland	110
France	100
Germany	208
Greece	117
Holland	71
Hungary	461

Iceland	5	
Italy	427	
Jugo – Slavia	681	
Latvia	13	
Lithuania	55	
Malta	1	
Norway	46	
Poland	2,145	
Romania	331	
Russia	94	
Spain	8	
Sweden	36	
Switzerland	157	
Ukraine	2	
<b>Total: <u>6,977</u></b>	<b><u>44.60</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b>	<b><u>2,697</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 6 Countries</u></b>
England	1,625	
Ireland (Free State)	139	
Northern Ireland	196	
Scotland	656	
Lesser Br. Isles	6	
Wales	75	
<b>Total: <u>2,697</u></b>	<b><u>17.24</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)</u></b>	<b><u>Other/Total: 7</u></b>
Asia –	3
Central America –	5
South America -	4
Straits Settlements –	4
West Indies, (British) –	6
Other Countries (not British) –	2
Born at Sea –	3
<b>Total: <u>27</u></b>	<b><u>0.17</u></b>
	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 15,645 for 1937-38</u>
United States	4,246	27.14
Poland	2,145	13.71
England	1,625	10.39
Czecho – Slovakia	1,601	10.23
Scotland	656	4.19
Jugo – Slavia	681	4.35
Italy	427	2.73
Hungary	461	2.95
Romania	331	2.12
Germany	208	1.33
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>12,381</u></b>	<b><u>79.14</u></b>

**IMMIGRATION BRANCH (DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND  
RESOURCES)**

F.C. BLAIR, DIRECTOR

Between Confederation in 1867 and March 1892, immigration was under the control of the Department of Agriculture. From 1892 until October 1917, when it was created the Department of Immigration and Colonization, it was a branch of the Department of the Interior. On December 1, 1936, became the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources then created.

The Immigration Branch is responsible for the administration of the Immigration Act and Regulations, the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations, and all matters related to the encouragement of immigration, the inspection of immigrants, tourists, and other travelers seeking entry to Canada, the exclusion of the prohibited and undesirable classes, the investigation of complaints subsequently arising in Canada, and the deportation of undesirables, inquiry into settlement arrangements for prospective immigrants, and also general matters relating to colonization in Canada.

The organization through which the Branch functions under the Minister and the Deputy Minister, consists of a Head Office in Ottawa with four District offices in Canada and one in London, England. The Head Office organization includes a Director of Immigration, a Commissioner of Immigration and his Assistant with the necessary staff and units dealing with the collection and preparation of statistics, the oversight of juvenile immigration, and women's work. The four Districts in Canada are known as the Atlantic, the Eastern, the Western, and the Pacific.

All immigration work in the British Isles and in Continental Europe comes under the immediate direction of the Commissioner of European Emigration, W.R Little, Oceanic House, 1 A. Cockspur St., London. A special office is maintained at Hong Kong, as required by the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations. The immigration officer there is a Controller of Chinese Immigration.

The work of the past year has been characterized by the large number of individual applications from residents of Canada for the admission of relatives or friends from those countries of Europe desirous of ridding themselves of unwanted minorities. It would have been possible at any time during recent years to have obtained tens of thousands of immigrants by the simple expedient of letting down the bars erected in 1930 to protect the Dominion against an influx of surplus labor. If quantity rather than quality was the objective sought, its attainment was simplicity itself.

Through the examination of these applications, which reach the Department, often at the rate of several hundred in one day, it is possible to arrive at a fair estimate of what is offered in the way of European immigration. Five facts are apparent: first, that the vast majority are interested only in settlement in our urban centers where they hope to find employment in Canadian enterprises already well supplied with labor; second, that relatively few have funds beyond their immediate needs and therefore are dependent on finding early employment or being maintained at private or public expense; third, that many who have been wealthy in Europe are unable to move their capital; fourth, that a

very considerable number of excellent farming families are available with a moderate amount of capital for settlement in this country; and lastly, that a number are the owners of industries new to Canada which can be transferred with sufficient capital to make a start here.

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In the previous fiscal year this Branch, with the co – operation of transportation interests, began a widespread effort to secure new industries in the belief that such immigration would be of great value to Canada. Each case has to be considered on its merits and this involved much correspondence and many references to various Departments of the Federal Government which have given invaluable help. Almost every industry transferred from Europe work has been continued throughout the past year with very considerable success. A great deal more might have been accomplished had it not been for the difficulty of moving capital from Europe to Canada.

For some years there has been a co – operative effort between this Branch and the Colonization Branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways in placing immigrant settlers with capital on farms in various parts of the Dominion. The contact begins in Europe and continues until the settler has acquired a farm of his own with the guidance of colonization officials of the railways. No charge is made to the settler for this service. As the year closes plans have been completed for a movement of families from the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia. It is expected that upwards of 1,000 suitable families may be secured although at the close of the year only two groups of approximately 150 families each are in process of selection. The first two groups are to be settled in Saskatchewan place them in such a way that directional oversight will be possible at a reasonable cost. Capital approximately \$1,500 per family has been secured from overseas for the settlement of these two groups and any others who may follow.

In the last year's report reference was made to the appointment of a Board of Review to inquire into rumors then current that a large number of persons from the Orient had effected illegal entry to Canada. As the Board completed its task in the autumn of 1938 it is now possible to make further comment on this matter.

The Board was composed of one representative each of the Department of External Affairs, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the Immigration Service, with Dr. H. L. Keenleyside of External Affairs as Chairman. The act was to give widespread publicity both by advertisement and otherwise to its desire to secure all information available concerning supposed illegal entries, informants being assured that their representatives would be treated as strictly confidential. The Board held sittings between March 24 and May 13, 1938, Rupert, Prince George, Kamloops, Vernon, Kelowna, and Penticton.

After checking over the information secured, the Board came to the conclusion that at the time of the inquiry the number of Japanese illegally in Canada was not much if any in excess of 100. In addition there were a number of East Indians who had entered irregularly but the number of these could not be the operations of a Japanese employed as an Immigration interpreter and considerable number of Japanese had effected illegal entry, most of whom had already left the country either through fear of detection or as the result

of deportation proceedings. The prosecution and imprisonment of the Japanese interpreter followed by a closer check – up of all crew lists, had the effect of almost completely stopping illegal entries after 1931.

The Immigration Act has for many years provided for an appeal to the Minister by persons rejected at ports of entry and by persons ordered deported at any time after entry. In the year under review 695 appeals were considered and decided by the Minister as compared with 700 in the previous year.

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For many years Canadian missionaries and representatives of Canadian business firms serving abroad were called upon to register annually with British Diplomatic or Consular officers in order to protect Canadian domicile. An amendment to the Immigration Act made in June, 1936 removed all further need of such registration. This amendment provides that any person while absent from Canada as a representative or employee of a firm, business, company, or organization, religious or otherwise, established in Canada, shall not by such absence be held to have lost Canadian domicile. The protection is now automatic and retroactive, and the length of absence does not endanger the loss of domicile so long as the person concerned continues to represent abroad some organization established in Canada.

The usual statistical matter is submitted in a form that allows comparison with the statistics of most other countries and at the same time answers most of the immigration inquiries that reach the Department.

A movement not included in the Immigration statistics, in other words not counted as immigrants, is that of the returning Canadian. An effort to collect and tabulate this information was commenced at the beginning of the fiscal year 1924 – 5. The following table shows the number of returning Canadians who left Canada to reside in the United States and who returned to Canada declaring their intention to reside in the United States and who returned to Canada declaring their intention to resume permanent residence in Canada. Canadian citizens as defined in the Immigration Act are divided into three classes, as the headings of the table indicate.

#### *Returning Canadians*

	Canadian Born	British Born Outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
Fiscal year, 1924 – 25	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
Fiscal year, 1925 – 26	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
Fiscal year, 1926 – 27	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
Fiscal year, 1927 – 28	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
Fiscal year, 1928 – 29	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
Fiscal year, 1929 – 30	26,959	2,030	841	29,830

Fiscal year, 1930 – 31	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
Fiscal year, 1931 – 32	17,691	1,069	651	19,411
Fiscal year, 1932 – 33	16,320	757	548	17,625
Fiscal year, 1933 – 34	8,366	397	409	9,172
Fiscal year, 1934 – 35	5,811	937	870	7,618
Fiscal year, 1935 – 36	4,854	418	542	5,814
Fiscal year, 1936 – 37	4,522	319	223	5,064
Fiscal year, 1937 – 38	4,524	356	329	5,209
Fiscal year, 1938 – 39	3,825	360	386	4,571

During the year the number of pieces of incoming mail was 304,256 and of outgoing 198,305, or an average of approximately 1,000 incoming and 660 outgoing for each working day.

#### REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION

Legislation governing the entry to Canada of persons of Chinese origin was first enacted in 1885, at which time the practice of imposing a head tax was adopted. The original tax was \$50, which was increased in January, 1901, to \$100, and in January, 1904, to \$500. The law provided that merchants, their families, university students, and persons of the non – immigrant classes should be exempted from the payment of head tax. In June, 1923, the present Chinese Immigration Act was passed. This act abolished the head tax and provided for the entry to Canada of the following described classes:

- (b) Members of the diplomatic corps, consuls, consular agents, and other government representatives, their suites and servants;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin, or descent, who left Canada for educational or other purposes, on establishing their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port where they seek re – entry;
- (c) Merchants as defined by such regulations made by the Minister, students entering Canada for the purpose of attendance, and while in actual attendance at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees;
- (d) Persons in transit through Canada.

During the fiscal year 1938 – 9 no Chinese immigrants were admitted. Five students were admitted during this period as non – immigrants to attend universities.

The Minister has authority to grant temporary entry, under permit, for a specified period only, to persons of Chinese origin without such persons being subject to the provisions of the Act. Bonds are required in the case of actors, amahs, servants, teachers, etc., temporarily admitted under the Act, guaranteeing they will follow no occupation other than that for which temporary admission is allowed and will leave Canada within the period of validity of their permits. Fifty – seven permits were issued during 1938 – 9, as follows: –

Amahs.....	2	Lecurer.....	1
Actors & actresses .....	23	Merchants.....	3
Consuls' families.....	3	Secretary (Y.M.C.A).....	1
Doctors (Medical).....	2	Specialist (Canning).....	1
Editors.....	1	Specialist (Meat).....	1
Government officials .....	3	Students.....	7
Infants.....	2	Teachers.....	5
		Tourists.....	2

Of this number, 14 left Canada within the year.

Provision is made in the Chinese Immigration Act for registration, prior to departure, and the right to return within a period of 2 years, of Chinese legally admitted to and lawfully resident in Canada. The number of Chinese who registered prior to leaving Canada during this fiscal year and thus protected their right to re – entry totaled 678. A total of 139 Chinese employed on vessels trading in international waters also registered. During the same period, 113 Chinese sailed for China without registering, and 280, who had registered, failed to return within the period allowed by virtue of their registration, all of whom have thus forfeited the right to re – entry to Canada.

The Chinese Immigration Act, in common with the general Immigration Act, sets out specifically the classes whose entry to Canada is prohibited, provides machinery for the deportation of undesirables and authorizes penalties for violations of the Act. Twenty Chinese were deported during the period under review following conviction under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929. One administrative fine of \$1,000 was assessed under Section 19 of the Chinese Immigration Act.

The department maintains a special staff on the Pacific Coast and in Hong Kong dealing with the administration of the Chinese Immigration Act, and there are also controllers at the principle Atlantic ports and at other points in Canada. The departmental machinery developed over a period of years for regulating the entry to Canada of persons coming within the scope of the Act enables immigration officials to deal promptly and efficiently with all applicants. Special regulations are in effect for the purpose of facilitating the entry of Chinese of the non – immigrant classes.

All crew members are carefully checked both on arrival and departure, by immigration officers. The Chinese crew members arriving at Canadian ports

in 1938 – 9 totaled 18,803 on 293 vessels. During the entire year there was but one desertion, which fact indicates both the effectiveness of the inspection and the efforts of the steamship companies to see that regulations are carefully observed.



For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese Immigration is furnished: –

_____	Exemptions	Paying Tax	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted Exempt	Registered for Leave	Total Revenue
1912 – 13.....	367	7,078	4*93	3,742	\$ 3,549,242
1913 – 14.....	238	5,274	4*32	4,143	2,644,593
1914 – 15.....	103	1,155	8*19	4,373	588,124
1915 – 16.....	68	20	77*27	4,064	19,389
1916 – 17.....	121	272	30*79	3,312	140,487
1917 – 18.....	119	650	15*47	2,907	336,757
1918 – 19.....	267	4,066	6*16	3,244	2,609,669
1919 – 20.....	181	363	33*27	5,529	538,479
1920 – 21.....	1,550	885	63*56	6,807	474,332
1921 – 22.....	287	1,459	16*44	7,532	743,032
1922 – 23.....	59	652	8*30	6,682	434,557
1923 – 24.....	49	625	7*27	5,661	334,039
1924 – 25.....	.....	.....	.....	5,992	308,659
1925 – 26.....	.....	.....	.....	3,947	25,969
1926 – 27.....	.....	.....	.....	5,987	14,844
1927 – 28.....	1	2	33*33	5,087	25,679
1928 – 29.....	1	.....	100*00	5,480	30,795
1929 – 30.....	.....	.....	.....	5,682	30,799
1930 – 31.....	.....	.....	.....	5,783	28,846
1931 – 32.....	.....	.....	.....	4,387	11,584
1932 – 33.....	1	.....	100*00	3,636	9,152
1933 – 34.....	2	.....	100*00	2,156	7,237
1934 – 35.....	.....	.....	.....	2,103	6,506
1935 – 36.....	.....	.....	.....	2,138	6,501





Nova Scotia.....	324	28	12	7	3	4	1	2	3	4	3	.....	.....
New Brunswick..	307	34	15	8	13	12	3	3	3	3	2	1	2
P.E.I.....	54	7	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,229	45	26	28	18	40	7	4	13	50	17	7	3
Ontario.....	2,452	92	37	21	20	40	14	7	8	142	66	20	15
Manitoba.....	232	24	9	13	19	2	2	2	2	6	8	5	4
Saskatchewan....	144	34	15	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	336	68	26	14	8	4	.....	1	.....	6	4	.....	2
B.C.....	579	36	19	15	11	14	8	3	4	28	12	2	3
Y.T.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,663	368	162	114	97	118	35	22	33	240	112	35	29

TABLE 18. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1939 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	324	11	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
New Brunswick..	307	8	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
P.E.I.....	54	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	1,229	99	52	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Ontario.....	2,452	243	104	28	28	5	1	.....	.....	36	1
Manitoba.....	232	9	5	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Saskatchewan....	144	7	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Alberta.....	336	8	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
B.C.....	579	41	21	6	3	6	2	.....	.....	7	.....
Y.T.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
N.T.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,663	426	205	56	43	14	4	.....	.....	97	1

TABLE 18. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1939 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.

Nova Scotia.....	324	29	84	62	54
New Brunswick..	307	16	78	53	43
P.E.I.....	54	7	12	12	5
Quebec.....	1,229	115	397	118	141
Ontario.....	2,452	181	760	293	290
Manitoba.....	232	20	57	18	21
Saskatchewan....	144	17	31	9	11
Alberta.....	336	34	84	34	24
B.C.....	579	45	180	64	49
Y.T.....	5	.....	2	.....	2
N.T.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,663	464	1,685	663	640

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TABLE 19. – Statement of Total Immigration, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1939

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	813	54	27	14	14	69	4	4	4	26	10	3	6
New Brunswick..	359	39	18	12	14	13	3	1	3	3	2	2	2
P.E.I.....	61	8	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	3,454	276	191	208	134	76	11	12	14	114	45	16	16
Ontario.....	6,824	527	260	311	188	92	33	38	24	260	123	27	28
Manitoba.....	1,698	331	228	305	246	4	3	3	6	16	15	8	6
Saskatchewan....	675	124	89	77	78	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....
Alberta.....	1,667	289	190	178	154	5	1	6	2	10	8	.....	2
B.C.....	1,563	102	60	42	26	36	18	7	4	48	23	5	9
Y.T.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	17,128	1,750	1,067	1,152	855	301	73	73	57	480	227	62	69

TABLE 19. – Statement of Total Immigration, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1939 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes		Mining Class		Female Domestic							
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Nova Scotia.....	813	54	27	14	14	69	4	4	4	26	10	3	6
New Brunswick..	359	39	18	12	14	13	3	1	3	3	2	2	2
P.E.I.....	61	8	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	3,454	276	191	208	134	76	11	12	14	114	45	16	16
Ontario.....	6,824	527	260	311	188	92	33	38	24	260	123	27	28
Manitoba.....	1,698	331	228	305	246	4	3	3	6	16	15	8	6
Saskatchewan....	675	124	89	77	78	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....
Alberta.....	1,667	289	190	178	154	5	1	6	2	10	8	.....	2
B.C.....	1,563	102	60	42	26	36	18	7	4	48	23	5	9
Y.T.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	17,128	1,750	1,067	1,152	855	301	73	73	57	480	227	62	69

		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	813	18	10	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	27
New Brunswick..	359	9	6	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
P.E.I.....	61	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	3,454	208	120	51	31	3	1	1	.....	166	35
Ontario.....	6,824	349	174	48	60	14	2	.....	1	291	57
Manitoba.....	1,698	15	12	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	41	23
Saskatchewan....	675	7	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6
Alberta.....	1,667	14	12	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	41	16
B.C.....	1,563	69	51	15	10	11	6	.....	2	45	9
Y.T.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	17,128	689	391	124	116	34	10	1	3	757	173

TABLE 19. – Statement of Total Immigration, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1939 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	813	49	148	86	80
New Brunswick..	359	21	93	57	47
P.E.I.....	61	8	14	12	5
Quebec.....	3,454	233	866	300	326
Ontario.....	6,824	326	1,917	864	810
Manitoba.....	1,698	48	189	96	95
Saskatchewan....	675	33	142	38	55
Alberta.....	1,667	52	356	178	146
B.C.....	1,563	108	505	196	156
Y.T.....	11	.....	4	1	2
N.T.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	17,128	879	4,235	1,828	1,722



Seamstresses.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheet metal workers.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	12	.....	.....	.....	3	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tanners.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	14	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco workers, including cigarette and cigar makers..	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watch & clock makers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Automobile mechanics.....	10	2	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Boilermakers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron workers, N.E.S.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	38	1	.....	.....	14	16	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Lumbermen.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Miners.....	21	1	.....	2	3	9	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....
Fishermen.....	25	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
General laborers..	54	1	.....	1	8	29	.....	1	5	9	.....	.....
Manufacturing....	11	1	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation....	70	42	.....	.....	14	9	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Domestic servants.....	832	172	.....	6	173	311	62	14	47	47	.....	.....
Dependant children....	3,975	82	1	13	689	1,496	644	206	544	299	1	.....
Dependant wives.....	2,738	59	3	10	511	1,090	302	144	354	264	1	.....
Occupation not given...	1,044	31	.....	7	198	430	65	45	97	169	1	1
Totals .....	11,465	489	7	52	2,225	4,372	1,466	531	1,331	984	6	2







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TABLE 22. – Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Intended Occupation by Province of Destination, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1939.

Intended Occupation	Totals	N.S	P.E.I	N.B	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.T
Farming class.....	2,076	58	11	45	337	667	374	136	333	115	.....	.....
Clerical class.....	253	13	.....	1	85	107	7	2	9	29	.....	.....
Professional class....	517	20	4	13	181	163	38	19	28	50	.....	1
Merchant class.....	577	9	1	11	162	309	15	7	9	54	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	257	8	.....	2	114	93	5	10	9	16	.....	.....

SKILLED WORKERS

Skilled workers, n.e.s....	178	5	.....	1	41	96	7	1	7	20	.....	.....
Bakers.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Barbers.....	35	1	.....	.....	12	17	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butchers.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cabinet Makers.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	30	6	.....	.....	5	15	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Dressmakers.....	16	2	.....	.....	3	8	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Engravers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, locomotive.....	5	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, marine.....	12	7	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Engineers, stationary.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	12	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Fur workers.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hap & cap workers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists.....	42	.....	.....	1	12	27	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Masons & bricklayers...	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Millers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Milliners.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters & glaziers.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Patternmakers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Photographers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....

Plumbers.....	6			2	3	1						
Printers, pressmen & printing trades.....	4				3				1			
Shoemaker.....	7			3	3							
Seamstresses.....	5			1	3		1					
Stonecutters.....	1			1								
Sheet metal workers.....	2	1			1							
Tailors.....	14			3	8	2			1			
Tanners.....	3				3							
Textile workers, including weavers and spinners.....	22			4	15				3			
Tobacco workers, including cigarette and cigar makers..	4			2	2							
Upholsterers.....	1			1								
Watch & clock makers.....	2			2								
Woodworkers, N.E.S....	1		1									
Automobile mechanics....	29	2		5	16				6			
Boilermakers.....	2				1	1						
Iron workers, N.E.S.....	10			2	8							
Moulders.....	4				4							

UNSKILLED AND  
SEMI – SKILLED  
WORKERS

Unskilled and semi – skilled n.e.s.....	55	2		1	19	24	2			7		
Lumbermen.....	17	1				3				11	2	
Miners.....	36	1		2	4	14	1		1	11	1	1
Fishermen.....	25	21				1				3		
General laborers..	91	2		8	21	40		2	7	11		
Manufacturing....	33	1			7	22	1			2		
Construction.....	3					3						
Transportation....	106	44		5	28	18	1	1	1	8		
Apprentices to skilled trades.....	13			1	3	7			2			
Domestic servants.....	930	179	1	9	201	348	64	16	57	54	1	
Dependant children....	5,644	215	23	131	1,018	2,213	726	237	624	454	3	
Dependant wives.....	4,269	128	14	86	797	1,809	362	180	444	446	3	
Occupation not given...	1,695	83	7	41	351	695	84	61	130	241	1	1

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Totals ..... 17,128 813 61 359 3,454 6,824 1,698 675 1,667 1,563 11 3

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IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 343

TABLE 47

*Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes & Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1938 – 39*

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914 to 1922 – 23	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
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FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	4,162	1,029	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16
Civil .....	5,094	5,604	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

*By Nationality*

British.....	1,240	978	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126
American.....	175	134	6	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13
Other Countries.....	7,841	5,521	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

Fiscal Years

—	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	Totals
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FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	17	9	13	11	8	7	5,961
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Civil .....	177	206	183	236	202	170	16,181
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	22,142

*By Nationality*

British.....	123	150	123	138	86	94	4,657
American.....	11	13	7	7	4	9	418
Other Countries.....	60	52	66	102	120	74	17,067
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	22,142

TABLE 48. – Deportations, After Having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1938 – 9 (PG 344)

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3	1913 – 14	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
	to	to										
	1912 – 13	1922 – 23										
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical causes.....	2,296	2,213	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476
Public charges.....	2,853	4,517	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916
Criminality.....	1,083	3,989	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836
Other Civil Causes...	530	793	93									
Accompanying deported persons...	145	262	78	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	4,358	5,226	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
American.....	1,066	4,566	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331
Other Countries.....	1,483	1,982	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131
<i>By Provinces</i>												
Maritime Provinces...	147	409	38	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	244
Quebec.....	1,589	2,197	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343
Ontario.....	2,896	4,243	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626
Manitoba.....	.....	1,310	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	691	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490
Alberta.....	.....	1,041	102	134	178	169	26	187	396	511	631	738
British Columbia....	491	1,876	206	282	334	25	26	276	306	381	549	832
Yukon Territories...	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

TABLE 48. – Deportations, After Having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1933 – 34 to 1938 – 9 & Totals (cont)

	Fiscal Years						Totals
	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	
<i>By Causes</i>							
Medical causes....	301	144	81	47	42	36	10,840
Public charges.....	2,991	464	125	110	46	45	27,977
Criminality.....	493	267	207	117	101	114	12,470
Other Civil Causes....	250	172	163	240	203	229	4,374
Accompanying deported persons...	439	81	34	57	21	10	4,088
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	59,749
<i>By Nationalities</i>							
British.....	2,718	385	157	202	134	135	34,095
American.....	319	199	146	167	138	145	9,854
Other Countries.....	1,437	544	307	202	141	154	15,800
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	59,749
<i>By Provinces</i>							
Maritime Provinces...	260	62	42	61	27	40	2,064
Quebec.....	596	163	106	129	102	112	9,778
Ontario.....	1,827	347	167	127	123	121	21,877
Manitoba.....	408	71	43	32	21	22	>
Saskatchewan.....	261	91	36	26	14	28	> 18,715
Alberta.....	467	184	79	77	40	19	>
British Columbia....	655	210	137	119	86	92	7,307
Yukon Territories...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	59,749

## 1939 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

**Total: 17,128 (TABLE 16. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1938-39 /PG 300 & 301)**

<b><u>Africa and the Middle East</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 6 Countries</u></b>
Africa (British)	20
Africa (not British)	3
Egypt	1
Palestine	16
Syria	19
Turkey	8
<b><u>Total: 67</u></b>	<b><u>0.39 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>
<b><u>Asia – Pacific</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 6 Countries</u></b>
China	42
Hong Kong	8
India (British)	56
Japan	62
Korea	2
Philippine Islands	1
<b><u>Total: 171</u></b>	<b><u>1.00 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>
<b><u>Oceania, Australia</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 2 Countries</u></b>



Australia	30
New Zealand	22
<b><u>Total: 52</u></b>	<b><u>0.30 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>South and Central America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 15 Countries</u></b>
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Argentina	2
Barbados	8
Bahamas	5
Bermuda	6
Brazil	6
Chile	1
Cuba	10
Guiana (British)	4
Haiti	1
Hawaiian Islands	2
Jamaica	9
Paraguay	4
Peru	8
Trinidad	3
Venezuela	4
<b><u>Total: 73</u></b>	<b><u>0.43 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>North America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
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Canada	633
Mexico	136
Newfoundland	491
United States	4,364
St. Pierre & Miquelon	4
<b><u>Total: 5,628</u></b>	<b><u>32.86 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 32 Countries</u></b>
----------------------	-----------------------------------

Albania	8	
Armenia	2	
Austria	72	
Belgium	220	
Bulgaria	17	
Czecho – Slovakia	1,962	
Danzig	2	
Denmark	47	
Eire	147	
Estonia		9
Finland	58	
France	123	
Germany	344	
Greece	137	
Holland	160	
Hungary	390	
Iceland	2	
Italy	382	
Jugo – Slavia	681	
Latvia	13	
Lithuania	61	
Luxembourg	3	
Malta	6	
Norway	26	
Poland	2,666	
Portugal	3	
Romania	346	
Russia	98	
Spain	2	
Sweden	23	
Switzerland	129	
Ukraine	1	
<b><u>Total: 8,140</u></b>	<b><u>47.52</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b>	<b><u>2,974</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 6 Countries</u></b>
England	1,985	
Ireland (Free State)	0	
Northern Ireland	209	
Scotland	686	
Wales	79	
Lesser Br. Isles	15	
<b><u>Total: 2,974</u></b>	<b><u>17.36</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**N.E.S** = (**Not Elsewhere Specified**)                      **Other/Total: 7**

Central America –	7
Pacific Ocean Islands (Br.) –	2
Pacific Ocean Islands (not Br.) –	2
Straights Settlements -	5
West Indies, (British) –	5
Other European Countries –	1
Born at Sea –	1

**Total: 23**

**0.11 (%) of Total Citizens**

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 17,128 for 1938-39</u></b>
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United States	4,364	25.48
Poland	2,666	15.57
England	1,985	11.59
Czecho – Slovakia	1,962	11.45
Scotland	686	4.01
Jugo – Slavia	681	3.98
Hungary	390	2.28
Italy	382	2.23
Romania	346	2.02
Belgium	220	1.28

**Total**

**13,682**

**79.88**

**PG 211 – PG 213 (1939-40)**

**IMMIGRATION BRANCH (DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES) F.C. BLAIR, DIRECTOR**

The Immigration Branch is responsible for the administration of the Immigration Act and Regulations, the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations, and all matters related to the encouragement of immigration; the inspection overseas, at ocean ports, and International Boundary ports of immigrants, tourists, and other travelers, seeking entry to or transit through Canada; the inquiry into settlement arrangements for immigrants and non – immigrants; the exclusion of the prohibited and undesirable classes; the investigation of complaints, the holding of Boards of Inquiry and preparation of appeals, and the deportation of undesirables. The Branch also deals with the repatriation of distressed Canadians and all general matters relating to colonization in Canada.

The organization through which the Department functions under the Minister and the Deputy Minister, consists of a Head Office in Ottawa, four District offices in Canada, and one in London, England, and an office in Hong Kong. The Head Office organization consists of a Director of Immigration, a Commissioner of Immigration and his Assistant, with the staff necessary to deal with a daily mail which in the year under review averaged 1,000 incoming letters, telegrams, and cables, to say nothing of innumerable long distance telephone requests, and an outgoing mail of 600. There are units dealing with the collection and preparation of statistics, juvenile immigration, and with women's work.

The four districts in Canada are known as the Atlantic, which covers all territory east of the Ontario –Quebec boundary; the Eastern, which includes all the Province of Ontario east of Schreiber; the Western, which extends from Schreiber, Ont., to Kingston, B.C; and the Pacific, which includes all territory west of Kingsgate. All immigration and colonization matters relating to the British Isles and Continental Europe, come under the immediate control of the Commissioner of European Emigration, W.R. Little, Oceanic House, 1A Cockspur Street, London. A special office is maintained at Hong Kong to deal with the administration of the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations.

Canada's greatest immigration year was 1912 – 13 when the total reached was 382,841. It fell rapidly during the war years that followed and while there was some increase following the war, the largest returns for any year was in 1928 – 29 when the total reached 167,723. There was a rapid decline following 1930 and the lowest point

reached in 1935 – 36 when the total was but 11,103. The total for 1938 – 39 was 17,128 and for the year under review, 16,205. The reduction is owing largely to the outbreak of war which shut off many of the avenues of immigration.

The total non – immigration movement in recent years was as follows: –

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1934.....	36,739	20,861,486	20,898,225
“ “ “ “ “ 1935.....	39,224	22,733,957	22,773,181
“ “ “ “ “ 1936.....	40,401	25,039,758	25,080,159
“ “ “ “ “ 1937.....	47,008	28,888,106	28,935,114
“ “ “ “ “ 1938.....	47,832	31,179,807	31,227,639
“ “ “ “ “ 1939.....	53,822	29,099,356	29,153,178
“ “ “ “ “ 1940.....	42,126	28,295,332	28,337,458

The statistical data presented for 1939 – 40 are somewhat reduced, nineteen tables have been dropped from this year’s report. It is believed, however, that all essential information has been included.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES PG 212

It will be observed that the number of persons entering Canada during the year equaled more than 2 ½ times Canada’s population. These figures of course include many who have passed back and forth across the border a number of times during the year. The bulk of the non – immigrant movement consists of tourists and people travelling on business. Immediately on the outbreak of war interests unfriendly to Canada spread rumors calculated to discourage the entry of tourists and others. Amongst the supposed difficulties was that those entering would not be allowed to leave, that they would be required to perform military service, and that their funds would be seized. While there is not a vestige of truth in the rumors they resulted in an immediate slowing down of tourist business despite every effort made to expose their fallacy. The total figures for the year are lower than those of last year, but the full effect of war conditions on the tourist industry will not be disclosed until **1940 – 41**.

The work of the early months of the year was characterized by intensified efforts on the part of the Europeans to secure admission to Canada. This was caused mainly by the spread of Nazi influence and fear of the outbreak of war, and brought to the Immigration Service thousands of urgent requests for help to escape from Europe.

In the 1938 – 39 report a reference was made to the increasing difficulty of moving capital from Europe to Canada and the problem of immigration minus capital. This condition was accentuated in the summer of 1939 and with the outbreak of war in September of that year, the flow of capital from Continental Europe was reduced almost to the vanishing point. There were, however, some who had earlier transferred their funds beyond the reach of Germany. As the war spread it created travel difficulties and finally closed most of the ports of Continental Europe to the exit of Immigrants. This closing of

exists brings to an end, for the time being at least, an interesting and effective plan originated and developed by Canada shortly after the last war for the determination of fitness of immigrants before leaving Europe. In 1920 Canada, the first immigration country to adopt the principle of overseas civil and medical inspection, opened an office in Antwerp, Belgium, and the service was gradually extended until it covered most of the ordinary avenues of travel. The plan proved to be a protection to intending migrants and also to Canada. It enabled immigrants to find out whether they could be admitted before undertaking the long and costly journey to Canadian ports and it protected Canada against the arrival of many who would be found inadmissible on mental, moral, physical, or other grounds. Since the war Canadian immigration and medical officers have had to be withdrawn from Poland and Germany.

The outbreak of war necessitated an amendment to the Immigration regulations to deal with enemy aliens. Inspectional facilities had also to be extended and greater care taken in the examination of persons seeking entry in order to exclude all dangerous elements. As the year closed there was increasing difficulty with foreign seamen arriving at Canadian ports.

In last year's report there was a brief reference to efforts made to provide a haven for refuge in Canada for Czech families who had to leave the Sudeten area on its occupation by Germany. With the valuable co-operation of the Colonization Branches of the of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, both in recruiting and settlement, it was anticipated that about 1,000 families might be secured. The way to the achievement of this plan was closed earlier than was expected and only 303 families and 72 single men arrived in Canada under this scheme. These have been settled in northern Saskatchewan and in Northern British Columbia. The results to date reflect great credit on the Colonization Departments of the railways.

During the year many refugees and others were admitted to Canada, bringing capital and skill for the establishment of new industries that are likely to

#### IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 213

be of great value to the Dominion. Many of the applications came to the Department direct, while others were received from transportation companies and from relatives or friends in Canada. Every case has had to be considered on its merits and many of them have involved references to other Departments of Government which have rendered valuable help. There have also been many references to business concerns already established in Canada. While numerous industries have been secured and refugees admitted, establishment in Canada is necessarily a gradual process and their value will become increasingly evident as time goes on.

A movement known as "Returning Canadians", which is not included in the immigration statistics, is set out in the following table. It shows persons returning to Canada after residence abroad and these were readmitted to Canada as Canadian citizens described in the Immigration Act.

#### *Returning Canadians*

	Canadian Born	British Born Outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
Fiscal year, 1924 – 25	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
Fiscal year, 1925 – 26	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
Fiscal year, 1926 – 27	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
Fiscal year, 1927 – 28	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
Fiscal year, 1928 – 29	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
Fiscal year, 1929 – 30	26,959	2,030	841	29,830
Fiscal year, 1930 – 31	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
Fiscal year, 1931 – 32	17,691	1,069	651	19,411
Fiscal year, 1932 – 33	16,320	757	548	17,625
Fiscal year, 1933 – 34	8,366	397	409	9,172
Fiscal year, 1934 – 35	5,811	937	870	7,618
Fiscal year, 1935 – 36	4,854	418	542	5,814
Fiscal year, 1936 – 37	4,522	319	223	5,064
Fiscal year, 1937 – 38	4,524	356	329	5,209
Fiscal year, 1938 – 39	3,825	360	386	4,571
Fiscal year, 1939 – 40	3,687	505	369	4,561

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION

Between the years 1885 and 1923 immigration legislation governing the admission to Canada of persons of Chinese origin imposed a head tax which commenced at \$50 and was twice increased to a maximum of \$500 per person. Those exempted from such tax by Statute were merchants, their families, university students, and persons of the non – immigrant classes. The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 abolished the head tax, restricted the admission of immigrants to merchants, and provided for the temporary entry of Government representatives, university students, and other non – immigrants. The present Chinese Immigration Act has been in existence 17 years and a total of 6 Chinese immigrants have been admitted there under. For the seventeen – year period to June, 1923. 44,453 Chinese immigrants were admitted to Canada. During the fiscal year 1939 – 40 only 2 persons of Chinese origin filed applications for admission as immigrants and both were found to be inadmissible. Five students were granted entry as non – immigrants to attend Canadian universities during this period.

### IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 213

The Minister has authority to grant temporary entry under permit for a specified period only to persons of Chinese origin without such persons being subject to the provisions of the Act. Bonds are usually required guaranteeing

that the persons allowed entry will follow no other occupation than that for which admission is granted and will leave Canada within the period of validity of the permit. Sixty – nine permits were issued during the 1939 – 40. The majority of these covered the temporary entry of actors and actresses to perform at Chinese theaters in Canada. Permits issued for the previous 5 years average 38 per annum. During the year 1939 – 40, 38 persons in Canada under permit effected their departure; this number includes 14 of the 69 referred to above.

Under the provision of the Chinese Immigration Act the right to return to Canada of Chinese legally admitted thereto is protected for a period of 2 years by registration at the port of departure. Failure to register or to return within such period means loss of status in Canada, and return can then only be effected by the person concerned qualifying as a new arrival. During this fiscal year 806 Chinese registered prior to leaving Canada, which is an increase of approximately 20 per cent over the registration during 1938 – 39. A total of 127 Chinese departed from Canada without registering and 134 who had registered and departed failed to return within the registration period; all of these have forfeited their right of re – entry to Canada. During the five – year period ended March 31, 1940, 4,002 Chinese have departed from Canada and have forfeited their right to return.

Chinese persons employed on vessels which depart from Canadian territorial waters are required to register to protect their right of re – entry to Canada. One hundred and twenty – seven such seamen registered during the year.

The Chinese Immigration Act, in common with the general Immigration Act, sets out specifically the classes whose entry to Canada is prohibited, provides machinery for the deportation of undesirables, and authorizes penalties for violations of the Act. Twenty – four Chinese were deported during the period under review; 21 following convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929. One bond of \$1,000 was estreated.

The Department maintains special staffs at Ottawa, on the Pacific Coast, and in Hong Kong to deal with the administration of the Chinese Immigration Act, and there are also controllers at the principle Atlantic ports and at other points in Canada. The departmental machinery developed over a period of years for regulating the entry to Canada of persons coming within the scope of the Act enables immigration officials to deal promptly and efficiently with all applicants.

There have been no changes in the regulations during the period under review.

### **REPORT OF THE COMMISSONER OF IMMIGRATION**

At the Head Office is a total staff of 84, and in the field and inspectional service at home and abroad there are 644 Immigration officers including seasonal officers and 295 part – time officers, practically all of whom are Customs officers who do both customs and immigration work. These figures indicate that most of the activities of this Branch have to do with inspectional and field work in Canada and abroad. For the purpose of control of these activities, the Dominion is divided into four districts each with a District Superintendent. The Atlantic District is in charge of Mr. G. G. Congdon; the Eastern



District. Mr. J.S. Fraser, the Western District, C.E.S Smith, and the Pacific District, F.W. Taylor.

There are 39 Canadian seaports, 196 International Boundary ports some of which are airports, 4 examination stations in the United States, and 5 inland agencies, making a total of 244 examination stations. Abroad there were, at the end of the year, 4 offices in the British Isles, 2 in Continental Europe, and 1 at Hong Kong.

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The increase of travel facilities by motor, the opening of international highways, and the more recent development of air travel have all added to the problems of inspectional work. In the Atlantic and the Pacific Districts this has to do both with ocean ports and with International Boundary ports. In the Atlantic District the arrivals at ocean ports are mainly British and Europeans, and at Pacific ports they are largely Chinese, Japanese, and East Indians.

Next to boundary inspection in which by far the largest part of the field staff is employed, comes investigational and Board of Inquiry work. Investigations are required for a variety of reasons, chief amongst which are inquiry into settlement arrangements for those seeking entry, matters connected with illegal entry, and questions of contract labour. The inquiries made on the three grounds mentioned have totaled thousands each year. A Board of Inquiry may be described as a court set up under the Immigration Act for determining whether a person against whom a complaint has been made is an undesirable within the meaning of the Immigration Act and whether he can and should be deported. The number of investigations and of Boards of Inquiry in the various districts for 1939 – 40 was as follows: –

	<i>Investigations</i>	<i>Boards of Inquiry</i>
Atlantic .....	9,829	121
Eastern .....	10,886	249
Western .....	5,853	125
Pacific .....	1,089	178

Deportations for the 1939 – 40 totaled 394 as compared with 424 the previous year. Of this total, 145 were sent to the United States and the remaining 249 to 35 other countries. Only 18 persons were deported as public charges. Those deported after having been convicted of criminal offenses totaled 85; for convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 25; for mental causes, 28; and for entry by misrepresentation or stealth, 198. Twenty – five persons were deported a second time during the year. The difficulties of returning undesirables to European States increase from year to year and in

many cases it is now impossible to arrange return because of the refusal of some European States to recognize the retention of citizenship of persons who have settled abroad.

The outbreak of war has thrown upon Immigration officers greater responsibilities and increased duties and nowhere is this more apparent than on the Pacific Coast where a close check – up is being maintained to prevent the entry by stealth of persons from the Far East and to deal with those who may already have entered Canada by that method.

The number of persons rejected at ocean ports since the establishment of inspectional service in Europe has fortunately been very small. For example, at the port of Quebec where, prior to the establishment of the inspectional service in Europe has fortunately been very small. For example, at the port of Quebec where, prior to the establishment of the inspectional service abroad, hundreds were sometimes detained at one time, the number rejected for the whole year was just 26. For the port of Montreal the number was 27 and for Halifax 29.

In striking contrast to the record at ocean ports there have been many rejections on the International Boundary; these by Districts were as follows: –

Atlantic .....	2,413
Eastern. ....	6,187
Western .....	672
Pacific .....	724

The term “rejection” is applied to persons who are refused admission to Canada for any cause, and the term “deportation” is applied to persons who are removed from Canada under authority after having entered the country. With few exceptions those rejected or ordered deported have the right to appeal to the Minister. The Board of Inquiry or the examination officer acting as such, in addition to supplying a transcript of the evidence showing the grounds upon

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which his order was issued, is required to give his views in writing, and must advise the person rejected or ordered deported, of his right of appeal. An appeal may be taken without any cost to the applicant other than the time necessary to obtain the decision on the appeal. On the International Boundary the practice is to leave the appellant in United States territory where he has his liberty. Where action is taken within Canada and persons are not already in detention, such as in prison they are not usually detained pending the outcome of the appeal. During the year 606 appeals were dealt with by the Minister.

On the whole the field and inspectional work during the year has been of a high order and performed both intelligently and cheerfully and with the least possible annoyance and discomfort to the travelling public. Efficiency, however, is secured only by constant watchfulness both on the part of the officers themselves and of the supervisory staff.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSONER OF EUROPEAN EMIGRATION FOR CANADA

The movement of settlers during the period under review comprised those from the British Isles, agriculturalists and industrialists from Central Europe, house workers from Scandinavian countries, and a special group of Czechoslovakian families who were settling on the land under the auspices of the Colonization Departments of the Canadian Railways.

After the invasion of Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, large numbers of applications were received in this office from refugees who had escaped from these countries. Most of the applications were from aliens who had escaped from these countries. Most of the applications were from aliens who had been admitted temporarily or otherwise to the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland, and other countries contiguous to occupied territory. Among those who applied and were examined in the London Office were industrialists who formerly controlled large enterprises in Central European countries, e.g., textile industries, high – grade glass factories, coal mines, heavy industries, beet factories, jute factories, saw mills, pulp and paper industries. Industrialists were carefully examined as to experience, the scope of their former industries, markets, export trade, capital available for transfer, and evidence was submitted in the form of illustrations or samples of goods manufactured. The record of each case then submitted to Ottawa for further consideration and decision. The Chief Trade Commissioner of the Department of Trade and Commerce co – operated very closely by furnishing up – to – date information and particulars for industrial investment in Canada. Many similar applications were submitted by the industrial departments of the Canadian Railways.

### BRITISH EMIGRATION

During the few months prior to the outbreak of the war and for some time afterwards more than the usual number of inquiries were received from British subjects and persons of other nationalities. Some of these inquiries had independent means and a considerable number had moderate capital. Their object was to take up residence in Canada and to seek employment or start up in business of some kind. A small proportion of these inquiries were farmers and farm workers and others were skilled engineers, electricians, and aeroplane workers. There were also clerks and unskilled workers who were anxious to improve their conditions. Since September 1939 there has been a movement to Canada of technicians to assist in speeding up the manufacture of aeroplanes and munitions. Every facility has been given to the entry of qualified British subjects for this purpose. Monthly reports show that British subjects who inquired at the London and District Offices were in possession of capital of over \$6,700,000 and some were in receipt of incomes totaling approximately \$150,000 per annum. These figures do not include persons whose capital was less than \$500.

There has been a very small movement of British juveniles. Those between 16 and 18 have been absorbed in factories and various industries in the United Kingdom. Some juveniles were forwarded under the auspices of several voluntary societies.

The following is a record of the correspondence in the London and District offices: –

	Letters Received	Letters despatched
London.....	41,273	29,999
Liverpool.....	2,643	3,138
London.....	3,103	4,149
London.....	1,852	1,418
	48,871	38,704

#### DISTRESSED CANADIANS

The number of distressed Canadians who were returned to Canada was 65 of whom 34 were repatriated at Government expense. The sum of £155.17.8 was advanced for the temporary assistance of distressed Canadians in London and Glasgow, £40.8.7 was reimbursed to the Canadian Legation in Paris, and £35.19.0 to the Canadian Legation in Brussels for a similar purpose. The sum of £173.17.11 was refunded through the Foreign Office to British Consuls who had made advances to distressed Canadians in foreign countries.

Under the authority of the High Commissioner assistance was rendered to survivors of the ss. *Athenia* to the extent of £1,815 of which the Corporation of Glasgow was paid £130 on account of some of the *Athenia* passengers was also incurred by the Ministry of Local Government and Public Health, Eire, who declined reimbursement and rendered the service without payment.

#### CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION

Visas were granted to 810 family units from Central Europe for settlement on farms under the auspices of the Colonization Departments of the Canadian Railways. Of this number, 507 families were in possession of a total capital of approximately \$1,380,000, and the remainder of 303 Czechoslovak families had at their disposal for actual settlement the sum of \$518,292.

The number of industrialists or persons of other occupations admitted by special regulation was 69 and they had a capital of \$4,200,00.

The total number of non – immigrant visas granted in London Office was 44 and the number granted by district offices on the Continent was 645. Most of the applicants for non – immigrant visas were visitors, while others stated they were proceeding to Canada to investigate business prospects with a view of settlement. Many of these applications had to be refused because the applicants were not in possession of valid passports and could not return either to the country of which they were citizens or to the country where they resided. As a matter of fact many of these aliens had no intention of

returning to the country of their former citizenship; others simply wanted to proceed to Canada temporarily for the purpose of subsequently seeking entry to some other country.

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TABLE 15. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1940

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	536	22	14	12	13	111	5	2	1	18	9	2	1
New Brunswick..	43	3	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,950	178	106	82	56	56	10	12	3	105	39	15	7
Ontario.....	3,145	284	152	161	83	45	11	12	3	154	79	26	21
Manitoba.....	1,037	229	151	192	137	3	1	.....	1	8	3	.....	1
Saskatchewan....	1,041	304	223	168	148	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Alberta.....	1,171	240	189	242	173	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	.....	.....
B.C.....	1,519	263	176	90	82	13	4	5	2	25	16	3	4
Y.T.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	10,457	1,524	1,012	949	693	230	31	32	11	317	148	46	34

TABLE 15. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1940 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes	Mining Class	Female Domestics
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		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	536	14	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	25	.....	.....
New Brunswick..	43	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,950	153	95	29	32	3	.....	.....	.....	127	8	.....	.....
Ontario.....	3,145	114	87	22	32	7	3	2	.....	177	30	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	1,037	10	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	16	.....	.....
Saskatchewan....	1,041	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	8	.....	.....
Alberta.....	1,171	7	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	14	.....	.....
B.C.....	1,519	51	42	10	9	2	.....	.....	.....	51	11	.....	.....
Y.T.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	10,457	350	241	68	75	13	3	2	.....	550	112	.....	.....

TABLE 15. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1940 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	536	33	68	27	32
New Brunswick..	43	4	15	2	6
P.E.I.....	5	1	2	1	.....
Quebec.....	1,950	185	417	120	112
Ontario.....	3,145	179	796	345	320
Manitoba.....	1,037	36	115	48	43
Saskatchewan....	1,041	29	77	28	32
Alberta.....	1,171	16	162	54	42
B.C.....	1,519	140	361	76	83
Y.T.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	9	8	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	10,457	631	2,014	701	670

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TABLE 16. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1940

Destination	Totals	Farming Class		Laboring Class		Mechanics	
		18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Under 18 years

		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	300	19	9	9	1	8	3	1	.....	12	2	1	1
New Brunswick..	307	29	10	9	6	9	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	63	10	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,303	35	12	8	5	30	4	5	5	88	31	9	8
Ontario.....	2,404	80	34	22	21	44	11	8	6	182	76	25	29
Manitoba.....	198	19	10	11	11	2	1	.....	1	5	1	1	1
Saskatchewan....	173	39	16	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Alberta.....	396	71	29	16	13	3	2	.....	.....	15	8	5	2
B.C.....	601	25	12	8	7	15	5	3	1	19	15	3	2
Y.T.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,748	328	137	94	68	112	29	17	13	326	135	44	43

TABLE 16. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1940 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	300	13	7	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....
New Brunswick..	307	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
P.E.I.....	63	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	1,303	95	46	13	8	2	.....	.....	.....	23	2
Ontario.....	2,404	176	92	22	20	11	1	.....	.....	42	1
Manitoba.....	198	9	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Saskatchewan....	173	7	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Alberta.....	396	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
B.C.....	601	44	24	1	2	11	2	.....	.....	10	.....
Y.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,748	360	183	38	34	25	5	.....	.....	102	4

TABLE 16. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1940 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes	
		18 years and over	Under 18 years





		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	836	27	13	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	125	25	.....	.....
New Brunswick..	350	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	68	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	3,253	248	141	42	40	5	.....	.....	.....	150	10	.....	.....
Ontario.....	5,549	290	179	44	52	18	4	2	.....	219	31	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	1,235	19	10	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	34	16	.....	.....
Saskatchewan....	1,214	7	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	9	.....	.....
Alberta.....	1,567	16	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	30	14	.....	.....
B.C.....	2,120	95	66	11	11	13	2	.....	.....	61	11	.....	.....
Y.T.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	16,205	710	424	106	109	38	8	2	.....	652	116	.....	.....

TABLE 17. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1940 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	836	65	154	64	81
New Brunswick..	350	23	106	71	51
P.E.I.....	68	6	23	7	9
Quebec.....	3,253	338	892	249	229
Ontario.....	5,549	397	1,597	594	553
Manitoba.....	1,235	49	178	67	64
Saskatchewan....	1,214	45	124	42	41
Alberta.....	1,567	50	281	85	70
B.C.....	2,120	236	561	130	125
Y.T.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....
N.T.....	9	8	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	16,205	1,217	3,917	1,310	1,223

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TABLE 30

*Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes, Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1939 – 40*

—	Fiscal Years											
	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914 to 1922 – 23	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
FROM OVERSEAS												
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical .....	4,162	1,029	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16
Civil .....	5,094	5,604	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229
<i>By Nationality</i>												
British.....	1,240	978	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126
American.....	175	134	6	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13
Other Countries.....	7,841	5,521	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

—	Fiscal Years							Totals
	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	
FROM OVERSEAS								

*By Causes*

Medical .....	17	9	13	11	8	7	10	5,971
Civil .....	177	206	183	236	202	170	167	16,348
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	22,319

*By Nationality*

British.....	123	150	123	138	86	94	124	4,781
American.....	11	13	7	7	4	9	5	423
Other Countries.....	60	52	66	102	120	74	48	17,115
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	22,319

TABLE 31. – Deportations, After Having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1939 – 40 (PG 254)

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3	1913 – 14	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
	to 1912 – 13	to 1922 – 23										
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical causes....	2,296	2,213	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476
Public charges....	2,853	4,517	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916
Criminality.....	1,083	3,989	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836
Other Civil Causes...	530	793	93									
Accompanying deported persons...	145	262	78	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	4,358	5,226	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
American.....	1,066	4,566	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331
Other Countries.....	1,483	1,982	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131
<i>By Provinces</i>												
Maritime Provinces...	147	409	38	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	244
Quebec.....	1,589	2,197	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343
Ontario.....	2,896	4,243	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626
Manitoba.....		1,310	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	691	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490
Alberta.....		1,041	102	134	178	169	26	187	396	511	631	738
British Columbia....	491	1,876	206	282	334	25	26	276	306	381	549	832
Yukon Territories...	1	7										
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

TABLE 49. – Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1933 – 34 to 1939 – 40 & Totals (cont)

	Fiscal Years							Totals
	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	
<i>By Causes</i>								
Medical causes.....	301	144	81	47	42	36	29	10,869
Public charges.....	2,991	464	125	110	46	45	18	27,995
Criminality.....	493	267	207	117	101	114	110	12,580
Other Civil Causes....	250	172	163	240	203	229	237	4,611
Accompanying deported persons...	439	81	34	57	21	10	5	4,093
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	60,148
<i>By Nationalities</i>								
British.....	2,718	385	157	202	134	135	127	34,222
American.....	319	199	146	167	138	145	147	10,001
Other Countries.....	1,437	544	307	202	141	154	125	15,925
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	60,148
<i>By Provinces</i>								
Maritime Provinces...	260	62	42	61	27	40	61	2,125
Quebec.....	596	163	106	129	102	112	103	9,881
Ontario.....	1,827	347	167	127	123	121	96	21,973
Manitoba.....	408	71	43	32	21	22	8	>
Saskatchewan.....	261	91	36	26	14	28	9	> 18,764
Alberta.....	467	184	79	77	40	19	32	>
British Columbia....	655	210	137	119	86	92	90	7,397
Yukon Territories...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	60,148

## 1940 IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION

**Total: 16,205 (TABLE 14. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1939-40/PG 232 & 233)**

### Africa and the Middle East    Total: 10 Countries

Aden	1	
Africa (British)	40	
Africa (not British)		1
Arabia	1	
Egypt	6	
Iraq	1	
Palestine	14	
Persia	4	
Syria	17	
Turkey	4	
<b>Total: <u>89</u></b>		<b><u>0.55 (%)</u> of Total Citizens</b>

### Asia – Pacific                      Total: 7 Countries

China	44
Hong Kong	4
India	63
Japan	67
Java	1
Korea	4

Siam	1
<b><u>Total: 184</u></b>	<b><u>1.14 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	66
New Zealand	26
<b><u>Total: 92</u></b>	<b><u>0.57 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South and Central America** **Total: 14 Countries**

Argentina	12
Barbados	10
Bahamas	7
Bermuda	10
Brazil	3
Chile	2
Cuba	4
Guiana (British)	3
Hawaiian Islands	4
Jamaica	17
Peru	3
Porto Rico	4
Trinidad	9
Venezuela	2
<b><u>Total: 90</u></b>	<b><u>0.56 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North America**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Canada	542
Mexico	58
Newfoundland	516
United States	4,271
St. Pierre & Miquelon	3
<b><u>Total: 5,390</u></b>	<b><u>33.26 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Europe**

**Total: 32 Countries**

Albania	4	
Armenia	1	
Austria	91	
Belgium	139	
Bulgaria	12	
Czecho – Slovakia	1,640	
Danzig	2	
Denmark	72	
Eire	143	
Estonia		4
Finland	60	
France	127	
Germany	688	
Greece	110	
Holland	237	
Hungary	384	
Iceland	0	
Italy	218	
Jugo – Slavia	220	
Latvia	14	
Lithuania	96	
Luxembourg	1	
Malta	0	
Norway	56	
Poland	2,381	
Portugal	1	
Romania	151	
Russia	96	
Spain	15	
Sweden	27	
Switzerland	81	
Ukraine	1	

**Total: 7,072** **43.64 (%) of Total Citizens**

**United Kingdom**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	2,299
Northern Ireland	168
Scotland	672
Wales	100
Lesser Br. Isles	14

**Total: 3,253** **20.07 (%) of Total Citizens**

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**                      **Other/Total: 9**

Atlantic Ocean Is. (Br.) –	2
Atlantic Ocean Is. (not Br.) –	3
Central America –	1
Dutch East Indies –	2
South America	14
Straights Settlements -	5
West Indies, (British) –	5
West Indies, (not British) –	2
Born at Sea –	1

**Total: 35**    **0.22 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Top Ten Source Countries**                      **# of Immigrants**                      **% of 16,205 for 1939-40**

United States	4,271	26.36
Poland	2,381	14.69
England	2,299	14.19
Czecho – Slovakia	1,640	10.12
Germany	688	4.25
Scotland	672	4.15
Hungary	384	2.37
Holland	237	1.46
Jugo – Slavia	220	1.36
Italy	218	1.35
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>13,010</u></b>	<b><u>80.28</u></b>



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PG 191 – PG 213 (1940-41)

### IMMIGRATION BRANCH (DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES) F.C. BLAIR, DIRECTOR

The Immigration Branch is responsible for the administration of the Immigration Act and Regulations, the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations, and all matters related to the encouragement of immigration; the inspection overseas, at ocean ports, and International Boundary ports of immigrants, tourists, and other travelers, seeking entry to or transit through Canada; the inquiry into settlement arrangements for immigrants and non – immigrants; the exclusion of the prohibited and undesirable classes; the investigation of complaints, the holding of Boards of Inquiry and preparation of appeals, and the deportation of undesirables. The Branch also deals with the repatriation of distressed Canadians and all general matters relating to colonization in Canada.

During the war the Branch is charged with the enforcement of certain war regulations particularly relating to enemy aliens and seamen and has been called upon to serve on numerous Inter – Departmental Committees.

The number of immigrants admitted to Canada in 1940 – 41 totaled 11,496, a decrease of 29 per cent as compared with the previous year, and with the exception of 1936 was the lowest since any attempt was made to collect immigration statistics. There was also a regrettable reduction in non – immigrant arrivals most of whom come from the United States. The non – immigrant movement in recent years was as follows: –

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1934.....	36,739	20,861,486	20,898,225
“ “ “ “ “ 1935.....	39,224	22,733,957	22,773,181
“ “ “ “ “ 1936.....	40,401	25,039,758	25,080,159
“ “ “ “ “ 1937.....	47,008	28,888,106	28,935,114

“	“	“	“	“	1938.....	47,832	31,179,807	31,227,639
“	“	“	“	“	1939.....	53,822	29,099,356	29,153,178
“	“	“	“	“	1940.....	42,126	28,295,332	28,337,458
“	“	“	“	“	1941.....	34,035	18,381,660	18,415,695

There was a corresponding reduction in the number of Canadian non – immigrants returning to the Dominion after visits abroad, the figures for three years being as follows: –

	Via	From	Totals
	Ocean Ports	U.S.A.	
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1939.....	30,446	12,098,397	12,128,843
“ “ “ 1940.....	18,757	11,590,952	11,609,709
“ “ “ 1941.....	10,687	5,224,356	5,235,043

The figures quoted have no relation to the table of “Returning Canadians” which appears in a subsequent paragraph.

The admission work of the branch has continued throughout the year to call for the closest attention. There was a great deal of extra work involved in the arrival during the summer of 1940 of some 6,000 British children and more than 1,500 British mothers to be guests of Canada for the duration of the war. Thousands of records relating to the arrivals of persons in Canada in recent years have been made available to other branches of the public service, particularly to the Custodian of Enemy Property, the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The daily incoming mail averaged 1,100 pieces and the outgoing mail, 600. If a record had been kept of long distance telephone communications received and sent, this record would be materially increased.

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### STATISTICS

The statistical data submitted are similar to that of last year, but reduced from preceding years. In the preparation of the tables, an effort has been made to supply the sort of statistical information that is most likely to be useful and most frequently requested.

### RETURNING CANADIANS

A movement known as “Returning Canadians”, which is not included in the immigration statistics, is set out in the following table. It shows persons returning to Canada after residence abroad and these were re – admitted to Canada as Canadian citizens. The table divides the movement into three classes of Canadian citizens described in the Immigration Act.

*Returning Canadians*

_____	Canadian Born	British Born Outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
Fiscal year, 1924 – 25	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
Fiscal year, 1925 – 26	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
Fiscal year, 1926 – 27	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
Fiscal year, 1927 – 28	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
Fiscal year, 1928 – 29	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
Fiscal year, 1929 – 30	26,959	2,030	841	29,830
Fiscal year, 1930 – 31	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
Fiscal year, 1931 – 32	17,691	1,069	651	19,411
Fiscal year, 1932 – 33	16,320	757	548	17,625
Fiscal year, 1933 – 34	8,366	397	409	9,172
Fiscal year, 1934 – 35	5,811	937	870	7,618
Fiscal year, 1935 – 36	4,854	418	542	5,814
Fiscal year, 1936 – 37	4,522	319	223	5,064
Fiscal year, 1937 – 38	4,524	356	329	5,209
Fiscal year, 1938 – 39	3,825	360	386	4,571
Fiscal year, 1939 – 40	3,687	505	369	4,561
Fiscal year, 1940 – 41	4,910	177	53	5,140

INSPECTIONAL WORK IN CANADA

The organization of the Branch in Canada consists of a head office and four district offices, each district office being in charge of a superintendent. These are known as the Atlantic District which covers all territory east of the Ontario – Quebec boundary; the Eastern District which includes all the province of Ontario, east of Schreiber; the Western District which extends from Schreiber, Ont., to Kingsgate, B.C.; and the Pacific District which includes all territory west of Kingsgate. There were at the end of the year, 40 seaports, 197 International Boundary ports, and 4 United States ports, where examination was conducted and 5 inland agencies, making a total of 246. The administrative staff totals 86. In the outside service there are 625 full – time and 280 part – time officers. Since 1930 the head office staff has dropped from 155 to 86 and the total immigration staff from 1,179 to 991, including those employed part – time. It is the practice of all small ports to have Customs Officers act as Immigration Inspectors. On August 9 1940, the Branch suffered a great loss through the untimely death of Mr. J. Saxon Fraser, Superintendent of the Eastern District, who joined the Immigration staff in January, 1906.

The increase of travel facilities by automobile and motor bus has resulted in the opening of new international highways and increased the problems of inspectional work. Travel by air has also necessitated increased examining stations. At St. Hubert Airport at Montreal 15,627 passengers were examined in the current year as compared with 11,952 the previous year and this is but an example of increases in other parts of Canada. In the Atlantic District the war caused an enormous increase in the work of looking after seamen. During

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the year 1,426 deserters were reported. Most of these were later apprehended and dealt with by Boards of Inquiry, the number of Boards having increased from 487 in 1940 to 1,125 in 1941. All ships entering from foreign ports are required to file crew lists and in war time much greater care is necessary to see that crews of incoming ships are carefully examined. The volume of work in the Atlantic District in this direction alone may be visualized from the fact that 11,556 ship entries were handled during the year. The situation on the pacific Coast both with regard to desertions and ship entries while serious, was not as difficult as that on the Atlantic Coast.

#### INSPECTIONAL WORK OVERSEAS

Since confederation Canada's immigration interests in the British Isles were taken care of from London, first through the office of the Canadian High Commissioner and later through an Immigration Commissioner appointed towards the close of the last century. Later, agencies were opened at Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Bangor, Exeter, Peterborough, and Southampton in England; Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Inverness in Scotland; and Belfast and Dublin in Ireland. Most of these were closed during the period 1930 – 35.

At the beginning of the current fiscal year there were Canadian Immigration offices at Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast and a central office in London and on the Continent at Paris, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Gdynia and in the Far East at Hong Kong. The outbreak of war closed the offices at Hamburg and Gdynia and later its spread necessitated the abandonment of the offices at Paris, Antwerp, and Rotterdam. During the year the offices at Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast were closed and all work in the British isles was centered in London. In July, 1940, an inspectional office was opened in Lisbon, Portugal, which is still in operation.

During the spring and early summer many inquiries reached the London and district offices from persons who were desirous of moving to Canada or at least sending their children to Canada for the duration of the war. Every possible encouragement was given to those who were able to leave Britain and had relatives or friends whom they might join in Canada. All persons male and female between the ages of 16 and 60 were required to secure exit permits from the authorities in the United Kingdom. The number moved was determined largely by the shipping facilities available. A party of 32 children sailed in April for training at the Fairbridge Farm School near Duncan, B.C. A second party organized for a later sailing had to be canceled on account of war conditions. The advent of war put an end to the immigration of men and women between 16 and 60 able

to help in the war effort of the Mother country. This is shown in the nature of inquiries received in the London and district offices. Most of the correspondence in the current year had to do with the involvement of children, of distressed Canadians, and of refugees.

## REFUGEEES

Within the past 5 years most of the immigrants received from Continental Europe were of the refugee class. Prior to the war of 1914 – 1918, European emigration to Canada was largely the result of publicity efforts of transportation companies and the Dominion Government, and at times by societies or organizations. At that time the term “refugee” was seldom heard. The Great War which made such sweeping changes in the boundaries of European states, changed the citizenship of between thirty and forty millions. It also created new nationalities, but left large numbers without any recognized citizenship and these later became known as refugees. The League of Nations devoted a great deal of attention and effort to the care, migration, and settlement of thousands of these homeless and stateless people and through a Commissioner for refugees and the co – operation of several immigration countries, was successful in transplanting a large number of refugees to new homes.

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The Canadian Expeditionary Force and their dependents had scarcely returned to Canada when the advancement movement of refugees from Europe began. In their eagerness to leave Europe, all sorts crowded the ships for Canada. The ravages of war had left its mark on many and it soon became apparent that medical and civil inspection must be moved from Canadian ports of arrival to sailing ports in Europe if protection for the immigrant and for Canada was to be made possible. Conditions at Canadian Atlantic ports became so serious that on one occasion 2,000 persons were held in detention at Atlantic ports, unable to qualify for admission because of their mental, physical, moral, or financial condition.

In the autumn of 1920 Canada made the first attempt to establish an inspection service at European ports and within a short time had established a system of pre – migration examination which continued until the outbreak of the present war and to a limited extent still continues. It is worthy of note that the governments of states in which Canadian inspectional offices were located viewed Canada’s effort sympathetically and in many cases gave valuable support. It was generally recognized that the determination of fitness, brought near to the home of the intending migrant, removed the uncertainty of a long and expensive journey to the new world with the danger of being turned back at its doors.

The plan was both simple and effective. Canada stationed trained immigration and medical officers on the highways of travel and required migrants to secure an immigration vise before sailing. The vise was given without charge. The effect of overseas inspection was noticeable immediately at Canadian ports where detention and hospital buildings that once were overflowing were now almost empty.

In the autumn of 1923 approval was given to the first considerable organized group of European refugees, – a group both homeless and stateless. The number finally admitted was much larger than 5,000.

The term “refugee” in recent years has acquired a much wider application than when it became a familiar word after the Great War. Then, it was applied mainly to those who had lost both homes and citizenship; latterly, it has been applied to all who because of political, religious, racial, or economic troubles actual or threatened, have been forced or induced to move.

Reference has been made in previous Annual Reports to the problem of moving and settling men without money. For many years the exodus of settlers was discouraged by emigration countries. Latterly, encouragement has been given in many countries to the exodus of unwanted minorities, but there has been an increasing effort to retain their capital while encouraging the exit of these people.

In the immigration statistical tables, the term “refugee” is not used and there is no way by which exact figures may be supplied. Canada, in accordance with a generally accepted practice, places greater emphasis on race than upon citizenship. Widespread changes in the latter within a generation would have made a comparison between pre – war and post – war immigration quite impossible. While immigrants are not shown in the statistical tables as refugees it is well known that the majority of those who have entered Canada from Europe in recent years belong to that category.

Some thousands of refugees were admitted to Canada during the fiscal year under review. For the most part these belonged to one or other of the following groups: –

- (1) Dependent relatives and members of families where a part of the family had become established in Canada;
- (2) Persons with ample funds to provide for their own maintenance.
- (3) Technicians and skilled workers whose services were likely to be useful in the Dominion.
- (4) Persons or families bringing new industries to Canada and capital for their establishment

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The last named group was the largest and most important. Scores of new industries have been secured and are in process of being established throughout the Dominion. This has resulted in the employment of some thousands of Canadian workers, and only the first chapter has been written.

#### SUDETEN SETTLERS

In last year’s Report reference was made to the arrival in Canada of 303 families and 72 single men formerly resident in the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia. Half of these were placed on farms in the St. Walburg district of Saskatchewan under the guidance of the Canadian National Railways Colonization Department; the other half were placed under Canadian Pacific Railway Colonization auspices in the Tupper Creek area of British Columbia.

When this settlement project was under discussion with Czech leaders who visited Canada in the autumn of 1938, it was expected that not only the number would be much larger than the number which actually arrived, but also that most of them would have their own funds for settlement on the land. Germany's sudden move into Czechoslovakia prevented many leaving the country and those who were able to leave were with few exceptions unable to take any capital with them. In these circumstances funds were later secured through London, averaging approximately \$1,500 per family. These funds were not regarded as the property of the individual settlers, but were placed in the hands of the Canadian Government for the purpose of settling these people on the land. The haste with which they had to be moved prevented any careful selection. Assurance was offered by the leaders that they would all be suitable for pioneer settlement on the land, that all had some knowledge of farming acquired through working part – time on small holdings in their own country. The Czechs had not been long in Canada before it was discovered that few had any practical knowledge of farming and the first year they were in Canada was spent mainly in acquiring a rudimentary knowledge of agriculture including the care of stock and the use of equipment.

Those settled in the St. Walburg area were placed on farms that had been to some extent under cultivation and on most of these there were farm buildings in various stages of repair. These farms were acquired in the names of the settlers, and practical men were employed to teach the newcomers. It was necessary during the first year, and sometimes longer, to provide a maintenance allowance for these settlers. In the Tupper Creek area a large ranch was secured which had never been sub – divided and on which there had been very little cultivation. There a development company was formed and stock and equipment were purchased and development work carried on as a community enterprise for the benefit of the settlers. Instead of immediately assigning a piece of land and furnishing stock and equipment to a settler with instructions to do his own breaking, power – breaking outfits were secured and an area on each farm holding was brought under cultivation. Some houses were erected which were later moved to individual farms. At the close of the year most of the settlers are expected to be on places of their own.

Some difficulties have been experienced both at St. Walburg and Tipper Creek because of the lack of knowledge of farming on the part of settlers. The patience of the practical men engaged to direct the work of these settlers has had its reward, as many of the settlers have shown a desire to learn and a willingness to follow the directions of those whose sole interest was in their success.

Other difficulties arose through the fact that some settlers apparently had no real intention of settling on the land, but were more interested in trading or in finding industrial or clerical work which bore no relation to land settlement. Well – meaning people with a desire to help but having no greater knowledge of land settlement problems than the Students themselves have occasionally

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criticized the efforts to get these people established and this has at times created discontent. The work of the Colonization Departments of the two Canadian railway companies is wholly commendable and while it is too much to expect that anything like 100 per cent of the families and the single men who came to Canada will become

permanent settlers on the land, the project has developed to the point where it is apparent that a large proportion of them are already fairly well established and with the present increasing prices of farm produce they have a reasonable prospect of making their permanent homes on the land.

## CHINESE IMMIGRATION

The present Chinese Immigration Act which came into effect on June 30, 1923, provides for the entry to Canada of the following classes:

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps, consuls, consular agents and other Government representatives, their suites and servants;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin or descent, who left Canada for educational or other purposes, on establishing their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port where they seek re – entry;
- (c) (i) Merchants, as defined by regulations made by the Minister;  
(ii) students entering Canada for the purpose of attendance at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or character to confer degrees;
- (d) Persons in transit through Canada.

There were during the fiscal year 1940–41 no Chinese immigrants admitted; for the full period that the Act has been in effect, 6 Chinese immigrants have landed in Canada. Twenty – four students entered as non – immigrants during the year under review to attend universities; this movement has been larger than usual owing to war conditions in Europe. Upon completion of their studies these students will return to their homeland.

The Minister has authorized to grant temporary entry, under permit, for a specified period only, to persons of Chinese origin without such persons being subject to the provisions of the Act. During 1940 – 41, 79 permits were issued as follows:

Actors . . . . .	36	Actresses . . . . .	18
Amahs . . . . .	5	Doctors.. . . . .	2
Housewives . . . . .	2	Infants.. . . . .	2
Merchants . . . . .	2	Missionary.. . . . .	1
Servants . . . . .	2	Students.. . . . .	7
Teachers . . . . .	2		

Of the above, 20 have already left Canada and the remainder will depart within the period of validity of their respective permits. Bonds are required in the cases of actors, amahs, servants, teachers, etc., who are temporarily admitted under permit, such bonds guaranteeing that the persons concerned will adhere to the conditions of their entry.

The Act provides for registration prior to departure, and the right to return following an absence of two years of Chinese legally admitted to and lawfully resident in Canada. Owing to abnormal conditions in the Far East, the number of registrations during the past few years has been well below the previous yearly average; 515 Chinese registered outward during 1940 – 41. Seventy – six Chinese left Canada without registering and 130 allowed their registrations to lapse; these have forfeited their right to



return. A total of 122 Chinese employed as seamen on vessels trading in international waters registered during the period under review.

Owing to the conditions arising out of the war in China a considerable number of Chinese who had registered out from Canada in accordance with the requirements of the Chinese Immigration Act have been unable, through a lack of transportation facilities and other factors beyond their control, to return to Canada

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within the period of two years and in view of this an Order in Council was passed on December 31, 1940, under the authority of the War Measures' Act providing that all persons of Chinese origin or descent who registered outward on or after December 1, 1938, and all persons of Chinese origin or descent who may register outward on or before December 31, 1941, may delay their return to Canada for a period of two years over and above the statutory period of two years as provided by Section 24 of the Chinese Immigration Act.

The Opium and Narcotic and the Immigration Act provide for the deportation of aliens convicted under certain sections of the first mentioned Act; during 1940 – 41, 23 Chinese were so deported.

The Chinese Immigration Act is administered under the direction of the Ministry by the Chief Controller and Controllers at designated Canadian ports of entry. The Department maintains a special staff on the Pacific Coast and a special representative in Hong Kong dealing solely with the administration of the said Act. Particular care is taken in the checking, both inward and outward, of Chinese crews. Ship owners and agents have special guards on duty during the period vessels are in port. There were but three desertions during the year, for which ship owners paid \$3,000 in penalties under the Act.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese immigration is furnished: –

_____	Exemptions	Paying Tax	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted Exempt	Registered for Leave	Total Revenue
					\$ cts.
1923 – 24.....	49	625	7*27	5,661	334,039,00
1924 – 25.....	.....	.....	.....	5,992	308,659,00
1925 – 26.....	.....	.....	.....	3,947	25,969,00
1926 – 27.....	.....	.....	.....	5,987	14,844,00
1927 – 28.....	1	2	33*33	5,087	25,679,00
1928 – 29.....	1	.....	100*00	5,480	30,795,00
1929 – 30.....	.....	.....	.....	5,682	30,799,00
1930 – 31.....	.....	.....	.....	5,783	28,846,00
1931 – 32.....	.....	.....	.....	4,387	11,584,00

1932 – 33.....	1	..... 100*00	3,636	9,152,00
1933 – 34.....	2	..... 100*00	2,156	7,237,00
1934 – 35.....		.....	2,103	6,506,00
1935 – 36.....		.....	2,138	6,501,00
1936 – 37.....	1	..... 100*00	2,059	9,893,00
1937 – 38.....		.....	792	2,359,00
1938 – 39.....		.....	817	2,959,00
1939 – 40.....		.....	933	4,066,00
1940 – 41.....		.....	637	5,633,85
	<b><u>55</u></b>	<b><u>627</u></b>	<b><u>8*07</u></b>	<b><u>63,267</u></b>
				<b><u>865,520,85</u></b>

### MOVEMENT OF BRITISH CHILDREN

Immediately on the outbreak of war, Britain evacuated a million and a half children and their mothers from London and other centers of population to town, village, and country homes in England and Scotland. At that time a suggestion was made that some of these children be brought to Canada. This did not develop because parents evinced little interest in sending their children so far away from home. It was not until after the fall of the Low Countries and France and the increased danger of bombing in Britain, that parents overseas showed a desire to have their children sent to Canada and by the time this took place a shipping problem had developed on the North Atlantic.

At the beginning the movement consisted mainly of British mothers and young children who came on the invitation of relatives and friends but later it developed to a movement of unaccompanied children whose parents paid

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their way, to children from private schools and to others whose transportation was supplied by the United Kingdom and Dominion Governments. By the end of the current year upwards of 6,000 children had arrived belonging to the following groups:

1. Children accompanying their mothers or other relatives numbered 2,586. The number of mothers accompanying exceeded 1,200.
2. Children moving privately and joining relatives or friends in Canada or coming to private schools. The number of these was 1,836.
3. Assisted children whose passage was provided by the United Kingdom Government and the Dominion Government. These totaled 1,532.

When it became evident that parents in Britain were willing to have their children sent overseas, an arrangement was made between the United Kingdom Government and the Dominion Government to provide transportation and care. The ocean passage plus ocean escort officers was supplied by London, and rail fare in Canada, food, medical care, and escort was provided by the Dominion Government. The need of Federal – Provincial co – operation was evident from the outset and at a Conference

held in the spring of 1940, an agreement was reached under which all matters of reception in the provinces, placement in private homes, and aftercare were handled by the provinces through Children's Aid Societies or other child – caring agencies.

Owing to British exchange regulations, it was not possible for parents to send funds for the support of their children nor was it possible for British wives to have sterling funds transferred for their support here. Children evacuated from cities to the countryside in Britain were supported at a weekly rate paid by parents and by Government. In the Dominion, however, free homes were offered in such numbers that it was possible to place British children as guests in Canadian homes where they were treated and provided for as members of the family, with the exception in some cases of clothing, hospitalization, dental and medical care. While the provinces and the Children's Aid Societies utilize all their existing organizations for the care of the children, without charge, any extra expense in staff, reception, maintenance, transportation, replacement, hospitalization and medical care, may be charged to the Federal Government.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the splendid and whole – hearted co – operation that has existed between provinces, their coordinating societies, and the Federal Government, and the high standard of the foster homes offered by residents of Canada.

The story of the coming of British children would not be complete without a reference to the National Advisory Committee for Children from Overseas. This Committee was set up in the summer of 1940 in anticipation of a much larger movement of children than actually took place. Its Chairman is Dr. R.C. Wallace, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., LL.D., Principle of Queen's University. The Committee is composed of prominent Canadians resident in the various provinces, and as its name indicates is purely an advisory body whose recommendations are made to the Minister of Mines & Resources. Between General meetings the Committee functions through an Executive which holds periodical meetings in Ottawa for the consideration of all problems relating to the welfare of British guest children while in the Dominion. The Committee also receives donations towards the care of children and all expenditures incurred by the provinces or their coordinating societies are paid by the Committee either out of donations which the Committee receives from public – spirited citizens or bodies or by grants made by the Federal Government.

In the autumn of 1940 two ships carrying children to Canada were torpedoed in the Atlantic. These incidents brought to an unexpected and regrettable end a movement which had aroused the greatest interest throughout Canada and had moved at least 50,000 Canadians to offer their homes for the accommodation of British guest children for the duration of the war.

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**Total: 11,496 (TABLE 15. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1940-41/PG 214 & 215)**

**Africa and the Middle East**      **Total: 7 Countries**

Africa (British)	34	
Africa (not British)		2
Egypt	9	
Palestine	5	
Syria	8	
Sumatra	3	
Turkey	14	
<b>Total: <u>75</u></b>		<b><u>0.65 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia – Pacific**      **Total: 8 Countries**

China	87	
Fiji Islands	2	
Hong Kong	18	
India (British)	68	
Japan	117	
Java	3	
Korea	5	

Philippine Islands	5
<b><u>Total: 305</u></b>	<b><u>2.65 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	69
New Zealand	51
<b><u>Total: 120</u></b>	<b><u>1.04 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South and Central America**      **Total: 16 Countries**

Argentina	16
Barbados	7
Bahamas	3
Bermuda	21
Brazil	4
Chile	6
Cuba	6
Ecuador	1
Guiana (British)	7
Hawaiian Islands	6
Honduras	4
Jamaica	47
Paraguay	1
Peru	19
Trinidad	10
Venezuela	1
<b><u>Total: 159</u></b>	<b><u>1.38 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North America**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Canada	520
Mexico	20
Newfoundland	1,180
United States	5,319
St. Pierre & Miquelon	10

Total: 7,049

61.32 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**

**Total: 29 Countries**

Austria	40	
Belgium	58	
Bulgaria	2	
Czecho – Slovakia	100	
Denmark	27	
Eire	94	
Estonia		0
Finland	14	
France	107	
Germany	128	
Gibraltar	2	
Greece	30	
Holland	38	
Hungary	57	
Iceland	2	
Italy	55	
Jugo – Slavia	35	
Latvia	13	
Lithuania	19	
Malta	4	
Norway	34	
Poland	102	
Portugal	8	
Romania	26	
Russia	82	
Spain	16	
Siberia	1	
Sweden	34	
Switzerland	31	

Total: 1,159

10.08 (%) of Total Citizens

**United Kingdom**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	1,879
Northern Ireland	74
Scotland	513
Wales	73
Lesser Br. Isles	16

Total: **2,555** **22.23** (%) of Total Citizens

**N.E.S** (*Not Elsewhere Specified*) **Other/Total: 9**

Atlantic Ocean Is. (Br.) –	7
Atlantic Ocean Is. (not Br.) –	10
Central America –	7
Dutch East Indies –	1
South America –	5
Straights Settlements -	6
West Indies, (British) –	30
West Indies, (not British) –	7
Born at Sea –	1

Total: **74** **0.64** (%) of Total Citizens  
**Top Ten Source** **# of Immigrants** **% of 11,496 for 1940-41**  
**Countries**

United States	5,319	46.27
England	1,879	16.34
Scotland	513	4.46
Germany	128	1.11
Japan	117	1.02
France	107	0.93
Poland	102	0.89
Czecho – Slovakia	100	0.87
Eire	94	0.82
China	87	0.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>73.47</b>

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TABLE 16. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1941

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	934	19	1	2	.....	298	5	3	2	44	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick..	59	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	918	15	10	11	1	45	4	3	.....	67	27	12	11
Ontario.....	1,087	32	19	12	12	28	6	9	5	56	27	8	7
Manitoba.....	126	6	4	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Saskatchewan....	62	4	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Alberta.....	91	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
B.C.....	771	14	8	4	2	7	2	1	1	18	14	4	1
N.T.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,053	96	46	36	23	385	17	18	8	193	72	25	20

TABLE 16. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1941 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes		Mining Class		Female Domestics	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.



		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		Nova Scotia.....	934	12	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	237
New Brunswick..	59	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
P.E.I.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Quebec.....	918	72	49	26	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	1	
Ontario.....	1,087	50	45	16	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	3	
Manitoba.....	126	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	
Saskatchewan....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Alberta.....	91	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
B.C.....	771	33	40	17	18	1	1	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	
N.T.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals.....	4,053	177	146	61	54	7	1	.....	.....	.....	381	56	

TABLE 16. – Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1941 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	934	121	73	30	31
New Brunswick..	59	14	11	3	5
P.E.I.....	4	1	.....	2	.....
Quebec.....	918	125	202	80	88
Ontario.....	1,087	110	279	145	131
Manitoba.....	126	18	36	24	16
Saskatchewan....	62	7	20	11	6
Alberta.....	91	5	42	10	13
B.C.....	771	132	270	94	75
N.T.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,053	533	934	399	365

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TABLE 17. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1941

Destination	Totals	Farming Class		Laboring Class		Mechanics	
		18 years	Under	18 years	Under	18 years	Under

		and over		18 years		and over		18 years		and over		18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		Nova Scotia.....	298	19	9	9	1	8	3	1	.....	12	2
New Brunswick..	411	29	10	9	6	9	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
P.E.I.....	39	10	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,672	35	12	8	5	30	4	5	5	88	31	9	8
Ontario.....	3,371	80	34	22	21	44	11	8	6	182	76	25	29
Manitoba.....	161	19	10	11	11	2	1	.....	1	5	1	1	1
Saskatchewan....	179	39	16	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Alberta.....	330	71	29	16	13	3	2	.....	.....	15	8	5	2
B.C.....	971	25	12	8	7	15	5	3	1	19	15	3	2
Y.T.....	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	7,443	310	102	50	41	191	36	21	20	540	161	52	67

TABLE 17. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1941 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics	
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nova Scotia.....	298	13	7	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....
New Brunswick..	411	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
P.E.I.....	39	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	1,672	95	46	13	8	2	.....	.....	.....	23	2
Ontario.....	3,371	176	92	22	20	11	1	.....	.....	42	1
Manitoba.....	161	9	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Saskatchewan....	179	7	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Alberta.....	330	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
B.C.....	971	44	24	1	2	11	2	.....	.....	10	.....
Y.T.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	7,443	403	221	40	35	16	2	.....	1	157	8

TABLE 17. – Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1941 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes
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		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
		Nova Scotia.....	298	35	96
New Brunswick..	411	35	116	64	60
P.E.I.....	39	5	9	4	7
Quebec.....	1,672	450	460	133	128
Ontario.....	3,371	500	1,028	350	364
Manitoba.....	161	25	52	12	13
Saskatchewan....	179	22	61	12	10
Alberta.....	330	27	102	23	34
B.C.....	971	247	273	64	60
Y.T.....	8	.....	3	3	1
N.T.....	3	1	2	.....	.....
Totals.....	7,443	1,347	2,202	706	714

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TABLE 18. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1941

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Laboring Class				Mechanics			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	1,232	29	6	2	1	302	6	7	4	60	5	6	6
New Brunswick..	470	31	6	6	2	28	3	1	.....	16	4	2	1
P.E.I.....	43	3	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	2,590	46	16	14	4	97	14	10	5	196	60	22	26
Ontario.....	4,458	118	40	28	20	110	18	16	9	350	118	31	42
Manitoba.....	287	18	10	7	6	4	3	.....	.....	14	2	1	.....
Saskatchewan....	241	47	11	3	6	.....	.....	1	4	6	1	3	1
Alberta.....	421	56	26	7	14	2	.....	1	2	14	6	1	1
B.C.....	1,742	58	31	18	9	31	9	3	4	77	37	11	10
Y.T.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.T.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	11,496	406	148	86	64	576	53	39	28	733	233	77	87

TABLE 18. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1941 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Trading and Clerical	Mining Class	Female Domestics
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		Classes											
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	1,232	24	7	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	246	51		
New Brunswick..	470	22	11	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1		
P.E.I.....	43	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
Quebec.....	2,590	178	91	34	25	3	.....	.....	.....	81	2		
Ontario.....	4,458	257	161	34	41	5	1	.....	1	143	8		
Manitoba.....	287	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1		
Saskatchewan....	241	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1		
Alberta.....	421	11	11	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....		
B.C.....	1,742	74	74	23	20	10	2	.....	.....	26	.....		
Y.T.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
N.T.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Totals.....	11,496	580	367	101	89	23	3	.....	1	538	64		

TABLE 18. – Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1941 (cont)

Destination	Totals	Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia.....	1,232	156	169	71	68
New Brunswick..	470	49	127	67	65
P.E.I.....	43	6	9	6	7
Quebec.....	2,590	575	662	213	216
Ontario.....	4,458	610	1,307	495	495
Manitoba.....	287	43	88	36	29
Saskatchewan....	241	29	81	23	16
Alberta.....	421	32	144	33	47
B.C.....	1,742	379	543	158	135
Y.T.....	8	.....	3	3	1
N.T.....	4	1	3	.....	.....
Totals.....	11,496	1,880	3,136	1,105	1,079

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TABLE 31

*Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1940 – 41*

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914 to 1922 – 23	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
FROM OVERSEAS												
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical .....	4,162	1,029	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16
Civil .....	5,094	5,604	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229
<i>By Nationality</i>												
British.....	1,240	978	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126
American.....	175	134	6	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13
Other Countries.....	7,841	5,521	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

Fiscal Years

—	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	Totals
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FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	17	9	13	11	8	7	10	11	5,982
Civil .....	177	206	183	236	202	170	167	225	16,573
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	22,555

*By Nationality*

British.....	123	150	123	138	86	94	124	95	4,876
American.....	11	13	7	7	4	9	5	4	427
Other Countries.....	60	52	66	102	120	74	48	137	17,252
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	22,555

TABLE 32. – Deportations, After Having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1940 – 41/DEPARTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES (PG 236)

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3	1913 – 14	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
	to 1912 – 13	to 1922 – 23										

*By Causes*

Medical causes....	2,296	2,213	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476
Public charges.....	2,853	4,517	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916
Criminality.....	1,083	3,989	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836
Other Civil Causes...	530	793	93									
Accompanying deported persons...	145	262	78	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Nationalities*

British.....	4,358	5,226	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
American.....	1,066	4,566	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331
Other Countries.....	1,483	1,982	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces...	147	409	38	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	244
Quebec.....	1,589	2,197	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343
Ontario.....	2,896	4,243	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626
Manitoba.....	.....	1,310	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	691	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490
Alberta.....	.....	1,041	102	134	178	169	26	187	396	511	631	738



Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	60,576
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**PG 156 – PG 161 (1941–42)**

**IMMIGRATION BRANCH (DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES) F.C. BLAIR, DIRECTOR**

The number of immigrants admitted to Canada in 1941 – 42 was 8,865 as compared with 11,496 in the previous year. This is the lowest recorded immigration since any recorded effort was made to count the number of persons entering Canada to find new homes. During the war period 1914 – 18 the lowest immigration figure reached was 37,453 in 1916, of whom 11,600 came through ocean ports and 25,853 from the United States. Of the arrivals of 1941 – 42, 2,554 entered through ocean ports and 6,311 from the United States. The racial origins were: British 6,318; French 736, while the remaining 1,811 represented 36 other racial groups.

The movement of immigrants has been severely restricted by war conditions, but in addition to the few thousands admitted as immigrants for permanent residence, a very considerable number of refugees and others were granted temporary entry for varying periods, mostly for the duration of the war. Two of the non – immigrant groups were of special interest, these being: (a) young men entering for military training under one or other of the Allied training schemes carried on in Canada; (b) technicians and skilled workers of European origins admitted to assist in Canada’s war production effort. While statistics of these two groups are not being published, it may be remarked that no more useful or welcome people were admitted to Canada during the year.

When war broke out in September, 1939, the United Kingdom Government, in order to conserve manpower, established a regulation requiring that all persons resident in the United Kingdom or Northern Ireland, both males and females between the ages of 16 and 60, must obtain Exit Permits before migration. This had the immediate effect of curtailing the exodus of British subjects. In continental Europe the usual highways of



travel were closed altogether in the early summer of 1940, with but one or two exceptions.

### TOURIST MOVEMENT

It is inevitable that war conditions and war regulations would affect the ordinary flow of tourists and other non – immigrant travelers both out of and into Canada. The extent to which this was so is disclosed in the following figures of the non – immigrant movement both for Ocean and International Boundary ports. It will be observed that the first table shows non – immigrants entering Canada from abroad, and the second table shows residents of Canada returning after visits abroad. Both tables include not only tourists but all other classes of non – immigrants such as persons travelling on business who may cross the border several times in the course of a year.

#### *Non – Immigrants entering Canada from Abroad*

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1938.....	47,832	31,179,807	31,227,639
“ “ “ 1939.....	53,822	29,099,356	29,153,178
“ “ “ 1940.....	42,126	28,295,332	28,337,458
“ “ “ 1941.....	34,035	18,381,660	18,415,695
“ “ “ 1942.....	28,395	17,983,877	18,012,272

#### *Residents of Canada returning after Visits Abroad*

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1939.....	30,446	12,098,397	12,128,843
“ “ “ 1940.....	18,757	11,590,952	11,609,709
“ “ “ 1941.....	10,687	5,224,356	5,235,043
“ “ “ 1942.....	14,113	4,047,167	4,061,280

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The figures given above have no relation to the table of Returning Canadians which appears in the next paragraph nor are they referred to in any of the statistical tables appearing later in this report. In the ocean port arrivals of the first table there are included refugees who were admitted at ocean ports for temporary residence in Canada.

## RETURNING CANADIANS

Since the beginning of the fiscal year 1924 – 25, efforts have been made to record the return to Canada of Canadian born, British born, and Canadian naturalized persons who left this country to reside abroad and returned to resume their permanent residence in Canada. The number has not varied materially for several years until the past year when it dropped to 3,318. The following table gives the record since 1924: –

### *Returning Canadians*

_____	Canadian Born	British Born Outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
Fiscal year, 1924 – 25	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
Fiscal year, 1925 – 26	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
Fiscal year, 1926 – 27	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
Fiscal year, 1927 – 28	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
Fiscal year, 1928 – 29	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
Fiscal year, 1929 – 30	26,959	2,030	841	29,830
Fiscal year, 1930 – 31	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
Fiscal year, 1931 – 32	17,691	1,069	651	19,411
Fiscal year, 1932 – 33	16,320	757	548	17,625
Fiscal year, 1933 – 34	8,366	397	409	9,172
Fiscal year, 1934 – 35	5,811	937	870	7,618
Fiscal year, 1935 – 36	4,854	418	542	5,814
Fiscal year, 1936 – 37	4,522	319	223	5,064
Fiscal year, 1937 – 38	4,524	356	329	5,209
Fiscal year, 1938 – 39	3,825	360	386	4,571
Fiscal year, 1939 – 40	3,687	505	369	4,561
Fiscal year, 1940 – 41	4,910	177	53	5,140
Fiscal year, 1941 – 42	3,123	143	52	3,318

## ADMINISTRATIVE WORK AT OTTAWA

The administrative work of the Branch has called the greatest care in dealing with the problems that have arisen from day to day and while the movement of persons smaller than in pre – war years, there was greater need of care in examination of both immigrants and non – immigrants and also of crews and vessels. What is involved in the examination of crews and crew lists may be judged from the fact that in the Atlantic District alone more than 12,000 crew manifests were filed for action during the year. Seamen's problems alone at some Atlantic ports involved more work than all ordinary immigration business at the same ports in pre – war years.

Incoming mail averaged 900 pieces per day and outgoing 530. it must be remembered, however, that in a service which deals with people on the move whose problems are often urgent, a considerable part of these problems is dealt with by telephone. At the busiest port in the Atlantic District there were 79,000 phone calls in and 37,140 phone calls out during the past year. Members of the Immigration staff serve on numerous inter – departmental committees which deal with war and other problems.

The Immigration Act provides for an appeal to the Minister of Mines and Resources in practically all cases where persons are rejected on seeking entry

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to Canada and in all cases where deportation proceedings arise after entry to Canada. During the year 602 appeals were submitted to and dealt with by the Minister as compared with 653 the previous year and 606 in 1939 – 40. Owing to war conditions it has been impossible to arrange for the actual removal of deports destined to Europe. The number of deportations for the year was 455 compared with 425 for the previous year.

#### INSPECTIONAL WORK IN CANADA

The organization of the Branch in Canada consists of a head office and four district offices which are known as, (a) the Atlantic District which covers all territory east of the Ontario – Quebec boundary; (b) the Eastern District extending from the Ontario – Quebec boundary westward to Schreiber; (c) The Western District which extends from Schreiber, Ont., to Kingsgate west of Kingsgate.

At the end of the year there were 40 seaports and 196 boundary ports, 5 inland agencies and 3 United States points of examination, making a total of 244. The administrative staff in Ottawa numbers 88 as compared with 166 in the fiscal year 1931 – 32 which was an all – time high. In the Field and Inspectional Service in Canada there has been some temporary increase in staff owing to extra work due entirely to war conditions. The increase in travel facilities by automobile, bus, and aeroplane has necessitated an increase in examining stations. An example of the increase in air travel is seen at the Montreal airport where incoming passengers which numbered 11,952 in 1939 – 40 increased to 15,627 in 1940 – 41 and 21,381 last year. There never was a time in our history when it was so necessary to maintain a careful examination of persons seeking entry and never before was the Branch so well equipped with trained personnel to do this work. There has been close co – operation during the year with the Royal Canadians Mounted Police and other branches of the Service.

#### INSPECTIONAL WORK ABROAD

In last year's Report the origin and objective of overseas immigration inspection was described and it was recorded that since the outbreak of war Immigration offices had been closed at Liverpool, Glassgow, Belfast, Paris, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Gdynia, leaving only London, Lisbon, and Hong Kong. At the close of 1941 – 42 only London remained.

The work in the London office like that of some other units, now consists of dealing mainly with problems created by the war such as assisting distressed Canadians seeking temporary relief or repatriation, dealing with distressed seamen, helping in the recovery of funds advanced to Canadian citizens unable to leave Europe, and the repatriation of dependants of Canadian personnel. Most of the work involved in the return of dependants will have to be done in the London office.

The demand for steamship passenger space to Canada resulted in the setting up of a Passage Priority Committee in Canada House in London under the direction of the Canadian High Commissioner. The space for civilians is allotted by the Ministry of War Transport and distributed by the Passage Priority Committee on which this Branch is represented. Special care was required during the year to control the arrival by freighters of passengers in transit to the United States who after having paid an exorbitant price for ocean transport found themselves in difficulty in not being able to continue their journey owing to the fact that the ships on which they arrived had not complied with United States regulations governing transit of passengers.

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The London office reports that war conditions have brought all sorts of approaches for help from Canadians in financial distress as well as many appeals and requests for assistance from those who cannot be properly classed as Canadian citizens. Some advances for subsistence were necessary prior to repatriation and in many cases reference was made to Ottawa for verification of birth and other matters involved in repatriation.

For many years it has been the practice for residents of Canada to sign as seamen on ships sailing for the United Kingdom and although these men were supposed to have return transportation, numbers took their discharge overseas and were then in difficulty in getting back to Canada. During the year at least 200 of these appealed to the London office for assistance. Very few were found to be real seamen and none possessed the regular seaman's discharge book. Some who left Canada expecting to return on the same ship, found that their ship was assigned to foreign duty in which they were unwilling to serve and consequently left their ships and applied for repatriation.

When the usual avenues of exit from Europe were closed through enemy action, a Canadian inspectional office was opened in Lisbon in July, 1940, in charge of Mr. O Cormier who had previously represented the Department in Paris. A Canadian medical officer belonging to the Department of Pensions and National Health was also stationed at Lisbon for some months but later returned to Canada. Inspectional work was carried out by Mr. O Cormier until December, 1941, when the office was closed.

Mr. W.R Little who had served the Department in various capacities over a long period of years and latterly as Commissioner of European Emigration in London, England, retired from the Service after completing an extra year beyond the usual retiring age.

#### REPATRIATION OF DEPENDANTS

In January, 1942, it was decided by the Government that free repatriation would be extended to dependants (wives, widows, and children) of Canadian personnel who served overseas with the Army, Navy, or Air Force. The assistance to be granted consists of ocean and rail fares at minimum rate to destination in Canada. In the case of those dependants who have already returned to Canada at their own cost, refunds are being made. Dependants who were born in Canada or who had previous residence in the Dominion are repatriated as opportunity offers, but those who married overseas and children born there will await the return of the family head. After the war of 1914 – 18 upwards of 50,000 women and children, dependants of Canadian personnel, were assisted to Canada from Great Britain. A large number of these had followed husbands or fathers overseas while many others were wives married overseas and children born there. To prevent a movement to Great Britain of persons whose services were not needed there and whose travelling would increase steamship congestion as well as an unnecessary burden of maintenance abroad, a regulation was made early in June, 1940, for the control of the sailing of women and children by means of an Exit Permit which was issued by the Department of External Affairs. At the close of the year under review that regulation was cancelled and a more restrictive one was made, the enforcement of which has been transferred to the Immigration Branch.

## **BRITISH EVACUEE CHILDREN**

The British children, numbering about 6,000 who came to Canada in 1940 to remain for the duration of the war, have continued to receive care and maintenance in free foster homes throughout the Dominion. The care extended by

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the provinces with the co – operation of the Dominion and the work of Children's Aid Society, has continued for yet another year, not, however, without many problems arising which called for careful adjustment. These boys and girls are growing up; many are now attending high schools and collegiates and several have already entered Canadian universities. Amongst the older boys there is evidenced a determination to return to the parental roof – if it is still standing – and to follow their fathers' footsteps in the fight to preserve our liberties.

The National Advisory Committee for Children from Overseas which was set up in the summer of 1940 continues to function through its Executive Committee. The chairman of the National Committee and of the Executive is Dr. R. C. Wallace, Principle of Queen's University. Expenditures incurred by the provinces and the co – ordinating societies, are paid by the Committee out of funds received from residents of Canada or organizations in Canada, supplemented by grants from the Federal Government. In this connection special mention is made of two large gifts, one of \$10,000 given in 1940 – 41 and a further \$7,300 during the last fiscal year, from the Independent Order of Oddfellows (Ontario Branch). This organization has declared its intention to continue its efforts for the welfare of British evacuee children in Canada.

## THE RELEASE OF STERLING

In last year's Report reference was made to the temporary difficulties of British evacuees, both adults and children, owing to the impossibility of securing the transfer of sterling for needs that could not be met in Canada. In the autumn of 1941 Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Under – Secretary, Dominions Office, under whose direction all C.O.R.B. (Government assisted) children had come to Canada, paid a visit to the various Provinces of the Dominion and inspected the work being done for the children. While here saw the need for some provision for children and especially for mothers with children. Shortly after Mr. Shakespeare's return to London, an arrangement was completed which became effective on the 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1942, under which mothers with children may receive from overseas a maximum of £10 per month with an additional £3 per month for each child, these funds being transferred by relatives or friends. All British evacuee children in Canada without mothers, may receive £3 per month if the relatives overseas are able and willing to send it. The plan for the transfer of these sums is both speedy and safe. The relative overseas desiring to transfer funds within the prescribed amount obtains a permit from the United Kingdom Government, then deposits the amount in a Post Office giving the name and address of the payee. This record is immediately transferred to Canada by air mail and the Canadian Post Office at once issues a warrant to the payee for the amount of the transfer.

## RELEASE OF PERSONS FROM REFUGEE CAMPS

In the summer of 1940 a considerable number of civilian refugees, most of whom were given asylum in the United Kingdom some months prior to the outbreak of war, were transferred from temporary internment camps in England to civilian internment camps in Canada, now called refugee camps. These were all nominally of enemy nationality, but few were regarded as enemy sympathizers. During the year several hundreds were released for temporary residence under what may be described as a parole system. Those released belonged mainly to three groups, – (a) students whose education had been interrupted by their internment in England at a time when certain restricted areas there were being evacuated; (b) skilled workers whose services were valuable in connection with our war production; (c) farm workers. Students were all paroled to individual

## IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 161

sponsors who had assumed responsibility for their maintenance and care and for school or university fees. Those released for employment were released to firms engaged in some work related to the war or in case of farm workers to farmers requiring help. In every case release was contingent upon the approval of the Home Office in London whose wards these refugees are. So far the experiment is working out satisfactorily.

## CHINESE IMMIGRATION

The present Chinese Immigration Act which came into effect on June 30, 1923, provides for the entry to Canada of the following classes: –

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps, consuls, consular agents and other Government representatives, their suites and servants;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin or descent, who left Canada for educational or other purposes, on establishing their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port where they seek re – entry;
- (c) Merchants, as defined by regulations made by the Minister;
- (d) Persons in transit through Canada.

No Chinese immigrants were admitted during the fiscal year 1941 – 42 and only eight persons of Chinese origin have been landed in Canada since the Act came into force on June 30, 1923, including two who had made application for admission under legislation repealed by the Act and whose cases had been before the Courts. Two students, both women, who will return to their homeland upon completion of their studies, entered during the year under review.

Under the authority of section 9 the Minister may authorize for a specified period, under permit, the temporary entry of persons of Chinese origin without such persons being subject to the provisions of the Act. Thirty – seven permits were issued during 1941 – 42 as follows: Actors, 11; Actresses, 7; Doctor (Dentistry) , 1; Doctors (Medical) , 2; Housewives, 3; Infants, 1; Journalists, 2; Nurse (Student) , 1; Students, 8. Of the above, seven took their departure from Canada within the fiscal year and the remainder will depart within the period of validity of their respective permits. Bonds were required in the cases of actors and actresses, etc., guaranteeing that the persons concerned will adhere to the conditions of their entry.

The Act provides for the registration prior to departure and the right to return following an absence of two years of Chinese legally admitted to and lawfully resident in Canada. Owing to the cessation of direct sailings from ports in British Columbia, and to the fact that vessels sailing from San Francisco has shown a decided decrease; only 84 Chinese so registered during 1941 – 42. A total of 181 Chinese employed as seamen on vessels trading in international waters registered during the period under review.

Order in Council P.C. 10160 which was passed on December 31, 1941, provides that all persons of Chinese origin who had registered outward between December 1, 1938, and the date on which the war terminates, may delay their return to Canada either for two years beyond the termination of the war or for one year beyond the two – year period provided in Section 24 of the Chinese Immigration Act.

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TABLE 14

*Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1941 – 42*

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914 to 1922 – 23	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
FROM OVERSEAS												
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical .....	4,162	1,029	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16
Civil .....	5,094	5,604	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229
<i>By Nationality</i>												
British.....	1,240	978	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126
American.....	175	134	6	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13
Other Countries.....	7,841	5,521	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

Fiscal Years



—	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	Totals
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FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	17	9	13	11	8	7	10	11	20	6,002
Civil .....	177	206	183	236	202	170	167	225	129	16,702
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	22,704

*By Nationality*

British.....	123	150	123	138	86	94	124	95	90	4,966
American.....	11	13	7	7	4	9	5	4	1	428
Other Countries.....	60	52	66	102	120	74	48	137	58	17,310
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	22,704

TABLE 15. – Deportations, after having been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1941 – 42 (PG 182)

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3	1913 – 14	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
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to  
1912 – 13

to  
1922 – 23

*By Causes*

Medical causes....	2,296	2,213	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476
Public charges.....	2,853	4,517	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916
Criminality.....	1,083	3,989	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836
Other Civil Causes...	530	793	93									
Accompanying deported persons...	145	262	78	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Nationalities*

British.....	4,358	5,226	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
American.....	1,066	4,566	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331
Other Countries.....	1,483	1,982	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces...	147	409	38	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	244
Quebec.....	1,589	2,197	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343
Ontario.....	2,896	4,243	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626
Manitoba.....	.....	1,310	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	691	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490
Alberta.....	.....	1,041	102	134	178	169	26	187	396	511	631	738



Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	61,034
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**DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES**

**Total: 8,865 (TABLE 9 & 10. Statements of Total Immigration to Canada (via Ocean Ports & from The United States), showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1941–42/PG 172 to 175)**

**Africa and the Middle East**

**Total: 7 Countries**

Africa (British)	15
Africa (not British)	1
Egypt	1
Palestine	1
Syria	2
Sumatra	4
Turkey	3

**Total: 27**

**0.30 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 8 Countries**

China	81
Hong Kong	11
India (British)	27
Japan	29

Java	4
Korea	3
Philippine Islands	2
Siam	1
<b>Total: 158</b>	<b>1.78 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	34
New Zealand	30
<b>Total: 64</b>	<b>0.72 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**South and Central America**

**Total: 17 Countries**

Argentina	8
Barbados	6
Bahamas	11
Bermuda	11
Brazil	14
Chile	2
Cuba	5
Ecuador	1
Guiana (British)	10
Hawaiian Islands	3
Honduras (British)	4
Jamaica	25
Peru	9
Porto Rico	2
Trinidad	16
Uruguay	1
Venezuela	2
<b>Total: 130</b>	<b>1.47 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**North America**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Canada	422
Mexico	10

Newfoundland	1,381
United States	4,861
St. Pierre & Miquelon	14
<b>Total: <u>6,688</u></b>	<b><u>75.44</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 28 Countries</u></b>
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Austria	8
Belgium	29
Czecho – Slovakia	33
Danzig	1
Denmark	11
Eire	58
Estonia	1
Finland	4
France	62
Germany	52
Greece	8
Holland	15
Hungary	23
Iceland	1
Italy	13
Jugo – Slavia	9
Latvia	2
Lithuania	11
Luxembourg	6
Malta	1
Norway	28
Poland	63
Portugal	2
Romania	14
Russia	54
Spain	2
Sweden	8
Switzerland	27
<b>Total: <u>546</u></b>	<b><u>6.16</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
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England	844
Northern Ireland	46
Scotland	276

Wales	43
Lesser Br. Isles	4
<b>Total: <u>1,213</u></b>	<b><u>13.68</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**                      **Other/Total: 7**

Atlantic Ocean Is. (Br.) –	3
Atlantic Ocean Is. (not Br.) –	1
Central America –	6
Dutch East Indies –	1
South America –	3
Straights Settlements -	2
West Indies, (British) –	23

**Total: 39**    **0.44 (%) of Total Citizens**

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 8,865 for 1941-42</u></b>
United States	4,861	54.83
England	844	9.52
Scotland	276	3.11
China	81	0.91
Poland	63	0.71
France	62	0.70
Eire	58	0.65
Germany	52	0.59
Northern Ireland	46	0.52
Wales	43	0.49
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>6,386</u></b>	<b><u>72.04</u></b>

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**PG 170 – PG 175 (1942–43)**

**IMMIGRATION BRANCH (DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES) F.C. BLAIR, DIRECTOR**

The work of this Branch continued with little variation from that of other war years. The arrival of immigrants in 1942 was lower than in any other year since records were kept. The admission of 7,445 immigrants last year presents a strange contrast to the all – time high of 382,841 in 1912 – 13. Small as the number was it included representatives of more than 40 racial origins. Of the total, 4,827 came from the United States; 200 from Europe and the Near East, and the remainder, 2,418, were mainly from the British Isles and Newfoundland.

**TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS**

There have been few changes in the Immigration Act and Regulations in recent years and no changes at all since the outbreak of war except such as were made under the authority of the War Measures' Act. The most important of these, so far as immigration is concerned, are,

- (1) An order in Council, P.C. 2653, of the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 1939, which excludes persons of enemy alien citizenship.
- (2) A regulation which controls by Exit Permit the sailing of women and girls of all ages and of boys under 16, to places outside the Western Hemisphere. The purpose of this regulation is to prevent an exodus from Canada to Great Britain of women and children whose services are not needed there and whose travelling would increase steamship congestion and create an unnecessary burden of

housing and maintenance abroad. The regulation, put into effect early in June, 1940, was administered by the Department of External Affairs. It was revised and made more restrictive in March, 1942, and its administration transferred to this Branch.

- (3) A regulation for the cancellation of Canadian domicile to be followed by deportation when that becomes possible, for aliens who, on being called up for military training or service, take refuge in their alien citizenship.

War conditions have necessitated other restrictions on travel. In Canada it is now necessary to comply with regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board relating to the transfer of funds out of the Dominion. Any British subject ordinarily resident in Canada who wishes to take temporary employment or to transfer his residence abroad must obtain a Labor Exit Permit from National Selective Service. If of an age and class subject to military call, he must also secure clearance from the Chairman of his District Mobilization Board, regardless of the purpose for which he is leaving Canada. For many years border crossing between Canada and the United States, especially for those not transferring their permanent residence, was so free from regulations that many travelers do now not take kindly to the war limitations imposed and the travelling public often regard these limitations as unnecessary, annoying, and an interference with the rights of the individual.

In Great Britain all persons, both men and women between the ages of 16 and 60, are required to secure an Exit Permit as a condition of leaving that country and these Permits are not issued where the applicant's labor is regarded as valuable. Canada does not require British subjects (with a few minor exceptions) or United States citizens, whether entering for permanent residence or as visitors, to present passports as a condition of entry. In recent years a somewhat similar requirement has been enforced by the United States and such passports require a Visa by an American Consular official in Canada.

#### IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 171

Toward the close of the year under review a new plan was put into operation by which Canadian citizens, including all British subjects legally resident in the Dominion, may obtain what is known as a Border Crossing Card – without a passport. The new document is issued without charge or delay at American Consulates in the Dominion. It is then sent at once to the Canadian Immigration officer in the same center for an endorsement that the holder is a legal resident of Canada and is entitled to return after any visit abroad. The Border Crossing Card then becomes valid for one year and may be used for any number of crossings provided that no one stay in the United States is for more than 29 days. The issue of this card requires, however, that the applicant must apply in person at a United States Consulate, hence it is more sought after in and near centers where there are United States Consulates than in districts involving a considerable rail or motor journey to reach a Consulate.

Between February 15, when the new Border Crossing Card was introduced, and March 31, 1943, a period of six weeks, 2,249 cards were endorsed by Canadian Immigration officers at the port of Montreal, and in the Eastern District (between the



Quebec – Ontario Boundary on the East and Schreiber, Ont., on the West) , 15,002 Border Crossing Cards were similarly endorsed.

So long as the restrictions referred to above remain in effect, a normal movement of immigrants or tourists to Canada can not be expected. The limitations to non – immigrant travel plus the restrictions on motor travel are bound to have a serious effect on the movement of tourists and other non – immigrant classes. The effect to date may be seen in the following statistics. While border crossing has fallen off greatly as compared with pre – war years, it will doubtless surprise many to learn that one year’s crossing of non – immigrants still exceeds the total population of Canada. It does not mean, however, that fifteen million different individuals crossed during the year; some persons crossed many times who are included in these figures, but they do not include daily commuters.

*Non – Immigrants entering Canada from Abroad*

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1938.....	47,832	31,179,807	31,227,639
“ “ “ 1939.....	53,822	29,099,356	29,153,178
“ “ “ 1940.....	42,126	28,295,332	28,337,458
“ “ “ 1941.....	34,035	18,381,660	18,415,695
“ “ “ 1942.....	28,395	17,983,877	18,012,272
“ “ “ 1943.....	31,530	15,109,056	15,140,586

*Residents of Canada returning after Visits Abroad*

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1939.....	30,446	12,098,397	12,128,843
“ “ “ 1940.....	18,757	11,590,952	11,609,709
“ “ “ 1941.....	10,687	5,224,356	5,235,043
“ “ “ 1942.....	14,113	4,047,167	4,061,280
“ “ “ 1943.....	15,294	4,394,613	4,409,907

The above figures have no relation to the following table of Returning Canadians nor are they included in the statistical tables appearing later in this Report. In the section relating to non – immigrants entering Canada from abroad all refugees are included whether they arrive at Canadian ocean ports or via the United States.

## RETURNING CANADIANS

Since the beginning of the fiscal year 1924 – 25, efforts have been made to record the return to Canada of Canadian born, British born, and Canadian naturalized persons who left this country to reside abroad and returned to resume their permanent residence in Canada. The number has not varied materially for several years. The following table gives the record since 1924: –

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### *Returning Canadians*

_____	Canadian Born	British Born Outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
Fiscal year, 1924 – 25	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
Fiscal year, 1925 – 26	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
Fiscal year, 1926 – 27	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
Fiscal year, 1927 – 28	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
Fiscal year, 1928 – 29	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
Fiscal year, 1929 – 30	26,959	2,030	841	29,830
Fiscal year, 1930 – 31	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
Fiscal year, 1931 – 32	17,691	1,069	651	19,411
Fiscal year, 1932 – 33	16,320	757	548	17,625
Fiscal year, 1933 – 34	8,366	397	409	9,172
Fiscal year, 1934 – 35	5,811	937	870	7,618
Fiscal year, 1935 – 36	4,854	418	542	5,814
Fiscal year, 1936 – 37	4,522	319	223	5,064
Fiscal year, 1937 – 38	4,524	356	329	5,209
Fiscal year, 1938 – 39	3,825	360	386	4,571
Fiscal year, 1939 – 40	3,687	505	369	4,561
Fiscal year, 1940 – 41	4,910	177	53	5,140
Fiscal year, 1941 – 42	3,123	143	52	3,318
Fiscal year, 1942 – 43	3,056	167	30	3,253

## BRITISH EVACUEE CHILDREN

Approximately 6,000 British children and more than 1,000 British mothers came to Canada in 1940 to remain for the duration of the war. All the mothers came under private arrangement to stay with relatives or friends. Of the children some 1,532 came under the assisted scheme to which the United Kingdom Government contributed the cost of ocean transportation and Canada contributed rail transportation and aftercare. The remainder of the children came under private arrangement and the vast majority of these have continued to reside with and be maintained by relatives or friends.

A national Advisory Committee for Children from Overseas was set up in Canada in the summer of 1940 when it was expected that the movement would be very much larger than it actually was. The sinking of a ship in the autumn of 1940 carrying

evacuated children, with a consequent loss of life, brought the assisted movement to an end. A few children continued to come under private arrangement, but the number was small. The national Advisory Committee continues to function through its executive. The Chairman of the National Advisory Committee and of the executive is Dr. R. C. Wallace, Principal of Queen's University. Expenditures incurred by the provinces and the provincial coordinating societies are paid by the Committee from donations received from persons and organizations, supplemented by grants from the Federal Government. The Independent Order of Oddfellows (Ontario Branch) has already made three very generous gifts totaling \$23,300 and promised that more will follow.

Children who came at the age of 16 are now young men and women, and these are being advised through the Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, to enlist in the Canadian Armed Forces or return home for national service there. Among the older boys and girls there is a noticeable desire to return to Britain for service, although a number have enlisted in Canada.

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### REPATRIATION OF DEPENDANTS OF CANADIAN PERSONNEL

Free transportation, ocean and rail, at minimum rates, is provided for dependants (wives, widows, and children) of Canadian personnel who serve with the Army, Navy, or Air Force overseas. Dependants who arranged their own passage before the free passage plan went into effect are being given refunds. Those dependants who were formally resident in Canada and are therefore returning to their homes or relatives are being repatriated when they apply provided shipping accommodation is available. Assistance to dependants who have never been resident in Canada is being deferred until the return of the family heads. At the end of the year it was estimated that 8,000 members of the Canadian Army overseas had married there and that marriages were being contracted at the rate of about 2,600 per annum. The ratio of marriages in other Branches of the Service is believed to be lower, but in any case there will be many thousands of dependants of Canadian personnel to be brought back after the war. The regulation which restricts the sailing from Canada of wives, fiancés, or other dependents, means that there will be few Canadian born dependants to be brought home after the war.

### REFUGEES

There has been some movement of refugees during the year, but the impossibility of persons leaving occupied area in Europe, plus the cost and restrictions of travel, have greatly reduced the numbers. Of the refugees of 1942 the most important group consisted of some hundreds of Polish engineers and technicians who are now busily engaged in Canada's war effort. These were admitted for the duration.

A reference was made in last year's Report to the temporary release from refugee camps in Canada of a number of civilians who were interned in the United Kingdom in May 1940, and transferred to Canada in July of that year as the wards of the United

Kingdom Government. These were placed in refugee camps in Canada. They were all of enemy nationality, but few were regarded as having enemy sympathies. The combined releases of 1941 and 1942 totaled upwards of 1,000. A necessary condition of release was the approval of the Home Office in London. Approximately an equal number were returned to England. Of the relatively small number remaining in the camp, some have been refused release by the Home Office and the release of others cannot be granted because of physical, mental, or other defects or because they have no qualifications for placement in employment here.

During the year it was agreed to receive 1,000 Jewish refugee children from the unoccupied part of France who had been made orphans by the death or deportation of parents. These were to be placed in Jewish homes in Canada under the auspices of the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies of Canada. Unfortunately just as the movement was about to get under way the occupation of the part of France in which they were living, by German forces, has so far prevented their being moved.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSPECTIONAL WORK

The organization of the Branch consists of a Head Office in Ottawa, four District offices in Canada, and an office in London, England, in charge of a Commissioner. The District offices in Canada are known as, (a) the Atlantic, which includes all territory east of the Ontario – Quebec boundary; (b) the Eastern, extending from the Quebec – Ontario boundary west to Schreiber, Ont; (c) the Western, which extends from Schreiber to Kingsgate, B.C; (d) the Pacific which includes all Canadian territory west of Kingsgate. The London office had formerly sub – offices at Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Paris, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Gdynia. There was also an office in Hong Kong looking after Chinese immigration matters.

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The Superintendent of the Atlantic District, in reporting on the decrease in passenger traffic in his district, mentions that the number of persons examined in 1940 – 41 was 5,471,586; in 1941 – 42, 4,545,669; in 1942 – 43, 3,562,355. While highway travel has greatly fallen off by reason of gasoline restrictions, train travel is at some entry ports heavier than before the war. The comparative figures quoted do not take any account of Canadian Service personnel returning to Canada nor to other persons travelling on war duty. Concerning seamen, it is reported that in the Atlantic District steamship desertions decreased from 1,995 in 1941 – 42 to 1,463 in 1942 – 43. Deserters who were apprehended here were brought before the Board of Inquiry, most of them under the Merchant Seaman Order of 1941 and others under the Immigration Act, with a view to compelling their return to their ships.

A reference was made in the 1940 – 41 Report to the amount of work involved in the inspection of crew lists for seamen. In that year there were 11,556 ship entries in the Atlantic District. In 1941 – 42 the number increased to 12,253 and last year to 13,973.

The Immigration Act provides that the master, agent, or owner of a vessel may be required to deposit with the Immigration officer at the port a sum of money to be held as security for the return of a deserter to his vessel or for his deportation, and to cover any costs of maintenance, etc., that may be incurred while the deserter remains in Canada. Under this provision approximately \$400,000 was collected in deposits in the Atlantic District during the year. Special Port security control work in this District has necessitated the transfer of a number of Immigration Inspectors from border points to ocean ports.

It is in the Eastern District that a very large percentage of the border crossing occurs. The entry of persons in this District was 10,211,916 as compared with 11,733,489 in the previous year. The number of residents of Canada returning from business or other visits to the United States shows an increase from 2,344,664 in 1941 – 42 to 2,697,396 last year. These figures are just about half of the movement of pre – war years. There has been a falling – off in international civilian air travel, more noticeable at the Malton Airport than elsewhere. The arrivals by air at Malton last year were 7,230 as against 11,497 the previous year. There has been a number of reductions in the staff of the Eastern District during the year, due mainly to enlistments, transfers, and retirements. There has been added work through the necessity of providing for a wartime canal inspection from the upper St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes.

In the Western and Pacific Districts there has been the same decrease in border crossings as is noticeable in other districts, except for the movement of members of the U.S. Army and civilian personnel entering in connection with the Alaska Highway project. This has meant greatly increased work at the Edmonton office.

For many years both Immigration and Customs inspection has been taken care of at many of the smaller ports of entry, particularly where the traffic is local, by Customs officers acting as Immigration Inspectors. During the year there was a further co – ordination of Immigration and Customs work at many of the larger ports. Under this arrangement a number of Customs officers have been released for other duties by Immigration Inspectors conducting primary Customs examination for pedestrian and automobile travel, and at other points Immigration officers have been released for other duties by Customs officers taking over primary Immigration inspection.

#### IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 175

The work in the London Eng., office during the war period is mainly concerned with distressed Canadians, refugees, Canadian seamen, the repatriation of dependants of members of the Canadian Forces overseas, the determination of Canadian status (domicile), and assisting with passage priority. All applications for priority are first examined by Immigration officers and where applicants are eligible and are permitted to leave the United Kingdom suitable information is submitted to the Canadian Passage Priority Committee. During the year 933 cases representing 1,243 souls were dealt with but these figures do not include persons moved in connection with war work. The sum of

£1068.10.9 was expended in assisting distressed Canadians, including seamen. Owing to wartime regulations for the control of merchant seamen, the Commissioner of Emigration in London has had to deal with many cases of Canadian seamen who in ordinary times would not be a problem. In Canada there are rest Centers for seamen arriving at principle Canadian ports. In England there are also Rest Houses in one of which there is a special ward for Canadian seamen. Some of these seamen have to be repatriated while others are able to work their way back to Canada. All applications for the repatriation of dependants of Canadian Service personnel are handled in the office of the Emigration Commissioner in London. This involves a considerable amount of time and effort before sailing arrangements can be made. Between April 8, 1942, when the first warrant was issued, up to March 31, 1943, 671 applications were received; 292 were approved and 258 were provided with return transportation.

#### POST – WAR IMMIGRATION

Many suggestions are being received as to post – war immigration. These are being carefully examined and filed for future reference. It is everywhere recognized that Canada must first of all deal with the re – establishment of her own Service personnel and their dependants and during that period turn the Canadian war industry to peacetime pursuits. The magnitude of this task cannot be known until the war is over.

Those best able to form an opinion agree that tens of thousands of the war – oppressed people of Europe will look to the Western World for new homes when war has ceased. Few of these are likely to have funds either for transportation or settlement and many may require to be built up physically before being fit to transfer from Europe. How many and what type of settlers, especially those without capital, will Canada be able to absorb with benefit to the newcomers and to the Dominion? Will the assistance given by the Allies to the suffering millions of Europe after the war include financial assistance for migration and settlement? Will Canada take steps to ensure that the major part of her post – war immigration is from British stock, and if so, how is this to be brought about? What will the relationship of immigration to the Social Security plan that Canada may adopt as part of the new post – war order and what effect will this have on the encouragement or discouragement of immigration? These are some of the questions being asked. Canada should not make the mistake of substituting transportation for settlement – a weakness not unknown in the past. Some believe that the plans can be completed now and the figures inserted; others believe that only time and the economic development of the Dominion will supply the answers.

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#### CHINESE IMMIGRATION

The present Chinese Immigration Act which came into effect on June 30, 1923, provides for the entry to Canada of the following classes:

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps, consuls, consular agents and other Government representatives, their suites and servants;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin or descent, who left Canada for educational or other purposes, on establishing their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port where they seek re – entry;
- (c) (i) Merchants, as defined by regulations made by the Minister;  
(ii) Students entering Canada for the purpose of attendance at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or character to confer degrees;
- (d) Persons in transit through Canada.

There were no immigrant admissions during the year, but under the authorization of Section 9 of the Act temporary entry was granted to 55 persons. Of these 8 took their departure within the year. The period of admission had not expired for the other 47 at the close of the year.

Chinese leaving Canada for visits abroad register outward so as to protect their return within a period of two years. Because of war conditions a regulation was made on December 31, 1941, providing that Chinese who registered outward between December 1, 1938, and the termination of the war may defer their return to Canada for a period of two years after the war.

The Chinese Immigration Act is administered under the direction of the Minister by the Chief Controller at Ottawa and controllers at Canadian ports of entry. The Department maintains a special staff on the Pacific Coast and until the fall of Hong Kong had a representative there dealing with Chinese matters.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese immigration is furnished: –

_____	Exemptions	Paying Tax	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted Exempt	Registered for Leave	Total Revenue
					\$    cts.
1923 – 24.....	49	625	7*27	5,661	334,039,00
1924 – 25.....				5,992	308,659,00
1925 – 26.....				3,947	25,969,00
1926 – 27.....				5,987	14,844,00
1927 – 28.....	1	2	33*33	5,087	25,679,00
1928 – 29.....	1		100*00	5,480	30,795,00
1929 – 30.....				5,682	30,799,00
1930 – 31.....				5,783	28,846,00
1931 – 32.....				4,387	11,584,00

1932 – 33.....	1	.....	100*00	3,636	9,152,00
1933 – 34.....	2	.....	100*00	2,156	7,237,00
1934 – 35.....		.....		2,103	6,506,00
1935 – 36.....		.....		2,138	6,501,00
1936 – 37.....	1	.....	100*00	2,059	9,893,00
1937 – 38.....		.....		792	2,359,00
1938 – 39.....		.....		817	2,959,00
1939 – 40.....		.....		933	4,066,00
1940 – 41.....		.....		637	5,633,85
1941 – 42.....		.....		265	9,655,00
1942 – 43.....		.....		194	4,488,00
Totals.....	<b>55</b>		<b>627</b>	<b>8*07</b>	<b>63,267</b>
					<b>879,663,85</b>

*IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 195*

TABLE 14

*Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1942 – 43*

Fiscal Years

—                      1902 – 3    1913 – 1914    1923 –    1924 –    1925 –    1926 –    1927 –    1928 –    1929 –    1930 –    1931 –    1932 –  
to                      to                      to                      to                      to                      to                      to                      to                      to                      to  
1912 – 13    1922 – 23

FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	4,162	1,029	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16
Civil .....	5,094	5,604	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

*By Nationality*

British.....	1,240	978	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126
American.....	175	134	6	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13
Other Countries.....	7,841	5,521	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

Fiscal Years



—	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	1942 – 1943	Totals
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FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	17	9	13	11	8	7	10	11	20	16	6,018
Civil .....	177	206	183	236	202	170	167	225	129	122	16,824
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	22,842

*By Nationality*

British.....	123	150	123	138	86	94	124	95	90	89	5,055
American.....	11	13	7	7	4	9	5	4	1	1	429
Other Countries.....	60	52	66	102	120	74	48	137	58	48	17,358
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	22,842

TABLE 15. – Deportations, after having been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1932 – 33

(DEPTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES PG 196)

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3	1913 – 14	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
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to  
1912 – 13

to  
1922 – 23

*By Causes*

Medical causes....	2,296	2,213	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476
Public charges....	2,853	4,517	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916
Criminality.....	1,083	3,989	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836
Other Civil Causes...	530	793	93									
Accompanying deported persons...	145	262	78	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Nationalities*

British.....	4,358	5,226	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
American.....	1,066	4,566	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331
Other Countries.....	1,483	1,982	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces...	147	409	38	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	244
Quebec.....	1,589	2,197	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343
Ontario.....	2,896	4,243	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626
Manitoba.....	.....	1,310	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	691	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490

Alberta.....	.....	1,041	102	134	178	169	26	187	396	511	631	738
British Columbia....	491	1,876	206	282	334	25	26	276	306	381	549	832
Yukon Territories...	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

TABLE 15. – Deportations, after having been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1933 – 34 to 1942 – 43 & Totals (cont)

	Fiscal Years										Totals
	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	1942 – 1943	
<i>By Causes</i>											
Medical causes....	301	144	81	47	42	36	29	12	14	20	10,915
Public charges.....	2,991	464	125	110	46	45	18	8	1	.....	28,004
Criminality.....	493	267	207	117	101	114	110	83	69	100	12,832
Other Civil Causes...	250	172	163	240	203	229	237	322	371	121	5,425
Accompanying deported persons...	439	81	34	57	21	10	5	3	3	3	4,102
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	61,034
<i>By Nationalities</i>											
British.....	2,718	385	157	202	134	135	127	108	135	82	34,547
American.....	319	199	146	167	138	145	147	124	107	104	10,336
Other Countries.....	1,437	544	307	202	141	154	125	196	216	58	16,395
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	61,034
<i>By Provinces</i>											
Maritime Provinces...	260	62	42	61	27	40	61	136	150	96	2,507
Quebec.....	596	163	106	129	102	112	103	139	178	48	10,246
Ontario.....	1,827	347	167	127	123	121	96	80	82	59	22,194
Manitoba.....	408	71	43	32	21	22	8	14	4	5>	
Saskatchewan.....	261	91	36	26	14	28	9	.....	1	9>	18,822
Alberta.....	467	184	79	77	40	19	32	9	9	7>	
British Columbia....	655	210	137	119	86	92	90	50	34	20	7,501

Yukon Territories...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244		61,278

**DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES**

**Total: 7,445 (TABLE 9 & 10. Statements of Total Immigration to Canada (via Ocean Ports & from The United States), showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1942–43 /PG 186 to 188)**

**Africa and the Middle East**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Africa (British)	17
Africa (not British)	1
Egypt	5
Syria	2
Turkey	1

**Total: 26**

**0.35 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 7 Countries**

China	23
Fiji Islands	2
Hong Kong	1
India (British)	22
Japan	7
Java	2
Korea	1

Total: 58 0.78 (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia 23  
New Zealand 10

Total: 33 0.44 (%) of Total Citizens

**South and Central America**

**Total: 18 Countries**

Argentina 16  
Barbados 3  
Bahamas 13  
Bermuda 11  
Brazil 3  
Costa Rica 2  
Canary Islands 1  
Chile 2  
Cuba 6  
Guiana (British) 10  
Guatemala 1  
Hawaiian Islands 3  
Honduras (British) 2  
Jamaica 23  
Peru 15  
Porto Rico 1  
Trinidad 20  
Venezuela 5

Total: 137 1.84 (%) of Total Citizens

**North America**

**Total: 6 Countries**

Canada 437  
Mexico 3

Labrador	4
Newfoundland	1,555
United States	3,479
St. Pierre & Miquelon	6
<b>Total: <u>5,484</u></b>	<b><u>73.66</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 25 Countries</u></b>
Austria	7
Belgium	8
Czecho – Slovakia	17
Denmark	3
Eire	38
Estonia	1
Finland	8
France	23
Germany	43
Greece	7
Holland	17
Hungary	7
Iceland	2
Italy	9
Jugo – Slavia	9
Latvia	1
Lithuania	3
Malta	1
Norway	27
Poland	38
Romania	4
Russia	38
Spain	5
Sweden	11
Switzerland	6

Total: **333** **4.47 (%)** of Total Citizens

**United Kingdom**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	943
Northern Ireland	46
Scotland	333
Wales	27
Lesser Br. Isles	6

Total: **1,355** **18.20 (%)** of Total Citizens

**N.E.S** = (*Not Elsewhere Specified*)

**Other/Total: 6**

Atlantic Ocean Is. (Br.) –	2
South America –	7
Straits Settlements -	4
West Indies, (British) –	4
West Indies, (not British) –	1
Born at Sea –	1

Total: **19** **0.26 (%)** of Total Citizens

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 7,445 for 1942-43**

United States	3,479	46.73
England	943	12.67
Scotland	333	4.47
Northern Ireland	46	0.62
Germany	43	0.58
Eire, Poland & Russia	38 (X3)	0.51 (X3)
Norway & Wales	27 (X2)	0.36 (X2)
Australia, China, France & Jamaica	23 (X4)	0.31 (X4)
India (British)	22	0.30
Trinidad	20	0.27

Total

5,146

69.12

(Note: each country when tied with the others was added up in the final totals 3 times for 38 immigrants...2 times for 27 immigrants and 4 times for 23 immigrants

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**PG 180 – PG 185 (1943–44)**

**IMMIGRATION BRANCH (DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES) A.L JOLLIFFE, DIRECTOR**

The report of 1942 – 43 recorded 7,445 immigrant arrivals for that year, the smallest number for such a period since any actual count has been kept of persons entering Canada to find new homes. During the war period 1914 – 18 the lowest immigration figure reached was 37,453 in 1916. The statistical data presented for 1943 – 44 records the admission of 9,040 immigrants or an increase of 21 per cent over the all – time low figures of the previous year. Of the arrivals of 1943 – 44, 4,599 entered through ocean ports and 4,441 from the United States. The racial origins were: - British, 7,002; French 735, while the remaining 1,303 represented 38 other racial groups. Classified by nationality 5,620 were British subjects, 3,318 United States citizens, the remaining 102 comprising 24 other nationalities. Classified by sex, 3,447 were males and 5,593 females.

**TOURIST MOVEMENT**

The following statements will show the effect of war conditions and regulations on the normal flow of tourist and other non – immigrant travel between Canada and other countries. While during the year under review there has been a slight increase in the volume of this traffic a normal movement of tourists and visitors to Canada cannot be expected until travel and other restrictions are removed. The figures in the first table do not mean that sixteen million different individuals entered Canada during the year; some

persons who are included in these figures crossed the International Boundary many times. The figures do not include daily commuters: –

*Non – Immigrants entering Canada from Abroad*

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1938.....	47,832	31,179,807	31,227,639
“ “ “ 1939.....	53,822	29,099,356	29,153,178
“ “ “ 1940.....	42,126	28,295,332	28,337,458
“ “ “ 1941.....	34,035	18,381,660	18,415,695
“ “ “ 1942.....	28,395	17,983,877	18,012,272
“ “ “ 1943.....	31,530	15,109,056	15,140,586
“ “ “ 1944.....	24,665	16,356,484	16,381,149

*Residents of Canada returning after Visits Abroad*

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1939.....	30,446	12,098,397	12,128,843
“ “ “ 1940.....	18,757	11,590,952	11,609,709
“ “ “ 1941.....	10,687	5,224,356	5,235,043
“ “ “ 1942.....	14,113	4,047,167	4,061,280
“ “ “ 1943.....	15,294	4,394,613	4,409,907
“ “ “ 1944.....	11,551	5,860,609	5,872,160

The figures given above have no relation to the table of Returning Canadians which appears in the next paragraph, nor are they referred to in any of the statistical tables appearing later in this report.

*IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 181*

An important movement not included in the immigration figures, in other words not counted as immigrants, is that of the returning Canadian. In April, 1924, it was decided to record those Canadian citizens who had left Canada with the intention of making their permanent homes abroad and were returning with the declared intention of again taking up their permanent residence in the Dominion. Persons who had left Canada on visits or for other temporary purpose have not been included in this summary. Returning Canadians are divided into three classes: (a) those born in Canada; (b) British born who had acquired Canadian domicile; (c) persons naturalized in Canada. The following table gives the record since 1924: –



### *Returning Canadians*

_____	Canadian Born	British Born Outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
Fiscal year, 1924 – 25	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
Fiscal year, 1925 – 26	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
Fiscal year, 1926 – 27	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
Fiscal year, 1927 – 28	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
Fiscal year, 1928 – 29	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
Fiscal year, 1929 – 30	26,959	2,030	841	29,830
Fiscal year, 1930 – 31	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
Fiscal year, 1931 – 32	17,691	1,069	651	19,411
Fiscal year, 1932 – 33	16,320	757	548	17,625
Fiscal year, 1933 – 34	8,366	397	409	9,172
Fiscal year, 1934 – 35	5,811	937	870	7,618
Fiscal year, 1935 – 36	4,854	418	542	5,814
Fiscal year, 1936 – 37	4,522	319	223	5,064
Fiscal year, 1937 – 38	4,524	356	329	5,209
Fiscal year, 1938 – 39	3,825	360	386	4,571
Fiscal year, 1939 – 40	3,687	505	369	4,561
Fiscal year, 1940 – 41	4,910	177	53	5,140
Fiscal year, 1941 – 42	3,123	143	52	3,318
Fiscal year, 1942 – 43	3,056	167	30	3,253
Fiscal year, 1943 – 44	2,090	93	19	2,202

### *REGULATIONS*

While the Immigration Act has not been changed since the outbreak of war, certain regulations which concern the Immigration Service have been promulgated under the authority of the War Measures Act. The most important are: –

- (1) Order in Council P.C. 2653 of the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 1939, which excludes persons of Enemy Alien Citizenship.
- (2) Order in Council P.C. 1841 of the 10<sup>th</sup> March, 1942, which prohibits women and children under the age of sixteen years from sailing from a Canadian port to a destination outside the Western Hemisphere without an Exit Permit issued by an official of the Immigration Branch. Such permits may only be issued to specific classes set out in the Order.
- (3) Order in Council P.C. 8413 of the 18<sup>th</sup> September, 1942, which provides for the cancellation of Canadian domicile and the deportation of any alien resident in

Canada who, when called up for military training, claimed exemption on the ground of nationality.

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- (4) Order in Council P.C 9002 of the 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 1943, authorizing the return to Canada under non – immigrant status and residence therein until six months from the termination of the war of any merchant seaman who was detained by the enemy whilst serving on a Canadian ship.
- (5) Order in council P.C. 9440 of the 10<sup>th</sup> December, 1943, authorizing the issuance of an Immigration Permit for the entry under temporary status of refugees transferred to Canada from the United Kingdom.

*ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTIONAL WORK*

The organization through which the Branch functions under the Minister and the Deputy Minister consists of a head office in Ottawa, four district offices in Canada, and one in London. The head office organization consists of a Director of Immigration and a Commissioner of Immigration with the necessary staff.

The four districts in Canada are known as the Atlantic which includes all territory east of the Ontario – Quebec boundary; the Eastern which includes all the Province of Ontario east of Schreiber; the Western extending from Schreiber, Ontario to Kingsgate, including the Yukon Territory. All immigration matters relating to the British Isles and Continental Europe come under the immediate control of the Commissioner of European Emigration, located in London. Prior to the outbreak of war Emigration Agencies were located at various points in the British Isles, and inspectional officers were stationed at Paris and several continental ports of embarkation. A special office was also maintained at Hong Kong to deal with immigration matters originating in the Far East.

The administration staff at Ottawa number 77 and the field staff 526, making a total full – time staff of 603, compared with a personnel of 654 in 1942 – 43. Since the outbreak of war 71 members of the Immigration Staff have enlisted for active service in the Armed Forces. Of these 2 died while on military duty, 9 were dishonorably discharged and have returned to their previous positions, leaving 60 still in the Forces.

There are 234 Canadian ports of entry of which 40 are seaports, and 194 ports on the International Boundary.

The Immigration Act provides for an appeal to the Minister of Mines and Resources in practically all cases where deportations proceedings arise after entry. During the year 432 appeals were submitted to and dealt with by the Minister as compared with 516 the previous year. The number of deportations for the year was 229.

Of these 92 were the result of illegal entry to Canada and 110 followed conviction and completion of sentence for criminal offences. Owing to war conditions it has been possible to arrange for the removal of deports destined to Europe and the Far East. These cases will be dealt with after the war.

The report of 1942 – 43 made reference to an arrangement whereby Canadian citizens, including all British subjects legally resident in Canada, may obtain a Border Crossing Identification Card from the United States Consular officers to enable them to visit the United States without a passport. The document becomes valid on endorsement by a Canadian Immigration Officer that the owner is entitled to return after a visit abroad. The fact that about 235,000 cards were so endorsed indicates that the arrangement for facilitating border crossing was appreciated by Canadians proceedings to the United States for temporary purposes.

There has been a pronounced increase in air travel to Canada. At four airports traffic increased over 30 per cent compared with the previous year.

#### *IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 183*

While there has been an increase in the number of vessels arriving at ocean ports the desertion of crew members has materially decreased.

The London, England, office reports “a heavy increase in work over the previous year, largely due to the growing interest in Canada, the possibilities of settlement after the war, and the increasing number of applications from dependants of members of the Canadian Forces overseas”. Correspondence, interviews, and telephone calls have increased about 100 per cent. There were 5,359 medical examinations of persons desirous of proceeding to Canada, resulting in 91 rejections. A total of 1,551 persons temporarily residing abroad applied for and received certificate of retention of Canadian domicile in accordance with Section 2, (e) (iii) of the Immigration Act.

#### *EXIT PERMITS*

A regulation controlling the sailing of women and children to places outside the Western Hemisphere has been in effect since June, 1940. Its purpose is to prevent women and children from proceeding to countries within war areas where their presence is not required, to minimize steamship congestion, and to avoid increasing housing and maintenance problems abroad. The regulation was administered by the Department of External Affairs until March, 1942, when it was revised, made more restrictive, and its administration transferred to the Immigration Branch. During the year under review, 4,386 permits were issued allowing 8,249 women and children to leave Canada. Eighty – five per cent of these were issued to the dependants of R.A.F. personnel and British families who came to Canada for temporary residence since the outbreak of war. The remainder were for women proceeding overseas for duties directly relating to war

service. While a large number of verbal inquiries regarding the restrictions were not followed up, 707 actual applications were rejected. These facts established that but for control exercised by the regulations there would have been an extensive movement of women and children to the United Kingdom.

#### *REPATRIATION OF DEPENDANTS OF CANADIAN PERSONNEL*

The dependants (wives, widows, and children) of members of the Canadian Armed Forces serving abroad are provided with free transportation to Canada at minimum ocean and rail rates. Approximately 20,000 members of the Forces have married overseas and during the period under review 821 families, comprising 1,255 individuals, have proceeded to Canada.

#### *BRITISH EVACUEE CHILDREN*

The 1942 – 43 report deals with the British mothers with children who came to Canada under private arrangement and the children who came under the Assisted Scheme to which the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments contributed. This movement occurred in 1940 and while residence in Canada was for the duration of the war, a number of the mothers with children have returned to their homes. The children who came forward under government auspices at the age of 15 years are now young men and women and the majority have either joined the Canadian Forces or have returned home for national service there. There are still 1,406 children guests in private homes and under supervision of the Provincial Child Caring authorities. On the whole the children have made splendid progress during their sojourn in Canada; very few have presented any serious problems.

#### *REFUGEES*

Reference was made in previous reports to the movement of refugees. During the period under review an additional number of Polish engineers and

#### *DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES PG 184*

technicians have been admitted for the duration of the war. They are engaged in Canada's war effort. In November, 1943, the movement to Canada of refugee families from the Iberian Peninsula was authorized. The Immigration office at Lisbon was re – opened and an immigration official designated to investigate the cases presented and issue the necessary visas. The families will be destined to Canadian organizations responsible for their reception and care. The first party of 105 families, comprising 274 souls, were en route on March 31. It is understood the number of families available is comparatively small.

In 1942 the entry to Canada from unoccupied France of 1,000 Jewish refugee children who were orphaned by the death or deportation of their parents was agreed to. They were to be placed in Jewish homes under the auspices of the United Jewish Refugee and war Relief Agencies of Canada. The occupation by German Forces of the territory in

which they were located prevented their removal at the time and subsequently efforts to bring them to Canada have not been successful.

On December 10, 1943, by Order in Council referred to on page 182 of this Report the civilian internees, temporarily released in Canada to continue their studies or for employment under the direction of the Immigration Branch and mentioned in the previous report, were granted entry to Canada under an Immigration permit for one year, they being subject to the National Selective Service (Civilian) Regulations and to such restrictions as are placed by the Defense of Canada or other regulations upon enemy aliens ordinarily resident in Canada.

## CHINESE IMMIGRATION

The present Chinese Immigration Act which came into effect on June 30, 1923, provides for the entry to Canada of the following: –

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps, consuls, consular agents and other Government representatives, their suites and servants;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin or descent, who left Canada for educational or other purposes, on establishing their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port where they seek re – entry;
- (c) (i) Merchants, as defined by regulations made by the Minister;  
(ii) Students entering Canada for the purpose of attendance, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees;
- (d) Persons in transit through Canada.

There were no immigrant admissions during the year, but under the authority of section 9 of the Act temporary entry was granted to 29 persons. Of these 6 took their departure within the year. The period of admission had not expired for the other 23 at the close of the year.

Chinese leaving Canada for visits abroad register outward so as to protect their return within a period of two years. Because of war conditions a regulation was made on December 31, 1941, providing that Chinese who registered outward between December 1, 1938, and the termination of the war may defer their return to Canada for a period of two years after the war. Fifty – four persons registered for visits abroad and 137 registered as seamen on vessels sailing to foreign ports.

The Chinese Immigration Act is administered under the direction of the Minister by the Chief Controller at Ottawa and controllers at Canadian ports of entry. The Department maintains a special staff on the Pacific Coast and until the fall of Hong Kong had a representative there dealing with Chinese matters.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese immigration is furnished: –

	Exemptions	Paying Tax	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted Exempt	Registered for Leave	Total Revenue
					\$ cts.
1923 – 24.....	49	625	7*27	5,661	334,039,00
1924 – 25.....				5,992	308,659,00
1925 – 26.....				3,947	25,969,00
1926 – 27.....				5,987	14,844,00
1927 – 28.....	1	2	33*33	5,087	25,679,00
1928 – 29.....	1		100*00	5,480	30,795,00
1929 – 30.....				5,682	30,799,00
1930 – 31.....				5,783	28,846,00
1931 – 32.....				4,387	11,584,00
1932 – 33.....	1		100*00	3,636	9,152,00
1933 – 34.....	2		100*00	2,156	7,237,00
1934 – 35.....				2,103	6,506,00
1935 – 36.....				2,138	6,501,00
1936 – 37.....	1		100*00	2,059	9,893,00
1937 – 38.....				792	2,359,00
1938 – 39.....				817	2,959,00
1939 – 40.....				933	4,066,00
1940 – 41.....				637	5,633,85
1941 – 42.....				265	9,655,00
1942 – 43.....				194	4,488,00
1943 – 44.....				191	1,107,00
Totals.....	<b>55</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>8*07</b>	<b>63,822</b>	<b>880,770 85</b>

*IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 205*

TABLE 13

*Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1943 – 44*

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914 to 1922 – 23	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
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FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	4,162	1,029	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16
Civil .....	5,094	5,604	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

*By Nationality*

British.....	1,240	978	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126
American.....	175	134	6	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13
Other Countries.....	7,841	5,521	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

Fiscal Years

—	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	1942 – 1943	1943 – 1944	Totals
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FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	17	9	13	11	8	7	10	11	20	16	16	6,034
Civil .....	177	206	183	236	202	170	167	225	129	122	169	16,993
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	23,027

*By Nationality*

British.....	123	150	123	138	86	94	124	95	90	89	141	5,196
American.....	11	13	7	7	4	9	5	4	1	1	1	430
Other Countries.....	60	52	66	102	120	74	48	137	58	48	43	17,401
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	23,027

DEPARTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES

TABLE 14. – Deportations, After Having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1943 – 44 (PG 206)

	Fiscal Years											
	1902 – 3	1913 – 14	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
	to 1912 – 13	to 1922 – 23										
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical causes....	2,296	2,213	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476
Public charges.....	2,853	4,517	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916
Criminality.....	1,083	3,989	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836
Other Civil Causes...	530	793	93									
Accompanying deported persons...	145	262	78	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131
<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	4,358	5,226	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
American.....	1,066	4,566	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331
Other Countries.....	1,483	1,982	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131
<i>By Provinces</i>												
Maritime Provinces...	147	409	38	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	244
Quebec.....	1,589	2,197	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343
Ontario.....	2,896	4,243	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626
Manitoba.....	.....	1,310	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	691	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490
Alberta.....	.....	1,041	102	134	178	169	26	187	396	511	631	738
British Columbia....	491	1,876	206	282	334	25	26	276	306	381	549	832
Yukon Territories...	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

TABLE 14. – Deportations, After Having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1933 – 34 to 1943 – 44 & Totals (cont)

	Fiscal Years											Totals
	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	1942 – 1943	1943 – 1944	
<i>By Causes</i>												
Medical causes....	301	144	81	47	42	36	29	12	14	20	15	10,930
Public charges.....	2,991	464	125	110	46	45	18	8	1	.....	2	28,006
Criminality.....	493	267	207	117	101	114	110	83	69	100	111	12,943
Other Civil Causes...	250	172	163	240	203	229	237	322	371	121	101	5,526
Accompanying deported persons...	439	81	34	57	21	10	5	3	3	3	1	4,103
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	61,508



<i>By Nationalities</i>												
British.....	2,718	385	157	202	134	135	127	108	135	82	74	34,621
American.....	319	199	146	167	138	145	147	124	107	104	96	10,432
Other Countries.....	1,437	544	307	202	141	154	125	196	216	58	60	16,455
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	61,508

<i>By Provinces</i>												
Maritime Provinces...	260	62	42	61	27	40	61	136	150	96	85	2,592
Quebec.....	596	163	106	129	102	112	103	139	178	48	48	10,294
Ontario.....	1,827	347	167	127	123	121	96	80	82	59	43	22,237
Manitoba.....	408	71	43	32	21	22	8	14	4	5	6 >	
Saskatchewan.....	261	91	36	26	14	28	9	.....	1	9	9 >	18,843
Alberta.....	467	184	79	77	40	19	32	9	9	7	6 >	
British Columbia....	655	210	137	119	86	92	90	50	34	20	33	7,534
Yukon Territories....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	61,508

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

**Total: 9,040 (TABLE 7 & 8. Statements of Total Immigration to Canada (via Ocean Ports & from The United States), showing Country of Birth, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1943-44 /PG 194 to 196)**

### Africa and the Middle East

### Total: 6 Countries

Africa (British)	19
Africa (not British)	3
Egypt	1
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>3</b>
Syria	6
Turkey	3

Total: 35

0.39 (%) of Total Citizens

### Asia – Pacific

### Total: 4 Countries

China	33
India	32
Japan	2

Philippine Islands	1
<b><u>Total: 68</u></b>	<b><u>0.75 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	31
New Zealand	10

<b><u>Total: 41</u></b>	<b><u>0.45 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>
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**South and Central America**

**Total: 18 Countries**

Argentina	5
Barbados	11
Bahamas	11
Bermuda	9
Brazil	5
Chile	2
Cuba	12
Ecuador	1
Guiana (British)	9
Guatemala	4
Haiti	1
Hawaiian Islands	2
Honduras (British)	2
Jamaica	31
Peru	13
Porto Rico	2
Trinidad	30
Venezuela	4

<b><u>Total: 154</u></b>	<b><u>1.70 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>
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**North America**

**Total: 6 Countries**

Canada	463
Mexico	6
Labrador	1
Newfoundland	2,632
United States	3,152
St. Pierre & Miquelon	2
<b>Total: <u>6,256</u></b>	<b><u>69.20</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 27 Countries</u></b>
Austria	13
Belgium	8
Czecho – Slovakia	27
Denmark	12
Eire	83
Estonia	2
Finland	3
France	21
Germany	32
Gibraltar	1
Greece	4
Holland	5
Hungary	17
Iceland	3
Italy	13
Jugo – Slavia	6
Latvia	5
Lithuania	5
Luxembourg	1
Malta	3
Norway	9
Poland	33
Romania	18

Russia	31
Spain	1
Sweden	7
Switzerland	8
<b>Total: 371</b>	<b>4.10 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	1,535
Northern Ireland	76
Scotland	417
Wales	52
Lesser Br. Isles	1
<b>Total: 2,081</b>	<b>23.02 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)</u></b>	<b><u>Other/Total: 7</u></b>
Atlantic Ocean Is. (Br.) –	2
Atlantic Ocean Is. (not Br.) –	6
Dutch East Indies –	1
South America N.E.S –	11
Straights Settlements -	1
West Indies, (British) –	10
Born at Sea –	3
<b>Total: 34</b>	<b>0.38 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**14466 – 13 1/2**

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 9,040 for 1943-44</u></b>
United States	3,152	34.87
England	1,535	16.98
Scotland	417	4.61
Australia, Jamaica & Russia	31 (X3)	1.03
Eire	83	0.92

Northern Ireland	76	0.84
China & Poland	33 (X2)	0.73
Germany & India	32 (X2)	0.71
Wales	52	0.58
Trinidad	30	0.33
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>5,568</u></b>	<b><u>61.59</u></b>

*IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 193*

**PG 193 – PG 197 (1944–45)**

**IMMIGRATION BRANCH (DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES) A.L JOLLIFFE, DIRECTOR**

The yearly reports recording immigration activities include a number of statistical tables prepared with a view to supplying information most frequently asked for and for the purpose of comparison of immigrant movements between different years and periods. Table (1) shows the yearly totals of immigrants admitted from 1900 to 1945, and it is of interest to note the wide variation in immigrant admissions in the past forty – four years. It has been impossible to supply complete immigration figures prior to 1900 as it was only in the opening years of this century that all persons entering Canada from the United States were examined and recorded. The various tables presented each year record immigrants by country of birth, racial origin, country of previous residence, sex, age group, occupation, and destination by province.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1945, 15,306 immigrants entered Canada, which is an increase of 69.3 per cent over the previous year. The increase is almost entirely due to the admission to Canada from the British Isles of over 6,000 dependants of members of the Armed Forces serving overseas, which movement is referred to later in this report. A total of 10,682 immigrants entered at ocean ports and 4,624 from the United States. Their racial origins were: British 12,654, French 958, the remaining 1,694

represented 36 other racial groups. Classified by nationality 11,471 were British subjects, 3,701 United States citizens, the remaining 134 comprising 26 other nationalities. Classified by sex there were 5,092 males and 10,214 females.

### TOURIST MOVEMENT

Recognizing the importance of obtaining accurate statistical information regarding this important movement, several attempts have been made to classify non – immigrants entering Canada in such a manner as to differentiate between the short period visitor who resides in territory contiguous to the border, the person entering Canada on business, and the tourist. The volume of traffic at important border ports of entry is such, and the necessity for prompt clearance so important, that it has been found impossible to statistically record persons entering Canada for temporary periods under other than the general classification shown in the following tables. The figures do not mean that twenty – one million different individuals entered Canada during the year, as some persons crossed the International Boundary many times; they do record the fact that this number were individually examined by immigration officers and admitted for varying temporary periods: –

#### *Non – Immigrants entering Canada from Abroad*

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1938.....	47,832	31,179,807	31,227,639
“ “ “ 1939.....	53,822	29,099,356	29,153,178
“ “ “ 1940.....	42,126	28,295,332	28,337,458
“ “ “ 1941.....	34,035	18,381,660	18,415,695
“ “ “ 1942.....	28,395	17,983,877	18,012,272
“ “ “ 1943.....	31,530	15,109,056	15,140,586
“ “ “ 1944.....	24,665	16,356,484	16,381,149
“ “ “ 1945.....	25,311	21,236,327	21,261,638

#### *DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES PG 194*

#### *Residents of Canada returning after Visits Abroad*

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1939.....	30,446	12,098,397	12,128,843
“ “ “ 1940.....	18,757	11,590,952	11,609,709
“ “ “ 1941.....	10,687	5,224,356	5,235,043
“ “ “ 1942.....	14,113	4,047,167	4,061,280
“ “ “ 1943.....	15,294	4,394,613	4,409,907

“	“	“	1944.....	11,551	5,860,609	5,872,160
“	“	“	1945.....	13,127	8,547,051	8,560,178

It will be observed that the favorable progress of the war is reflected in the increased travel which amounts to 30 per cent over the previous year.

#### RETURNING CANADIANS

For the past twenty – one years the Department has recorded the number of Canadians returning to Canada with the declared intention of again taking up their permanent residence in the Dominion. This classification of “Returning Canadians” does not include persons who left Canada for a temporary purpose, and the figures in the following statements are not included in the immigration tables, in other words, returning Canadians are not counted as immigrants: –

#### *Returning Canadians*

	Canadian Born	British Born Outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
Fiscal year, 1924 – 25	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
Fiscal year, 1925 – 26	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
Fiscal year, 1926 – 27	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
Fiscal year, 1927 – 28	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
Fiscal year, 1928 – 29	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
Fiscal year, 1929 – 30	26,959	2,030	841	29,830
Fiscal year, 1930 – 31	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
Fiscal year, 1931 – 32	17,691	1,069	651	19,411
Fiscal year, 1932 – 33	16,320	757	548	17,625
Fiscal year, 1933 – 34	8,366	397	409	9,172
Fiscal year, 1934 – 35	5,811	937	870	7,618
Fiscal year, 1935 – 36	4,854	418	542	5,814
Fiscal year, 1936 – 37	4,522	319	223	5,064
Fiscal year, 1937 – 38	4,524	356	329	5,209
Fiscal year, 1938 – 39	3,825	360	386	4,571
Fiscal year, 1939 – 40	3,687	505	369	4,561

Fiscal year, 1940 – 41	4,910	177	53	5,140
Fiscal year, 1941 – 42	3,123	143	52	3,318
Fiscal year, 1942 – 43	3,056	167	30	3,253
Fiscal year, 1943 – 44	2,090	93	19	2,202
Fiscal year, 1944 – 45	2,156	130	18	2,304
TOTALS.....	42,558	3,605	2,891	49,054

Figures covering the years from April, 1924, to March, 1934, will be found on page 181 of the report for the year ended March, 1944.

### STUDENTS

Students from many countries come to Canada to attend preparatory schools, to obtain degrees, and to take post – graduate courses in Canadian Universities. While the largest number are United States citizens, most countries of the world are well represented in Canadian educational institutes. Of the 3,523 students admitted during the year, 787 were British subjects, 2,518 United States citizens, 135 were from Central and South America, and 83 from other countries.

### REGULATIONS

The Immigration Act has not been amended since the outbreak of war but certain regulations which concern the Immigration Service have been promulgated under the authority of the War Measures Act. The most important are: –

#### *IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 195*

- (1) Order in Council P.C. 2653 of the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 1939, which excludes persons of Enemy Alien Citizenship.
- (2) Order in Council P.C. 1841 of the 10<sup>th</sup> March, 1942, which prohibits women and children under the age of sixteen years from sailing from a Canadian port to a destination outside the Western Hemisphere without an Exit Permit issued by an official of the Immigration Branch. Such permits may only be issued to specific classes set out in the Order.
- (3) Order in Council P.C. 8413 of the 18<sup>th</sup> September, 1942, which provides for the cancellation of Canadian domicile and the deportation of any alien resident in Canada, who when called up for military training, claimed exemption on the ground of nationality.



- (4) Order in Council P.C 9002 of the 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 1943, authorizing the return to Canada under non – immigrant status and residence therein until six months from the termination of the war of any merchant seaman who was detained by the enemy while serving on a Canadian ship.
- (5) Order in council P.C. 9440 of the 10<sup>th</sup> December, 1943, authorizing the issuance of an Immigration Permit for the entry under temporary status of refugees transferred to Canada from the United Kingdom.
- (6) Orders in Council P.C. 5024 of the 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1944, authorizing the landing in Canada of a person who entered as a non – immigrant, served in the Canadian Armed Forces and honorably discharged there from.
- (7) Order in Council P.C. 7318 of the 21<sup>st</sup> September, 1944, and P.C. 858 of the 9<sup>th</sup> February, 1945, providing for the landing in Canada of dependants of members of the Armed Forces who have served outside Canada in the present war, and conferring upon such dependants upon admission to Canada the same immigration status as that held by the member of the Forces.
- (8) Order in council P.C. 9020 of the 30<sup>th</sup> November, 1944, provides for the landing in Canada of dependants of members of the Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters who have served overseas in the present war, and conferring on such dependants upon admission to Canada the same immigration status as that held by the member of the Corps.

#### ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTIONAL WORK

A description of the organization through which the Immigration Branch functions will be found on page 182 of the Department's report for year ended March, 1944. During the year under review the work of the Branch has materially increased and the process of adjusting the various units of the Service to meet the requirements of necessary activities has been developing. Travel to Canada by air is rapidly increasing in volume. During the year 93,493 passengers, excluding Service personnel, entered by aeroplane at 16 ports of entry as compared with 59,824 for the year 1943 – 44. Facilities are being systematically extended to provide for the expeditious examination of passengers arriving by aeroplane at Canadian ports of entry.

Of the 2,862 persons rejected during the year only 454 appealed against the decision of the port officers. The number of appeals submitted to and dealt with by the Minister was 354 as compared with 432 the previous year. One hundred and eighty – one persons were deported subsequent to entering Canada; of these 45 had effected illegal entry to Canada and 88 were returned to their own country of origin after conviction for criminal offences on completion of sentence.

Fourteen persons were prosecuted and convicted during the year for deliberate contravention of the provisions of the Immigration Act by effecting illegal entry into Canada. In each instance deportation was subsequently effected.

The regulations provide for the Masters of a vessels arriving from foreign ports to file at the Canadian port of entry a manifest recording particulars of each crew member and to report any crew changes while the vessels are in Canadian waters. By this means a methodical inspection of seamen as well as a proper control of desertions and seamen entering for hospital or other treatment is effected. A somewhat similar but modified procedure operates at Great Lake ports. During the year under review 16,807 crew manifests were filled at ocean ports recording the particulars and disposition of 367,868 seamen. The work of the shipping divisions has been particularly heavy and arduous during the war period. Many deserting seamen were apprehended and required to return to sea and all cases of sick and disabled seamen have been followed up.

The Immigration Act provides that a fine shall be levied upon any transportation company bringing to Canada any person, other than a Canadian citizen or person possessing domicile, afflicted with a mental or physical disability that might be detected by competent medical examination at the time of embarkation. Twelve such fines were assessed during the year. In two cases the fines were remitted on appeal.

The reports of 1942 – 43 and 1943 – 44 made reference to the issuance of Border Crossing Identification Cards by United States Consular officers to Canadian citizens, including all British subjects legally resident in Canada, to enable them to visit the United States without a passport. In July, 1944, the regulations were further relaxed for these classes. Such persons can now travel to the United States on business or pleasure for twenty – nine days or less without passport, visa, or Border Crossing Identification Card, on presentation of evidence of identity and Canadian status. Resulting from this change, applications for endorsement of Border Crossing Cards by Canadian Immigration Officers have diminished by 75 per cent since July, 1944.

The London, England, office reports, “Throughout the year there was a steady increase in the volume of work. Very marked is the number of inquiries regarding post – war emigration to Canada....A new phase of work developed in connection with the repatriation of Canadian civilians from countries released from enemy occupation on the Continent. After the Germans were driven out of France and Belgium, Canadian civilians began to make their way to England. Arrangements for their reception, maintenance, and repatriation were necessary, and prompt action was taken by the Canadian authorities to organize this movement. This office is responsible for all arrangements regarding reception, board and lodging, and travel in the United Kingdom from the time of arrival until the repatriates become self – supporting or sail for Canada.” An indication of the increase in the volume of work in the London office is the fact that 134,940 letters and cables were received during the year as compared with 48,030 during 1943 – 44. Office interviews totaled 12,726 as compared with 8,987 the previous year. As the London office deals with distressed Canadians, 112 seamen requiring assistance were handled. In addition numerous seamen were interviewed and directed to channels whereby their requirements would be met.

## EXIT PERMITS

On page 183 of the report covering the year 1943 – 44 reference is made to the regulation controlling the sailing of women and children to destinations outside the Western Hemisphere. With the satisfaction progress of the war applications for Exit permits steadily increased in number throughout the year. Owing to

#### *IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 197*

the still present dangers of ocean travel, the shortage of passenger accommodation and other factors, relaxation of the regulation was not warranted. A total of 5,351 Exit Permits were issued during the year. The persons to whom these permits were issued include women proceeding abroad on humanitarian work under the direction of organizations established in Canada, the dependants of R.A.F. personnel, and British families who came to Canada for temporary residence since the outbreak of war.

#### REPATRIATION OF DEPENDANTS OF CANADIAN PERSONNEL

The dependants (wives, widows and children) of members of the Canadian Armed Forces, serving abroad are provided with free transportation to destination in Canada. Subsequent to September 15, 1944, all transportation is furnished and travel arrangements made by the Department of National Defense. Free medical examination is provided by the Immigration Branch, and settlement arrangements are investigated in advance of the sailing of dependents. In October, 1944, provision was made for free transportation in favour of the dependants of members of the Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters who served in the United Kingdom or Europe and who married outside of Canada while so serving. A total of 6,442 dependants was admitted to Canada during the year. Dependants admitted from April 1, 1942 to March 31, 1945, totaled 7,885 of which number 5,009 were adults and 2,876 children. There are approximately 30,000 dependants still overseas.

#### BRITISH EVACUEE CHILDREN

Under the auspices of the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments 1,532 British children between the ages of 5 and 15 were evacuated to Canada 1940. Their placement as guests in private homes and subsequent supervision was undertaken by the Provinces through their existing child welfare organization, the expenditures being met through the National Advisory Committee for Children from Overseas from Federal grant and donations from private sources. Details of the movement of British Children and the organization set up for their supervision are recorded on page 197– 8 of the 1940 – 41 Annual Report. At the beginning of this fiscal year 1,412 of these children were still in Canada while at the close of the year the number was 874.

As boys and girls approached the age for military service their return to the United Kingdom was arranged if they wished to go and commencing November, 1944, the return of younger children was permitted as passage became available providing their homes were not in vulnerable areas of the United Kingdom. To date 555 have returned, 8 have been accepted as boy seamen by the Royal Navy, and 73 have enlisted in one or

other of the Canadian services. Death has claimed 3 of the group. It is expected that many of the children still here will return during the next few months, although some of the older ones may remain as settlers and others may stay to finish educational courses or until joined by their parents here.

## REFUGEES

In the report for the year 1943 – 44 reference is made to the authorized admission of refugee families from Iberian Peninsula under guarantees for reception and care by Canadian organizations. A Canadian Immigration officer was temporarily located at Lisbon to grant immigration visas following medical examination and civil inspection. The movement consisted of 162 families comprising 354 adults and 92 children, and was completed during the present year. The aliens are in Canada under temporary status.

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### CHINESE IMMIGRATION

The present Chinese Immigration Act, which came into effect on June 30, 1923, provides for the entry to Canada of the following: –

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps, consuls, consular agents and other Government representatives, their suites and servants;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin or descent, who left Canada for educational or other purposes, on establishing their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port where they seek re – entry;
- (c) (i) Merchants, as defined by regulations made by the Minister;  
(ii) Students entering Canada for the purpose of attendance, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees;
- (d) Persons in transit through Canada.

There were no immigrant admissions during the year, 46 persons entered under temporary status for varying periods and of these 25 were classified as students entering Canadian colleges and universities.

The Act provides for registration at the port of departure for Chinese leaving Canada for visits abroad, thus protecting their right to return within a period of two years from the date of registration. Regulations promulgated by Orders in Council in 1940 and 1941 extended the period of the validity of registration December 1, 1938, the purpose being to prevent about 2,000 Chinese temporarily residing abroad and unable and unable to return to Canada owing to war conditions from losing their Canadian their status.

By Order in Council dated May 5, 1944, persons registering departure after that date are not restricted to one visit abroad under such registration. The same Order in Council also simplifies the requirements relating to persons entering Canada in transit or as visitors.

Many vessels arriving at Canadian ports during the war period were manned by Chinese crews and there have been very few desertions from such vessels.

The Chinese Immigration Act is administered under the direction of the Minister by the Chief Controller at Ottawa and controllers at Canadian ports of entry. The Department maintains a special staff on the Pacific Coast and until the fall of Hong Kong had a representative there dealing with Chinese matters.

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For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese immigration is furnished: –

_____	Exemptions	Paying Tax	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted Exempt_____	Registered for Leave	Total Revenue
					\$ cts.
1923 – 24.....	49	625	7*27	5,661	334,039,00
1924 – 25.....	.....	.....	.....	5,992	308,659,00
1925 – 26.....	.....	.....	.....	3,947	25,969,00
1926 – 27.....	.....	.....	.....	5,987	14,844,00
1927 – 28.....	1	2	33*33	5,087	25,679,00
1928 – 29.....	1	.....	100*00	5,480	30,795,00
1929 – 30.....	.....	.....	.....	5,682	30,799,00
1930 – 31.....	.....	.....	.....	5,783	28,846,00

1931 – 32.....				4,387	11,584,00
1932 – 33.....	1		100*00	3,636	9,152,00
1933 – 34.....	2		100*00	2,156	7,237,00
1934 – 35.....				2,103	6,506,00
1935 – 36.....				2,138	6,501,00
1936 – 37.....	1		100*00	2,059	9,893,00
1937 – 38.....				792	2,359,00
1938 – 39.....				817	2,959,00
1939 – 40.....				933	4,066,00
1940 – 41.....				637	5,633,85
1941 – 42.....				265	9,655,00
1942 – 43.....				194	4,488,00
1943 – 44.....				191	1,107,00
1944 – 45.....				210	1,620,00
Totals.....	<b>55</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>8*07</b>	<b>64,032</b>	<b>882,390 85</b>

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TABLE 13

*Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1943 – 44*

Fiscal Years

	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914 to 1922 – 23	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
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FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	4,162	1,029	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16
Civil .....	5,094	5,604	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

*By Nationality*

British.....	1,240	978	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126
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American.....	175	134	6	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13
Other Countries.....	7,841	5,521	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

Fiscal Years

—	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	1942 – 1943	1943 – 1944	1944 – 1945	Totals
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FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	17	9	13	11	8	7	10	11	20	16	16	16	6,050
Civil .....	177	206	183	236	202	170	167	225	129	122	169	130	17,123
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	146	23,173

*By Nationality*

British.....	123	150	123	138	86	94	124	95	90	89	141	110	5,306
American.....	11	13	7	7	4	9	5	4	1	1	1	5	435
Other Countries.....	60	52	66	102	120	74	48	137	58	48	43	31	17,432
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	146	23,173

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TABLE 14. – Deportations, After Having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1944 – 45

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 14 to 1922 – 23	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
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*By Causes*

Medical causes....	2,296	2,213	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476
Public charges.....	2,853	4,517	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916
Criminality.....	1,083	3,989	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836
Other Civil Causes...	530	793	93									
Accompanying deported persons...	145	262	78	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Nationalities*

British.....	4,358	5,226	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
American.....	1,066	4,566	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331
Other Countries.....	1,483	1,982	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549

Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131
<i>By Provinces</i>												
Maritime Provinces...	147	409	38	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	244
Quebec.....	1,589	2,197	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343
Ontario.....	2,896	4,243	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626
Manitoba.....	.....	1,310	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	691	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490
Alberta.....	.....	1,041	102	134	178	169	26	187	396	511	631	738
British Columbia....	491	1,876	206	282	334	25	26	276	306	381	549	832
Yukon Territories....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

TABLE 14. – Deportations, After Having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1933 – 34 to 1944 – 45 & Totals (cont)

	Fiscal Years												Totals
	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	1942 – 1943	1943 – 1944	1944 – 1945	
<i>By Causes</i>													
Medical causes....	301	144	81	47	42	36	29	12	14	20	15	21	10,951
Public charges.....	2,991	464	125	110	46	45	18	8	1	.....	2	3	28,009
Criminality.....	493	267	207	117	101	114	110	83	69	100	111	99	13,042
Other Civil Causes....	250	172	163	240	203	229	237	322	371	121	101	58	5,584
Accompanying deported persons....	439	81	34	57	21	10	5	3	3	3	1	.....	4,103
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	61,689
<i>By Nationalities</i>													
British.....	2,718	385	157	202	134	135	127	108	135	82	74	62	34,683
American.....	319	199	146	167	138	145	147	124	107	104	96	82	10,514
Other Countries.....	1,437	544	307	202	141	154	125	196	216	58	60	37	16,492
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	61,689



<i>By Provinces</i>													
Maritime Provinces...	260	62	42	61	27	40	61	136	150	96	85	67	2,659
Quebec.....	596	163	106	129	102	112	103	139	178	48	48	35	10,329
Ontario.....	1,827	347	167	127	123	121	96	80	82	59	43	41	22,278
Manitoba.....	408	71	43	32	21	22	8	14	4	5	6	3>	
Saskatchewan.....	261	91	36	26	14	28	9	.....	1	9	9	3>	18,857
Alberta.....	467	184	79	77	40	19	32	9	9	7	6	8>	
British Columbia....	655	210	137	119	86	92	90	50	34	20	33	24	7,558
Yukon Territories....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	61,689

**DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES**

**Total: 15,306 (TABLE 11. Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Racial Origin by Country of Last Permanent Residence, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1945 /PG 216 to 217)**

**Africa and the Middle East**

**Total: 6 Countries**

Africa (British)	17
Africa (not British)	8
Egypt	4
Palestine	4
Persia	0
Syria	2

**Total: 35**

**0.23 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia – Pacific****Total: 4 Countries**

China	13
Hong Kong	4
India	18
Philippine Islands	1

**Total: 36****0.24 (%) of Total Citizens****Oceania, Australia****Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	13
New Zealand	27

**Total: 40****0.26 (%) of Total Citizens****South and Central America****Total: 26 Countries**

Antigua	5
Argentina	1
Barbados	21
Bahamas	12
Bermuda	28
Bolivia	2
Brazil	18
Chile	8
Columbia	8
Cuba	8
Ecuador	6
Falkland Islands	2
Guiana (British)	16
Haiti	1
Hawaiian Islands	1
Honduras (British)	2
Jamaica	71
Montserrat	2

Nicaragua	6
Panama	2
Peru	3
Puerto Rico	3
St Vincent	4
Trinidad	44
Uruguay	2
Venezuela	3
<b>Total: <u>279</u></b>	<b><u>1.82 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North America**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Mexico	7
Labrador	1
Newfoundland	3,423
United States	4,625
St. Pierre & Miquelon	3
<b>Total: <u>8,059</u></b>	<b><u>52.65 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Europe**

**Total: 22 Countries**

Austria	2
Belgium	7
Czecho – Slovakia	9
Denmark	1
Eire	41
Estonia	2
France	10
Germany	5
Holland	1
Hungary	2
Italy	1
Jugo – Slavia	1
Latvia	1
Lithuania	1
Malta	1
Norway	1
Poland	16
Portugal	7

Spain	5
Sweden	1
Switzerland	4
Ukraine	1
<b>Total: 120</b>	<b>0.78 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**United Kingdom**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	5,937
Northern Ireland	16
Scotland	673
Wales	84
Lesser Br. Isles	15
<b>Total: 6,725</b>	<b>43.94 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

**Other/Total: 3**

South America N.E.S –	2
West Indies, (British) –	9
Not Given –	1

**Total: 12**

**0.08 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants      % of 15,306 for 1944-45**

England	5,937	38.79
United States	4,625	30.22
Scotland	673	4.40
Wales	84	0.55
Jamaica	71	0.46
Trinidad	44	0.29
Eire	41	0.27
Brazil & India	18 (X2)	0.24
Bermuda	28	0.18
New Zealand	27	0.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,566</b>	<b>75.57</b>

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**PG 234 – PG 238 (1945–46)**

**IMMIGRATION BRANCH (DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES) A.L JOLLIFFE, DIRECTOR**

The number of immigrants admitted to Canada during the year ended March 31, 1946, was 31,081 as compared with 15,306 in the previous year, this representing an increase of 103 per cent. The increase is due largely to the admission to Canada from the British Isles of more than 16,000 dependants of members of the Canadian Armed Forces who served overseas and about 6,000 United States citizens. Immigrants arriving at ocean ports numbered 23,627 and from the United States, 7,454. Their racial origins were: – British 24,550, French 1,507, the remaining 5,024 representing 41 other racial groups. Classified by nationality 22,817 were British subjects, 6,083 United States citizens, the remaining 2,181 comprising 32 other nationalities. Classified by sex there were 10,458 males and 20,623 females.

**TOURIST MOVEMENT**

With the easing of restrictions on travel following the cessation of hostilities the number of tourists entering Canada showed a marked increase over corresponding months of the previous year. During the year ended March 31, 1946, a total of 28,958,245 persons applied for entry to Canada and were individually examined at border and ocean ports. Of these 28,920,430 entered as non – immigrants and 6,734 were refused admission. The non – immigrant movement increased over 7,000,000 in comparison with the previous year. The figures quoted do not mean that over 28,000,000 different individuals entered Canada during the year, as some persons crossed the International Boundary many times; they do record a 36 per cent increase in the number of people entering Canada, tourists comprising a substantial proportion of the increase.

The statements appearing below furnished comparative figures of non – immigrant entries for nine years, including the war period: –

*Non – Immigrants Entering Canada from Abroad*

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1938.....	47,832	31,179,807	31,227,639
“ “ “ 1939.....	53,822	29,099,356	29,153,178
“ “ “ 1940.....	42,126	28,295,332	28,337,458
“ “ “ 1941.....	34,035	18,381,660	18,415,695
“ “ “ 1942.....	28,395	17,983,877	18,012,272
“ “ “ 1943.....	31,530	15,109,056	15,140,586
“ “ “ 1944.....	24,665	16,356,484	16,381,149
“ “ “ 1945.....	25,311	21,236,327	21,261,638
“ “ “ 1946.....	29,645	28,890,785	28,920,430

*Residents of Canada Returning After Visits Abroad*

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1939.....	30,446	12,098,397	12,128,843
“ “ “ 1940.....	18,757	11,590,952	11,609,709
“ “ “ 1941.....	10,687	5,224,356	5,235,043
“ “ “ 1942.....	14,113	4,047,167	4,061,280
“ “ “ 1943.....	15,294	4,394,613	4,409,907
“ “ “ 1944.....	11,551	5,860,609	5,872,160
“ “ “ 1945.....	13,127	8,547,051	8,560,178
“ “ “ 1946.....	13,941	11,076,564	11,090,505

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The following statement records by immigration districts the number of persons examined upon application for entry to Canada and their disposition: –

	Admitted as immigrants	Admitted as non - immigrants	Rejected
Atlantic district.....	23,500	6,927,057	1,143
Eastern district.....	3,608	19,128,410	4,777
Western district.....	938	1,412,085	149
Pacific district.....	1,063	1,452,872	606
Via U.S. ocean ports.....	1,782	.....	45
Not otherwise specified.....	190	6	14
Totals.....	31,081	28,920,430	6,734

### RETURNING CANADIANS

Every year a number of Canadians who had left Canada for permanent residence abroad return to again make their homes in the Dominion. Recognizing the importance of this movement the Department has for the past twenty – two years recorded the number of Canadians so returning. Figures covering the years from April, 1924, to March 1934, will be found on page 181 of the report for the year ended March, 1944. The subsequent years are recorded in the following statement: –

### RETURNING CANADIANS

	Canadian Born	British Born Outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
Fiscal year, 1934 – 35	5,811	937	870	7,618
Fiscal year, 1935 – 36	4,854	418	542	5,814
Fiscal year, 1936 – 37	4,522	319	223	5,064
Fiscal year, 1937 – 38	4,524	356	329	5,209
Fiscal year, 1938 – 39	3,825	360	386	4,571
Fiscal year, 1939 – 40	3,687	505	369	4,561
Fiscal year, 1940 – 41	4,910	177	53	5,140
Fiscal year, 1941 – 42	3,123	143	52	3,318
Fiscal year, 1942 – 43	3,056	167	30	3,253
Fiscal year, 1943 – 44	2,090	93	19	2,202
Fiscal year, 1944 – 45	2,156	130	18	2,304
Fiscal year, 1945 – 46	2,653	207	35	2,895

TOTALS.....	45,211	3,812	2,926	51,949
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## STUDENTS

During the year 3,803 students were admitted to Canada to attend preparatory schools, to obtain degrees and take post – graduate courses in Canadian universities. Of this number 752 were British subjects, 2,665 United States citizens, 330 came from Central and South America and 56 from other countries. The number of students entering Canada for educational purposes is increasing each year.

### *DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES PG 236*

## REGULATIONS

The Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1945, recorded on page 195 particulars of regulations which concern the Immigration Services enacted subsequent to September 1, 1939. The following regulations also relating to immigration were enacted during the years 1945 – 1946: –

1. Orders in Council P.C. 4561 of June 26, 1945, and P.C. 7254 of December 7, 1945, provide for the repatriation of Canadian seamen who served in the United Kingdom or Allied ships under United Kingdom Charter, and confer upon the dependants acquired by such seamen while serving overseas, when admitted to Canada, the same immigration status as that held by the seamen.
2. Order – in – council P.C. 5210 of July 24, 1945, amended the regulations governing the issuance of exit permits to women and children sailing from a Canadian port to a destination outside the Western Hemisphere, by including in the classes to which a permit could issue “women and children proceeding abroad for permanent residence”.
3. Order – in – council P.C. 6687 of October 26, 1945, provides for the granting of permanent admission to Canada of refugees who entered Canada as such subsequent to September 1, 1939.

## ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTIONAL WORK

Earlier in this report reference has been made to the increase in travel between Canada and the United States, which is rapidly returning to pre – war proportions. This has necessitated increasing the inspection staffs at a number of ports of entry. During the



year additional inspectional facilities were provided to deal with expanding air services, both from overseas and from the United States. During the period under review 12,666 planes transporting 141,388 persons to Canada were examined. This represents an increase of 51 per cent over the previous year.

Persons refused admission to Canada at ports of entry totaled 6,734 and of these only 862 appealed against the decision of the port officers. Appeals dismissed by the Minister numbered 414, as compared with 354 the previous year.

Of 298 persons deported subsequent to entering Canada, 164 had effected illegal entry and 88 were returned to their own country after conviction for criminal offences on completion of sentences. Five persons were prosecuted and convicted for deliberate contravention of provisions of the Immigration Act, and in each instance deportation was subsequently effected.

During the year 15,889 ships' manifests recording the arrival and dispositions of 360,864 seamen, comprising the crews of 7,654 vessels, were filed at ocean ports. These manifests enabled port officers to check crews and to follow up deserters and the cases of seamen left in hospital.

The London, England office reports, "a tremendous increase in applications from persons resident in Great Britain who wish to proceed to Canada". With the return of service personnel and the bringing of their dependants to Canada, steamship accommodation has not been available for an immigrant movement. It is unlikely there will be any appreciable improvement in this situation during the balance of 1946.

It is planned to re-establish immigration inspectional facilities at European ports for the civil and medical examination of immigrants prior to embarkation, as soon as regular steamship schedules are resumed, and thus admissible immigrants can proceed from their places of residence to ports of embarkation.

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#### EXIT PERMITS

The regulations restricting the sailing from Canadian ports of women and children proceeding to destinations outside the Western Hemisphere were continued in effect throughout the year, but were modified in July, 1945, to permit the sailing of such persons leaving Canada for permanent residence abroad.

#### REPATRIATION OF DEPENDANTS OF CANADIAN SERVICE PERSONNEL

The movement to Canada from overseas of the dependants of service personnel continued throughout the year with 16,133 persons, comprising of 11,160 adults and 4,973 children, being admitted. The total number of dependants brought to Canada from the commencement of the movement to March 31, 1946, was 24,018, comprising of 16,169 adults and 7,849 children. The establishment of satisfactory settlement arrangements is required in each instance prior to sailing of the families. This has necessitated the conducting of approximately 30,000 investigations in Canada by Immigration officers. It is anticipated that the movement will be completed during 1946.

## BRIITSH EVACUEE CHILDREN

In the report of 1940 – 41 and in subsequent reports reference was made to the British children who were evacuated to Canada in 1940, in particular the group of 1,532 who came under the assisted scheme sponsored by the British and Canadian Governments. At the beginning of this fiscal year 874 of this group were still in Canada. A number of the older boys and girls now able to support themselves are remaining here for permanent residence. The remainder of the group returned to the United Kingdom during the year, with the exception of 114. Some of these are completing educational courses while others will be joined by their parents as settlers when ocean passage is available. Meanwhile they are continuing as guests in private homes and the same supervision and care as previously provided are being extended by the provinces in co – operation with the Dominion.

The boys and girls who spent most of the war period here and have returned to the United Kingdom are enthusiastic ambassadors of Canada. In many cases a very strong bond exists between these young people and their “host parents” in Canada and already there is indication that many of them will be returning in time to make their homes here.

The National Advisory Committee for Children from Overseas, set up in 1940 to advise the Minister of Mines and Resources on matters relating to the evacuees and continuing to function through its executive, will now be terminated. The Committee has rendered valuable service under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.C. Wallace, C.M.G., Principle of Queen’s University. The expenditures incurred by the provinces and co – ordinating societies have been paid by the Committee from donations received from residents and organizations in Canada, amounting to \$80,114.95, supplemented by grants from the Dominion Government. The Independent Order of Oddfellows, Grand Lodge of Ontario, whose contribution to the work was mentioned in a previous report, have continued their interest, their total donations amounting to the splendid figure of \$50,208.16.

## REFUGEES

By Order in Council dated October 26, 1945, provision was made for the granting of permanent status to refugees from enemy countries and enemy – occupied territory who entered Canada subsequent to the outbreak of war. Many of these refugees had become stateless and escaped from the country of their birth and citizenship prior to the commencement of hostilities; others succeeded in leaving their homes prior to invasion by enemy forces, the majority having

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been deprived of their property and possessions. Those qualified to do so rendered valuable service to Canada in the prosecution of the war. By March 31, 1,772 persons had obtained permanent status under the above referred to authority.

## CHINESE IMMIGRATION

While there were no immigrant admissions during the year, 59 persons entered Canada under permit for varying periods. Of these 15 were students and 18 were engineers and technicians who came to Canada to study Canadian methods and obtain training with Canadian organizations. During the year 635 persons registered their departure at ports of embarkation, thus establishing their right to readmission. Of these 486 were proceeding abroad for business or pleasure and 149 were seamen employed on vessels operating between Canadian and foreign ports.

*IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 257*

TABLE 14

*Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902 – 03 to 1945 – 46*

Fiscal Years

	1902 – 3 to 1912 – 13	1913 – 1914 to 1922 – 23	1923 – 1924	1924 – 1925	1925 – 1926	1926 – 1927	1927 – 1928	1928 – 1929	1929 – 1930	1930 – 1931	1931 – 1932	1932 – 1933
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FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	4,162	1,029	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16
Civil .....	5,094	5,604	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

*By Nationality*

British.....	1,240	978	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126
American.....	175	134	6	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13
Other Countries.....	7,841	5,521	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

Fiscal Years

—	1933 – 1934 – 1935 – 1936 – 1937 – 1938 – 1939 – 1940 – 1941 – 1942 – 1943 – 1944 – 1944 – Totals
FROM OVERSEAS	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1945

*By Causes*

Medical .....	17	9	13	11	8	7	10	11	20	16	16	16	24	6,074
Civil .....	177	206	183	236	202	170	167	225	129	122	169	130	314	17,437
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	146	338	23,511

*By Nationality*

British.....	123	150	123	138	86	94	124	95	90	89	141	110	246	5,552
American.....	11	13	7	7	4	9	5	4	1	1	1	5	.....	435
Other Countries.....	60	52	66	102	120	74	48	137	58	48	43	31	92	17,524
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	146	338	23,511

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TABLE 15. – Deportations, After Having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1945 – 46

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3	1913 – 14	1923 – 1924 – 1925 – 1926 – 1927 – 1928 – 1929 – 1930 – 1931 – 1932 – 1933
	to	to	
	1912 – 13	1922 – 23	

*By Causes*

Medical causes....	2,296	2,213	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476
Public charges.....	2,853	4,517	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916
Criminality.....	1,083	3,989	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836
Other Civil Causes...	530	793	93									
Accompanying deported persons...	145	262	78	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Nationalities*

British.....	4,358	5,226	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
American.....	1,066	4,566	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331

Other Countries.....	1,483	1,982	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131
<i>By Provinces</i>												
Maritime Provinces...	147	409	38	32	43	48	48	70	93	148	252	244
Quebec.....	1,589	2,197	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343
Ontario.....	2,896	4,243	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626
Manitoba.....	.....	1,310	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	691	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490
Alberta.....	.....	1,041	102	134	178	169	26	187	396	511	631	738
British Columbia....	491	1,876	206	282	334	25	26	276	306	381	549	832
Yukon Territories...	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

TABLE 15. – Deportations, After Having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1933 – 34 to 1945 – 46 & Totals (cont)

	Fiscal Years												Totals	
	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	1942 – 1943	1943 – 1944	1944 – 1945		1945 – 1946
<i>By Causes</i>														
Medical causes....	301	144	81	47	42	36	29	12	14	20	15	21	24	10,975
Public charges.....	2,991	464	125	110	46	45	18	8	1	.....	2	3	1	28,010
Criminality.....	493	267	207	117	101	114	110	83	69	100	111	99	95	13,137
Other Civil Causes...	250	172	163	240	203	229	237	322	371	121	101	58	178	5,762
Accompanying deported persons...	439	81	34	57	21	10	5	3	3	3	1	.....	.....	4,103
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298	61,987
<i>By Nationalities</i>														
British.....	2,718	385	157	202	134	135	127	108	135	82	74	62	165	34,848
American.....	319	199	146	167	138	145	147	124	107	104	96	82	61	10,575
Other Countries.....	1,437	544	307	202	141	154	125	196	216	58	60	37	72	16,564
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298	61,987

<i>By Provinces</i>														
Maritime Provinces...	260	62	42	61	27	40	61	136	150	96	85	67	150	2,809
Quebec.....	596	163	106	129	102	112	103	139	178	48	48	35	68	10,397
Ontario.....	1,827	347	167	127	123	121	96	80	82	59	43	41	35	22,313
Manitoba.....	408	71	43	32	21	22	8	14	4	5	6	3	6>	
Saskatchewan.....	261	91	36	26	14	28	9	.....	1	9	9	3	5>	18,857
Alberta.....	467	184	79	77	40	19	32	9	9	7	6	8>		
British Columbia....	65	210	137	119	86	92	90	50	34	20	33	24	27	7,585
Yukon Territories...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298	61,987

**DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES**

**Total: 31,081 (TABLE 12. Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Racial Origin by Country of Last Permanent Residence, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1946 /PG 254 to 255)**

**Africa and the Middle East**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Africa (British)

48

Africa (not British)

48

Palestine

15

**Total: 111**

**0.36 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 4 Countries**

China

92

India	43
Japan	7
Philippine Islands	33
<b>Total: <u>175</u></b>	<b><u>0.56</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	37
New Zealand	16
<b>Total: <u>53</u></b>	<b><u>0.17</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**South and Central America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	5
Barbados	37
Bahamas	30
Bermuda	59
Brazil	19
Chile	9
Cuba	16
Ecuador	3
Guiana (British)	20
Jamaica	78
Panama	9
Peru	20
Trinidad	44
<b>Total: <u>349</u></b>	<b><u>1.12</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**North America**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Mexico	35
Labrador	11
Newfoundland	4,060
United States	7,454
<b><u>Total: 11,560</u></b>	<b><u>37.19 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 20 Countries</u></b>
Austria	137
Belgium	68
Czecho – Slovakia	43
Denmark	16
Eire	110
Estonia	6
France	202
Germany	526
Greece	25
Holland	44
Hungary	15
Italy	30
Jugo – Slavia	16
Norway	91
Poland	528
Portugal	42
Russia	7
Spain	58



Sweden	9
Switzerland	6
<b>Total: <u>1,979</u></b>	<b><u>6.37</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**United Kingdom**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	14,051
Northern Ireland	156
Scotland	2,215
Wales	288
Lesser Br. Isles	11
<b>Total: <u>16,721</u></b>	<b><u>53.80</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

**Other/Total: 3**

South America N.E.S –	20
West Indies, (British) –	50
Others –	63
<b>Total: <u>133</u></b>	<b><u>0.43</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 31,081 for 1945-46**

England	14,051	45.21
United States	7,454	23.98
Scotland	2,215	7.13
Poland	528	1.70
Germany	526	1.69
Wales	288	0.93
France	202	0.65
Northern Ireland	156	0.50
Austria	137	0.44
Eire	110	0.35
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>25,667</u></b>	<b><u>82.58</u></b>

*IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 239*

**PG 239 – PG 245 (1946–47)**

**IMMIGRATION BRANCH (DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES) A.L JOLLIFFE, DIRECTOR**

The total number of immigrants admitted to Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1947 was 66,990, as compared with 31,081 in the previous fiscal year. This represents an increase of 116 per cent over the year 1945 – 46. This increase is due largely to the admission to Canada from the British Isles of 39,092 dependants of members of the Canadian Armed Forces and of about 10,000 United States citizens. Immigrants arriving at ocean ports numbered 55,580 and from the United States, 11,410. Their racial origins were: British 54,843; French, 3,035; the remaining 9,112 representing 45 other racial groups. Classified by nationality, 55,807 were British subjects; 9,592 United States citizens; the remaining 1,591 comprising 37 nationalities. Classified by sex, 19,782 were males and 47,208 females. Non – immigrants entering Canada from abroad numbered 34,693,241, an increase of 20 per cent over the previous fiscal year.

**TOURIST MOVEMENT**

During the year ended March 31, 1947, a total of 34,769,219 persons applied for entry to Canada and were individually examined at border and ocean ports. Of this number, 34,693,241 appeared as non – immigrants, an increase of approximately 20 per cent over the previous year, and 8,988 were refused admission. The figure of 34,693,241 persons permitted to enter Canada, a substantial proportion represented tourists.

The tables appearing below show the comparative figures of non – immigrant entries for the last ten years: –

*Non – Immigrants Entering Canada from Abroad*

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1938.....	47,832	31,179,807	31,227,639
“ “ “ 1939.....	53,822	29,099,356	29,153,178
“ “ “ 1940.....	42,126	28,295,332	28,337,458
“ “ “ 1941.....	34,035	18,381,660	18,415,695
“ “ “ 1942.....	28,395	17,983,877	18,012,272
“ “ “ 1943.....	31,530	15,109,056	15,140,586
“ “ “ 1944.....	24,665	16,356,484	16,381,149
“ “ “ 1945.....	25,311	21,236,327	21,261,638
“ “ “ 1946.....	29,645	28,890,785	28,920,430
“ “ “ 1947.....	40,807	34,652,434	34,693,241

*Residents of Canada Returning After Visits Abroad*

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1939.....	30,446	12,098,397	12,128,843
“ “ “ 1940.....	18,757	11,590,952	11,609,709
“ “ “ 1941.....	10,687	5,224,356	5,235,043
“ “ “ 1942.....	14,113	4,047,167	4,061,280
“ “ “ 1943.....	15,294	4,394,613	4,409,907
“ “ “ 1944.....	11,551	5,860,609	5,872,160
“ “ “ 1945.....	13,127	8,547,051	8,560,178
“ “ “ 1946.....	13,941	11,076,564	11,090,505
“ “ “ 1947.....	16,919	14,047,603	14,064,522

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The following table shows, by immigration districts, the number of persons examined upon application for entry to Canada and their disposition: –

*Admission and Rejections by Districts, Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1947*

Admitted as	Admitted as non -	Rejected
----------------	----------------------	----------

	immigrants	immigrants	
Atlantic .....	50,316	8,515,210	1,460
Eastern .....	5,014	22,032,121	6,416
Western .....	1,587	2,125,252	223
Pacific .....	2,020	2,020,658	791
Through U.S. ocean ports....	7,776	.....	80
Not Shown.....	277	.....	18
Totals.....	31,081	34,693,241	8,988

### RETURNING CANADIANS

A significant increase has been recorded in 1946 – 47 in the number of Canadians returning from abroad to make their homes in Canada. Figures covering the years 1924 to 1934 will be found on page 181 of the report for the year ended March, 1944. Figures for the subsequent years are shown in the following table: –

	Canadian Born	British Born Outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
Fiscal year, 1934 – 35	5,811	937	870	7,618
Fiscal year, 1935 – 36	4,854	418	542	5,814
Fiscal year, 1936 – 37	4,522	319	223	5,064
Fiscal year, 1937 – 38	4,524	356	329	5,209
Fiscal year, 1938 – 39	3,825	360	386	4,571
Fiscal year, 1939 – 40	3,687	505	369	4,561
Fiscal year, 1940 – 41	4,910	177	53	5,140
Fiscal year, 1941 – 42	3,123	143	52	3,318
Fiscal year, 1942 – 43	3,056	167	30	3,253
Fiscal year, 1943 – 44	2,090	93	19	2,202
Fiscal year, 1944 – 45	2,156	130	18	2,304
Fiscal year, 1945 – 46	2,653	207	35	2,895
Fiscal year, 1946 – 47	5,448	756	111	6,315
TOTALS.....	50,659	4,568	3,037	58,264

### STUDENTS

The number of students admitted to Canada in 1946 – 47 to attend preparatory schools, to obtain degrees, or to take post – graduate courses in Canadian Universities was 5,310, as compared to 3,803 during the previous year, an increase of 40 per cent. Of

this number, 568 were British subjects, 3,574 United States citizens, 333 from Central and South America, and 835 from other countries.

## LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

Regulations relating to immigration, enacted or amended during the fiscal year 1945 – 46, are recorded on page 236 of the Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1946. The following enactments and amendments became effective in the year 1946 – 47:

### *IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 241*

1. By Chapter 54, 10 George VI, assented to on August 31, 1946, the Immigration Act was brought into conformity with the Canadian Citizenship Act of June 27, 1946, in respect of the qualifications for and definition of Canadian citizenship and Canadian domicile. In the latter case, rules were established regarding the acquisition and loss of Canadian domicile. A further amendment concerned charity immigrants, who may not be permitted to enter Canada unless under specific authority of the Deputy Minister, the Director of Immigration, or the Superintendent of European Emigration in London, and provided such authority has been acted upon within sixty days thereafter. Another amendment to the Immigration Act provided for the validity of dismissals of appeals by the Minister, irrespective of any lapse of time between their issuance and execution.
2. P.C. 1272, dated April 2, 1946 revoked P.C. 1841 providing for exit permits for women and children under 16 years of age proceeding to destinations outside the Western Hemisphere.
3. P.C. 1373, dated April 9, 1946, revoked P.C. 2653 passed under the authority of the War Measures ' Act. P.C. 2653, as amended, prohibited the entry to or landing in Canada of enemy aliens, with certain exceptions. Under P.C. 1373 the admission of enemy aliens remains prohibited, with the exception of enemy aliens who can satisfy the Minister that they were opposed to an enemy government.
4. P.C. 2071, dated May 28, 1946, further amended P.C. 695 to provide for the admission of the father or mother, the unmarried son or daughter, 18 years of age or over, the unmarried brother or sister, the orphan nephew or niece under 16 years of age, of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for such relatives.
5. P.C. 2070, dated May 28, 1946, amended P.C. 3016 governing passport requirements to provide that a travel document establishing the identity of the holder may be accepted in lieu of a passport from an immigrants who has been displaced from his country as a result of the recent war.
6. P.C. 3112, dated July 23, 1946, provided for the admission to Canada, from the United Kingdom and Italy, of 4,000 single ex – members of the Polish Armed Forces, qualified for and willing to undertake agricultural employment in Canada.
7. P.C. 4044, Dependants Transportation Regulations, 1946, dated September 26, 1946, transferred, as of December 1, 1946, the responsibility for the administration of the movement of servicemen's dependants from the Department

- of National Defense to the Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch.
8. P.C. 4216, dated October 11, 1946, amended P.C. 858 in order to limit the provisions of the later Order in Council with respect to immigration status and free medical inspection, to conform with the provisions of P.C. 4044.
  9. P.C. 5103, dated December 12, 1946, amended P.C. 4044 to include dependants who married after October 15, 1946, and children born after that date, and to give discretionary powers to the Minister of National Defense in respect of dependants who had failed to file application before October 15, 1946.
  10. P.C. 371, dated January 30, 1947, widened the base for the admission of close relatives by further amending P.C. 695 to include in the admissible classes the widowed daughter or sister of a legal resident

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of Canada, with her unmarried children under 18 years of age, and by raising the age limit from 16 to 18 years of age in the case of orphaned nephews and nieces. P.C. 371 also provided for the admission of agriculturalists entering Canada to farm, when destined to a father, father – in – law, son – in – law, brother, brother – in – law, uncle or nephew, himself engaged in agriculture as his principle occupation and in a position to receive such an immigrant and establish him on a farm. Also included in the admissible classes by P.C. 371 were farm laborers, as well as persons experienced in mining, lumbering or logging, entering Canada to engage in assured employment.

ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTIONAL WORK

FIELD AND INSPECTIONAL SERVICE, CANADA

The resumption of near normal pre – war traffic between Canada and the United States, the substantial increase in the number of admissions at ocean ports, and a considerably expanded air traffic between Canada and the United States, as well as overseas countries, have taxed the facilities of the Immigration Branch to the limit. Although a total increase in staff of 184 was authorized during the year under review, immigration personnel, both at headquarters and in the field, have been hard pressed to cope with a volume of work which is increasing faster than it has been possible to obtain additional trained staff.

The most significant expansion was in the volume of air traffic. During the year, 19,460 planes landed 186,199 passengers at Canadian airports, an increase of 32 per cent over the year 1945 – 46 which had already marked a 51 per cent increase over the previous year. Similarly, the number of admissions at Atlantic ports more than doubled in the course of the year. An illustration of the increase of the tourist movement into Canada from the United States may be found in figures for the ports of Fort Erie and Niagara Falls where an increase of over one million admissions over the previous year was

registered at each port. There has also been a large increase in the number of investigations conducted in conjunction with applications for admission to Canada. The additional investigational work was due largely to the conclusion of outstanding applications for dependants of members of the Armed Forces in the early part of the year and the subsequent rush of applications following the amendment of P.C. 695 to provide for the admission of aliens coming within certain degrees of relationship to legal residents of Canada, particularly from Continental Europe. The number of Boards of Inquiry held in connection with appeals also has been substantially greater than in the previous year. With the gradual return to normal travel conditions between the West Coast and the Far East a perceptible increase in the volume of investigational work has been noted in the Pacific Immigration District.

### DEPORTATIONS

Of 334 persons deported subsequent to entering Canada, 178 had effected illegal entry; 123 were returned to their country of origin on completion of sentences for criminal offences; 17 were deported on grounds of mental disability; the remainder as the result of becoming public charges, for infraction of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and for other causes.

During the year 13,680 ships' manifests recording the arrival and disposition of 295,153 seamen, comprising the crews of 6,577 vessels, were filed at ocean ports and checked by immigration officers.

### *IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 243*

### REPATRIATION OF DEPENDANTS OF CANADIAN SERVICE PERSONNEL

On December 1, 1946, the Immigration Branch assumed responsibility for the movement of dependants which had formerly come under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Defense.

The number of applications for admission and free passage to Canada under existing Dependants Regulations was noticeably smaller during the fiscal year under review. The total number of such applications filed in 1946 – 47 was 5,906 bringing the total number of such applications received since the beginning of the movement, up to March 31, 1947, to 43,328 family units. At April 1, 1946, upwards of 20,000 dependants were awaiting sailing in the United Kingdom. As the repatriation movement neared completion, additional shipping space became available which permitted the movement of a total of 39,092 dependants during the year. This brings the total number of dependants of Canadian servicemen brought to Canada since the commencement of the movement to 63,110, made up of 42,728 wives and 20,382 children.

### BRIITSH EVACUEE CHILDREN

As of March 31, 1947, there remained in Canada 70 British children under supervision from the 1,532 admitted under the evacuation scheme jointly sponsored by

the British and Canadian Governments at the outbreak of World War II. In addition, a significant number of older boys and girls have complied with Immigration Regulations and have been granted permanent admission to Canada. The 70 children remaining are awaiting the arrival of their parents to establish residence in Canada, or are completing their education. It is expected that while some may later return to the United Kingdom, the majority will remain permanently in this country.

#### NEW PORTS OF ENTRY

The following additional points were designated by the Minister during the year as authorized ports of entry:

*Nova Scotia:* – Dingwall.

*Quebec:* – Jamiesons Lines.

*British Columbia:* – Flathead, Tusequah.

*Yukon Territory:* – Snag Creek

#### FIELD AND INSPECTIONAL SERVICE, OVERSEAS

*United Kingdom.* – The interest in immigration to Canada continued unabated. Broadly speaking, applicants making inquiries were of a desirable type. A substantial number were skilled technicians, professional men, and individuals with capital, many of whom have served in the Forces during the last war. The main hindrance to a larger movement from the United Kingdom has been the lack of shipping, although some improvement became discernible toward the end of the year. The number of inquiries received at the immigration office in London was 72,682, about double the number received in 1945 – 46.

The Canadian Passage Priority Committee was dissolved on July 1, 1946, but transportation companies agreed to, and did, honor priorities issued before that date.

The Canadian Wives Bureau ceased its activities on January 15, 1947, after having made a determined effort to move the wives and dependants of servicemen eligible for free transportation, before the end of December, 1946.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES PG 244

On the closing of the Bureau, the Atlantic Passenger Conference proffered assistance in arranging for shipping space for repatriate dependants of servicemen from Europe and the Far East.

With the continuation of the increase of work, the lack of adequate office accommodation and the difficulties encountered in obtaining competent staff have been a serious handicap. The necessity of securing larger premises for the London office was acutely felt during the year, and steps were taken to lease suitable office quarters.

*Continental Europe.* – In anticipation of the resumption of normal immigration functions on the continent or Europe, and in order to cope with the movement of fiancées and dependants of Canadian servicemen, an immediate problem, regular inspectional offices were reopened at Paris, Brussels, and the Hague, at the end of November, 1946. A



large number of inquiries concerning the possibility of migrating to Canada have been received in continental offices, but the larger percentage of inquiries or applicants are not admissible under existing regulations.

*Displaced Persons.* – With the intention of making a contribution towards the immediate resettlement of some of the large numbers of refugees and displaced persons in camps in Europe, the Prime Minister, on November 7, 1946, announced that the Government had approved emergency measures to bring to Canada some of these persons who were admissible under existing Immigration Regulations.

Under P.C. 2071, dated May 28, 1946, permission to enter Canada was granted to certain categories of relatives of residents in Canada (see *Legislation and Regulations*) who apply for the admission of these persons.

Arrangements have been completed with the Inter – Governmental Committee on Refugees by which it is expected that some of the refugees and displaced persons will be enabled to proceed to Canada. Lists of persons on whose behalf application is made will be forwarded to the I.G.C.R. These persons will be located, identified, and gathered into convenient centers in occupied territories by the I.G.C.R., and they will be subsequently inspected by itinerant teams of immigration officials, assisted by medical officers of the Department of National Health and Welfare and officials of the Department of Labor. Special arrangements have been also been made for security screening.

The procedure outlined above applies to refugees and displaced persons in the British, American, and French zones of occupied territories.

In January, 1947, an immigration officer proceeded to Germany to make preliminary arrangements with the I.G.C.R. and the military authorities of occupation to get the movement under way. In March, 1947, two inspectional teams were in operation. It is expected that the first group of displaced persons will sail from Europe for Canada at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

## CHINESE IMMIGRATION

During the fiscal year 1946 – 47 two Chinese were granted permanent admission to Canada, as merchants. In addition, 7 Chinese persons were admitted as dependants of Canadian service personnel, under the provisions of P.C. 858 passed under the authority of the War Measures Act.

One hundred and thirty – one persons were temporarily admitted under Minister's Permit, issued under the authority of Section 9 of the Immigration Act. Of this number, 26 were students, and 37 were technicians who came to Canada for the practical training for short periods.

Nineteen hundred and eighty – seven Chinese persons left Canada in the course of the fiscal year under review, with the declared intention of returning thereto, and 125 registered as seamen, operating in international waters. At the

close of the fiscal year there were 3,000 Chinese on visit in China, who were entitled under the regulations to resume their length domicile in Canada. A large number of these had been unable to return to Canada during the war.

For the purpose of comparison the following table shows figures applicable to Chinese immigration at the close of the fiscal year 1946 – 47: –

_____	Exemptions	Paying Tax	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted Exempt	Registered for Leave	Total Revenue
					\$ cts.
1923 – 24.....	49	625	7*27	5,661	334,039,00
1924 – 25.....				5,992	308,659,00
1925 – 26.....				3,947	25,969,00
1926 – 27.....				5,987	14,844,00
1927 – 28.....	1	2	33*33	5,087	25,679,00
1928 – 29.....	1		100*00	5,480	30,795,00
1929 – 30.....				5,682	30,799,00
1930 – 31.....				5,783	28,846,00
1931 – 32.....				4,387	11,584,00
1932 – 33.....	1		100*00	3,636	9,152,00
1933 – 34.....	2		100*00	2,156	7,237,00
1934 – 35.....				2,103	6,506,00
1935 – 36.....				2,138	6,501,00
1936 – 37.....	1		100*00	2,059	9,893,00
1937 – 38.....				792	2,359,00
1938 – 39.....				817	2,959,00
1939 – 40.....				933	4,066,00
1940 – 41.....				637	5,633,85
1941 – 42.....				265	9,655,00
1942 – 43.....				194	4,488,00
1943 – 44.....				191	1,107,00
1944 – 45.....				210	1,620,00
1945 – 46.....				635	1,945,00
1946 – 47.....				2,112	6,024,00
Totals.....	<b>59</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>8*60</b>	<b>66,779</b>	<b>890,359 85</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES**

**Total: 66,990 (TABLE 12. Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Racial Origin by Country of Last Permanent Residence, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1947 /PG 266 to 267)**

<b><u>Africa and the Middle East</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 6 Countries</u></b>	
Africa (British)	112	
Africa (not British)		25
Egypt	10	

Palestine	15
Syria	3
Turkey	3
<b><u>Total: 168</u></b>	<b><u>0.25 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 4 Countries**

China	114
Hong Kong	10
India	151
Japan	17
<b><u>Total: 292</u></b>	<b><u>0.44 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	260
New Zealand	116
<b><u>Total: 376</u></b>	<b><u>0.56 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South and Central America**

**Total: 15 Countries**

Argentina	25
Bahamas	28
Barbados	53
Bermuda	51
Brazil	32
Chile	8
Cuba	22
Ecuador	9
Guiana (British)	21
Honduras (British)	4
Jamaica	141
Peru	16
Puerto Rico	4
Trinidad	61
Venezuela	10
<b><u>Total: 485</u></b>	<b><u>0.72 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North America****Total: 4 Countries**

Mexico	42
Newfoundland	2,453
United States	11,416
St. Pierre & Miquelon	12

**Total: 13,923****20.78 (%) of Total Citizens****Europe****Total: 25 Countries**

Austria	23
Belgium	867
Czecho – Slovakia	151
Denmark	40
Eire	446
Estonia	4
Finland	15
France	244
Germany	66
Greece	41
Holland	2,460
Hungary	17
Italy	49
Jugo – Slavia	9
Latvia	3
Lithuania	2
Malta	9
Norway	162
Poland	121
Portugal	10
Romania	7
Russia	1
Spain	11
Sweden	28
Switzerland	26

**Total: 4,812****7.22 (%) of Total Citizens****United Kingdom****Total: 5 Countries**

England	37,615
Northern Ireland	657

Scotland	7,437
Wales	1,007
Lesser Br. Isles	36
<b>Total: <u>46,752</u></b>	<b><u>69.79</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**                      **Other/Total: 4**

Central America –	14
South America N.E.S –	20
West Indies, (British) –	86
Others –	62
<b>Total: <u>182</u></b>	<b><u>0.27</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 66,990 for 1946-47</u></b>
England	37,615	56.15
United States	11,416	17.04
Scotland	7,437	11.10
Holland	2,460	3.67
Wales	1,007	1.50
Belgium	867	1.29
Northern Ireland	657	0.98
Eire	446	0.67
Australia	260	0.39
France	244	0.36
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>62,409</u></b>	<b><u>93.16</u></b>

IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 269

TABLE 14

*Rejections from Overseas, by Causes, Nationality, from 1902 – 03 to 1947 – 48  
and Total Rejections from the United States from 1908 – 09 to 1946 – 47*

Fiscal Years

—                      1902 – 3    1913 – 1914    1923 –    1924 –    1925 –    1926 –    1927 –    1928 –    1929 –    1930 –    1931 –    1932 –  
                                 to                      to                      1924    1925    1926    1927    1928    1929    1930    1931    1932    1933  
1912 – 13    1922 – 23

FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	4,162	1,029	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16
Civil .....	5,094	5,604	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

*By Nationality*

British.....	1,240	978	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126
American.....	175	134	6	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13
Other Countries.....	7,841	5,521	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

1908 - 9  
to  
1912 - 13

TOTALS FROM FROM U.S.A .....	68,454	171,009	10,311	10,553	12,219	12,819	15,938	18,110	24,718	39,434	36,867	28,939
GRAND TOTALS .....	77,710	177,642	11,303	11,584	12,485	13,508	16,257	18,470	25,039	39,917	37,191	29,168

**Fiscal Years**

—	1933 - 1934	1934 - 1935	1935 - 1936	1936 - 1937	1937 - 1938	1938 - 1939	1939 - 1940	1940 - 1941	1941 - 1942	1942 - 1943	1943 - 1944	1944 - 1945	1945 - 1946
FROM OVERSEAS													

*By Causes*

Medical .....	17	9	13	11	8	7	10	11	20	16	16	16	24
Civil .....	177	206	183	236	202	170	167	225	129	122	169	130	314
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	146	338

*By Nationality*

British.....	123	150	123	138	86	94	124	95	90	89	141	110	246
American.....	11	13	7	7	4	9	5	4	1	1	1	5	.....
Other Countries.....	60	52	66	102	120	74	48	137	58	48	43	31	92
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	146	338

TOTALS FROM FROM U.S.A .....	18,878	14,426	12,290	13,178	11,094	10,160	9,996	11,821	7,368	3,424	2,866	2,716	6,396
GRAND TOTALS	19,072	14,641	12,486	13,425	11,304	10,337	10,173	12,057	7,517	3,562	3,051	2,862	6,734

Fiscal Years

—	1946 –	Totals
	1947	
FROM OVERSEAS		

*By Causes*

Medical .....	24	6,098
Civil .....	403	17,840
Totals.....	427	23,938

*By Nationality*





*By Causes*

Medical causes.....	2,296	2,213	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476
Public Charges.....	2,853	4,517	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916
Criminality.....	1,083	3,989	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836
Other civil charges.....	530	793	93	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277
Accompanying deported persons.....	145	262	78	145	158	165	254	235	559	274	545	626
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Nationalities*

British.....	4,358	5,226	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
American.....	1,066	4,566	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331
Other Countries.....	1,483	1,982	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces.....	147	409	38	32	43	48	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
Quebec.....	1,589	2,197	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343
Ontario.....	2,896	4,243	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626
Manitoba.....	.....	1,310	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	691	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490
Alberta.....	.....	1,041	102	134	178	169	260	187	396	511	631	738
British Columbia.....	491	1,876	206	282	334	259	216	276	306	381	549	832
Yukon Territory.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES PG 270*

TABLE 15

*Deportations, After having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1933 – 34 to 1945 – 46*

Fiscal Years

—	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	1942 – 1943	1943 – 1944	1944 – 1945	1945 – 1946
---	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

*By Causes*

Medical causes.....	301	144	81	47	42	36	29	12	14	20	15	21	24
Public Charges.....	2,991	464	125	110	46	45	18	8	1	.....	2	3	1
Criminality.....	493	267	207	117	101	114	110	83	69	100	111	99	95
Other civil charges.....	250	172	163	240	203	229	237	322	371	121	101	58	178
Accompanying deported persons.....	439	81	34	57	21	10	5	3	3	3	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298

*By Nationalities*

British.....	2,718	385	157	202	134	135	127	108	135	82	74	62	165
American.....	319	199	146	167	138	145	147	124	107	104	96	82	61
Other Countries.....	1,437	544	307	202	141	154	125	196	216	58	60	37	72
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces.....	260	62	42	61	27	40	61	136	150	96	85	67	150
Quebec.....	596	163	106	129	102	112	103	139	178	48	48	35	68
Ontario.....	1,827	347	167	127	123	121	96	80	82	59	43	41	35
Manitoba.....	408	71	43	32	21	22	8	14	4	5	6	3	6
Saskatchewan.....	261	91	36	26	14	28	9	.....	1	9	9	3	5
Alberta.....	467	184	79	77	40	19	32	9	9	7	6	8	7
British Columbia .....	491	210	137	119	86	92	90	50	34	20	33	24	27
Yukon Territory .....	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298

*DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES PG 270*

TABLE 15

*Deportations, After having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, 1946 – 47*

Fiscal Years

— 1946 –  
1947 Totals

*By Causes*

Medical causes.....	17	10,992
Public Charges.....	11	28,021
Criminality.....	127	13,264
Other civil charges.....	179	5,941
Accompanying deported persons.....	.....	4,103
Totals.....	334	62,312

*By Nationalities*

British.....	153	35,001
American.....	100	10,675
Other Countries.....	81	16,645
Totals.....	334	62,321

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces.....	101	2,910
Quebec.....	102	10,499
Ontario.....	60	22,373
Manitoba.....	4	➔
Saskatchewan.....	8	➔ 18,894
Alberta.....	7	➔
British Columbia .....	52	7,637
Yukon Territory .....	.....	8
Totals.....	334	62,321

*IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 237*

**PG 239 – PG 245 (1947–48)**

**IMMIGRATION BRANCH (DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND  
RESOURCES) A.L JOLLIFFE, DIRECTOR**

The number of immigrants admitted to Canada during the fiscal year was 79,194, as compared with 66,990 in the fiscal year 1946 – 47, an increase of 18·2 per cent.

Immigrants arriving at ocean ports numbered 70,160 and from the United States, 9,034. Their racial origin were: British, 49,864; French, 1,589, the remaining 27,741 representing 45 other racial groups. Classified by nationality, 47,829 were British subjects; 8,099 United States citizens, the remaining 23,266 comprising 45 nationalities.

Classified by sex, 42,124 were males and 37,070 females. Non – immigrants entering Canada numbered 37,492,118, an increase of 8·7 per cent over the previous fiscal year.

### TOURIST MOVEMENT

During the year, 37,579,485 persons applied for entry to Canada. Of this number 8,173 were refused admission. The figure of 37,492,118 represents the actual number of non – immigrants examined at ports of entry, and not necessarily the number of different individuals who entered Canada. Out of the total of 37,492,118 persons who entered Canada, it is estimated that approximately 23,305,324 were tourists, an increase of some 2,682,920 over the proceeding year. The breakdown of tourists by districts and from overseas and by their method of entry is as follows:

Atlantic .....	5,211,491
Eastern .....	15,787,808
Western .....	1,198,549
Pacific .....	1,086,155
Overseas .....	21,321
	23,305,324
Highway and Ferry .....	21,489,881
Train .....	1,461,528
Boat .....	332,594
From Overseas .....	21,321
	23,305,324

The tables appearing below show the comparative figures of non – immigrant entries for the last ten years: –

#### *Non – Immigrants Entering Canada from Abroad*

	Via	From	Totals
	Ocean Ports	U.S.A.	
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1939.....	53,822	29,099,356	29,153,178
“ “ “ 1940.....	42,126	28,295,332	28,337,458
“ “ “ 1941.....	34,035	18,381,660	18,415,695
“ “ “ 1942.....	28,395	17,983,877	18,012,272
“ “ “ 1943.....	31,530	15,109,056	15,140,586
“ “ “ 1944.....	24,665	16,356,484	16,381,149
“ “ “ 1945.....	25,311	21,236,327	21,261,638

“	“	“	1946.....	29,645	28,890,785	28,920,430
“	“	“	1947.....	40,807	34,652,434	34,693,241
“	“	“	1948.....	45,750	37,446,368	37,492,118

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*Residents of Canada Returning After Visits Abroad*

				Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1939.....				30,446	12,098,397	12,128,843
“ “ “ 1940.....				18,757	11,590,952	11,609,709
“ “ “ 1941.....				10,687	5,224,356	5,235,043
“ “ “ 1942.....				14,113	4,047,167	4,061,280
“ “ “ 1943.....				15,294	4,394,613	4,409,907
“ “ “ 1944.....				11,551	5,860,609	5,872,160
“ “ “ 1945.....				13,127	8,547,051	8,560,178
“ “ “ 1946.....				13,941	11,076,564	11,090,505
“ “ “ 1947.....				16,919	14,047,603	14,064,522
“ “ “ 1948.....				24,429	14,153,356	14,177,785

\* Includes residents of Canadian border cities

The following table shows, by immigration districts, the number of persons examined upon application for entry to Canada and their disposition: –

*Admission and Rejections by Districts, Fiscal Year, 1947 – 48*

	Admitted as immigrants	Admitted as non - immigrants	Rejected
Atlantic .....	47,396	9,378,845	1,206
Eastern .....	10,956	23,368,683	5,740
Western .....	1,294	2,381,595	215
Pacific .....	2,022	2,362,994	809
Through U.S. ocean ports....	17,328	.....	192

Not Shown.....	198	.....	11
Totals.....	79,194	37,492,118	8,173

### RETURNING CANADIANS

It is interesting to note that the number of Canadians returning from abroad to make their homes in Canada again shows an increase this year. During the year, the number of returning Canadians was 9,009, as against 6,315 in the fiscal year 1946 – 47. Figures covering the years 1924 to 1934 will be found on page 181 of the report for the year ended March 31, 1944. Figures for subsequent years are shown in the following table: –

	Canadian Born	British Born Outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
Fiscal year, 1934 – 35	5,811	937	870	7,618
Fiscal year, 1935 – 36	4,854	418	542	5,814
Fiscal year, 1936 – 37	4,522	319	223	5,064
Fiscal year, 1937 – 38	4,524	356	329	5,209
Fiscal year, 1938 – 39	3,825	360	386	4,571
Fiscal year, 1939 – 40	3,687	505	369	4,561
Fiscal year, 1940 – 41	4,910	177	53	5,140
Fiscal year, 1941 – 42	3,123	143	52	3,318
Fiscal year, 1942 – 43	3,056	167	30	3,253
Fiscal year, 1943 – 44	2,090	93	19	2,202
Fiscal year, 1944 – 45	2,156	130	18	2,304
Fiscal year, 1945 – 46	2,653	207	35	2,895
Fiscal year, 1946 – 47	5,448	756	111	6,315
Fiscal year, 1947 – 48	6,406	2,297	306	9,009
TOTALS.....	57,065	6,865	3,343	67,273

### *IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 239*

During the fiscal year 6,163 students were admitted to Canada for the purpose of attending school, college or university, as compared with 5,310 during the previous year. Of this number 384 were British subjects, 4,336 United States citizens, 240 from Central and South America and 1,203 from 45 other countries.

### *LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS*

- (1) By Order in Council P.C. 1329, dated the 19<sup>th</sup> day of April 1947, the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 1413, dated the 7<sup>th</sup> day of August, 1929, prohibiting the landing in Canada of contract labor other than farmers, farm laborers and house

- workers or any contract laborer where the Minister of Mines and resources is not satisfied that his labor or service is required in Canada, were suspended, in view of the existing employment situation.
- (2) By Order in Council P.C. 1734, dated the 1<sup>st</sup> day of May, 1947, 1942, the admissible classes were widened to include the husband or wife and unmarried children of first degree relatives of persons legally resident in Canada, and the age limit of admissible orphaned nephews or nieces or such residents was raised from 18 to 21 years. P.C. 1374 also permits the landing of a person entering Canada for the purpose of marriage to a legal resident in Canada.
  - (3) Order in Council P.C. 2180, dated the 6<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1947, granted authority for the immediate admission to Canada of 5,000 individuals from the displaced persons camps in Europe, by waiving the provisions of P.C. 695.
  - (4) Order in Council P.C. 2388, dated the 17<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1947, further amended Order in Council P.C. 3016, dated the 29<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1938, to exclude from the necessity of obtaining the visa of a Canadian Immigration Officer, non – immigrant nationals of European countries with which Canada has a reciprocal agreement abolishing visas.
  - (5) Order in Council P.C. 2856 dated the 18<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1947, granted authority for the admission to Canada of an additional 5,000 displaced persons.
  - (6) Order in Council P.C. 2908, dated the 31<sup>st</sup> day of July, 1947 revoked the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 1373, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1946, prohibiting the admission of enemy aliens, insofar as they applied to nationals of Finland, Hungary, Italy, and Romania, in view of ratification by Parliament of treaties of peace with those countries.
  - (7) By Order in council P.C. 2951, dated the 31<sup>st</sup> day of July, 1947, immigrants from countries where the rate of tuberculosis is higher per capita than in Canada were requiring to produce an X – ray film of the chest with a radiologist’s report certifying that they are free from tuberculosis.
  - (8) Order in Council P.C. 3926, dated the 1<sup>st</sup> day of October, 1947, granted authority for the admission to Canada of an additional 10,000 displaced persons.
  - (9) Order in Council P.C. 4849, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1947, revoked P.C. 695, dated the 21<sup>st</sup> day of March, 1931, as amended, for the purpose of consolidating into one Order the regulations governing the classes and occupations admissible to Canada.
  - (10) Order in Council P.C. 4850, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1947, revoked Order in Council P.C. 1373, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1946, and excluded the landing in Canada of enemy aliens, with the exception of those who can satisfy the Minister of Mines and Resources that they were opposed to an enemy government, and the nationals of Finland, Italy, Hungary, and Romania with whose countries treaties of peace have been ratified by Canada.
  - (11) Order in Council P.C. 4851, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1947, revoked P.C. 3016, dated the 29<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1938, as amended, for the purpose of consolidating into one Order the regulations governing the production of passports or travelling documents by immigrants upon entry.



The increased activity of the Immigration Branch noted in the report for the fiscal year 1946 – 47 was further intensified during the present year. In spite of an overall increase in staff of 170, the personnel of the Branch were severely taxed to carry out their duties. With the return of more normal travelling conditions and as the result of the difficult economic situation prevailing in many European countries, the migration trend to Canada has been noticeably accentuated. The undertaking by Canada to assist in relieving the plight of refugees and displaced persons in Europe and the measures taken by the Government to honor its pledge have been carried out in large part by the Immigration Branch. The setting up of an organization in occupied territory for the civil and medical examination of thousands of displaced persons, with the attendant large volume of investigational work in Canada, has been an undertaking of some magnitude.

While a concerted effort has been made to give effect to the policy of the Government in relation to displaced persons, an extensive movement of agriculturists from the flooded areas of the Netherlands has been initiated during the year. This highly desirable movement has involved a good deal of planning as well as a large volume of investigational work by the field staff in Canada.

Immigration from the British Isles has continued to occupy a high priority in the activity of the Immigration Branch, and the re – establishment of immigration facilities in Europe, which had been beset by serious difficulties owing to the unsettled conditions as an aftermath of the war, is now well under way.

#### **FIELD AND INPECTIONAL SERVICE, CANADA**

*Servicemen's Dependants.* – The movement of servicemen's dependants practically ceased during the year. Outstanding applications, numbering 225, were investigated and forwarded overseas. Applications for free transportation ceased during the year. Outstanding applications, numbering 225, were investigated and forwarded overseas. Applications for free transportation ceased to be accepted after December 31, 1947, but travel warrants issued prior to that date were honored up to February 28, 1948.

During this period, approximately 700 outstanding cases were re – investigated. On February 2, 1947, the Immigration Branch took over from the Department of National Defense the issuing of travel warrants and the responsibility for the movement of servicemen's dependants. From April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948, 720 wives and 616 children, a total of 1,336 dependants came forward, bringing the total number of servicemen's dependants brought to Canada to 43,454 adults and 20,997 children, a total of 64,451 dependants.

*Polish Ex – Servicemen.* – Under a special plan, authority was granted for the admission of Polish ex – servicemen to assist farmers in urgent need of help. These Poles agreed to remain in agricultural employment for a period of two years. Their employers in turn, agreed to provide employment at prevailing rates of pay and to supply living accommodation. It is the intention, at the end of two years, to give consideration to the granting of permanent admission to Canada to these persons. During the fiscal year under review 1,650 Polish ex – servicemen were brought to Canada bringing the total to 4,527.

*Examination of Ships' Crews.* – Examination of ships' crews during the year was as follows:

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Ships</i>	<i>Number of Crew</i>
Atlantic.....	3,848	189,287
Eastern.....	1,725	49,563
Western.....	395	10,016
Pacific.....	3,129	108,990
Total .....	9,097	357,856

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*Air Traffic.* – A total number of 209,932 persons arrived in Canada by air during the fiscal year as compared with 186,199 during the previous year. Of these, 32,443 were from overseas as compared with 12,897 during the previous year. The arrivals by districts were as follows: Atlantic, 82,326; Eastern, 64,834; Western, 15,559; Pacific, 43,213.

Under the Ontario Provincial Immigration Scheme a total of 207 flights had arrived from Britain at Malton Airport by March 31, 1948, carrying 6,963 immigrants, 7 non – immigrants, and 100 returning Canadians.

*Investigational Work.* – There was a marked increase in the number of investigations conducted during the year. Investigations, including those pertaining to settlement conditions, constitute one of the most important phases of Immigration Branch work. The investigations by districts were as follows: Atlantic, 21,050; Eastern, 35,547; Western, 21,437; Pacific, 3,386.

*Deportations.* – During the year 386 persons were deported: 93 to the United States and 293 to other countries. Of this total, 10 were deported because they had become public charges, 202 for having gained entry by misrepresentation, 117 following convictions for criminal offenses, 5 for having been previously deported, 33 on grounds of mental disability and 19 for infraction of the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act.

*Naturalization.* – Applications for citizenship made to the Registrar of the Canadian Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State are referred to the Immigration Branch for proof of legal landing. During the fiscal year 14,316 cases were referred to the Immigration Branch.

*Immigration Facilities.* – It was possible during the year to improve immigration facilities at ocean ports and inland offices. At Halifax more spacious quarters were provided on Pier 21. Plans have been completed and approved for the erection of immigration quarters and inspectional facilities at West Saint John, N.B. A new building has been erected at Edmundston, N.B. At Quebec the Louise Embankment

accommodation has been renovated and put in order for detention purposes. Extensive alterations were made to the Montreal building and plans are under consideration for the erection of inspectional facilities to be used jointly by Customs and Immigration at Armstrong, P.Q. Improved office accommodation has also been obtained at Toronto, Malton Airport, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Cornwall. A new office was opened at Sudbury on February 2, 1947.

### FIELD AND INSPECTIONAL SERVICE, OVERSEAS

*United Kingdom.* – While the interest in Canada continues high in the British Isles and immigrants presenting themselves are of a high standard, the continued shortage of shipping facilities has retarded the movement of immigrants from the British Isles. Steps designed to ensure more shipping accommodation next year are under consideration. The number of inquiries at the London office during the fiscal year totaled 82,565. During the same period the London office granted 1,744 immigrant and 534 non – immigrant visas to aliens resident in the United Kingdom. Fifty – three applications were refused.

There has been a marked increase in the number of examinations conducted by the medical officers of the Department of National Health and Welfare whose doctors, together with British roster doctors, examined 63,519 persons. Beginning in October, 1947, an X – ray examination of the chest was required for all immigrants from countries where the incidence of tuberculosis per capita is higher than in Canada.

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*Immigration Facilities.* – After much searching, suitable office premises have been secured at 42 – 46 Weymouth Street, London, W.1. It is hoped that they will be ready for occupancy in the late summer. Negotiations for the lease of office accommodation at Liverpool and Belfast are also in progress. It is expected that it may be possible to occupy more adequate offices at 34 Moorefields in Liverpool, toward the end of 1948.

*Continental Europe* – There was a general increase in the work of Continental offices located at Paris, Brussels and The Hague. The fourth office on the Continent was opened at Rome on January 20, 1948.

A brief statement of visas granted and refused in Continental offices is as follows:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Visas Granted</i>		<i>Visas Refused</i>
	<i>Immigrant</i>	<i>Non – Immigrant</i>	
Paris .....	963	1,805	516
Brussels .....	1,580	512	497
The Hague .....	4,377	685	712
Rome .....	520	34	35
Total .....	7,440	3,036	1,760

*Netherlands Farm Families.* – Due to the loss of land in the Netherlands, owing partly to inundations caused by the German armed forces during World War II, the problem of surplus agricultural population became a pressing one for the Netherlands Government. Both the Netherlands authorities and the Netherlands agriculturalists turned their eyes to Canada as the country of their first preference. From this developed one of the most interesting and valuable immigrant movements. Through the efforts of the Netherlands authorities and the co – operation of the Stichting Landverhuizing (Netherlands Immigration Foundation), an agency examined in the Netherlands, while applications for Dutch agriculturalists received from farms in Canada are investigated by the Immigration Branch field staffs in respect of settlement arrangements. Applications are also received from Provincial Governments, National Employment Service offices, the Colonization departments of the railways and from other sources. As settlement conditions are approved, applications are forwarded to the Immigration Branch office at The Hague for the issuance of the necessary visas.

Netherlands farmers are not farm laborers. They are bona fida farm owners with capital sufficient to purchase farms in Canada. Owing to exchange difficulties they are not for the present able to export their capital but eventually expect to acquire farms of their own. The Netherlands farm families movement has been most successful during the fiscal year and it is intended that it should be continued and amplified during the course of the next fiscal year. The first boat carrying Dutch farmers arrived at Montreal on June 27, 1947.

*Displaced Persons.* – The movement of displaced persons in the occupied territory of Germany and Austria has been a major project. The first immigration teams reached Germany in March, 1947. The first refugees sailed for Canada on April 4, 1947, on the *S.S. Aquitania*.

In co – operation with the Department of Labor and the Department of National Health and Welfare immigration teams, operating under extreme difficulties owing to lack of transport and hotel facilities, were able to examine over 20,000 displaced persons.

An Immigration – Labor Committee was set up at Ottawa to deal with the admission of displaced persons under bulk labor schemes. The Committee is responsible for approving in principle the admission of stated numbers of displaced persons in the light of existing labor requirements. From time to time representatives of various industries proceeded to Germany to assist in trade –

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testing displaced persons otherwise admissible to Canada. In many cases industries have agreed to bear the rail transportation costs from Canadian ocean ports to the destination of their prospective employees. Employment is offered displaced persons at prevailing rates for a period of one year after which they are free to find their own level in the national economy. Up until March 31, 1948, the Immigration – Labor Committee had given its approval to the following group movements:

Miners .....	2,222
Railway Workers .....	2,100
Steel workers .....	375



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*Admissions of Displaced Persons to Canada, by Racial Origins, during the Fiscal Year 1947 – 48*

Croatian .....	82	Ruthenian (Ukrainian) .....	3,321
Czech .....	38	Greek .....	5
Dutch .....	732	Slovak .....	6
Estonian .....	502	Magyar (Hungarian) .....	83
German .....	233	Romanian .....	23
Hebrew .....	2,181	Finnish .....	2
Jugo – Slavian .....	198	French .....	2
Latvian .....	877	Turkish .....	1
Lithuanian .....	1,978	Austrian .....	3
Polish .....	3,604	Bulgarian .....	4
Russian .....	272		
Servian .....	98	Total .....	14,250
Swedish .....	5		

*Admissions of Displaced Persons to Canada, by Sex, during the Fiscal Year 1947 – 48*

Adult Males .....	8,544
Adult Females .....	4,004
Children under 18 years of age .....	1,702
TOTAL .....	14,250

The procedure relative to the admission of relatives of displaced persons to Canada is for the sponsor to make application to the nearest immigration office. From the information supplied on Immigration Form 55 an investigation is made on settlement arrangements in Canada. In approved cases the list of relatives is forwarded to the Immigration Headquarters, at Karlsruhe, Germany, with copy to I.R.O. From the approved lists I.R.O. field staffs seek out and assemble the proposed immigrants for examination by Immigration teams.

During the fiscal year the Government authorized the admission of 20,000 displaced persons under Orders in Council, P.C. 2180, P.C. 2856, and P.C. 3926. (*See Legislation and Regulations.*)

*Canadian Christian Council for Resettlement of Refugees:* – The C.C.C.R.R. was formed in June 1947, to assist in the processing overseas and movement to Canada of approved immigrants who are displaced persons in occupied territory but who do not come within the mandate of I.R.O. The C.C.C.R.R. is a voluntary organization consisting of the following members: – The Catholic Immigrant Aid Society, The Canadian

Mennonite Board of Colonization, The German Baptist Colonization and Immigration Society, The Canadian Lutheran World Relief, The Sudeten Committee, and The Latvian Relief Fund of Canada.

This organization has representatives in Germany. The C.C.C.R.R. also undertakes to have approved immigrants X – rayed and blood – tested, documented, and assembled for examination by Immigration teams. This work is performed in exactly the same manner as for approved immigrants coming within the mandate of I.R.O. Almost all of the immigrants handled by the C.C.C.R.R. are first degree relatives of residents of Canada.

*Immigrants from Malta:* – By arrangement with the Government of Malta, Canada authorized the admission of 500 Maltese with their dependants. The placement of the heads of families in Canada is to be arranged by the Department of Labor. The dependants will join the heads of families when they are in a position to receive and care for them.

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### **CHINESE IMMIGRATION**

The Chinese Immigration Act, first enacted in 1885, was repealed on May 14, 1947. As of that date Chinese became subject, with the nationals of other countries, to the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations. With the repeal of the Chinese Immigration Act, Chinese who are Canadian citizens are entitled to apply for the admission of their wives and unmarried children under 18 years of age.

### **DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES**

**Total: 79,194 (TABLE 12. Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Racial Origin by Country of Last Permanent Residence, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1948 /PG 266 to 267)**

***“There will, I am sure, be general agreement with the view that the people of Canada do not wish as a result of mass immigration, to make a fundamental alternation in the character of our population.”*** – Prime Minister MacKenzie King, House of Commons Speech on May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1947.

**Africa and the Middle East**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Africa (British) 109

Africa (not British) 53

Palestine 107

Syria 27

**Total: 296**

**0.37 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 3 Countries**

China 181

India 382

Japan 14

**Total: 577**

**0.73 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia 379

New Zealand 233

**Total: 612**

**0.77 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South and Central America**

**Total: 1 Countries**

Bermuda 56

**Total: 56**

**0.07 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North America**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Mexico 59

Newfoundland 2,980

United States 9,038

St. Pierre & Miquelon 8



Total: 12,085

15.26 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**

**Total: 26 Countries**

Austria	89	
Belgium	1,193	
Bulgaria	18	
Czecho – Slovakia	599	
Denmark	282	
Eire	527	
Estonia		514
Finland	56	
France	749	
Germany	473	
Greece	809	
Holland	3,455	
Hungary	255	
Italy	134	
Jugo – Slavia	457	
Latvia	868	
Lithuania	1,946	
Norway	218	
Poland	8,811	
Portugal	13	
Romania	210	
Russia	1,057	
Spain	9	
Sweden	162	
Switzerland	225	
Ukraine	20	

Total: 23,149

29.23 (%) of Total Citizens

**United Kingdom**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	31,841
Northern Ireland	1,152
Scotland	7,977
Wales	662
Lesser Br. Isles	74

Total: 41,706

52.66 (%) of Total Citizens

N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)

Other/Total: 5

Central America –	22
South America N.E.S –	198
West Indies, (British) –	348
West Indies, (not British) –	58
Others –	87

Total: 713

0.90 (%) of Total Citizens

Top Ten Source Countries

# of Immigrants

% of 79,194 for 1947-48

England	31,841	40.21
United States	9,038	11.41
Poland	8,811	11.13
Scotland	7,977	10.07
Holland	3,455	4.36
Lithuania	1,946	2.46
Belgium	1,193	1.51
Northern Ireland	1,152	1.45
Russia	1,057	1.33
France	749	0.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,219</b>	<b>84.88</b>

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TABLE 14

*Rejections from Overseas, by Causes, Nationality, from 1902 – 03 to 1947 – 48  
and Total Rejections from the United States from 1908 – 09 to 1947 – 48*

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3	1913 – 1914	1923 –	1924 –	1925 –	1926 –	1927 –	1928 –	1929 –	1930 –	1931 –	1932 –
	to	to	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	1912 – 13	1922 – 23										

FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	4,162	1,029	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16
Civil .....	5,094	5,604	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

*By Nationality*

British.....	1,240	978	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126
American.....	175	134	6	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13
Other Countries.....	7,841	5,521	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

1908 – 9  
to  
1912 – 13

TOTALS FROM FROM U.S.A .....	68,454	171,009	10,311	10,553	12,219	12,819	15,938	18,110	24,718	39,434	36,867	28,939
GRAND TOTALS .....	77,710	177,642	11,303	11,584	12,485	13,508	16,257	18,470	25,039	39,917	37,191	29,168

Fiscal Years

—	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	1942 – 1943	1943 – 1944	1944 – 1945	1945 – 1946
FROM OVERSEAS													

*By Causes*

Medical .....	17	9	13	11	8	7	10	11	20	16	16	16	24
Civil .....	177	206	183	236	202	170	167	225	129	122	169	130	314
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	146	338

*By Nationality*

British.....	123	150	123	138	86	94	124	95	90	89	141	110	246
American.....	11	13	7	7	4	9	5	4	1	1	1	5	.....
Other Countries.....	60	52	66	102	120	74	48	137	58	48	43	31	92
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	146	338

TOTALS FROM

FROM U.S.A .....	18,878	14,426	12,290	13,178	11,094	10,160	9,996	11,821	7,368	3,424	2,866	2,716	6,396
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GRAND TOTALS	19,072	14,641	12,486	13,425	11,304	10,337	10,173	12,057	7,517	3,562	3,051	2,862	6,734
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Fiscal Years

—	1946—	1947—	Totals
	1947	1948	
FROM OVERSEAS			

*By Causes*

Medical .....	24	33	6,131
Civil .....	403	341	18,181
Totals.....	427	374	24,312

*By Nationality*

British.....	260	205	6,017
American.....	7	4	446
Other Countries.....	160	165	17,849
Totals.....	427	374	24,312

TOTALS FROM FROM U.S.A .....	8,561	7,799	590,344
GRAND TOTALS	8,988	8,173	614,656

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TABLE 15

*Deportations, After having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities,  
and Provinces, from 1902 - 03 to 1947 - 48*

Fiscal Years

—	1902 - 3	1913 - 1914	1923 -	1924 -	1925 -	1926 -	1927 -	1928 -	1929 -	1930 -	1931 -	1932 -
	to	to	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	1912 - 13	1922 - 23										

*By Causes*

Medical causes.....	2,296	2,213	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476
Public Charges.....	2,853	4,517	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916
Criminality.....	1,083	3,989	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836
Other civil charges.....	530	793	93	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277
Accompanying deported persons.....	145	262	78	145	158	165	254	235	559	274	545	626
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Nationalities*

British.....	4,358	5,226	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
American.....	1,066	4,566	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331
Other Countries.....	1,483	1,982	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces.....	147	409	38	32	43	48	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
Quebec.....	1,589	2,197	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343
Ontario.....	2,896	4,243	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626
Manitoba.....	.....	1,310	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	691	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490
Alberta.....	.....	1,041	102	134	178	169	260	187	396	511	631	738
British Columbia.....	491	1,876	206	282	334	259	216	276	306	381	549	832
Yukon Territory.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES PG 270*

TABLE 15

*Deportations, After having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1933 – 34 to 1947 – 48*

Fiscal Years

—	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	1942 – 1943	1943 – 1944	1944 – 1945	1945 – 1946
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*By Causes*

Medical causes.....	301	144	81	47	42	36	29	12	14	20	15	21	24
Public Charges.....	2,991	464	125	110	46	45	18	8	1	.....	2	3	1
Criminality.....	493	267	207	117	101	114	110	83	69	100	111	99	95
Other civil charges.....	250	172	163	240	203	229	237	322	371	121	101	58	178
Accompanying deported persons.....	439	81	34	57	21	10	5	3	3	3	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298

*By Nationalities*

British.....	2,718	385	157	202	134	135	127	108	135	82	74	62	165
American.....	319	199	146	167	138	145	147	124	107	104	96	82	61
Other Countries.....	1,437	544	307	202	141	154	125	196	216	58	60	37	72
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces.....	260	62	42	61	27	40	61	136	150	96	85	67	150
Quebec.....	596	163	106	129	102	112	103	139	178	48	48	35	68
Ontario.....	1,827	347	167	127	123	121	96	80	82	59	43	41	35
Manitoba.....	408	71	43	32	21	22	8	14	4	5	6	3	6
Saskatchewan.....	261	91	36	26	14	28	9	.....	1	9	9	3	5
Alberta.....	467	184	79	77	40	19	32	9	9	7	6	8	7
British Columbia.....	491	210	137	119	86	92	90	50	34	20	33	24	27
Yukon Territory.....	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298

*DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES PG 270*

TABLE 15

*Deportations, After having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, 1946 – 47*

Fiscal Years

—	1946 –	1947 –	
	1947	1948	Totals

*By Causes*

Medical causes.....	17	33	11,025
Public Charges.....	11	10	28,031
Criminality.....	127	136	13,400
Other civil charges.....	179	207	6,148
Accompanying deported persons.....	.....	1	4,104
Totals.....	334	387	62,708

*By Nationalities*

British.....	153	188	35,189
American.....	100	93	10,768
Other Countries.....	81	106	16,751
Totals.....	334	387	62,708

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces.....	101	90	3,000
Quebec.....	102	102	10,601
Ontario.....	60	91	22,464
Manitoba.....	4	8	.....
Saskatchewan.....	8	7	18,919
Alberta.....	7	10	.....
British Columbia .....	52	79	7,716
Yukon Territory .....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	334	387	62,708

*IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 219*

**PG 219 – PG 229 (1948–49)**

**IMMIGRATION BRANCH (DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND  
RESOURCES) A.L JOLLIFFE, DIRECTOR**

The number of immigrants admitted to Canada during the fiscal year was 125,603 as compared with 79,194 in the fiscal year 1947 – 48, an increase of 58·6 per cent. Of these, 118,297 arrived from overseas and 7,306 from the United States. Their racial origins were: British 44,047 and French 1,901, the remaining represented 40 other nationalities. Classified by sex, 52,953 were adult males, 44,821 were adult females, and 27,829 were children under 18 years of age. The adult male category was composed of



20,646 farmers, 13,060 skilled workers, 10,125 semi – skilled workers, 2,260 miners, 4,039 persons engaged in trading or merchandising, and 2,823 in various other occupations.

During the year 39,143,308 persons were examined at ocean and border ports. This is the largest number of examinations on record for any one year. Of these, 39,009,855 were admitted as non – immigrants, an increase of four per cent over the previous year; 125,603 were admitted as immigrants; and 7,850 were rejected. This is an increase of 1,564,146 in the total number of admissions over the previous fiscal year.

**Arrivals, Admissions as Immigrants and Non – immigrants, and Rejections,  
by Districts**

	Arrivals	Admitted as immigrants	Admitted as non - immigrants	Rejected
Atlantic .....	9,990,071	105,946	9,882,947	1,178
Eastern .....	24,498,879	4,374	24,488,885	5,620
Western .....	2,411,640	932	2,410,541	167
Pacific .....	2,229,758	1,597	2,227,482	679
Through U.S. ocean ports....	12,718	12,527	.....	191
Not Otherwise Specified....	242	227	.....	15
 TOTALS.....	 39,143,308	 125,603	 39,009,855	 7,850

**Intended Destination of Immigrants, by Province**

	From Overseas	From U.S.A	Totals
Nova Scotia .....	2,384	389	2,773
New Brunswick .....	1,082	280	1,362
Prince Edward Island .....	222	60	282
Quebec .....	22,403	1,342	23,745
Ontario.....	59,126	3,413	62,539
Manitoba.....	7,724	197	7,921
Saskatchewan .....	5,185	187	5,372
Alberta .....	10,043	476	10,519

British Columbia .....	10,075	941	11,016
Yukon Territories .....	44	18	62
Northwest Territories .....	9	3	12
Totals.....	118,297	7,306	125,603

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**Tourist Movement**

Out of the total 39,009,855 persons who entered Canada during the year, it is estimated that approximately 25,090,021 were tourists. This is an increase of about 1,784,697 over the previous year.

The breakdown of tourists by Districts and from Overseas is: Atlantic, 5,642,908; Eastern, 17,128,617; Western, 1,252,358; Pacific, 1,040,355; and from overseas, 25,783. The breakdown by method of entry is: highway and ferry, 23,472,258; train, 1,258,306; boat, 333,674; and from overseas, 25,783.

**Students**

During the year 6,428 students were admitted to Canada to attend school, college or university, as compared to 6,163 the previous year. Of this number 377 were British subjects, 4,423 United States citizens, 356 from Central and South America and 1,272 from 51 other countries.

**Returning Canadians**

During the year 4,580 Canadians who had taken up residence in other countries returned to live in Canada. This is a decrease from the previous year of 4,429. Figures for 1924 to 1934 appear on page 181 of the report for the year ended March 31, 1944. Figures for the subsequent years are shown in the following table: –

		Canadian Born	British Born Outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
Fiscal year	1934 – 35	5,811	937	870	7,618
“	1935 – 36	4,854	418	542	5,814
“	1936 – 37	4,522	319	223	5,064
“	1937 – 38	4,524	356	329	5,209
“	1938 – 39	3,825	360	386	4,571
“	1939 – 40	3,687	505	369	4,561

“	1940 – 41	4,910	177	53	5,140
“	1941 – 42	3,123	143	52	3,318
“	1942 – 43	3,056	167	30	3,253
“	1943 – 44	2,090	93	19	2,202
“	1944 – 45	2,156	130	18	2,304
“	1945 – 46	2,653	207	35	2,895
“	1946 – 47	5,448	756	111	6,315
“	1947 – 48	6,406	2,297	306	9,009
“	1948 – 49	3,975	504	101	4,580
	TOTALS.....	61,040	7,369	3,444	71,853

### **Administration**

The fiscal year 1948 – 49 has been marked by a continued increase in all phases of the work of the Branch. The over – all increase in staff was 177. The expanded movements of Netherlands farm families and of Displaced Persons have resulted in a large volume of investigational work. In one district alone, investigation officers travelled more than 350,000 miles in the course of their work. There has also been a marked increase in the inspectional work as evidenced by the 39,143,308 examinations carried out during the year, the largest number in the history of the Branch. The easing of the shipping situation which is apparent from the substantially larger number of arrivals at Atlantic and Pacific seaports as compared to last year, was also reflected in the greater number of ships’ crews examined.

### *IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 221*

In spite of the retarding influence of the currency restrictions imposed by the United Kingdom Government, the full extent of which is yet too early to assess, there was ample evidence of a continuing interest in migration to Canada. A somewhat similar situation obtained in other countries of Western Europe.

### **Field and Inspectional Service, Canada**

#### **Examination of Ships’ Crews**

The Examination of ships’ crews during the year was as follows: –

Districts	Ships	Crew Members
-----------	-------	--------------

Atlantic.....	4,325	249,728
Eastern.....	1,526	28,955
Western.....	347	10,539
Pacific.....	3,366	112,248
Total .....	<u>9,564</u>	<u>401,740</u>

**Air Traffic**

The number of air passengers was 236,730 as compared to 209,932 during the previous year. Arrivals by Districts were: Atlantic, 99,281; Eastern, 70,772; Western, 21,971; Pacific, 44,706.

**Investigational Work**

Investigations with regard to applications for permanent entry into Canada again increased. The importance of this phase of the activity of the Branch cannot be overstressed in as much as the successful settlement of immigrants depends in large measure on sound judgment and thoroughness of investigating officers. The number of investigations in 1948 – 49 was 106,177, an increase of 24,857 over the previous year. Investigations by Districts were: Atlantic, 21,081; Eastern, 53,109; Western, 28,851; Pacific, 3,136.

**Boards of Inquiry and Deportations**

Officers of the Branch held 1,047 boards of inquiry in the following Districts: Atlantic, 318; Eastern, 517; Western, 72; Pacific, 140.

A total of 349 persons were deported during the year, 78 to the United States and 271 to other countries. The main causes for deportation were for becoming a public charge, entry by misrepresentation, conviction for a criminal offence, previous deportation, mental disability and infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act.

**Canada – U.S. Discussions**

A number of questions relating to deportation problems common to Canada and the United States were the object of informal discussions between officials of the United States and Canadian Immigration Services. Other problems discussed included visa seekers from the United States, illegal entrants to and from Canada and the United States, hospital cases, border crossing cards and United States expiration laws. Next year it is proposed to review existing agreements in respect of deportation proceedings and other immigration matters of mutual concern to the United States and Canada.

**Settlement Service**

In line with the view that constructive immigration exceeds the scope of a mere agency designed to fill temporary labor shortages in Canada with foreign immigrant labor, a Settlement Service was established within the framework of the Branch. The functions of this Service are to link settlement

opportunities in Canada for agriculturalists, small industrialists, businessmen, scientists, and technicians to potential immigrants of this character. Here to fore no agency seemed to have been in a position to perform this necessary function.

As a beginning, the Service consists of a Superintendent of Settlement assisted by one Settlement Officer in each of the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, two in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and three in the United Kingdom, located at London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

Settlement Officers in Canada will have the assistance of investigating officers and other members of the staffs of district headquarters and ports.

The value of the Settlement Service has already become apparent in connection with the placement of Netherlands agriculturalists and in assisting a number of those who arrived earlier in establishing themselves on farms of their own. It has also been of great assistance in helping Netherlands agriculturalists in obtaining suitable housing accommodation. Plans and specifications for three types of houses have been developed and made available to Netherlands farmers.

### **Naturalization**

Approximately 10,000 applications for citizenship were referred to the Branch by the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship of the Department of the Secretary of State for confirmation of the legal landing of the applicants.

### **Air Facilitation**

In co – operation with the International Civil Aviation Organization, representatives of the Branch participated in conferences held at Washington, Geneva and Bermuda, for the purpose of facilitating air traffic.

### **Polish Ex – Servicemen**

Permanent landing was granted to 3,235 of the 4,527 Polish ex – servicemen admitted to Canada for agricultural employment during the fiscal year 1946 – 47.

### **Baltic Refugees from Sweden**

During August and December, 522 displaced persons of Baltic origin, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, with a few Finns and Poles arrived from Sweden in small boats, manned by members of their group. With very few exceptions these people were without valid travelling documents. In view of the exceptional circumstances surrounding their departure from Sweden, and as they otherwise appeared to be desirable persons, their admission was authorized on humanitarian grounds. In an endeavor to discourage similar movements, steps have been taken to give publicity in Sweden to existing Canadian immigration facilities in that country, coupled with a warning that such unauthorized immigrants or refugees would in future be denied admission to Canada.

### **Entry of Newfoundland into Confederation**

With the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation on March 31, 1949, citizens of Newfoundland became Canadian citizens as defined in the Immigration Act, and the provisions of the Act relating to domicile became applicable to residents of the new province. At the same time the provisions of the Act governing entry into Canada became applicable to persons applying for entry to Newfoundland.

On the administrative plane, in consultation with the Chief Commissioner of Customs and Immigration of Newfoundland, arrangements were made in regard to staff and operation of the ports of entry. The two main ports on the Island are Gander, with a staff of twenty officers and St. John's with a staff of four. Other ports of entry in Newfoundland are Argentia, Bell Island,

### *IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 223*

Botwood, Carbonear, Corner Brook, Fortune, Grand Bank, Harbour Grace, Harmon Field, Port au Basques, Port Union, St. Anthony and St. Lawrence, as well as Goose Bay in Labrador. This group of ports will be staffed by Customs Officers acting as part – time Immigration officers.

### **Creation of New Atlantic District**

The entry of Newfoundland into Confederation made a redefinition of the boundaries of Immigration Districts necessary. A new district was established to include Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. It was designated as the “Atlantic” District, with headquarters at Halifax. The redistribution of other districts in turn placed New Brunswick and Quebec in the jurisdiction of the Eastern District and Ontario east of longitude 87 (degrees) in the jurisdiction of the newly – named “Central” District.

### **Immigration Facilities**

Considerable progress was made in the improvement of immigration facilities at ports of entry and inland offices. At Halifax better dining – room and kitchen facilities were provided. At West Saint John, it is expected that new immigration quarters will be completed for the late summer of 1949. Work has progressed satisfactorily in regard to the erection of an administrative building to be occupied jointly by Immigration and Customs at Armstrong, P.Q. A similar building is under construction at Malton Airport, and at London, Ontario.

### **Legislation and Regulations**

- (1) Order in Council P.C. 1628, dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of April 1948, granted authority for the admission of an additional 10,000 displaced persons.
- (2) Order in Council P.C. 3015, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1948, amended the regulation respecting the production of passports established by Order in Council P.C. 4851, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1947, to provide for the acceptability of a travel document or affidavit establishing the identity of the holder thereof, in

- the case of a woman who had become a British subject by reason of marriage to a British subject domiciled in Canada, and in the case of an alien who is a refugee from his country of origin and who is unable to obtain a valid national passport. Non – immigrants of this class are required, however, to be in possession of a document establishing their admissibility to the country from which they are proceeding to Canada or some other country.
- (3) Order in Council P.C. 3371, dated the 28<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1948, amended previous Orders in Council relating to the admission of displaced persons, by extending their provisions to include citizens of Czechoslovakia who have fled from that country to Occupied Territory in Europe.
  - (4) By Order in Council P.C. 3396, dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of August, 1948, the provision of Order in Council P.C. 4849, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1947, were waived in regard to 1,000 Catholic orphan children between the ages of five and sixteen years, with the proviso that the minimum age would not apply in the case of younger children accompanying brothers and sisters, and who can otherwise comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations.
  - (5) Order in Council P.C. 4186, dated the 16<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1948, amended Order in Council P.C. 4849, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1947, to provide for the admission of citizens of France on the same basis as British subjects and citizens of the United States.

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- (6) By Order in Council P.C. 4232, dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of September, 1948, the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 4849, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> day of orphan children under eighteen years of age.
- (7) Order in Council P.C. 4462, dated the 5<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1948, amended Order in Council P.C. 4851, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1947, as amended, to provide for the admission of citizens of France, in respect of the production of passports, on the same basis as British subjects and citizens of the United States.
- (8) Order in Council P.C. 3721, dated the 15<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1948, further amended Order in Council P.C. 2180, dated the 6<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1947, by providing for the admission of “displaced persons”, wherever they might be located. Previously only “individuals from the displaced persons camps in Europe” were admissible. Order in Council P.C. 3721 also granted authority for the admission to Canada of an additional 10,000 displaced persons.
- (9) Order in Council P.C. 5593, dated the 10<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1948, amended Order in Council P.C. 4849, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1947, by defining citizens of France as citizens of France “born in France”.
- (10) **(Microsoft Word is Fucked up...it’s supposed to be right under (9)** Order in Council P.C. 5594, dated the 10<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1948, Order in Council P.C. 4851, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1947, relating to the amended production of passports, by defining citizens of France as citizens of France born in France.

**Field and Inspectional Service, Overseas**

## United Kingdom

Interest in migration to Canada remained at a high peak throughout the year, both in the United Kingdom and on the continent. During the year, 155,354 letters and 35,376 telephone calls were received and 87,881 persons interviewed at the London office alone. The Superintendent of European Emigration for Canada at London is also responsible for the review of doubtful cases submitted by United Kingdom and Continental offices. A total of 2,774 such cases were reviewed during the year; 1,278 visas were granted and 1,027 were refused. Of a total of 384 applications to retain Canadian domicile, 171 were allowed and 213 denied. The London Office also granted 3,371 immigrant and non – immigrant visas to aliens.

On April 8, 1948, more stringent restrictions on the transfer of dollars to Canada were imposed by the British Government. Previously immigrants had been allowed to transfer the equivalent of £5,000 in yearly installments of £1,250 over a period of four years. The new regulation reduced this to £1,000 in four yearly installments of £250. The effect of the new regulation has been to divert some immigrants to countries in the sterling area and may account, in part, for a decrease of about ten per cent in the number of British immigrants admitted during the year.

To stimulate the flow of immigrants from the United Kingdom, an agreement was made with Cunard White Star Limited whereby the S.S. *Aquitania* was retained in the Canadian service in 1948 and priorities granted for the transportation of 12,100 immigrants. An agreement was also made with Trans – Canada Air Lines for the transportation of 10,000 immigrants before the close of the fiscal year 1948 – 49.

A new immigration office was opened at Glasgow at 18 Woodlands Terrace on May 1, 1948, and the Liverpool office, closed during the war, was reopened at 34 Moorfields Street on January 17, 1949. Arrangements were also made for opening a new office at Belfast in the early part of the next fiscal year.

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## Continental Europe

The increase in the work of the Continental offices is reflected in the following figures:

Office	Visas Granted				Visas Refused	
	Immigrant		Non – Immigrant		1947 – 48	1948 – 49
	1947 – 48	1948 – 49	1947 – 48	1948 – 49		
Paris.....	963	1,442	1,805	2,389	516	928
Brussels.....	1,580	1,357	512	610	497	331
The Hague.....	4,377	6,380	685	1,037	712	812



Rome.....	520	7,306	34	208	35	651
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The widening of immigration regulations in respect of citizens of France (see *Legislation*) resulted in a large volume of inquiries at the Paris office and in a relatively larger volume of activity. But in France, as in Great Britain, restrictions with regard to the transfer of capital have a limiting effect on migration to Canada.

### **Netherlands Farm Families**

The highly successful movement of agriculturalists from the Netherlands, initiated the previous year, was continued, when approximately 7,000 Netherlanders were admitted to Canada. In close co – operation with the Netherlands authorities, the Branch has full responsibility for this movement. The Netherlands authorities reiterated their representations that this was not to be regarded as a group labor movement, but rather as a farm settlement scheme.

The movement continues to be handled under the nomination method. Under this plan, information concerning groups of 150 to 200 prospective immigrants who have been medically examined in the Netherlands are sent to the Branch by the Agricultural Attache at the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Ottawa. Summaries containing salient facts pertaining to each immigrant are compiled and distributed to District Superintendents, Settlement Officers and interested organizations. Immigrants tentatively acceptable to farmers in Canada are then applied for and when settlement arrangements are found satisfactory following the usual investigation, advice is transmitted to the immigration office at the Hague, which grants the visas. The two railway companies advise Canadian farmers of the hour of arrival of the immigrants at their destination.

The distribution by provinces of the 6,057 agriculturalists from the Netherlands admitted to Canada as part of the group movement was: Prince Edward Island, 16; Nova Scotia, 116; New Brunswick, 76; Quebec, 130; Ontario, 3,933; Manitoba, 314; Saskatchewan, 108; Alberta, 1,052; British Columbia, 312.

### **Displaced Persons**

The movement of displaced persons continued to be a major project of the Branch and accounted for the greater part of the total increase in the number of immigrants admitted in 1948 – 49. The broadening of the definition of “displaced persons” by Order in Council P.C. 3721 (see *Legislation*) widened the scope of selection. The majority of displaced persons admitted during the year

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were part of the 40,000 whose entry was authorized by various Orders in Council. Group movements continued to be referred to the Immigration – Labor Committee for consideration and recommendation. From the inception of the movement up to March 31, 1949, the Immigration Labor Committee had recommended the following group

movements: woodworkers, 3,622; miners, 3,700; railway workers, 2,530; steel workers, 375; 76; foundry workers, 65; construction workers, 216; hydro construction, 2,700; clothing industry workers, 2,507; millinery workers, 200; textile workers, 589; shoe workers, 103; domestics, 11,000; nurses, 500; fur workers, 500; farm workers, 8,250; sugar beet workers, 675; heavy laborers, 500; carpenters, 50; cabinet makers, 112; community workers, 40; jewellery craftsmen, 15; stonemasons, 25; bricklayers, 25; plasterers, 25.

An interesting change in the pattern of the displaced persons movement has become discernible during the year. In the earlier stages the emphasis, in terms of numbers, was on bulk admissions. Now that heads of families or single wage earners have found a satisfactory level in the national economy, they are applying in increasing numbers for the admission of their close relatives who are admissible under the general immigration regulations. To March 31, 1949, applications had been received for the admission of 53,344 close relatives of displaced persons. Of these, 47,355 had been investigated and approved. To speed up the processing of close relatives, arrangements have been made under which prospective employers certify on the application forms submitted by displaced persons in Canada that suitable housing accommodation is available for their relatives upon arrival and that the employment of the applicant is to be continued for a period of at least twelve months at prevailing wage rates. Priority is given to overseas in the presentation, examination and transportation of these dependants.

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**Admissions of Displaced Persons to Canada, by Occupational Groups, By Province of Destination, During the Fiscal Year 1948 – 49**

_____	N.S	P.E.I	N.B	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	Totals
Blacksmiths.....					10						10
Bulding construction .....	3		1	71	651	5	37	14			782
Cabinet Makers.....				30	34						64
Domestics .....	140	19	96	4,310	1,267	523	1				6,356
Domestic married couples .....				145	33						178
Farmers.....	29	55	20	438	1,773	333	64	340	11		3,063
Family farm Groups.....	8	10		442	78	11	23	770	6		1,348

Furriers.....				433								433
Furriers dependants .....				414								414
Garment workers .....				1,572	45							1,617
Garment workers' de – Pendants.....				1,320	52							1,372
General laborers.....					242							242
General laborers' de – Pendants.....					219							219
Hydro workers .....					1,773							1,773
Miners.....		46	618	1,183	100		14		29			1,990
Nurses.....		3	22	13								38
Railway workers.....				917	230	123	231	204				1,705
Shoe Workers.....			1	98								99
Special Trades.....	12		3	19	58	13	1					106
Steel and foundry workers .....					60	58						118
Steel and foundry workers' dependants.....					4							4
Textile workers .....				91	200							291
Totals .....	192	84	169	9,986	8,708	1,215	249	1,369	221	29		22,222
Admission of Jewish orphans (D.Ps.).....												494
Admissions of D.Ps. destined to relatives .....												27,894
Grand Total .....												50,610

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**Admissions of Displaced Persons to Canada, by Racial Origins,  
During The Fiscal Year 1947 – 48 and 1948 – 49**

	1947 – 48	1948 – 49	Total
Albanian .....	.....	17	17
Austrian .....	3	80	83
Bohemian .....	.....	2	2
Bosnian .....	.....	4	4
Bulgarian .....	4	43	47

Croatian .....	82	465	547
Czech .....	38	411	449
Danish .....	.....	4	4
Dalmatian .....	.....	5	5
Dutch .....	732	2,918	3,650
Estonian .....	502	2,207	2,709
Finnish .....	2	24	26
French .....	2	7	9
German .....	233	3,989	4,222
Greek .....	5	11	16
Hebrew .....	2,181	6,298	8,479
Italian .....	.....	24	24
Jugo – Slavian .....	198	1,382	1,580
Latvian .....	877	3,331	4,208
Lithuanian .....	1,978	4,362	6,340
Magyar (Hungarian) .....	83	900	983
Montenegrin .....	.....	3	3
Moravian .....	.....	3	3
Norwegian .....	.....	2	2
Polish .....	3,604	11,016	14,620
Romanian .....	23	514	537
Russian .....	272	1,304	1,576
Ruthenian (Ukrainian) .....	3,321	10,277	13,598
Serbian .....	98	888	986
Slovakian .....	6	110	116
Spanish .....	.....	1	1
Swedish .....	5	5	10
Turkish .....	1	1	2
Total .....	<u>14,250</u>	<u>50,610</u>	<u>64,860</u>

Note . – The above figures embrace the total D.P. Movement to March 31, 1949.

*Admissions of Displaced Persons to Canada, by Sex,  
During the Fiscal Year 1948 – 49*

Adult males .....	21,300
Adult females .....	19,117
Children under 18 years of age .....	10,193
Total .....	<u>50,610</u>

**Canadian Christian Council for the  
Resettlement of Refugees**

The Council continued to assist in the processing and movement to Canada of displaced persons outside the mandate of I.R.O. Visas were granted to 5,616 individuals presented by C.C.C.R.R. to members of the Canadian Government Mission in Occupied Territory. The majority were close relatives of residents of Canada.

### **Immigrants from Malta**

The movement to Canada of 500 Maltese, authorized last year, began in May, 1948, and was completed during the year. Many of those who came singly have found satisfactory settlement arrangements for their families and dependants. As a result, the number of persons admitted from Malta under this movement totaled 750.

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### **Hong Kong Office**

This office was re – opened on May 6, 1948, in the Union Building, Pedder Street, to deal with returning Canadian residents, wives and children of Canadian citizens of Chinese origin, visitors to Canada, and refugee problems in the Far East. The Superintendent of Canadian Immigration who is in charge of this office also issues passports and emergency certification on behalf of the Department of External Affairs. During the year 320 visas were granted to Chinese immigrants, 45 to European immigrants, and 106 to non – immigrants. In addition, 1,241 Canadian residents of Chinese origin were examined and passed for return to Canada.

### **Salzburg, Austria**

Plans were completed for the opening of an office of the Canadian Government Immigration Mission at Salzburg, on April 1, 1949, to deal with displaced persons and general immigration problems in that area.

### **Chinese Immigration**

With the re – opening of an immigration office at Hong Kong, in April, 1948, facilities were made available for the movement to Canada of Chinese admissible under the regulations.

During the year, 442 applications were received from Chinese in Canada for the admission of 897 persons; 695 as immigrants and 202 as natural born Canadian citizens within the meaning of the Canadian Citizenship Act. Of this number, 115 were admitted as immigrants and 155 allowed entry as natural born Canadian citizens.

**DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES**

**Total: 125,603 (TABLE 12. Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Racial Origin by Country of Last Permanent Residence for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1949 /PG 248 to 249**

<b><u>Africa and the Middle East</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 4 Countries</u></b>	
Africa (British)	111	
Africa (not British)		85
Palestine	112	

Syria	61
<b><u>Total: 369</u></b>	<b><u>0.29 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia – Pacific** **Total: 3 Countries**

China	387
India	194
Japan	12
<b><u>Total: 593</u></b>	<b><u>0.47 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania, Australia** **Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	439
New Zealand	289
<b><u>Total: 728</u></b>	<b><u>0.58 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South and Central America** **Total: 1 Countries**

Bermuda	44
<b><u>Total: 44</u></b>	<b><u>0.04 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North America** **Total: 4 Countries**

Mexico	62
Newfoundland	3,118
United States	7,318
St. Pierre & Miquelon	35
<b><u>Total: 10,533</u></b>	<b><u>8.39 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Europe** **Total: 27 Countries**

Austria	757
---------	-----

Belgium	1,154	
Bulgaria	77	
Czecho – Slovakia	2,192	
Denmark	720	
Eire	1,101	
Estonia		2,340
Finland	169	
France	1,278	
Germany	3,224	
Greece	650	
Holland	6,879	
Hungary	1,685	
Italy	5,230	
Jugo – Slavia	3,597	
Latvia	3,341	
Lithuania	4,270	
Malta	762	
Norway	363	
Poland	29,259	
Portugal	14	
Romania	1,635	
Russia	4,417	
Spain	20	
Sweden	414	
Switzerland	370	
Ukraine	76	
<b>Total: <u>75,994</u></b>		<b><u>60.50</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**United Kingdom**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	25,328	
Northern Ireland	1,457	
Scotland	8,878	
Wales	589	
Lesser Br. Isles	82	
<b>Total: <u>36,334</u></b>		<b><u>28.93</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S** = (*Not Elsewhere Specified*)

**Other/Total: 5**



Central America –	19
South America N.E.S –	398
West Indies, (British) –	391
West Indies, (not British) –	90
Others –	110

Total: 1,008 0.80 (%) of Total Citizens

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 125,603 for 1948-49</u>
Poland	29,259	23.29
England	25,328	20.17
Scotland	8,878	7.07
United States	7,318	5.83
Holland	6,879	5.48
Italy	5,230	4.16
Russia	4,417	3.52
Lithuania	4,270	3.40
Jugo – Slavia	3,597	2.86
Latvia	3,341	2.66
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>98,517</u></b>	<b><u>78.44</u></b>

**Immigration to Canada, from Overseas Showing Intended Occupation  
by Racial Origin for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1949**

**TABLE 15 (PG 252 & PG 253)**

Intended Occupation	Totals
Farming Class.....	21,794
Clerical Class.....	3,979
Professional Class.....	1,857
Merchant Class.....	2,199

Miscellaneous..... 897

*Skilled Workers*

Skilled Workers, N.E.S.....	3,739
Bakers.....	183
Barbers.....	206
Blacksmiths.....	86
Bookbinders.....	19
Butchers.....	211
Cabinetmakers.....	157
Carpenters.....	1,222
Dressmakers.....	548
Engravers.....	12
Engineers, Locomotive.....	12
Engineers, Marine.....	174
Engineers, Stationary.....	14
Electricians.....	760
Fur Workers.....	452
Hat and Cap Makers.....	23
Jewelers, Goldsmiths, Silversmiths.....	29
Locksmiths.....	114
Machinists.....	254
Masons and Bricklayers.....	488
Millers.....	32
Milliners.....	17
Painters and Glaziers.....	323
Pattern Makers.....	10
Photographers.....	115
Plasterers.....	120
Plumbers.....	213
Printers, Pressmen and Printing.....	200
Shoemakers.....	240
Seamstresses.....	69
Stonecutters.....	6
Sheet Metal Workers.....	141
Tailors.....	2,215
Tanners.....	9
Textile Workers, Including Weavers and Spinners.....	664
Upholsterers.....	60
Watch and Clock Makers...	53

Woodworkers, N.E.S.....	83
Automobile Mechanics.....	617
Boilermakers.....	40
Iron Workers, N.E.S.....	13
Moulders.....	60

*Unskilled and Semi – skilled Workers*

Unskilled and Semi – skilled, N.E.S.....	3,225
Lumberman.....	391
Miners.....	2,242
Fishermen.....	70
General Laborers.....	2,477
Manufacturing.....	1,186
Construction.....	2,478
Transportation.....	2,478
Apprentices to Skilled Traders.....	507
Domestic Servants.....	8,145
Dependent Children.....	25,407
Dependent Wives.....	21,242
Occupation not given.....	3,720
	<hr/>
	118,297

**Immigration to Canada, from the United States Showing Intended Occupation by Racial Origin for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1949**

**TABLE 16 (PG 254)**

Intended Occupation	Totals
Farming Class.....	370
Clerical Class.....	361
Professional Class.....	360
Merchant Class.....	528

Miscellaneous.....	193
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*Skilled Workers*

Skilled Workers, N.E.S.....	383
Bakers.....	8
Barbers.....	15
Blacksmiths.....	1
Bookbinders.....	2
Butchers.....	4
Cabinetmakers.....	5
Carpenters.....	68
Dressmakers.....	5
Engravers.....	1
Engineers, Marine.....	1
Engineers, Stationary.....	2
Electricians.....	28
Fur Workers.....	13
Machinists.....	31
Masons and Bricklayers.....	7
Millers.....	1
Milliners.....	2
Painters and Glaziers.....	15
Pattern Makers.....	4
Photographers.....	10
Plasterers.....	1
Plumbers.....	20
Printers, Pressmen and Printing.....	11
Shoemakers.....	3
Seamstresses.....	2
Sheet Metal Workers.....	8
Tailors.....	6
Textile Workers, Including Weavers and Spinners.....	20
Upholsterers.....	3
Watch and Clock Makers...	3
Woodworkers, N.E.S.....	5
Automobile Mechanics.....	39
Boilermakers.....	2
Iron Workers, N.E.S.....	1
Moulders.....	1

*Unskilled and Semi – skilled Workers*

Unskilled and Semi – skilled, N.E.S.....	205	
Lumberman.....	40	
Miners.....	19	
Fishermen.....	6	
General Laborers.....	41	
Manufacturing.....	73	
Construction.....	21	
Transportation.....	85	
Apprentices to Skilled Traders.....	18	
Domestic Servants.....	30	
Dependent Children.....	1,605	
Dependent Wives.....	1,970	
Occupation not given.....	650	
<hr/> Totals.....	<hr/> 7,306	<hr/>

*IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 251*

TABLE 14

*Rejections from Overseas, by Causes, Nationality, from 1902 – 03 to 1948 – 49  
and Total Rejections from the United States from 1908 – 09 to 1948 – 49*

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3	1913 – 1914	1923 –	1924 –	1925 –	1926 –	1927 –	1928 –	1929 –	1930 –	1931 –	1932 –
	to	to	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	1912 – 13	1922 – 23										

FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	4,162	1,029	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16
Civil .....	5,094	5,604	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

*By Nationality*

British.....	1,240	978	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126
American.....	175	134	6	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13
Other Countries.....	7,841	5,521	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

1908 – 9  
to  
1912 – 13

TOTALS FROM FROM U.S.A .....	68,454	171,009	10,311	10,553	12,219	12,819	15,938	18,110	24,718	39,434	36,867	28,939
GRAND TOTALS .....	77,710	177,642	11,303	11,584	12,485	13,508	16,257	18,470	25,039	39,917	37,191	29,168

Fiscal Years

—	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	1942 – 1943	1943 – 1944	1944 – 1945	1945 – 1946
FROM OVERSEAS													

*By Causes*

Medical .....	17	9	13	11	8	7	10	11	20	16	16	16	24
Civil .....	177	206	183	236	202	170	167	225	129	122	169	130	314
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	146	338

*By Nationality*

British.....	123	150	123	138	86	94	124	95	90	89	141	110	246
American.....	11	13	7	7	4	9	5	4	1	1	1	5	.....
Other Countries.....	60	52	66	102	120	74	48	137	58	48	43	31	92
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	146	338

TOTALS FROM

FROM U.S.A .....	18,878	14,426	12,290	13,178	11,094	10,160	9,996	11,821	7,368	3,424	2,866	2,716	6,396
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GRAND TOTALS	19,072	14,641	12,486	13,425	11,304	10,337	10,173	12,057	7,517	3,562	3,051	2,862	6,734
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Fiscal Years

—	1946 –	1947 –	1948 –	Totals
	1947	1948	1949	
FROM OVERSEAS				

*By Causes*

Medical .....	24	33	42	6,173
Civil .....	403	341	352	18,533
Totals.....	427	374	394	24,706

*By Nationality*

British.....	260	205	208	6,225
American.....	7	4	3	449
Other Countries.....	160	165	183	18,032
Totals.....	427	374	394	24,706

TOTALS FROM FROM U.S.A .....	8,561	7,799	7,456	597,800
GRAND TOTALS	8,988	8,173	7,850	622,506

*DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES PG 256*

TABLE 15

*Deportations, After having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities,  
and Provinces, from 1902 - 03 to 1948 - 49*

Fiscal Years

—	1902 - 3	1913 - 1914	1923 -	1924 -	1925 -	1926 -	1927 -	1928 -	1929 -	1930 -	1931 -	1932 -
	to	to	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	1912 - 13	1922 - 23										

*By Causes*



Medical causes.....	2,296	2,213	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476
Public Charges.....	2,853	4,517	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916
Criminality.....	1,083	3,989	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836
Other civil charges.....	530	793	93	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277
Accompanying deported persons.....	145	262	78	145	158	165	254	235	559	274	545	626
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Nationalities*

British.....	4,358	5,226	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
American.....	1,066	4,566	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331
Other Countries.....	1,483	1,982	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces.....	147	409	38	32	43	48	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
Quebec.....	1,589	2,197	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343
Ontario.....	2,896	4,243	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626
Manitoba.....	.....	1,310	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	691	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490
Alberta.....	.....	1,041	102	134	178	169	260	187	396	511	631	738
British Columbia.....	491	1,876	206	282	334	259	216	276	306	381	549	832
Yukon Territory.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES PG 256*

TABLE 15

*Deportations, After having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1933 – 34 to 1948 – 49*

Fiscal Years

—	1933 –	1934 –	1935 –	1936 –	1937 –	1938 –	1939 –	1940 –	1941 –	1942 –	1943 –	1944 –	1945 –
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946

*By Causes*

Medical causes.....	301	144	81	47	42	36	29	12	14	20	15	21	24
Public Charges.....	2,991	464	125	110	46	45	18	8	1	.....	2	3	1
Criminality.....	493	267	207	117	101	114	110	83	69	100	111	99	95
Other civil charges.....	250	172	163	240	203	229	237	322	371	121	101	58	178
Accompanying deported persons.....	439	81	34	57	21	10	5	3	3	3	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298

*By Nationalities*

British.....	2,718	385	157	202	134	135	127	108	135	82	74	62	165
American.....	319	199	146	167	138	145	147	124	107	104	96	82	61
Other Countries.....	1,437	544	307	202	141	154	125	196	216	58	60	37	72
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces.....	260	62	42	61	27	40	61	136	150	96	85	67	150
Quebec.....	596	163	106	129	102	112	103	139	178	48	48	35	68
Ontario.....	1,827	347	167	127	123	121	96	80	82	59	43	41	35
Manitoba.....	408	71	43	32	21	22	8	14	4	5	6	3	6
Saskatchewan.....	261	91	36	26	14	28	9	.....	1	9	9	3	5
Alberta.....	467	184	79	77	40	19	32	9	9	7	6	8	7
British Columbia.....	491	210	137	119	86	92	90	50	34	20	33	24	27
Yukon Territory.....	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298

*DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES PG 256*

TABLE 15

*Deportations, After having Been Admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, 1948 – 49*

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Fiscal Years

—	1946 – 1947	1947 – 1948	1948 – 1949	Totals
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*By Causes*

Medical causes.....	17	33	39	11,064
Public Charges.....	11	10	20	28,051
Criminality.....	127	136	108	13,508
Other civil charges.....	179	207	182	6,330
Accompanying deported persons.....	.....	1	2	4,106
Totals.....	334	387	351	63,059

*By Nationalities*

British.....	153	188	182	35,371
American.....	100	93	78	10,846
Other Countries.....	81	106	91	16,842
Totals.....	334	387	351	63,059

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces.....	101	90	59	3,059
Quebec.....	102	102	92	10,693
Ontario.....	60	91	104	22,568
Manitoba.....	4	8	9	.....
Saskatchewan.....	8	7	6	18,940
Alberta.....	7	10	6	.....
British Columbia .....	52	79	75	7,791
Yukon Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	334	387	351	63,059

*CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP BRANCH PG 07*

**PG 07 – PG 55 (1949–50)**

**Report of the  
Department of Citizenship and Immigration  
for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1950**

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration came into force on January 18, 1950, and thus existed as a separate department of government for only two – and – a – half months of the fiscal year 1949 – 50. This, the First Annual Report of the Department, however, covers the work of its component branches through the twelve months ended March 31, 1950.

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration comprises the Immigration Branch and the Indian Affairs Branch of the former Department of Mines and Resources, and the Canadian Citizenship Branch and the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch, which were transferred from the Department of the Secretary of State.

Prime Minister St. Laurent, speaking in the House of Commons on Saturday, November 26, 1949, pointed out the close relationship between the Citizenship Branches and Immigration Branch, and explained that uniformity of policy and treatment was more likely to be achieved if one Minister had the responsibility for both immigration activities and the activities pursued to bring immigrants as reasonably as could be expected to full citizenship. He said that since the policy of all members of the House was to attempt to have the Indian Affairs Branch administered in such a way as to bring the original inhabitants of Canadian territory to citizenship, it was considered that the Minister responsible for the Immigration and Citizenship Branches should, in addition, be given the responsibility for the Indian Affairs Branch.

The varied activities of the Canadian Citizenship Branch in the interests of a more closely integrated Canadian population were carried on with good success. Officers of the Branch worked closely with provincial departments of education and national organizations and societies in the co-ordination of citizenship training manuals and data relating to ethnic and cultural groups, and the preparation and distribution of material on Canadian subjects to the foreign-language press in this country.

The Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch, which administers the Canadian Citizenship Act (except for the duties and functions of the Canadian Citizenship Branch under Section 32), experienced an active year, and gave close attention to proposed amendments to the Canadian Citizenship Act.

The number of immigrants admitted to Canada during the fiscal year 1949 – 50 was 86,422 as compared to 125,603 during the fiscal year 1948 – 49. The headquarters of the Eastern and Central Districts were moved to Montreal and Toronto, respectively, to facilitate the handling of applications for immigrants. A.L. Jolliffe, I.S.O., retired as Director of the Immigration Branch after many years' service, and was appointed Special Advisor on Immigration.

#### *DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION PG 08*

During the year the vast majority of Indians continued to share in the national prosperity enjoyed by white Canadians. The results of the quinquennial census completed during the fiscal year showed an appreciable increase in the Indian population, reflecting such benefits as Family Allowances, old age allowances, and improved housing, medical care, and schooling.

The following tables summarize revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year: –

**Summary of Revenue and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1949 – 50**

_____	Revenue	Expenditures	Total Expenditures
—	\$    cts.	\$    cts.	\$    cts.
Departmental Administration (1) .....	.....	51,161.03	
		<hr/>	51,161.03 <hr/>
Citizenship Registration Branch.....	12,394.86	176,542.90	
	<hr/>		
	12,394.86		
Citizenship Branch.....	.....	146,787.63	
		<hr/>	146,787.63 <hr/>
<i>Immigration Branch —</i>			
Administration of the Immigration Act.....	.....	618,723.74	
Field and Inspectional Service, Canada.....	.....	3,437,143.80	
Field and Inspectional Service, Abroad.....	.....	901,583.40	
Miscellaneous Statutory Items.....	.....	1,780.00	
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	74,766.25		

**Summary of Revenue and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1949 – 50 (continued)**

_____	Revenue	Expenditures	Total Expenditures
—	\$    cts.	\$    cts.	\$    cts.
	<hr/>		
	74,766.25		4,959,230.94 <hr/>

*Indian Affairs Branch —*

Branch		
Administration (2).....	.....	172,709.82
Indian Agencies –		
Administration.....	16,998.54	2,177,363.99
Reserves and Trusts		
Administration.....	15,219.02	103,891.46
Welfare of Indians.....	16,332.44	3,176,579.64
Indian Education.....	7,536.16	6,221,792.74
Fur Conservation.....	6,085.84	202,125.32
Miscellaneous Statutory Items.... (Annuities and Pensions)	318.90	313,228.05
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	62,490.90	12,367,691.02
Totals for Department.....	<hr/>	<hr/>
	149,652.01	17,701,413.52

- (1) The Department of Citizenship and Immigration came into being on January 18, 1950. The expenditures indicated was made out of funds provided by statute, or voted for the Mines and Resources Department. It represents the full year's salaries of personnel transferred from the Mines and Resources Department to the Administrative Branch; three months' expenses for contingencies.
- (2) Expenditures under the Branch Administration include salaries totaling \$30,828.32 paid during the last three months of the fiscal year to construction unit personnel out of funds transferred from Mines and resources Department appropriations.

*CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP BRANCH PG 09*

## **The Canadian Citizenship Branch**

**Frank Foulds, Director**

The functions of the Canadian Citizenship Branch are to promote unity among all racial groups; to awaken in every Canadian, regardless of race or creed, a deep conviction of the worth of the individual and the principles of democracy; and to encourage a greater consciousness among our people of the achievements of the Canadian nation and the fact that all Canadians actively share in these achievements.

To fulfill these functions the Branch is co – operating closely with provincial departments of education and national, provincial, and local voluntary organizations in the development of citizenship programs designed to assist in the adjustment of newcomers to the Canadian way of life, to stimulate the practices of our democratic principles, and to encourage in all citizens the will to accept the responsibilities of such.

The Branch is subdivided into three main divisions: (1) *the Liaison Division*, concerned with the co – ordination of citizenship training programs sponsored by the provincial departments of education and national organizations and societies; (2) the *Research Division*, responsible for the preparation of citizenship training manuals and data relating to ethnic and cultural groups; (3) the *Information Division*, responsible for the preparation and distribution of material to the foreign – language press, and to organizations and individuals requesting information of a general citizenship character.

### **Liaison Division**

The officers of this division continued to facilitate the integration of new residents of Canada by assisting them to take their place in established Canadian organizations and institutions. They maintained liaison with specific groups in Canada to keep the new residents informed as to Canadian history, customs, and public affairs, and to develop among established citizens an appreciation of the customs, culture, and contributions of the new residents.

During the year under review, liaison officers attended and addressed many national conventions and smaller meetings of voluntary organizations that include the subject of citizenship in their programs.

Important work was carried on in co – operation with educational organizations. The arrangements with the provincial departments of education proved most satisfactory, especially as regards material to be

#### *Department of Citizenship and Immigration PG 10*

used in night school classes for immigrants conducted by the school authorities, and more than 200,000 pieces of literature were distributed for the use of approximately 30,000 immigrants in classes. The provincial departments made requests for the necessary material, and by supplying it through them the Canadian Citizenship Branch observed the established division of functions between the Federal and Provincial Governments. As these books, especially those of the Canadian Citizenship Series, became more in demand, filmstrips to accompany them were distributed through the same channels.

In addition to this continual co – operation with provincial government officials, liaison was maintained with such voluntary educational bodies as the Canadian Education Association, the Canadian Association for Adult Education, la Societe canadienne d'Education post – scolaire, l'Association canadienne des Educateurs de Langue francaise, and the Canadian Citizenship Council. Since many of the newcomers are located in the four metropolitan areas of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, the Canadian Citizenship Branch, with the full knowledge and consent of the provincial departments concerned, worked more closely with the school boards of those four cities. In Montreal, la Commission des Ecoles catholiques de Montreal and the Protestant School Board handled large numbers of students in night school studying language and citizenship. These two official organizations have been supplemented by the International Y.M.C.A. and the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society which, during the year under review, had approximately 1,000 immigrants in their classes. The Board of Education in Toronto had nearly 5,000 students participating in a course of study spread over five levels of advancement. The Winnipeg School Board has conducted classes of this kind for many years, and increased its facilities during the year under review, as did the Vancouver educational authorities.

During the year the liaison staff, in co – operation with the departments of education, assisted in the standardization of courses of study for immigrants in languages, history, geography, and government. As a result, immigrants who move to another locality anywhere in Canada many now continue their studies without difficulty.

The many voluntary organizations in Canada fall into two categories in relation to the work of the Branch. Many of them, referred to as ethnic groups, are clubs, societies, and other organizations built around the memory of the countries from which the members or their families came. The other section is composed of groups whose programs are based on the consciousness of being Canadian. Many of the larger organizations in the ethnic section publish newspapers in their own language. The Liaison Division maintained contact with the editors of these papers

#### *CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP BRANCH PG 11*

throughout the fiscal year and a small staff of readers scanned this foreign language press in order that the liaison officers might be kept informed of the views of the ethnic groups and so give them greater encouragement and assistance in building programs around Canadian problems and matters of Canadian interest.

A natural phase of the liaison work with these groups is the assistance given to their membership in understanding the process of filing declarations of intention and appearing before the courts for naturalization as Canadian citizens. During the fiscal year 1949 – 50 the average period of residence in Canada of persons filing their declaration of intention dropped appreciably. This was in part at least a result of the continued emphasis laid on this matter by the liaison officers.



The many ethnic groups have established numerous organizations to satisfy the needs and problems of peculiar to their own groups. The liaison officers continued to bring more emphasis on programs of Canadian interest, and assisted these organizations to work together more closely as cultural groups. One specific example is the encouragement given to Hungarians in the formation of the Hungarian Grand Council. Other similar groups which continued to receive the assistance of the liaison officers were the Ukrainian Veterans' Association and a number of Polish veterans' organizations.

In a large number of voluntary organizations dealing more particularly with Canadian problems and programs the membership is composed of women. They have exerted an enormous influence on ordinary Canadian matters and those dealing more particularly with the newcomer. The liaison staff continued to work closely with the National Council of Women, the Federation of Women's Institutes, the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, the Catholic Women's League, the Canadian Federation of University Women, many church groups, and a large number of smaller clubs. Many of these organizations looked to this Branch for assistance in planning programs dealing with citizenship. The liaison officers also worked in association with organizations made up of both men and women, such as the Canadian Clubs and the home and school associations.

The Youth Liaison Officer of the Branch worked closely with the national youth organizations, and especially with the Canadian Committee of Youths Services and the Coordinating Committee of Canadian Youth Groups. These youth groups, which have a total membership of approximately 600,000, are represented at the World Assembly of Youth through their national committees, and at their request the Youth Liaison Officer of the Canadian Citizenship Branch was one of the delegates to the World Assembly of Youth held in 1949 at Brussels.

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The Assistant Director functioned as liaison officer with many groups in the Province of Quebec, including le Comite des Neo – Canadiens catholiques and la Federation des Chambres de Commerce des Jeunes du Quebec.

Although voluntary organizations are anxious to assist in the wide field of Canadian citizenship and the more specific section concerning immigrants, best results can be secured only as their efforts are coordinated locally or regionally. To that end the Liaison Division assisted during the fiscal year 1948 – 49 in the organization of Citizens' Committees in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, and other places.

Radio provides a valuable medium, and during the last nine nation – wide broadcasts under the general heading "In Search of Citizens" were produced in cooperation with the CBC and the departments of education, particularly that of Ontario.

This series won first place in competition for public affairs drama conducted by the American Exhibit of Educational Programs held at Ohio State University. Assistance was also given in the preparation of broadcasts in various languages.

### **Research Division**

The Research Division prepared for publication a further booklet in the Canadian Citizenship Series entitled

“Our Resources“ . . . . a brief study of the economic development from early times of Canadian agriculture, fisheries, forestry, manufacturing, mining, and water power.

The other booklets in this Series are “Our Land”, a brief account of the physical geography of Canada; “Our History”, a factual account of Canadian history under the general headings of Discovery and Exploration, Settlement, and Political Development; and “Our Government”, a brief study of the structure of municipal, provincial, and federal government in Canada.

Throughout the year these booklets were distributed on request to provincial departments of education for use in their citizenship training classes for newcomers. They are available in English and French.

Fifteen filmstrips based on the material found in the Citizenship Series pamphlets were produced during the year at the request of provincial departments of education. These filmstrips are used as visual aids in the teaching of Canadian geography history, and government to the newcomers.

The filmstrips cover the following fields:

- Geography: No. 1. Introduction  
No. 2. The Maritime Provinces  
No. 3. Quebec

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- Geography: No. 4. Ontario  
No. 5. The Prairie Provinces  
No. 6. British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest  
Territories

- History: No. 7. Discovery and Exploration  
No. 8. Settlement of Canada  
No. 9. Political Development in Canada

- Government: No. 10. Our Basic Freedoms  
No. 11. Municipal Government – Elections  
No. 12. Municipal Government – Functions  
No. 13. Provincial Government  
No. 14. Federal Government  
No. 15. Administration of Justice

The complication of statistics relating to years of residence in Canada and the ages of persons filing declaration of intention to become citizens was continued during the year. Present figures indicate that the length of residence in Canada of persons filing declarations has dropped considerably. In December, 1947, the figure was 20 · 6 years of residence. It had dropped to 12 · 9 years in January, 1950. The average age of applicants had also dropped from 47 years to 40 · 9 years.

The practice was continued also of supplying departments of education with lists of names and addresses of persons filing declarations of intention. These lists have been most useful in the organization of citizenship training classes by the Provinces.

### **Information Division**

The Information Division prepared a bulletin which was distributed to the editors of the foreign – language newspapers each week. The articles in the bulletin dealt with a wide variety of subjects designed to acquaint the newcomer with the Canadian way of life.

Many of the articles included in the weekly bulletin were translated into various languages, and these translations were forwarded, together with the release in English, to the various papers. In addition, mats illustrating certain articles were included from time to time.

As of March 31, 1950, there were 111 foreign – language papers being published in Canada in the following 26 languages: Bulgarian (1); Croat (3); Serb (2); Byelorussian (1); Ukrainian (36); German (14); Danish (1); Icelandic (2); Norwegian (3); Swedish (3); Estonian (1); Finnish (6); Latvian (1); Lithuanian (3); Italian (3); Greek (1); Hungarian (3); Jewish – Yiddish (5); Jewish – Hebrew (1); Chinese (5); Japanese (1).

A leaflet entitled “Opportunities for Learning English and French Languages” was prepared for distribution overseas to persons planning

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to emigrate to Canada. This leaflet was printed in the following languages: Croatian, Dutch, German, Ukrainian, Danish, Polish, French, and English.

Numerous requests for information of a general citizenship nature were received, and in this connection a considerable quantity of printed pamphlets and mimeographed

literature was distributed on a request basis. The majority of requests for information came from representatives of organizations that had inaugurated citizenship programs.

In the field of audio – visual aids, the screening project which began last year was continued, and evaluations were made for reference purposes. A guide book entitled “Citizenship Films and Filmstrips” was prepared in cooperation with the Canadian Citizenship Council and the National Film Board. This booklet is not a complete catalogue, but, as the title indicates, a guide to indicate the best films available for citizenship programs.

In response to many requests from various organizations for a citizenship display which could be used at conferences, a small portable unit suitable for this purpose was designed and is now available.

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### **Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch**

**J. E. Duggan, Registrar**

Except for the duties and functions of the Canadian Citizenship Branch under Section 32, the *Canadian Citizenship Act*, which came into force on January 1, 1947, is administered by the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch, which is the custodian of all records under that Act and all naturalization acts previous in force. Formerly a branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch became a part of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration on January 18, 1950.

During the year under review attention continued to be given to proposed amendments to the *Canadian Citizenship Act* and several discussions in this connection were held with officials of the Immigration Branch and the Department of External Affairs and Justice. The latter Department continued to cooperate closely with the Branch in the solution of problems arising out of the administration of the Act.

### **Certificates Issued**

Certificates of Canadian citizenship are issued to two main categories of applicants and, though their form is the same, are two kinds – certificates of proof of Canadian citizenship issued to applicants who are Canadian citizens under the Act, and certificates granting Canadian citizenship to British subjects and aliens. The Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch also issues certificates of Canadian citizenship, without charge, to Canadian citizens and British subjects who saw active service with the armed forces of Canada, and certificates registering the births of Canadian citizens outside Canada.

Certificates issued during the year ended March 31, 1950, totaled 19,713 of which 343 were in the French language, as compared with 23,735, of which 312 were issued in French, during the previous fiscal year. Fifty – nine certified copies of certificates of citizenship were also issued. These certificates were issued as follows: –

### **Certificates of Proof**

Seven thousand four hundred and eight certificates of proof of Canadian citizenship were issued by the Branch. This total may be broken down as follows: –

To Canadian citizens by birth, 1847; to Canadian citizens by naturalization (under earlier Acts), 2,784; to Canadian citizens by virtue of Section 9 (1) (b), 1,562; to married women who are Canadian citizens by virtue of Section 9 (1) (c), 1,215;

### **Certificates of Citizenship (Naturalization)**

#### *British Subjects*

Three hundred and forty – three British subjects who did not acquire Canadian domicile until after January 1, 1947, were granted certificates during the fiscal year 1949 – 50, as compared with 148 during the previous fiscal year. British subjects who had Canadian domicile (five years’

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residence in Canada) on January 1, 1947, had the status of Canadian citizens and could apply for certificates of proof of citizenship under Section 13 of the Canadian Citizenship Regulations. British subjects who did not acquire Canadian domicile until after that date are not Canadian citizens unless they are granted certificates of citizenship under Section 10 (2) of the Act.

#### *Aliens*

Ten thousand four hundred and forty – one certificates of citizenship were issued to aliens during the year under review. Of these, 9,960 were granted to persons who had followed the usual procedure of filing declarations of intention and then petitions for certificates with courts.

The remaining 481 certificates were granted as follows:

#### *Minors*

##### (i) Applications under Section 10 (3)

Three hundred and thirty – six certificates of citizenship were granted to minor children of persons to whom certificates were or had been granted under the *Canadian Citizenship Act*, as compared with 283 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949. Under the *Naturalization Act*, the names of minor children (under 21 years of age) were included in the certificate of naturalization of the father. This was changed in the *Canadian*

*Citizenship Act* by the provision in Section 10 (3) for the granting of a special certificate of citizenship to a minor child of a person to whom a certificate is, or has been granted.

(ii) Applications under Section 11 (b)

One hundred and forty – five certificates of citizenship were granted under Section 11 (b), as against 253 in the previous fiscal year. Under this section the Minister may, in his discretion, issue a certificate of citizenship to a person whose status as a Canadian citizen is in doubt. Forty – one such certificates were issued during the previous twelve months.

*Doubt*

Eight persons were granted certificates under Section 11 (a) of the Act which provides that the Minister may, in his discretion, issue a certificate of citizenship to a person whose status as a Canadian citizen is in doubt. Forty – one such certificates were issued during the previous twelve months.

*Persons naturalized before 1914*

One thousand five hundred and thirteen certificates were granted to persons who were aliens and who were naturalized under any *Naturalization Act* in force in Canada before the passing of the *Naturalization Act, 1914*. The granting of certificates to people in this category is authorized by Section 11 (c) of the Act. The comparative figure for the fiscal year 1948 – 49 was 1,944.

**Certificates Granted to Persons Who Saw Active Service  
with the Canadian Armed Forces**

Included in the total of 19,713 certificates issued during the fiscal year were seven hundred and fifty certificates of citizenship or certificates

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of proof granted, free of charge, to British subjects or Canadian citizens who saw active service with the armed forces of Canada during the time of war, as authorized by the provisions of P.C. 502 of February 11, 1947. The total granted in the 1948 – 49 was 1,080.

**Certificates of Birth Abroad**

During the fiscal year, 717 certificates of births of Canadians citizens outside Canada were issued following the registration of these births with the Branch. Section 5 (b) (ii) of the *Canadian Citizenship Act* requires that the birth of a Canadian citizen outside Canada on and after January 1, 1947, be registered in accordance with the terms of Regulation 21. Six hundred and ninety – one such certificates were issued during the previous fiscal year.

**Declarations and Petitions Filed**

*Declaration of Retention (Section 6)*

Seven declarations of retention of Canadian citizenship were filed with the Citizenship Registration Branch during the fiscal year, one less than during the year ended March 31, 1949. Section 6 of the Act, provides that a person who is, at the commencement of the Act, a minor born outside Canada . . . and who has not been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, or who is born after the commencement of the Act and outside Canada . . . shall cease to be a Canadian citizen upon the expiration of one year after he attains the age 21 years unless after attaining that age and before the expiration of the said year, he asserts his Canadian citizenship by a declaration of retention thereof, registered in accordance with the Regulations.

#### *Declaration of Resumption (Section 18 (2))*

One declaration of resumption was filed with the Branch during the year in review, as was the case in 1948 – 49. Section 18 (2) of the Act reads as follows”

“Where the responsible parents of a minor child ceases to be a Canadian citizen under Section 16 or Section 17 of this Act, the child shall thereupon cease to be a Canadian citizen if he is or thereupon becomes, under the law of any other country, a national or citizen of that country. A person who has ceased to be a Canadian citizen under subsection one of this section may, within one year after attaining the age of twenty – one years or in special circumstances with the consent of the Minister within any longer period than one – year, make a declaration that he wishes to resume Canadian citizenship and he shall thereupon again become a Canadian citizen.”

#### *Declaration of Intention*

Ten thousand six hundred and forty – two Declarations of Intention were filed with the courts during the fiscal year, as compared with 8,304 during the previous fiscal year. An alien who wishes to be granted a certificate of Canadian citizenship must file a Declaration of Intention in the office of the clerk of the court of the district in which he resides. In accordance with the terms of the Regulations, paragraphs 1 to 4, inclusive, there is a probationary period of one year between the date of filing the Declaration of Intention and the date of filing the Petition under Section 10 (1) of the Act with the clerk of the court.

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#### *Petitions for Citizenship*

The number of petitions for citizenship filed with the courts by aliens during the period April 1, 1949, to March 31, 1950, under Section 10 (1) of the Act, was 9,124 as compared to 11,455 during the previous fiscal year.

### **Revocation of Citizenship**

The certificates of citizenship or naturalization of 219 persons were revoked during the fiscal year, as against 130 during the previous twelve month period. Causes of

revocation included prolonged absence abroad, disaffection and disloyalty while outside Canada, false representation or fraud, or concealment of material circumstances which would prejudice citizenship.

The citizenship of one hundred and forty – four persons was revoked on the recommendation of the Revocation Commission, appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon all cases from time to time referred to it by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. This Commission, whose members are His Honor Judge Rene A. Danis of Cochrane, Ont., Chairman and Lee A. Kelly, K.C, H. Aldous Ayles, K.C., John Forbes MacNeill, K.C., and Robert A. Hoey, I.S.O., all of Ottawa, held three meetings during the fiscal year. The clerical work of the Commission was performed by the members of the staff of the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch.

In addition to the cases referred to the Commission, the Minister considered a large number of cases in which it was decided that, in view of mitigating circumstances, revocation proceedings should not be commenced, or in which persons concerned had not asked that their cases be referred to the Commission. In the latter category, the citizenship of 75 persons was revoked by the order of the Governor in Council.

### **Loss of Citizenship under Section 16 of the Canadian Citizenship Act**

On hundred and twenty – one persons lost their citizenship under Section 16 of the *Canadian Citizenship Act* during the fiscal year through the voluntary and formal acquisition, while outside of Canada, other than by marriage, of the nationality or citizenship, of a country other than Canada. The comparative total for 1948 – 49 was 256.

### **Microfilming**

Good progress was made during the year in the microfilming of the files of the Branch. Ninety – one thousand files were filmed, bringing to 211,000 the number of files which have been completed since the microfilming was started in 1947.

This microfilming of records has facilitated the work of the Branch in two important ways. It is much easier to obtain information by examining a film than by searching through files, and there has also been a very considerable saving of floor space and material as a result. Approximately 980 sq. ft. of space has been put to good use as a result of the removal of bulky filing cabinets.

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### **Number of Certificates Issued to Aliens by Nationalities During the Period April 1, 1949, to March 31, 1950**

Sections 10 (1), 10 (3) and 11 (b) of the Act.

Albania.....	4
Argentine.....	6
Armenia.....	3



Austria.....	380
Belgium.....	198
Bulgaria.....	25
Chile.....	2
China.....	1,460
Cuba.....	3
Czechoslovakia.....	794
Danzig.....	1
Denmark.....	192
Estonia.....	10
Finland.....	440
France.....	74
Germany.....	665
Greece.....	137
Hungary.....	506
Iceland.....	9
Iraq.....	1
Italy.....	434
Japan.....	449
Latvia.....	11
Lebanon.....	8
Lithuania.....	105
Luxembourg.....	3
Macedonia.....	3
Mexico.....	3
Norway.....	223
Palestine.....	2
Poland.....	1,987
Portugal.....	1
Romania.....	454
Russia.....	506
Spain.....	6
Stateless.....	42
Sweden.....	172
Switzerland.....	101
Syria.....	20
The Netherlands.....	223
Turkey.....	2
U.S.A.....	484
Yugoslavia.....	292
Total.....	<u>10,441</u>

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**Immigration Branch**  
**C.E.S. Smith, Director**

The number of immigrants admitted to Canada during the fiscal year 1949 – 50 was 86,422 as compared to 125,603 during the fiscal year 1948 – 49, a decrease of 31·2 per cent. Of these, 78,762 arrived from overseas and 7,660 from the United States. By racial origin, 23,249 were British, 1,870 French and the remaining 61,303 represented 38 other racial groups. Classified by sex, 35,097 were adult males, 29,618 were adult females, and 21,707 were children under 18 years of age. The adult male category included 16,392 farmers, 5,235 unskilled or semi – skilled workers, 7,257 skilled workers, 2,767 persons qualified in trading or merchandising, 1,100 miners, and 2,346 persons qualified in other occupations. In addition, 3,734 female domestic servants were admitted.

The overall decrease in immigration to Canada during the fiscal year 1949 – 50 was primarily a result of the shortage of and high cost of ocean passage, and of monetary conditions in the leading countries of emigration. A strong deterrent to prospective immigrants from soft currency areas has been the difficulties associated with the transfer of funds. The devaluation of the pound sterling resulted in an increase in transportation costs in terms of Canadian dollars was reflected in a decrease in the number of British immigrants to 19,198 during the fiscal year under review as compared to 40,015 during 1948 – 49, a decrease of 52 per cent. The number of displaced persons admitted was 33,197, as compared to 50,610 during 1948 – 49, a decrease of 34 per cent. Increased immigration activities by other countries also contributed to the decline in all classes of immigrants coming to Canada.

**Arrivals, Admissions as Immigrants and Non – immigrants, and Rejections  
by Districts**

	Arrivals	Admitted as immigrants	Admitted as non - immigrants	Rejected
Atlantic .....	81,368	42,276	39,011	81
Eastern .....	10,244,532	29,327	10,213,930	1,275
Central .....	23,555,673	3,650	23,545,619	6,404
Western .....	2,713,320	1,120	2,711,950	250
Pacific .....	2,630,783	1,577	2,628,565	641
Through U.S. ocean ports....	8,507	8,337	.....	170
Not Otherwise Specified....	155	135	.....	20
TOTALS.....	39,234,338	86,422	39,139,075	8,841

**Intended Destination of Immigrants, by Province**

	From Overseas	From U.S.A	Totals
Newfoundland .....	108	47	155

Nova Scotia .....	1,119	331	1,450
New Brunswick .....	434	247	681
Prince Edward Island .....	199	42	241
Quebec .....	14,847	1,592	16,439
Ontario.....	40,469	3,447	43,916
Manitoba.....	5,107	236	5,343
Saskatchewan .....	3,131	170	3,301
Alberta .....	6,967	606	7,573
British Columbia .....	6,359	930	7,289
Yukon Territory & Northwest Territories .....	22	12	34
Totals.....	78,762	7,660	86,422

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**Tourists and other Non – immigrants**

Of the total of 39,139,075 persons who entered Canada as non – immigrants during the year, 24,126,967 were tourists. This was a decrease of 963,054 over the previous year.

The breakdown of tourists by districts and from overseas is: Atlantic, 15,812; Eastern, 5,612,108; Central, 15,938,524; Western, 1,382,111; Pacific, 1,159,576; and from overseas, 18,836. The breakdown by method of entry is: highway and ferry, 22,649,134; train, 1,160,438; boat, 298,559; and from overseas, 18,836.

**Students**

During the year, 6,921 students were admitted to attend various schools, colleges, and universities. This was an increase of 493 over the total of 6,428 during the previous fiscal year. The largest group, 5,333, were United States citizens, 581 came from the British Isles and Commonwealth countries, and the remaining 1,007 represented 42 other countries.

**Returning Canadians**

Three thousand nine hundred and thirty – five Canadians who had taken up residence in other countries returned to live in Canada. This was a decrease of 645 from the 4,580 who returned during the previous fiscal year. The figures for 1924 to 1934 appear on page 181 of the report for the year ended March 31, 1944. The figures for subsequent years are shown in the following table:

_____	Canadian Born	British Born Outside Canada	Canadians Naturalized	Totals
_____				

Fiscal year	1934 – 35	5,811	937	870	7,618
“	1935 – 36	4,854	418	542	5,814
“	1936 – 37	4,522	319	223	5,064
“	1937 – 38	4,524	356	329	5,209
“	1938 – 39	3,825	360	386	4,571
“	1939 – 40	3,687	505	369	4,561
“	1940 – 41	4,910	177	53	5,140
“	1941 – 42	3,123	143	52	3,318
“	1942 – 43	3,056	167	30	3,253
“	1943 – 44	2,090	93	19	2,202
“	1944 – 45	2,156	130	18	2,304
“	1945 – 46	2,653	207	35	2,895
“	1946 – 47	5,448	756	111	6,315
“	1947 – 48	6,406	2,297	306	9,009
“	1948 – 49	3,975	504	101	4,580
“	1949 – 50	3,811	46	78	3,935
	TOTALS.....	64,851	7,415	3,522	75,788

### **Administration**

The Immigration Branch was incorporated into the new Department of Citizenship and Immigration in January, 1950. The Eastern District was transferred from Ottawa to Montreal on November 5, 1949, and the headquarters of the Central District was transferred from Ottawa to Toronto on December 5, 1949, to facilitate the handling of the large number of applications which arise in the Toronto and Montreal areas.

The fiscal year 1949 – 50 was marked by a continued increase in all phases of the work of the Branch. The overall increase in staff was 168. Increased interest in immigration promoted a large number of requests for information from service clubs, travel agents, students, journalists, and many others. Immigration problems have become more complex as they reflect the developments in the world political and economic scene. Such factors as screening for subversive elements, changes in the validity of

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travel documents, restrictions on travel between various countries, foreign exchange controls, and medical inspection involve an increasing amount of processing and correspondence. Representations are received concerning immigrants who encounter difficulty after landing. These require very careful investigation and adjustment.

### **Field and Inspectional Service, Canada Examination of Ships' Crews**

The examination of ships' crews during the year was as follows:

District of	Number of Vessels	Number Crew Members
Atlantic.....	2,352	153,057
Eastern.....	2,469	141,024
Central.....	2,637	37,990
Western.....	264	8,086
Pacific.....	2,862	120,698
Totals .....	<u>10,584</u>	<u>460,855</u>

### **Air Traffic**

The number of air passengers was 260,144 as compared to 236,730 during the previous year. This is an increase of 23,414. In addition, the documents of a large number of passengers in transit were checked.

### **Investigational Work**

Investigations with regard to applications for permanent entry into Canada increased. The importance of this phase of the activity of the Branch cannot be overstressed inasmuch as the successful settlement of immigrants depends in large measure on the sound judgment and thoroughness of investigating officers. The number of investigations in 1949 – 50 was 128,835, an increase of 22,658 over the previous year. Investigations by districts were: Atlantic, 1,266; Eastern, 24,958; Central, 67,738; Western, 31,204; Pacific, 3,669.

### **Boards of Inquiry and Deportations**

During the year, 1,666 boards of inquiry were held by officers of the Immigration Branch in the following districts: Atlantic, 298; Eastern, 595; Central, 515; Western, 101; Pacific, 157.

A total of 416 persons were deported during the year, 109 to the United States and 307 to other countries. The main causes for deportation were entry by misrepresentation, conviction for a criminal offence, and mental disability.

### **Settlement Service**

In order to give practical expression to the policy of actively encouraging immigration in accordance with the absorptive capacity of Canada, a Settlement Service was established during the fiscal year 1948 – 49 and settlement officers were appointed throughout Canada and in the United Kingdom. During the year under review two additional Settlement Service officers were appointed, one in Ontario and one in Quebec.

Settlement work was also carried out by the regular personnel of the Immigration Branch throughout Canada and overseas. During the past year, temporary seasonal investigational staff was retained in order to make available experienced personnel to assist immigrants in their establishment and to develop settlement opportunities. Settlement officers continued to cooperate with provincial and municipal authorities interested in the settlement and establishment of immigrants. During the year,

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immigrants were established in the five districts as follows: Atlantic, 138; Eastern, 657; Central, 4,207; Western, 1,440; Pacific, 491.

### **Verification of Entry**

Landing records were searched for entry record in 22,223 cases. A large proportion of this work was undertaken as a measure of cooperation with other agencies of government such as the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch, the Passport and Visa Section, Department of External Affairs, and the Passport and Visa Section, Department of External Affairs, and the pension boards of the various provinces, and with the Canadian Red Cross Society in connection with the locating of missing relatives for persons in Europe. In addition, numerous residents of Canada who are not yet Canadian citizens requested verification of their legal status in this country in order to satisfy travel requirements of other countries.

### **Immigration Facilities**

Considerable progress was made in the improvement of immigration facilities at ports of entry and inland offices. New quarters were obtained at Montreal and Toronto for the headquarters of the Eastern and Central Districts. The ports of Montreal and Toronto were accommodated in the new buildings. A new building was opened at Blackpool, Quebec, in October, 1949, to serve as an inspectional point on a new super – highway between New York and Montreal. Atlantic District headquarters is now located at Pier 21, Halifax.

### **Legislation and Regulations**

1. Order in Council P.C. 53/2020, dated April 27, 1949, provided for the reorganization of the Immigration Branch to establish the Central District with headquarters at Toronto and the Eastern District with headquarters at Montreal, the Eastern District to include the Provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec.
2. Order – in – Council P.C. 51/2540, dated May 18, 1949, provided for financial assistance to the Canadian Christian Council for the Resettlement of Refugees in locating and processing displaced persons in occupied territory outside the mandate of the International Refugee Organization.

3. Order – in – Council P.C. 2743, dated June 2, 1949, revoked Order – in – Council P.C. 4849 of November 26, 1947. Formerly the admission of citizens of France had been provided for under Order – in – Council P.C. 4186, dated September 16, 1948, and under P.C. 2743 all admissible classes were included in one Order – in – Council.
4. Order – in – Council P.C. 2744, dated June 2, 1949, revoked Order – in – Council P.C. 4851 of November 26, 1947. This Order – in – Council respecting the production of passports by persons seeking to enter or land in Canada requires that the passport of every alien sailing directly or indirectly from Europe, other than certain British subjects, shall carry the visa of a Canadian immigration officer stationed in Europe. This does not apply to non – immigrant nationals of any country with which Canada has a reciprocal agreement abolishing visas. Passports of other alien immigrants shall carry the visa of a British diplomatic or consular officer or of a Canadian diplomatic or consular officer in the country of issue as may be required by the Minister. Travel documents or certificates of identity may be accepted in lieu of a passport in the case of a woman who has become a British subject by reason of marriage to a British subject

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4 (a)

domiciled in Canada and in the case of an alien who is a refugee from his country of origin and who is unable to obtain a valid national passport, providing that non – immigrants in this latter class possess a document establishing admissibility to the country from which they are proceeding to Canada or to some other country.

5. Order – in – Council P.C. 41/3888, dated August 4, 1949, provides for emergency medical and maintenance expenses of immigrants who have become suddenly ill after admission to Canada and prior to their arrival at their final destination in cases where immigrants lack the financial resources to bear these expenses themselves. The total expenditure incurred under this authority shall not exceed \$1,500 in any one fiscal year.
6. Order – in – Council P.C. 4535, dated September 7, 1949, provided for the admission to Canada of 300 immigrants from Malta.
7. Order – in – Council P.C. 4256, dated August 24, 1949, extended the provisions of Order – in – Council P.C. 5050 of December 30, 1947, which authorized the Minister of Labor to pay or to guarantee payment of cost of hospitalization and medical services and other expenses incidental thereto for immigrants brought to Canada under the provisions of Order – in – Council P.C. 2780 of June 6, 1947, as amended, to the relatives of immigrants brought to Canada under Order – in – Council P.C. 2180.

8. Order – in – Council P.C. 5009, dated September 30, 1949, waived the provisions of Order – in – Council P.C. 2743, dated June 2, 1949, defining the classes of immigrants admissible to Canada, and P.C. 2744, dated June 2, 1949, (passport regulation) on behalf of 154 refugees who arrived at Halifax from Sweden on August 2, 1949, aboard the motor vessel *Tarnu*.
9. Order – in – Council P.C. 5521, dated November 1, 1949, waived the provisions of Order – in – Council P.C. 2743, dated June 2, 1949, defining the classes of immigrants admissible to Canada and Order – in – Council P.C. 2744, dated June 2, 1949, (passport regulation) on behalf of 276 aliens who arrived at Halifax from Sweden aboard the motor vessel *Sarabande* and *Amanda* on August 19 and August 23, 1949.
10. By Order – in – Council P.C. 783, dated February 17, 1950, the provisions of Order – in – Council P.C. 2744 of June 2, 1949 were waived with respect to the possession of an unexpired passport by the Chinese wife or unmarried child under the age of eighteen years of age of a Canadian citizen legally resident in Canada. It was provided that a travel document or affidavit establishing identity of the holder thereof be accepted in lieu of a passport.
11. Order – in – Council P.C. 886, dated February 23, 1950, German scientists and technicians who were admitted to Canada under Order – in – Council P.C. 2074 of May 29, 1947, for a one – year period of service with provision for a one – year extension in each case, may receive an extension of the period of service for a further period not in excess of two years.
12. Order – in – Council P.C. 1606, dated March 28, 1950, revoked Order – in – Council P.C. 4850 of November 26, 1947, which prohibited the entry to or landing in Canada of enemy aliens. P.C. 1606 prohibited the entry to or landing in Canada of enemy aliens with the exception of: persons who satisfy the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration that they were opposed to an enemy government; close relatives and the prospective husband or wife of a person legally resident in Canada; an immigrant of German ethnic origin who is a displaced person or refugee who was not a German national on September 1, 1939.

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13. Order – in – Council P.C. 1608, dated March 28, 1950, waived the provisions of Order – in – Council P.C. 2744, dated June 2, 1949, with respect to possession of an unexpired passport by a citizen of Germany otherwise admissible and provided that a travel document establishing the identity of the holder to accepted in lieu of a passport.

**Field and Inspectional Service, Overseas  
United Kingdom**



Interest in migration to Canada continued at a high level both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent despite the decrease in the number of immigrants coming forward. During the year, 136,093 letters and 43,493 telephone calls were received and 71,750 persons were interviewed at the London office alone. The Superintendent of European Emigration for Canada at London is also responsible for the review of doubtful cases submitted by Continental offices. A total of 3,696 such cases were reviewed during the year; 1,255 visas were granted and 1,717 were refused. Of a total of 199 applications to retain Canadian domicile, 77 were allowed and 122 denied. The London office also granted 1,610 immigrant and non – immigrant visas to aliens.

The stringent restrictions placed on the transfer of capital by the British Government, coupled with the devaluation of the pound sterling from \$4.03 to \$3.08, had an adverse effect on immigration from the United Kingdom to Canada. Transportation rates were raised in terms of sterling to meet the effect of devaluation. Devaluation had the further effect of increasing travel from the North American Continent with the result that during the summer and autumn the bulk of transportation was reserved for tourists. Prospective immigrants were discouraged by the high costs of passage and the long waiting periods required before transportation to Canada could be arranged.

New immigration offices were opened in Belfast, Northern Ireland, and Dublin, Ireland, early in the year.

### **Continental Europe**

New immigration offices were opened at Salzburg, Austria, Berne, Switzerland, and Athens, Greece, during the year.

These offices are concerned with the selection and processing of immigrants in their respective areas and preliminary results would indicate that their establishment will materially assist in increasing the flow of immigrants from Europe.

#### **Displaced Persons**

While the movement of displaced persons to Canada provided the largest single source of immigrants during the fiscal year, this movement is now past its peak. A total of 33,197 displaced persons were admitted to Canada during the fiscal year 1949 – 50 as compared with 50,610 in the fiscal year 1948 – 49. The largest group arriving were: family farm groups, 2,414; farmers, 2,075; domestics, 1,899; domestic married couples, 1,290. There were 13,465 adults males, 11,832 adult females, and 7,900 children under 18 years of age. There has been a definite shift from group movements to movements on the basis of sponsorship by relatives in Canada. Of the total 33,197 displaced persons admitted during the fiscal year, 22,088 came forward under individual applications.

*Department of Citizenship and Immigration PG 26*

### **Admissions of Displaced Persons to Canada by Racial Origins during the Fiscal Years 1947 – 48, 1948 – 49, and 1949 – 50**

	1947 – 48	1948 – 49	1949 – 50	Total
—				

Albanian .....	.....	17	50	67
Armenian .....	.....	.....	1	1
Bulgarian .....	4	43	78	125
Czecho – Slovakian .....	44	526	1,092	1,662
Danish .....	.....	4	5	9
Dutch .....	732	2,918	827	4,477
Estonian .....	502	2,207	1,965	4,674
Finnish .....	2	24	34	60
French .....	2	7	15	24
German .....	236	4,069	4,131	8,436
Greek .....	5	11	15	31
Hebrew .....	2,181	6,298	2,585	11,064
Italian .....	.....	24	23	47
Jugo – Slav .....	378	2,747	1,183	4,308
Latvian .....	877	3,331	2,429	6,637
Lithuanian .....	1,978	4,362	1,577	7,917
Magyar (Hungarian) .....	83	900	1,293	2,276
Norwegian .....	.....	2	.....	2
Polish .....	3,604	11,016	9,280	23,900
Romanian .....	23	514	321	858
Russian .....	272	1,304	643	2,219
Spanish .....	.....	1	2	3
Swedish .....	5	5	5	15
Swiss .....	.....	2	25	27
Turkish .....	1	1	1	3
Ukrainian .....	3,321	10,277	5,617	19,215
Totals .....	<u>14,250</u>	<u>50,610</u>	<u>33,197</u>	<u>98,057</u>

NOTE. – The above figures embrace the total movement to March 31, 1950.

**Admissions of Displaced Persons to Canada, by Occupational Groups,  
by Province of Destination, During the fiscal year 1949 – 50**

_____	N.S	P.E.I	N.B	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Totals
Blacksmiths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Bulding construction .....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Cabinet Makers.....	.....	.....	.....	8	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Domestics .....	25	1	13	1,223	547	44	21	14	11	1,899
Domestic married couples .....	6	26	12	368	876	2	.....	.....	.....	1,290
Farmers.....	22	32	10	258	1,203	281	153	79	37	2,075
Family farm Groups.....	22	.....	3	437	679	599	102	478	94	2,414
Furriers.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29

Garment workers .....				424	4					428
Garment workers' de –										
Pendants .....				399	1					400
General laborers .....				25	127				3	155
General laborers' de –										
Pendants .....				2	5					7
Handicraft workers.....	26									26
Handicraft workers'										
Dependents.....	30									30
Hydro workers .....					465					465
Miners.....				351	541	69		16		977
Nurses.....				11	1					12
Railway workers.....				8	380		6		3	397
Shoe Workers.....				6	5					11
Special Trades.....	2			55	62	2				121
Steel and foundry										
workers .....					4					4
Textile workers .....				72	1					73
Totals .....	133	59	38	3,677	4,942	977	282	587	148	10,863
Destined to relatives.....										22,088
Jewish orphans.....										29
Other orphans.....										187
International Exchange Students.....										30
Grand Total .....										33,197

**Admission of Displaced Persons to Canada, by Sex, during the fiscal year 1949 – 50**

Adults Males.....	13,465
Adults Females.....	11,832
Children under 18 years of age.....	<u>7,900</u>
Total.....	<u>33,197</u>

*IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 27*

**Netherlands Farm Families**

The Netherlands farm settlement scheme continued at a high level during the fiscal year. This movement, operated under the nomination method in close cooperation with the Netherlands Government, has proved highly successful and already more than 600 Netherlands families, who came forward for employment on Canadian farms, have established themselves on their own farms.

During the fiscal year 1949 – 50, 6,856 members of farm families were admitted to Canada from the Netherlands. The distribution by provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 34; Nova Scotia, 83; New Brunswick, 69; Quebec, 460; Ontario, 4,218; Manitoba, 395; Saskatchewan, 128; Alberta, 1,039; British Columbia, 426; Yukon Territory, 4.

### **Canadian Christian Council for the Resettlement of Refugees**

The Council continued to assist in the processing and movement to Canada of displaced persons outside the mandate of the International Refugee Organization. Visas were granted to 3,555 individuals presented by CCCRR to members of the Canadian Government Mission in Occupied Territory. The majority were close relatives of resident in Canada.

### **Immigrants from Malta**

The movement to Canada of Maltese, which began in May, 1948, was continued. A total of 222 persons were admitted from Malta during the fiscal year.

### **Japanese**

Japanese nationals, as enemy aliens, are prohibited from entering Canada as immigrants.

### **Hong Kong**

The Hong Kong office deals with returning Canadian residents, wives and children of Canadian citizens of Chinese origin, visitors to Canada, and refugee problems in the Far East. During the year, 1,375 visas were granted to Chinese immigrants, 29 to European immigrants, and 393 to non – immigrants. In addition, 1,456 Canadian residents of Chinese origin were examined and passed for return to Canada.

### **Chinese Immigration**

During the fiscal year 1949 – 50, applications were received from Chinese in Canada for the admission of 1,899 persons, 1,784 as immigrants and 114 as Canadian citizens within the meaning of the *Canadian Citizenship Act*. The number of persons of Chinese race admitted to Canada during the year was 1,317. Of these, 1,036 were admitted as immigrants and 281 were allowed entry as natural – born Canadian citizens.

*Department Of Citizenship and Immigration*

**Total: 86,422 (TABLE 12. Total Immigration to Canada, Showing Racial Origin by Country of Last Permanent Residence for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1949 – 50/PG 46 & PG 47)**

<u><b>Africa and the Middle East</b></u>	<u><b>Total: 6 Countries</b></u>
Africa (British)	155
Africa (not British)	80
Albania	50

Israel	85
Syria	108
Turkey	9
<b>Total: <u>487</u></b>	<b><u>0.56</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 4 Countries**

China	1,021
Hong Kong	227
India	106
Japan	19
<b>Total: <u>1,373</u></b>	<b><u>1.59</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	324
New Zealand	180
<b>Total: <u>504</u></b>	<b><u>0.58</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**South and Central America**

**Total: 1 Countries**

Bermuda	42
<b>Total: <u>42</u></b>	<b><u>0.05</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**North America**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Mexico	30
United States	7,674
St. Pierre & Miquelon	22
<b>Total: <u>7,726</u></b>	<b><u>8.94</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Europe**

**Total: 28 Countries**

Austria	698
Belgium	827

Bulgaria	93	
Czecho – Slovakia	2,529	
Denmark	890	
Eire	767	
Estonia		1,903
Finland	199	
France	1,144	
Germany	2,994	
Greece	623	
Holland	7,547	
Hungary	1,840	
Iceland	11	
Italy	7,202	
Jugo – Slavia	1,841	
Latvia	2,402	
Lithuania	1,543	
Malta	235	
Norway	312	
Poland	17,004	
Portugal	16	
Romania	1,097	
Russia	1,964	
Spain	10	
Sweden	699	
Switzerland	391	
Ukraine	65	
<b>Total: <u>56,846</u></b>		<b><u>65.78</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**United Kingdom**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	12,732	
Northern Ireland	984	
Scotland	4,303	
Wales	296	
Lesser Br. Isles	32	
<b>Total: <u>18,347</u></b>		<b><u>21.23</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

**Other/Total: 6**

Asia, N.E.S	1
Central America –	26
South America N.E.S –	498
West Indies, (British) –	384
West Indies, (not British) –	73
Others –	115
<b>Total: <u>1,097</u></b>	<b><u>1.27 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 86,422 for 1949-50</u></b>
Poland	17,004	19.68
England	12,732	14.73
United States	7,674	8.88
Holland	7,547	8.73
Italy	7,202	8.33
Scotland	4,303	4.98
Germany	2,994	3.46
Czecho – Slovakia	2,599	3.01
Latvia	2,402	2.78
Russia	1,964	2.27
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>66,421</u></b>	<b><u>76.86</u></b>

IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 49

TABLE 14

***Rejections from Overseas, by Causes, Nationality, from 1902 – 03 to 1949 – 50 and Total Rejections from the United States from 1908 – 09 to 1949 – 50***

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3	1913 – 1914	1923 –	1924 –	1925 –	1926 –	1927 –	1928 –	1929 –	1930 –	1931 –	1932 –
	to	to	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	1912 – 13	1922 – 23										

FROM OVERSEAS

*By Causes*

Medical .....	4,162	1,029	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16
Civil .....	5,094	5,604	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Nationality*

British.....	1,240	978	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126
American.....	175	134	6	11	.....	5	2	3	8	6	4	13
Other Countries.....	7,841	5,521	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90
Totals.....	9,256	6,633	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	483	324	229

1908 – 9  
to  
1912 – 13

TOTALS FROM

FROM U.S.A .....	68,454	171,009	10,311	10,553	12,219	12,819	15,938	18,110	24,718	39,434	36,867	28,939
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GRAND TOTALS .....	77,710	177,642	11,303	11,584	12,485	13,508	16,257	18,470	25,039	39,917	37,191	29,168
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Fiscal Years

—	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	1942 – 1943	1943 – 1944	1944 – 1945	1945 – 1946
FROM OVERSEAS													

*By Causes*

Medical .....	17	9	13	11	8	7	10	11	20	16	16	16	24
Civil .....	177	206	183	236	202	170	167	225	129	122	169	130	314
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	146	338

*By Nationality*



British.....	123	150	123	138	86	94	124	95	90	89	141	110	246
American.....	11	13	7	7	4	9	5	4	1	1	1	5	.....
Other Countries.....	60	52	66	102	120	74	48	137	58	48	43	31	92
Totals.....	194	215	196	247	210	177	177	236	149	138	185	146	338
TOTALS FROM FROM U.S.A .....	18,878	14,426	12,290	13,178	11,094	10,160	9,996	11,821	7,368	3,424	2,866	2,716	6,396
GRAND TOTALS	19,072	14,641	12,486	13,425	11,304	10,337	10,173	12,057	7,517	3,562	3,051	2,862	6,734

Fiscal Years

—	1946 – 1947	1947 – 1948	1948 – 1949	1949 – 1950	Totals
FROM OVERSEAS					

*By Causes*

Medical .....	24	33	42	48	6,221
Civil .....	403	341	352	352	18,885
Totals.....	427	374	394	400	25,106

*By Nationality*

British.....	260	205	208	139	6,364
American.....	7	4	3	1	450
Other Countries.....	160	165	183	260	18,292
Totals.....	427	374	394	400	25,106

TOTALS FROM FROM U.S.A .....	8,561	7,799	7,456	8,441	606,241
GRAND TOTALS	8,988	8,173	7,850	8,841	631,347

**Immigration to Canada, from Overseas Showing Intended Occupation  
by Racial Origin for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1950**

**TABLE 15 (PG 50 & PG 51)**

Intended Occupation	Totals
Farming Class.....	16,951
Clerical Class.....	2,216
Professional Class.....	1,346

Merchant Class.....	1,241
Miscellaneous.....	637

*Skilled Workers*

Skilled Workers, N.E.S.....	1,600
Bakers.....	113
Barbers.....	130
Blacksmiths.....	71
Bookbinders.....	15
Butchers.....	161
Cabinetmakers.....	83
Carpenters.....	652
Dressmakers.....	311
Engravers.....	14
Engineers, Locomotive.....	10
Engineers, Marine.....	77
Engineers, Stationary.....	5
Electricians.....	471
Fur Workers.....	151
Hat and Cap Makers.....	15
Harness & Saddle Makers...	1
Jewelers, Goldsmiths, Silversmiths.....	39
Locksmiths.....	109
Machinists.....	148
Masons and Bricklayers.....	335
Millers.....	11
Milliners.....	156
Painters and Glaziers.....	165
Patternmakers.....	1
Photographers.....	50
Plasterers.....	62
Plumbers.....	91
Printers, Pressmen and Printing Trades.....	121
Shoemakers.....	175
Seamstresses.....	75
Stonecutters.....	6
Sheet Metal Workers.....	51
Tailors.....	761
Tanners.....	13
Textile Workers, Including Weavers and Spinners.....	391
Upholsterers.....	26

Watch and Clock Makers...	49
Woodworkers, N.E.S.....	57
Automobile Mechanics.....	444
Boilermakers.....	14
Iron Workers, N.E.S.....	5
Moulders.....	27
Aircraft Workers.....	123

*Unskilled and Semi – skilled Workers*

Unskilled and Semi – skilled, N.E.S.....	2,579
Lumberman.....	211
Miners.....	1,086
Fishermen.....	50
General Laborers.....	1,370
Manufacturing.....	610
Construction.....	862
Transportation.....	923
Apprentices to Skilled Traders.....	253
Domestic Servants.....	3,709
Dependent Children.....	19,413
Dependent Wives.....	15,272
Occupation not given.....	2,648
Totals.....	<hr/> 78,762

**Immigration to Canada, from the United States Showing Intended Occupation  
by Racial Origin for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1950**

**TABLE 16 (PG 52 & PG 53)**

Intended Occupation	Totals
Farming Class.....	273
Clerical Class.....	350
Professional Class.....	466
Merchant Class.....	634

Miscellaneous.....	230
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*Skilled Workers*

Skilled Workers, N.E.S.....	357
Bakers.....	8
Barbers.....	14
Blacksmiths.....	1
Butchers.....	9
Cabinetmakers.....	4
Carpenters.....	38
Dressmakers.....	3
Engravers.....	1
Engineers, Locomotive.....	3
Engineers, Marine.....	4
Electricians.....	46
Fur Workers.....	9
Hat and Cap Makers.....	1
Jewelers, Goldsmiths, Silversmiths.....	6
Machinists.....	40
Masons and Bricklayers.....	9
Millers.....	1
Milliners.....	2
Painters and Glaziers.....	22
Patternmakers.....	2
Photographers.....	8
Plumbers.....	18
Printers, Pressmen and Printing Trades.....	16
Shoemakers.....	4
Seamstresses.....	4
Sheet Metal Workers.....	15
Tailors.....	11
Textile Workers, Including Weavers and Spinners.....	42
Upholsterers.....	1
Watch and Clock Makers...	5
Woodworkers, N.E.S.....	4
Automobile Mechanics.....	20
Boilermakers.....	1
Moulders.....	1

*Unskilled and Semi – skilled Workers*

Unskilled and Semi – skilled, N.E.S.....	222	
Lumberman.....	32	
Miners.....	16	
Fishermen.....	14	
General Laborers.....	57	
Manufacturing.....	103	
Construction.....	40	
Transportation.....	87	
Apprentices to Skilled Traders.....	12	
Domestic Servants.....	25	
Dependent Children.....	1,720	
Dependent Wives.....	2,032	
Occupation not given.....	617	
Totals.....	<u>7,660</u>	<hr/>

*Department Of Citizenship and Immigration PG 54*

**TABLE 17**

***Deportations, by Causes, Nationalities ,and Provinces, from 1902 – 03 to 1949 – 50***

Fiscal Years

—	1902 – 3	1913 – 1914	1923 –	1924 –	1925 –	1926 –	1927 –	1928 –	1929 –	1930 –	1931 –	1932 –
	to	to	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	1912 – 13	1922 – 23										

*By Causes*

Medical causes.....	2,296	2,213	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476
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Public Charges.....	2,853	4,517	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916
Criminality.....	1,083	3,989	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836
Other civil charges.....	530	793	93	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277
Accompanying deported persons.....	145	262	78	145	158	165	254	235	559	274	545	626
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Nationalities*

British.....	4,358	5,226	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
American.....	1,066	4,566	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331
Other Countries.....	1,483	1,982	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces.....	147	409	38	32	43	48	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251
Quebec.....	1,589	2,197	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	509	984	1,343
Ontario.....	2,896	4,243	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	1,788	2,828	2,626
Manitoba.....	.....	1,310	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	625	1,014	858
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	691	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	414	767	490
Alberta.....	.....	1,041	102	134	178	169	260	187	396	511	631	738
British Columbia.....	491	1,876	206	282	334	259	216	276	306	381	549	832
Yukon Territory.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6,907	11,774	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131

*Department Of Citizenship and Immigration PG 54*

**TABLE 17**

***Deportations, by Causes, Nationalities ,and Provinces, from 1933 – 34 to 1945 – 46***

Fiscal Years

—	1933 – 1934	1934 – 1935	1935 – 1936	1936 – 1937	1937 – 1938	1938 – 1939	1939 – 1940	1940 – 1941	1941 – 1942	1942 – 1943	1943 – 1944	1944 – 1945	1945 – 1946
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*By Causes*

Medical causes.....	301	144	81	47	42	36	29	12	14	20	15	21	24
Public Charges.....	2,991	464	125	110	46	45	18	8	1	.....	2	3	1

Criminality.....	493	267	207	117	101	114	110	83	69	100	111	99	95
Other civil charges.....	250	172	163	240	203	229	237	322	371	121	101	58	178
Accompanying deported persons.....	439	81	34	57	21	10	5	3	3	3	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298

*By Nationalities*

British.....	2,718	385	157	202	134	135	127	108	135	82	74	62	165
American.....	319	199	146	167	138	145	147	124	107	104	96	82	61
Other Countries.....	1,437	544	307	202	141	154	125	196	216	58	60	37	72
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces.....	260	62	42	61	27	40	61	136	150	96	85	67	150
Quebec.....	596	163	106	129	102	112	103	139	178	48	48	35	68
Ontario.....	1,827	347	167	127	123	121	96	80	82	59	43	41	35
Manitoba.....	408	71	43	32	21	22	8	14	4	5	6	3	6
Saskatchewan.....	261	91	36	26	14	28	9	.....	1	9	9	3	5
Alberta.....	467	184	79	77	40	19	32	9	9	7	6	8	7
British Columbia .....	491	210	137	119	86	92	90	50	34	20	33	24	27
Yukon Territory .....	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,474	1,128	610	571	413	434	399	428	458	244	230	181	298

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**TABLE 17**

***Deportations, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from 1946 – 47 to 1949 – 50***

Fiscal Years

—	1946 –	1947 –	1948 –	1949 –	Totals
	1947	1948	1949	1950	

*By Causes*

Medical causes.....	17	33	39	50	11,114
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Public Charges.....	11	10	20	33	28,084
Criminality.....	127	136	108	103	13,611
Other civil charges.....	179	207	182	230	6,560
Accompanying deported persons.....	.....	1	2	6	4,112
Totals.....	334	387	351	422	63,481

*By Nationalities*

British.....	153	188	182	192	35,563
American.....	100	93	78	110	10,956
Other Countries.....	81	106	91	120	16,962
Totals.....	334	387	351	422	63,481

*By Provinces*

Maritime Provinces.....	101	90	59	51	3,110
Quebec.....	102	102	92	128	10,821
Ontario.....	60	91	104	132	22,700
Manitoba.....	4	8	9	14	.....
Saskatchewan.....	8	7	6	7	18,975
Alberta.....	7	10	6	14	.....
British Columbia .....	52	79	75	76	7,867
Yukon Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	334	387	351	422	63,481

*IMMIGRATION BRANCH PG 55*

**Indian Affairs Branch**

**D.M. MacKay, Director**

The result of the quinquennial census of Indians completed during the year under review reveals clearly the vigor of this, the oldest, Canadian racial group and its proven ability to perpetuate itself.

Notwithstanding enfranchisements, whereby the Indian population is diminished by the provisions of the Act, there was 10,721 more Indians in 1949 than in 1944. In that year moreover, there was a 7,308 increase over those reported in the previous census year of 1939.



It is obvious, therefore, that the Indian population, receiving wider welfare benefits as Family and Old Age Allowances, and better housing, medical care, and schooling, will continue to grow at a proportional rate, thereby appreciably increasing administrative responsibilities year by year.

The trend towards higher education was again apparent, and increased attendance in the secondary school grades and at universities was indicative of the progress being made in the whole field of education. In the proceeding school year, there were 661 Indian pupils attending classes above Grade VIII; this represented a considerable increase over the previous year. However, during the year under review 834 students attended classes above Grade VIII. This splendid record indicated not only more class – rooms and improved teaching methods but also the fact that Indian youth is taking greater interest in his own education.

During the year the vast majority of Indians continued to share in the national prosperity enjoyed by white Canadians. Except in a few localities, where pulp and timber operations were curtailed during the winter months, there was little or no unemployment. Returns from agriculture were good and cattle herds were maintained and improved despite the high value of beef.

The unfortunate economic position of those Indians who rely on trapping and hunting for a livelihood was indicated by greatly increased relief costs in the areas where they are to be found. The low price of long – haired fur, and in some areas the scarcity of game, combined with the rising cost of food and equipment to make the year a difficult one for those who followed the historic Indian pursuit in isolated regions. The Department's long – range planning in fur conservation and development fortunately provided beaver and muskrat crops to alleviate the situation in a number of areas.

In the course of the year office procedure was re – organized and a coordinated filing system was established in all field offices. These steps were necessitated by the increasingly onerous and complex nature of routine work, which now involves Family Allowances, vital statistics, allowances for the aged and blind, and veterans' reestablishment in addition to the varied responsibilities which have always been the lot of field offices of this service. By this reorganization of office routine and methods it is hoped to keep field establishments to a minimum and at the same time to make it possible for senior officials to spend more time in field supervision.

*CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP BRANCH PG 07*

**1950–51**

**Annual Report of the  
Department of Citizenship and Immigration  
for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1951**

The policies of the Federal Government in the fields of Canadian citizenship, immigration, and Indian Affairs were carried out with full vigour by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration during the fiscal year under review.

A source of gratification was the fact that enrolment of new Canadians in citizenship training classes continued at a high level, and that many residents of long

standing interested themselves in acquiring Canadian citizenship, indicating a new appreciation of the Canadian way of life. The Canadian Citizenship Branch received close co – operation from the many agencies throughout Canada interested in it aim of promoting in all who live in this country a knowledge of things Canadian and a willingness to assume the responsibilities of citizenship.

Several important amendments to the Canadian Citizenship Act were passed during the year. Certificates of Canadian citizenship issued during the year by the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch totaled 20,771.

Important steps, both legislative and administrative, were taken during 1950 – 51 to stimulate a greater flow of immigration to Canada. Admissible classes were greatly enlarged, and measures were put into effect to overcome obstacles in the way of an increased movement of newcomers created by the shortage of, and high cost of, ocean transportation. Financial measures taken during the year in the connection were the Assisted Passage Loan Scheme and the Air Transportation Scheme. In addition, a concerted drive was initiated, with not inconsiderable success, to have more ocean transportation made available for immigrant traffic. Forty – nine officers of the Immigration Branch were sent from Canada to implement the staffs of offices abroad, whose number was increased to 17 by the provision of new immigration facilities in Denmark and Germany. It is of significance to note that as a result of these measures, immigrant arrivals during the last three months of the year under review were increased by 79 · 1 per cent over those of the corresponding period during the year 1949 – 50.

The report of the Indian Affairs Branch indicates that the overall economic picture improved for the majority of Indians during the year under review. Those engaged in agricultural pursuits experienced a satisfactory year, Indians dependent on trapping as a means of livelihood gathered crops for which generally higher prices were received, and employment in local industry was a new high in many localities. School attendance was increased over the proceeding year, and the percentage of school – age Indian children actually enrolled was larger than in former years, reflecting the growing awareness on the part of Indian parents of

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*Department Of Citizenship and Immigration PG 8*

the value of education. There was also a continued improvement in the qualifications and experience of teachers, and the new physical training and recreation program added to the effectiveness of the educational curriculum. Recently appointed social workers extended the welfare program of the Branch, working for an improvement of conditions on reserves and providing leadership in worthwhile community undertakings.

The following statement summarizes revenues and expenditures of the Department during the fiscal year:

*Summary of Revenue and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1950 – 51*

	Revenue	Expenditures	Total Expenditures
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Departmental Administration (1) .....	.....	139,369.38	139,369.38
Citizenship Registration Branch.....	14,212.25	188,992.65	
	<u>14,212.25</u>		
Citizenship Branch.....	.....	201,468.23	201,468.23
<i>Immigration Branch —</i>			
Administration of the Immigration Act.....	.....	636,265.18	
Field and Inspectional Service, Canada.....	.....	3,868,021.49	
Field and Inspectional Service, Abroad.....	.....	727,450.51	
Immigration by Air Scheme.....	.....	345,131.48	
Miscellaneous Statutory Items.....	.....	1,010.00	
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	55,648.55		

**Summary of Revenue and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1950 – 51 (continued)**

	Revenue	Expenditures	Total Expenditures
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	55,648.55		5,577,878.66

*Indian Affairs Branch —*

Branch		
Administration (2).....	137.50	239,567.76
Indian Agencies –		
Administration.....	14,162.54	2,220,684.37
Reserves and Trusts		
Administration.....	17,169.50	104,351.56
Welfare of Indians.....	21,123.19	3,978,139.33
Indian Education.....	7,178.10	7,394,147.84
Fur Conservation.....	915.77	304,319.17
Miscellaneous Statutory Items.... (Annuities and Pensions)	1,080.10	323,645.64
	61,766.79	14,564,855.67
Totals for Department.....	131,627.69	20,672,564.59

*CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP BRANCH PG 09*

## Canadian Citizenship Branch

**Frank Foulds, Director**

The functions of the Canadian Citizenship Branch are to promote unity among all the various ethnic elements in Canada; to awaken in all Canadians consciousness of the true worth of their citizenship; and to assist newcomers to this country to adjust themselves more rapidly to the Canadian way of life.

In fulfilling these functions during the year under review, the Canadian Citizenship Branch co – operated closely with the ten provincial departments of education and with national, provincial, and local organizations in the development of programs of training for newcomers and in the stimulation of a greater appreciation by all Canadians of the rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship.

Although it is difficult to make a concrete test of the effectiveness with which the Branch is carrying out its work, a continuing study of statistics relating to years of residence in Canada and the ages of persons filing declarations of intention to become Canadian citizens indicates that the work of the Branch in the interests of citizenship is of considerable value.

As of March 31, 1951, the average of years of residence in Canada of persons filing these declarations was 11·1, compared to an average of 20·8 recorded when the study was initiated in 1947. Similarly, the average age of these persons taking the preliminary step toward citizenship had dropped from 47 in 1947 to 40 at the end of the fiscal year. An encouraging development, too, was the fact that many of those filing declarations during the fiscal year under review belonged to groups which traditionally had shown disinterest in Canadian citizenship.

Attendance at citizenship classes for newcomers also continued to be encouraging, with approximately 28,000 persons enrolled as of March 31, 1951. These classes were organized by the provincial departments of education and by private organizations and were assisted by the Branch through the provision of teaching materials.

During the year a full – time officer of the Canadian Citizenship Branch was appointed to serve in Vancouver. The offices at Toronto and Montreal continued to be administered by liaison officers from Ottawa pending the appointment of regional officers.

With a view to gaining a wider knowledge of ethnic groups and of the difficulties experienced by immigrants in the early days of their residence in Canada, the Branch continued its surveys of various groups in Canada and carried on sociological studies of immigrant groups. Particular attention was devoted to problems of adjustment and the psychological reactions of immigrants to a new environment. The results of these studies were of assistance in advising immigrants and individuals or institutions working with newcomers.

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**Close Contact With Co – operating Agencies**

The Branch is most appreciative of the co – operation it received throughout the year from the many organizations concerned with one phase or another of the broad subject of citizenship.

Apart from the successful operation by provincial departments of education of training classes for newcomers, there was an extension of the already close relationship which exists between the Branch and Canadian colleges and universities, and representatives of the Branch delivered lectures at Assumption College, Windsor, and at the Universities of Toronto, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Ottawa on problems of adjustment of new Canadians, the history of immigration of various groups, and related topics.

Voluntary educational organizations in Canada also displayed an interest in the work of the Branch and used citizenship as the theme for many of their programs. Among these organizations were the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Canadian Education Association, la Societe Canadienne d'Education post – scolaire, l'Association Canadienne des Educateurs de Langue Francaise, and the Canadian Citizenship Council. Many other organizations such as le Comite des Neo – Canadiens, la Federation des Chambres de Commerce des Jeunes du Quebec, la Societe d'Assistance aux Immigrants, and Chambres of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout Canada sought the advice and assistance of the Branch in devoting part of their work to citizenship activities.

The Branch also worked closely with a number of women's organizations, including the National Council of Women, the Federation of Women's Institutes, the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, the Catholic Women's League, the Canadian Federation of University Women, many church groups, and a large number of smaller organizations. Many were helped in planning citizenship programs and were advised on program materials.

Attention was also devoted to national youth organizations during the year, including the Boy Scouts, l'Action Catholique, and the Canadian Committee of Youth Services. As a specific example, the Branch was of assistance to the Canadian Committee for the World Assembly of Youth in planning the Canadian delegation to the Assembly held at Istanbul, Turkey, in August, 1950.

### **Activities of Field Staff**

Officers of the Branch devoted much of their activity during the year to the maintenance of personal contact with all the organizations interested in citizenship, and their services as program advisors and as speakers were much in demand. They also kept in close touch with the various ethnic groups throughout Canada with a view to the furthering among them of an interest in things Canadian and in a fuller participation in the duties and responsibilities of the Canadian community.

In addition, large numbers of individual immigrants, seeking help and guidance during the difficult period of adjustment, were assisted by Branch officers. Problems dealt with ranged from those associated with purchases, attendance at language classes, and the filing of declarations of

### *CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP BRANCH PG 11*

intention to become citizens, to those of a more serious nature. Through their contacts, the officers were able to bring many newcomers in touch with Canadian activities within their spheres of interest, thus assisting them in the process of integration.

### **Material for Citizenship Classes**

A booklet entitled "The Canadian Scene" was prepared for publication during the year at the request of the Canadian Education Association as an additional teaching aid in citizenship training classes across Canada. The booklet contains sections relating to the geography, history, and government of Canada, social and welfare services, weights and measures, time zones, banks and banking, common business terms, and other subjects. The text is scaled upward from basic English in the opening sections to full English, for the convenience of teachers making use of the booklet in language training.

The Ontario Department of Education is already using “The Canadian Scene” as the official text book in all citizenship training classes throughout the Province.

Following amendments to the Canadian Citizenship Act made during the year, a new pamphlet entitled “The Steps to Canadian Citizenship” was prepared. This booklet replaces “How To Become a Canadian Citizen”, which had been in use since the Canadian Citizenship Act was passed in 1947.

The production of eighteen filmstrips based upon the material found in the Citizenship Series pamphlet “Our Resources” was begun during the year. When completed the filmstrips will constitute part of the Canadian Citizenship Series, with three filmstrips on each of the following subjects: Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Manufacturing, Mining, and Water Power.

The Branch continued its studies of ethnic groups with a view to providing a basis for another series of pamphlets, “The Peoples of Canada”, for general distribution to organizations and societies engaged in organized citizenship programs.

During the year more than 200,000 copies of publications were sent out, the great majority of them requested for use in citizenship classes.

### **Service to Foreign Language Press**

Editors of foreign language newspapers in Canada were offered every assistance in interpreting the Canadian way of life to their readers. Many of them were visited at their home offices and invited to conferences planned to create among them an interest in Canadian affairs.

The Branch continued the production of a bi – weekly press bulletin which was sent to all foreign language newspapers. Many of the articles of this publication were designed to assist the newcomer to Canada to adjust himself to his new life. These were of a practical nature and covered such subjects as the writing of cheques, the making of wills, the functions of the National Employment Service, and the preparation of income tax forms. Other articles, designed to be information to all readers of the foreign

### *Department Of Citizenship and Immigration PG 12*

language publications regardless of their length of residence in Canada, covered such general subjects as the functioning and services of the various government departments. On special occasions, such as Citizenship Day, Dominion Day, and Armistice Day, topical items were produced in the press bulletin.

From time to time, special releases were sent to the foreign language press editors. The more important articles and releases were translated into the appropriate languages before being distributed. A mat service was provided on occasion to illustrate the articles contained in the press bulletin.

As of March 31, 136 newspapers were being produced for the various foreign language elements in Canada. The number of publications and the group for which they were produced follow: Bulgarian – Macedonian (1); Byelorussian (1); Chinese (6); Czechoslovakia (7); Danish (1); Dutch (3); Estonian (1); Finnish (6); German (16); Greek (1); Hungarian (4); Icelandic (3); Italian (3); Japanese (2); Jewish (20); Latvian (4); Lithuanian (3); Norwegian (3); Polish (5); Russian (2); Swedish (3); Ukrainian (35); and Yugoslav (6). Of these papers, 19 were produced in English.

## **Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch (PG 12)**

### **J.E. Duggan, Registrar**

Except for the duties and functions of the Canadian Citizenship Branch under Section 32, the Canadian Citizenship Act, which came into force on January 1, 1947, is administered by the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch, which is the custodian of all records under that act and all naturalization acts previously in force.

One of the first actions of the new year Ministry following the establishment of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration on January 18, 1950, was the initiation of a study of certain proposed amendments to the Act. As in all experiments, the passage of time had disclosed the necessity for certain adjustments to and the clarification of several sections of the Act. There had been a considerable public demand for these amendments, and, in addition, it was found necessary to bring the Act in alignment with recent changes that had taken place in the legislation of other countries of the commonwealth. Following this study, a Bill was introduced in the Senate in June, 1950, and it received the almost unanimous approval of the Senate and the House of Commons. The amendments, which became law, by Proclamation, on July 20, 1950, have been coordinated with the Act as a whole and, with the amended Regulations, have been printed in an Office Consolidated of the Act and the Regulations.

It is now provided, under Section 5 (2) of the Act, that a person born in Canada is not a Canadian citizen if, at the time of his birth, his responsible parent is an alien and has not been admitted to Canada for permanent residence and is a foreign diplomatic or consular officer in the service of or employed by a foreign diplomatic mission or consular in Canada.

Prior to January 1, 1947, a woman who was British subject lost that status on marriage to an alien. A good many of these women who lost British nationality through marriage were born in Canada and had always lived here. During the war, for example, Canadian – born woman married members of the allied forces. In some instances they of continued to reside in Canada after the war and in many instances, particularly in the case of marriages with members of the Norwegian armed forces, they went to live with their husbands in other countries although wishing to retain Canadian citizenship. Under Section 10 (3), effective July 20, 1950, any woman who, if the Canadian Citizenship Act had come into force immediately before the marriage, would have been a Canadian citizen, may upon application and in the discretion of the Minister be granted a certificate of Canadian citizenship.

Section 10 (4) provides that the Minister may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship to a person who was a natural – born Canadian citizen or a British subject



of Canadian origin, and who lost such status by naturalization outside of Canada or through any reason other than marriage. In applying for a certificate such a person must file with his

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application a declaration of reunification of any other country to which he might owe allegiance. He must satisfy the Minister that he has resided continuously in Canada for one year, that he has been re – admitted by the Immigration Branch for permanent residence, and that he is of good character.

Persons legally adopted in Canada by Canadian parents are now eligible for certificates, (Section 11(2) (a)). Also eligible are persons born out of wedlock and legitimated when the person legally recognized as the father is a Canadian citizen, (Section 11 (2) (b)).

Under Section 23 (3), any law of Canada, including this Act, and any regulation made under the authority of any law of Canada, shall, unless it otherwise provides, have effect in relation to a citizen of the Republic of Ireland who is not a British subject in like manner as it has effect in relation to a British subject. With the establishment of the Republic of Ireland and the severance of that country from the British Commonwealth, it was deemed essential to arrive at a formula wherein citizens of the Republic of Ireland would not, in Canada, be placed in the categories of aliens.

### **Certificates Issued**

applicants and, through their form is the same, are two kinds – certificates of proof of Canadian citizenship issued to applicants who are Canadian citizens under the Act, and certificates granting Canadian citizenship to British subjects and aliens. The Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch also issues certificates of Canadian citizenship, without charge, to Canadian citizens and British subjects who saw active service with the armed forces of Canada, and certificates registering the births of Canadian citizens outside Canada.

Certificates issued during the year ended March 31, 1951, totaled 20,771. Eighty – seven certified copies of certificates of citizenship were also issued. These certificates were issued as follows: –

### **Certificates of Proof**

Nine thousand and twenty certificates of proof of Canadian citizenship were issued by the Branch. This total may be broken down as follows: –

To Canadian citizens by birth, 1,769; to Canadian citizens by naturalization (under the earlier Acts), 4,023; to Canadian citizens by virtue of Section 9 (1) (b), 1,885; to married women who are Canadian citizens by virtue of Section 9 (1) (c), 1,343.

### **Certificates of Citizenship**

## **(Naturalization)**

### ***British Subjects***

Four hundred and eighty – two British subjects who did not acquire Canadian domicile until after January 1, 1947, were granted certificates during the fiscal year 1950 – 51 as compared with 343 during the previous fiscal year. British subjects who had Canadian domicile (five years' residence in Canada) on January 1, 1947, had the status of Canadian

### ***Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch PG 15***

citizens and could apply for certificates of proof of citizenship under Section 34 (1) (i) of the Canadian Citizenship Regulations. British subjects who did not acquire Canadian domicile until after that date are not Canadian citizens unless they are granted certificates of citizenship under Section 10 (2) of the Act.

### ***Women who lost Canadian status or British nationality through marriage***

Seven hundred and sixty women applied for and were granted certificates of Canadian citizenship under Section 10 (3) between the passing on July 20, 1950, of the amendment described earlier in this report and the end of the year under review.

### ***Former natural – born Canadian citizens or British subjects of Canadian origin***

From the effective date of the amendment until the end of the fiscal year, 145 certificates were granted under the new section 10 (4) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

### ***Aliens***

Ten thousand three hundred and one certificates of citizenship were issued to aliens during the year under the review. Of these, 9,518 were granted to persons who had followed the usual procedure of filing declarations of intention and then petitions for certificates with the courts. (See table on page 18).

### ***Persons legally adopted in Canada by Canadian citizens***

Seven persons legally adopted in Canada by Canadian parents had received certificates of Citizenship under Section 11 (2) (a) by the end of the year under review.

### ***Under Section 11 (2) (b)***

Two certificates were issued under the amendment adopted in Section 11 (2) (b) which provides that persons born out of wedlock and legitimated may apply for citizenship when the person legally recognized as the father is a Canadian citizen.

### ***Certificates to minors in special cases, Section 11 (3)***

Thirty – eight certificates of citizenship were granted under Section 11 (3) as against 145 in the previous fiscal year. Under this section the Minister is empowered in special cases, at his discretion, to grant a certificate of citizenship to a minor, whether or not the applicant has complied with the conditions of the Act.

### ***Persons granted certificates in cases of doubt***

Sixteen persons were granted certificates under Section 11 (1) of the Act which provides that the Minister may, in his discretion, issue a certificate of citizenship to a person whose status as a Canadian citizen is in doubt. Eight such certificates were issued during the previous twelve months.

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### ***Certificates granted free to persons who had active service with the Canadian armed forces***

Included in the total of 20,771 certificates issued during the fiscal year were 732 certificates of citizenship or certificates of proof granted, free of charge, to British subjects or Canadian citizens who saw active service with the armed forces of Canada during the time of war, as authorized by the provisions of P.C. 3493 of July 20, 1950. The total granted in 1949 – 50 was 750.

### **Certificates of birth outside Canada**

During the fiscal year, 1,069 certificates of birth of Canadian citizens outside Canada were issued following the registration of these births with the Branch. Section 5 (b) (ii) of the Canadian Citizenship Act requires that the birth of a Canadian citizen outside Canada on and after January 1, 1947, be registered in accordance with the terms of Regulation 21. Seven hundred and seventeen such certificates were issued during the previous fiscal year.

### **Declarations and Petitions filed**

#### **Declarations of Retention (Section 6)**

Thirty – two declarations of retention of Canadian citizenship were filed with the Citizenship Registration Branch during the fiscal year, as compared with seven in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1950.

A Canadian born outside of Canada, either before or after the commencement of the Act, ceases to be a Canadian citizen unless, within one year after he reaches the age

of twenty – one, he files with the Minister a declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship (Section 6), and, if he is also a national or citizen of a country other than Canada, a declaration renouncing the nationality or citizenship of that country. In some cases, this procedure will not be necessary, depending upon the person coming within the provisions of section 6 of the Act before or after it was amended – (effective July 20, 1950).

Prior to the amendment, a person who was a Canadian citizen by birth outside Canada was not affected by the provision of Section 6 if he was a minor at the commencement of the Act and had been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence. The amendment provides for the filing of a declaration of retention regardless of the person's admission to Canada for permanent residence at the commencement of the Act.

### **Declarations of Resumption (6(2))**

A person who has ceased to be a Canadian citizen through failure to file a declaration of retention prior to reaching his twenty – second birthday may, with the consent of the Minister, file a declaration of resumption of Canadian citizenship under the provisions of Section 6 (2). Nine such declarations were filed and accepted during the fiscal year.

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This section provides that when a natural – born Canadian citizen, at his birth or during his minority, or any Canadian citizen on marriage, became or becomes under the law of any other country a national or citizen of that country, if, after attaining the full age of twenty – one years, or after the marriage, he makes, while not under a disability and still such a national or citizen, a declaration renouncing his Canadian citizenship, he thereupon ceases to be a Canadian citizen. Four declarations were filed and accepted under this section during the fiscal year.

### **Declarations of Intention**

Nine thousand one hundred and fifteen declarations of intention were filed with the courts during the fiscal year, as compared with 10,642 during the previous fiscal year. An alien who wishes to be granted a certificate of Canadian citizenship must first file a declaration of intention in the office of the clerk of the court of the district in which he resides. In accordance with the terms of the Regulations, paragraphs 1 to 4, inclusive, there is a probationary period of one year between the date of filing the declaration of intention and the date of filing the petition under Section 10 (1) of the Act with the clerk of the court.

### **Petitions for Citizenship**

The number of petitions for citizenship filed with the courts by aliens during the period April 1, 1950, to March 31, 1951, under Section 10 (1) of the Act, was 8,893 as compared to 9,124 during the previous fiscal year.

### **Loss of Citizenship under Section 15(1) of the Canadian Citizenship Act**

One hundred and thirty – nine persons lost their citizenship under Section 15 (1) of the Canadian Citizenship Act during the fiscal year through the voluntary and formal acquisition, while outside of Canada, other than by marriage, of the nationality or citizenship, of a country other than Canada. The comparative total for 1949 – 50 was 121.

### **Revocation of Citizenship**

The certificates of citizenship or naturalization of 158 persons (93 certificates) were revoked during the fiscal year, as against 219 during the previous twelve – month period. Causes of revocation included prolonged absence abroad, disaffection and disloyalty while outside of Canada, false representation or fraud, or concealment of material circumstances which would prejudice citizenship.

The citizenship of one hundred and twelve persons was revoked on the recommendation of the Revocation Commission, appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon all cases from time to time referred to it by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. This commission, whose members are His Honor Judge Rene A. Danis of Cochrane, Ont., chairman, and Lee A. Kelley, K.C., Clarence C. Baker K.C., John Forbes MacNeill, K.C., and Robert A. Hoey, I.S.O., all of Ottawa, held three meetings during the fiscal year. The clerical work of

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### *Department Of Citizenship and Immigration PG 18*

the commission was performed by the members of the staff of the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch.

In forty – six cases, persons were served with notices of intention to revoke their citizenship. They did not ask that their cases be referred to a commission, and their citizenship was revoked by the order of the Governor in Council.

### **Microfilming**

Good progress was made during the year in the microfilming of the files of the Branch. One hundred and forty – nine thousand, two hundred and fifty files were filmed, bringing to 269,250 the number of files which have been completed since the microfilming was started in 1947. At the end of the fiscal year the files up to and including the year 1941 had been microfilmed.

### **Number of Certificates Issued to Aliens by Countries of Origin During the Fiscal Year April 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951**

Under Sections 10 (1), 10 (5) and 11 (3) of the Act.

Albania.....	3
Argentina.....	3
Armenia.....	2
Austria.....	253
Belgium.....	130
Bulgaria.....	13
China.....	3,145
Czechoslovakia.....	613
Danzig.....	3
Denmark.....	179
Danzig.....	3
Egypt.....	1
Estonia.....	14
Finland.....	304
France.....	86
Germany.....	455
Great Britain.....	13
Greece.....	117
Haiti.....	5
Hungary.....	454
Iceland.....	9
India.....	1
Iran.....	1
Israel.....	1
Italy.....	381
Japan.....	331
Latvia.....	9
Lebanon.....	11
Lichenstein.....	1
Lithuania.....	106
Luxembourg.....	5
Macedonia.....	1
Mexico.....	1
Norway.....	190
Palestine.....	3
Poland.....	1,612
Portugal.....	1
Romania.....	352
Russia.....	379
Spain.....	6
Stateless.....	17
Sweden.....	118
Switzerland.....	92
Syria.....	8
The Netherlands.....	180
Turkey.....	6
U.S.A.....	427
Yugoslavia.....	259
<hr/>	
Total.....	10,301

## **Immigration Branch**

### **C.E.S Smith, Director**

Several important steps, both legislative and administrative, were taken during 1950 – 51 to stimulate the flow of European immigration to Canada and thus enable the Immigration Branch to fulfill the Government aim of increasing the population by bringing forward carefully selected immigrants in such numbers as can be absorbed into the Canadian economy.

Order – in – Council P.C. 2856 of June 9, 1950, which revoked Order – in – Council P.C. 2743 of June 2, 1949, enlarged the admissible classes of European immigrants to include – in addition to certain British subjects, citizens of France, citizens of the United States, and non – immigrants who served in the Canadian Armed Forces – any immigrant who satisfies the Minister that he is a suitable immigrant having regard to the climatic, the social, educational, industrial, labor, or other conditions or requirements of Canada; and that he is not undesirable owing to his probable inability to become readily adapted and integrated into the life of a Canadian community and to assume the duties of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time after his entry.

Order – in – Council P.C. 4364 of September 14, 1950, revoked Order – in – Council P.C. 1606 of March 28, 1950, prohibiting the entry of enemy aliens. Under Order – in – Council P.C. 4364, enemy nationals other than German nationals are prohibited from entering Canada unless they can satisfy the Minister that they were opposed to an enemy government. The effect of this Order was to place Germans on the same basis as other Europeans.

The regulation governing Asian immigration was widened by Order – in – Council P.C. 6229 of December 28, 1950, which amended Order – in – Council P.C. 2115 of September 16, 1930, to provide for the admission of the husbands of Asian racial origin in addition to the wives of Canadian citizens legally admitted to and resident in Canada, and at the same time raised the age limit for unmarried children from 18 to 21 years of age.

In January, 1951, an agreement was reached with the Government of India to permit the admission to Canada of 150 citizens of India annually, commencing January 1, 1951. In addition, the wife, husband, or unmarried children under 21 years of age of Canadian citizens of Indian origin legally admitted to, and resident in, Canada, may also be admitted.

The publicity attendant to the passage of Order – in – Council P.C. 2856 created greatly increased interest in immigration to Canada. This Order was in itself, however, insufficient to give the desired effect of increasing the flow of immigration, for several obstacles yet remained to be overcome, the more important of which were the shortage

of, and high cost of, ocean transportation for immigrants, restrictions on the export of capital, and the devaluation of foreign currencies.

*Department Of Citizenship and Immigration PG 20*

In an attempt to resolve some of these difficulties and in order to report on the situation at first hand, Branch officials went to Europe in September, 1950. They made arrangements whereby certain countries agreed to co – operate in the selection of suitable and desirable immigrants.

Financial measures taken during the year to help overcome the shortage of and high cost of transportation were the Air Transportation Scheme and the Assisted Passage Loan Scheme.

An agreement designed primarily to help offset the shortage of immigrant shipping berths on the North Atlantic was entered into with Trans Canada Air Lines in December 1950. , Under the terms of the agreement, immigrants were enabled to utilize otherwise vacant seats on scheduled T.C.A. flights from the United Kingdom at a cost of £55, the equivalent of tourist class ocean passage. The difference between £55 and the regular air passage was paid by the Government. One thousand seven hundred and ninety – seven immigrants had been brought to Canada by this means of travel by the end of March, 1951.

In view of the success of the schemes and as the need for it remained, it was decided to continue the agreement in operation until the end of 1951.

The Assisted Passage Loan Scheme was put into effect on February 1, 1951, for the purpose of assisting immigrants from Europe whose services are urgently required in Canada and who are unable to pay the full amount of their transportation costs. Under the scheme, single persons and heads of families are allowed interest free loans of part of the cost of ocean transportation and inland rail fare, including meals en route, to destination in Canada. Each eligible immigrant selected is required to pay not less than the equivalent of \$30 and to repay the loan within a maximum period of 24 months commencing 30 days after arrival in Canada. Immigrants taking advantage of the loan must agree to work in the class of employment selected for them for a period of at least 12 months.

In addition to the direct financial measures taken to increase the flow of immigrants, a concerted drive was initiated during the year under review to have more ocean transportation made available for immigrant traffic, with not inconsiderable success.

In accordance with the policy of providing Europeans with a true, unbiased picture of the Canadian way of life, increased quantities of factual, informative materials were sent overseas for distribution to prospective immigrants, particularly in the United Kingdom. Other advertising media used to good advantage were newspapers and posters.



In this respect, transportation companies and travel agents did much to publicize Canada's opportunities for newcomers at no cost to the Immigration Branch. In addition, the publicity program was carried to potential immigrants in outlying areas of European countries by means of periodic visits and lectures in connection with these lectures.

Although it has not been possible to have the benefit of a full year in which assess the results of the steps taken, it is significant to note that during the last three months of the year under review, immigrant arrivals totaled 25,914 an increase of 79.1 per cent over the corresponding period in 1949 – 1950, when 14,470 immigrants were admitted.

### *Immigration Branch PG 21*

A Review of statistics shows that a total of 40,478,958 persons applied for entry to Canada during 1950 – 51. Of these, 85,356 were admitted as immigrants, 40,386,063 were allowed entry as non – immigrants, and 7,539 were rejected.

## **Immigrants**

The 85,356 immigrant admission represented a 1.2 per cent decrease compared with 86,422 in 1949 – 50. Of the total number admitted 77,348 came from overseas and 8,008 from the United States. As in the previous year, the majority gave Ontario as their province of destination, and the second largest group, Quebec. By racial origin, 19,720 were British, 2,595 were French, and the remaining 63,041 represented 38 other racial groups. Classified by sex, 37,176 were adult males, 26,818, adult females, and 21,362 were children under 18. The adult male category included 16,374 farmers, 7,945 skilled workers, 6,647 semi – skilled or unskilled workers, 3,126 qualified in trading or merchandizing, 808 miners, and 2,276 persons qualified in other occupations.

## **Displaced Persons**

The displaced persons movement remained the largest single source of immigrants during 1950 – 51 when 24,911 persons were admitted. This number, however, represented a decrease of 8,286 from the previous year. The largest group, 17,939 were those admitted under individual sponsorship of residents of Canada, for the most part close relatives. Farm laborers, woods workers, and family farm groups were the largest occupational groups.

## **Netherlands Immigrants**

The movement of Netherlands to Canada, carried out in close cooperation with the Netherlands Government, was continued at a high level during the fiscal year. A total of 9,345 Netherlands were admitted to Canada, of whom 9,080 came forward under the auspices of the Netherlands Government. The distribution by provinces was: British Columbia, 776; Alberta, 1,359; Saskatchewan, 226; Manitoba, 438; Ontario, 5,423;

Quebec, 429; New Brunswick, 191; Nova Scotia, 198; Prince Edward Island, 35; Yukon Territory, 3; others, 2.

### **Chinese**

The number of persons of Chinese race admitted to Canada for permanent residence during the 1950 – 51 was 2,351. Of this number, 2,182 were landed as immigrants and 169 allowed entry as natural born Canadian citizens within the meaning of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

### **Japanese**

Twelve persons of Japanese origin were admitted to Canada during the fiscal year.

*Department Of Citizenship and Immigration PG 22*

### **Non – Immigrants**

Of the total of 40,386,063 non – immigrants admitted during the year, 23,825,029 were tourists, 301,938 less than the 1949 – 50 figure of 24,126,967; 5,809 were students, a decrease of 1,112 from the 6,921 who entered during 1949 – 50; 3,561 were Canadians who, having resided in other countries, returned to live in Canada, 374 less than 1949 – 50; and the remaining 16,551,664 represented other classes of non – immigrants. Of the students, the largest group, 4,427, were from the United States, 300 came from the British Isles and Commonwealth countries, and 1,082 were from other countries.

### **Administration**

**Total: 85,356 (TABLE 12. Statement of Total Immigration to Canada, showing Racial Origin by Country of Last Permanent Residence , for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1951 /PG 46 & PG 47)**

**Africa and the Middle East**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Africa (British)	124	
Africa (not British)		98
Israel	211	
Syria	95	
Turkey	14	
<b>Total: <u>542</u></b>		<b><u>0.63 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia – Pacific**                      **Total: 4 Countries**

China	2,350	
Hong Kong	70	
India	113	
Japan	12	
<b>Total: <u>2,545</u></b>		<b><u>2.98 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania, Australia**                      **Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	336	
New Zealand	184	
<b>Total: <u>520</u></b>		<b><u>0.61 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North America**                      **Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	55	
Mexico	21	
United States	8,032	
St. Pierre & Miquelon	15	
<b>Total: <u>8,123</u></b>		<b><u>9.52 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Europe**                      **Total: 29 Countries**

Albania	25	
Austria	832	
Belgium	1,180	
Bulgaria	102	

Czecho – Slovakia	1,979	
Denmark	1,237	
Eire	464	
Estonia		2,405
Finland	573	
France	2,237	
Germany	4,853	
Greece	1,271	
Holland	9,359	
Hungary	2,154	
Iceland	17	
Italy	9,634	
Jugo – Slavia	1,813	
Latvia	1,617	
Lithuania	870	
Malta	904	
Norway	295	
Poland	9,622	
Portugal	16	
Romania	1,208	
Russia	1,261	
Spain	36	
Sweden	883	
Switzerland	696	
Ukraine	96	
<b>Total: <u>57,639</u></b>		<b><u>67.53</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**United Kingdom**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	10,440	
Northern Ireland	658	
Scotland	3,528	
Wales	177	
Lesser Br. Isles	46	
<b>Total: <u>14,849</u></b>		<b><u>17.40</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 5**

Central America –	28	
South America –	518	
West Indies, Br. –	399	
West Indies, not Br. –	82	

Others –	111
<b>Total: <u>1,138</u></b>	<b><u>1.33</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 85,356 for 1950-51</u></b>
England	10,440	12.23
Italy	9,634	11.29
Poland	9,622	11.27
Holland	9,359	10.96
Germany	4,853	5.69
Scotland	3,528	4.13
Estonia	2,405	2.82
Czecho – Slovakia	1,979	2.32
Latvia	1,617	1.89
Russia	1,261	1.48
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>54,698</u></b>	<b><u>64.08</u></b>

*Department Of Citizenship and Immigration/Immigration Branch PG 32 & 33*

## **Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration**

## for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1952

Total: 211,220 (TABLE 4. Racial Origin of Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1952 /PG 32 & PG 33)

**Africa and the Middle East**                      **Total: 5 Countries**

Africa (British)	213	
Africa (not British)		165
Israel	1,298	
Syria	280	
Turkey	47	
<b>Total: <u>2,003</u></b>		<b><u>0.95 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia – Pacific**                                      **Total: 4 Countries**

China	3,114	
Hong Kong	99	
India	116	
Japan	15	
<b>Total: <u>3,344</u></b>		<b><u>1.58 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania, Australia**                              **Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	593	
New Zealand	230	
<b>Total: <u>823</u></b>		<b><u>0.39 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North America**                                      **Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	58	
Mexico	46	
United States	7,790	

St. Pierre & Miquelon 25

**Total: 7,919** **3.75 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe** **Total: 29 Countries**

Albania	50	
Austria	5,162	
Belgium	6,256	
Bulgaria	328	
Czecho – Slovakia	3,132	
Denmark	4,721	
Eire	747	
Estonia		3,057
Finland	4,718	
France	8,998	
Germany	32,908	
Greece	2,582	
Holland	19,995	
Hungary	3,958	
Iceland	43	
Italy	27,290	
Jugo – Slavia	5,400	
Latvia	2,217	
Lithuania	1,083	
Malta	1,580	
Norway	1,118	
Poland	13,914	
Portugal	22	
Romania	1,710	
Russia	2,331	
Spain	438	
Sweden	1,725	
Switzerland	1,573	
Ukraine	562	

**Total: 157,618** **74.62 (%) of Total Citizens**

**United Kingdom** **Total: 5 Countries**

England	25,154
Northern Ireland	1,521
Scotland	10,158

Wales	447
Lesser Br. Isles	126
<b>Total: <u>37,406</u></b>	<b><u>17.71</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 5**

Central America –	39
South America –	917
West Indies, Br. –	666
West Indies, not Br. –	118
Others –	367
<b>Total: <u>2,107</u></b>	<b><u>1.00</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 211,220 for 1951-52</u></b>
Germany	32,908	15.58
Italy	27,290	12.92
England	25,154	11.91
Holland	19,995	9.47
Poland	13,914	6.59
Scotland	10,158	4.81
France	8,998	4.26
United States	7,790	3.69
Belgium	6,256	2.96
Jugo – Slavia	5,400	2.56
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>157,863</u></b>	<b><u>74.74</u></b>

*Department Of Citizenship and Immigration/Immigration Branch PG 30 & 31*

## **Annual Report of the**



# Department of Citizenship and Immigration for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1953

**Total: 144,692 (TABLE 4. Racial Origin of Immigrants by Country of Last  
Permanent Residence, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1953 /PG 30 & PG 31)**

<b><u>Africa and the Middle East</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
Africa (British)	490
Africa (not British)	256
Israel	2,695
Syria	229
Turkey	48
<b>Total: <u>3,718</u></b>	<b><u>2.57 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Asia – Pacific</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 4 Countries</u></b>
China	2,188
Hong Kong	108
India	218
Japan	30
<b>Total: <u>2,544</u></b>	<b><u>1.76 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Oceania, Australia</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 2 Countries</u></b>
Australia	867
New Zealand	250
<b>Total: <u>1,117</u></b>	<b><u>0.77 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>North America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 4 Countries</u></b>
Bermuda	60

Mexico	130
United States	9,976
St. Pierre & Miquelon	39
<b>Total: <u>10,205</u></b>	<b><u>7.05 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Europe**                      **Total: 29 Countries**

Albania	4
Austria	3,232
Belgium	2,142
Bulgaria	12
Czechoslovakia	194
Denmark	1,832
Eire	906
Estonia	177
Finland	1,275
France	4,054
Germany	24,130
Greece	1,384
Holland	19,365
Hungary	251
Iceland	34
Jugo – Slavia	695
Italy	17,512
Latvia	318
Lithuania	170
Malta	674
Norway	1,033
Poland	1,250
Portugal	64
Romania	152
Russia	99
Spain	62
Sweden	713
Switzerland	1,406
Ukraine	93
<b>Total: <u>83,233</u></b>	<b><u>57.52 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**United Kingdom**                      **Total: 5 Countries**

England	28,923
---------	--------

Northern Ireland	2,644
Scotland	8,916
Wales	544
Lesser Br. Isles	168
<b>Total: <u>41,195</u></b>	<b><u>28.47</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 5**

Central America –	38
South America –	1,301
West Indies, Br. –	717
West Indies, not Br. –	160
Others –	464
<b>Total: <u>2,680</u></b>	<b><u>1.85</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 144,692 for 1952-53</u></b>
England	28,923	19.99
Germany	24,130	16.68
Holland	19,365	13.38
Italy	17,512	12.10
United States	9,976	6.89
Scotland	8,916	6.16
France	4,054	2.80
Austria	3,232	2.23
Northern Ireland	2,644	1.83
China	2,188	1.51
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>120,940</u></b>	<b><u>83.58</u></b>

# Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954

**Total: 174,154 (TABLE 4. Racial Origin of Immigrants by Country of Last  
Permanent Residence, for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1954 /PG 34 & PG 35)**

-

<b><u>Africa and the Middle East</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
Africa (British)	748
Africa (Not British)	178
Israel	1,492
Syria	207
Turkey	31
<b>Total: <u>2,656</u></b>	<b><u>1.53 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Asia – Pacific</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 4 Countries</u></b>
China	1,969
Hong Kong	198
India	189
Japan	86
<b>Total: <u>2,442</u></b>	<b><u>1.40 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Oceania, Australia</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 2 Countries</u></b>
Australia	1,120
New Zealand	257
<b>Total: <u>1,377</u></b>	<b><u>0.79 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>North America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 4 Countries</u></b>
-----------------------------	----------------------------------

Bermuda	67	
Mexico	132	
United States	9,323	
St. Pierre & Miquelon	12	
<b>Total: <u>9,534</u></b>		<b><u>5.47 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Europe**                      **Total: 29 Countries**

Albania	1	
Austria	7,184	
Belgium	2,376	
Bulgaria	7	
Czechoslovakia	16	
Denmark	1,507	
Estonia		16
Finland	1,167	
France	4,129	
Germany	33,512	
Greece	2,346	
Holland	20,460	
Hungary	33	
Iceland	57	
Ireland – Republic	2,509	
Italy	26,833	
Jugo – Slavia	478	
Latvia	11	
Lithuania	8	
Malta	831	
Norway	964	
Poland	99	
Portugal	588	
Romania	6	
Russia	1	
Spain	48	
Sweden	977	
Switzerland	1,114	
Ukraine	1	
<b>Total: <u>107,279</u></b>		<b><u>61.60 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**United Kingdom**                      **48,066**                      **Total: 5 Countries**

England	32,508
Northern Ireland	4,421
Scotland	10,176
Wales	720
Lesser Br. Isles	241
<b>Total: <u>48,066</u></b>	<b><u>27.60</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 5**

Central America –	31
South America, n.e.s –	1,380
West Indies, Br. –	916
West Indies, not Br. –	102
Others –	371
<b>Total: <u>2,800</u></b>	<b><u>1.61</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 174,154 for 1953-54</u></b>
Germany	33,512	19.24
England	32,508	18.67
Italy	26,833	15.41
Holland	20,460	11.75
Scotland	10,176	5.84
United States	9,323	5.35
Austria	7,184	4.13
Northern Ireland	4,421	2.54
France	4,129	2.37
Ireland – Republic of,	2,509	1.44
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>151,055</u></b>	<b><u>86.74</u></b>

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## ANNUAL REPORT

### Department of Citizenship and Immigration

**Total: 154,227 (TABLE 6. Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence, Calendar Year 1954 /PG 34 & PG 35)**

-

**Africa and the Middle East**                      **Total: 5 Countries**

Africa (British)	636
Africa (Not British)	119
Israel	374
Syria	98
Turkey	19

**Total: 1,246**                      **0.81 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia – Pacific**                      **Total: 4 Countries**

China	1,754
Hong Kong	283
India	208
Japan	91

**Total: 2,336**                      **1.51 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Oceania, Australia**                      **Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	1,365
New Zealand	344

**Total: 1,709**                      **1.11 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North America**                      **Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	66
Mexico	92
United States	10,131
St. Pierre & Miquelon	12
<b>Total: <u>10,301</u></b>	<b><u>6.68</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Europe**                      **Total: 27 Countries**

Austria	5,967
Belgium	2,177
Bulgaria	5
Czechoslovakia	16
Denmark	1,395
Estonia	11
Finland	632
France	3,672
Germany	28,479
Greece	2,819
Hungary	42
Iceland	29
Ireland – Republic	2,059
Italy	23,780
Latvia	5
Lithuania	2
Malta	892
Netherlands, The	16,182
Norway	1,040
Poland	45
Portugal	546
Romania	3
Spain	69
Sweden	627
Switzerland	1,235
U.S.S.R	6
Yugoslavia	447
<b>Total: <u>92,182</u></b>	<b><u>59.77</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**United Kingdom**                      **43,381**                      **Total: 5 Countries**



England	n/a
Northern Ireland	n/a
Scotland	n/a
Wales	n/a
Lesser Br. Isles	n/a
<b>Total: <u>43,381</u></b>	<b><u>28.13</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 5**

Central America –	14
South America, n.e.s –	1,133
West Indies, Br. –	849
West Indies, not Br. –	83
Others –	993
<b>Total: <u>3,072</u></b>	<b><u>1.99</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 154,227 for 1954-55</u></b>
The United Kingdom	43,381	28.13
Germany	28,479	18.47
Italy	23,780	15.42
Netherlands, The	16,182	10.49
United States	10,131	6.57
Austria	5,967	3.87
France	3,672	2.38
Greece	2,819	1.83
Belgium	2,177	1.41
Ireland	2,059	1.34
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>138,647</u></b>	<b><u>89.90</u></b>

**1955 – 56**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**Department of Citizenship and Immigration**

**Total: 58,711 (TABLE 5. Persons Granted Citizenship, by Country of Former  
Citizenship and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year 1955 /PG 18 & PG 19)**

-

**Africa and the Middle East**                      **Total: 10 Countries**

Afghanistan	1
Egypt	6
Iran	1
Iraq	6
Israel	23
Lebanon	50
Palestine	12
Saudi Arabia	1
Syria	21
Turkey	14

**Total: 135**                      **0.23 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia – Pacific**                      **Total: 3 Countries**

China	2,366
Indonesia	3
Japan	265

**Total: 2,634**                      **4.49 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South and Central America**                      **Total: 10 Countries**

Argentina	2
Bolivia	1
Brazil	13
Columbia	3
Cuba	8
Dominican Republic	1
Guatemala	2
Honduras	2
Panama	1
Peru	4
<b>Total: 37</b>	<b><u>0.06 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>North America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 3 Countries</u></b>
Haiti	2
Mexico	9
United States	983
<b>Total: 994</b>	<b><u>1.69 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 29 Countries</u></b>
Albania	14
Austria	551
Belgium	668
Bulgaria	36
Czechoslovakia	1,704
Danzig	2
Denmark	492
Estonia	1,417
Finland	361
France	345
Germany	1,527
Greece	490
Hungary	1,333
Iceland	7
Ireland – Republic	3
Italy	4,532
Latvia	2,063
Liechtenstein	5
Lithuania	2,275
Luxembourg	6
Netherlands, The	3,564

Norway	279	
Poland	10,661	
Romania	923	
Spain	17	
Sweden	195	
Switzerland	294	
U.S.S.R	2,434	
Yugoslavia	1,614	
<b>Total: <u>37,812</u></b>		<b><u>64.40</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**British Commonwealth      3,766      Total: 5 Countries**

England	n/a	
Northern Ireland	n/a	
Scotland	n/a	
Wales	n/a	
Lesser Br. Isles	n/a	
<b>Total: <u>3,766</u></b>		<b><u>6.41</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 2**

Stateless –	13,332	
Unknown	1	
<b>Total: <u>13,333</u></b>		<b><u>22.71</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Top Ten Source Countries      # of Immigrants      % of 58,711 for 1955-56**

Poland	10,661	18.16
Italy	4,532	7.72
British Commonwealth	3,766	6.41
Netherlands, The	3,564	6.07
U.S.S.R	2,434	4.15
China	2,366	4.03
Lithuania	2,275	3.87
Latvia	2,063	3.51
Czechoslovakia	1,704	2.90
Yugoslavia	1,614	2.75
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>34,979</u></b>	<b><u>59.58</u></b>

**1956 – 57**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**Department of Citizenship and Immigration**

**Total: 55,404 (TABLE 5. Persons Granted Citizenship, by Country of Former  
Citizenship and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year 1956 /PG 20 & PG 21)**

-

**Africa and the Middle East**                      **Total: 9 Countries**

Egypt	6
Iran	4
Iraq	10
Israel	23
Jordan	3
Lebanon	71
Palestine	15
Syria	16
Turkey	16

**Total: 164**                      **0.30 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia – Pacific**                      **Total: 5 Countries**

Burma	1
China	1,709
Indonesia	3
Japan	140
Siam	1

**Total: 1,854**                      **3.35 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South and Central America**                      **Total: 11 Countries**

Argentina	3
Brazil	11
Columbia	1
Cuba	7
Dominican Republic	3
Honduras	2
Panama	3
Paraguay	2
Peru	2
Uruguay	1
Venezuela	2
<b>Total: <u>37</u></b>	<b><u>0.07</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>North America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 3 Countries</u></b>
Mexico	6
United States	722
St. Pierre & Miquelon	1
<b>Total: <u>729</u></b>	<b><u>1.32</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 30 Countries</u></b>
Albania	19
Austria	600
Belgium	545
Bulgaria	102
Czechoslovakia	1,610
Danzig	6
Denmark	628
Estonia	1,768
Finland	333
France	537
Germany	2,483
Greece	810
Hungary	1,880
Iceland	5
Ireland – Republic	11
Italy	6,271
Latvia	1,627
Liechtenstein	2
Lithuania	1,377

Luxembourg	7
Netherlands, The	4,199
Norway	179
Poland	7,380
Portugal	6
Romania	933
Spain	26
Sweden	133
Switzerland	291
U.S.S.R	3,204
Yugoslavia	1,653
<b>Total: <u>38,625</u></b>	<b><u>69.72</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**British Commonwealth      5,812      Total: 5 Countries**

England	n/a
Northern Ireland	n/a
Scotland	n/a
Wales	n/a
Lesser Br. Isles	n/a
<b>Total: <u>5,812</u></b>	<b><u>10.49</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 2**

Stateless –	8,181
Unknown	2
<b>Total: <u>8,183</u></b>	<b><u>14.77</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Top Ten Source Countries      # of Immigrants      % of 55,404 for 1956-57**



Poland	7,380	13.32	
Italy	6,271	11.32	
British Commonwealth	5,812	10.49	
Netherlands, The	4,199	7.58	
U.S.S.R	3,204	5.78	
Germany	2,483	4.48	
Hungary	1,880	3.39	
Estonia	1,768		3.19
China	1,709	3.08	
Yugoslavia	1,653	2.98	
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>36,359</u></b>	<b><u>65.63</u></b>	

# 1957 – 58

## ANNUAL REPORT

### Department of Citizenship and Immigration

**Total: 282,164 (TABLE 6. Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence, Calendar Year 1957 /PG 34 & PG 35)**

<u>Africa and the Middle East</u>	<u>Total: 12 Countries</u>
Algeria	483
Egypt	421
Iran	16
Israel	482
Lebanon	401
Morocco	920
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	139
<i>(Created between August 1<sup>st</sup> &amp; October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1953) Northern Rhodesia (Zambia); Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe); Nyasaland (Malawi)</i>	
Saudi Arabia	4
South Africa, Union of	464
Syria	18
Tunisia	109
Turkey	129
<b>Total: <u>3,586</u></b>	<b><u>1.27 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<u>Asia – Pacific</u>	<u>Total: 6 Countries</u>
China	856
Ceylon	12 <i>(became Sri Lanka on May 22, 1972)</i>
Hong Kong	866
India	186
Japan	223
Pakistan	83
<b>Total: <u>2,226</u></b>	<b><u>0.79 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<u>Oceania, Australia</u>	<u>Total: 2 Countries</u>
---------------------------	---------------------------

Australia	2,772
New Zealand	573
<b>Total: <u>3,345</u></b>	<b><u>1.19</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**South and Central America**                      **Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina	467
Brazil	404
<b>Total: <u>871</u></b>	<b><u>0.31</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**North America**                                      **Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	157
Mexico	124
United States	11,008
St. Pierre & Miquelon	24
<b>Total: <u>11,313</u></b>	<b><u>4.01</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Europe**    **Total: 28 Countries**

Austria	5,714
Belgium	3,909
Bulgaria	23
Czechoslovakia	20
Denmark	7,683
Estonia	4
Finland	2,684
France	5,869
Germany	28,430
Greece	5,460
Hungary	31,643
Iceland	59
Ireland – Republic	5,358
Italy	27,740
Latvia	11
Lithuania	6
Luxembourg	205
Malta	586
Netherland, The	11,934

Norway	1,340
Poland	690
Portugal	4,423
Romania	49
Spain	613
Sweden	1,093
Switzerland	1,800
U.S.S.R	19
Yugoslavia	1,048
<b>Total: <u>148,413</u></b>	<b><u>52.60</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b>	<b><u>108,989</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	n/a	
Northern Ireland	n/a	
Scotland	n/a	
Wales	n/a	
Lesser Br. Isles	n/a	
<b>Total: <u>108,989</u></b>	<b><u>38.63</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>	

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 14**

Africa, Br., other – 80	Africa not Br., other – 354
Asia, Br., other – 57	Asia, not Br., other – 40
Central America, Br. – 2	Central America, not Br. – 22
Europe, Br., other – 3	Europe, not Br., other – 6
South America, Br. – 188	South America, not Br., – 1,317
West Indies, Br. – 1,162	West Indies, not Br. – 95
Other Countries, Br. – 53	Other Countries, not Br. – 42
<b>Total: <u>3,421</u></b>	<b><u>1.21</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 282,164 for 1957-58</u>
United Kingdom	108,989	38.63
Hungary	31,643	11.21
Germany	28,430	10.08
Italy	27,740	9.83
The Netherlands	11,934	4.23
United States	11,008	3.90
Denmark	7,683	2.72
France	5,869	2.08
Austria	5,714	2.03
Greece	5,460	1.94
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>232,536</u></b>	<b><u>82.41</u></b>

**1958 – 59**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**Department of Citizenship and Immigration**

**Total: 124,851 (TABLE 6. Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence, Calendar Year 1958 /PG 34 & PG 35)**

**Africa and the Middle East**                      **Total: 12 Countries**

Algeria	132	
Egypt	116	
Iran	5	
Israel	531	
Lebanon	312	
Morocco	414	
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	103	
<b>(Created between August 1<sup>st</sup> &amp; October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1953) Northern Rhodesia (Zambia); Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe); Nyasaland (Malawi)</b>		
Saudi Arabia	12	
South Africa, Union of	367	
Syria	11	
Tunisia		123
Turkey	227	
<b>Total: <u>2,353</u></b>		<b><u>1.88 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia – Pacific**                      **Total: 6 Countries**

China	894	
Ceylon	39	<b>(became Sri Lanka on May 22, 1972)</b>
Hong Kong	1,752	
India	325	
Japan	199	
Pakistan	62	
<b>Total: <u>3,271</u></b>		<b><u>2.62 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania, Australia****Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	1,898
New Zealand	446

**Total: 2,344**                      **1.88 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South and Central America****Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina	589
Brazil	438

**Total: 1,027**                      **0.82 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North America****Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	68
Mexico	104
United States	10,846
St. Pierre & Miquelon	31

**Total: 11,049**                      **8.85 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe****Total: 27 Countries**

Austria	4,544
Belgium	1,776
Bulgaria	10
Czechoslovakia	42
Denmark	1,746
Estonia	4
Finland	1,177
France	2,727
Germany	13,888
Greece	5,190
Hungary	2,362
Iceland	54
Ireland – Republic	1,226
Italy	27,043
Lithuania	1
Luxembourg	56
Malta	447





<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 124,851 for 1958-59</u>
Italy	27,043	21.66
United Kingdom	24,777	19.85
Germany	13,888	11.12
United States	10,846	8.69
The Netherlands	7,420	5.94
Greece	5,190	4.16
Austria	4,544	3.64
France	2,727	2.18
Hungary	2,362	1.89
Poland	2,292	1.84
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>101,089</u></b>	<b><u>80.97</u></b>

**1959 – 60**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**Department of Citizenship and Immigration**

**Total: 71,280 (TABLE 5. Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year 1959/PG 18 & PG 19)**

***“Mr. Speaker, with the leave of the House I should like to make a somewhat lengthy statement on the subject of one facet of the national defense of Canada....The government has carefully examined and reexamined the probable need for the Arrow aircraft and Iroquois engine known as the CF – 105 ....The conclusion arrived at is that the development of the Arrow aircraft and Iroquois engine should be terminated now.” – Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker, Black Friday, February 20, 1959***

**“WITH THE ABOVE WORDS, over 14,000 employees at Avro Aircraft and Orenda Engines were released in a single afternoon. In all, over 25,000 people, including those working for various subcontractors, would be directly affected. There were rumors of suicide and the reality of a mass exodus of talented personnel from the country. Not only was a military project terminated, but the heart and soul of a nation were destroyed. Canada’s aircraft industry would never embark on such an ambitious project again. Then incredibly, one final blow was delivered. Five magnificent aircraft – and a sixth ready for taxi trials – were hacked and chopped and blowtorched to scrap metal, along with thirty – one others in various stages of assembly. Engines, drawings, production line tooling, and the like were all ordered destroyed. Government records on the issue would remain classified for more than thirty years.”**

***STORMS OF CONTROVERSY: The Secret Avro Arrow Files Revealed/By: PALMIRO CAMPAGNA /1992/Chapter 1: DREAMS/PG 1 & 2.***

**Africa and the Middle East****Total: 10 Countries**

Egypt	25
Iran	9
Iraq	25
Israel	631
Jordan	3
Lebanon	125
Morroco	7
Palestine	2
Syria	19
Turkey	27

**Total: 873****1.22 (%) of Total Citizens****Asia – Pacific****Total: 4 Countries**

China	1,318
Indo – China	1
Japan	120
Phillipines	1

**Total: 1,440****2.02 (%) of Total Citizens****South and Central America****Total: 14 Countries**

Argentina	32
Bolivia	1
Brazil	11
Columbia	2
Cuba	12
Dominican Republic	3
El Salvador	1
Guatemala	3
Honduras (Republic)	1
Panama	3
Paragyay	3
Peru	1
Uruguay	2
Venezuela	10

Total: 85                      0.12 (%) of Total Citizens

**North America**                      **Total: 3 Countries**

Haiti	9
Mexico	19
United States	1,165

Total: 1,193                      1.67 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**                      **Total: 30 Countries**

Albania	20
Austria	2,015
Belgium	776
Bulgaria	51
Czechoslovakia	682
Denmark	856
Estonia	926
Finland	881
France	1,069
Germany	13,387
Greece	1,349
Hungary	971
Iceland	11
Ireland	35
Italy	11,484
Latvia	983
Liechtenstein	1
Lithuania	588
Luxembourg	10
Netherlands, The	10,395
Norway	368
Poland	4,678
Portugal	158
Romania	615
Spain	86
Sweden	167
Switzerland	534
Ukraine	2,615
U.S.S.R	600
Yugoslavia	1,806

Total: 58,117                      81.53 (%) of Total Citizens

<b><u>British Commonwealth</u></b>	<b><u>9,571</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	n/a	
Northern Ireland	n/a	
Scotland	n/a	
Wales	n/a	
Lesser Br. Isles	n/a	
<b><u>Total: 9,571</u></b>	<b><u>13.43</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 71,280 for 1959–60</u></b>
Germany	13,387	18.78
Italy	11,484	16.11
Netherlands, The	10,395	14.58
British Commonwealth	9,571	13.43
Poland	4,678	6.56
Ukraine	2,615	3.67
Austria	2,015	2.83
Yugoslavia	1,806	2.53
Greece	1,349	1.89
China	1,318	1.85
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>58,618</u></b>	<b><u>82.24</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS: Department of Citizenship and Immigration OTTAWA/Fiscal year ended March 31, 1960

Total: 104,111 (TABLE 6, Ethnic Origin and Country of Last  
Permanent Residence of Immigrants Calendar Year PG 16)

<u>Africa and the Middle East</u>	<u>Total: 12 Countries</u>
Algeria	20
Egypt	58
Iran	16
Israel	1,532
Lebanon	283
Morocco	96
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	65
<i>(Created between August 1<sup>st</sup> &amp; October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1953) Northern Rhodesia (Zambia); Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe); Nyasaland (Malawi)</i>	
Saudi Arabia	3
South Africa, Union of	503
Syria	7
Tunisia	5
Turkey	216
<u>Total: 2,804</u>	<u>2.69 (%) of Total Citizens</u>
<u>Asia – Pacific</u>	<u>Total: 6 Countries</u>
China	183
Ceylon	17 <i>(became Sri Lanka on May 22, 1972)</i>
Hong Kong	1,146
India	505
Japan	161
Pakistan	83

Total: **2,095**                      **2.01** (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	1,273
New Zealand	384

Total: **1,657**                      **1.59** (%) of Total Citizens

**South and Central America**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina	428
Brazil	319

Total: **747**                      **0.72** (%) of Total Citizens

**North America**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	64
Mexico	115
United States	11,247
St. Pierre & Miquelon	50

Total: **11,476**                      **11.02** (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**

**Total: 29 Countries**

Albania	3
Austria	2,038
Belgium	1,282
Bulgaria	5
Czechoslovakia	55
Denmark	1,115
Estonia	41
Finland	964
France	2,944
Germany	10,774
Greece	4,856
Hungary	507
Iceland	18
Ireland – Republic	799
Italy	20,681





<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 104,111 for 1960</u>
Italy	20,681	19.86
United Kingdom	19,585	18.81
United States	11,247	10.80
Germany	10,774	10.35
The Netherlands	5,429	5.21
Portugal	5,023	4.82
Greece	4,856	4.66
France	2,944	2.83
Poland	2,668	2.56
Austria	2,038	1.96
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>85,245</u></b>	<b><u>81.88</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS: Department of Citizenship and Immigration OTTAWA/Fiscal year ended March 31, 1961

**Total: 71,698 (Country of Last Permanent Residence/PG 54)**

<u>Africa and the Middle East</u>	<u>Total: 12 Countries</u>
Algeria	64
Egypt	31
Iran	7
Israel	652
Lebanon	293
Morocco	205
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	125
Saudi Arabia	8
South Africa, Republic of	531
Syria	14
Tunisia	14
Turkey	195
<b>Total: <u>2,139</u></b>	<b><u>2.98 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<u>Asia – Pacific</u>	<u>Total: 6 Countries</u>
China	118
Ceylon	31
Hong Kong	710
India	568
Japan	124
Pakistan	72
<b>Total: <u>1,623</u></b>	<b><u>2.26 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania, Australia****Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	1,142
New Zealand	290

**Total: 1,432**                      **2.00 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South and Central America****Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina	293
Brazil	192

**Total: 485**                      **0.68 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North America****Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	44
Mexico	109
United States	11,516
St. Pierre & Miquelon	17

**Total: 11,686**                      **16.30 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe****Total: 29 Countries**

Albania	4
Austria	1,131
Belgium	1,013
Bulgaria	8
Czechoslovakia	30
Denmark	475
Estonia	7
Finland	339
France	2,330
Germany	6,231
Greece	3,766
Hungary	287
Iceland	4
Ireland – Republic	415
Italy	14,161

Latvia	13
Lithuania	2
Luxembourg	25
Malta	187
Netherland, The	1,787
Norway	173
Poland	2,391
Portugal	2,762
Romania	159
Spain	476
Sweden	152
Switzerland	805
U.S.S.R	79
Yugoslavia	852
<b>Total: 40,064</b>	<b>55.89 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**United Kingdom**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	n/a
Northern Ireland	n/a
Scotland	n/a
Wales	n/a
Lesser Br. Isles	n/a

**Total: 11,870**                      **16.56 (%) of Total Citizens**

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 13**

Africa, Br., other –	94
Africa not Br., other –	24
Asia, Br., other –	20
Asia, not Br., other –	89
Central America, Br. –	3
Central America, not Br. –	18
Europe, Br., other –	3
South America, Br. –	163
South America, not Br., other –	653
West Indies, Br. – Antilles –	1,126
West Indies, not Br. – Antilles –	137
Other Countries, Br. –	26
Other Countries, not Br. –	34

**Total: 2,390**                      **3.33 (%) of Total Citizens**

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 71,689 for 1961</u>
Italy	14,161	19.75
United Kingdom	11,870	16.56
United States	11,516	16.06
Germany	6,231	8.69
Greece	3,766	5.25
Portugal	2,762	3.85
Poland	2,391	3.34
France	2,330	3.25
The Netherlands	1,787	2.49
Austria	1,131	1.58
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>57,945</u></b>	<b><u>80.83</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS: Department of Citizenship and Immigration OTTAWA/Fiscal year ended March 31, 1962

Total: 74,586 (Country of Last Permanent Residence/PG 44)

<u>Africa and the Middle East</u>	<u>Total: 12 Countries</u>
Algeria	106
Egypt	1,322
Iran	18
Israel	558
Lebanon	303
Morocco	143
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	126
Saudi Arabia	2
South Africa, Republic of	340
Syria	22
Tunisia	14
Turkey	140
<u>Total: 3,094</u>	<u>4.15 (%) of Total Citizens</u>

<u>Asia – Pacific</u>	<u>Total: 6 Countries</u>
China	244
Ceylon	14
Hong Kong	426
India	529
Japan	137
Pakistan	55

Total: 1,405                      1.88 (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania, Australia**                      **Total: 2 Countries**

Australia                      1,063  
New Zealand                      321

Total: 1,384                      1.86 (%) of Total Citizens

**South and Central America**                      **Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina                      133  
Brazil                      108

Total: 241                      0.32 (%) of Total Citizens

**North America**                      **Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda                      73  
Mexico                      134  
United States                      11,643  
St. Pierre & Miquelon                      26

Total: 11,876                      15.92 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**                      **Total: 29 Countries**

Albania                      2  
Austria                      778  
Belgium                      706  
Bulgaria                      7  
Czechoslovakia                      18  
Denmark                      594  
Estonia                      3  
Finland                      317  
France                      2,674  
Germany                      5,548  
Greece                      3,741  
Hungary                      450

Iceland	3	
Ireland – Republic	452	
Italy	13,641	
Latvia	8	
Lithuania	4	
Luxembourg	19	
Malta	362	
Netherland, The	1,555	
Norway	208	
Poland	1,601	
Portugal	2,928	
Romania	134	
Spain	362	
Sweden	201	
Switzerland	802	
U.S.S.R	56	
Yugoslavia	862	
<b>Total: <u>38,036</u></b>		<b><u>51.00</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Great Britain**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	10,950	
Northern Ireland	951	
Scotland	3,505	
Wales	187	
Lesser Br. Isles	10	
<b>Total: <u>15,603</u></b>		<b><u>20.92</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 13**

Africa, Br. other –	78	
Africa, not Br. other –	42	
Asia, Br. other –	24	
Asia, not Br. other –	261	
Central America, Br. –	5	
Central America, not Br. –	18	
Europe Br. –	11	
South America, Br. other –	467	
South America, Br., not other –	395	
West Indies, Br. –	1,480	
West Indies, not Br. –	106	
Other Countries, Br. –	41	



Other Countries, not Br. – 19

Total: 2,947      3.95 (%) of Total Citizens

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 74,586 for 1962</u>
Italy	13,641	18.29
United States	11,643	15.61
England	10,950	14.68
Germany	5,548	7.44
Greece	3,741	5.02
Scotland	3,505	4.70
Portugal	2,928	3.93
France	2,674	3.59
Poland	1,601	2.15
The Netherlands	1,555	2.08
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>57,786</u></b>	<b><u>77.48</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS: Department of Citizenship and Immigration OTTAWA/Fiscal year ended March 31, 1963

Total: 93,151 (Table 3/Country of Last Permanent Residence/PG 09)

<u>Africa and the Middle East</u>	<u>Total: 12 Countries</u>
Algeria	16
Arabia, Saudi	5
Egypt	1,476
Iran	39
Israel	688
Lebanon	456
Morocco	310
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	164
South Africa, Republic of	296
Syria	8
Tunisia	10
Turkey	173
<u>Total: 3,641</u>	<u>3.91 (%) of Total Citizens</u>

<u>Asia – Pacific</u>	<u>Total: 6 Countries</u>
China	179
Ceylon	23
Hong Kong	1,008
India	737
Japan	168
Pakistan	121

Total: 2,236                      2.40 (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania, Australia**                      **Total: 2 Countries**

Australia                      1,376  
New Zealand                      316

Total: 1,692                      1.82 (%) of Total Citizens

**South and Central America**                      **Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina                      243  
Brazil                      277

Total: 520                      0.56 (%) of Total Citizens

**North America**                      **Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda                      89  
Mexico                      117  
United States                      11,736  
St. Pierre & Miquelon                      21

Total: 11,963                      12.84 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**                      **Total: 28 Countries**

Austria                      799  
Belgium                      935  
Bulgaria                      7  
Czechoslovakia                      29  
Denmark                      573  
Estonia                      6  
Finland                      251  
France                      3,569  
Germany                      6,744  
Greece                      4,759  
Hungary                      555  
Iceland                      12  
Ireland – Republic                      590

Italy	14,427
Latvia	1
Lithuania	4
Luxembourg	49
Malta	869
Netherland, The	1,728
Norway	290
Poland	1,482
Portugal	4,000
Romania	67
Spain	436
Sweden	266
Switzerland	999
U.S.S.R	61
Yugoslavia	781
<b>Total: <u>44,289</u></b>	<b><u>47.55</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Great Britain**                      **Total: 5 Countries**

England	16,562
Northern Ireland	1,743
Scotland	6,074
Wales	201
Lesser Br. Isles	23
<b>Total: <u>24,603</u></b>	<b><u>26.41</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 8**

Africa, Br., other –	159
Asia, n.e.s –	121
Central America, n.e.s –	30
Europe, n.e.s –	4
South America, n.e.s –	1,259
West Indies, Br. – Antilles –	2,227
West Indies, not Br. – Antilles –	127
Other Countries, n.e.s –	280
<b>Total: <u>4,207</u></b>	<b><u>4.52</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 93,151 for 1963</u></b>
England	16,562	17.78
Italy	14,427	15.49
United States	11,736	12.60
Germany	6,744	7.24
Scotland	6,074	6.52
Greece	4,759	5.11
Portugal	4,000	4.29
France	3,569	3.83
Northern Ireland	1,743	1.87
The Netherlands	1,728	1.86
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>71,342</u></b>	<b><u>76.59</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS: Department of Citizenship and Immigration OTTAWA/Fiscal year ended March 31, 1964

**Total: 112,606 (Country of Last Permanent Residence/PG 16)**

<u>Africa and the Middle East</u>	<u>Total: 12 Countries</u>
Algeria	3
Egypt	1,855
Iran	31
Israel	871
Lebanon	347
Morocco	1,092
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	266
Saudi Arabia	7
South Africa, Republic of	417
Syria	37
Tunisia	38
Turkey	304
<u>Total: 5,268</u>	<u>4.68 (%) of Total Citizens</u>

<u>Asia – Pacific</u>	<u>Total: 6 Countries</u>
China	184
Ceylon	80
Hong Kong	2,490
India	1,154
Japan	138
Pakistan	282

Total: 4,328                      3.84 (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania, Australia**                      **Total: 2 Countries**

Australia                      1,855  
New Zealand                      448

Total: 2,303                      2.05 (%) of Total Citizens

**South and Central America**                      **Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina                      461  
Brazil                      428

Total: 889                      0.79 (%) of Total Citizens

**North America**                      **Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda                      82  
Mexico                      136  
United States                      12,565  
St. Pierre & Miquelon                      16

Total: 12,799                      11.37 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**                      **Total: 26 Countries**

Austria                      1,099  
Belgium                      989  
Bulgaria                      6  
Czechoslovakia                      91  
Denmark                      717  
Finland                      353  
France                      4,542  
Germany                      5,992  
Greece                      4,391  
Hungary                      424  
Iceland                      20  
Ireland – Republic                      680

Italy	19,297
Latvia	2
Luxembourg	36
Malta	1,162
Netherland, The	2,029
Norway	259
Poland	1,944
Portugal	5,309
Romania	57
Spain	674
Sweden	325
Switzerland	1,446
U.S.S.R	77
Yugoslavia	1,187
<b>Total: <u>53,108</u></b>	<b><u>47.16</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Great Britain**                      **Total: 5 Countries**

England	20,481
Northern Ireland	1,847
Scotland	6,698
Wales	236
Lesser Br. Isles	17
<b>Total: <u>29,279</u></b>	<b><u>26.00</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 7**

Africa – 203	
Asia – 500	
Central America – 34	
Europe – 107	
South America – 1,368	
West Indies –Antilles 2,199	
Other Countries – 221	
<b>Total: <u>4,632</u></b>	<b><u>4.11</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>



<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 112,606 for 1964</u>
England	20,481	18.19
Italy	19,297	17.14
United States	12,565	11.16
Scotland	6,698	5.95
Germany	5,992	5.32
Portugal	5,309	4.71
France	4,542	4.03
Greece	4,391	3.90
Hong Kong	2,490	2.21
The Netherlands	2,029	1.80
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>83,794</u></b>	<b><u>74.41</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS: Department of Citizenship and Immigration OTTAWA/Fiscal year ended March 31, 1965

**Total: 146,758 (Country of Last Permanent Residence/PG 10)**

<u>Africa and the Middle East</u>	<u>Total: 11 Countries</u>
Algeria	10
Egypt	1,378
Iran	136
Israel	822
Lebanon	602
Morocco	834
Saudi Arabia	7
South Africa, Republic of	545
Syria	71
Tunisia	12
Turkey	469
<b>Total: 4,886</b>	<b>3.33 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<u>Asia – Pacific</u>	<u>Total: 6 Countries</u>
China	197
Ceylon	126
Hong Kong	4,155
India	2,241
Japan	209
Pakistan	423
<b>Total: 7,351</b>	<b>5.01 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania, Australia****Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	2,150
New Zealand	561

**Total: 2,711**                      **1.85 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South and Central America****Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina	489
Brazil	587

**Total: 1,076**                      **0.73 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North America****Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	120
Mexico	147
United States	15,143
St. Pierre & Miquelon	19

**Total: 15,429**                      **10.51 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe****Total: 27 Countries**

Austria	1,472
Belgium	977
Bulgaria	13
Czechoslovakia	68
Denmark	859
Finland	504
France	5,225
Germany	8,927
Greece	5,642
Hungary	453
Iceland	7

Ireland – Republic	861
Italy	26,398
Latvia	4
Lithuania	2
Luxembourg	22
Malta	1,055
Netherland, The	2,619
Norway	324
Poland	1,975
Portugal	5,734
Romania	55
Spain	837
Sweden	361
Switzerland	2,169
U.S.S.R	157
Yugoslavia	1,230
<b>Total: <u>67,950</u></b>	<b><u>46.50</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Great Britain**                      **Total: 5 Countries**

England	28,820
Northern Ireland	1,934
Scotland	8,363
Wales	682
Lesser Br. Isles	58
<b>Total: <u>39,857</u></b>	<b><u>27.16</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 7**

Africa –	417
Asia –	2,226
Central America –	39
Europe –	9
South America –	1,395
West Indies, Antilles –	541
Other Countries –	2,871
<b>Total: <u>7,498</u></b>	<b><u>5.11</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 146,758 for 1965</u>
England	28,820	19.64
Italy	26,398	17.99
United States	15,143	10.32
Germany	8,927	6.08
Scotland	8,363	5.70
Portugal	5,734	3.91
Greece	5,642	3.84
France	5,225	3.56
Hong Kong	4,155	2.83
The Netherlands	2,619	1.78
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>111,026</u></b>	<b><u>75.65</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Department of Manpower & Immigration**

**Canada Immigration Division**

**Ottawa**

**1966**

**Total:** 194,743 (Country of Last Permanent Residence/PG 17)

**Non – Workers:** 95,533 (49.06%)

**Wives:** 34,216 **Children:** 53,895 **Other:** 7,422 (TABLE 5/Country of last Permanent Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants)

<u>Africa and the Middle East</u>		<u>Total: 12 Countries</u>
Albania	1	
Algeria		8
Egypt	1,854	
Iran	126	
Israel	1,488	
Lebanon	889	
Morocco	225	
Saudi Arabia	12	
South Africa, Republic of	892	
Syria	122	
Tunisia		4
Turkey	492	

**Total: 6,112**                      **3.14 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia – Pacific**                      **Total: 5 Countries**

China	4,094
Ceylon	144
India	2,233
Japan	509
Pakistan	566

**Total: 7,546**                      **3.87 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Oceania, Australia**                      **Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	3,329
New Zealand	728

**Total: 4,057**                      **2.08 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South and Central America**                      **Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina	511
Brazil	619

**Total: 1,130**                      **0.58 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North America**                      **Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	198
Mexico	114
United States	17,514
St. Pierre & Miquelon	37

**Total: 17,863**                      **9.17 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe**                      **Total: 28 Countries**

Albania	1
Austria	2,313

Belgium	1,385	
Czechoslovakia	85	
Denmark	1,097	
Estonia		4
Finland	540	
France	7,872	
Germany	9,263	
Greece	7,174	
Hungaria - Bulgarie	15	
Hungary	448	
Iceland	8	
Ireland – Republic	1,774	
Italy	31,625	
Latvia	2	
Luxembourg	48	
Malta	569	
Netherland, The	3,749	
Norway	534	
Poland	1,678	
Portugal	7,930	
Romania	18	
Spain	1,161	
Sweden	579	
Switzerland	2,982	
U.S.S.R	268	
Yugoslavia	1,502	

**Total: 84,624** **43.45 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Great Britain** **63,291** **Total: 5 Countries**

England	43,561
Northern Ireland	2,400
Scotland	16,077
Wales	1,192
Lesser Br. Isles	61

**Total: 63,291** **32.50 (%) of Total Citizens**

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)** **Other/Total: 7**

Africa – <i>n.s.a</i>	678
Asia – <i>n.s.a</i>	3,652
Central America – <i>n.s.a</i>	73



Europe – <i>n.s.a</i>	3
South America – <i>n.s.a</i>	1,474
West Indies – <i>n.s.a</i> Antilles	3,935
Other Countries – <i>n.s.a</i>	305

**Total: 10,120**

**5.20 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 194,743 for 1966**

England	43,561	22.37
Italy	31,625	16.24
United States	17,514	8.99
Scotland	16,077	8.26
Germany	9,263	4.76
Portugal	7,930	4.07
France	7,872	4.04
Greece	7,174	3.68
China	4,094	2.10
Netherland, The	3,749	1.93

**Total**

**148,859**

**76.44**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Department of Manpower & Immigration**

**Canada Immigration Division**

**Ottawa**

**1967**

**Total:** 222,876 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Non – Workers:** 103,337 (46.37%)

**Wives:** 37,894 **Children:** 56,417 **Other:** 9,026 (TABLE 7/Country of last Permanenet Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 9)

<u>Africa and the Middle East</u>	<u>Total: 11 Countries</u>
Algeria	15
Egypt	1,728
Iran	136
Israel	2,345
Lebanon	1,096
Morocco	547
Saudi Arabia	18
South Africa, Republic of	1,366
Syria	192
Tunisia	12
Turkey	488

Total: 7,943                      3.56 (%) of Total Citizens

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 6 Countries**

China	6,409
Ceylon	112 ( <i>became Sri Lanka on May 22, 1972</i> )
India	3,966
Japan	930
Pakistan	648
Philippines	2,994

Total: 15,059                      6.76 (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	4,967
New Zealand	1,201

Total: 6,168                      2.77 (%) of Total Citizens

**South and Central America**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina	544
Brazil	715

Total: 1,259                      0.56 (%) of Total Citizens

**North America**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	179
Mexico	318
United States	19,038
St. Pierre & Miquelon	20

Total: 19,555                      8.77 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**

**Total: 27 Countries**

Austria	2,745
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Bulgaria	17	
Belgium	1,485	
Czechoslovakia	164	
Denmark	1,244	
Estonia		2
Finland	791	
France	10,122	
Germany (Fed. Rep)	11,779	
Greece	10,650	
Hungary	573	
Iceland	12	
Ireland – Republic	2,181	
Italy	30,055	
Latvia	1	
Luxembourg	65	
Malta	679	
Netherland, The	4,401	
Norway	554	
Poland	1,470	
Portugal	9,500	
Romania	42	
Spain	1,372	
Sweden	1,007	
Switzerland	3,738	
U.S.S.R	294	
Yugoslavia	2,089	
<b>Total: <u>97,032</u></b>	<b><u>43.54</u></b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Great Britain**                      **Total: 5 Countries**

England	43,481	
Northern Ireland	2,644	
Scotland	14,953	
Wales	1,263	
Lesser Br. Isles	79	
<b>Total: <u>62,420</u></b>	<b><u>28.01</u></b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 7**

Africa – <i>n.s.a</i>	940	
Asia – <i>n.s.a</i>	1,894	
Central America – <i>n.s.a</i>	84	

Europe – <i>n.s.a</i>	39
South America – <i>n.s.a</i>	1,831
West Indies – <i>n.s.a</i> Antilles	8,403
Other Countries – <i>n.s.a</i>	249

**Total: 13,440**

**6.03 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 222,876 for 1967**

England	43,481	19.51
Italy	30,055	13.49
United States	19,038	8.54
Scotland	14,953	6.71
Germany	11,779	5.29
Greece	10,650	4.78
France	10,122	4.54
Portugal	9,500	4.26
West Indies	8,403	3.77
China	6,409	2.88
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>164,390</u></b>	<b><u>73.76</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Department of Manpower & Immigration**

**Canada Immigration Division**

**Ottawa**

**1968**

**Total:** 183,974 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Non – Workers:** 95,446 (**51.88%**)

**Wives:** 32,091 **Children:** 44,925 **Other:** 11,512 (TABLE 7/Country of last Permanenet Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/Pg 9)

***“History is so monotonous it’s repulsive to read. The nobler and more honest a man is, the more despicably his compatriots treat him. The Roman Consul Spurius Cassius Vecellinus wanted to give the common people land, and the common people condemned him to death. Spurius Maelius wanted to feed the hungry and he was executed for allegedly seeking the throne. The Consul Marcus Manlius, who awoke at the cackling of the llegendary geese and saved the Capitol, was executed as a traitor. So?” He laughed. “And the great Hannibal, without whom we would never have known the name of Carthage, was exiled by the insignificant Carthage, had his property confisacated and his house leveled to the ground. It has all happened before. They put Gnaeus Naevius in prison to make him stop writing free and courageous plays. And the Aetolians declared a false amnesty to lure émigrés back and murder them. Even in Roman days they discovered the truth, afterwards forgotten, that is uneconomical to let a slave go hungry that one has to feed him. All history is one continuous pestilence. There is no truth and there is no illusion. There is nowhere to appeal and nowhere to go.”***

***THE FIRST CIRCLE/By: Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn/1968/Chapter 14: EVERY MAN NEEDS A GIRL!/Pg 67 & Pg 68.***

***“The life around him, to which he normally reacted decisively with approval or censure, had faded. He had become indifferent to it. His customary strength of will had been shaken and he had surrendered to his weakness with a kind of pleasure – such as is felt by a man who is freezing to death and powerless to move. The tumor, which had begun by annoying him, then frightened him, had now acquired rights of its own. It was no longer he but the tumor that was in charge.”***

*Cancer Ward*/By: Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn/1968/Chapter 21: The Shadows Go Their Way/Pg 274.

**Africa and the Middle East                      Total: 11 Countries**

Algeria		23
Egypt	1,915	
Iran	162	
Israel	1,497	
Lebanon	1,682	
Morocco	1,336	
Saudi Arabia	48	
Syria	396	
South Africa, Republic of	924	
Tunisia		37
Turkey	505	
<b>Total:</b>	<b><u>8,525</u></b>	<b><u>4.63 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia – Pacific                                      Total: 6 Countries**

China	8,382	
Ceylon	76	
India	3,229	
Japan	693	
Pakistan	627	
Philippines	2,678	
<b>Total:</b>	<b><u>15,685</u></b>	<b><u>8.53 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania, Australia                              Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	3,710	
New Zealand	1,105	
<b>Total:</b>	<b><u>4,815</u></b>	<b><u>2.62 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South and Central America                      Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina	466
Brazil	493

**Total: 959**                      **0.52 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North America**                      **Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	192
Mexico	245
United States	20,422
St. Pierre & Miquelon	26

**Total: 20,885**                      **11.35 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe**                      **Total: 28 Countries**

Austria	8,125	
Belgium	1,081	
Bulgaria	15	
Czechoslovakia	918	
Denmark	1,184	
Estonia		5
Finland	740	
France	8,184	
Germany (Fed. Rep)	8,966	
Greece	7,739	
Hungary	529	
Iceland	30	
Ireland – Republic	1,545	
Italy	19,774	
Latvia	2	
Lithuania	3	
Luxembourg	31	
Malta	447	
Netherland, The	3,264	
Norway	465	
Poland	1,092	
Portugal	7,738	
Romania	70	
Spain	1,367	
Sweden	602	
Switzerland	3,529	
U.S.S.R	183	
Yugoslavia	4,660	

**Total: 82,288**                      **44.73 (%) of Total Citizens**



<b><u>Great Britain</u></b>	<b><u>37,889</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	28,623	
Northern Ireland	1,477	
Scotland	7,302	
Wales	449	
Lesser Br. Isles	38	
<b>Total: <u>37,889</u></b>		<b><u>20.59 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 7**

Africa – <i>n.s.a</i>	969	
Asia – <i>n.s.a</i>	2,216	
Central America – <i>n.s.a</i>	103	
Europe – <i>n.s.a</i>	20	
South America – <i>n.s.a</i>	1,734	
West Indies – <i>n.s.a</i> Antilles	7,563	
Other Countries – <i>n.s.a</i>	323	
<b>Total: <u>12,928</u></b>		<b><u>7.03 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 183,974 for 1968</u></b>
England	28,623	15.56
United States	20,422	11.10
Italy	19,774	10.75
Germany (Fed. Rep)	8,966	4.87
China	8,382	4.56
France	8,184	4.45
Austria	8,125	4.42
Greece	7,739	4.21
Portugal	7,738	4.21
West Indies (Antilles)	7,563	4.11
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>125,516</u></b>	<b><u>68.22</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Department of Manpower & Immigration**

**Canada Immigration Division**

**Ottawa**

**1969**

**Total:** 161,531 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 77,182 (**51.88%**)

**Wives:** 27,389 **Children:** 38,754 **Other:** 11,039 (TABLE 7/Country of last Permanenet Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 8)

<u>Africa and the Middle East</u>	<u>Total: 11 Countries</u>
Algeria	18
Egypt	1,429
Iran	84
Israel	863
Lebanon	1,196
Morocco	326
Saudi Arabia	19
Syria	226
South Africa, Republic of	599
Tunisia	42
Turkey	387

Total: 5,189                      3.21 (%) of Total Citizens

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 6 Countries**

China	8,272
Ceylon	179
India	5,395
Japan	766
Pakistan	1,005
Philippines	3,001

Total: 18,618                      11.53 (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	3,526
New Zealand	885

Total: 4,411                      2.73 (%) of Total Citizens

**South and Central America**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina	541
Brazil	639

Total: 1,180                      0.73 (%) of Total Citizens

**North America**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	222
Mexico	377
United States	22,785
St. Pierre & Miquelon	15

Total: 23,399                      14.49 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**

**Total: 28 Countries**

Austria	2,083
Belgium	1,004

Bulgaria	18	
Czechoslovakia	1,754	
Denmark	693	
Estonia		5
Finland	700	
France	5,549	
Germany (Fed. Rep)	5,880	
Greece	6,937	
Hungary	516	
Iceland	70	
Ireland – Republic	1,235	
Italy	10,383	
Latvia	2	
Lithuania	4	
Luxembourg	31	
Malta	341	
Netherland, The	2,494	
Norway	341	
Poland	859	
Portugal	7,182	
Romania	86	
Spain	879	
Sweden	459	
Switzerland	2,307	
U.S.S.R	112	
Yugoslavia	4,053	
<b>Total: <u>55,977</u></b>		<b><u>34.65</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Great Britain**                      **Total: 5 Countries**

England	24,556	
Northern Ireland	1,491	
Scotland	5,426	
Wales	490	
Lesser Br. Isles	14	
<b>Total: <u>31,977</u></b>		<b><u>23.51</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 7**

Africa – <i>n.s.a</i>	883	
Asia – <i>n.s.a</i>	2,313	

Central America – <i>n.s.a</i>	201
Europe – <i>n.s.a</i>	22
South America – <i>n.s.a</i>	3,587
West Indies – <i>n.s.a</i> Antilles	13,093
Other Countries – <i>n.s.a</i>	681

**Total: 20,780**

**12.86 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 161,531 for 1969**

England	24,556	15.20
United States	22,785	14.11
West Indies (Antilles)	13,093	8.11
Italy	10,383	6.43
China	8,272	5.12
Portugal	7,182	4.45
Greece	6,937	4.29
Germany (Fed. Rep)	5,880	3.64
France	5,549	3.44
Scotland	5,426	3.36
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>99,680</u></b>	<b><u>61.71</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Department of Manpower & Immigration**

**Canada Immigration Division**

**Ottawa**  
**1970**

**Total:** 147,713 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 69,990 (47.38%)

**Wives:** 25,361 **Children:** 34,493 **Other:** 10,136 (TABLE 7/Country of last Permanenet Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 9)

<u>Africa and the Middle East</u>	<u>Total: 11 Countries</u>	
Algeria		24
Egypt	913	
Iran	123	
Israel	818	
Lebanon	1,206	
Morocco	254	
Saudi Arabia	22	
Syria	188	
South Africa, Republic of	646	
Tunisia		34
Turkey	281	

Total: 4,509                      3.05 (%) of Total Citizens

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 6 Countries**

China	5,377
Ceylon	167
India	5,670
Japan	797
Pakistan	1,010
Philippines	3,240

Total: 16,261                      11.01 (%) of Total Citizen

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	3,461
New Zealand	924

Total: 4,385                      2.97 (%) of Total Citizens

**South and Central America**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina	315
Brazil	533

Total: 848                      0.57 (%) of Total Citizens

**North America**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	204
Mexico	448
United States	24,424
St. Pierre & Miquelon	13

Total: 25,089                      16.98 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**

**Total: 28 Countries**

Austria	745
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Belgium	660	
Bulgaria	18	
Czechoslovakia	763	
Denmark	564	
Estonia		2
Finland	604	
France	4,410	
Germany (Fed. Rep)	4,193	
Greece	6,327	
Hungary	461	
Iceland	54	
Ireland – Republic	1,123	
Italy	8,533	
Latvia	6	
Lithuania	2	
Luxembourg	46	
Malta	263	
Netherland, The	1,916	
Norway	239	
Poland	723	
Portugal	7,902	
Romania	144	
Spain	808	
Sweden	412	
Switzerland	2,098	
U.S.S.R	131	
Yugoslavia	5,672	
<b>Total: 48,819</b>		<b>33.05 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Great Britain**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	19,967	
Northern Ireland	1,620	
Scotland	4,452	
Wales	434	
Lesser Br. Isles	24	
<b>Total: 26,497</b>		<b>17.94 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 7**

Africa – *n.s.a* 992



Asia – <i>n.s.a</i>	2,552
Central America – <i>n.s.a</i>	250
Europe – <i>n.s.a</i>	12
South America – <i>n.s.a</i>	4,095
West Indies – <i>n.s.a</i> Antilles	12,456
Other Countries – <i>n.s.a</i>	948

**Total: 21,305**                      **14.42** (%) of Total Citizens  
**Top Ten Source**                      **# of Immigrants**                      **% of 147,713 for 1970**  
**Countries**

United States	24,424	16.53
England	19,967	13.52
West Indies (Antilles)	12,456	8.43
Italy	8,533	5.78
Portugal	7,902	5.35
Greece	6,327	4.28
Yugoslavia	5,672	3.84
India	5,670	3.84
China	5,377	3.64
Scotland	4,452	3.01
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>100,780</u></b>	<b><u>68.23</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Department of Manpower & Immigration

### Canada Immigration Division

Ottawa  
1971

***“A society which emphasizes uniformity is one which creates intolerance and hate. A society which eulogizes the average citizen is one which breeds mediocrity. What the world should be seeking, and what in Canada we must continue to cherish, are not concepts of uniformity but human values: compassion, love and understanding.”***

– Prime Minister Trudeau, in a speech to the Ukrainian – Canadian Congress, October 9<sup>th</sup>, 1971

**Manpower: Use of unemployed and students instead of West Indians to pick fruit. (Discussion in parliament on March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1971):**

Social Credit Party MP Gerard Laprise (Abitibi): ***‘Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the PM. A few days ago, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration announced that seasonal workers from the West Indies would be hired this summer to help in picking and canning fruits and vegetables in Ontario. Could the PM then consider the possibility of assigning this work to our unemployed or to our students who for the most part will not find jobs this summer?’***

Right Hon. P.E. Trudeau (PM): ***‘Mr. Speaker, this is a perennial problem and it must be recognized that this is a type of work that very often students or unemployed will not do. This is why the Department of Manpower and Immigration is admitting foreign workers on our labor market. Should students be willing to undertake this work, they would certainly have the preference. I am not cognizant with the specific***

**case the honorable member is referring to, but I know that this is a problem which comes up year after year with respect to certain types of work.'**

Social Credit Party MP Gerard Laprise (Abitibi): **'Would the PM consider the young people to do that work during the holidays, not only in Ontario where fruit and vegetables are grown, but in every province? This would be much more efficient than having them travel.'**

Right Hon. P.E. Trudeau (PM): **'Mr. Speaker, I agree with the honorable member on that score. The purpose of Manpower Centers is to send the unemployed or the students to take part in this work. But, once again, facts reveal that there are in Canada some types of work which the unemployed and the students refuse to do; this proves, by the way, that the rate of unemployment is at times somewhat artificial.'**

Home Economics: Nationalism and the making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS, 2006/Toronto Buffalo London/By: NANDITA SHARMA  
4 Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/Canadian Parliamentary Discourse/PG 96 & 97.

**The NIEAP, ultimately, was structured to recruit workers through a category – non – immigrant – that rendered those brought through it as legally *unfree*. Thus, migrant workers were not only recruited when and where there was an actual *shortage* of workers in Canada. Instead, much of this shortage was qualitative: migrant workers were (and are) recruited for those jobs that were (and are) not qualitatively 'attractive' to those not legally indentured to perform them.**

Mr. Roch La Salle (Joliette): **... In view of the statement by the PM to the effect that some unemployed people would refuse to perform such work, would the PM consider compelling Canadians to work if they receive any social benefits? Would the government favor legislation requiring any government pension recipient to work?**

Right Hon. P.E. Trudeau (PM): **No, ... the government will not commandeer the work force. The whole political philosophy of the government is based on freedom of choice for citizens to work where they want.**

Home Economics: Nationalism and the making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS, 2006/Toronto Buffalo London/By: NANDITA SHARMA  
4 Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/Canadian Parliamentary Discourse/PG 98.

**Total:** 121,900 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 60,618 (49.73%)

**Wives:** 21,333 **Children:** 29,684 **Other:** 9,601 (TABLE 7/Country of last Permanenet Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 9)

<u>Africa and the Middle East</u>	<u>Total: 11 Countries</u>
Algeria	31
Egypt	730
Iran	205

Israel	600	
Lebanon	928	
Morocco	101	
Saudi Arabia	11	
Syria	136	
South Africa, Republic of	729	
Tunisia		30
Turkey	288	
<b>Total: <u>3,789</u></b>	<b><u>3.11 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>	

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 8 Countries**

China	47	
Ceylon	218	
Hong Kong	5,009	
India	5,313	
Japan	883	
Pakistan	968	
Philippines	4,180	
<b>Taiwan</b>	761	
<b>Total: <u>17,379</u></b>	<b><u>14.26 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>	

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	2,300	
New Zealand	602	
<b>Total: <u>2,902</u></b>	<b><u>2.38 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>	

**South and Central America**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina	269	
Brazil	424	
<b>Total: <u>693</u></b>	<b><u>0.57 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>	

**North America**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	174	
Mexico	382	

United States	24,366
St. Pierre & Miquelon	24
<b>Total: <u>24,946</u></b>	<b><u>20.46 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Europe** **Total: 28 Countries**

Austria	407	
Belgium	505	
Bulgaria	23	
Czechoslovakia	283	
Denmark	343	
Estonia		1
Finland	398	
France	2,966	
Germany (Fed. Rep)	2,275	
Greece	4,769	
Hungary	373	
Iceland	10	
Ireland – Republic	830	
Italy	5,790	
Latvia	2	
Luxembourg	9	
Malta	223	
Netherland, The	1,301	
Norway	127	
Poland	1,132	
Portugal	9,157	
Romania	139	
Spain	613	
Sweden	423	
Switzerland	1,024	
U.S.S.R	155	
Yugoslavia	2,997	
<b>Total: <u>36,275</u></b>	<b><u>29.76 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>	

**Great Britain** **Total: 5 Countries**

England	11,677
Northern Ireland	976
Scotland	2,522
Wales	240

Lesser Br. Isles	36
<b>Total: <u>15,451</u></b>	<b><u>12.68</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 7**

Africa – <i>n.s.a</i>	1,220
Asia – <i>n.s.a</i>	2,912
Central America – <i>n.s.a</i>	230
Europe – <i>n.s.a</i>	17
South America – <i>n.s.a</i>	4,365
West Indies – <i>n.s.a</i> Antilles	10,843
Other Countries – <i>n.s.a</i>	878
<b>Total: <u>20,465</u></b>	<b><u>16.79</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 121,900 for 1971</u></b>
United States	24,366	19.99
England	11,677	9.58
West Indies (Antilles)	10,843	8.89
Italy	5,790	4.75
Portugal	9,157	7.51
India	5,313	4.36
Hong Kong	5,009	4.11
Greece	4,769	3.91
South America – N.E.S	4,365	3.58
Philippines	4,180	3.43
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>85,469</u></b>	<b><u>70.11</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Department of Manpower & Immigration**

**Canada Immigration Division**

**Ottawa**

**1972**

**Total:** 62,574 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 69,990 (57.42%)

**Wives:** 21,749 **Children:** 30,977 **Other:** 9,848 (TABLE 7/Country of last Permanenet Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 9)

***“Literature transmits condensed and irrefutable human experience in still another priceless way: from generation to generation. It thus becomes the living memory of a nation. What has faded into history it thus keeps warm and preserves in a form that defies distortion and falsehood. Thus literature, together with language, preserves and protects a nation’s soul.”***

*Nobel Lecture/By: Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn/1972/Chapter 5/Pg 19.*

**Africa and the Middle East**      **Total: 11 Countries**

Algeria

30

Egypt	606	
Iran	174	
Israel	620	
Lebanon	996	
Morocco	236	
Saudi Arabia	36	
Syria	170	
South Africa, Republic of	440	
Tunisia		49
Turkey	506	
<b>Total: 3,863</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Asia – Pacific**

**Total: 8 Countries**

China	25	
Hong Kong	6,297	
India	5,049	
Japan	718	
Pakistan	1,190	
Philippines	3,946	
Sri Lanka	240	<i>(became Sri Lanka on May 22, 1972)</i>
Taiwan		859
<b>Total: 18,324</b>	<b>15.02</b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania, Australia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	1,694	
New Zealand	449	
<b>Total: 2,143</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**South and Central America**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Argentina	381	
Brazil	351	
<b>Total: 732</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**North America**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Bermuda	120	
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Mexico	624	
United States	22,618	
St. Pierre & Miquelon	8	
<b>Total: <u>23,370</u></b>		<b><u>19.15 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Europe** **Total: 27 Countries**

Austria	365	
Belgium	447	
Bulgaria	7	
Czechoslovakia	154	
Denmark	326	
Estonia		2
Finland	275	
France	2,742	
Germany (Fed. Rep)	2,025	
Greece	4,016	
Hungary	322	
Iceland	17	
Ireland – Republic	936	
Italy	4,608	
Latvia	1	
Luxembourg	16	
Malta	414	
Netherland, The	1,471	
Norway	134	
Poland	1,321	
Portugal	8,737	
Romania	89	
Spain	523	
Sweden	489	
Switzerland	778	
U.S.S.R	315	
Yugoslavia	2,047	

**Total: 32,577** **26.70 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Great Britain** **Total: 5 Countries**

England	12,520
Northern Ireland	2,048
Scotland	3,270
Wales	323

Lesser Br. Isles

36

Total: 18,197

14.91 (%) of Total Citizens

*N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)*

Other/Total: 7

Africa –	6,947
Asia –	3,005
Central America –	233
Europe –	13
South America –	3,577
West Indies – Antilles	8,233
Other Countries –	792

Total: 22,800

18.69 (%) of Total Citizens

Top Ten Source Countries

# of Immigrants

% of 122,006 for 1972

United States	22,618	18.54
England	12,520	10.26
West Indies (Antilles)	8,233	6.75
Africa – N.E.S	6,947	5.69
Italy	4,608	5.55
Portugal	8,737	7.16
Hong Kong	6,297	5.16
India	5,049	4.14
Greece	4,016	3.29
Philippines	3,946	3.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,971</b>	<b>68.01</b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

Department of Manpower & Immigration

Canada Immigration Division

Ottawa  
1973

**Pierre Trudeau Opens up Canada to 3<sup>rd</sup> world immigration...after 105 years of immigration (1867 to 1972) from mainly advanced 1<sup>st</sup> world nation states such as Europe, the United States and Australia. Mr. Trudeau also introduced Canada's temporary foreign worker program.**

*“We forget everything. What we remember is not what actually happened, not history, but merely that hackneyed dotted line they have chosen to drive into our memories by incessant hammering. I do not know whether this is a trait common to all mankind, but it is certainly a trait of our people. And it is a vexing one. It may have its source in goodness, but it is vexing nonetheless. It makes us easy prey for liars.”*

*THE GULAG ARCHIPELAGO 1918 – 1956: An Experiment in Literary Investigation I – II/By: Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn/1973/Chapter 8: The Law as a Child/ Pg 299.*

In the five – year period preceding the introduction of the NIEAP (1969 to 1973), debates among parliamentarians helped to organize a major discursive shift regarding who was and was not a member of the Canadian national community. The constitution of current processes of globalization was accomplished, therefore, not only through a restructuring of the global political economy but also through the legitimization of a different rationality of national state power – one that worked to restructure the criteria of membership in the nation. This is evident in the discursive construction of the need for an expanded and consolidated foreign migrant workers program in Canada – the Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP) introduced on 1 January 1973 – in Parliament. (*– 4 Canadian Parliamentary Discourse and the Making of ‘Migrant Workers’/Canadian Parliamentary Discourse/PG 75*)

***Home Economics: Nationalism and the making of ‘Migrant Workers’ in Canada***

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS, 2006/Toronto Buffalo London/By: NANDITA SHARMA  
Reference → 3 1761 06887707 5/HD 8108/.5/A2S528/2006/c. 2/ROBARTS

***Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 69,901*** (5 Canada’s Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for ‘Migrant Workers’/Home Economics: The Making of ‘Migrant Workers’ in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

***Total:*** 184,200 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

***Total Non – Workers:*** 91,972 (49.93%)

***Spouse:*** 27,530 ***Children:*** 44,149 ***Others:*** 20,293 (TABLE 7/Country of last Permanenet Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 20)

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	19,979
Northern Ireland	2,263
Scotland	4,038
Wales	662
Lesser Br. Isles	31
<b>Total: <u>26,973</u></b>	<b><u>14.64 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Europe** **Total: 33 Countries**

Albania	3	
Austria	764	
Belgium	589	
Bulgaria	20	
Czechoslovakia	93	
Denmark	434	
Estonia		2
Finland	323	
France	3,586	
German Democratic Rep.	5	
Germany (Fed. Rep)	2,564	
Gibraltar	4	
Greece	5,833	
Hungary	400	
Iceland	16	
Ireland – Republic	1,129	
Italy	5,468	
Latvia	1	
Lithuania	6	
Luxembourg	16	
Malta	672	
Monaco	2	
Netherland, The	1,898	
Norway	202	
Poland	1,261	
Portugal	13,483	
Romania	119	
Spain	688	
Sweden	654	
Switzerland	953	
Turkey	420	
U.S.S.R	427	
Yugoslavia	2,873	
<b>Total: <u>44,908</u></b>	<b><u>24.38</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Africa**

**Total: 41 Countries**

Algeria		27
Angola	8	
Botswana	5	
Burundi	3	
Cameroon – Cameroun	14	
Central African Rep.	3	
Congo Rep.	7	

Dahomey	5	
Egypt	905	
Ethiopia	34	
Gabon	6	
Gambia	3	
Ghana	242	
Guinea	4	
Ivory Coast	11	
Kenya	1,193	
Liberia	20	
Libya	27	
Malagasy Republic	8	
Malawi	5	
Mauretania	1	
Morocco	499	
Mozambique	14	
Niger	5	
Nigeria	338	
Rhodesia	38	
Rwanda	11	
Senegal	15	
Sierra Leon	23	
Somalia	3	
South Africa, Republic of	766	
South West Africa	7	
Sudan	25	
Swaziland	7	
Tanzania	1,688	
Togo	6	
Tunisia		85
Uganda	2,056	
Upper Volta	1	
Zaire	49	
Zambia	92	
<b>Total: 8,259</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Asia**

**Total: 36 Countries**

Afghanistan	18
Bahrain	11
Bangladesh	151
Brunei	121
Burma	71
China	60
Cypruss	322

Hong Kong	14,662
India	9,203
Indonesia	259
Iran	272
Iraq	65
Israel	984
Japan	1,105
Jordan	267
Khmer Rep.	11
N. Korea	18
S. Korea	1,553
Kuwait	82
Laos	11
Lebanon	1,325
Macao	91
Malaysia	647
Nepal	10
Pakistan	2,285
Philippines	6,757
Qatar	5
Saudi Arabia	23
Singapore	233
Sri Lanka	405 ( <i>became Sri Lanka on May 22, 1972</i> )
Syria	241
Taiwan	1,372
Thailand	65
Vietnam – North	5
Vietnam – South	418
Yemen	4
<b>Total: <u>43,132</u></b>	<b><u>23.42 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	2,096
New Guinea	3
New Zealand	461

**Total: 2,560**                      **1.39 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	1,304
Bolivia	60

Brazil	618
Chile	493
Columbia	976
Ecuador	1,177
French Guina	2
Guyana	4,808
Paraguay	174
Peru	499
Surinam	44
Uruguay	634
Venezuela	268
<b>Total: <u>11,057</u></b>	<b><u>6.00 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Caroline Islands	5
Falkland's Islands	1
Fiji	987
Mauritius	123
New Caledonia & Loyalty Island	2
Reunion	2
Samoa (Eastern)	1
Samoa (Western)	1
Seychelles Islands	1
Society Islands	4
Solomon Islands	10
Tonga	3
Others	3
<b>Total: <u>1,143</u></b>	<b><u>0.62 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North and Central America**

**Total: 34 Countries**

Anguilla	5
Antigua	196
Bahamas Islands	235
Barbados	800
Bermuda	282
British Honduras	21



Cayman Islands	8
Costa Rica	21
Cuba	29
Dominica	99
Dominican Republic	39
Dutch West Indies	29
El Salvador	127
Grenada	352
Guadeloupe	16
Guatemala	196
Haiti	2,178
Honduras	46
Jamaica	9,363
Martinique	24
Mexico	662
Montserrat	25
Nicaragua	33
Panama	19
Panama Canal Zone	4
Puerto Rico ***	14
St Kitts & Nevis	164
St Lucia	92
St. Pierre & Miquelon	9
St. Vincent	387
Trinidad & Tobago	5,138
U.S.A	25,242
Virgin Islands (British)	24
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	17

**Total: 45,896**                      **24.92 (%) of Total Citizens**

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**      **Other/Total: 6**

Europe, N.E.S	2
Africa, N.E.S	48
Asia, N.E.S	61
Australasia, N.E.S	111
West Indies, Antilles, N.E.S	47
Central America, N.E.S	3

**Total: 272**                      **0.15 (%) of Total Citizens**

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 184,200 for 1973</u></b>
United States	25,242	13.70
England	19,979	10.85
Hong Kong	14,662	7.96
Portugal	13,483	7.32
Jamaica	9,363	5.08
India	9,203	5.00
Philippines	6,757	3.67
Greece	5,833	3.17
Italy	5,468	2.97
Trinidad & Tobago	5,138	2.79
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>115,128</u></b>	<b><u>62.50</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Department of Manpower & Immigration**

**Canada Immigration Division**

**Ottawa**

**1974**

**Total:** 218,465 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 112,382 (51.44%)

**Spouse:** 32,470 **Children:** 61,008 **Others:** 18,904 (TABLE 11/Country of last Permanenet Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 71,773** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

***“Ontario, which bore the brunt of pioneering for women’s rights, appropriately sent the first woman member to the dominion parliament. This was Agnes Macphail, who was elected in 1921 and re – elected four times thereafter. The provincial election of 1945 returned a solid male contingent; but Miss Macphail won a seat in the provincial House for a second term on June 7, 1948.”***

***THE START OF LIBERATION 1900 – 20: THE WOMAN’S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN CANADA/By: Cathrine L. Cleverion, Introduction By: Ramsay Cook/1974/Chapter 2: Ontario The Pioneer/Pg 45.***

**Britain****Total: 5 Countries**

England	28,828
Northern Ireland	2,391
Scotland	6,259
Wales	931
Lesser Br. Isles	47

**Total: 38,456****17.60 (%) of Total Citizens****Europe****Total: 34 Countries**

Andorra	2	
Austria	780	
Belgium	613	
Bulgaria	28	
Czechoslovakia	77	
Denmark	573	
Estonia		25
Finland	320	
France	4,232	
German Democratic Rep.	17	
Germany (Fed. Rep)	3,619	
Gibraltar	25	
Greece	5,632	
Hungary	383	
Iceland	9	
Ireland – Republic	1,292	
Italy	5,226	
Latvia	8	
Liechtenstein	5	
Lithuania	5	
Luxembourg	24	

Malta	693
Monaco	2
Netherland, The	2,103
Norway	229
Poland	945
Portugal	16,333
Romania	147
Spain	727
Sweden	593
Switzerland	1,336
Turkey	431
U.S.S.R	602
Yugoslavia	3,200

**Total: 50,236**

**22.99 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 43 Countries**

Algeria		35
Angola	22	
Botswana	7	
Burundi	21	
Cameroon – Cameroun	29	
Central African Rep.	10	
Dahomey	6	
Egypt	928	
Ethiopia	40	
Gabon	2	
Gambia	4	
Ghana	242	
Guinea	5	
Guinea – Bissau	3	
Ivory Coast	20	
Kenya	2,394	
Lesotho	3	
Liberia	17	
Libya	25	
Malagasy Republic	15	
Malawi	22	
Mali	4	
Mauretania – Mauretanie	10	
Morocco	786	
Mozambique	47	
Namibia (S.W Africa) –	3	
Niger	3	

Nigeria	332	
Rhodesia	73	
Rwanda	58	
Senegal	20	
Sierra Leon	15	
Somalia	7	
South Africa, Republic of	1,154	
Sudan	22	
Swaziland	19	
Tanzania	2,024	
Togo	1	
Tunisia		101
Uganda	423	
Upper Volta	1	
Zaire	1,273	
Zambia	213	
<b>Total: <u>10,439</u></b>		<b><u>4.78</u></b> (%) of Total Citizens

**Asia**

**Total: 37 Countries**

Afghanistan	12
Bahrain	21
Bangladesh	158
Brunei	361
Burma	86
China	379
Cypruss	677
Hong Kong	12,704
India	12,868
Indonesia	213
Iran	243
Iraq	81
Israel	1,090
Japan	859
Jordan	254
Khmer, Rep.	19
N. Korea	23
S. Korea	2,843
Kuwait	109
Laos	6
Lebanon	1,762
Macao	109
Malaysia	605
Muscat & Oman	5



**Caribbean****Total: 24 Countries**

Anguilla	6
Antigua	202
Bahamas Islands	129
Barbados	790
Bermuda	215
Cayman Islands	9
Cuba	10
Dominica	173
Dominican Republic	61
Grenada	399
Guadeloupe	20
Haiti	4,857
Jamaica	11,286
Martinique	22
Montserrat	37
Netherlands Antilles	38
Puerto Rico	28
St Kitts & Nevis	118
St Lucia	138
St. Vincent	487
Trinidad & Tobago	4,802
Turks & Caicos Islands	1
Virgin Islands (British)	20
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	27

**Total: 23,875****10.93 (%) of Total Citizens****South America****Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	1,593
Bolivia	38
Brazil	560
Chile	1,884
Columbia	1,037
Ecuador	1,841
French Guina	5
Guyana	4,030
Paraguay	250
Peru	418
Surinam	18
Uruguay	659



Venezuela	195
<b>Total: <u>12,528</u></b>	<b><u>5.73 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**                      **Total: 11 Countries**

Caroline Islands	2
Fiji	1,530
Guam	4
Marianas Islands	7
Mauritius	247
New Caledonia & Loyalty Island	7
Samoa (Western)	1
Seychelles Islands	8
Society Islands	2
Solomon Islands, British	1
Tonga	5
<b>Total: <u>1,814</u></b>	<b><u>0.83 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 7**

Europe, N.E.S	2
Africa, N.E.S	11
Asia, N.E.S	26
Australia Asia, N.E.S	7
Central America, N.E.S	2
West Indies Antilles, N.E.S	10
Other Countries	2
<b>Total: <u>60</u></b>	<b><u>0.03 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Top Ten Source Countries**                      **# of Immigrants**                      **% of 218,465 for 1974**

England	28,828	13.20
United States	26,541	12.15
Portugal	16,333	7.48
India	12,868	5.89
Hong Kong	12,704	5.82
Jamaica	11,286	5.17

Philippines	9,564	4.38
Scotland	6,259	2.86
Greece	5,632	2.58
Italy	5,226	2.39
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>135,241</u></b>	<b><u>61.91</u></b>

## ANNUAL REPORT

### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

#### Department of Manpower & Immigration

#### Canada Immigration Division

Ottawa  
1975

**Total:** 187,881 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 106,692 (56.79%)

**Spouse:** 30,175 **Children:** 56,722 **Others:** 19,795 (TABLE 11/Country of last Permanenet Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 34)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant):** 77,149 (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

#### **Britain**

#### **Total: 5 Countries**

England	27,761
Northern Ireland	1,977
Scotland	4,182
Wales	1,031
Lesser Br. Isles	27

**Total:** **34,978**

**18.62** (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe****Total: 35 Countries**

Albania	1	
Andorra	2	
Austria	724	
Belgium	656	
Bulgaria	15	
Czechoslovakia	107	
Denmark	580	
Estonia		2
Finland	256	
France	3,891	
German Democratic Rep.	12	
Germany (Fed. Rep)	3,469	
Gibraltar	21	
Greece	4,062	
Hungary	301	
Iceland	16	
Ireland – Republic	1,098	
Italy	5,078	
Latvia	8	
Lithuania	18	
Luxembourg	19	
Malta	408	
Monaco	3	
Netherland, The	1,448	
Norway	187	
Poland	809	
Portugal	8,547	
Romania	274	
Spain	697	
Sweden	408	
Switzerland	1,272	
Turkey	320	
U.S.S.R	278	
Vatican City State	1	
Yugoslavia	2,932	
<b><u>Total: 37,920</u></b>		<b><u>20.18 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Africa****Total: 41 Countries**

Algeria		45
Angola	161	

Botswana	4	
Benin (The People's Republic)	1	
Burundi	45	
Cameroon – Cameroun	15	
Chad	5	
Congo, Rep of.	9	
Egypt	892	
Ethiopia	45	
Gabon	5	
Gambia	3	
Ghana	274	
Guinea	7	
Ivory Coast	20	
Kenya	2,477	
Lesotho	4	
Liberia	12	
Libya	35	
Madagascar	38	
Malawi	85	
Mali	3	
Mauretania	1	
Morocco	545	
Mozambique	106	
Namibia (S.W Africa) –	8	
Nigeria		263
Rhodesia	86	
Rwanda	90	
Senegal	21	
Sierra Leon	14	
Somalia	3	
South Africa, Republic of	1,567	
Sudan	8	
Swaziland	12	
Tanzania	2,188	
Togo	1	
Tunisia		115
Uganda	112	
Zaire	354	
Zambia	188	
<b>Total: 9,867</b>	<b>5.25 (%)</b>	<b>of Total Citizens</b>

**Asia**

**Total: 38 Countries**

Afghanistan	7
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Bahrain	13	
Bangladesh	104	
Brunei	280	
Burma	153	
China	903	
Cyprus	1,021	
Hong Kong	11,132	
India	10,144	
Indonesia	188	
Iran	205	
Iraq	41	
Israel	1,527	
Japan	635	
Jordan	216	
Khmer, Rep.	120	
N. Korea	15	
S. Korea	4,316	
Kuwait	94	
Laos	11	
Lebanon	1,506	
Macao	105	
Malaysia	461	
Nepal	5	
Oman	2	
Pakistan	2,165	
Philippines	7,364	
Qatar	24	
Saudi Arabia	28	
Singapore	442	
Sri Lanka	369	
Syria	246	
Taiwan		1,131
Thailand	98	
United Arab Emirates	23	
Vietnam – North	12	
Vietnam – South	2,269	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	2	
<b>Total: <u>47,377</u></b>	<b><u>25.22</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Australia	1,654
New Guinea	6
New Zealand	509

Papua	1
<b>Total: <u>2,170</u></b>	<b><u>1.15 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North and Central America**      **Total: 11 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	42
Costa Rica	50
El Salvador	178
Guatemala	254
Honduras	50
Mexico	845
Nicaragua	23
Panama	21
Panama Canal Zone	3
St. Pierre & Miquelon	42
U.S.A	20,155
<b>Total: <u>21,663</u></b>	<b><u>11.53 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Caribbean**      **Total: 25 Countries**

Anguilla	5
Antigua	145
Bahamas Islands	169
Barbados	782
Bermuda	173
Cayman Islands	19
Cuba	6
Dominica	106
Dominican Republic	28
Grenada	340
Guadeloupe	8
Haiti	3,431
Jamaica	8,211
Martinique	15
Montserrat	35
Netherlands Antilles	38
Nevis	13
Puerto Rico	23

St Kitts & Nevis	92
St Lucia	100
St. Vincent	350
Trinidad & Tobago	3,817
Turks & Caicos Islands	1
Virgin Islands (British)	30
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	32

**Total: 17,969                      9.56 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	1,567
Bolivia	65
Brazil	531
Chile	2,297
Columbia	1,046
Ecuador	1,698
French Guiana	1
Guyana	4,394
Paraguay	252
Peru	494
Surinam	74
Uruguay	661
Venezuela	190

**Total: 13,270                      7.06 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 14 Countries**

Cape Verde Islands	13
Comoro Islands	3
Fiji	2,323
Guam	13
Mauritius	253
New Caledonia & Loyalty Island	4
New Hebrides	6
Reunion	1
Samoa (Eastern)	7
Samoa (Western)	2
Seychelles Islands	11
Society Islands	5
Solomon Islands	6
Tonga	3

Total: 2,650

1.41 (%) of Total Citizens

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 5**

Asia – N.E.S,	5
Australia Asia, N.E.S	4
Central America, N.E.S	2
West Indies Antilles, N.E.S	4
Other Countries	2

Total: 17

0.02 (%) of Total Citizens

**Top Ten Source  
Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 187,881 for 1975**

England	27,761	14.78
United States	20,155	10.73
Hong Kong	11,132	5.93
India	10,144	5.40
Portugal	8,547	4.55
Jamaica	8,211	4.37
Philippines	7,364	3.92
Italy	5,078	2.70
Guyana	4,394	2.34
S. Korea	4,316	2.30

**Total**

**107,102**

**57.01**



**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Department of Manpower & Immigration**

**Canada Immigration Division**

**Ottawa**  
**1976**

**Total:** 149,429 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 87,968 (**58.87%**)

**Spouse:** 25,330 **Children:** 42,197 **Fiancee:** 987 **Others:** 11,236 (TABLE 10/Country of last Permanent Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 38)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 69,368** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 9,747,500

**Full – time employment:** 8,529,700

**Part – Time employment:** 1,217,800

**Unemployment:** 743,800

**Not in labor force:** 6,566,800

**Participation rate:** **61.5%**

**Employment rate:** **57.1%**

**Unemployment rate:** **7.1%**

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly. The federal government updated the labor force survey in 1976 to include women and certain youth demographics to better reflect the Canadian labor force.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. Table: 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over(accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2004-11-05

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	16,759
Northern Ireland	1,536
Scotland	2,343
Wales	890
Lesser Br. Isles	20
<b>Total: <u>21,548</u></b>	<b><u>14.42(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 35 Countries</u></b>
Albania	2
Andorra	2
Austria	753
Belgium	532
Bulgaria	12
Czechoslovakia	85
Denmark	353
Estonia	7
Finland	237
France	3,251
German Democratic Rep.	21
Germany (Fed. Rep)	2,672
Gibraltar	22
Greece	2,487
Hungary	195
Iceland	36
Ireland – Republic	639
Italy	4,530
Latvia	6
Liechtenstein	7
Lithuania	13
Luxembourg	11
Malta	164

Monaco	1
Netherland, The	1,359
Norway	144
Poland	903
Portugal	5,344
Romania	173
Spain	633
Sweden	269
Switzerland	1,192
Turkey	246
U.S.S.R	315
Yugoslavia	1,741

Total: 28,357                      18.98 (%) of Total Citizens

**Africa**                      **Total: 42 Countries**

Afars & Issas	3	
Algeria		58
Angola	912	
Benin, (People's Republic of)	4	
Botswana	16	
Burundi	30	
Cameroon – Cameroun	11	
Central African Rep.	4	
Egypt	728	
Ethiopia	60	
Gabon	4	
Ghana	220	
Guinea	3	
Ivory Coast	27	
Kenya	1,202	
Lesotho	1	
Liberia	7	
Libya	48	
Malagasy Republic	72	
Malawi	63	
Mali	4	
Mauretania	6	
Morocco	325	
Mozambique	252	
Namibia (S.W Africa) –	13	
Niger	2	
Nigeria	194	

Rhodesia	70	
Rwanda	21	
Senegal	17	
Sierra Leon	7	
Somalia	8	
South Africa, Republic of	1,611	
Sudan	16	
Swaziland	11	
Tanzania	1,299	
Togo	5	
Tunisia		108
Uganda	29	
Upper Volta	4	
Zaire	82	
Zambia	193	
<b>Total: <u>7,750</u></b>		<b><u>5.19 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia**

**Total: 39 Countries**

Afghanistan	11
Bahrain	17
Bangladesh	79
Brunei	115
Burma	94
China	833
Cypruss	403
Hong Kong	10,725
India	6,733
Indonesia	122
Iran	500
Iraq	25
Israel	1,201
Japan	498
Jordan	130
Khmer, Rep.	131
N. Korea	3
S. Korea	2,249
Kuwait	53
Laos	17
Lebanon	7,161
Macao	134
Malaysia	511
Mongolia	1

Nepal	2	
Oman	6	
Pakistan	2,173	
Philippines	5,939	
Qatar	3	
Saudi Arabia	33	
Singapore	424	
Sri Lanka	235	
Syria	131	
Taiwan		1,178
Thailand	140	
United Arab Emirates	19	
Vietnam – North	22	
Vietnam – South	2,269	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	2	
<b>Total: <u>44,322</u></b>		<b><u>29.66 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**      **Total: 5 Countries**

Australia	1,387	
Nauru	2	
New Guinea	5	
New Zealand	487	
Papua	1	
<b>Total: <u>1,882</u></b>		<b><u>1.26 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North and Central America**      **Total: 10 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	29	
Costa Rica	34	
El Salvador	194	
Guatemala	197	
Honduras	78	
Mexico	757	
Nicaragua	15	
Panama	20	
St. Pierre & Miquelon	32	
U.S.A	17,315	
<b>Total: <u>18,671</u></b>		<b><u>12.49 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Caribbean****Total: 25 Countries**

Anguilla	6
Antigua	149
Bahamas Islands	122
Barbados	554
Bermuda	119
Cayman Islands	24
Cuba	14
Dominica	127
Dominican Republic	35
Grenada	314
Guadeloupe	8
Haiti	3,061
Jamaica	7,282
Martinique	25
Montserrat	32
Netherlands Antilles	31
Nevis	16
Puerto Rico	18
St Kitts & Nevis	93
St Lucia	86
St. Vincent	322
Trinidad & Tobago	2,359
Turks & Caicos Islands	3
Virgin Islands (British)	11
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	29

**Total: 14,840****9.93 (%) of Total Citizens****South America****Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	1,463
Bolivia	49
Brazil	267
Chile	2,082
Columbia	797
Ecuador	1,128
French Guiana	7
Guyana	3,430
Paraguay	199
Peru	552
Surinam	10
Uruguay	486
Venezuela	158

**Total: 10,628**

**7.11 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 15 Countries**

Caroline Islands	1
Comoro Islands	3
Falkland Islands	1
Fiji	1,081
Gilbert & Ellis Islands	1
Guam	9
Maldives	2
Mauritius	286
New Caledonia & Loyalty Island	3
New Hebrides	2
Samoa (Eastern)	6
Samoa (Western)	6
Seychelles Islands	10
Society Islands	1
Tonga	1

**Total: 1,413**

**0.95 (%) of Total Citizens**

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 6**

Asia – N.E.S, 6  
Europe – N.E.S, 3  
Africa – N.E.S, 2  
Australia Asia, N.E.S – 4  
West Indies, Antilles, N.E.S – 2  
Oceania & Other Ocean Islands, N.E.S – 1

**Total: 18**

**0.01 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 149,429 for 1976**

United States	17,315	11.59
England	16,759	11.22
Hong Kong	10,725	7.18
Jamaica	7,282	4.87
Lebanon	7,161	4.79

India	6,733	4.51
Philippines	5,939	3.97
Portugal	5,344	3.58
Italy	4,530	3.03
Guyana	3,430	2.30
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>85,218</u></b>	<b><u>57.03</u></b>

## ANNUAL REPORT

### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

#### Employment & Immigration Canada

#### Immigration & Demographic Policy Group

Ottawa  
1977

**Total:** 114,914 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

***Total Non – Workers:*** 67,289 (**58.56%**)

***Spouse:*** 19,571

***Children:*** 30,518

***Fiancee:*** 527

***Students:*** 6,567

***Others:*** 10,106 (TABLE 10/Country of last Permanenet Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 38)

***Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 67,130*** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

***Employment:*** 9,917,100 **+169,600**

***Full – time employment:*** 8,626,500 **+96,800**

***Part – Time employment:*** 1,290,600 **+72,800**

***Unemployment:*** 868,100 **+124,300**

***Not in labor force:*** 6,650,200 **- 83,400**



**Participation rate:** 61.9% + 0.40  
**Employment rate:** 56.9% + 0.20  
**Unemployment rate:** 8.0% + 0.90

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. *Table: 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over*(accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2004-11-05

<u>Britain</u>	<u>Total: 5 Countries</u>
England	13,648
Northern Ireland	1,391
Scotland	2,284
Wales	659
Channel Islands	15
<b>Total: <u>17,997</u></b>	<b><u>15.66 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<u>Europe</u>	<u>Total: 34 Countries</u>
Albania	1
Andorra	1
Austria	564
Belgium	436
Bulgaria	15
Czechoslovakia	118
Denmark	250
Estonia	6
Finland	177
France	2,757
German Democratic Rep.	25
Germany (Fed. Rep)	2,254
Gibraltar	21
Greece	1,960
Hungary	287
Iceland	35
Ireland – Republic	571
Italy	3,411
Latvia	7
Lithuania	20
Luxembourg	30
Malta	161
Monaco	2

Netherland, The	1,247
Norway	100
Poland	902
Portugal	3,579
Romania	236
Spain	356
Sweden	260
Switzerland	944
Turkey	311
U.S.S.R	299
Yugoslavia	1,408

**Total: 22,751**

**19.80 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 43 Countries**

Algeria		74
Angola	602	
Benin, (People's Republic of)	8	
Botswana	20	
Burundi	18	
Cameroon – Cameroun	16	
Central African Rep.	1	
Chad	1	
Congo, Republic of	2	
Djibouti	4	
Egypt	598	
Ethiopia	65	
Gambia	2	
Ghana	145	
Guinea	7	
Ivory Coast	23	
Kenya	379	
Lesotho	1	
Liberia	25	
Libya	31	
Malagasy Republic	51	
Malawi	57	
Mali	1	
Morocco	220	
Mozambique	202	
Namibia (S.W Africa) –	1	
Niger	3	
Nigeria		146
Rhodesia	258	

Rwanda	9	
Senegal	13	
Sierra Leon	9	
Somalia	4	
South Africa, Republic of	2,458	
Sudan	20	
Swaziland	13	
Tanzania	605	
Togo	2	
Tunisia		76
Uganda	34	
Upper Volta	3	
Zaire	32	
Zambia	130	
<b>Total: 6,369</b>		<b>5.54 (% of Total Citizens)</b>

**Asia**

**Total: 38 Countries**

Afghanistan	11
Bahrain	12
Bangladesh	114
Brunei	91
Burma	72
China	798
Cypruss	288
Hong Kong	6,371
India	5,555
Indonesia	116
Iran	440
Iraq	155
Israel	957
Japan	412
Jordan	104
Kampuchea	11
D.P.R. Korea	15
Rep. of Korea	1,243
Kuwait	88
Laos	34
Lebanon	3,847
Macao	63
Malaysia	590
Nepal	2
Oman	6
Pakistan	1,575

Philippines	6,232	
Qatar	11	
Saudi Arabia	45	
Singapore	317	
Sri Lanka	168	
Syria	104	
Taiwan		899
Thailand	105	
United Arab Emirates	49	
Vietnam, Soc. Rep. of	216	
Vietnam – South	243	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	1	
<b>Total: <u>31,360</u></b>		<b><u>27.29</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	1,063	
New Zealand	475	
Papua	3	
<b>Total: <u>1,541</u></b>		<b><u>1.34</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**North and Central America** **Total: 10 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	55	
Costa Rica	40	
El Salvador	126	
Guatemala	144	
Honduras	74	
Mexico	794	
Nicaragua	20	
Panama	23	
St. Pierre & Miquelon	54	
U.S.A	12,888	
<b>Total: <u>14,218</u></b>		<b><u>12.37</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Caribbean**

**Total: 25 Countries**

Anguilla	4	
Antigua	139	

Bahamas Islands	129
Barbados	634
Bermuda	111
Cayman Islands	31
Cuba	4
Dominica	112
Dominican Republic	39
Grenada	197
Guadeloupe	11
Haiti	2,026
Jamaica	6,291
Martinique	38
Montserrat	26
Netherlands Antilles	32
Nevis	18
Puerto Rico	12
St Kitts & Nevis	90
St Lucia	122
St. Vincent	266
Trinidad & Tobago	1,552
Turks & Caicos Islands	1
Virgin Islands (British)	14
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	11
<b>Total: <u>11,910</u></b>	<b><u>10.36</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**South America**                      **Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	1,499
Bolivia	32
Brazil	308
Chile	1,546
Columbia	541
Ecuador	548
French Guiana	6
Guyana	2,472
Paraguay	128
Peru	388
Surinam	11
Uruguay	266
Venezuela	95
<b>Total: <u>7,840</u></b>	<b><u>6.82</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**      **Total: 12 Countries**

Cape Verde Islands	1
Fiji	710
French Polynesia	3
Gilbert Islands	2
Guam	2
Mauritius	173
New Caledonia & Loyalty Island	9
New Hebrides	1
Reunion	3
Samoa (Western)	2
Seychelles Islands	1
Tonga	5

**Total: 912**                      **0.79 (%) of Total Citizens**

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 4**

Africa, N.E.S – 3  
Asia – N.E.S - 8  
Australia Asia, N.E.S – 4  
West Indies, Antilles, N.E.S – 1

**Total: 16**                      **0.01 (%) of Total Citizens**

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 114,914 for 1977</u></b>
England	13,648	11.88
United States	12,888	11.22
Hong Kong	6,371	5.54

Jamaica	6,291	5.47
Philippines	6,232	5.42
India	5,555	4.83
Lebanon	3,847	3.35
Portugal	3,579	3.11
Italy	3,411	2.97
France	2,757	2.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,579</b>	<b>56.20</b>

## ANNUAL REPORT

### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

#### Employment & Immigration Canada

#### Immigration & Demographic Policy Group

#### Ottawa 1978

**Total:** 86,313 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 51,102 (59.21%)

**Spouse:** 15,826

**Children:** 20,716

**Students:** 5,871

**Others:** 8,689 (TABLE 14/Country of last Permanenet Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 51)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 14,459** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 10,220,300 + 303,200

**Full – time employment:** 8,871,500 + 245,000

**Part – Time employment:** 1,348,800 + 58,200

**Unemployment:** 934,300 + 66,200

**Not in labor force:** 6,624,300 - 25,900

<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>62.7%</b>	<b>+ 0.80</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>57.5%</b>	<b>+ 0.60</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>+ 0.40</b>

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. **Table:** 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2004-11-05

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	8,983
Northern Ireland	775
Scotland	1,693
Wales	336
Channel Islands	14
<b>Total: <u>11,801</u></b>	<b><u>13.67 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 34 Countries</u></b>
Albania	1
Austria	495
Belgium	359
Bulgaria	17
Czechoslovakia	136
Denmark	181
Estonia	2
Finland	260
France	1,754
German Democratic Rep.	10
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1,471
Gibraltar	9
Greece	1,474
Hungary	197
Iceland	10
Ireland – Republic	469
Italy	2,976
Latvia	8
Lithuania	8
Luxembourg	5
Malta	213
Monaco	2
Netherland, The	1,237



Norway	80
Poland	753
Portugal	3,086
Romania	246
Spain	289
Sweden	226
Switzerland	801
Turkey	192
U.S.S.R	379
Vatican City State	1
Yugoslavia	927

**Total: 18,274**

**21.17 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 44 Countries**

Algeria	50
Angola	249
Benin,	
(People's Republic of)	1
Botswana	2
Burundi	3
Cameroon – Cameroun	13
Central African Rep.	3
Chad	2
Congo, Republic of	2
Egypt	471
Ethiopia	65
Gabon	5
Gambia	5
Ghana	150
Guinea	5
Guinea – Bissau	1
Ivory Coast	14
Kenya	227
Liberia	14
Libya	15
Madagascar	68
Malawi	7
Mali	3
Mauritania	2
Morocco	171
Mozambique	100
Namibia (S.W Africa) –	19
Niger	1

Nigeria	145	
Rhodesia	118	
Rwanda	5	
Senegal	18	
Sierra Leon	21	
Somalia	3	
South Africa, (Republic of)	1,653	
Sudan	21	
Swaziland	14	
Tanzania	361	
Togo	5	
Tunisia		50
Uganda	43	
Upper Volta	2	
Zaire	28	
Zambia	106	
<b>Total: <u>4,261</u></b>		<b><u>4.94 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia**

**Total: 38 Countries**

Afghanistan	10
Bahrain	15
Bangladesh	110
Brunei	97
Burma	90
China	644
Cypruss	211
Hong Kong	4,740
India	5,110
Indonesia	161
Iran	591
Iraq	127
Israel	735
Japan	359
Jordan	126
Kampuchea	4
D.P.R. Korea	4
Rep. of Korea	714
Kuwait	74
Laos	17
Lebanon	1,454
Macao	93
Malaysia	659
Nepal	1



Anguilla	4
Antigua	118
Bahamas Islands	99
Barbados	455
Bermuda	97
Cayman Islands	17
Cuba	9
Dominica	98
Dominican Republic	32
Grenada	184
Guadeloupe	10
Haiti	1,702
Jamaica	3,858
Martinique	9
Montserrat	28
Netherlands Antilles	15
Nevis	20
Puerto Rico	8
St Kitts & Nevis	83
St Lucia	89
St. Vincent	194
Trinidad & Tobago	1,190
Turks & Caicos Islands	1
Virgin Islands (British)	4
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	4
<b>Total: <u>8,328</u></b>	<b><u>9.65 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	1,046
Bolivia	26
Brazil	273
Chile	1,579
Columbia	404
Ecuador	422
French Guiana	1
Guyana	2,253
Paraguay	114
Peru	290
Surinam	3
Uruguay	236
Venezuela	135
<b>Total: <u>6,782</u></b>	<b><u>7.86 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 10 Countries**

Fiji	552
French Polynesia	9
Guam	1
Mauritius	147
New Caledonia & Loyalty Island	3
Reunion	1
Samoa (Western)	1
Seychelles Islands	2
Tonga	1
U.S Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	2

**Total: 719**

**0.83 (%) of Total Citizens**

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 1**

Other Countries, N.E.S 13

**Total: 13**

**0.02 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 86,313 for 1978**

United States	9,945	11.52
England	8,983	10.41
India	5,110	5.92
Hong Kong	4,740	5.49
Philippines	4,370	5.06
Jamaica	3,858	4.47

Guyana	2,253	2.61
France	1,754	2.03
Haiti	1,702	1.97
South Africa, Republic of	1,653	1.92
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>44,368</u></b>	<b><u>51.40</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Employment & Immigration Canada

### Immigration & Demographic Policy Group

### Ottawa

### 1979

**Total:** 112,096 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 63,862 (56.97%)

**Spouse:** 17,231 **Children:** 26,155 **Students:** 10,081 **Others:** 10,395 (TABLE 14/Country of last Permanent Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 51)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 31,996** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 10,668,600 + 448,300

**Full – time employment:** 9,201,800 +330,300

**Part – Time employment:** 1,466,800 +118,000

**Unemployment:** 868,200 - 66,100

**Not in labor force:** 6,582,700 - 41,600

**Participation rate:** 63.7% +1.00

**Employment rate:** 58.9% +1.40

**Unemployment rate:** 7.5% - 0.90

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2004-11-05**

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	10,008
Northern Ireland	515
Scotland	1,906
Wales	405
Channel Islands	19
<b>Total: <u>12,853</u></b>	<b><u>11.47 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 34 Countries</u></b>	
Albania	1	
Austria	176	
Belgium	503	
Bulgaria	47	
Czechoslovakia	356	
Denmark	218	
Estonia	<b>S.S.R</b>	1
Finland	169	
France	1,900	
German Democratic Rep.	16	
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1,323	
Gibraltar	10	
Greece	1,247	
Hungary	368	
Iceland	13	
Ireland – Republic	553	
Italy	1,996	
Latvian S.S.R	1	
Lichtenstein	7	
Lithuania S.S.R	1	
Luxembourg	8	
Malta	204	
Monaco	5	

Netherland, The	1,479
Norway	77
Poland	1,045
Portugal	3,723
Romania	423
Spain	271
Sweden	262
Switzerland	1,073
Turkey	257
U.S.S.R	1,385
Yugoslavia	887

**Total: 20,005**

**17.85 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 44 Countries**

Algeria	71
Angola	32
Benin,	
(People's Republic of)	2
Botswana	15
Burundi	5
Cameroun – Fed Rep of	3
Central – African Emp.	2
Congo, Republic of	1
Djibouti	5
Egypt	511
Equatorial Guinea	1
Ethiopia	69
Gambon Rep	8
Ghana	137
Guinea, Rep	2
Ivory Coast	53
Kenya	319
Lesotho	2
Liberia	6
Libya	10
Madagascar	50
Malawi	5
Mali Rep	2
Mauritania	7
Morocco	145
Mozambique	42
Namibia (S.W Africa) –	15
Niger	4



Nigeria	98	
Rhodesia	210	
Rwanda	15	
Senegal	11	
Sierra Leon	3	
Somalia	2	
South Africa, Republic of	1,339	
Sudan Dem. Rep. of	13	
Swaziland	19	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	535	
Togo Rep. of	5	
Tunisia		67
Uganda	16	
Upper Volta	6	
Zaire	23	
Zambia	72	

**Total: 3,958**

**3.53 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 37 Countries**

Afghanistan	4
Bahrain	11
Bangladesh	50
Bhutan	1
Brunei	219
Burma Union of	64
China Peop Rep. of	2,058
Cypress	113
Hong Kong B.B.C	5,966
India	4,517
Indonesia Rep. of	163
Iran	1,044
Iraq	203
Israel	831
Japan	666
Jordan	130
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	978
Korea, Republic of	817
Kuwait	36
Laos	3,903
Lebanon	1,747
Macao	102
Malaysia	546
Nepal	5

Oman	7	
Pakistan	1,117	
Philippines Rep. of	3,873	
Saudi Arabia	35	
Singapore	225	
Sri Lanka	117	
Syria	174	
Taiwan		707
Thailand (Formose)	213	
United Arab Emirates	36	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	19,859	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	2	
Yemen P.D.R	1	

**Total: 50,540                      45.09 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Australia – Asia                      Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	808	
New Zealand	581	
Papua New Guinea	6	

**Total: 1,395                      1.24 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North and Central America                      Total: 11 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	15	
Costa Rica	30	
El Salvador	108	
Guatemala	61	
Honduras	43	
Mexico	384	
Nicaragua	45	
Panama	6	
Panama Canal Zone	2	
St. Pierre & Miquelon	38	
U.S.A	9,617	

**Total: 10,349                      9.23 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Caribbean                      Total: 25 Countries**

Anguilla	1
Antigua	74
Bahamas Islands	52
Barbados	293
Bermuda	104
Cayman Islands	7
Cuba	3
Dominica	54
Dominican Republic	28
Grenada	136
Guadeloupe	8
Haiti	1,268
Jamaica	3,213
Martinique	8
Montserrat	16
Netherlands Antilles	23
Nevis	8
Puerto Rico	4
St Kitts & Nevis	53
St Lucia	43
St. Vincent	161
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	786
Turks & Caicos Islands	3
Virgin Islands (British)	3
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	17
<b>Total: <u>6,366</u></b>	<b><u>5.68</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**South America**

**Total: 12 Countries**

Argentina	596
Bolivia	26
Brazil	236
Chile	1,155
Columbia	339
Ecuador	283
Guyana	2,473
Paraguay	88
Peru	343
Surinam	15
Uruguay	224
Venezuela	120
<b>Total: <u>5,898</u></b>	<b><u>5.26</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 11 Countries**

Cape Verde	5
Comoro Islands	2
Fiji	518
French Polynesia	1
Mauritius	190
New Caledonia	1
Samoa American	3
Samoa Western	3
Seychelles Islands	1
Tonga	1
U.S Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1

**Total: 726**

**0.65 (%) of Total Citizens**

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 1**

Other Countries – 6

**Total: 6**

**0.01 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 112,096 for 1979**

Vietnam (Soc. Rep. of)	19,859	17.72
England	10,008	8.93
United States	9,617	8.58
Hong Kong (B.B.C)	5,966	5.32
India	4,517	4.03
Philippines	3,873	3.46

Portugal	3,723	3.32
Jamaica	3,213	2.87
Guyana	2,473	2.21
China	2,058	1.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,307</b>	<b>58.26</b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Employment & Immigration Canada

### Immigration & Demographic Policy Group

### Ottawa

### 1980

**Total:** 143,117 (*Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants*)

**Total Non – Workers:** 79,372 (**55.46%**)

**Spouse:** 19,326 **Children:** 24,808 **Students:** 22,429 **Others:** 12,809 (TABLE 14/Country of last Permanent Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 39)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 98,681** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

<b>Employment:</b>	10,984,600	<b>+ 316,000</b>
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	9,415,300	<b>+213,500</b>
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	1,568,700	<b>+101,900</b>
<b>Unemployment:</b>	895,300	<b>+27,100</b>
<b>Not in labor force:</b>	6,604,200	<b>+21,500</b>
<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>64.3%</b>	<b>+0.60</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>59.4%</b>	<b>+0.50</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>(UNCHANGED)</b>

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2004-11-05**

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	14,379
Northern Ireland	554
Scotland	2,595
Wales	689
Channel Islands	28
<b><u>Total: 18,245</u></b>	<b><u>12.75 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 31 Countries</u></b>
Albania	1
Austria	240
Belgium	599
Bulgaria	69
Czechoslovakia	1,125
Denmark	255
Finland	191
France	1,900
German Democratic Rep.	26
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1,643
Gibraltar	8
Greece	1,093
Hungary	417
Iceland	16
Ireland – Republic	679
Italy	1,740
Liechtenstein	3
Luxembourg	17
Malta	191
Monaco	2
Netherland, The	1,866
Norway	114
Poland	1,185

Portugal	4,228
Romania	632
Spain	355
Sweden	287
Switzerland	857
Turkey	444
U.S.S.R	2,079
Yugoslavia	661

**Total: 22,923**

**16.02 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 42 Countries**

Algeria		61
Angola	3	
Benin, People's Republic of	4	
Botswana, Rep of	18	
Burundi	1	
Cameroun – Fed Rep of	10	
Central – African Emp.	4	
Congo, Republic of	2	
Djibouti	15	
Egypt	616	
Ethiopia	108	
Gabon Rep	9	
Ghana	165	
Ivory Coast	27	
Kenya	363	
Lesotho	3	
Liberia	14	
Libya	27	
Malagasy Republic	109	
Malawi	23	
Mali Rep	5	
Mauritania	5	
Morocco	313	
Mozambique	1	
Namibia (S.W Africa)	18	
Niger	1	
Nigeria		133
Rhodesia	179	
Rwanda	5	
Senegal	17	
Sierra Leon	6	
Somalia	7	

South Africa, Republic of	1,370	
Sudan Dem. Rep. of	28	
Swaziland	15	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	450	
Togo, Rep. of	5	
Tunisia		46
Uganda	8	
Upper Volta	2	
Zaire Republic	48	
Zambia	86	

**Total: 4,330**

**3.03 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 37 Countries**

Afghanistan	14
Bahrain	20
Bangladesh	76
Brunei	336
Burma Union of	87
China Peop Rep. of	4,936
Cypruss	133
Hong Kong B.B.C	6,309
India	8,483
Indonesia Rep. of	267
Iran	1,021
Iraq	246
Israel	1,498
Japan	737
Jordan	173
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	3,265
Korea, Republic of	957
Kuwait	72
Laos	6,266
Lebanon	1,406
Macao	106
Malaysia	702
Nepal	10
Oman	2
Pakistan	881
Philippines Rep. of	6,051
Qatar	2
Saudi Arabia	81
Singapore	290
Sri Lanka	144



Syria	207	
Taiwan		827
Thailand (Formose)	396	
United Arab Emirates	47	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	25,541	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	12	
Yemen P.D.R	1	

**Total: 71,602                      50.03 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Australia – Asia                      Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	884
New Zealand	642
Papua New Guinea	29

**Total: 1,555                      1.09 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North and Central America                      Total: 11 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	17
Costa Rica	38
El Salvador	112
Greenland	4
Guatemala	120
Honduras	31
Mexico	424
Nicaragua	17
Panama	21
St. Pierre & Miquelon	16
U.S.A	9,926

**Total: 10,726                      7.49 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Caribbean                      Total: 25 Countries**

Anguilla	2
Antigua	109
Bahamas Islands	55
Barbados	354
Bermuda	107
Cayman Islands	3
Cuba	306

Dominica	115
Dominican Republic	41
Grenada	144
Guadeloupe	12
Haiti	1,633
Jamaica	3,161
Martinique	10
Montserrat	8
Netherlands Antilles	8
Nevis	9
Puerto Rico	12
St Kitts & Nevis	61
St Lucia	72
St. Vincent	166
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	953
Turks & Caicos Islands	2
Virgin Islands (British)	6
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	12
<b>Total: <u>7,361</u></b>	<b><u>5.14</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	449
Bolivia	53
Brazil	300
Chile	1,176
Columbia	260
Ecuador	240
French Guyana	3
Guyana	2,278
Paraguay	61
Peru	318
Surinam	19
Uruguay	127
Venezuela	149
<b>Total: <u>5,433</u></b>	<b><u>3.80</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 9 Countries**

Fiji	637
French Polynesia	15

Mauritius	276
New Caledonia	1
Reunion	2
Samoa Western	1
Seychelles Islands	6
Tonga	2
Vanuaatu	2

Total: 942

0.66 (%) of Total Citizens

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 143,117 for 1980</u>
Vietnam (Soc. Rep. of)	25,541	17.85
England	14,379	10.05
United States	9,926	6.94
India	8,483	5.93
Hong Kong (B.B.C)	6,309	4.41
Laos	6,266	4.38
Philippines	6,051	4.23
China (Rep. of)	4,936	3.45
Portugal	4,228	2.95
Kampuchea (Dem Rep. of)	3,265	2.28
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>89,384</u></b>	<b><u>62.46</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Employment & Immigration Canada

### Immigration & Demographic Policy Group

### Ottawa

### 1981

***Total:*** 128,618 (*Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants*)

***Total Non – Workers:*** 71,649 (**55.71%**)

Spouse: 19,017 Children: 16,956 Students: 21,985 Retired: 13,135

Dependant (not a child): 556 (*TABLE 14/Country of last Permanenet Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 35*)

***Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 96,750*** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

<b><i>Employment:</i></b>	11,305,000	<b>+320,400</b>
<b><i>Full – time employment:</i></b>	9,631,300	<b>+216,000</b>
<b><i>Part – Time employment:</i></b>	1,673,700	<b>+105,000</b>
<b><i>Unemployment:</i></b>	930,800	<b>+ 35,500</b>
<b><i>Not in labor force:</i></b>	6,578,500	<b>- 25,700</b>
<b><i>Participation rate:</i></b>	<b>60.1%</b>	<b>- 4.20</b>
<b><i>Employment rate:</i></b>	<b>65.0%</b>	<b>+5.60</b>
<b><i>Unemployment rate:</i></b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>+0.10</b>

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2004-11-05**

**“So he had been accused of sloughing off the ethnics; up sprang a trebled multiculturalism program that functioned as a slush fund for ethnic votes.”**

*THE NORTHERN MAGUS: Pierre Trudeau and Canadians*/By: Richard Gwyn/1981/Chapter 9: Sugar Ray Robinson/Pg 139

**Britain**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	17,065
Northern Ireland	628
Scotland	2,662
Wales	755
Channel Islands	44

**Total: 21,154**

**16.45 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe**

**Total: 31 Countries**

Andorra	2
Austria	246
Belgium	648
Bulgaria	47
Czechoslovakia	1,079
Denmark	271
Finland	167
France	2,089
German Democratic Rep.	15
Germany (Fed. Rep)	2,188
Greece	958
Hungary	465
Iceland	31
Ireland – Republic	810
Italy	2,043
Liechtenstein	4
Lithuania	3
Luxembourg	11
Malta	257
Monaco	2
Netherland, The	1,797
Norway	82

Poland	3,850
Portugal	3,290
Romania	747
Spain	402
Sweden	325
Switzerland	863
Turkey	838
U.S.S.R	868
Yugoslavia	743

**Total: 25,141**

**19.55 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 42 Countries**

Algeria		74
Angola	12	
Benin, People's Republic of	9	
Botswana, Rep of	18	
Burundi	3	
Cameroun – Fed Rep of	3	
Central – African Emp.	3	
Congo, Republic of	1	
Djibouti	34	
Egypt	683	
Ethiopia	74	
Gabon Rep	5	
Gambia	1	
Ghana	198	
Guinea, Rep of	5	
Ivory Coast	45	
Kenya	345	
Lesotho	2	
Liberia	12	
Libya	48	
Malagasy Republic	53	
Malawi	14	
Mali Rep	4	
Morocco	489	
Mozambique	9	
Namibia (S.W Africa)	10	
Nigeria		140
Rwanda	5	
Senegal	19	
Sierra Leon	10	
Somalia	4	
South Africa, Republic of	1,428	

Sudan Dem. Rep. of	26	
Swaziland	12	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	664	
Togo, Rep. of	4	
Tunisia		53
Uganda	16	
Upper Volta	1	
Zaire Republic	33	
Zambia	84	
Zimbabwe	234	

**Total: 4,887**

**3.80 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 37 Countries**

Afghanistan	38
Bahrain	27
Bangladesh	73
Brunei	305
Burma Union of	81
China Peop Rep. of	6,551
Cyprus	137
Hong Kong B.B.C	6,451
India	8,256
Indonesia Rep. of	214
Iran	1,056
Iraq	216
Israel	1,785
Japan	770
Jordan	131
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	1,337
Korea, Republic of	1,430
Kuwait	152
Laos	866
Lebanon	1,122
Macao	163
Malaysia	708
Nepal	6
Oman	6
Pakistan	731
Philippines Rep. of	5,859
Qatar	11
Saudi Arabia	122
Singapore	389
Sri Lanka	223
Syria	331

Taiwan	834
Thailand (Formose)	123
United Arab Emirates	67
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	8,251
Yemen, Arab Rep.	3
Yemen P.D.R	5
<b>Total: <u>48,830</u></b>	<b><u>37.97 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**                      **Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	780
New Zealand	520
Papua New Guinea	17
<b>Total: <u>1,317</u></b>	<b><u>1.02 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North and Central America**                      **Total: 11 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	33
Costa Rica	46
El Salvador	292
Greenland	6
Guatemala	112
Honduras	36
Mexico	440
Nicaragua	19
Panama	13
St. Pierre & Miquelon	13
U.S.A	10,559
<b>Total: <u>11,569</u></b>	<b><u>8.99 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Caribbean**    **Total: 24 Countries**

Anguilla	2
Antigua	140
Bahamas Islands	56
Barbados	353
Bermuda	68



Cayman Islands	11
Cuba	40
Dominica	79
Dominican Republic	55
Grenada	164
Guadeloupe	36
Haiti	3,667
Jamaica	2,553
Martinique	28
Montserrat	37
Netherlands Antilles	17
Nevis	13
Puerto Rico	14
St Kitts & Nevis	49
St Lucia	102
St. Vincent	183
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	953
Virgin Islands (British)	7
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	6

Total: 8,633

6.71 (%) of Total Citizens

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	467
Bolivia	66
Brazil	335
Chile	1,029
Columbia	308
Ecuador	226
French Guyana	1
Guyana	2,836
Paraguay	35
Peru	464
Surinam	35
Uruguay	142
Venezuela	192

Total: 6,136

4.77 (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 14 Countries**

Cape Verde	2
Comoros	3
Falkland Islands	2

Fiji	699
Guam	7
French Polynesia	3
Mauritius	186
New Caledonia	2
Samoa American	1
Samoa Western	12
Seychelles Islands	7
Tonga	2
Tuvalu	1
Vanuaatu	7

Total: 934

0.73 (%) of Total Citizens

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 1**

**NOT STATED 17**

Total: 17

0.01 (%) of Total Citizens

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 128,618 for 1981</u></b>
England	17,065	13.27
United States	10,559	8.21
India	8,256	6.42
Vietnam (Soc. Rep. of)	8,251	6.42
China (Rep. of)	6,551	5.09
Hong Kong (B.B.C)	6,451	5.02
Philippines	5,859	4.56
Poland	3,850	2.99
Haiti	3,667	2.85
Portugal	3,290	2.56
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>73,799</u></b>	<b><u>57.38</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Employment & Immigration Canada**

**Immigration & Demographic Policy Group**

**Ottawa**  
**1982**

**Total:** 121,147 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 65,675 (54.21%)

Spouse: 17,808 Children: 12,964 Students: 22,675 Retired: 11,824

Non – Workers, n.e.c: 404 (TABLE 17/Country of last Permanenet Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 67)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 90,182** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

<b>Employment:</b>	10,943,700	- 361,300
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	9,202,700	- 428,600
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	1,740,900	+ 67,200
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,358,200	+ 427,400
<b>Not in labor force:</b>	6,801,600	+ 223,100

<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>64.4%</b>	<b>+4.30</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>57.3%</b>	<b>- 7.70</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>+ 3.40</b>

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2010-01-28**

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	13,332
Northern Ireland	535
Scotland	1,985
Wales	579
Channel Islands	14
<b><u>Total: 16,445</u></b>	<b><u>13.57 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 36 Countries</u></b>
Albania	6
Andorra	1
Austria	366
Belgium	745
Bulgaria	40
Czechoslovakia	853
Denmark	295
Finland	163
France	2,393
German Democratic Rep.	25
Germany (Fed. Rep)	4,425
Gibraltar	1
Greece	885
Hungary	405
Iceland	14
Irish – Republic	630
Italy	1,506
Liechtenstein	5
Luxembourg	12
Malta	154
Monaco	3
Netherland, The	1,827
Norway	104

Poland	8,278
Portugal	2,244
Romania	988
Spain	440
Sweden	239
Switzerland	796
Turkey	712
U.S.S.R	377
Yugoslavia	773

Total: 29,705

24.52 (%) of Total Citizens

**Africa**

**Total: 45 Countries**

Algeria		90
Angola	39	
Benin	4	
Botswana	13	
Burundi	2	
Cameroon	17	
Central African Republic	7	
Chad	1	
Congo	4	
Djibouti	10	
Egypt	844	
Ethiopia	167	
Gabon	9	
Gambia	2	
Ghana	85	
Guinea, Rep of	9	
Ivory Coast	30	
Kenya	277	
Lesotho	2	
Liberia	13	
Libya	31	
Malagasy Republic	64	
Malawi	28	
Mali Republic	5	
Mauritania	2	
Morocco	481	
Mozambique	20	
Namibia	13	
Niger	8	
Nigeria		170
Rwanda	7	

Senegal	21	
Sierra Leon	8	
Somali, Republic of	6	
South Africa, Republic of	993	
Sudan, Dem. Rep.	48	
Swaziland	9	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	514	
Togo	5	
Tunisia		53
Uganda	45	
Upper Volta	3	
Zaire Republic	38	
Zambia	82	
Zimbabwe	231	

**Total: 4,510**

**4.29 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 38 Countries**

Afghanistan	79
Bahrain	43
Bangladesh	58
Brunei	275
Burma Union of	73
China, Peop Rep. of	3,572
Cypruss	97
Hong Kong B.B.C	6,542
India	7,776
Indonesia Rep. of	264
Iran	1,201
Iraq	201
Israel	1,392
Japan	630
Jordan	98
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	1,378
Korea, D.P.R of	4
Korea, Republic of	1,506
Kuwait	182
Laos	375
Lebanon	1,190
Macao	118
Malaysia	688
Nepal	7
Oman	16
Pakistan	868

Philippines Rep. of	5,062	
Qatar	13	
Saudi Arabia	170	
Singapore	435	
Sri Lanka	182	
Syria	281	
Taiwan		560
Thailand (Formose)	201	
United Arab Emirates	131	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	5,935	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	13	
Yemen P.D.R.	1	

Total: 41,617                      34.35 (%) of Total Citizens

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	564
New Zealand	357
Papua New Guinea	17

Total: 938                      0.77 (%) of Total Citizens

**North and Central America**

**Total: 11 Countries**

Belize (British Honduras)	16
Costa Rica	53
El Salvador	857
Guatemala	128
Honduras	30
Mexico	513
Nicaragua	31
Panama	14
Panama Canel Zone	1
St. Pierre & Miquelon	8
U.S.A	9,360

Total: 11,011                      9.09 (%) of Total Citizens

**Caribbean**

**Total: 24 Countries**

Anguilla	4
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Antigua	111
Bahamas Islands	89
Barbados	303
Bermuda	44
Cayman Islands	14
Cuba	93
Dominica	87
Dominican Republic	109
Grenada	239
Guadeloupe	54
Haiti	3,468
Jamaica	2,593
Martinique	10
Montserrat	7
Netherlands Antilles	20
Nevis	19
Puerto Rico	15
St Kitts & Nevis	50
St Lucia	142
St. Vincent	202
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	992
Virgin Islands (British)	2
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	7
<b>Total: <u>8,674</u></b>	<b><u>7.16 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	675
Bolivia	41
Brazil	272
Chile	1,011
Columbia	356
Ecuador	187
French Guyana	1
Guyana	3,486
Paraguay	62
Peru	415
Surinam	27
Uruguay	141
Venezuela	196
<b>Total: <u>6,870</u></b>	<b><u>5.67 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>



**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands****Total: 13 Countries**

Cape Verde	3
Comoros	3
Fiji	818
French Polynesia	8
Guam	4
Mauritius	304
New Caledonia	20
Pitcairn Island	1
Reunion	2
Samoa Western	4
Seychelles Islands	1
Tonga	5
Vanuaatu	8

**Total: 1,181****0.98 (%) of Total Citizens****N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 1****Total: 196****0.16 (%) of Total Citizens****Top Ten Source Countries****# of Immigrants****% of 121,147 for 1982**

England	13,332	11.00
United States	9,360	7.73
Poland	8,278	6.83
India	7,776	6.42
Hong Kong (B.B.C)	6,542	5.40
Vietnam (Soc. Rep. of)	5,935	4.90
Philippines	5,062	4.18

China (Rep. of)	3,572	2.95
Guyana	3,486	2.88
Haiti	3,468	2.86
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>66,811</u></b>	<b><u>55.15</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Employment & Immigration Canada

### Immigration & Demographic Policy Group

### Ottawa

### 1983

***Total:*** 89,157 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

***Total Non – Workers:*** 52,048 (**58.38%**)

***Spouse:*** 15,493    ***Children:*** 7,372    ***Students:*** 18,291    ***Retired:*** 10,263

***Non – Workers, n.e.c:*** 629 (TABLE 17/Country of last Permanent Residence and Intended Occupation of Immigrants/PG 65)

***Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 84,184*** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

<b><i>Employment:</i></b>	11,022,000	<b>+</b> <b>78,300</b>
<b><i>Full – time employment:</i></b>	9,173,100	<b>-</b> <b>29,600</b>
<b><i>Part – Time employment:</i></b>	1,848,900	<b>+</b> <b>108,000</b>
<b><i>Unemployment:</i></b>	1,505,600	<b>+</b> <b>147,400</b>
<b><i>Not in labor force:</i></b>	6,827,400	<b>+</b> <b>25,800</b>

<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>+ 0.30</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>56.9%</b>	<b>- 0.40</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>+1.00</b>

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source:** Statistics Canada. *Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2010-01-28*

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	4,730
Northern Ireland	177
Scotland	655
Wales	173
Channel Islands	2
<b><u>Total: 5,737</u></b>	<b><u>5.55 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 30 Countries</u></b>
Albania	14
Austria	143
Belgium	367
Bulgaria	44
Czechoslovakia	1,259
Denmark	104
Finland	63
France	1,651
German Democratic Rep.	28
Germany (Fed. Rep)	2,518
Gibraltar	2
Greece	601
Hungary	484
Iceland	8
Irish – Republic	299
Italy	826
Luxembourg	14
Malta	61
Monaco	3
Netherland, The	672
Norway	50
Poland	5,094

Portugal	1,350
Romania	946
Spain	323
Sweden	193
Switzerland	423
Turkey	296
U.S.S.R	212
Yugoslavia	527

**Total: 18,575**

**20.83 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 44 Countries**

Algeria		106
Angola	41	
Benin	2	
Botswana	8	
Burundi	1	
Cameroun	8	
Congo, Rep of	2	
Djibouti	8	
Egypt	498	
Equatorial Guinea	2	
Ethiopia	482	
Gabon, Rep. of	8	
Ghana	134	
Guinea, Rep. of	9	
Guinea – Bisseau	2	
Ivory Coast	37	
Kenya	266	
Lesotho	5	
Liberia	14	
Libya	15	
Malagasy Republic	122	
Malawi	8	
Mali, Rep. of	4	
Mauritania	4	
Morocco	390	
Mozambique	10	
Namibia	3	
Niger	1	
Nigeria		116
Rwanda	15	
Senegal	16	
Sierra Leon	7	

Somali, Rep. of	18	
South Africa, Republic of	454	
Sudan	79	
Swaziland	1	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	418	
Togo	5	
Tunisia		58
Uganda	111	
Upper Volta	5	
Zaire Republic	50	
Zambia	38	
Zimbabwe	78	

Total: 3,659

4.10 (%) of Total Citizens

**Asia**

**Total: 38 Countries**

Afghanistan	73
Bahrain	18
Bangladesh	78
Brunei	97
Burma Union of	39
China, Peop Rep. of	2,217
Cyprus	61
Hong Kong B.B.C	6,710
India	7,041
Indonesia Rep. of	136
Iran	1,268
Iraq	325
Israel	584
Japan	333
Jordan	83
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	1,542
Korea Dem. Rep.	1
Korea, Republic of	1,017
Kuwait	155
Laos	434
Lebanon	813
Macao	148
Malaysia	399
Nepal	1
Oman	18
Pakistan	836
Philippines Rep. of	4,454
Qatar	5

Saudi Arabia	141
Singapore	241
Sri Lanka	166
Syria	193
Taiwan	570
Thailand (Formose)	128
United Arab Emirates	113
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	6,451
Yemen, Arab Rep.	4
Yemen P.D.R	13

**Total: 36,906**                      **41.39 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Australia – Asia**                      **Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	334
New Zealand	139
Papua New Guinea	5

**Total: 478**                      **0.54 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North and Central America**                      **Total: 11 Countries**

Belize (British Honduras)	34
Costa Rica	65
El Salvador	2,551
Greenland	1
Guatemala	364
Honduras	63
Mexico	512
Nicaragua	50
Panama	9
St. Pierre & Miquelon	5
U.S.A	7,381

**Total: 11,035**                      **12.38 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Caribbean**                      **Total: 23 Countries**

Anguilla	2
Antigua	67
Bahamas Islands	27
Barbados	250

Bermuda	37
Cayman Islands	8
Cuba	106
Dominica	64
Dominican Republic	99
Grenada	165
Guadeloupe	18
Haiti	2,827
Jamaica	2,423
Martinique	17
Montserrat	4
Netherlands Antilles	14
Nevis	14
Puerto Rico	2
St Kitts & Nevis	47
St Lucia	74
St. Vincent	161
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	787
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	3

**Total: 7,216**

**8.09 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	280
Bolivia	42
Brazil	158
Chile	757
Columbia	234
Ecuador	163
French Guyana	3
Guyana	2,605
Paraguay	74
Peru	243
Surinam	12
Uruguay	108
Venezuela	137

**Total: 4,816**

**5.40 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 11 Countries**

Falkland Islands	1
Fiji	552
French Polynesia	1

Guam	1
Kiribati	1
Mauritius	154
New Caledonia	9
Reunion	4
Seychelles Islands	4
Tonga	1
U.S Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	7

Total: 735

0.82 (%) of Total Citizens

Top Ten Source Countries

# of Immigrants

% of 89,157 for 1983

India	7,041	7.90
United States	7,381	8.28
Hong Kong (B.B.C)	6,710	7.53
Vietnam (Soc. Rep. of)	6,451	7.24
Poland	5,094	5.71
Britain	5,737	6.43
Philippines	4,454	5.00
Haiti	2,827	3.17
Guyana	2,605	2.92
El Salvador	2,551	2.86
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>50,851</u></b>	<b><u>57.04</u></b>



**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Employment & Immigration Canada**

**Planning and Program Management Immigration**

**Group**

**Ottawa**

**1984**

**Total:** 88,239 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 49,739 (56.37%)

**Spouse:** 14,541 **Children:** 7,087 **Students:** 17,635 **Retired:** 9,749

**Non – Workers, n.e.c:** 727 (TABLE IM20/Province of Intended Occupations by Selected Occupations/PG 79)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 108,735** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

<b>Employment:</b>	11,301,700	<b>+ 279,700</b>
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	9,410,200	<b>+ 237,100</b>
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	1,891,500	<b>+ 42,600</b>
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,446,200	<b>- 59,400</b>
<b>Not in labor force:</b>	6,850,000	<b>+ 22,600</b>

<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>65.0%</b>	<b>+ 0.30</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>57.7%</b>	<b>+ 0.80</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>- 0.70</b>

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2010-01-28

**“To begin with, an ideology does not need a broad base of support to exist. It can prosper on a small scale in your life or mine. All of us know of times when a certain goal takes on extraordinary importance for us. We may feel threatened by the possible loss of a job, a child, a spouse or money, or we may set our heart on acquiring something which suddenly seems within reach. Then we utilize everything at our disposal to reach our goal. The goal becomes something that we pursue with all the strength we can muster. If necessary we adjust our standards a little – just as the dominant ideologies do – in order to give us more room to act as we like. The persons or things whose help we need to reach our goal suddenly become uncommonly important. Gradually we become dependent on them, and because of our dependency they gain power over us. If they wish, they can manipulate us and even make humiliating demands. If for the sake of our goal we comply, then those persons or things have become our gods. The roles have been reversed: self – governing powers control us for as long as our dependence exists and our goal is not reached.”**

IDOLS OF OUR TIME/By: Bob Goudzwaard/1984/Chapter 2: Ideology and Idolatry/Pg 26

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	4,116
Northern Ireland	161
Scotland	686
Wales	132
Channel Islands	9
<b>Total: <u>5,104</u></b>	<b><u>5.78 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 31 Countries</u></b>
Albania	18
Austria	128
Azores	467
Belgium	236
Bulgaria	35
Czechoslovakia	924
Denmark	97
Finland	81

France	1,380
German Democratic Rep.	10
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1,727
Greece	555
Hungary	374
Iceland	13
Irish – Republic	291
Italy	839
Luxembourg	2
Madeira	20
Malta	64
Monaco	2
Netherland, The	545
Norway	29
Poland	4,499
Portugal	855
Romania	840
Spain	266
Sweden	136
Switzerland	389
Turkey	370
U.S.S.R	140
Yugoslavia	465

**Total: 15,797**

**20.83 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 44 Countries**

Algeria		64
Angola	19	
Benin	4	
Botswana	8	
Burkina – Faso	3	
Burundi	7	
Cameroun	8	
Chad	3	
Congo, Rep of	3	
Djibouti	8	
Egypt	449	
Ethiopia	734	
Gabon, Rep. of	10	
Ghana	122	
Guinea, Rep. of	8	
Guinea – Bisseau	1	
Ivory Coast	53	

Kenya	278	
Lesotho	10	
Liberia	10	
Libya	17	
Malagasy Republic	57	
Malawi	11	
Mali, Rep. of	3	
Mauritania	2	
Morocco	251	
Mozambique	30	
Namibia	3	
Niger	6	
Nigeria		158
Rwanda	21	
Senegal	10	
Sierra Leon	13	
Somali, Rep. of	23	
South Africa, Republic of	321	
Sudan	61	
Swaziland	6	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	420	
Togo	8	
Tunisia		51
Uganda	146	
Zaire Republic	55	
Zambia	28	
Zimbabwe	49	

**Total: 3,552**

**4.03 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 38 Countries**

Afghanistan	125
Bahrain	10
Bangladesh	84
Brunei	86
Burma Union of	51
China, Peop Rep. of	2,214
Cypruss	60
Hong Kong B.B.C	7,696
India	5,502
Indonesia Rep. of	131
Iran	1,870
Iraq	495
Israel	429

Japan	250	
Jordan	50	
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	1,727	
Korea Dem. Rep.	5	
Korea, Republic of	801	
Kuwait	133	
Laos	870	
Lebanon	1,245	
Macao	90	
Malaysia	356	
Nepal	2	
Oman	10	
Pakistan	611	
Philippines Rep. of	3,748	
Qatar	16	
Saudi Arabia	155	
Singapore	176	
Sri Lanka	1,048	
Syria	213	
Taiwan		421
Thailand (Formose)	125	
United Arab Emirates	134	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	10,950	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	4	
Yemen P.D.R	3	

**Total: 41,896**                      **47.48 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	377
New Zealand	154
Papua New Guinea	4

**Total: 535**                      **0.61 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North and Central America**

**Total: 10 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	50
Costa Rica	76
El Salvador	2,579
Guatemala	648
Honduras	74
Mexico	522

Nicaragua	114
Panama	13
St. Pierre & Miquelon	2
U.S.A	6,922
<b>Total: <u>11,000</u></b>	<b><u>12.47 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Caribbean** **Total: 25 Countries**

Anguilla	1
Antigua	71
Bahamas Islands	31
Barbados	258
Bermuda	20
Cayman Islands	2
Cuba	110
Dominica	79
Dominican Republic	94
Grenada	168
Guadeloupe	6
Haiti	1,397
Jamaica	2,479
Martinique	3
Montserrat	21
Netherlands Antilles	8
Nevis	5
Puerto Rico	10
St Kitts & Nevis	37
St Lucia	69
St. Vincent	158
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	595
Turks and Caicos Islands	1
Virgin Islands (British)	1
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	6
<b>Total: <u>5,630</u></b>	<b><u>6.38 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America** **Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	243
Bolivia	42
Brazil	180
Chile	664
Columbia	243

Ecuador	183
French Guyana	1
Guyana	1,896
Paraguay	74
Peru	305
Surinam	4
Uruguay	89
Venezuela	160
<b>Total: <u>4,084</u></b>	<b><u>4.63</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 11 Countries**

Cape Verde	9
Fiji	388
French Polynesia	2
Guam	2
Mauritius	196
Mayotte	3
New Caledonia	5
Samoa	3
Seychelles Islands	1
Solomon Islands	4
Tonga	2
Tuvalu	1
<b>Total: <u>616</u></b>	<b><u>0.70</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 25**

**Total: 25**                      **0.03 (%) of Total Citizens**

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 88,239 for 1984</u></b>
Vietnam (Soc. Rep. of)	10,950	12.41
Hong Kong (B.B.C)	7,696	8.72
United States	6,922	7.84

India	5,502	6.24
Britain	5,104	5.78
Poland	4,499	5.10
Philippines	3,748	4.25
El Salvador	2,579	2.92
Jamaica	2,479	2.81
China (Rep. of)	2,214	2.51
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>51,693</u></b>	<b><u>58.58</u></b>

## ANNUAL REPORT

### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

#### Employment & Immigration Canada

#### Planning and Program Management Immigration

#### Group

#### Ottawa 1985

**Total:** 84,302 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 45,849 (54.39%)

**Spouse:** 13,041 **Children:** 6,522 **Students:** 17,459 **Retired:** 8,133

**Non – Workers, n.e.c.:** 694 (TABLE IM20/Province of Intended Occupations by Selected Occupations/PG 83)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant):** 128,692 (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 11,658,000 + 356,300

**Full – time employment:** 9,672,600 +262,400

**Part – Time employment:** 1,985,400 + 93,900

**Unemployment:** 1,368,100 - 78,100

**Not in labor force:** 6,816,800 - 33,200



<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>65.6%</b>	<b>+ 0.60</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>58.8%</b>	<b>+ 1.10</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>- 0.80</b>

**Note:** *The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.*

**Source:** Statistics Canada. *Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2010-01-28*

**“Between 1985 and 2000, the economy of Canada created 2,659,900 full – time jobs, or an average of 177,326 per year, fewer that the average of 204,442 adult immigrants and refugees allowed into the country during each of those years (another 20 percent are dependant children). By the end of the 1990s, the job situation worsened but immigration increased to 221,358 per year. To boot, that many native – borns entered the workforce each year at the same time.”**

*IMMIGRATION: The Economic Case/By: DIANE FRANCIS/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68*

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68)

**“ A study of attitudes done by Policy Concepts Inc. for Employment and Immigration Canada released in November 1985, uncovered a disturbing level of racism among Canadians – primarily in Montreal, Edmonton and Vancouver – based on fear that Canada’s predominantly Anglo – Saxon and European culture could be swallowed up by increased immigration from Third World countries. Over all, people surveyed believed that immigrants add to unemployment, compete with Canadians for educational and employment opportunities, and add to their tax burden if they are unable to find work.**

**The study also found that there was a general feeling among the respondents that new Canadians do not make sufficient efforts to assimilate. Visible groups such as Chinese, Indo – Pakistanis and black were singled out repeatedly. The respondents said they would like future immigrants to Canada to be “monied, well – trained, well – educated and ready to assimilate.” They saw present immigrants as poor, mostly from Third World countries, uneducated, untrained, reluctant to assimilate, prone to congregate in urban ghettos and a potential tax burden. “This immigrant is seen as posing a threat to our economy and our social fabric and a quality of life Canadians are reluctant to relinquish,” the study stated, adding that there was serious apprehension among respondents of Anglo – Saxon and northern European background” about becoming a minority group in one’s own country.” Most respondents also favored strict immigration controls. Some said they would like to see immigration stopped completely “until we get our house in order” and take care of those already here.**

*Haven’s Gate: Canada’s Immigration Fiasco/By: Victor Malarek/1987/Chapter 5: CONFRONTING CANADIAN RACISM/A study done by Policy Concepts in November 1985 for Employment & Immigration Canada/PG 67 & PG 68*

**“A broad consensus is that high levels of immigration will increase aggregate variables such as labor force, investment and real gross expenditure, but cause... real income per capita and real wages to decline.”** – The 1985 Macdonald Royal Commission Report.

**Britain**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	3,639
Northern Ireland	146
Scotland	597
Wales	71
Channel Islands	1

**Total: 4,454**

**5.28 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe**

**Total: 34 Countries**

Albania	1
Austria	170
Azores	409
Belgium	215
Bulgaria	39
Canary Islands	1
Czechoslovakia	903
Denmark	64
Finland	73
France	1,401
German Democratic Rep.	28
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1,578
Gibraltar	1
Greece	551
Hungary	614
Iceland	7
Irish – Republic	265
Italy	650
Liechtenstein	2
Lithuania S.S.R	1
Luxembourg	2
Madeira	23

Malta	68
Netherland, The	466
Norway	59
Poland	3,617
Portugal	910
Romania	852
Spain	103
Sweden	162
Switzerland	376
Turkey	206
U.S.S.R	110
Yugoslavia	478

Total: 14,405

17.09 (%) of Total Citizens

**Africa**

**Total: 45 Countries**

Algeria	42
Angola	21
Benin	5
Botswana	5
Burkina – Faso	4
Burundi	23
Cameroun	18
Central African Rep.	1
Chad	7
Congo, Rep of	3
Djibouti	1
Egypt	394
Ethiopia	742
Gabon, Rep. of	4
Gambia	2
Ghana	194
Guinea, Rep. of	7
Ivory Coast	38
Kenya	271
Lesotho	8
Liberia	4
Libya	41
Malagasy Republic	50
Malawi	1
Mali, Rep. of	3
Mauritania	1
Morocco	338
Mozambique	9

Namibia	6	
Niger	1	
Nigeria		89
Rwanda	12	
Senegal	17	
Sierra Leon	14	
Somali, Rep. of	30	
South Africa, Republic of	365	
Sudan	36	
Swaziland	6	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	424	
Togo	10	
Tunisia		56
Uganda	129	
Zaire Republic	45	
Zambia	19	
Zimbabwe	49	

**Total: 3,545**

**4.21 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 38 Countries**

Afghanistan	370
Bahrain	13
Bangladesh	94
Bhutan	1
Brunei	61
Burma Union of	37
China, Peop Rep. of	1,883
Cypruss	50
Hong Kong B.B.C	7,380
India	4,028
Indonesia Rep. of	107
Iran	1,728
Iraq	359
Israel	676
Japan	205
Jordan	116
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	1,803
Korea Dem. Rep.	2
Korea, Republic of	934
Kuwait	120
Laos	379
Lebanon	1,657
Macao	115



**Caribbean****Total: 22 Countries**

Anguilla	2
Antigua & Barbuda	56
Bahamas Islands	35
Barbados	284
Bermuda	33
Cuba	148
Dominica	81
Dominican Republic	84
Grenada	169
Guadeloupe	9
Haiti	1,297
Jamaica	2,922
Martinique	5
Montserrat	23
Netherlands Antilles	8
Nevis	2
Puerto Rico	2
St Kitts	31
St Lucia	78
St. Vincent	192
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	670
Virgin Islands (British)	1

**Total: 6,132****7.27 (%) of Total Citizens****South America****Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	218
Bolivia	45
Brazil	162
Chile	534
Columbia	213
Ecuador	210
French Guyana	1
Guyana	2,301
Paraguay	47
Peru	327
Surinam	17
Uruguay	93
Venezuela	188

Total: 4,356

5.17 (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 11 Countries**

Cape Verde	1
Comoros	1
Fiji	444
French Polynesia	2
Mauritius	157
New Caledonia	1
Reunion	2
Samoa	1
Seychelles Islands	7
Tonga	5
U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1

Total: 622

0.74 (%) of Total Citizens

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 84,302 for 1985**

Vietnam (Soc. Rep. of)	10,404	12.34
Hong Kong (B.B.C)	7,380	8.75
United States	6,669	7.91
Britain	4,454	5.28
India	4,028	4.78
Poland	3,617	4.29
Philippines	3,076	3.65
Jamaica	2,922	3.47
Guyana	2,301	2.73
China (Rep. of)	1,883	2.23
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>46,734</u></b>	<b><u>55.44</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Employment & Immigration Canada**

**Planning and Program Management Immigration**

**Group**

**Ottawa**

**1986**

**Total:** 99,219 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 51,019 (**51.42%**)

**Spouse:** 13,938 **Children:** 7,531 **Students:** 20,319 **Retired:** 8,187

**Non – Workers, n.e.c:** 1,044 (TABLE IM20/Province of Intended Occupations by Selected Occupations/PG 83)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 143,534** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

<b>Employment:</b>	12,008,500	<b>+ 350,500</b>
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	9,977,300	<b>+ 304,700</b>
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,031,200	<b>+ 45,800</b>
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,274,200	<b>- 93,900</b>



<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	6,810,500	- 6,300
<b>Participation rate:</b>	66.1%	+ 0.50
<b>Employment rate:</b>	59.8%	+ 1.00
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	9.6%	- 0.90

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2010-01-28

## **Brain Mulroney & The Birth of Canadian Mass Immigration From Mainly Non – European Countries**

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/Pg 68)

**Under Brain Mulroney’s Conservatives, immigration levels rocketed an unhealthy 304% from 84,346 in 1985 to 256,702 immigrants in 1993.**

**“Multiculturalism policy will never make Canada truly multicultural. Only immigration policy could achieve that. If an “ethnic” community becomes larger than the European descended community; it will grow more assertive. It will see no reason to defer to a culture that has fewer adherents than its own. It might change the local bylaw so that it can cut down as many trees as it wants. It might want offices and schools to close on its holidays and to remain open on holidays it doesn’t celebrate. It might decide to make its language official and have it spoken in the legislature, placed on all signs, and compulsory in schools.**

**If that happened, Canada would finally get what it claims to want: true multiculturalism. If it happens anywhere in Canada, it will be in B.C., and it will be the Chinese community that makes it happen, not because its members are power hungry but because Ottawa’s immigration policy will have made them the dominant group, and it is the nature of dominant groups to exert dominance.**

**In the late 1980s, the government of Brian Mulroney began a social experiment on a grand scale by dumping the immigration policy that had evolved in Canada since World War II. The jettisoned policy had worked rather well. Its high degree of public acceptance was signaled by the fact that immigration was rarely discussed in Parliament or the media. It was one of those boring government functions – like the management of lighthouses or the mint – that people assumed were in good hands. Annual changes in immigration levels were no more interest than annual changes in the production of \$5 bills. The government could be counted on to provide what was needed.**

**When Mulroney’s government replaced the old policy with a new one, unique in the world, it transformed urban Canada. It did so without ever announcing it was doing it, without explaining why it was doing it, and without asking the Canadian people whether they wanted it done. Chretien continues Mulroney’s grand social experiment. Nobody in government, the universities, or anywhere else knows what**

**its ultimate impact on Canada will be. With immigration, we're in uncharted waters."**

*WHO GETS IN: What's wrong with Canada's immigration program – and how to fix it/*By DANIEL STOFFMAN/2002/CHAPTER SIX/THE ILLUSION OF MULTICULTURALISM/PG 134 & 135.

***“By that magic year 2031, fully 63 per cent of Toronto’s population will be visible minorities – in Vancouver the ratio will be 59 per cent, in Montreal 31 per cent. Ottawa’s visible minority population will increase from the present 10 percent to 36 percent. It is important to realize that we are doing something in Canada no other nation on earth is even contemplating. This country is undergoing a societal and demographics evolution that is much more rapid and profound than is taking place in any other nation on earth. For example, while only ten percent of Americans today are foreign born, here in Canada the foreign – born figure is about 20 per cent. While some US cities have large foreign – born populations, none of them approach what is occurring in Toronto and Vancouver. Americans often joke that Miami’s first language is Spanish, but in fact only about 36 percent of its population was born outside the United States, compared to nearly 46 per cent of Toronto’s population and almost 40 per cent in Vancouver in 2006.***

***The Significance of this is even greater since Toronto and Vancouver are by far the largest cities in English Canada and pretty much determine which political party governs the country. ”***

*Mayday! Mayday! Curb immigration. Stop multiculturalism. Or it's the end of the Canada we Know!/*By: Lowell Green/2010/Troubled Waters/PG 36.

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	4,193
Northern Ireland	186
Scotland	567
Wales	139
Channel Islands	3
<b>Total: <u>5,088</u></b>	<b><u>5.28 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 34 Countries</u></b>
Albania	4
Austria	201

Azores	445
Belgium	234
Bulgaria	42
Czechoslovakia	835
Denmark	91
Estonia, S.S.R	1
Finland	68
France	1,610
German Democratic Rep.	33
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1,403
Gibraltar	1
Greece	551
Hungary	697
Iceland	12
Irish – Republic	434
Italy	715
Luxembourg	6
Madeira	20
Malta	75
Monaco	1
Netherland, The	524
Norway	53
Poland	5,231
Portugal	1,970
Romania	858
San Marino	1
Spain	119
Sweden	189
Switzerland	361
Turkey	248
U.S.S.R	107
Yugoslavia	481

**Total: 17,621**

**17.76 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 47 Countries**

Algeria	87
Angola	42
Benin	6
Botswana	4
Burkina – Faso	7
Burundi	11
Cameroun	14
Chad	8

Congo, Rep of	1	
Djibouti	12	
Egypt	507	
Equatorial Guinea	1	
Ethiopia	960	
Gabon, Rep. of	1	
Gambia	5	
Ghana	234	
Guinea, Rep. of	6	
Guinea – Bisseau	1	
Ivory Coast	52	
Kenya	356	
Lesotho	3	
Liberia	10	
Libya	28	
Malagasy Republic	42	
Malawi	9	
Mali, Rep. of	2	
Mauritania	1	
Morocco	395	
Mozambique	36	
Namibia	3	
Niger	1	
Nigeria		152
Rwanda	44	
Senegal	12	
Sierra Leon	14	
Somali, Rep. of	52	
South Africa, Republic of	938	
Sudan	54	
Swaziland	3	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	342	
Togo	8	
Tunisia		63
Uganda	81	
Western Sahara	1	
Zaire Republic	71	
Zambia	39	
Zimbabwe	51	

**Total: 4,770**

**4.81 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 38 Countries**

Afghanistan 590

Bahrain	15	
Bangladesh	449	
Brunei	99	
Burma Union of	14	
China, Peop Rep. of	1,902	
Cypruss	66	
Hong Kong B.B.C	5,893	
India	6,940	
Indonesia Rep. of	142	
Iran	1,952	
Iraq	242	
Israel	1,206	
Japan	273	
Jordan	102	
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	1,745	
Korea, Republic of	1,143	
Kuwait	223	
Laos	636	
Lebanon	2,348	
Macao	69	
Malaysia	418	
Mongolia	1	
Nepal	12	
Oman	11	
Pakistan	643	
Philippines Rep. of	4,102	
Qatar	18	
Saudi Arabia	356	
Singapore	220	
Sri Lanka	1,753	
Syria	387	
Taiwan		695
Thailand (Formose)	86	
United Arab Emirates	222	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	6,622	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	3	
Yemen P.D.R	2	

**Total: 41,600**

**41.93 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	338
New Zealand	163
Papua New Guinea	2

Total: 503                      0.51 (%) of Total Citizens

**North and Central America**                      **Total: 10 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	25
Costa Rica	138
El Salvador	3,167
Guatemala	1,311
Honduras	104
Mexico	591
Nicaragua	716
Panama	21
St. Pierre & Miquelon	5
U.S.A	7,275

Total: 13,353                      13.46 (%) of Total Citizens

**Caribbean**                      **Total: 22 Countries**

Anguilla	3
Antigua & Barbuda	56
Bahamas Islands	28
Barbados	259
Bermuda	37
Cayman Islands	5
Cuba	133
Dominica	48
Dominican Republic	321
Grenada	239
Guadeloupe	17
Haiti	1,727
Jamaica	4,652
Martinique	10
Montserrat	16
Netherlands Antilles	17
Nevis	3
Puerto Rico	7
St Kitts	46
St Lucia	95
St. Vincent	207
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	940
Virgin Islands (British)	6
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	2

Total: 8,874

8.94 (%) of Total Citizens

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	243
Bolivia	78
Brazil	241
Chile	639
Columbia	256
Ecuador	249
French Guyana	3
Guyana	3,905
Paraguay	70
Peru	624
Surinam	13
Uruguay	137
Venezuela	228

Total: 6,686

6.74 (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 11 Countries**

Cape Verde	11
Comoros	2
Fiji	359
Mauritius	312
New Caledonia	7
Reunion	6
St – Helena	1
Samoa West	1
Sao Tome	1
Seychelles Islands	12
Tonga	6
U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	6

Total: 724

0.73 (%) of Total Citizens

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 99,219 for 1986**

India	6,940	6.99
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Vietnam (Soc. Rep. of)	6,622	6.67
United States	7,275	7.33
Poland	5,231	5.27
Jamaica	4,652	4.69
Hong Kong (B.B.C)	5,893	5.94
Britain	5,088	5.13
Philippines	4,102	4.13
Guyana	3,905	3.94
El Salvador	3,167	3.19
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>52,875</u></b>	<b><u>53.29</u></b>

## ANNUAL REPORT

### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

#### Employment & Immigration Canada

#### Planning and Program Management Immigration

#### Group

#### Ottawa 1987

+ **53.3%** increase over 1986 levels (*The beginning of mass immigration into Canada*)

**Total:** 152,098 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 75,386 (**49.56%**) (TABLE IM20/Province of Intended Occupations by Selected Occupations/PG 87)

**Spouse:** 19,758 **Children:** 12,531 **Students:** 32,098 **Retired:** 9,712 **Non – Workers, n.e.c:** 1,287

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant):** **149,603** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 12,333,000 + **324,500**

**Full – time employment:** 10,281,400 + **304,100**

**Part – Time employment:** 2,051,600 + **20,400**



<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,193,000	- <b>81,200</b>
<b>Not in labor force:</b>	6,822,100	+ <b>11,600</b>
<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>66.5%</b>	+ <b>0.40</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>60.6%</b>	+ <b>0.80</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	- <b>0.80</b>

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2010-01-28**

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68)

**“ It comes as no surprise that a public opinion poll carried out by Environics Research Group Ltd. for the Globe and Mail in early March 1987, found that 65 per cent of Canadians questioned felt there was too much immigration into Canada. Much of the negative sentiment by Canadians toward immigrants can be directly traced to their lack of trust in the government’s ability to handle immigration.”**

**“ In a public opinion poll published in the Toronto Star on June 3, 1987, 83 per cent of Canadians questioned said they supported a bill introduced in the House of Commons a month earlier that would make it far more difficult for people claiming refugee status to enter the country. “**

**HAVEN’S GATE: Canada’s Immigration Fiasco/By: Victor Malarek/1987/ Preface/PG Xii+Xi/ Environics Research Group Ltd for the Globe and Mail in March 1987, 65% felt that there was too much immigration to Canada/ Public Opinion poll in The Toronto Star June 3, 1987, 83% said a bill should be introduced to make it a lot harder to claim refugee status in Canada.**

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	7,028
Northern Ireland	357
Scotland	948
Wales	191
Channel Islands	23
<b>Total: <u>8,547</u></b>	<b><u>5.62 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 35 Countries</u></b>
Albania	5
Austria	294
Azores	1,247
Belgium	382
Bulgaria	79

Czechoslovakia	922
Denmark	115
Finland	96
France	2,290
German Democratic Rep.	21
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1,906
Gibraltar	2
Greece	771
Hungary	717
Iceland	11
Irish – Republic	990
Italy	1,031
Liechtenstein	1
Lithuania	1
Luxembourg	19
Madeira	76
Malta	79
Monaco	6
Netherlands, The	575
Norway	80
Poland	7,036
Portugal	5,977
Romania	1,550
San Marino	1
Spain	216
Sweden	214
Switzerland	633
Turkey	389
U.S.S.R	225
Yugoslavia	1,059

**Total: 29,016**

**19.08 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 46 Countries**

Algeria	125
Angola	68
Benin	8
Botswana	11
Burkina – Faso	24
Burundi	34
Cameroun	33
Central African Republic	2
Chad	6
Congo, Rep of	3

Djibouti	5	
Egypt	1,066	
Ethiopia	1,019	
Gabon, Rep. of	9	
Gambia	22	
Ghana	956	
Guinea, Rep. of	12	
Guinea – Bisseau	1	
Ivory Coast	62	
Kenya	773	
Lesotho	5	
Liberia	12	
Libya	82	
Malagasy Republic	49	
Malawi	19	
Mali, Rep. of	10	
Mauritania	4	
Morocco	516	
Mozambique	31	
Namibia	12	
Niger	4	
Nigeria		253
Rwanda	72	
Senegal	32	
Sierra Leon	61	
Somali, Rep. of	190	
South Africa, Republic of	1,845	
Sudan	109	
Swaziland	7	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	468	
Togo	28	
Tunisia		85
Uganda	125	
Zaire Republic	104	
Zambia	57	
Zimbabwe	82	

**Total: 8,501**

**5.59 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 38 Countries**

Afghanistan	975
Bahrain	43
Bangladesh	473
Brunei	323

Burma Union of	31
China, Peop Rep. of	2,625
Cypress	79
Hong Kong B.B.C	16,170
India	9,692
Indonesia Rep. of	219
Iran	3,083
Iraq	296
Israel	1,461
Japan	446
Jordan	197
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	1,612
Korea, Republic of	2,276
Kuwait	427
Laos	456
Lebanon	3,414
Macao	262
Malaysia	717
Mongolia	1
Nepal	8
Oman	13
Pakistan	991
Philippines Rep. of	7,343
Qatar	37
Saudi Arabia	463
Singapore	489
Sri Lanka	4,226
Syria	677
Taiwan	1,467
Thailand (Formose)	118
United Arab Emirates	545
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	5,668
Yemen, Arab Rep.	1
Yemen P.D.R	3

**Total: 67,327**

**44.27 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Australia	530
Nauru	1
New Zealand	205
Papua New Guinea	16

**Total: 752**

**0.49 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North and Central America****Total: 10 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	22
Costa Rica	175
El Salvador	3,536
Guatemala	1,089
Honduras	134
Mexico	815
Nicaragua	1,073
Panama	27
St. Pierre & Miquelon	2
U.S.A	7,967

**Total: 14,840****9.76 (%) of Total Citizens****Caribbean****Total: 25 Countries**

Anguilla	4
Antigua & Barbuda	66
Bahamas Islands	24
Barbados	325
Bermuda	73
Cayman Islands	13
Cuba	140
Dominica	91
Dominican Republic	453
Grenada	304
Guadeloupe	11
Haiti	2,121
Jamaica	5,422
Martinique	14
Montserrat	13
Netherlands Antilles	38
Nevis	10
Puerto Rico	4
St Kitts	41
St Lucia	97
St. Vincent	223
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	1,721
Turks and Caicos Islands	2
Virgin Islands (British)	15
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	2

**Total: 11,227****7.38 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South America****Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	567
Bolivia	156
Brazil	265
Chile	1,422
Columbia	374
Ecuador	363
French Guyana	3
Guyana	6,073
Paraguay	113
Peru	861
Surinam	59
Uruguay	273
Venezuela	272

**Total: 10,801****7.10 (%) of Total Citizens****Oceania & Other Ocean Islands****Total: 11 Countries**

Cape Verde	4
Comoros	1
Fiji	512
French Polynesia	4
Guam	3
Kirbati	1
Mauritius	521
New Caledonia	4
Reunion	3
Samoa American	1
Seychelles Islands	19
U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1

**Total: 1,074****0.71 (%) of Total Citizens****N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 13****Total: 13****0.01 (%) of Total Citizens****Top Ten Source Countries****# of Immigrants****% of 152,098 for 1987**

Hong Kong (B.B.C)	16,170	10.63
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India	9,692	6.37
Britain	8,547	5.62
United States	7,967	5.24
Philippines	7,343	4.83
Poland	7,036	4.63
Guyana	6,073	3.99
Portugal	5,977	3.93
Vietnam (Soc. Rep. of)	5,668	3.73
Jamaica	5,422	3.56
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>79,895</u></b>	<b><u>52.53</u></b>

## ANNUAL REPORT

### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

#### Employment & Immigration Canada

#### Planning and Program Management Immigration

#### Group

#### Ottawa 1988

**Total:** 161,929 (*Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants*)

**Total Non – Workers:** 85,579 (**52.85%**)

**Spouse:** 21,475 **Children:** 15,713 **Students:** 36,634 **Retired:** 10,132

**Non – Workers, n.e.c.:** 1,625 (*TABLE IM20/Province of Intended Occupations by Selected Occupations/PG 87*)

+ 6.5% increase over 1987 levels (***The beginning of mass immigration into Canada***)

***Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 186,398*** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 12,709,600 + **376,600**

**Full – time employment:** 10,573,900 + **292,500**

**Part – Time employment:** 2,135,700 + **84,100**

**Unemployment:** 1,069,500 - **123,500**

**Not in labor force:** 6,833,100 + 11,000

**Participation rate:** 66.8% + 0.30

**Employment rate:** 61.7% + 1.10

**Unemployment rate:** 7.8% - 1.00

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. *Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2005-12-08*

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68)

**Britain**

**Total: 5 Countries**

England	7,600
Northern Ireland	302
Scotland	1,071
Wales	187
Channel Islands	12

**Total: 9,172**

**5.66 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe**

**Total: 32 Countries**

Albania	2
Andorra	2
Austria	218
Belgium	440
Bulgaria	24
Czechoslovakia	866
Denmark	147
Finland	79
France	2,589
German Democratic Rep.	42
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1,696
Greece	579
Hungary	1,201
Iceland	10
Irish – Republic	1,272
Italy	860
Liechtenstein	1
Lithuania	2
Luxembourg	22



Malta	106
Monaco	16
Netherland, The	821
Norway	79
Poland	9,231
Portugal	6,467
Romania	1,438
Spain	213
Sweden	193
Switzerland	597
Turkey	338
U.S.S.R	620
Yugoslavia	1,346

Total: **31,517**

**19.46** (%) of Total Citizens

**Africa**

**Total: 47 Countries**

Algeria	270
Angola	47
Benin	19
Botswana	32
Burkina – Faso	9
Burundi	34
Cameroun	20
Central African Republic	4
Chad	4
Congo, Rep of	2
Djibouti	13
Egypt	1,071
Ethiopia	1,524
Gabon, Rep. of	10
Gambia	3
Ghana	387
Guinea, Rep. of	12
Guinea – Bisseau	1
Guinea – Equatorial	1
Ivory Coast	110
Kenya	1,325
Lesotho	11
Liberia	10
Libya	57
Malagasy Republic	45
Malawi	25
Mali, Rep. of	6

Mauritania	4	
Morocco	735	
Mozambique	17	
Namibia	13	
Niger	2	
Nigeria		241
Rwanda	70	
Senegal	27	
Sierra Leon	25	
Somali, Rep. of	230	
South Africa, Republic of	1,672	
Sudan	89	
Swaziland	13	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	460	
Togo	14	
Tunisia		146
Uganda	150	
Zaire Republic	96	
Zambia	179	
Zimbabwe	145	

**Total: 9,380**

**5.79 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 38 Countries**

Afghanistan	1,010
Bahrain	105
Bangladesh	454
Brunei	1,305
Burma Union of	56
China, Peop Rep. of	2,778
Cypruss	106
Hong Kong B.B.C	23,281
India	10,409
Indonesia Rep. of	261
Iran	3,669
Iraq	532
Israel	1,435
Japan	346
Jordan	146
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	1,543
Korea, Republic of	2,676
Kuwait	782
Laos	842
Lebanon	3,143



**Caribbean****Total: 22 Countries**

Anguilla	1
Antigua & Barbuda	39
Bahamas Islands	30
Barbados	314
Bermuda	31
Cayman Islands	11
Cuba	93
Dominica	75
Dominican Republic	361
Grenada	170
Guadeloupe	10
Haiti	1,815
Jamaica	3,923
Martinique	6
Montserrat	9
Netherlands Antilles	50
Puerto Rico	2
St Kitts	45
St Lucia	85
St. Vincent	129
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	2,231
Turks and Caicos Islands	1
Virgin Islands (British)	5
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	3

**Total: 9,439****5.83 (%) of Total Citizens****South America****Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	433
Bolivia	59
Brazil	433
Chile	954
Columbia	368
Ecuador	265
French Guyana	1
Guyana	2,875
Paraguay	131
Peru	1,276
Surinam	27
Uruguay	100
Venezuela	333

Total: 7,255

4.48 (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 11 Countries**

Comoros	2
Fiji	561
Mauritius	478
New Caledonia	1
Pitcairn Islands	1
Reunion	6
Sao Tome & Principe	1
Seychelles Islands	17
Solomon Islands (British)	1
Tonga	3
Tuvalu	1
U.S Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1
Vanuatu	4

Total: 1,077

0.67 (%) of Total Citizens

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 12**

Total: 12

0.01 (%) of Total Citizens

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 161,929 for 1988**

Hong Kong (B.B.C)	23,281	14.38
India	10,409	6.43
Poland	9,231	5.70
Britain	9,172	5.66
Philippines	8,310	5.13

United States	6,537	4.04
Portugal	6,467	3.99
Vietnam (Soc. Rep. of)	6,196	3.83
Jamaica	3,923	2.42
Iran	3,669	2.27
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>82,340</u></b>	<b><u>50.85</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Employment & Immigration Canada

### Immigration Statistics Division

### Ottawa

### 1989

**Total:** 192,001 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 93,774 (**48.84%**)

**Spouse:** 22,758 **Children:** 18,093 **Students:** 41,354 **Retired:** 10,150

**Non – Workers, n.e.c.:** 1,419 (TABLE IM20/Province of Intended Occupations by Selected Occupations/PG 85)

**+ 18.97% increase over 1988 levels (*The beginning of mass immigration into Canada*)**

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant):** **160,162** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 12,996,200 + **286,600**

**Full – time employment:** 10,835,000 + **261,100**

**Part – Time employment:** 2,161,200 + **25,500**

<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,060,800	- 8,700
<b>Not in labor force:</b>	6,841,500	+ 8,400
<b>Participation rate:</b>	62.2%	- 4.60
<b>Employment rate:</b>	67.3%	+ 5.60
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	7.5%	- 0.30

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source:** Statistics Canada. *Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2010-01-28*

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (*Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68*)

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	6,839
Northern Ireland	363
Scotland	968
Wales	237
Channel Islands	13
<b>Total: 8,420</b>	<b>4.39 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 34 Countries</u></b>
Albania	3
Austria	259
Belgium	385
Bulgaria	100
Czechoslovakia	1,089
Denmark	140
Estonia, S.S.R	3
Finland	78
France	2,883
German Democratic Rep.	51
Germany (Fed. Rep)	2,025
Gibraltar	1
Greece	771
Hungary	1,003
Iceland	8
Irish – Republic	1,339
Italy	1,036

Latvia	14
Liechtenstein	1
Lithuania	6
Luxembourg	29
Malta	74
Monaco	3
Netherland, The	824
Norway	94
Poland	15,985
Portugal	8,189
Romania	2,019
Spain	262
Sweden	209
Switzerland	664
Turkey	510
U.S.S.R	1,599
Yugoslavia	2,029

**Total: 43,685**

**17.76 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 46 Countries**

Algeria	475
Angola	34
Benin	10
Botswana	56
Burkina – Faso	3
Burundi	42
Cameroun	49
Central African Republic	7
Chad	11
Congo, Rep of	6
Djibouti	16
Egypt	1,556
Ethiopia	2,243
Gabon, Rep. of	7
Gambia	7
Ghana	428
Guinea, Rep. of	15
Guinea – Bisseau	3
Ivory Coast	88
Kenya	1,566
Lesotho	7
Liberia	18
Libya	66



Malagasy Republic	91	
Malawi	23	
Mali, Rep. of	10	
Mauritania	5	
Morocco	1,092	
Mozambique	19	
Namibia	5	
Niger	10	
Nigeria		304
Rwanda	36	
Senegal	48	
Sierra Leon	19	
Somali, Rep. of	439	
South Africa, Republic of	1,558	
Sudan	155	
Swaziland	5	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	605	
Togo	18	
Tunisia		240
Uganda	143	
Zaire Republic	89	
Zambia	365	
Zimbabwe	206	

**Total: 12,198**

**6.35 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 38 Countries**

Afghanistan	1,054
Bahrain	170
Bangladesh	337
Brunei	930
Burma Union of	86
China, Peop Rep. of	4,430
Cypruss	112
Hong Kong B.B.C	19,908
India	8,819
Indonesia Rep. of	278
Iran	3,797
Iraq	891
Israel	1,740
Japan	541
Jordan	242
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	2,041
Korea, Republic of	2,820

Kuwait	1,414
Laos	679
Lebanon	6,179
Macao	343
Malaysia	1,936
Nepal	4
Oman	97
Pakistan	2,007
Philippines Rep. of	11,393
Qatar	192
Saudi Arabia	1,395
Singapore	1,634
Sri Lanka	2,423
Syria	1,111
Taiwan	3,388
Thailand (Formose)	194
Tibet	1
United Arab Emirates	1,172
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	9,425
Yemen, Arab Rep.	26
Yemen P.D.R	4

**Total: 93,213                                      48.55 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Australia – Asia                                      Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	626
New Zealand	264
Papua New Guinea	4

**Total: 894                                      0.47 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North and Central America                                      Total: 12 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	29
Costa Rica	144
El Salvador	2,848
Greenland	2
Guatemala	786
Honduras	225
Mexico	1,012
Nicaragua	685
Panama	125
Panama Canal Zone	1

St. Pierre & Miquelon	13
U.S.A	6,931
<b>Total: <u>12,801</u></b>	<b><u>6.67 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Caribbean** **Total: 23 Countries**

Anguilla	1
Antigua & Barbuda	65
Bahamas Islands	47
Barbados	310
Bermuda	26
Cayman Islands	8
Cuba	129
Dominica	92
Dominican Republic	416
Grenada	168
Guadeloupe	7
Haiti	2,369
Jamaica	3,896
Martinique	11
Montserrat	12
Netherlands Antilles	23
Puerto Rico	4
St Kitts	44
St Lucia	74
St. Vincent	119
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	3,070
Turks and Caicos	2
Virgin Islands (British)	16
<b>Total: <u>10,909</u></b>	<b><u>5.68 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America** **Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	601
Bolivia	63
Brazil	703
Chile	1,006
Columbia	455
Ecuador	278
French Guyana	3
Guyana	3,167
Paraguay	140

Peru	1,763
Surinam	25
Uruguay	144
Venezuela	337
<b>Total: 8,685</b>	<b>4.52 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**                      **Total: 11 Countries**

Comoros	2
Fiji	744
French Polynesia	1
Guam	1
Maldives Rep.	2
Mauritius	357
Mayotte	1
New Caledonia	10
Reunion	1
Samoa American	1
Samoa West	1
Seychelles Islands	23
Solomon Islands British	1
U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	2

**Total: 1,147**                                      **0.60 (%) of Total Citizens**

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 49**

**Total: 49**                                      **0.03 (%) of Total Citizens**

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 192,001 for 1989</u></b>
Hong Kong (B.B.C)	19,908	10.37
Poland	15,985	8.33

Philippines	11,393	5.93
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	9,425	4.91
India	8,819	4.59
Britain	8,420	4.39
Portugal	8,189	4.27
United States	6,931	3.61
Lebanon	6,179	3.22
China, (Rep. of)	4,430	2.31
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>99,679</u></b>	<b><u>51.92</u></b>

## ANNUAL REPORT

### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

#### Employment & Immigration Canada

#### Immigration Statistics Division

Ottawa

1990

**Total:** 214,230 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

***Spouse:*** 22,953 ***Children:*** 18,098 ***Students:*** 46,492 ***Retired:*** 10,106

***Non – Workers, n.e.c:*** 2,490

**Total Non – Workers:** 100,139 (**46.74%**) (TABLE IM20/Province of Intended Occupations by Selected Occupations/PG 82)

**+ 11.58% increase over 1989 levels (*The beginning of mass immigration into Canada*)**

**Non Workers: 100,139 (46.74% of the total 214,230 residents admitted for 1990).**

***Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 165,643*** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 13,086,400 + **90,200**

***Full – time employment:*** 10,867,600 + **32,600**

***Part – Time employment:*** 2,218,800 + **57,600**

<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,158,300	+ <b>97,500</b>
<b>Not in labor force:</b>	6,970,100	+ <b>128,600</b>
<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>61.7%</b>	- <b>5.60</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>67.1%</b>	+ <b>4.90</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	+ <b>0.60</b>

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2010-01-28**

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68)

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	6,892
Northern Ireland	253
Scotland	855
Wales	213
Channel Islands	4
<b><u>Total: 8,217</u></b>	<b><u>3.84 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 36 Countries</u></b>
Albania	5
Andorra	5
Austria	195
Belgium	355
Bulgaria	210
Czechoslovakia	1,356
Denmark	115
Estonia, S.S.R	19
Finland	67
France	2,588
German Democratic Rep.	28
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1,620
Gibraltar	2
Greece	533
Hungary	805
Iceland	4

Irish – Republic	786
Italy	915
Latvia S.S.R	33
Lithuania S.S.R	17
Luxembourg	10
Malta	53
Monaco	1
Netherland, The	620
Norway	109
Poland	16,579
Portugal	7,917
Romania	2,784
San Marino	1
Spain	225
Sweden	144
Switzerland	568
Turkey	762
U.S.S.R	2,364
Yugoslavia	1,933

**Total: 43,728**

**20.41 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 46 Countries**

Algeria	486
Angola	33
Benin	8
Botswana	38
Burkina – Faso	9
Burundi	42
Cameroun	38
Central African Republic	7
Chad	8
Congo, Rep of	16
Djibouti	14
Egypt	2,362
Ethiopia	2,340
Gabon, Rep. of	28
Gambia	16
Ghana	444
Guinea, Rep. of	9
Guinea – Bisseau	3
Ivory Coast	117
Kenya	1,118
Lesotho	3

Liberia	40	
Libya	61	
Malagasy Republic	45	
Malawi	15	
Mali, Rep. of	14	
Mauritania	4	
Morocco	1,341	
Mozambique	16	
Namibia	14	
Niger	4	
Nigeria		276
Rwanda	37	
Senegal	85	
Sierra Leon	22	
Somali, Rep. of	1,148	
South Africa, Republic of	1,083	
Sudan	310	
Swaziland	11	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	689	
Togo	18	
Tunisia		316
Uganda	118	
Zaire Republic	166	
Zambia	344	
Zimbabwe	124	

**Total: 13,440**

**6.27 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 39 Countries**

Afghanistan	1,027
Bahrain	144
Bangladesh	534
Brunei	566
China, Peop Rep. of	7,989
Cypruss	114
Hong Kong B.B.C	29,261
India	10,624
Indonesia Rep. of	249
Iran	3,475
Iraq	668
Israel	1,706
Japan	369
Jordan	388
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	768



Korea, Republic of	1,872	
Kuwait	1,359	
Laos	585	
Lebanon	12,462	
Macao	393	
Malaysia	1,641	
Mongolia	1	
Myanmar	140	
Nepal	20	
Oman	46	
Pakistan	2,114	
Philippines Rep. of	12,042	
Qatar	152	
Saudi Arabia	1,313	
Singapore	1,077	
Sri Lanka	3,106	
Syria	1,555	
Taiwan		3,681
Thailand (Formose)	181	
Tibet	2	
United Arab Emirates	1,017	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	9,081	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	11	
Yemen P.D.R.	6	

**Total: 111,739** **52.16 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Australia	690	
Nauru	3	
New Zealand	285	
Papua New Guinea	10	

**Total: 988** **0.46 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North and Central America**

**Total: 9 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	50	
Costa Rica	138	
El Salvador	4,290	
Guatemala	1,019	
Honduras	257	
Mexico	1,223	

Nicaragua	681
Panama	123
U.S.A	6,084
<b>Total: <u>13,865</u></b>	<b><u>6.47</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Caribbean** **Total: 23 Countries**

Anguilla	25
Aruba	1
Bahamas Islands	27
Barbados	335
Bermuda	47
Cayman Islands	16
Cuba	146
Dominica	73
Dominican Republic	361
Grenada	166
Guadeloupe	18
Haiti	2,355
Jamaica	4,887
Martinique	10
Montserrat	16
Netherlands Antilles	15
Puerto Rico	3
St Kitts	38
St Lucia	100
St. Vincent	175
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	2,851
Virgin Islands (British)	22
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	2
<b>Total: <u>11,689</u></b>	<b><u>5.46</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**South America** **Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	855
Bolivia	72
Brazil	719
Chile	1,290
Columbia	619
Ecuador	554
French Guyana	2
Guyana	2,714

Paraguay	144
Peru	1,390
Surinam	33
Uruguay	106
Venezuela	400
<b>Total: <u>8,898</u></b>	<b><u>4.15 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**                      **Total: 11 Countries**

Cape Verde	9
Comoros	2
Fiji	1,160
French Polynesia	16
Mauritius	372
New Caledonia	8
Samoa American	2
Samoa West	3
Seychelles Islands	74
Solomon British Islands	4
Tonga	5
U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	3
Vanuatu	1

**Total: 1,659**                      **0.73 (%) of Total Citizens**

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 7**

**Total: 7**                      **0.003 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Top Ten Source Countries**                      **# of Immigrants**                      **% of 214,230 for 1990**

Hong Kong (B.B.C)	29,261	13.66
Poland	16,579	7.74

Lebanon	12,462	5.82
Philippines	12,042	5.62
India	10,624	4.96
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	9,081	4.24
Britain	8,217	3.84
China, (Rep. of)	7,989	3.73
Portugal	7,917	3.70
United States	6,084	2.84
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>120,256</u></b>	<b><u>56.13</u></b>

## ANNUAL REPORT

### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

#### Employment & Immigration Canada

#### Immigration Statistics Division

#### Group

#### Ottawa 1991

**Total:** 230,781 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Spouse:** 23,889    **Children:** 16,139    **Students:** 44,991    **Retired:** 11,696  
**Non – Workers, n.e.c:** 2,213

**Total Non – Workers:** 99,201 (**42.98%**) (TABLE IM20/Province of Intended Occupations by Selected Occupations/PG 82)

**+ 7.73% increase over 1990 levels (*The beginning of mass immigration into Canada*)**

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant):** **182,771** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 12,857,400    - **229,000**

**Full – time employment:** 10,525,700    - **341,900**

<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,331,700	+ 112,900
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,479,000	+ 320,700
<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	7,197,000	+ 226,900
<b>Participation rate:</b>	66.6%	- 0.50
<b>Employment rate:</b>	59.7%	- 2.00
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	10.3%	+ 2.20

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. Table: 282-0002 - labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2010-01-28

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68)

**“Multiculturalism became official Canadian policy as part of the Trudeau government’s response to the challenge of Quebec. The Trudeau policy to counter demands for Quebec sovereignty was bilingualism and multiculturalism for all of Canada. Multiculturalism went several steps further than the American model of the melting pot, where all newcomers were blended together – a cultural imperialism of sorts. Canada decided to support immigrants in maintaining their culture.**

**Cynics, however, labeled the concept a ploy by the Liberal government of Pierre Trudeau, which saw the ethnics as a massive vote bank that needed to be nurtured so that the voting Liberal became a family tradition. When Brian Mulroney and the Tories assumed power in September, 1984, they were no different. They decided to take multiculturalism several steps further and not only passed the Canadian Multiculturalism Act, but also set up a separate department for multiculturalism. If Pierre Trudeau would be remembered for expounding on the multicultural mosaic, the Tories figured they should be remembered for enshrining it in law.”**

**THE GULF WITHIN: Canadian Arabs, Racism and the Gulf War**/By: Zuhair Kashmeri/1991/Chapter 12: The Crumbling Mosaic/PG 126

**“In such cases, sexuality combines with an almost racial form of nationalism. The idea is to prove not only one’s potency but also the sexual superiority of one’s group. Furthermore, the Western woman is not a member of the clan, so everything is permissible....Even more than an Arab woman, a Western woman is seen as potential prey.”**

**THE CLOSED CIRCLE: AN INTERPRETATION OF THE ARABS**/By: David Pryce – Jones/1991/Chapter 5: Men and Women/PG 128

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	6,406
Northern Ireland	203
Scotland	717
Wales	198

Channel Islands	19
<b>Total: <u>7,543</u></b>	<b><u>3.27 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Europe**                      **Total: 35 Countries**

Albania	75
Austria	202
Belgium	268
Bulgaria	613
Czechoslovakia	793
Denmark	109
Estonia, S.S.R	18
Finland	58
France	3,209
German Democratic Rep.	15
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1,573
Gibraltar	1
Greece	565
Hungary	761
Iceland	9
Irish – Republic	739
Italy	696
Latvia S.S.R	24
Liechtenstein	1
Lithuania S.S.R	22
Luxembourg	10
Malta	29
Monaco	1
Netherland, The	565
Norway	130
Poland	15,731
Portugal	5,963
Romania	2,443
San Marino	1
Spain	214
Sweden	167
Switzerland	665
Turkey	986
U.S.S.R	2,052
Yugoslavia	1,804

**Total: 40,512**                      **17.55 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa****Total: 48 Countries**

Algeria		842
Angola	54	
Benin	13	
Botswana	14	
Burkina – Faso	16	
Burundi	35	
Cameroun	85	
Central African Republic	3	
Chad	4	
Congo, Rep of	15	
Djibouti	40	
Egypt	1,993	
Ethiopia	2,424	
Gabon, Rep. of	12	
Gambia	22	
Ghana	1,118	
Guinea, Rep. of	48	
Guinea – Bisseau	3	
Guinea – Equatorial	5	
Ivory Coast	134	
Kenya	723	
Lesotho	6	
Liberia	39	
Libya	113	
Malagasy Republic	55	
Malawi	8	
Mali, Rep. of	35	
Mauritania	5	
Morocco	1,417	
Mozambique	34	
Namibia	13	
Niger	8	
Nigeria		371
Rwanda	41	
Senegal	123	
Sierra Leon	57	
Somali, Rep. of	3,221	
South Africa, Republic of	1,014	
Sudan	388	
Swaziland	2	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	513	
Togo	28	
Tunisia		319
Uganda	116	

Western Sahara	2
Zaire Republic	287
Zambia	159
Zimbabwe	110

**Total: 16,087**

**6.97 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 39 Countries**

Afghanistan	1,353
Bahrain	135
Bangladesh	1,063
Brunei	543
China, Peop Rep. of	13,915
Cyprus	79
Hong Kong B.B.C	22,340
India	12,848
Indonesia Rep. of	280
Iran	6,209
Iraq	799
Israel	1,426
Japan	502
Jordan	532
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	424
Korea, Republic of	2,486
Kuwait	636
Laos	1,006
Lebanon	11,987
Macao	288
Malaysia	1,173
Mongolia	3
Myanmar	107
Nepal	34
Oman	39
Pakistan	2,883
Philippines Rep. of	12,335
Qatar	128
Saudi Arabia	862
Singapore	807
Sri Lanka	6,826
Syria	1,389
Taiwan	4,488
Thailand (Formose)	262
Tibet	2
United Arab Emirates	778



Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	8,963
Yemen, Arab Rep.	21
Yemen P.D.R	4
<b>Total: <u>119,955</u></b>	<b><u>41.93</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Australia – Asia</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 3 Countries</u></b>
Australia	719
New Zealand	223
Papua New Guinea	10
<b>Total: <u>952</u></b>	<b><u>0.41</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>North and Central America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 12 Countries</u></b>
Belize (British Honduras)	46
Costa Rica	260
El Salvador	6,977
Greenland	1
Guatemala	2,174
Honduras	686
Mexico	1,145
Nicaragua	1,450
Panama	659
Panam Canal Zone	3
St. Pierre & Miquelon	3
U.S.A	6,597
<b>Total: <u>20,001</u></b>	<b><u>8.67</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Caribbean</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 24 Countries</u></b>
Anguilla	2
Antigua & Barbuda	69
Bahamas Islands	32
Barbados	396
Bermuda	39
Cayman Islands	19
Cuba	165
Dominica	128
Dominican Republic	517
Grenada	273

Guadeloupe	14
Haiti	2,793
Jamaica	4,997
Martinique	35
Montserrat	9
Netherlands Antilles	9
Puerto Rico	6
St Kitts	33
St Lucia	130
St. Vincent	270
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	2,969
Turks and Caicos Islands	1
Virgin Islands (British)	15
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	1
<b>Total: <u>12,922</u></b>	<b><u>5.60</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	895
Bolivia	223
Brazil	882
Chile	1,736
Columbia	667
Ecuador	648
French Guyana	1
Guyana	3,180
Paraguay	81
Peru	1,530
Surinam	8
Uruguay	222
Venezuela	509
<b>Total: <u>10,582</u></b>	<b><u>4.59</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 11 Countries**

Cape Verde	6
Comoros	3
Fiji	1,593
French Polynesia	7
Mauritius	328
New Caledonia	6
Reunion	2

Samoa West	3
Sao Tome	1
Seychelles Islands	224
Solomon British Islands	3
Tuvalu	3
U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	3
Vanuatu	1

Total: 2,183

0.95 (%) of Total Citizens

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 44**

Total: 44

0.02 (%) of Total Citizens

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 230,781 for 1991</u></b>
Hong Kong (B.B.C)	22,340	9.68
Poland	15,731	6.82
China, (Rep. of)	13,915	6.03
India	12,848	5.57
Philippines	12,335	5.34
Lebanon	11,987	5.19
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	8,963	3.88
Britain	7,543	3.27
El Salvador	6,977	3.02
Sri Lanka	6,826	2.96
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>119,465</u></b>	<b><u>51.77</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Citizenship & Immigration Canada**

**Immigration Statistics Division**

**Ottawa**

**1992**

***Total:*** 252,842 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

***Total Non – Workers:*** 109,243 (43.21%)

***Spouse:*** 25,432 ***Children:*** 16,102 ***Students:*** 52,818 ***Retired:*** 13,078

***Non – Workers, n.e.c.:*** 1,813 (TABLE IM20/Province of Intended Occupations by Selected Occupations/Pg 84)

+ **9.56%** increase over 1991 levels (***The beginning of mass immigration into Canada***)

***Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 174,312*** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/Pg 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

***Employment:*** 12,730,900 **-126,500**

<b>Full – time employment:</b>	10,370,800	- 154,900
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,360,100	+ 28,400
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,605,200	+ 126,000
<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	7,484,000	+ 287,000
<b>Participation rate:</b>	65.7%	- 0.90
<b>Employment rate:</b>	58.3%	- 1.40
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	11.2%	+ 0.90

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. **Table: 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2010-01-28**

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68)

**“Multiculturalism is another global – ed thrust. It generally arises from a political effort to quell interethnic strife by segmenting the voting market and urging appeal to an abstract ideal labeled “multicultural” All meaningful natural cultural or ethnic differences, which are subsumed under the reigning ideology by means of financial grants, are presented as equally valuable, morally equivalent virtues of mankind. In fact, they may be equally valid, but are also intensely competitive with each other in philosophical, legal, or moral terms. Just to take one example, in Canada this has meant the extinguishing, by omission, of much of the core British history on which the nation was constructed. Teacher James S. Cunningham writes that “of the one hundred and twenty books approved as history texts by the Scarborough (Ontario) Board of Education, names like Britain, British, and England are conspicuously left absent.” There is no pride taught in our historic British connections; rather we are taught shame for alleged colonial deeds. Cunningham says that barely a dozen of his hundreds of college students had ever heard of Magna Carta or the Plains of Abraham, or were aware of the British origins of the common law or those of our political institutions. A number of students even vehemently denied those things! Some recent Canadian history textbooks omit any mention whatsoever of World War II. As one letter – writer complained: “My father died twice” – killed once on the battlefield, and again by the history writers.”**

**THE WAR AGAINST THE FAMILY**/ By: WILLIAM D. GAIRDNER/1992/Chapter 8: Looking After Their Souls: Moral Values and Sex - Ed/PG 235+236

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	6,267
Northern Ireland	128
Scotland	588
Wales	144
Channel Islands	11
<b>Total: <u>7,138</u></b>	<b><u>2.82 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Europe****Total: 34 Countries**

Albania	113
Andorra	2
Armenia	23
Austria	166
Belarus	18
Belgium	312
Bosnia – Hercegovina	312
Bulgaria	1,108
Croatia	142
Czechoslovakia	816
Denmark	162
Estonia, S.S.R	46
Finland	63
France	3,737
Georgia	10
German Democratic Rep.	14
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1,476
Gibraltar	1
Greece	490
Hungary	785
Iceland	16
Irish – Republic	593
Italy	633
Kazakstan	5
Kyrgyzstan	1
Latvia S.S.R	43
Lithuania S.S.R	62
Luxembourg	6
Malta	33
Moldova	18
Monaco	3
Netherland, The	680
Norway	91
Poland	11,878
Portugal	2,832
Romania	2,992
Russia	151
Slovenia	6
Spain	137
Sweden	187
Switzerland	816

Turkey	1,125
Turkmenistan	1
Ukraine	98
U.S.S.R	2,340
Uzbekistan	12
Yugoslavia	3,178

**Total: 37,733**

**14.92 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 47 Countries**

Algeria	753
Angola	47
Benin	15
Botswana	15
Burkina – Faso	19
Burundi	36
Cameroun	76
Central African Republic	8
Chad	12
Congo, Rep of	15
Djibouti	72
Egypt	1,933
Ethiopia	2,082
Gabon, Rep. of	10
Gambia	49
Ghana	2,451
Guinea, Rep. of	30
Guinea – Bisseau	1
Guinea – Equatorial	1
Ivory Coast	150
Kenya	714
Lesotho	6
Liberia	72
Libya	112
Malagasy Republic	48
Malawi	15
Mali, Rep. of	96
Mauritania	6
Morocco	1,031
Mozambique	15
Namibia	15
Niger	9
Nigeria	572
Rwanda	67

Senegal	122	
Sierra Leon	86	
Somali, Rep. of	5,456	
South Africa, Republic of	1,141	
Sudan	655	
Swaziland	11	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	374	
Togo	53	
Tunisia		299
Uganda	215	
Zaire Republic	457	
Zambia	136	
Zimbabwe	75	

**Total: 19,633**

**7.76 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 38 Countries**

Afghanistan	1,193
Bahrain	212
Bangladesh	1,592
Bhutan	5
Brunei	389
China, Peop Rep. of	10,429
Cypruss	70
Hong Kong B.B.C	38,910
India	12,675
Indonesia Rep. of	241
Iran	6,784
Iraq	1,996
Israel	1,308
Japan	603
Jordan	638
Kampuchea Dem Rep. of	337
Korea, Republic of	3,701
Kuwait	975
Laos	98
Lebanon	6,525
Macao	571
Malaysia	1,308
Myanmar	69
Nepal	28
Oman	36
Pakistan	3,822
Philippines Rep. of	13,273



Qatar	99
Saudi Arabia	963
Singapore	616
Sri Lanka	12,635
Syria	1,021
Taiwan	7,456
Thailand (Formose)	230
United Arab Emirates	694
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	7,681
Yemen, Arab Rep.	20
Yemen P.D.R	13

**Total: 139,216                      55.06 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Australia – Asia                      Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	835
New Zealand	346
Papua New Guinea	10

**Total: 1,191                      0.47 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North and Central America                      Total: 12 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	38
Costa Rica	298
El Salvador	5,593
Greenland	3
Guatemala	1,913
Honduras	862
Mexico	1,167
Nicaragua	2,011
Panama	635
Panama Canal Zone	1
St. Pierre & Miquelon	5
U.S.A	7,537

**Total: 20,063                      7.93 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Caribbean                      Total: 25 Countries**

Anguilla	2
Antigua & Barbuda	67

Aruba	4
Bahamas Islands	23
Barbados	350
Bermuda	34
Cayman Islands	3
Cuba	237
Dominica	121
Dominican Republic	556
Grenada	434
Guadeloupe	6
Haiti	2,365
Jamaica	5,921
Martinique	15
Montserrat	12
Netherlands Antilles	11
Puerto Rico	7
St Kitts	56
St Lucia	124
St. Vincent	290
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	4,304
Turks and Caicos	1
Virgin Islands (British)	6
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	3
<b>Total: <u>14,952</u></b>	<b><u>5.91</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	1,142
Bolivia	247
Brazil	958
Chile	1,160
Columbia	580
Ecuador	667
French Guyana	4
Guyana	2,888
Paraguay	113
Peru	1,623
Surinam	51
Uruguay	290
Venezuela	666
<b>Total: <u>10,389</u></b>	<b><u>4.11</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands****Total: 15 Countries**

Cape Verde	11
Fiji	1,764
French Polynesia	1
Kirbati	3
Maldives	1
Mauritius	304
New Caledonia	3
Reunion	3
Samoa West	1
Sao Tome & Principe	1
Seychelles Islands	366
Solomon British Islands	4
Tonga	1
Tuvalu	1
U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	4

**Total: 2,468****0.98 (%) of Total Citizens****N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified) Other/Total: 59****Total: 59****0.02 (%) of Total Citizens****Top Ten Source Countries****# of Immigrants****% of 252,842 for 1992**

Hong Kong (B.B.C)	38,910	15.39
India	12,675	5.01
Philippines	13,273	5.25
Sri Lanka	12,635	5.00
Poland	11,878	4.70
China, (Rep. of)	10,429	4.12
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	7,681	3.04
Taiwan	7,456	2.95
Britain	7,138	2.82
Iran	6,784	2.68
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>128,859</u></b>	<b><u>50.96</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**  
**Citizenship & Immigration Canada**  
**Electronic Information Management Division**  
**Ottawa**  
**1993**

**Total:** 255,819 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 121,738 (47.59%)

**Spouse:** 30,257 **Children:** 17,018 **Students:** 59,109 **Retired:** 13,230

**Non – Workers, n.e.c:** 2,124 (TABLE IM20/Province of Intended Occupations by Selected Occupations/PG 93)

+ 1.18% increase over 1992 levels (**Mass immigration is now permanent in Canada**)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 151,890** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 12,792,700 + **61,800**

<b>Full – time employment:</b>	10,336,600	- 34,200
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,456,100	+96,000
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,642,300	+ 37,100
<b>Not in labor force:</b>	7,657,900	+ 173,900
<b>Participation rate:</b>	65.3%	- 0.40
<b>Employment rate:</b>	57.9%	- 0.40
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	11.4%	+ 0.20

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. **Table: 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2010-01-28**

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68)

**“Applied to Canada, the Borjas formula reveals a loss to native workers of \$30.7 billion annually. This is proportionally higher than the lost wages in the United States because Canada has proportionally more immigrants: a foreign – born population of 17 percent, compared with 10 percent south of the border. Users of immigrant services gain approximately \$33.8 billion per year because of the presence of immigrants.”**

**WHO GETS IN: What’s wrong with Canada’s immigration program – and how to fix it/** By: DANIEL STOFFMAN/2002/CHAPTER FIVE: CREATION OF A MYTHOLOGY/PG 112

**Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: 30.7 billion/year**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$33.8 billion/year**

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	6,235
Northern Ireland	117
Scotland	631
Wales	169
Channel Islands	7
<b><u>Total: 7,159</u></b>	<b><u>2.80 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 35 Countries</u></b>
Albania	119
Andorra	2

Armenia	25
Austria	179
Azerbaijan	18
Belarus	38
Belgium	415
Bosnia – Hercegovina	2,822
Bulgaria	961
Croatia	1,038
Czechoslovakia	382
Czech Republic	102
Denmark	212
Estonia, S.S.R	73
Finland	106
France	3,980
Georgia	23
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1,892
Gibraltar	1
Greece	470
Hungary	684
Iceland	19
Irish – Republic	511
Italy	695
Kazakstan	24
Kyrgyzstan	12
Latvia S.S.R	75
Liechtenstein	3
Lithuania S.S.R	61
Luxembourg	19
Macedonia FYR	64
Malta	14
Moldova	64
Monaco	6
Netherland, The	668
Norway	106
Poland	6,877
Portugal	1,633
Romania	3,365
Russia	832
Slovak Republic	116
Slovenia	38
Spain	152
Sweden	243
Switzerland	900
Tadjikistan	1
Turkey	1,325
Turkmenistan	2

Ukraine	782
U.S.S.R	1,276
Uzbekistan	48
Yugoslavia	5,969
Not Stated	1

**Total: 39,443**

**15.42 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 49 Countries**

Algeria		650
Angola	27	
Benin	16	
Botswana	11	
Burkina – Faso	21	
Burundi	66	
Cameroun	65	
Central African Republic	6	
Chad	11	
Congo, Rep of	3	
Djibouti	75	
Egypt	1,999	
Eritrea	6	
Ethiopia	1,757	
Gabon, Rep. of	20	
Gambia	45	
Ghana	2,185	
Guinea, Rep. of	47	
Guinea – Bisseau	3	
Guinea – Equatorial	1	
Ivory Coast	110	
Kenya	978	
Lesotho	7	
Liberia	26	
Libya	119	
Malagasy Republic	80	
Malawi	22	
Mali, Rep. of	52	
Mauritania	4	
Morocco	1,018	
Mozambique	10	
Namibia	9	
Niger	4	
Nigeria		457
Rwanda	95	

Senegal	92	
Sierra Leon	35	
Somali, Rep. of	3,074	
South Africa, Republic of	1,822	
Sudan	511	
Swaziland	8	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	360	
Togo	39	
Tunisia		240
Uganda	144	
Zaire Republic	419	
Zambia	97	
Zimbabwe	70	
Not Stated	2	

**Total: 16,918**

**6.61 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 39 Countries**

Afghanistan	847
Bahrain	222
Bangladesh	1,180
Brunei	266
Cambodia	373
China, Peop Rep. of	9,466
Cypruss	94
Hong Kong B.B.C	36,576
India	20,472
Indonesia Rep. of	309
Iran	3,885
Iraq	3,084
Israel	1,573
Japan	922
Jordan	857
Korea, Republic of	3,693
Kuwait	1,047
Laos	59
Lebanon	4,696
Macao	696
Malaysia	882
Myanmar	108
Nepal	37
Oman	66
Pakistan	4,193
Philippines Rep. of	19,772



Qatar	184
Saudi Arabia	1,316
Singapore	592
Sri Lanka	9,103
Syria	1,127
Taiwan	9,867
Thailand (Formose)	296
Tibet	2
United Arab Emirates	1,040
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	8,301
Yemen, Arab Rep.	42
Yemen P.D.R	9
Not Stated	69

**Total: 147,323** **57.59 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	985
New Zealand	333
Papua New Guinea	1

**Total: 1,319** **0.52 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North and Central America**

**Total: 10 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	24
Costa Rica	237
El Salvador	2,916
Greenland	1
Guatemala	1,388
Honduras	551
Mexico	1,136
Nicaragua	1,058
Panama	426
U.S.A	8,014

**Total: 15,751** **6.16 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Caribbean****Total: 24 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	58
Aruba	2
Bahamas Islands	21
Barbados	410
Bermuda	34
Cayman Islands	10
Cuba	385
Dominica	105
Dominican Republic	643
Grenada	493
Guadeloupe	9
Haiti	3,629
Jamaica	5,990
Martinique	15
Montserrat	6
Netherlands Antilles	13
Puerto Rico	3
St Kitts	35
St Lucia	152
St. Vincent	367
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	4,171
Turks and Caicos Islands	1
Virgin Islands (British)	8
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	3

**Total: 16,563****6.47 (%) of Total Citizens****South America****Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	1,163
Bolivia	174
Brazil	837
Chile	716
Columbia	463
Ecuador	561
French Guyana	10
Guyana	3,304
Paraguay	103
Peru	1,247
Surinam	47
Uruguay	433
Venezuela	522

Total: 9,580

3.74 (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 11 Countries**

Cape Verde	11
Comoros	2
Falkland Islands	1
Fiji	1,298
French Polynesia	1
Kirbati	1
Maldives	3
Mauritius	247
Reunion	1
Samoa American	1
Samoa West	4
Seychelles Islands	185
Tonga	3
U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	3
Vanuatu	2

Total: 1,763

0.69 (%) of Total Citizens

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 255,819 for 1993**

Hong Kong (B.B.C)	36,576	14.30	
India	20,472	8.00	
Philippines	19,772	7.73	
China, (Rep. of)	9,466	3.70	
Sri Lanka	9,103	3.56	
Taiwan	9,867		3.86
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	8,301	3.24	
Britain	7,159	2.80	
Poland	6,877	2.69	
Yugoslavia	6,215	2.43	
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>133,808</u></b>	<b><u>52.31</u></b>	

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Citizenship & Immigration Canada**

**Electronic Information Management Division**

**Ottawa**

**1994**

**Total:** 223,875 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**Total Non – Workers:** 115,071 (**51.40%**)

**Spouse:** 30,139 **Children:** 15,905 **Students:** 54,900 **Retired:** 12,606

**Non – Workers, n.e.c.:** 1,521 (TABLE IM20/Province of Intended Occupations by Selected Occupations/PG 94)

**A - 12.49% decrease over 1993 levels.**

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): n/a** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 13,058,700 + **266,000**

<b>Full – time employment:</b>	10,586,100	+ 249,500
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,472,600	+ 16,500
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,515,000	- 127,300
<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	7,794,000	+ 136,100
<b>Participation rate:</b>	65.2%	- 0.10
<b>Employment rate:</b>	58.4%	+ 0.50
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	10.4%	- 1.00

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. **Table: 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2011-01-21**

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/Pg 68)

**Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$61.4 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$67.6 billion**

**“Of the 900,000 immigrants let into Canada from January 1989 to January 1993, 450,000 were brought in under family – unification rules. Of those sponsored in during 1991 and 1992, some 54,000 were more than sixty – five years old, with half more than seventy years old. Even worse, Canada automatically gives anyone who arrived after age sixty and stayed for ten years Old Age Security. This is significant, because anyone over sixty – five years of age costs taxpayers four times’ more in health care spending than the average of roughly \$2,300 for every person. This means the 54,000 immigrants over sixty – five years of age could cost the system \$270 million a year alone. If they live for ten years, that adds up to a staggering \$2.7 billion.”**

**UNDERGROUND NATION: THE SECRET ECONOMY AND THE FUTURE OF CANADA**/BY: DIANE FRANCIS/1994/RIPPING OFF THE TAXPAYER/IMMIGRATION FRAUD/Pg 71.

**“Perhaps one of the root causes of Canada’s “group rights” mentality has to do with the fact that we separate our children at the age of five along religious and linguistic lines. The existence of more than one tax – supported school system has, in my opinion, contributed greatly toward dividing the country linguistically and in other ways. The acceptance of educational apartheid probably led to multiculturalism, a policy that has spawned an industry and done more harm to building national consensus or a national identity than any other policy. Multiculturalism is also a serious deviation from the concept of a liberal, pluralistic society where individuals have rights. Now groups are more important than individuals.”**

**“The single biggest problem is that this country has a charter of rights and freedoms and is unable to distinguish between collectivities and rights of the individual. English Canada is prepared to become more Americanized, with individual**

**rights predominant, while that is not the case in French Canada, where the equilibrium point [between individual and group rights] is different. But the law of the land states that group rights outweigh the good of the individual, and that's just not acceptable to many Canadians.**” — Tom Kierans, chief of the C.D. Howe Institute

UNDERGROUND NATION: THE SECRET ECONOMY AND THE FUTURE OF CANADA/By: DIANE FRANCIS/1994/CANADA'S POLITE OPRESSION/SOCIAL APARTHEID/PG 169.

<u>Britain</u>	<u>Total: 5 Countries</u>
England	5,345
Northern Ireland	91
Scotland	406
Wales	124
Channel Islands	5
<b>Total: <u>5,971</u></b>	<b><u>2.67 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<u>Europe</u>	<u>Total: 48 Countries</u>
Albania	63
Armernia	56
Austria	188
Azerbaijan	23
Belarus	114
Belgium	378
Bosnia – Hercegovina	4,905
Bulgaria	621
Croatia	927
Czechoslovakia	156
Czech Republic	157
Denmark	122
Estonia, S.S.R	65
Finland	103
France	3,040
Georgia	32
Germany (Fed. Rep)	1,970
Greece	321
Hungary	424
Iceland	11
Irish – Republic	353
Italy	627
Kazakstan	48
Kyrgyzstan	8
Latvia S.S.R	118
Lithuania S.S.R	81

Luxembourg	13
Macedonia FYR	218
Malta	15
Moldova	234
Monaco	5
Netherland, The	591
Norway	104
Poland	3,423
Portugal	838
Romania	2,969
Russia	1,242
Slovak Republic	103
Slovenia	61
Spain	87
Sweden	287
Switzerland	557
Tadjikistan	10
Turkey	899
Ukraine	1,357
U.S.S.R	797
Uzbekistan	27
Yugoslavia	3,922

**Total: 32,670**

**15.42 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 48 Countries**

Algeria	541
Angola	6
Benin	11
Botswana	10
Burkina – Faso	6
Burundi	100
Cameroun	70
Central African Republic	4
Chad	6
Congo, Rep of	12
Djibouti	74
Egypt	2,490
Eritrea	43
Ethiopia	1,269
Gabon, Rep. of	11
Gambia	14
Ghana	1,352
Guinea, Rep. of	13

Guinea – Bisseau	3	
Ivory Coast	128	
Kenya	910	
Lesotho	4	
Liberia	34	
Libya	108	
Malagasy Republic	23	
Malawi	16	
Mali, Rep. of	33	
Mauritania	8	
Morocco	632	
Mozambique	5	
Namibia	3	
Niger	3	
Nigeria		355
Rwanda	120	
Senegal	53	
Sierra Leon	37	
Somali, Rep. of	951	
South Africa, Republic of	2,910	
Sudan	329	
Swaziland	8	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	263	
Togo	13	
Tunisia		174
Uganda	53	
Zaire Republic	306	
Zambia	130	
Zimbabwe	61	
Not Stated	1	

**Total: 13,706**

**6.12 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 41 Countries**

Afghanistan	717
Bahrain	306
Bangladesh	1,224
Bhutan	1
Brunei	170
Cambodia	261
China, Peop Rep. of	12,486
Cypress	41
Hong Kong B.B.C	44,169
India	17,225



Indonesia Rep. of	254	
Iran	2,694	
Iraq	1,931	
Israel	1,615	
Japan	970	
Jordan	993	
Korea, Republic of	2,946	
Kuwait	1,029	
Laos	45	
Lebanon	2,674	
Macao	771	
Malaysia	675	
Mongolian, Peop. Rep. of	1	
Myanmar	170	
Nepal	30	
Oman	182	
Pakistan	3,746	
Philippines Rep. of	19,097	
Qatar	219	
Saudi Arabia	1,780	
Singapore	369	
Sri Lanka	6,671	
Syria	806	
Taiwan		7,411
Thailand (Formose)	240	
Tibet	1	
United Arab Emirates	1,357	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	6,230	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	46	
Yemen P.D.R	14	
Not Stated	20	
<b>Total: <u>141,587</u></b>	<b><u>63.24</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	859
New Zealand	240
Papua New Guinea	9

**Total: 1,108                      0.49 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North and Central America**

**Total: 10 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	20
Costa Rica	92
El Salvador	1,167
Guatemala	764
Honduras	306
Mexico	783
Nicaragua	257
Panama	111
St Pierre and Miquelon	3
U.S.A	6,234
<b>Total: <u>9,737</u></b>	<b><u>4.35</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Caribbean** **Total: 22 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	25
Bahamas Islands	32
Barbados	177
Bermuda	27
Cayman Islands	9
Cuba	372
Dominica	52
Dominican Republic	426
Grenada	231
Guadeloupe	6
Haiti	2,085
Jamaica	3,882
Martinique	5
Montserrat	6
Netherlands Antilles	8
St Kitts	17
St Lucia	75
St. Vincent	186
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	2,347
Turks and Caicos Islands	2
Virgin Islands (British)	8
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	2
<b>Total: <u>9,980</u></b>	<b><u>4.46</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**South America** **Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	440
Bolivia	73
Brazil	552
Chile	365
Columbia	377
Ecuador	438
French Guyana	4
Guyana	4,122
Paraguay	72
Peru	977
Surinam	29
Uruguay	120
Venezuela	350
<b>Total: <u>7,919</u></b>	<b><u>3.54 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 11 Countries**

Cape Verde	8
Fiji	1,000
French Polynesia	4
Mauritius	140
New Caledonia	4
Reunion	1
Samoa West	2
Seychelles Islands	35
Tonga	3

**Total: 1,197**

**0.53 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 223,875 for 1994**

Hong Kong (B.B.C)	44,169	19.73
Philippines	19,097	8.53
India	17,225	7.69
China, (Rep. of)	12,486	5.58
Taiwan	7,411	3.31
Sri Lanka	6,671	2.98
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	6,230	2.78
Britain	5,971	2.67

United States	5,128	2.29
Bosnia – Herzegovina	4,905	2.19
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>129,293</u></b>	<b><u>57.75</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Citizenship & Immigration Canada**

**Electronic Information Services**

**Ottawa**

**1995**

***Total:*** 212,504 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

***Total Non – Workers:*** 102,760 (48.36%)

***Spouse:*** 24,537 ***Children:*** 16,433 ***Students:*** 51,676 ***Retired:*** 8,882

***Non – Workers, n.e.c.:*** 1,232 (TABLE IM20/Province of Intended Occupations by Selected Occupations/PG 94)

***A - 5.35% decrease over 1994 levels of 223,875.***

***Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 124,371*** (5 Canada’s Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for ‘Migrant Workers’/Home Economics: The Making of ‘Migrant Workers’ in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

***Employment:*** 13,295,400 + 236,700

<b>Full – time employment:</b>	10,798,500	+ 212,400
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,496,900	+ 24,300
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,393,800	- 121,200
<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	7,970,800	+ 176,800
<b>Participation rate:</b>	64.8%	- 0.40
<b>Employment rate:</b>	58.7%	+ 0.30
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	9.5%	- 0.90

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. *Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2011-01-21*

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68)

**Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$92.1 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$101.4 billion**

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	5,415
Northern Ireland	86
Scotland	517
Wales	138
Channel Islands	5
<b>Total: <u>6,161</u></b>	<b><u>2.67 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 50 Countries</u></b>
Albania	59
Andorra	1
Armenia	66
Austria	257
Azerbaijan	24
Belarus	119
Belgium	411
Bosnia – Hercegovina	6,270
Bulgaria	683
Croatia	770
Czechoslovakia	126
Czech Republic	140

Denmark	167
Estonia, S.S.R	105
Finland	99
France	3,888
Georgia	67
Germany (Fed. Rep)	2,362
Greece	324
Hungary	322
Iceland	9
Irish – Republic	223
Italy	645
Kazakstan	56
Kyrgyzstan	9
Latvia S.S.R	153
Lithuania S.S.R	102
Luxembourg	13
Macedonia FYR	192
Malta	41
Moldova	287
Monaco	8
Netherland, The	642
Norway	142
Poland	2,302
Portugal	865
Romania	3,843
Russia	1,724
Slovak Republic	155
Slovenia	29
Spain	108
Sweden	258
Switzerland	828
Tadjikistan	4
Turkey	747
Ukraine	1,765
U.S.S.R	680
Uzbekistan	38
Yugoslavia	2,976
Not Stated	1

**Total: 35,105**

**15.42 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 47 Countries**

Algeria	870
Angola	27

Benin	8	
Botswana	48	
Burkina – Faso	12	
Burundi	147	
Cameroun	111	
Central African Republic	5	
Chad	7	
Congo, Rep of	7	
Djibouti	54	
Egypt	2,754	
Eritrea	51	
Ethiopia	924	
Gabon, Rep. of	13	
Gambia	17	
Ghana	1,445	
Guinea, Rep. of	56	
Guinea – Bisseau	1	
Ivory Coast	144	
Kenya	897	
Lesotho	5	
Liberia	47	
Libya	180	
Malagasy Republic	15	
Malawi	21	
Mali, Rep. of	29	
Mauritania	10	
Morocco	1,003	
Mozambique	7	
Namibia	8	
Niger	13	
Nigeria		423
Rwanda	145	
Senegal	67	
Sierra Leon	49	
Somali, Rep. of	1,445	
South Africa, Republic of	1,753	
Sudan	409	
Swaziland	21	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	268	
Togo	43	
Tunisia		264
Uganda	81	
Zaire Republic	503	
Zambia	158	
Zimbabwe	66	

Total: 14,631

6.89 (%) of Total Citizens

Asia

Total: 39 Countries

Afghanistan	1,382
Bahrain	397
Bangladesh	1,770
Bhutan	1
Brunei	51
Cambodia	210
China, Peop Rep. of	13,291
Cypruss	74
Hong Kong B.B.C	31,746
India	16,215
Indonesia Rep. of	193
Iran	3,684
Iraq	1,742
Israel	2,250
Japan	835
Jordan	821
Korea, Republic of	3,460
Kuwait	1,411
Laos	39
Lebanon	1,914
Macao	505
Malaysia	433
Myanmar	102
Nepal	57
Oman	268
Pakistan	3,996
Philippines Rep. of	15,149
Qatar	248
Saudi Arabia	2,897
Singapore	438
Sri Lanka	8,926
Syria	922
Taiwan	7,691
Thailand (Formose)	279
Tibet	3
United Arab Emirates	1,662
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	3,954
Yemen, Arab Rep.	67
Not Stated	23

Total: 129,106

60.75 (%) of Total Citizens



**Australia – Asia****Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	843
New Zealand	198
Papua New Guinea	8

**Total: 1,049**                      **0.49 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North and Central America****Total: 9 Countries**

Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	34
Costa Rica	103
El Salvador	715
Guatemala	653
Honduras	260
Mexico	763
Nicaragua	248
Panama	66
U.S.A	5,185

**Total: 8,027**                      **3.78 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Caribbean****Total: 24 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	32
Aruba	1
Bahamas Islands	28
Barbados	216
Bermuda	22
Cayman Islands	10
Cuba	443
Dominica	73
Dominican Republic	276
Grenada	359
Guadeloupe	10
Haiti	2,007
Jamaica	3,599
Martinique	3
Montserrat	4
Netherlands Antilles	9
Puerto Rico	1
St Kitts	22

St Lucia	97
St. Vincent	231
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	2,607
Turks and Caicos Islands	1
Virgin Islands (British)	4
Virgin Islands (U.S.A)	1
<b>Total: <u>10,056</u></b>	<b><u>4.73 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	481
Bolivia	47
Brazil	583
Chile	275
Columbia	373
Ecuador	373
French Guyana	5
Guyana	3,864
Paraguay	50
Peru	831
Surinam	76
Uruguay	167
Venezuela	413
<b>Total: <u>7,538</u></b>	<b><u>3.55 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 11 Countries**

Cape Verde	1
Comoros	7
Fiji	667
French Polynesia	3
Mauritius	125
Samoa West	4
Seychelles Islands	18
Solomon British	1
Tonga	4
U.S Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1
<b>Total: <u>831</u></b>	<b><u>0.39 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Top Ten Source**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 212,504 for 1995**

## Countries

Hong Kong (B.B.C)	31,746	14.94	
India	16,215	7.63	
Philippines	15,149	7.13	
China, (Rep. of)	13,291	6.25	
Sri Lanka	8,926	4.20	
Taiwan	7,691		3.62
Bosnia - Hercegovina	6,270	2.95	
Britain	6,161	2.90	
United States	5,185	2.44	
Pakistan	3,996	1.88	
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>114,630</u></b>	<b><u>53.94</u></b>	

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Citizenship & Immigration Canada

### Electronic Information Services

## Ottawa 1996

**Total:** 225,875 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)

**A + 6.29% increase over 1995 levels of 212,504.**

**Total Non – Workers:** 107,240 (**47.48%**)

**Spouse:** 25,117 **Children:** 19,526 **Students:** 54,129 **Retired:** 8,468 (TABLE IM20/Province of Intended Occupations by Selected Occupations/PG 97)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant):** **110,871** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 13,420,100 + **124,700**

**Full – time employment:** 10,860,100 + **61,600**

<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,560,100	+ 63,200
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,428,400	+ 34,600
<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	8,111,000	+ 140,200
<b>Participation rate:</b>	64.7%	- 0.10
<b>Employment rate:</b>	58.5%	- 0.20
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	9.6%	+ 0.10

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2011-01-21

**\* PLEASE NOTE: (1996 marked the end of a tradition for hundreds of years of printing out, in physical format, for Canadian citizens, a detailed & summarized Annual Immigration Report).**

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68)

**Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$92.1 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$101.4 billion**

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
England	4,771
Northern Ireland	101
Scotland	555
Wales	154
Channel Islands	4
<b>Total: 5,585</b>	<b>2.47 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 50 Countries</u></b>
Albania	102
Andorra	3
Armenia	81
Austria	279
Azerbaijan	25
Belarus	152
Belgium	507
Bosnia – Hercegovina	5,117
Bulgaria	737
Croatia	918

Czechoslovakia	10
Czech Republic	158
Denmark	119
Estonia, S.S.R	141
Finland	76
France	3,359
Georgia	51
Germany (Fed. Rep)	2,534
Greece	318
Hungary	371
Iceland	16
Irish – Republic	245
Italy	685
Kazakstan	151
Kyrgyzstan	8
Latvia S.S.R	159
Liechtenstein	8
Lithuania S.S.R	82
Luxembourg	14
Macedonia FYR	134
Malta	53
Moldova	259
Netherland, The	1,052
Norway	190
Poland	2,059
Portugal	769
Romania	3,664
Russia	2,462
Slovak Republic	235
Slovenia	58
Spain	165
Sweden	281
Switzerland	959
Tadjikistan	1
Turkey	631
Turkmenistan	6
Ukraine	2,652
U.S.S.R	440
Uzbekistan	58
Yugoslavia	1,831

**Total: 34,385**

**15.23 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 48 Countries**

Algeria

1,719

Angola	24	
Benin	23	
Botswana	30	
Burkina – Faso	8	
Burundi	379	
Cameroun	149	
Central African Republic	15	
Chad	34	
Congo, Rep of	16	
Djibouti	44	
Egypt	2,407	
Eritrea	71	
Ethiopia	949	
Gabon, Rep. of	17	
Gambia	18	
Ghana	1,161	
Guinea, Rep. of	55	
Guinea – Bisseau	3	
Ivory Coast	154	
Kenya	576	
Lesotho	12	
Liberia	66	
Libya	202	
Malagasy Republic	27	
Malawi	12	
Mali, Rep. of	61	
Mauritania	13	
Morocco	835	
Mozambique	2	
Namibia	12	
Niger	17	
Nigeria		509
Rwanda	200	
Senegal	132	
Sierra Leon	60	
Somali, Rep. of	1,192	
South Africa, Republic of	1,556	
Sudan	558	
Swaziland	6	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	254	
Togo	61	
Tunisia		247
Uganda	49	
Zaire Republic	751	
Zambia	117	
Zimbabwe	53	

Not stated

3

**Total: 14,859**

**6.58 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia**

**Total: 39 Countries**

Afghanistan	2,008
Bahrain	416
Bangladesh	2,445
Bhutan	2
Brunei	37
Cambodia	189
China, Peop Rep. of	17,516
Cypruss	56
Hong Kong B.B.C	29,966
India	21,276
Indonesia Rep. of	221
Iran	5,828
Iraq	1,838
Israel	2,542
Japan	1,057
Jordan	1,356
Korea, Republic of	3,152
Kuwait	1,449
Laos	29
Lebanon	1,805
Macao	480
Malaysia	332
Mongolian, Peop. Rep. of	8
Myanmar	145
Nepal	126
Oman	260
Pakistan	7,753
Palestinian Authority	28
Philippines Rep. of	13,132
Qatar	344
Saudi Arabia	2,494
Singapore	530
Sri Lanka	6,151
Syria	836
Taiwan	13,207
Thailand (Formose)	298
United Arab Emirates	2,288
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	2,486
Yemen, Arab Rep.	120

Not Stated	4
<b>Total: <u>144,210</u></b>	<b><u>63.87</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Australia – Asia</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 3 Countries</u></b>
Australia	970
New Zealand	231
Papua New Guinea	27
<b>Total: <u>1,228</u></b>	<b><u>0.54</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>North and Central America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 9 Countries</u></b>
Belize ( <b>British Honduras</b> )	42
Costa Rica	126
El Salvador	710
Guatemala	691
Honduras	289
Mexico	1,229
Nicaragua	239
Panama	83
U.S.A	5,837
<b>Total: <u>9,246</u></b>	<b><u>4.10</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Caribbean</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 23 Countries</u></b>
Anguilla	4
Antigua & Barbuda	23
Bahamas Islands	32
Barbados	180
Bermuda	21
Cayman Islands	6
Cuba	512
Dominica	59
Dominican Republic	307
Grenada	359
Guadeloupe	4
Haiti	1,935
Jamaica	3,275
Martinique	7



Montserrat	6
Netherlands Antilles	7
Puerto Rico	5
St Kitts	16
St Lucia	118
St. Vincent	244
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	2,199
Turks and Caicos Islands	1
Virgin Islands (British)	2
<b>Total: <u>9,322</u></b>	<b><u>4.13 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	545
Bolivia	97
Brazil	592
Chile	247
Columbia	362
Ecuador	328
French Guyana	5
Guyana	2,286
Paraguay	50
Peru	822
Surinam	49
Uruguay	174
Venezuela	547
<b>Total: <u>6,104</u></b>	<b><u>2.70 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 11 Countries**

Cape Verde	6
Comoros	5
Cook Islands	1
Fiji	621
French Polynesia	6
Kirnati	1
Maldives Rep. of	3
Mauritius	133
New Caledonia	1
Reunion	16
Samoa West	1

Seychelles Islands	26
Solomon British	6
Tonga	4
U.S Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	4

**Total: 834**

**0.37 (%) of Total Citizens**

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 225,773 for 1996</u></b>
Hong Kong (B.B.C)	29,966	13.27
India	21,276	9.42
China, (Rep. of)	17,516	7.76
Taiwan	13,207	5.85
Philippines	13,132	5.82
Pakistan	7,753	3.43
Sri Lanka	6,151	2.72
United States	5,837	2.59
Iran	5,828	2.58
Britain	5,585	2.47
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>126,251</u></b>	<b><u>55.92</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Citizenship & Immigration Canada

Ottawa  
1997

**Total: 216,035. That's a - 4.36% decrease over 1996 levels of 225,773.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada)

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 90,225 (41.76%)**

**Total Family: 59,956 Total Refugees: 24,101 Total Other: 6,168** (CANADA. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION/FACTS & FIGURES, IMMIGRATION OVERVIEW 1997 – 2000 (CA1 CI – F12 GOVT)/Immigration REPORT CARD, 1997/PG 2 & 3)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 132,765** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

<b>Employment:</b>	13,708,200	+ 288,100
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	11,093,500	+ 233,400
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,614,700	+ 54,600
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,372,400	- 56,000
<b>Not in labor force:</b>	8,166,100	+ 55,100
<b>Participation rate:</b>	64.9%	+ 0.20

<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>59.0%</b>	<b>+ 0.50</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>- 0.50</b>

**Note:** *The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.*

**Source:** *Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2011-01-21*

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/Pg 68)

**Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$122.8 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$135.2 billion**

**“We now live in a world where labor is abundant compared with capital. In the developed countries, the effects have been stagnant wages and high real interest rates. But faced with a combination of global cheap labor and expensive capital, business is making the obvious, profit – making choice: to use more labor (the cheaper factor of production) not more capital (the expensive factor of production). As a consequence, one of the basic trends that has increased wages in the developed world throughout the prior four hundred years of capitalist development – that the well – being of those who earn their living from work generally rises when each worker is equipped with more and more capital – has come to a screeching halt. In the past, living standards generally advanced because there was huge incentives to substitute capital for labor so as to economize on what had been the scarce factor of production, labor. But since the spread of the free market to the less developed world, the incentives have run the other way. Business now economizes on capital as compared to labor.”**

**THE JUDAS ECONOMY: THE TRIUMPH OF CAPITAL AND THE BETRAL OF WORK**/By: William Wolman and Anne Colamosca/1997/CHAPTER 4: Downsizing or Cultural Revolution/Pg 76

**“English is the world’s way of communicating interculturally just as the Christian calendar is the world’s way of tracking time, Arabic numbers are the world’s way of counting, and the metric system is, for the most part, the world’s way of measuring. The use of English in this way, however is intercultural communication; it presupposes the existence of other cultures.”**

**THE CLASH OF CIVILIZATIONS AND THE REMAKING OF WORLD ORDER**/By: Samuel P. Huntington/1997/Chapter 3: A Universal Civilization? Modernization and Westernization/Pg 61.

***“The multicultural trend was also manifested in a variety of legislation that followed the civil rights acts of the 1960s, and in the 1990s the Clinton administration made the encouragement of diversity one of its major goals. The contrast with the past is striking. The Founding Fathers saw diversity as a reality and as a problem: hence the national motto, e pluribus unum, chosen by a committee of the Continental Congress consisting of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams. Later, political leaders who also were fearful of the dangers of racial, sectional, ethnic, economic, and cultural diversity (which, indeed, produced the largest war of the century between 1815 and 1914), responded to the call of “bring us together,” and made the promotion of national unity their central responsibility.***

*“The one absolutely certain way of bringing this nation to ruin, of preventing all possibility of its continuing as a nation at all,” warned Theodore Roosevelt, “would be to permit it to become a tangle of squabbling nationalities.”*

THE CLASH OF CIVILIZATIONS AND THE REMAKING OF WORLD ORDER/By: Samuel P. Huntington/1997/Chapter 12: The West, Civilizations, and Civilization/PG 305+306/The unraveling of America’s national identity.

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 2 Countries</u></b>
Azores	20
United Kingdom & Colonies	4,655
<b><u>Total: 4,675</u></b>	<b><u>2.16 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 42 Countries</u></b>
Albania	270
Armenia	105
Austria	245
Belarus	365
Belgium	470
Bosnia - Hercegovina	3,835
Bulgaria	665
Croatia	1,220
Czech Republic	200
Cyprus	90
Denmark	90
Estonia S.S.R	150
Finland	155
France	2,860
Georgia	40
Germany, Fed Rep of,	2,105
Greece	295
Hungary	345
Iceland	10
Irish, Republic of	195

Italy	535
Latvia	265
Lithuania	115
Luxembourg	10
Macedonia	65
Malta	40
Moldova	305
Netherland, The	730
Norway	190
Poland	1,710
Portugal	715
Romania	3,915
Russia	3,735
Slovak Republic	235
Slovenia	55
Spain	135
Sweden	265
Switzerland	850
Ukraine	2,475
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1,180
Uzbekistan	80
Yugoslavia	1,385

**Total: 32,700**

**14.98 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Africa**

**Total: 43 Countries**

Algeria	1,610
Angola	25
Benin, People's Rep of	20
Botswana	55
Burkina Faso	20
Burundi	245
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	90
Central African Rep.	5
Chad, Rep of	20
Dem. Rep. of Congo	645
People's Republic of the Congo	20
Djibouti	70
Eritrea	65
Ethiopia	785

Gabon Republic	15	
Gambia	30	
Ghana	1,245	
Guinea, Rep. of	40	
Ivory Coast	130	
Kenya	375	
Lesotho	5	
Liberia	70	
Libya	240	
Madagascar	45	
Malawi	10	
Mali, Rep. of	20	
Mauritania	10	
Morocco	1,040	
Niger, Republic of the	10	
Nigeria	685	
Rwanda	140	
Senegal	95	
Sierra Leon	75	
Somalia, Rep. of	945	
South Africa, Republic of	2,060	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	825	
Swaziland	5	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	195	
Togo, Rep. of	55	
Tunisia		235
Uganda	35	
Zambia	135	
Zimbabwe	40	

Total: **12,485**

**5.78** (%) of Total Citizens

**Asia & the Middle East**

**Total: 43 Countries**

Azerbaijan	50
Afghanistan	2,115
Bahrain	340
Bangladesh	2,930
Brunei	20
Cambodia	280
China, Peop Rep. of	18,525
Egypt	2,030
Hong Kong	22,250
India	19,615
Indonesia Rep. of	160
Iran	7,485

Iraq	1,920	
Israel	2,110	
Japan	970	
Jordan	1,220	
Kazakhstan	610	
Kyrgyzstan	45	
Korea, Republic of	4,000	
Kuwait	1,475	
Laos	40	
Lebanon	1,245	
Macao	460	
Malaysia	300	
Myanmar (Burma)	200	
Nepal	140	
Oman	280	
Pakistan	11,240	
Palestinian Authority	35	
Philippines Rep. of	10,870	
Qatar	260	
Saudi Arabia	3,295	
Singapore	430	
Sri Lanka	5,070	
Syria	710	
Tajikistan	10	
Taiwan		13,325
Thailand	170	
Turkey	660	
Turkmenistan	5	
United Arab Emirates	2,810	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	1,785	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	115	

**Total: 141,605                      65.55 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Australia – Asia                      Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	1,165
New Zealand	225
Papua New Guinea	25

**Total: 1,415                      0.65 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North and Central America                      Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	25
Costa Rica	140



El Salvador	600
Guatemala	530
Honduras	220
Mexico	1,720
Nicaragua	190
Panama, Rep of	75
U.S.A	5,030
<b>Total: <u>8,530</u></b>	<b><u>3.95 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Caribbean**

**Total: 22 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	35
Aruba	5
Bahamas Islands	35
Barbados	155
Bermuda	10
Cayman Islands	15
Cuba	560
Dominica	60
Dominican Republic	275
Grenada	375
Guadeloupe	10
Haiti	1,620
Jamaica	2,835
Martinique	10
Montserrat	10
Netherlands Antilles	30
St Kitts & Nevis	20
St Lucia	90
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	265
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	1,785
Turks & Caicos	10
<b>Total: <u>8,210</u></b>	<b><u>3.80 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America**

**Total: 12 Countries**

Argentina	475
Bolivia	40
Brazil	600
Chile	315
Columbia	570
Ecuador	325

Guyana	1,760
Paraguay	70
Peru	665
Surinam	40
Uruguay	110
Venezuela	725
<b>Total: <u>5,695</u></b>	<b><u>2.64 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**                      **Total: 7 Countries**

Cape Verde	10
Fiji	445
French Polynesia	5
Mauritius	130
Samoa West	5
Seychelles	15
Tonga	5

**Total: 615**                      **0.28 (%) of Total Citizens**

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

Asia (n.e.s)	40
Unknown	65

**NOT STATED                      105**

**Total: 105**                      **0.05 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Top Ten Source Countries**                      **# of Immigrants**                      **% of 216,035 for 1997**

Hong Kong (B.B.C)	22,250	10.30
India	19,615	9.08
China, (Rep. of)	18,525	8.57
Taiwan	13,325	6.17
Pakistan	11,240	5.20
Philippines	10,870	5.03
Iran	7,485	3.46
Sri Lanka	5,070	2.35
United States	5,030	2.33

United Kingdom & Colonies	4,655	2.15
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>118,065</u></b>	<b><u>54.65</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Citizenship & Immigration Canada

**Ottawa  
1998**

**Total: 174,195. That's a - 19.37% decrease over 1997 levels of 216,035.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada)

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 78,912 (45.30%)**

**Total Family: 50,861 Total Refugees: 22,644 Total Other: 5,407**(FACTS & FIGURES/Immigration Overview/IMMIGRATION REPORT CARD, 1998/PG 3)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 150,149** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 14,047,000 + **338,800**

<b>Full – time employment:</b>	11,406,500	+ 313,000
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,640,500	+ 25,800
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,267,800	- 104,600
<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	8,200,900	+ 34,800
<b>Participation rate:</b>	65.1%	+ 0.20
<b>Employment rate:</b>	59.7%	+ 0.70
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	8.3%	- 0.80

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2011-01-21

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68)

**Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$153.5 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$169 billion**

**“ The aim of every Canadian and of all levels of government should be to welcome immigrants and turn them into Canadian citizens as quickly as possible by giving them the cultural knowledge they need to understand and to thrive in our society. If immigrants feel the need to associate with others like themselves and to maintain their ties to the Old country, more power to them. But they and their communities must accept that, in Canada, political opponents and people with cultural and religious differences do not kill each other or try to censor others into silence. They must also come to understand that if they wish to honour the Old country’s ways and practices, they must do it themselves. They should pay for language and heritage instruction on their own, and not one cent of federal, provincial, or municipal government money should be devoted to fostering the retention of their cultures.**

**The state should spend its limited funds on helping newcomers to adapt to Canadian society by teaching them the basic knowledge, the symbols, and the ideas that literate, culturally aware Canadians understand and use to communicate with each other. To do anything else condemns immigrants to isolation, to low – paying jobs, to the expanding ghetto of the ill – paid and uneducated. Instead of practicing what the Toronto Board of Education does – grafting multicultural content onto all subject areas – the schools should teach more about Canada, something that might actually be of use to the students.**

**Teach immigrants and their children to read and speak the country’s official languages; train them in the requirements of Canadian citizenship and, where necessary, explain how a democracy functions; instruct them, especially their offspring, in Canada’s history and in the roots of our nationhood; give them the cultural capital that literate and aware Canadian share. Make them good Canadians, in other words. Do not turn immigrants loose to fend for themselves, to struggle alone to master the strange ways of a new and bewildering complex society. Do not tell them, do not even imply, that they can stay East Indian, Somali, Jamaican, German, Chinese, or Chilean and succeed in Canada. Their children might integrate**

**and do well, simply because of the enormous assimilative powers of North American society, but the first generation, if they choose to remain apart, cannot.**

**I believe that current multiculturalism policies and use of government funds promote such separateness. This is not only a shameless waste of tax dollars – one undertaken for partisan political, not national, advantage – but a terrible squandering of human resources. Even worse, the policies of multiculturalism have created the idea among immigrants (and even native born citizens, especially in francophone Quebec) that Canada, and in particular English – speaking Canada, has no culture and no nationality of its own. If it did, they ask with some justification, why would the government not try to show it to them? Why else would it fund newcomers to preserve their old ways?”**

*Who killed Canadian history?*/By: J.L. Granatstein/1998/CHAPTER 4: Multicultural Mania/Pg 85+86.

**“The federal government, committed to a multiculturalism that is enshrined in the Constitution as a fundamental characteristic of the nation, promotes a very weak nationalism. Remain a Somali, a Taiwanese, a Ukrainian, or a Bolivian, the message goes, and you will be just as good a Canadian as everyone else. In effect, the message is that Canada (or English Canada, at least) has no culture. Moreover, the federal, provincial, and municipal governments will give any group money to preserve its original culture, heritage, and language. In Quebec, in sharp contrast, the provincial government controls immigration policy and follows a deliberate anti Canadian approach as it half – heartedly tries to assimilate immigrants into francophone culture.**

**Unthinking Canadians complacently assumed that our schools and our society had turned them all into good, bland, peace – loving Canadians. But a combination of federal multiculturalism, ignorance of an understanding of their new homeland, and the practices of progressive education had prevented them from becoming what they out to have become: Canadians.”**

*Who killed Canadian history?*/By: J.L. Granatstein/1998/CHAPTER 4: Multicultural Mania/Pg 85+86.

**“In October 1996, Heritage Canada released a report on multiculturalism that found much public dissatisfaction with the concept. There is, the government was told unmistakably, a backlash from vast numbers of conservative – minded Canadians who see multiculturalism as divisive, and who fear for social cohesion in light of the demands of ethnic and linguistic groups. So, to policy makers in Ottawa, what was the best way to counter these perceptions? Not to integrate newcomers; not to teach recent arrivals in Canada about the heritage of the country to which they have come. No, the key point was that the government should promote a “new” Canadian identity based on justice, peace, and “compassionate solidarity” rather than on history and geographical considerations! As Liberal multicultural minister Hedy Fry said, multiculturalism is about “the core Canadian values of fairness and respect, compassion and equality,” about building bridges between communities and individuals of all backgrounds.**

**In other words, more bafflegab. The federal government, the provinces, and the school boards simply fail to realize that the backlash against multiculturalism comes from the widespread realization that it will erode the history and the heritage that Canadians share. Canadians want justice, peace, and compassionate solidarity, to be sure, but they also instinctively believe that they have their own history and heritage. They see no reason why it should be eliminated by government fiat for a misguided policy that tries to make everyone feel good. As the teachers at one high school said, the pressure is on to teach everyone’s history but our own.”**

***Please Note: J.L. Granatstein has received six honorary degrees and is a Member of the Order of Canada. He has written, co – written, edited and co – edited seventy-one books and many were bestsellers. He served as director of the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa from 1998 to 2000. He also taught history at York University. Upon retirement in 1995, J.L. was named professor emeritus.***

**Britain**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Azores	25
United Kingdom & Colonies	3,900

**Total: 3,925**

**2.25 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe**

**Total: 43 Countries**

Albania	545
Armenia	85
Austria	205
Belarus	575
Belgium	425
Bosnia - Hercegovina	3,690
Bulgaria	760
Croatia	1,430
Czech Republic	220
Cyprus	65
Denmark	70
Estonia S.S.R	95
Finland	115
France	3,865
Georgia	90
Germany (Dem Rep of)	5
Germany (Fed Rep of)	2,065
Greece	225
Hungary	350
Iceland	20
Irish – Republic	155
Italy	430
Latvia	205
Lithuania	70
Luxembourg	10
Macedonia	105

Malta	30
Moldova	235
Netherland, The	675
Norway	70
Poland	1,445
Portugal	460
Romania	2,975
Russia	4,305
Slovak Republic	285
Slovenia	35
Spain	100
Sweden	200
Switzerland	640
Ukraine	2,655
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1,385
Uzbekistan	120
Yugoslavia	1,170
<b>Total: <u>32,660</u></b>	<b><u>18.75</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Africa**                      **Total: 44 Countries**

Algeria	1,915
Angola	55
Benin	20
Botswana	15
Burkina Faso	10
Burundi	110
Canary Islands	5
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	155
Central African Rep.	15
Chad	35
Dem. Rep. of Congo	735
People's Republic of the Congo	45
Djibouti	35
Eritrea	45
Ethiopia	600
Gabon	20
Gambia	20
Ghana	1,030
Guinea, Rep. of	105

Ivory Coast	65
Kenya	390
Liberia	60
Libya	200
Madagascar	35
Malawi	15
Mali, Rep. of	40
Morocco	1,185
Mozambique	5
Namibia	10
Niger	10
Nigeria	725
Rwanda	210
Senegal	95
Sierra Leon	75
Somalia, Rep. of	1,305
South Africa, Republic of	1,635
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	730
Swaziland	20
Tanzania, United Rep. of	120
Togo, Rep. of	50
Tunisia	260
Uganda	45
Zambia	75
Zimbabwe	50

**Total: 12,380**                      **7.10 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Asia & the Middle East**                      **Total: 42 Countries**

Afghanistan	1,585
Azerbaijan	65
Bahrain	200
Bangladesh	1,950
Brunei	15
Cambodia	230
China, Peop Rep. of	19,790
Egypt	1,320
Hong Kong	8,085
India	15,375
Indonesia Rep. of	155
Iran	6,775
Iraq	1,395
Israel	1,915



Japan	1,020	
Jordan	1,000	
Kazakhstan	945	
Kyrgyzstan	75	
Korea, Republic of	4,915	
Kuwait	1,175	
Laos	15	
Lebanon	1,230	
Macao	175	
Malaysia	200	
Myanmar Union of	60	
Nepal	90	
Oman	120	
Pakistan	8,090	
Palestinian Authority	95	
Philippines Rep. of	8,185	
Qatar	160	
Saudi Arabia	2,020	
Singapore	300	
Sri Lanka	3,330	
Syria	715	
Tajikistan	100	
Taiwan		7,190
Thailand	210	
Turkey	805	
United Arab Emirates	1,825	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	1,630	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	145	
<b>Total: <u>104,675</u></b>	<b><u>60.09</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Australia	895	
Nauru	10	
New Zealand	155	
Papua New Guinea	10	
<b>Total: <u>1,070</u></b>	<b><u>0.61</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North and Central America**

**Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	20	
Costa Rica	115	

El Salvador	465
Guatemala	375
Honduras	175
Mexico	1,390
Nicaragua	120
Panama	40
U.S.A	4,775

**Total: 7,475**                      **4.29 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Caribbean**                                      **Total: 19 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	20
Bahamas Islands	15
Barbados	140
Bermuda	15
Cayman Islands	5
Cuba	525
Dominica	50
Dominican Republic	210
Grenada	330
Guadeloupe	15
Haiti	1,285
Jamaica	2,235
Martinique	5
Montserrat	25
Netherlands Antilles	10
St Kitts & Nevis	10
St Lucia	70
St. Vincent	190
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	1,200

**Total: 6,355**                                      **3.65 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South America**                                      **Total: 12 Countries**

Argentina	415
Bolivia	30
Brazil	550
Chile	375
Columbia	920

Ecuador	315
Guyana	1,195
Paraguay	60
Peru	470
Surinam	25
Uruguay	90
Venezuela	520
<b>Total: <u>4,965</u></b>	<b><u>2.85</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 4 Countries**

Cape Verde	5
Fiji	385
Mauritius	145
Seychelles	20
<b>Total: <u>555</u></b>	<b><u>0.32</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

Asia (n.e.s)	15
Unknown	120

**NOT STATED                      135**

**Total: 135                      0.08 (%) of Total Citizens**

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 174,090 for 1998</u></b>
China, (Rep. of)	19,790	11.37
India	15,375	8.83
Philippines	8,185	4.70
Pakistan	8,090	4.65
Hong Kong (B.B.C)	8,085	4.64

Taiwan	7,190	4.13
Iran	6,775	3.89
Korea, Republic of	4,915	2.82
United States	4,775	2.74
Russia	4,305	2.47
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>87,485</u></b>	<b><u>50.25</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Citizenship & Immigration Canada

#### Ottawa 1999

**Total: 189,950. That's a + 8.35% increase over 1998 levels of 174,090.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada))

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 166,439** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 84,350 (44.41%)**

**Total Family:** 55,216 **Total Refugees:** 24,367 **Total Other:** 4,767 (FACTS & FIGURES/Immigration Overview/IMMIGRATION REPORT CARD, 1999/PG 3)

<b>Employment:</b>	14,402,000	<b>+ 355,000</b>
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	11,754,800	<b>+ 348,300</b>
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,647,200	<b>+ 6,700</b>
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,181,700	<b>- 86,100</b>
<b>Not in labor force:</b>	8,197,700	<b>- 3,200</b>
<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>+ 0.40</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>60.6%</b>	<b>+ 0.90</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>- 0.70</b>

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. *Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2011-01-21*

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68)

**Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$184.2 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$202.8 billion**

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 2 Countries</u></b>
Azores	15
United Kingdom & Colonies	4,480
<b><u>Total: 4,495</u></b>	<b><u>2.37 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 41 Countries</u></b>
Albania	1,220
Armenia	100
Austria	160
Belarus	450
Belgium	355
Bosnia - Hercegovina	2,810
Bulgaria	755
Croatia	1,370
Czech Republic	530
Cyprus	40
Denmark	95

Estonia S.S.R	90
Finland	90
France	3,925
Georgia	45
Germany	2,900
Greece	250
Hungary	420
Iceland	15
Irish – Republic	160
Italy	510
Latvian S.S.R	225
Lithuania S.S.R	95
Macedonia	180
Malta	40
Moldova	190
Netherland, The	915
Norway	75
Poland	1,300
Portugal	350
Romania	3,470
Russia	3,780
Slovak Republic	495
Slovenia	35
Spain	85
Sweden	220
Switzerland	700
Ukraine	2,820
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	95
Uzbekistan	125
Yugoslavia	1,490
<b>Total: <u>32,975</u></b>	<b><u>17.36</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Africa**                      **Total: 43 Countries**

Algeria	2,035
Angola	40
Benin	35
Botswana	25
Burkina Faso	20

Burundi	180	
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	170	
Central African Rep.	5	
Chad	125	
Dem. Rep. of Congo	875	
People's Republic of the Congo	80	
Djibouti	90	
Eritrea	65	
Ethiopia	635	
Gabon	30	
Gambia	25	
Ghana	815	
Guinea, Rep. of	90	
Ivory Coast	140	
Kenya	525	
Liberia	45	
Libya	325	
Madagascar	40	
Malawi	30	
Mali, Rep. of	30	
Mauritania	10	
Morocco	1,770	
Namibia	10	
Niger	15	
Nigeria	915	
Rwanda	410	
Senegal	105	
Sierra Leon	35	
Somalia, Rep. of	1,500	
South Africa, Republic of	1,700	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	540	
Swaziland	10	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	160	
Togo, Rep. of	40	
Tunisia		355
Uganda	75	
Zambia	95	
Zimbabwe	50	
<b>Total: 14,270</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Asia & the Middle East**

**Total: 44 Countries**

Afghanistan	2,110
Azerbaijan	50

Bahrain	125	
Bangladesh	1,825	
Bhutan	5	
Brunei	15	
Cambodia	150	
China, Peop Rep. of	29,145	
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	5	
Egypt	1,415	
Hong Kong	3,670	
India	17,455	
Indonesia Rep. of	535	
Iran	5,910	
Iraq	1,395	
Israel	2,425	
Japan	1,355	
Jordan	1,255	
Kazakhstan	565	
Kyrgyzstan	75	
Korea, Republic of	7,215	
Kuwait	740	
Laos	25	
Lebanon	1,395	
Macao	100	
Malaysia	300	
Myanmar Union of	90	
Nepal	160	
Oman	140	
Pakistan	9,300	
Palestinian Authority	85	
Philippines Rep. of	9,205	
Qatar	145	
Saudi Arabia	1,580	
Singapore	650	
Sri Lanka	4,730	
Syria	725	
Tajikistan	20	
Taiwan		5,480
Thailand	265	
Turkey	830	
United Arab Emirates	1,755	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	1,395	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	135	

**Total: 115,950**

**61.04 (%) of Total Citizens**



<b><u>Australia – Asia</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 2 Countries</u></b>
Australia	680
New Zealand	165
<b><u>Total: 845</u></b>	<b><u>0.44 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>North and Central America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 9 Countries</u></b>
Belize	35
Costa Rica	105
El Salvador	415
Guatemala	290
Honduras	180
Mexico	1,725
Nicaragua	140
Panama	25
U.S.A	5,535
<b><u>Total: 8,450</u></b>	<b><u>4.45 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Caribbean</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 19 Countries</u></b>
Antigua & Barbuda	15
Bahamas Islands	20
Barbados	120
Bermuda	20
Cayman Islands	5
Cuba	695
Dominica	55
Dominican Republic	245
Grenada	285
Guadeloupe	15
Haiti	1,430
Jamaica	2,345
Martinique	15
Montserrat	25
Netherlands Antilles	5
St Kitts & Nevis	10
St Lucia	85
St. Vincent &	

The Grenadines	205	
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	1,165	
<b>Total: <u>6,760</u></b>		<b><u>3.56 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>South America</u></b>		<b><u>Total: 12 Countries</u></b>
Argentina	405	
Bolivia	40	
Brazil	645	
Chile	390	
Columbia	1,295	
Ecuador	315	
Guyana	1,325	
Paraguay	40	
Peru	545	
Surinam	15	
Uruguay	100	
Venezuela	485	
<b>Total: <u>5,600</u></b>		<b><u>2.95 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Oceania &amp; Other Ocean Islands</u></b>		<b><u>Total: 5 Countries</u></b>
Fiji	360	
French Polynesia	5	
Mauritius	125	
Reunion	5	
Seychelles	15	
<b>Total: <u>510</u></b>		<b><u>0.27 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**N.E.S** = (**Not Elsewhere Specified**)

Asia (n.e.s) 15

Unknown 90

Total: 105

0.06 (%) of Total Citizens

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 189,950 for 1999</u>
China, (Rep. of)	29,145	15.34
India	17,455	9.19
Pakistan	9,300	4.90
Philippines	9,205	4.85
Korea, Republic of	7,215	3.80
Iran	5,910	3.11
United States	5,535	2.91
Taiwan	5,480	2.88
Sri Lanka	4,730	2.49
United Kingdom & Colonies	4,480	2.36
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>98,455</u></b>	<b><u>51.83</u></b>

## ANNUAL REPORT

### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Citizenship & Immigration Canada

**Ottawa  
2000**

**Total: 227,455. That's a + 19.74% increase over 1999 levels of 189,950.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada))

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 95,041 (41.78%)**

**Total Family:** 60,515 **Total Refugees:** 30,030 **Total Other:** 4,496 (FACTS & FIGURES/Immigration Overview/IMMIGRATION REPORT CARD, 2000/PG 4)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 179,569** (5 Canada’s Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for ‘Migrant Workers’/Home Economics: The Making of ‘Migrant Workers’ in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

<b><u>Employment:</u></b>	14,760,100	<b>+ 358,100</b>
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	12,089,400	<b>+ 334,600</b>
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,670,700	<b>+ 23,500</b>
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,081,800	<b>- 99,900</b>
<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	8,247,800	<b>+ 50,100</b>
<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>65.8%</b>	<b>+ 0.30</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>61.3%</b>	<b>+ 0.70</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>- 0.80</b>

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. *Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2015-01-28*

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (1985 to 2000): 177,326** (Immigration: The Economic Case/By: Diane Francis/2002/Unintended Consequences/More Bad News/PG 68)

**Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$214.9 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$236.6 billion**

**“A broad consensus is that high levels of immigration will increase aggregate variables such as labor force, investment and real gross expenditure, but cause... real income per capita and real wages to decline.”**

**Betrayal & Decit: The Politics of Canadian Immigration**/By: Charles M. Campbell/2000/CHAPTER TWO: THE FIVE IMMIGRATION MYTHS/The 1985 Macdonald Royal Commission/PG 18

**Immigrants who don’t have French or English are half as likely to participate in the labor market; the unemployment rate is twice as high and even after a period of eight years in the country there are still performance differences....Language ability is correlated more strongly with settlement success and with contribution and income and taxes, etc., than almost any other measure you can think of.**

**In her statement to the minister and the senator, Dr. Roslyn Kunin said that her research findings revealed that "language is one of the best predictors of success"**

**and that "suitability and having the spark are more important than any [government designed immigration] class."**

*Betrayal & Deceit: The Politics of Canadian Immigration*/By: Charles M Campbell/2000/CHAPTER VII/The Consultation Fraud/PG 169/Immigrants who don't have French or English are half as likely to participate in the labor market.

**"The poll...indicates an overwhelming number of Canadians (76 per cent) want newcomers to be able to speak either French or English when they arrive and want immigration officials to institute tough measures to ensure that immigrants are healthy and have no criminal record."**

*Betrayal & Deceit: The Politics of Canadian Immigration*/By: Charles M Campbell/2000/CHAPTER VII/The Consultation Fraud/PG 174

**"Not only Poland but Hungary and Germany as well were affected by the Red Revolution. An American researcher writes: "the intensity and tenacity of anti-Semitic prejudice in both the east and the center of Europe was significantly influenced by Jewish participation in the revolutionary movement." "In the beginning of 1919, the Soviets, under predominantly Jewish leadership, started revolutions in Berlin and Munich," and "the share of activist Jews was "disproportionately high in the German Communist Party of that period," though "that party's support in the Jewish community at large was not significant." Four out of eleven members of the Central Committee were Jews with a university education." In December 1918, one of them, Rosa Luxemburg, wrote: "In the name of the greatest aspirations of humankind, our motto when we deal with our enemies is: "Finger into the eye, knee on the chest!" **Rebellion in Munich was led by a theater critic, Kurt Eisner, a Jew of "bohemian appearance." He was killed, but the power in conservative and Catholic Bavaria was seized by "a new government made up of leftist intellectual Jews, who proclaimed the `Bavarian Soviet Republic`"**(G. Landauer, E. Toller, E. Muhsam, O. Neurath) **In a week the republic "was overthrown by an even more radical group," which declared the "Second Bavarian Soviet Republic" with Eugen Levine at the helm. Let's read an article about him in the Encyclopedia: born into merchant Jewish family, he used to be a socialist-revolutionary; he participated in the [Russian] revolution of 1905, later became German national, joined the "Spartacist movement"****

**of R. Luxemburg and K. Liebknecht, and now he became the head of The Communist government in Bavaria, which also included the above mentioned E. Muhsam, E. Toller and a native of Russia, M. Levin. The uprising was defeated in May 1919. "The fact that the leaders of the suppressed Communist revolts were Jews was one of the most important reasons for the resurrection of political anti-Semitism in contemporary Germany."**

200 Years Together/Chapter 16: During the Civil War/PG 148/By: Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn/2000.

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 2 Countries</u></b>
Azores	25
United Kingdom & Colonies	4,650
<b>Total: <u>4,675</u></b>	<b><u>2.06 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 42 Countries</u></b>
Albania	1,775
Armenia	100
Austria	130
Belarus	550
Belgium	495
Bosnia - Herzegovina	985
Bulgaria	1,095
Croatia	960
Czech Republic	485
Cyprus	45
Denmark	105
Estonia S.S.R	65
Finland	135
France	4,345
Georgia	80
Germany	2,370
Greece	360
Hungary	440
Iceland	10
Irish – Republic	180
Italy	480
Latvian S.S.R	230
Lithuania S.S.R	110
Luxembourg	15
Macedonia	240
Malta	90

Moldova	295
Netherland, The	880
Norway	145
Poland	1,335
Portugal	395
Romania	4,430
Russia	3,525
Slovak Republic	755
Slovenia	460
Spain	105
Sweden	215
Switzerland	620
Ukraine	3,320
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	55
Uzbekistan	110
Yugoslavia	4,740
<b>Total: <u>37,260</u></b>	<b><u>16.38</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Africa**

**Total: 42 Countries**

Algeria	2,530
Angola	55
Benin	30
Botswana	55
Burkina Faso	20
Burundi	280
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	200
Central African Rep.	20
Chad	145
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,145
People's Republic of the Congo	115
Djibouti	195
Eritrea	95
Ethiopia	1,040
Gabon	25
Gambia	75
Ghana	1,005
Guinea, Rep. of	200
Ivory Coast	160
Kenya	805

Liberia	45	
Libya	405	
Madagascar	30	
Malawi	10	
Mali, Rep. of	55	
Mauritania	10	
Morocco	2,560	
Niger	15	
Nigeria	1,090	
Rwanda	345	
Senegal	115	
Sierra Leon	165	
Somalia, Rep. of	1,360	
South Africa, Republic of	1,955	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	760	
Swaziland	10	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	210	
Togo, Rep. of	35	
Tunisia		440
Uganda	95	
Zambia	70	
Zimbabwe	95	
<b>Total: 18,070</b>		<b>7.94 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Asia & the Middle East**

**Total: 45 Countries**

Afghanistan	2,845
Azerbaijan	80
Bahrain	270
Bangladesh	2,715
Brunei	20
Cambodia	240
China, Peop Rep. of	36,750
Egypt	1,735
Hong Kong	2,865
India	26,120
Indonesia Rep. of	1,155
Iran	5,615
Iraq	1,385
Israel	2,600
Japan	1,305
Jordan	1,285
Kazakhstan	525
Kyrgyzstan	75



Korea, Republic of	7,640	
Kuwait	1,220	
Laos	35	
Lebanon	1,680	
Macao	75	
Malaysia	380	
Mongolian, Peop Rep. of	15	
Myanmar Union of	105	
Nepal	245	
Oman	240	
Pakistan	14,200	
Palestinian Authority	160	
Philippines Rep. of	10,120	
Qatar	320	
Saudi Arabia	2,030	
Singapore	755	
Sri Lanka	5,850	
Syria	1,050	
Tajikistan	5	
Taiwan		3,535
Thailand	290	
Tibet	10	
Turkey	1,095	
Turkmenistan	5	
United Arab Emirates	3,085	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	1,800	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	100	
<b>Total: 143,630</b>		<b>63.15 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	720
New Zealand	200
Papua New Guinea	10

**Total: 930**                      **0.41 (%) of Total Citizens**

**North and Central America**

**Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	25
Costa Rica	110
El Salvador	550

Guatemala	340
Honduras	205
Mexico	1,660
Nicaragua	130
Panama	50
U.S.A	5,830
<b>Total: <u>8,900</u></b>	<b><u>3.91 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Caribbean</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 19 Countries</u></b>
Antigua & Barbuda	15
Bahamas Islands	15
Barbados	130
Bermuda	15
Cuba	855
Dominica	70
Dominican Republic	235
Grenada	370
Guadeloupe	255
Haiti	1,655
Jamaica	2,465
Martinique	10
Montserrat	10
Netherlands Antilles	5
Puerto Rico	5
St Kitts & Nevis	15
St Lucia	105
St. Vincent &	
The Grenadines	265
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	895
<b>Total: <u>7,390</u></b>	<b><u>3.25 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>South America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 12 Countries</u></b>
Argentina	455
Bolivia	30
Brazil	840

Chile	375
Columbia	2,230
Ecuador	355
Guyana	1,275
Paraguay	40
Peru	605
Surinam	15
Uruguay	80
Venezuela	475
<b>Total: <u>6,775</u></b>	<b><u>2.98</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Fiji	460
French Polynesia	10
Mauritius	180
Reunion	5
Seychelles	25
<b>Total: <u>680</u></b>	<b><u>0.30</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

Asia (n.e.s)	15
Unknown	15
<b>Total: <u>30</u></b>	<b><u>0.01</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 228,340 for 2000</u></b>
China, (Rep. of)	36,750	16.09
India	26,120	11.44
Pakistan	14,200	6.22
Philippines	10,120	4.43
Korea, Republic of	7,640	3.35
Sri Lanka	5,850	2.56

United States	5,830	2.55
Iran	5,615	2.46
Yugoslavia	4,740	2.08
United Kingdom & Colonies	4,650	2.04
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>121,515</u></b>	<b><u>53.22</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Citizenship & Immigration Canada**

# Ottawa 2001

**Total: 250,635. That's a + 9.76% increase over 2000 levels of 228,340.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada))

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 97,366 (38.85%)**

**Total Family: 66,644 Total Refugees: 27,894 Total Other: 2,828** (FACTS & FIGURES/Immigration Overview/IMMIGRATION REPORT CARD, 2001/PG 4)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 188,610** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

**Employment:** 14,932,300 + **172,200**

**Full – time employment:** 12,229,400 + **140,000**

**Part – Time employment:** 2,702,900 + **32,200**

**Unemployment:** 1,161,800 + **80,000**

**Not in labor force:** 8,325,300 + **77,500**

**Participation rate:** **65.9%** + **0.10**

**Employment rate:** **61.1%** - **0.20**

**Unemployment rate:** **7.2%** + **0.40**

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2015-01-28**

**According to Statistics Canada's Labor Force Survey, between 2001 & 2015, the Canadian economy created 2,900,000 full – time jobs. A whopping 84 per cent of the jobs created last year came from Canada's four western provinces, up from 71 per cent before revisions.**

**“That's bad news for the 2015 employment outlook because Western provinces are unlikely to repeat the feat considering what happened to energy prices.”** – Krishen Rangasamy, senior economist with the National Bank.

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada's Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 2015).

**Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada's labor Markets Since 1993: \$245.6 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$270.4 billion**

**Britain**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Azores	5
United Kingdom & Colonies	5,360

**Total: 5,365**                      **2.14 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe**

**Total: 43 Countries**

Albania	1,615
Armenia	85
Austria	160
Belarus	475
Belgium	525
Bosnia - Hercegovina	870
Bulgaria	1,190
Croatia	520
Czech Republic	315
Cyprus	45
Denmark	110
Estonia S.S.R	45
Finland	110
France	4,430
Georgia	115
Germany	1,845
Greece	345
Hungary	640
Iceland	20
Irish – Republic	215
Italy	530
Latvian S.S.R	285
Lithuania S.S.R	175
Luxembourg	15
Macedonia	295
Malta	65
Moldova	520
Monaco	5

Netherland, The	815
Norway	140
Poland	1,170
Portugal	480
Romania	5,590
Russia	4,075
Slovak Republic	580
Slovenia	25
Spain	110
Sweden	240
Switzerland	570
Ukraine	3,590
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	40
Uzbekistan	140
Yugoslavia	2,800
<b>Total: 35,930</b>	<b>14.34 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Africa**

**Total: 45 Countries**

Algeria	3,010
Angola	160
Benin	50
Botswana	25
Burkina Faso	40
Burundi	295
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	170
Central African Rep.	5
Chad	75
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,160
People's Republic of the Congo	100
Djibouti	125
Eritrea	155
Ethiopia	1,010
Gabon	40
Gambia	35
Ghana	790
Guinea, Rep. of	240
Ivory Coast	170
Kenya	1,005
Lesotho	5

Liberia	50	
Libya	500	
Madagascar	40	
Malawi	10	
Mali, Rep. of	55	
Mauritania	20	
Morocco	3,950	
Mozambique	5	
Namibia	10	
Niger	20	
Nigeria	1,325	
Rwanda	265	
Senegal	95	
Sierra Leon	280	
Somalia, Rep. of	990	
South Africa, Republic of	2,090	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	1,180	
Swaziland	10	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	320	
Togo, Rep. of	65	
Tunisia		790
Uganda	135	
Zambia	125	
Zimbabwe	115	
<b>Total: <u>21,110</u></b>	<b><u>8.42</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia & the Middle East**

**Total: 46 Countries**

Afghanistan	3,180
Azerbaijan	115
Bahrain	240
Bangladesh	3,395
Bhutan	5
Brunei	15
Cambodia	250
China, Peop Rep. of	40,365
Egypt	1,915
Hong Kong	1,965
India	27,900
Indonesia Rep. of	930
Iran	5,745
Iraq	1,595
Israel	2,480
Japan	1,645



Jordan	1,240	
Kazakhstan	570	
Kyrgyzstan	95	
Korea, Republic of	9,610	
People's Democratic Republic Of Korea	10	
Kuwait	1,715	
Laos	40	
Lebanon	2,070	
Macao	60	
Malaysia	495	
Mongolian, Peop Rep. of	20	
Myanmar Union of	75	
Nepal	275	
Oman	415	
Pakistan	15,355	
Palestinian Authority	170	
Philippines Rep. of	12,930	
Qatar	395	
Saudi Arabia	3,565	
Singapore	840	
Sri Lanka	5,520	
Syria	805	
Tajikistan	25	
Taiwan		3,115
Thailand	405	
Turkey	1,225	
Turkmenistan	25	
United Arab Emirates	4,525	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	2,095	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	210	
<b>Total: <u>159,635</u></b>	<b><u>63.69</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	960
New Zealand	380
Papua New Guinea	10

**Total: 1,350**                      **0.54** (%) of Total Citizens

**North and Central America**

**Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	25
Costa Rica	135
El Salvador	445
Guatemala	255
Honduras	180
Mexico	1,940
Nicaragua	100
Panama	55
U.S.A	5,910
<b><u>Total: 9,045</u></b>	<b><u>3.61 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Caribbean**

**Total: 19 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	35
Bahamas Islands	20
Barbados	155
Bermuda	25
Cayman Islands	10
Cuba	970
Dominica	75
Dominican Republic	265
Grenada	345
Guadeloupe	20
Haiti	2,485
Jamaica	2,775
Martinique	10
Montserrat	15
Netherlands Antilles	10
St Kitts & Nevis	10
St Lucia	115
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	285
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	915
<b><u>Total: 8,540</u></b>	<b><u>3.41 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America**

**Total: 12 Countries**

Argentina	625
Bolivia	80
Brazil	855
Chile	375
Columbia	2,965

Ecuador	365
Guyana	1,665
Paraguay	55
Peru	850
Surinam	20
Uruguay	75
Venezuela	570
<b>Total: <u>8,500</u></b>	<b><u>3.39 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 6 Countries**

Comoros	10
Fiji	670
Mauritius	375
Reunion	15
Seychelles	10
British, Virgin Islands	10
<b>Total: <u>1,090</u></b>	<b><u>0.43 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

Asia (n.e.s)	10
Unknown	60
<b>Total: <u>70</u></b>	<b><u>0.03 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 250,635 for 2001**

China, (Rep. of)	40,365	16.11
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India	27,900	11.13
Pakistan	15,355	6.13
Philippines	12,930	5.16
Korea, Republic of	9,610	3.83
United States	5,910	2.36
Iran	5,745	2.29
Romania	5,590	2.23
Sri Lanka	5,520	2.20
United Kingdom & Colonies	5,360	2.14
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>134,285</u></b>	<b><u>53.58</u></b>

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

# IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

## Citizenship & Immigration Canada

Ottawa  
2002

**Total: 229,050. That's a – 8.61% increase over 2001 levels of 250,635.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada))

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 92,533 (40.40%)**

**Total Family: 65,277 Total Refugees: 25,111 Total Other: 2,145** (FACTS & FIGURES/Immigration Overview/IMMIGRATION REPORT CARD, 2002/PG 4)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 196,409** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

<b>Employment:</b>	15,291,300	+ 359,000
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	12,422,800	+ 193,400
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,868,500	+ 165,600
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,269,300	+ 107,500
<b>Not in labor force:</b>	8,207,900	- 117,400
<b>Participation rate:</b>	66.9%	+ 1.00
<b>Employment rate:</b>	61.7%	+ 0.60
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	7.7%	+ 0.50

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2015-01-28**

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada's Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 2015).

**Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada's labor Markets Since 1993: \$276.3 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$304.2 billion**

**“To forsake one's country, to commit oneself to battle in the land of one's forebears for ideals not intellectual but racial, is at best to reveal loyalties divided between country and ethnicity. The right to decide on the distribution of one's commitments**

***is, of course, fundamental: freedom of belief, freedom of conviction, freedom of choice. It says much about the new country, however, that its command of its citizens' loyalties is so frequently tenuous. Divided loyalties reveal a divided psyche, and a divided psyche, a divided country.***"

*Selling Illusions: The Cult of Multiculturalism*/By: Neil Bissoondath/2002/CHAPTER Six/The Uses of Ethnicity/Divided Loyalties/PG113

***"The expansion of family – class immigration over the past 20 years is the main reason the economic performance of immigrants has declined. Family – class immigrants need meet no criteria of skills or education; they can come even if they are illiterate in their own language. And so recent immigrants earn less, pay less tax, have higher unemployment rates, and make more use of welfare than previous cohorts of immigrants."***

*WHO GETS IN: What's wrong with Canada's immigration program – and how to fix it*/BY: DANIEL STOFFMAN/2002/CHAPTER ONE/THE END OF INNOCENCE/PG 28/The expansion of family class immigration increases unskilled labor and creates poverty.

***"In 1998 Ward Elcock, director of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, told a Canadian Senate committee that "there are more international terrorist groups active here than in any other country in the world," perhaps with the exception of the United States. CSIS, he said, was investigating 50 organizations and 350 individuals suspected of being terrorists. The organizations included Hezbollah and other Shiite Islamic terrorist organizations; several Sunni Islamic extremist groups, including Hamas; the Irish Republican Army; the Tamil Tigers; the Kurdistan Workers' Party; and all the major Sikh terrorist groups."***

*WHO GETS IN: What's wrong with Canada's immigration program – and how to fix it*/BY: DANIEL STOFFMAN/2002/CHAPTER THREE/PG 54/ Ward Elcock's report.

***"Unemployment in Canada, as of May 2002, was almost 8 percent, a number that included many well –educated post – secondary graduates. Moreover, a large group of young workers have just begun entering the labor market. These are the baby – boom echo, the offspring of the boomers. They were born between 1980 and 1995 and, at 6.5 million, they are the second – largest population cohort in Canada, after the boomers themselves. A steady stream of echo boomers will be looking for their first jobs between now and 2015. Why make their entry into the labor force more difficult by bringing in armies of competing workers from abroad?"***

*WHO GETS IN: What's wrong with Canada's immigration program – and how to fix it*/ BY: DANIEL STOFFMAN/2002/CHAPTER FIVE/CREATION OF A MYTHOLOGY/PG 102.

***"Applied to Canada, the Borjas formula reveals a loss to native workers of \$30.7 billion annually. This is proportionally higher than the lost wages in the United States because Canada has proportionally more immigrants: a foreign – born population of 17 percent, compared with 10 percent south of the border. Users of immigrant services gain approximately \$33.8 billion per year because of the presence of immigrants."***

*WHO GETS IN: What's wrong with Canada's immigration program – and how to fix it*/ By: DANIEL STOFFMAN/2002/CHAPTER FIVE: CREATION OF A MYTHOLOGY/PG112.

**“Multiculturalism policy will never make Canada truly multicultural. Only immigration policy could achieve that. If an “ethnic” community becomes larger than the European descended community; it will grow more assertive. It will see no reason to defer to a culture that has fewer adherents than its own. It might change the local bylaw so that it can cut down as many trees as it wants. It might want offices and schools to close on its holidays and to remain open on holidays it doesn’t celebrate. It might decide to make its language official and have it spoken in the legislature, placed on all signs, and compulsory in schools.**

**If that happened, Canada would finally get what it claims to want: true multiculturalism. If it happens anywhere in Canada, it will be in B.C., and it will be the Chinese community that makes it happen, not because its members are power hungry but because Ottawa’s immigration policy will have made them the dominant group, and it is the nature of dominant groups to exert dominance.**

**In the late 1980s, the government of Brian Mulroney began a social experiment on a grand scale by dumping the immigration policy that had evolved in Canada since World War II. The jettisoned policy had worked rather well. Its high degree of public acceptance was signaled by the fact that immigration was rarely discussed in Parliament or the media. It was one of those boring government functions – like the management of lighthouses or the mint – that people assumed were in good hands. Annual changes in immigration levels were no more interest than annual changes in the production of \$5 bills. The government could be counted on to provide what was needed.**

**When Mulroney’s government replaced the old policy with a new one, unique in the world, it transformed urban Canada. It did so without ever announcing it was doing it, without explaining why it was doing it, and without asking the Canadian people whether they wanted it done. Chretien continues Mulroney’s grand social experiment. Nobody in government, the universities, or anywhere else knows what its ultimate impact on Canada will be. With immigration, we’re in uncharted waters.”**

*WHO GETS IN: What’s wrong with Canada’s immigration program – and how to fix it/By DANIEL STOFFMAN/2002/CHAPTER SIX/THE ILLUSION OF MULTICULTURALISM/PG 134 & 135.*

**“The poverty level of immigrants who came after 1991 had soared to more than 50 percent, while the poverty level among the Canadian – born remained almost unchanged. Why the surge in poverty among immigrants? Only 23 percent of immigrants are chosen for their occupational and linguistic skills. A proposal in the Not Just Numbers report to make knowledge of English or French a mandatory requirement for immigrants was ignored; so many new residents of Toronto cannot speak English. The city’s employers are naturally reluctant to hire immigrants who can’t communicate.”**

*WHO GETS IN: What’s wrong with Canada’s immigration program – and how to fix it/BY: DANIEL STOFFMAN/2002/CHAPTER EIGHT/WHO GETS IN/PG 184.*

**“Only 15 percent of American workers and 18 percent of Canadian workers are employed in the factories, half as many as after the Second World War. These workers are highly trained and highly paid. Farm jobs no longer exist either, except seasonally and at very low wages.**

**The only labor – intense services that are growing employ highly skilled “knowledge workers” who must have the languages, adaptability, and education to improve professionally. Canada does not need more parking lot attendants, dishwashers, housekeepers, or cab drivers, but that’s the skill level of many who came in the 1990s. The labor mismatch, and low education levels of most entrants**

(twice as many immigrants have less than Grade 9 education as do native – borns), **is why it is less likely now for the performances of their children to improve in the future. Most will live in economic – ethnic ghettos for generations and remain members of their underclass.** Dropout rates for the children of immigrants are higher than for native – borns, according to inner – city statistics in Toronto.

*”We cannot keep the kids in high school because they either hate it, because they struggle with the curriculum, or else they have to work to help support the extended family, or they have absolutely no ambition”* **said an exasperated secondary school principal in downtown Toronto.** *“In other cases, it’s a cultural thing. Everybody is a cleaning lady or everybody grows marijuana indoors or everybody in their ethnic group is a laborer. That’s all they aspire to be or that’s all they are capable of doing.”*

**Another impediment is the sheer number of arrivals. Enclaves of certain ethnic groups, who have taken the most advantage of family reunification rules, have formed in Toronto, Vancouver, and Montreal. These groups have little reason, or incentive, to assimilate. And if they don’t assimilate, they cannot achieve. Many don’t learn English. Their attitudes are often impediments to social advancement.** *“National origin matters in terms of success. Ethnicity matters for a long time,”* **said economist Professor Borjas in his book *Heaven’s Door*.**

**In Ontario, for instance, huge numbers of Chinese children, even those born here or raised by their grandparents or other caregivers speaking Mandarin only, are hitting the school system and don’t qualify for English as a Secondary language tutoring because they have been more than two years in the country or were born here. That means funds from other students must be streamed, if all possible, into their tutoring. Even if tutored for a short period of time, the child’s success will be sandbagged from the get go because of poor language skills.**

**Toronto school board chair Donna Cansfield said that dropout rates among immigrant and refugee children, indicators of future success, are horrific among certain ethnic groups. The board tracks such figures and has found that many cultures simply do not value education. Dropout rates are high for children who are disadvantaged because they come from dysfunctional or fragmented families, or because they cannot master Canada’s culture, make friends or finish schoolwork.**

*“Immigration and the lack of resources to help assimilate these kids has been a concern of mine for a long time. Everybody acknowledges the problem and nobody takes responsibility for it,”* **she said.** *“Immigration is one of the greatest challenges we have as a school board. They are literally flooding into Toronto. How does a teacher cope with four different languages in her classroom? It is not unusual for one classroom of 25 to have 16 kids who do not speak any English. In one school in Islington there are 64 languages spoken by the students,”*

*IMMIGRATION: The Economic Case/* By: DIANE FRANCIS/2002/Unintended Consequences/Will the Children Do Better? /PG 101&102

**“The refugee process has become so mammoth that it is soaking up virtually all the available resources in the immigration portfolio. Governments in Canada are now spending something in the order of \$4 billion on immigration and refugee matters. Most of that is spent unproductively. There is not enough money for enforcement. There is not enough money for visa control overseas and proper co – ordination. Proceedings are started and then run automatically over the telephone and by**



**paper. It is no way to run an immigration program. I am horrified by what I see and what I hear every day from friends of mine who have connections in the immigration service. The morale in the immigration service is deplorable.**

**"It's a disgrace when people like me write letters successively to one minister after another and get pre – printed replies from correspondence clerks,"**

**"They should listen to people other than the interest groups, if they want to find out what Canada thinks and what can be done about these problems."**

*IMMIGRATION: The Economic Case/* By: DIANE FRANCIS/2002/Unintended Consequences/Jack Manion, former immigration deputy minister testifying at Senate hearings/PG 121

**"Our refugee program is facing widespread abuse. Canadians are proud of their tradition of accepting refugees fleeing persecution. But a particular serious problem arising from the refugee determination system is lack of control over our borders resulting from the application of the 50 – year – old United Nations Convention on the status of Refugees and from an interpretation of the Charter of Rights. Our adherence to the Convention makes it possible for virtually anyone who sets foot on our soil or arrives at our borders to enter our refugee determination system and stand a good chance of never being forced to leave.**

**"Our system, arguably the most generous in the world, has thus become a magnet not only for tens of thousands of persons who are simply seeking better economic opportunities but also for criminals and terrorists who are fugitives from justice in their own countries. Because Charter protection is now available to everyone on our territory, it is also now almost impossible to remove serious criminals and terrorists, along with many others who should not be allowed to remain here. "**

**"Our first responsibility is to Canadians. When the Charter of Rights and Freedoms was being drafted, those preparing it were warned that, if its wording did not restrict its application to Canadians, it could be used to bypass and frustrate our immigration laws. This is precisely what has happened.**

**"The result is a 1985 Supreme Court decision that concluded that the Charter applied to anyone on Canadian soil or within Canada's territorial waters, whether here legally or not. In consequence, we have the most time consuming and expensive refugee determination system in the world.**

**"In the circumstances, the application of the Charter to those who have no right of residency here needs to be re – examined as a matter of urgency. The relevant sections should henceforth apply only to Canadian citizens and legal permanent residents of Canada. This could be achieved by amending the Charter or invoking the notwithstanding clause.**

**"We must emphasize that Parliament's will – as expressed in the Immigration Act prior to the 1985 court decision – was that there should be no right of appeal against a decision to deny a Canadian visa, except in the case of applications for the immediate families of legal Canadian residents. This corresponds with the laws of most other countries of the world. For Canada to throw away this provision seriously undermines our sovereignty."**

*IMMIGRATION: The Economic Case/* By: DIANE FRANCIS/2002/Unintended Consequences/An Open Letter in Major Canadian Newspapers About Immigration Policy Deficiencies/PG 122&123

**Britain****Total: 2 Countries**

Azores	10
United Kingdom & Colonies	4,725

**Total: 4,735**                      **2.07 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe****Total: 36 Countries**

Albania	985
Armenia	135
Austria	110
Belarus	455
Belgium	480
Bosnia - Herzegovina	465
Bulgaria	1,475
Croatia	345
Czech Republic	235
Czechoslovakia	10
Cyprus	25
Denmark	85
Estonia S.S.R	55
Finland	115
France	3,960
Georgia	120
Germany	1,625
Greece	210
Hungary	560
Iceland	10
Irish – Republic	205
Italy	445
Latvian S.S.R	250
Lithuania S.S.R	125
Luxembourg	30
Macedonia	350
Moldova	630
Netherland, The	685
Norway	135
Poland	1,115
Portugal	320
Romania	5,690
Russia	3,675
Slovak Republic	615
Slovenia	15

Spain	140
Sweden	200
Switzerland	410
Ukraine	3,575
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30
Uzbekistan	160
Yugoslavia	1,625
<b>Total: <u>31,885</u></b>	<b><u>13.92</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

### **Africa**

### **Total: 43 Countries**

Algeria	3,030
Angola	170
Benin	60
Botswana	50
Burkina Faso	35
Burundi	325
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	185
Central African Rep.	10
Chad	60
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,020
People's Republic of the Congo	75
Djibouti	55
Eritrea	115
Ethiopia	800
Gabon	50
Gambia	30
Ghana	715
Guinea, Rep. of	265
Ivory Coast	235
Kenya	855
Lesotho	5
Liberia	45
Libya	560
Madagascar	55
Malawi	15
Mali, Rep. of	65
Mauritania	15
Morocco	4,055
Niger	20

Nigeria	1,280	
Rwanda	195	
Senegal	180	
Sierra Leon	290	
Somalia, Rep. of	600	
South Africa, Republic of	1,630	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	1,370	
Swaziland	10	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	295	
Togo, Rep. of	80	
Tunisia		655
Uganda	165	
Zambia	130	
Zimbabwe	200	
<b>Total: <u>20,055</u></b>	<b><u>8.76</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia & the Middle East**

**Total: 46 Countries**

Afghanistan	2,970
Azerbaijan	180
Bahrain	270
Bangladesh	2,615
Bhutan	10
Brunei	15
Cambodia	230
China, Peop Rep. of	33,305
Egypt	1,635
Hong Kong	1,540
India	28,840
Indonesia Rep. of	710
Iran	7,890
Iraq	1,365
Israel	2,605
Japan	1,080
Jordan	980
Kazakhstan	480
Kyrgyzstan	160
Korea, People's Democratic Republic of	20
Korea, Republic of	7,335
Kuwait	945
Laos	55
Lebanon	1,725
Macao	60

Malaysia	470	
Mongolian, Peop Rep. of	20	
Myanmar Union of	130	
Nepal	420	
Pakistan	14,175	
Palestinian Authority	245	
Philippines Rep. of	11,010	
Qatar	325	
Saudi Arabia	2,540	
Singapore	940	
Sri Lanka	4,970	
Syria	680	
Tajikistan	25	
Taiwan		2,910
Thailand	585	
Tibet	30	
Turkey	1,355	
Turkmenistan	25	
United Arab Emirates	4,445	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	2,280	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	210	
<b>Total: <u>144,810</u></b>	<b><u>63.22</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	955	
New Zealand	365	
Papua New Guinea	5	
<b>Total: <u>1,325</u></b>	<b><u>0.58</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North and Central America**

**Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	35	
Costa Rica	115	
El Salvador	470	
Guatemala	250	
Honduras	145	
Mexico	1,920	
Nicaragua	65	
Panama	55	
U.S.A	5,295	

**Total: 8,350**

**3.65 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Caribbean**

**Total: 19 Countries**

Anguilla	5
Antigua & Barbuda	15
Bahamas Islands	20
Barbados	130
Bermuda	20
Cayman Islands	5
Cuba	865
Dominica	65
Dominican Republic	205
Grenada	250
Guadeloupe	15
Haiti	2,215
Jamaica	2,455
Martinique	20
Netherlands Antilles	5
St Kitts & Nevis	10
St Lucia	85
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	240
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	935

**Total: 7,560**

**3.30 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South America**

**Total: 12 Countries**

Argentina	845
Bolivia	60
Brazil	760
Chile	435
Columbia	3,225
Ecuador	445
Guyana	1,430
Paraguay	85
Peru	860
Surinam	20
Uruguay	105
Venezuela	555

Total: **8,825**

**3.85** (%) of Total Citizens

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 5 Countries**

Fiji	615
Mauritius	345
Seychelles	10
The Solomon's	5
British, Virgin Islands	15

Total: **990**

**0.43** (%) of Total Citizens

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

Africa (n.e.s)	5
Unknown	510

Total: **515**

**0.22** (%) of Total Citizens

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants**

**% of 229,050 for 2002**

China, (Rep. of)	33,305	14.54
India	28,840	12.59
Pakistan	14,175	6.19
Philippines	11,010	4.81
Iran	7,890	3.44
Korea, Republic of	7,335	3.20
Romania	5,690	2.48
United States	5,295	2.31
Sri Lanka	4,970	2.17
United Kingdom & Colonies	4,725	2.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,235</b>	<b>53.80</b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Citizenship & Immigration Canada

Ottawa  
2003

**Total: 221,350. That's a – 3.36% decrease over 2002 levels of 229,050.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada))

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 100,288 (45.31%)**

**Total Family: 69,128    Total Refugees: 25,984    Total Other: 5,176** (FACTS & FIGURES 2003/Immigration Overview/Permanent & Temporary Residents/PG 28)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 202,509** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004).

**Employment:** 15,660,800 + 369,500

**Full – time employment:** 12,692,400 + 269,600

**Part – Time employment:** 2,968,400 + 99,900

**Unemployment:** 1,283,300 + 14,000

**Not in labor force:** 8,135,800 - 72,000

**Participation rate:** 67.6% + 0.70

**Employment rate:** 62.4% + 0.70

**Unemployment rate:** 7.6% - 0.10

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2015-01-28**

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada's Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 2015).

**The Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada's labor Markets Since 1993: \$307 billion**



**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$338 billion**

**1956 & 1957:** Canada accepts 37,500 Hungarian refugees.

**1962:** New immigration regulations are tabled to eliminate all discrimination based on race, religion and national origin.

**1968 & 1969:** Canada takes in 11,000 Czechoslovakian refugees.

**1972:** Canada resettles more than 6,175 Ugandan Asians.

**1973:** Canada accepts more than 6,000 Chileans.

**1975 to 1978:** Canada resettles almost 9,000 Indochinese.

**1979 & 1980:** 60,000 Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian “boat people” arrive in Canada.

**1999:** Canada accepts more than 7,000 Kosovars. (IMMIGRATION OVERVIEW Historical highlights/PG 4)

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 2 Countries</u></b>
Azores	10
United Kingdom & Colonies	5,200
<b>Total: <u>5,210</u></b>	<b><u>2.35 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 43 Countries</u></b>
Albania	820
Armenia	155
Austria	155
Belarus	470
Belgium	440
Bosnia - Hercegovina	265
Bulgaria	1,425
Croatia	170
Czech Republic	200
Czechoslovakia	5
Cyprus	60
Denmark	95
Estonia S.S.R	70
Finland	105

France	4,125
Georgia	115
Germany	2,100
Greece	180
Hungary	490
Iceland	20
Irish – Republic	260
Italy	400
Latvian S.S.R	155
Lithuania S.S.R	195
Luxembourg	10
Macedonia	635
Malta	40
Moldova	605
Netherland, The	660
Norway	110
Poland	1,080
Portugal	285
Romania	5,465
Russia	3,520
Slovak Republic	500
Slovenia	15
Spain	95
Sweden	180
Switzerland	475
Ukraine	2,780
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	15
Uzbekistan	170
Yugoslavia	940
<b>Total: <u>30,055</u></b>	<b><u>13.58</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Africa** **Total: 44 Countries**

Algeria	2,785
Angola	155
Benin	65
Botswana	45
Burkina Faso	40

Burundi	350	
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	255	
Central African Rep.	10	
Chad	55	
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,125	
People's Republic of the Congo	70	
Djibouti	50	
Eritrea	195	
Ethiopia	1,325	
Gabon	80	
Gambia	90	
Ghana	565	
Guinea, Rep. of	245	
Ivory Coast	205	
Kenya	985	
Lesotho	10	
Liberia	110	
Libya	245	
Madagascar	45	
Malawi	15	
Mali, Rep. of	65	
Mauritania	15	
Morocco	3,245	
Mozambique	10	
Namibia	10	
Niger	30	
Nigeria	930	
Rwanda	250	
Senegal	150	
Sierra Leon	255	
Somalia, Rep. of	800	
South Africa, Republic of	1,450	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	1,535	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	390	
Togo, Rep. of	85	
Tunisia		655
Uganda	155	
Zambia	110	
Zimbabwe	685	
<b>Total: <u>19,945</u></b>	<b><u>9.01</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia & the Middle East**

**Total: 50 Countries**

Afghanistan	3,010
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Azerbaijan	175	
Bahrain	305	
Bangladesh	1,895	
Bhutan	5	
Brunei	20	
Cambodia	275	
China, Peop Rep. of	36,250	
Egypt	1,930	
Guinea – Bissau	5	
Hong Kong	1,470	
India	24,595	
Indonesia Rep. of	500	
Iran	5,650	
Iraq	970	
Israel	2,365	
Japan	1,010	
Jordan	1,040	
Kazakhstan	590	
Kyrgyzstan	105	
Korea, Republic of	7,090	
People’s Dem Rep of Korea	40	
Kuwait	1,075	
Laos	25	
Lebanon	2,600	
Macao	35	
Malaysia	420	
Maldives, Rep of	10	
Mongolian, Peop Rep. of	25	
Myanmar Union of	230	
Nepal	440	
Oman	485	
Pakistan	12,350	
Palestinian Authority	210	
Philippines Rep. of	11,985	
Qatar	465	
Saudi Arabia	2,040	
Singapore	715	
Sri Lanka	4,450	
Syria	960	
Tajikistan	20	
Taiwan		2,125
Thailand	490	
Tibet	55	
Turkey	1,445	
Turkmenistan	25	

United Arab Emirates	3,320
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	1,685
People's Rep of Yemen	10
Yemen, Arab Rep.	100
<b>Total: <u>137,090</u></b>	<b><u>61.93</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	1,040
New Zealand	400
Papua New Guinea	25
<b>Total: <u>1,465</u></b>	<b><u>0.66</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**North and Central America**

**Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	15
Costa Rica	120
El Salvador	440
Guatemala	180
Honduras	115
Mexico	1,740
Nicaragua	80
Panama	50
U.S.A	6,015
<b>Total: <u>8,755</u></b>	<b><u>3.96</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Caribbean**

**Total: 18 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	25
Bahamas Islands	20
Barbados	80
Bermuda	35
Cayman Islands	20
Cuba	875
Dominica	60
Dominican Republic	245
Grenada	220
Guadeloupe	5
Haiti	1,945
Jamaica	1,985

Martinique	15
St Kitts & Nevis	15
St Lucia	95
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	195
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	695
<b>Total: <u>6,530</u></b>	<b><u>2.95 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	1,785
Bolivia	65
Brazil	865
Chile	345
Columbia	4,275
Ecuador	380
French Guyana	5
Guyana	1,395
Paraguay	110
Peru	1,020
Surinam	15
Uruguay	110
Venezuela	710
<b>Total: <u>11,080</u></b>	<b><u>5.01 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 7 Countries**

Comoros	10
Fiji	565
Mauritius	560
Reunion	15
Seychelles	15
Tonga	5
British, Virgin Islands	5
<b>Total: <u>1,175</u></b>	<b><u>0.53 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**N.E.S** = (*Not Elsewhere Specified*)

Unknown 45

Total: 45      0.02 (%) of Total Citizens

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 221,350 for 2003</u>
China, (Rep. of)	36,250	16.38
India	24,595	11.11
Pakistan	12,350	5.58
Philippines	11,985	5.41
Korea, Republic of	7,090	3.20
United States	6,015	2.72
Iran	5,650	2.55
Romania	5,465	2.47
United Kingdom & Colonies	5,200	2.35
Sri Lanka	4,450	2.01
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>119,050</u></b>	<b><u>53.78</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Citizenship & Immigration Canada

Ottawa  
2004

**Total: 235,825. That's a + 6.54% increase over 2003 levels of 221,350.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada))

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 102,078 (43.29%)**

**Total Family: 62,246    Total Refugees: 32,686    Total Other: 7,146** (FACTS & FIGURES 2004/Immigration Overview/Permanent & Temporary Residents/PG 28)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 228,677** (5 Canada's Non – Immigrant Employment Authorization Program (NIEAP): The Social Organization of Unfreedom for 'Migrant Workers'/Home Economics: The Making of 'Migrant Workers' in Canada/PG 115/TABLE 5.3/NIEAP, Temporary Employment Authorizations, 1973 – 2004)

<b>Employment:</b>	15,915,000	+ 254,200
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	12,966,600	+ 274,200
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,948,500	- 19,900
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,232,100	- 51,200
<b>Not in labor force:</b>	8,261,000	+ 125,200
<b>Participation rate:</b>	67.5%	- 0.10
<b>Employment rate:</b>	62.6%	+ 0.20
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	7.2%	- 0.40

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**



**Source:** Statistics Canada. *Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2015-01-28*

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada’s Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 2015).

**The Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$337.7 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$371.8 billion**

**Britain**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Azores	10
United Kingdom & Colonies	6,060

**Total: 6,070**

**2.57 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe**

**Total: 42 Countries**

Albania	1,380
Armenia	160
Austria	155
Belarus	600
Belgium	595
Bosnia - Herzegovina	180
Bulgaria	1,945
Croatia	120
Czech Republic	230
Cyprus	40
Denmark	100
Estonia S.S.R	30
Finland	85
France	5,030
Georgia	105
Germany	2,385
Greece	210
Hungary	685
Iceland	20
Irish – Republic	285
Italy	430
Latvian S.S.R	135
Lithuania S.S.R	220
Luxembourg	10
Macedonia	450
Malta	50

Moldova	630
Netherland, The	825
Norway	100
Poland	1,330
Portugal	325
Romania	5,660
Russia	3,685
Serbia & Montenegro	30
Slovak Republic	590
Slovenia	15
Spain	155
Sweden	160
Switzerland	515
Ukraine	2,400
Uzbekistan	205
Yugoslavia	710
<b>Total: <u>32,970</u></b>	<b><u>13.98</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Africa**

**Total: 44 Countries**

Algeria	3,210
Angola	255
Benin	80
Botswana	75
Burkina Faso	75
Burundi	510
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	300
Central African Rep.	10
Chad	85
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,400
People's Republic of the Congo	105
Djibouti	70
Eritrea	305
Ethiopia	1,440
Gabon	50
Gambia	50
Ghana	835
Guinea, Rep. of	505
Ivory Coast	295
Kenya	885
Liberia	90
Libya	255
Madagascar	65

Malawi	35	
Mali, Rep. of	75	
Mauritania	50	
Morocco	3,470	
Mozambique	5	
Namibia	20	
Niger	35	
Nigeria	1,370	
Rwanda	255	
Senegal	205	
Sierra Leon	250	
Somalia, Rep. of	1,170	
South Africa, Republic of	1,330	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	1,510	
Swaziland	10	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	310	
Togo, Rep. of	140	
Tunisia		760
Uganda	180	
Zambia	120	
Zimbabwe	1,455	
<b>Total: <u>23,705</u></b>		<b><u>10.05</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Asia & the Middle East**

**Total: 48 Countries**

Afghanistan	2,525
Azerbaijan	265
Bahrain	260
Bangladesh	2,375
Brunei	20
Cambodia	355
China, Peop Rep. of	36,430
Egypt	2,050
Hong Kong	1,545
India	25,575
Indonesia Rep. of	510
Iran	6,065
Iraq	1,140
Israel	2,855
Japan	1,265
Jordan	1,035
Kazakhstan	575
Kyrgyzstan	225
Korea, Republic of	5,335
Peo. Dem Rep of Korea	20

Kuwait	915	
Laos	35	
Lebanon	2,675	
Macao	40	
Malaysia	455	
Maldives, Rep of	5	
Mongolian, Peop Rep. of	35	
Myanmar Union of	140	
Nepal	595	
Oman	410	
Pakistan	12,795	
Palestinian Authority	225	
Philippines Rep. of	13,305	
Qatar	325	
Saudi Arabia	2,110	
Singapore	480	
Sri Lanka	4,135	
Syria	860	
Tajikistan	15	
Taiwan		1,990
Thailand	440	
Tibet	20	
Turkey	1,795	
Turkmenistan	15	
United Arab Emirates	4,360	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	1,805	
People's Rep of Yemen	25	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	140	
<b>Total: <u>140,570</u></b>	<b><u>59.61</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	1,020
New Zealand	395
Papua New Guinea	10

**Total: 1,425**                      **0.60** (%) of Total Citizens

**North and Central America**

**Total: 10 Countries**

Belize	25	
Canada		5
Costa Rica	175	

El Salvador	435
Guatemala	215
Honduras	130
Mexico	2,245
Nicaragua	60
Panama	45
U.S.A	7,505

**Total: 10,840**

**4.60 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Caribbean**

**Total: 19 Countries**

Anguilla	5
Antigua & Barbuda	15
Bahamas Islands	25
Barbados	90
Bermuda	25
Cayman Islands	20
Cuba	855
Dominica	45
Dominican Republic	270
Grenada	290
Guadeloupe	15
Haiti	1,655
Jamaica	2,130
Martinique	10
St Kitts & Nevis	10
St Lucia	115
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	290
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	725
Turks & Caicos	10

**Total: 6,600**

**2.80 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	1,650
Bolivia	100
Brazil	935
Chile	375
Columbia	4,440
Ecuador	505

French Guiana	5
Guyana	1,320
Paraguay	85
Peru	1,455
Surinam	20
Uruguay	150
Venezuela	1,260
<b>Total: <u>12,300</u></b>	<b><u>5.22 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 6 Countries**

Cape Verde	5
Comoros	5
Fiji	490
Mauritius	690
Reunion	20
Seychelles	20
<b>Total: <u>1,230</u></b>	<b><u>0.52 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

Unknown	115
<b>Total: <u>115</u></b>	<b><u>0.05 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Top Ten Source Countries**

**# of Immigrants    % of 235,825 for 2004**

China, (Rep. of)	36,430	15.45
India	25,575	10.84
Philippines	13,305	5.64
Pakistan	12,795	5.43
United States	7,505	3.18
Iran	6,065	2.57
United Kingdom & Colonies	6,060	2.57
Romania	5,660	2.40
Korea, Republic of	5,335	2.26
France	5,030	2.13

**Total**                                      **123,760**                                      **52.48**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Citizenship & Immigration Canada**

**Ottawa**

**2005**

**Total: 262,240. That's a + 11.20% increase over 2004 levels of 235,825.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada))

**Total Family: 63,352   Total Refugees: 35,768   Total Other: 6,796**

**Total Non – Workers: 105,916 (40.39%)** (FACTS & FIGURES 2005/Immigration Overview/Permanent & Temporary Residents/PG 28)

<b><u>Employment:</u></b>	16,123,500	<b>+ 208,500</b>
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	13,155,300	<b>+ 188,700</b>
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,968,200	<b>+ 19,700</b>
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,168,600	<b>- 63,500</b>
<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	8,462,500	<b>+ 201,500</b>
<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>67.1%</b>	<b>- 0.40</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<b>(UNCHANGED)</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>- 0.40</b>

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2015-01-28**

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 140,690** (Foreign workers sent home over permit snarl/Metro Newspaper/PG 11/Monday, January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012).

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada's Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 2015).

**The Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada's labor Markets Since 1993: \$368.4 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$405.6 billion**

**“ And it's from a liberal perspective that we can see what is perhaps the greatest problem with Ignatieff's multiculturalism: it fails to address how the demand for equal approval can block human development. This demand prevents us from questioning different commitments and beliefs. For example, we cannot ask whether a life devoted to cross – dressing deserves the same approval as one devoted to eradicating injustice. But can we really believe that Rue Paul is the moral equal of Martin Luther King? In a world where equal approval is required, we cannot ask that question for fear of offending Rue Paul or his fans and, indeed, every citizen who believes in the right to equal approval. What this means is that we no longer have the freedom to discuss what it means to lead a good life, an inquiry that requires us to ask whether some ways of life are better than others. Properly understood, Ignatieff's politics lead to wholesale political correctness and the end to liberal democracy's greatest claim to fame – freedom of thought.**

**As we've seen in the discussion of "employment equity", multiculturalism has undermined the equal opportunity ideal by creating an atmosphere where employment systems in the public sector, and in some cases, the private sector, have placed considerations relating to race and ethnicity ahead of criteria based on merit. If Canada hopes to become truly competitive, it must make sure that it's getting the most out of its people, and the only way to do that is to ensure that public and private employers focus on matching people's talents, with the work that must be performed. By diminishing the focus on talent, employment equity is taking us down the road to a society that is politically correct, but that fails to maximize its individual and collective economic potential.**

**The politics of multiculturalism also eat away at the social conditions that promote national prosperity. The project of recommitting Canada to the equal opportunity ideal as the necessary means to achieving our economic potential will require all Canadians to focus on the task of cultivating their own talents and the talents of those around them, with a view to creating an atmosphere where decisions regarding advancement in schools, community associations and the workplace are based on merit. Yet the greater Canadian problem continues to be how to manifest a national will in the face of regional and linguistic divisions, and the omnipresent influence of American society. That problem has been exacerbated by multiculturalism, which invites us to divide ourselves in an almost infinite number of ways.**

**Can we manifest the national will we need to build a just and prosperous society when the government asks us to define ourselves in relation to over 190 different ethnic categories at last count? This problem is made all the worse by the conflicts**



**that necessarily arise when groups compete for public entitlements and recognition. Multiculturalism undermines the national cohesion that we need to succeed in a fiercely competitive global economy.”**

COMPETING AGAINST AMERICA: Why Canada Has Fallen Behind In The Race For Talent And Wealth (And What To Do About It)/By: Michael Alexander/2005/Myth Three: Multiculturalism Promotes Peace & Prosperity/PG 77-79.

“ **So, from the start, Trudeau and the Liberals were committed to an egalitarian politics that aimed at redistributing income and leveling social and economic conditions across the country. During the 16 years that Liberals were in power, the egalitarian politics of the Just Society unfolded in three distinct stages. In the first stage (1968 to 1974), the Liberals slowly expanded the fiscal boundaries of the modern welfare state; transfers to the unemployed were increased to seniors under Old Age Security, the Canada Pension Plan and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, transfers to the poor under the Canada Assistance Plan, and transfers to everyone else under Medicare and Family Allowances. In the second stage (1975 – 1984), the government expanded the welfare state itself by creating new government programs and agencies, such as the Foreign Investment Review Agency and Petro – Canada, while allowing spending to increase vastly across the board on all existing programs. In the final stage (1978 – 1984), which overlapped the second, the government concentrated on changing the rules of the game in its relentless pursuit of equality.**

**During this period, it allowed group rights to replace individual rights as the basis for determining wage scales and employment opportunities in the federal government, and all federally regulated bodies, which included all of the country’s banks. This meant that pay equity schemes and quota systems for women and minorities were established for over 20% of the full – time Canadian workforce.**

**As liberal egalitarianism went into high gear in the late 1970s, Canadians were asked to endorse the new high – spending, interventionist Canadian state based on a compassionate concern for minority groups. The Just Society became the Compassionate Society. This transformation was dictated by the overriding imperative of helping the disadvantaged, which proved to be the enduring theme of the Just Society. It was also dictated by the changing base of Liberal support. When taxes and regulations began to multiply, the business community felt that the helping hand of the Just Society had become a heavy hand, and a similar feeling emerged among most Western Canadians when the federal government ignored their concerns about the practicality of bilingualism, the mounting debt and the government’s partial expropriation of the oil patch. By the 1980s, the Liberals were forced to seek support from youth, women, minorities and the poor. If there was any doubt about this development, we need only consult the writings of Tom Axworthy, Trudeau’s Principle Secretary, who made the following statement in National Forum in November 1984:**

**By the mid – 1980s, the affluent, and especially members of the business community, had deserted the Liberal Party in droves. They had been replaced, however, by an almost classic social demographic core of the young, women, ethnic supporters, and the disadvantaged.**

**Under the influence of the politics of compassion, Trudeau's Liberals had changed fundamentally the way in which Canada was governed. In 1968, they had begun with a liberal agenda that guaranteed equal opportunity, but by the late 1970s, they had moved to a social democratic agenda that was designed to equalize outcomes in the name of helping disadvantaged minorities. They had moved us from a society where everyone would be given the freedom to define his or her standing in life to a society where selected groups would have their standing defined by government action. In the process, the Liberal Party brought us many of the ills that have eroded our standard of living.**

**By spending recklessly, they burdened us with overwhelming public debt, high taxes, high inflation, high interest rates and low rates of investment in infrastructure and post – secondary education. And, by changing the basic rules of the game, they took us from a merit – based society, which gave everyone the incentive to produce wealth, to a politically correct society where individual justice and national prosperity were eclipsed in favor of an obsessive concern with the status of minority groups.”**

**COMPETING AGAINST AMERICA: Why Canada Has Fallen Behind In The Race For Talent And Wealth (And What To Do About It) By: Michael Alexander/2005/Myth Nine: A COMPASSIONATE SOCIETY IS A JUST SOCIETY/PG 202-204**

“In 2005, wages **earned by** Pakistan – born immigrants **were on** average 70 per cent of the wages **earned by those** born in Canada. **In comparison,** wages earned by the India – born immigrants were 86 per cent of the wages **earned by** Canadians. **At the same time,** immigrants born in America earned 20 per cent more in wages **than those** born in Canada. Similarly, UK – born immigrants **also reported on average** higher wages than that of Canadian – born. **Because of lower wages, the** Pakistani – born immigrants **reported as one of the** lowest home – ownership rates. **Only** 55 per cent of the Pakistan – born **reported** owning their homes. **In comparison,** 75 per cent of the India – born immigrants owned their homes. **At the same time, while only 12 per cent of the India – and Philippines – born immigrants had never worked in the past,** 22 per cent of the Pakistan – born immigrants in Canada **reported** never being in the workforce. **The difference in wages, home – ownership rates, and employment rates between immigrants from India and Pakistan extend beyond the economic spheres. For instance, Pakistani – born immigrants live in large – sized families. Whereas only 13 per cent of India – born immigrants live in households of five persons or more, 44 per cent of the Pakistan – born immigrants live in households with five or more people. Given the lower wages, high unemployment rates and rental units, Pakistan – born immigrants experience severe crowding at homes where the number of residents per room is perhaps the highest owing to the large family sizes. Given similar cultural endowments, education, and language skills, it is important to explore why Pakistan – born immigrants in Canada have lagged behind their Indian counterparts. The Indian diaspora is much larger in size and has been established in Canada for over a longer period, which has allowed immigrants from India to benefit from the social networks required to establish oneself in employment markets. While immigrants from Pakistan lack the social networks necessary for success with employment, I would also argue that they suffer from a self – imposed identity crisis. After arriving from Pakistan, many male immigrants feel threatened by the Canadian liberal values, which empower their children and women. Suddenly the head of the household cannot dictate the way he did in Pakistan. Instead of embracing the change that empowers their families, several male immigrants end up in a hostile standoff with their families that sometimes lasts for decades.”**

**South Asian Generation Next Newspaper /Pakistani – Canadians: Falling below the poverty line/SOCIETY/P – 15/May 24<sup>TH</sup>, 2012**

**Britain**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Azores	15
United Kingdom & Colonies	5,865
<b>Total: <u>5,880</u></b>	<b><u>2.24 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 42 Countries</u></b>
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Albania	1,205
Armenia	235
Austria	130
Belarus	645
Belgium	575
Bosnia - Herzegovina	215
Bulgaria	1,685
Croatia	110
Czech Republic	205
Cyprus	30
Denmark	100
Estonia S.S.R	25
Finland	60
France	5,430
Georgia	120
Germany	2,635
Greece	145
Hungary	540
Iceland	10
Irish – Republic	245
Italy	345
Latvian S.S.R	95
Lithuania S.S.R	160
Luxembourg	15
Macedonia	290
Malta	30
Moldova	635
Netherland, The	930
Norway	85
Poland	1,205
Portugal	290
Romania	4,965
Russia	3,605
Serbia & Montenegro	450
Slovak Republic	355
Slovenia	20
Spain	165

Sweden	235
Switzerland	445
Ukraine	2,315
Uzbekistan	340
Yugoslavia	270
<b>Total: 31,590</b>	<b>12.05 (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Africa**

**Total: 44 Countries**

Algeria	3,130
Angola	290
Benin	75
Botswana	55
Burkina Faso	95
Burundi	565
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	520
Central African Rep.	35
Chad	115
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,380
People's Republic of the Congo	95
Djibouti	100
Eritrea	380
Ethiopia	1,370
Gabon	105
Gambia	55
Ghana	1,080
Guinea, Rep. of	395
Ivory Coast	330
Kenya	895
Lesotho	10
Liberia	195
Libya	420
Madagascar	75
Malawi	30
Mali, Rep. of	85
Mauritania	55
Morocco	2,690
Namibia	45
Niger	55
Nigeria	2,035
Rwanda	300
Senegal	210
Sierra Leon	135

Somalia, Rep. of	980	
South Africa, Republic of	1,100	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	1,040	
Swaziland	20	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	270	
Togo, Rep. of	125	
Tunisia		725
Uganda	265	
Zambia	115	
Zimbabwe	640	
<b>Total: <u>22,685</u></b>		<b><u>8.65 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia & the Middle East**                      **Total: 48 Countries**

Afghanistan	2,910
Azerbaijan	355
Bahrain	250
Bangladesh	3,940
Bhutan	5
Brunei	10
Cambodia	385
China, Peop Rep. of	42,290
Egypt	2,060
Hong Kong	1,785
India	33,140
Indonesia Rep. of	600
Iran	5,500
Iraq	1,315
Israel	2,550
Japan	1,345
Jordan	1,325
Kazakhstan	550
Kyrgyzstan	175
Korea, Republic of	5,820
Peo. Rep. of Korea	15
Kuwait	1,140
Laos	40
Lebanon	3,120
Macao	35
Malaysia	630
Mongolian, Peop Rep. of	65
Myanmar Union of	185
Nepal	715
Oman	365
Pakistan	13,575

Palestinian Authority	320	
Philippines Rep. of	17,525	
Qatar	360	
Saudi Arabia	2,365	
Singapore	630	
Sri Lanka	4,690	
Syria	1,200	
Tajikistan	170	
Taiwan		3,090
Thailand	595	
Tibet	10	
Turkey	2,060	
Turkmenistan	140	
United Arab Emirates	4,055	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	1,820	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	195	
Peo. Rep of Yemen	25	
<b>Total: 165,445</b>	<b>63.09</b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	1,040	
New Zealand	455	
Papua New Guinea	5	
<b>Total: 1,500</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**North and Central America**

**Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	35	
Costa Rica	205	
El Salvador	430	
Guatemala	190	
Honduras	160	
Mexico	2,855	
Nicaragua	75	
Panama	65	
U.S.A	9,265	
<b>Total: 13,280</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Caribbean**

**Total: 22 Countries**

Anguilla	5	
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Antigua & Barbuda	30
Bahamas Islands	35
Barbados	125
Bermuda	35
Cayman Islands	10
Cuba	980
Dominica	50
Dominican Republic	290
Grenada	290
Guadeloupe	25
Haiti	1,720
Jamaica	1,880
Martinique	20
Netherlands Antilles	15
Nevis	5
Puerto Rico	5
St Kitts & Nevis	5
St Lucia	190
St. Vincent &	
The Grenadines	340
Trinidad & Tobago	845
Turks & Caicos	5
<b>Total: <u>6,905</u></b>	<b><u>2.63</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**South America**

**Total: 12 Countries**

Argentina	1,170
Bolivia	135
Brazil	975
Chile	390
Columbia	6,030
Ecuador	560
Guyana	1,175
Paraguay	80
Peru	1,660
Surinam	10
Uruguay	295
Venezuela	1,235
<b>Total: <u>13,715</u></b>	<b><u>5.23</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 6 Countries**

Cape Verde	10
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Fiji	305
French Polynesia	5
Mauritius	685
Reunion	25
Seychelles	30
<b>Total: <u>1,060</u></b>	<b><u>0.40 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

***N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)***

Unknown	180
<b>Total: <u>180</u></b>	<b><u>0.07 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 262,240 for 2005</u></b>
China, (Rep. of)	42,290	16.13
India	33,140	12.64
Philippines	17,525	6.68
Pakistan	13,575	5.18
United States	9,265	3.53
Columbia	6,030	2.30
United Kingdom & Colonies	5,865	2.24
Korea, Republic of	5,820	2.22
Iran	5,500	2.10
France	5,430	2.07
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>144,440</u></b>	<b><u>55.08</u></b>



**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Citizenship & Immigration Canada**

**Ottawa**

**2006**

**Total: 251,640. That's a - 4.21% decrease over 2005 levels of 262,240.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada))

**Total Family: 70,506 Total Refugees: 32,492 Total Other: 10,382** (Humanitarian and compassionate grounds)

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 113,380 (45.06%)** (ANNUAL REPORT TO PARLIAMENT 2007/Statistical overview of permanent residents admitted in 2006 & 2007/PG 17)

<b>Employment:</b>	16,396,000	<b>+ 272,500</b>
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	13,416,800	<b>+ 261,500</b>
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	2,979,200	<b>+ 11,000</b>
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,106,200	<b>- 62,400</b>

<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	8,613,300	+ 150,800
<b>Participation rate:</b>	67.0%	- 0.10
<b>Employment rate:</b>	62.8%	+ 0.20
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	6.3%	- 0.50

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2015-01-28

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 160,854** (Foreign workers sent home over permit snarl/Metro Newspaper/PG 11/Monday, January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012)

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada’s Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 2015).

**The Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$399.1 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$439.4 billion**

**“Our reluctance to teach our children Canadian history, the gradual erosion of many of our traditions, such as Christmas, in our public schools and institutions, the terrible neglect of our military and our proud military traditions are only some of the more public manifestations of our disappearing national identity.**

**It’s hard to believe that what is behind this anti – Western sentiment, but it is fascinating, isn’t it, that a growing number of scientists claim it is this deep – seated hatred of Western culture and capitalism that is really behind Kyoto?**

**Frankly, the more I look around the more convinced I become that I prefer the old Canada that was not only brave, really brave, but damn proud of it too! Imagine that! Proud of being perched at the northern end of the underground railway, the promised land for thousands of fleeing slaves. Even when my children were growing up, we all knew that this was the country that captured Vimy Ridge, that it was we who stood fast against the deadly mustard gas at the Somme; ours was the country that helped to liberate Italy, whose brave soldiers advanced further against the enemy on D-Day than those of either Britain or the US. We knew that it was Canadians who liberated Holland and were – and still are – loved for it. We knew we had the world’s best hockey players, that Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone here and made the first long – distance call between Brantford and Paris, Ontario. We were proud of the fact that it was in Canada that Jackie Robinson prepared himself to break the colour barrier in the big leagues.**

**We even took pride in knowing we had beaten the Americans in the War of 1812. We knew all of that and a great deal more. We thought we had a wonderful heritage and culture and it wasn’t until Pierre Trudeau and his camp followers informed us otherwise that we realized how mistaken we had been.**

**And so the “self – chosen ones” inform us smugly, in order to create this brave new Canada we must first tear down that which we had before and rebuild something far better.**

**The tearing down seems to be coming along quite nicely. It’s the rebuilding part that worries me.”**

How the granola – crunching, tree – hugging thug huggers are wrecking our country! By: Lowell Green/2006/Chapter 33: The View From Britain/PG 172-174

**“To discourage children and grandchildren from identifying with the country of their birth and from bearing allegiance to its values is to encourage them to look elsewhere for something to identify with. Such multicultural conduct isn’t an act of generosity – it’s an act of cultural self – hatred and cultural suicide.”**

WHILE EUROPE SLEPT: HOW RADICAL ISLAM IS DESTROYING THE WEST FROM WITHIN/By: Bruce Bawer/2006/Chapter 1: Before 9/11/PG 70

**“On December 24, 1994, four members of the GIA hijacked an Air France jet in Algiers. The plane landed in Marseilles; a French antiterrorist unit stormed the plane and killed the four terrorists, who had killed three hostages. Reportedly, in what could have been a gruesome anticipation of 9/11, the hijackers had planned to crash the plane into the Eiffel Tower. For the first time, Islamists extremists took their jihad to Europe. The summer of 1995 witnessed a bombing campaign that bloodied French streets. Eight bombs, detonated throughout the summer in metro stations, markets, and other public places chosen “to maximize civilian casualties,” claimed the lives of twelve people and injured hundreds.”**

AL QAEDA IN EUROPE: The New Battleground of International Jihad/By: LORENZO VIDINO/2006/CHAPTER 4: THE ALGERIAN NETWORK AND ITS ORIGINS/PG 137

“ **Inevitably, the millet authorities sometimes transgressed general Islamic principles.** Despite their autonomy, the *dhimmi* were not considered the equals of Muslims and their inequality was manifest in a series of political and legal limitations. For example, dhimmi men were barred from marrying Muslim women. Testimony by dhimmi against Muslims was not accepted in court. In penal law, a Muslim who killed a dhimmi was generally not executed, although there are examples of Muslims sentenced to death for killing a dhimmi with premeditation.

**Apart from such legal inequalities, the dhimmi were also subject to humiliating practices. They were forbidden from conducting their religious observance in a way that would disturb Muslims. The ringing of church bells and construction of churches or synagogues were forbidden. Permission from the state was required to repair existing churches. Additionally, dhimmi were prohibited from riding horses and bearing arms and were obliged to step aside for approaching Muslims when traveling on foot. The color of the dhimmi’s clothing and shoes and the quality of the fabrics had to be distinct from that of Muslims. We know from various imperial edicts, such as this example from the sixteenth century, that at one time non – Muslims were prohibited from wearing caftans, valuable material (silk, in particular), fine muslin, furs and turbans. Other edicts dictated the colors to be worn. Armenian shoes and headgear, for example, were to be red, while the Greeks wore black and Jews turquoise. Their homes too were painted different colors. They were forbidden to wear clogs and had to attach small bells to their coverings worn in the bathhouses.**

The dhimmi’s debasement included a prohibition on building their houses higher than those of Muslims, as a reflection of their inferiority. Their windows were not to look over Muslim quarters. Jews and Christians were discouraged from living within a town or city’s Muslim quarters, although there was no specific prohibition. Breaching these restrictions was punished by fine or imprisonment, or even, during the harsher reigns, with death.

**In sum, the pluralist Islamic model rested on both humiliation and tolerance. It was expected that non – Muslims would willingly accept this status; acting**

**otherwise was violation of the dhimmi agreement. The non – Muslims demands for equality in the nineteenth century was indeed seen as a violation of the agreement, and the Muslim communities of the Ottoman Empire had no intention of acquiescing.”**

*A SHAMEFUL ACT: THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE AND THE QUESTION OF TURKISH RESPONSIBILITY*/BY: TANER AKCAM/2006/PART 1: THE ARMENIAN QUESTION PRIOR TO THE DECISION FOR GENOCIDE/CHAPTER 1: THE OTTOMAN STATE AND ITS NON – MUSLIM POPULATIONS/PG 24.

Please Note: Taner Akcam is a historian and sociologist born in Ardahan Turkey. He was granted political asylum in Germany after receiving a ten – year prison sentence in Turkey for his involvement in producing a student journal, which resulted in his adoption in 1976 as a prisoner of conscience. He is the author of ten scholarly works of history and sociology.

**“The victorious Muslims generally permitted their fellow monotheists – Jews, Christians, and often Zoroastrians and Mandaeans – to live pretty much as they had before, as “protected peoples.” Like the Muslims, the other People of the Book believed in one god, they followed revealed texts, shared some fundamental beliefs, and recognized many of the same prophets. However, these so called dhimmis, non – Muslims living in a state governed by Islamic law, were required to pay a special tax and were relegated to second – class status in the new social and political order under Muslim rule. Native Christians and Jews could, and often did, thrive in Al Andalus, and some obtained positions of considerable power and influence. However, social advancement could only be ensured by conversion to Islam, a process that also freed the new believer from the burdens of poll tax and from a series of legal and social restrictions placed on the recognized non – Muslim communities. By the mid – tenth century, according to some scholars, as much as 80 percent of the indigenous population had converted to Islam, although it took at least another two centuries for these new Muslims to be accepted by the ethnic Arab elite. Over the next 750 years, the Christians gradually pushed their Muslim rivals from the Iberian Peninsula, essentially completing the Reconquista in 1492 with the fall of the last Islamic stronghold, Grenada, to Ferdinand and Isabella.”**

*Mecca and Main Street: Muslim Life In America After 9/11*/BY: Geneive Abdo/2006/CHAPTER SEVEN: Heeding the Call/The treatment of minorities in Muslim majority lands/PG 171-172.

**“A 2006 Statistics Canada study revealed something rather astonishing. Many thousands of immigrants do not come here to become Canadian or make Canada their home: more than one – sixth of all immigrants who come to Canada return to their native countries within a year, and one – third within twenty years!”**

Britain

Total: 2 Countries

Azores

5

United Kingdom & Colonies 6,540

**Total: 6,545** **2.60 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe**

**Total: 43 Countries**

Albania	810
Armenia	210
Austria	115
Belarus	440
Belgium	430
Bosnia - Herzegovina	255
Bulgaria	1,400
Croatia	85
Czech Republic	160
Czechoslovakia	5
Cyprus	35
Denmark	105
Estonia S.S.R	20
Finland	80
France	4,915
Georgia	115
Germany	3,030
Greece	140
Hungary	530
Irish – Republic	315
Italy	420
Latvian S.S.R	75
Lithuania S.S.R	110
Luxembourg	10
Macedonia	250
Malta	40
Moldova	790
Montenegro (Republic of)	70
Netherland, The	890
Norway	90
Poland	1,190
Portugal	405
Romania	4,395
Russia	2,850
Serbia & Montenegro	685
Slovak Republic	235
Slovenia	10
Spain	150
Sweden	165

Switzerland	445
Ukraine	1,880
Uzbekistan	305
Yugoslavia	125
<b>Total: <u>28,780</u></b>	<b><u>11.44</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Africa**

**Total: 42 Countries**

Algeria	4,515
Angola	170
Benin	105
Botswana	40
Burkina Faso	145
Burundi	405
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	605
Central African Rep.	10
Chad	80
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,415
People's Republic of the Congo	110
Djibouti	60
Eritrea	490
Ethiopia	1,645
Gabon	85
Gambia	45
Ghana	810
Guinea, Rep. of	340
Ivory Coast	435
Kenya	825
Liberia	125
Libya	470
Madagascar	90
Malawi	35
Mali, Rep. of	135
Mauritania	65
Morocco	3,110
Niger	55
Nigeria	2,480
Rwanda	315
Senegal	365
Sierra Leon	85
Somalia, Rep. of	895

South Africa, Republic of	1,265	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	830	
Swaziland	15	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	300	
Togo, Rep. of	105	
Tunisia		1,010
Uganda	200	
Zambia	100	
Zimbabwe	450	
<b>Total: <u>24,835</u></b>		<b><u>9.87 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia & the Middle East**                      **Total: 46 Countries**

Afghanistan	2,550
Azerbaijan	260
Bahrain	345
Bangladesh	3,840
Brunei	10
Cambodia	560
China, Peop Rep. of	33,080
Egypt	1,650
Hong Kong	1,490
India	30,745
Indonesia Rep. of	585
Iran	7,075
Iraq	975
Israel	2,690
Japan	1,365
Jordan	1,205
Kazakhstan	485
Kyrgyzstan	165
Korea, Republic of	6,180
Peo. Dem Rep of Korea	15
Kuwait	945
Laos	75
Lebanon	3,290
Macao	55
Malaysia	610
Mongolian, Peop Rep. of	70
Myanmar Union of	185
Nepal	640
Oman	540
Pakistan	12,330
Palestinian Authority	410

Philippines Rep. of	17,720	
Qatar	310	
Saudi Arabia	2,225	
Singapore	435	
Sri Lanka	4,490	
Syria	945	
Tajikistan	60	
Taiwan		2,825
Thailand	1,290	
Tibet	20	
Turkey	1,700	
Turkmenistan	45	
United Arab Emirates	4,100	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	3,120	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	110	
<b>Total: <u>153,815</u></b>		<b><u>61.13 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	950	
New Zealand	375	
Federated States of Micronesia	5	
<b>Total: <u>1,330</u></b>		<b><u>0.53 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North and Central America**

**Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	30	
Costa Rica	320	
El Salvador	420	
Guatemala	215	
Honduras	160	
Mexico	2,830	
Nicaragua	90	
Panama	70	
U.S.A	10,945	
<b>Total: <u>15,080</u></b>		<b><u>5.99 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Caribbean**

**Total: 19 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	35	
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Aruba	5
Bahamas Islands	40
Barbados	100
Bermuda	45
Cayman Islands	25
Cuba	1,045
Dominica	74
Dominican Republic	245
Grenada	355
Guadeloupe	10
Haiti	1,650
Jamaica	1,685
Martinique	20
Netherlands Antilles	10
St Kitts & Nevis	5
St Lucia	190
St. Vincent &	
The Grenadines	375
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	805
<u>Total: <b>6,719</b></u>	<u><b>2.67</b> (%) of Total Citizens</u>

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	895
Bolivia	150
Brazil	1,210
Chile	450
Columbia	5,815
Ecuador	620
French Guyana	5
Guyana	1,265
Paraguay	105
Peru	1,480
Surinam	10
Uruguay	200
Venezuela	1,220
<u>Total: <b>13,425</b></u>	<u><b>5.34</b> (%) of Total Citizens</u>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 7 Countries**

Fiji	275
French Polynesia	15
Mauritius	505
Reunion	25
Seychelles	10
The Solomon's	5
Virgin Islands, British	5

**Total: 840** **0.33 (%) of Total Citizens**

***N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)***

Unknown 271

**Total: 271** **0.11 (%) of Total Citizens**

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 251,640 for 2006</u></b>
China, (Rep. of)	33,080	13.15
India	30,745	12.22
Philippines	17,720	7.04
Pakistan	12,330	4.90
United States	10,945	4.35
Iran	7,075	2.81
United Kingdom & Colonies	6,540	2.60
Korea, Republic of	6,180	2.46
Columbia	5,815	2.31
France	4,915	1.95
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>135,345</u></b>	<b><u>53.79</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Citizenship & Immigration Canada**

**Ottawa**

**2007**

**Total: 236,755. That's a – 6.29% decrease over 2006 levels of 251,640.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada))

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 105,509 (44.56%)**

**Total Family:** 66,230    **Total Refugees:** 27,956    **Total Other:** 11,323 (Humanitarian and compassionate grounds)/(ANNUAL REPORT to parliament on Immigration 2008/TABLE 6: PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2007, BY DESTINATION AND IMMIGRATION CATEGORY/PG 23)

**Employment:**                      16,769,300                      + **373,300**

**Full – time employment:**    13,702,100                      + **285,300**

<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	3,067,200	+ 88,000
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,077,200	- 29,000
<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	8,615,200	+ 1,900
<b>Participation rate:</b>	67.4%	+ 0.40
<b>Employment rate:</b>	63.4%	+ 0.60
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	6.0%	- 0.30

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. *Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2015-01-28*

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 199,246** (Foreign workers sent home over permit snarl/Metro Newspaper/PG 11/Monday, January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012)

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada’s Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 2015).

**The Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$429.8 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$473.2 billion**

**“In June 1985 Sikhs blew up an airliner, in support of an independent Kalistan on the subcontinent. The mass murder of 329 people apparently was plotted by Canadians on Canadian soil. It stands as a cautionary tale about the importance of a homeland conflict to Canada and the utter inability of the Canadian government to respond before terror struck or, as shocking, to resolve the matter in the courts after the fact. Similarly, Canadian Sri Lankans continued unchecked for more than a decade to raise money and to try to buy weapons for the Tamil Tigers, which, finally, have been labeled a terrorist group by the Harper government.**

**And consider this case. During the collapse of the Former Yugoslavia into warring ethnicities in the 1990s, Serb and Croat Canadians got into scuffles on the streets of Toronto, raised funds for the Old Country, and returned to Serbia or Croatia in considerable numbers to lend their political and military muscle to the bloody, genocidal struggles that killed hundreds of thousands of people there. One Serb Canadian from Edmonton, Nicolas Ribic, was sentenced to three years in jail in September 2005 for taking United Nations peacekeepers – hostage in Serbia in May 1995. Clearly, Canada had failed to integrate these people into its nationality.**

**Carol Off, in her book *The Ghosts of Medak Pocket*, wrote of the quarter – million Croats who had arrived in Canada from the 1960s on. “Their continuing identity as Croats was powerful – and much encouraged by the Canadian government,” she said. “In 1971 Canada declared itself officially multicultural; and Ottawa began to offer millions of dollars to ethnic communities in Canada to preserve their immigrant identities, a well – meaning policy that unfortunately exacerbated the problem of the angry émigrés who weren’t even trying to fit into the society of their adopted country.” That was, of course, true for more than Croats. The government, Off goes on, funded language schools and folklore centres – and also, as it turned out, publications disseminating radical nationalist and right – wing messages. What Ottawa did not do was to try to make Canadians out of them. Off continues by delineating the pro – Nazi Ustache**

**connections among Canadian Croats and the extraordinary fact that the very idea of an independent Croatian nation, including part of Bosnia, was born at the Norval Community Centre, set up by Croatian Canadians in southern Ontario.**

**This community centre became the heart of Gojak Susak territory. An Ottawa restaurant owner and house painter when Franjo Tudjman took over the government of Croatia in 1990, Susak heeded his leader's call for the Croatian diaspora to come home. He quickly became a provocateur, literally firing what Off calls "the first shot" in the Croatian war for independence from Belgrade. Soon he was Croatia's defense minister. He used his connections in Canada to raise money for Croatia, up to \$200 million, Off suggests, for weapons and aid. Susak eventually presided over the "ethnic cleansing" of Serbs in the Medak Pocket – where Canadian soldiers, trying to prevent the slaughter of Serbian women, children, and old men, killed Croats in a large pitched battle. It is fair to say that Susak was a war criminal, and, if he had not died before the creation of the International Criminal Court, he would almost certainly have been tried.**

**The point of the Croatian events is that Canada completely failed to turn Susak into a Canadian. He had arrived here in 1969 and lived in Canada for more than two decades, but his allegiance was to Croatia, first, last and always. Was he any different from the Sikh terrorists? The Tamils? The Palestinians? The Irish? Or other ethnic Canadians who send money home for political purposes, or for guns, to their ancestral homelands? Why has Canada failed to impress its values on the hearts of those whom it gave shelter and citizenship? Why does the link of "blood and soil" remain so strong? And the key question: Why won't the people who live here give their first allegiance to Canada and its national interests?**

***WHOSE WAR IS IT? HOW CANADA CAN SURVIVE IN THE POST-9/11 WORLD***/By: J. L. GRANATSTEIN/2007/CHAPTER 7: Multiculturalism and Canadian Foreign Policy/PG 172, 173 & 174

**"It is argued that immigrants are at a disadvantage in the labor market because they have less social capital than natives: fewer contacts, predominately in their own ethnic group, and lack the knowledge and information of the host country labor market." - Li Xue, Citizenship and Immigration, part of a presentation in 2007 to the Metropolis Conference.**

**"The risk in rushing to claim global citizenship – a noble aspiration, surely – is diminishing an unformed national citizenship. Some believe that official multiculturalism means encouraging new Canadians to live in their own worlds, importing prejudices and nursing antipathies, ignorant of what 140 years of nationhood has achieved on the upper half of North America. As Jan Morris noted more than two decades ago, citizenship in multicultural Canada seems to be little more than a driving license. We may prefer wings to roots, but it has a cost. As we embrace a new order of internationalism – eating sushi, Jamaican beef patties, or vermicelli while watching Hindi or Australian movies – we risk losing our centre of gravity and our fragile sense of place. In inviting new Canadians to remain much as they are after they settle here – either through official sanction or benign indifference – we are in danger of reducing our Canadianism to a quaint, antiquated nineteenth – century attachment, like English fox hunting. Indeed, you might even say that Canada is on its way to skipping a stage of its development. It is as if it never fully went from colony to nation or even from colony to colony. Instead, in the twenty – first century, it is leaping from colony to cosmopolis. For all those efforts to define our Canadianism through our citizenship, our flag, and our constitution, for all the talk of universal values, we still have not become that united, self – assured nation."**

***THE UNFINISHED CANADIAN: The People We Are***/By: Andrew Cohen/2007/Chapter 5/The Casual Canadian/PG 163

**“In 2007, Centennial College adopted the concept of ‘Global Citizenship and Equity’ as a signature learning experience for all students. Since that time, the college has developed a Global Citizenship and Equity general education course, learning and training for all staff. A post – graduate course in Inclusive Leadership was developed as a next step in our offerings as a learning centered college with Global Citizenship and Equity as a guiding value.”** – Carol Roffey, dean of Centennial’s School of Advancement

**“Indeed, over half of all manufacturing in Canada is foreign owned, a level more than three times higher than in any other major industrialized country. And in the first six months of 2006 alone, forty-nine major Canadian companies with a combined value of \$93 billion were sold to foreign investors. The list of recent sell – offs is a roll call of leading Canadian brands.**

**In addition to Fairmount Hotels and the Bay, two of Canada’s largest mining companies are gone: Falconbridge to Switzerland’s Xstrata; Inco to Brazil’s CVRD. Hamilton – based steelmaker Dofasco was sold to Luxembourg’s Arcelor SA; Ghelph – based Sleeman Breweries to Japan’s Sapporo Brewers. Vincor, our largest winemaker, went to New York – based Constellation brands; Thornhill’s ATI Technologies, a world leader in the production of graphics chips, to California – based Advanced Micro Devices; Montreal – based Domtar, the last large Canadian owned producer of paper, to Weyerhaeuser, the U.S – based forestry giant. In British Columbia, Intrawest, the proprietor of Whistler Blackcomb ski resort, went to New York – based Fortress Investment Group. Just think about it: even the principle site of the 2010 Winter Olympics now belongs to foreigners.”**

**It’s not as if other countries don’t restrict foreign investment. In January 2006, the Bush administration gave permission for Dubai Ports World, the world’s largest marine terminal operator, to purchase six major port operations in the United States. News of the deal sparked a firestorm of protest in Congress, where the fact that Dubai World Ports is based in the United Arab Emirates was cited as a cause for concern about possible links with terrorism. As a result of the pressure, the company eventually agreed to sell the assets to a U.S – based investment group. In 2005, China National Offshore Oil Corporation made a bid to purchase Unocal and was also blocked by congress. The company was eventually sold to another U.S oil company.**

**The potential pitfalls of foreign investment go far beyond security concerns. Such investment can erode a country’s domestic tax base, as profits are shifted offshore through creative accounting, including by overpricing goods and services supplied by foreign companies that belong to the same proprietor. Foreign – owned companies are also less likely to act as good corporate citizens. They have less incentive to invest in the arts, sponsor local sports teams, fund scholarships or encourage workers and managers to play active roles in the local community. Although some foreign – owned companies do make token gestures, they are unlikely to have the same loyalties as domestically owned firms. Being inherently mobile, they find it difficult to justify the kinds of long – term investments that would strengthen the societies in which they operate. For the same reason, foreign – owned companies are more likely to push for lower taxes and less stringent regulations, even if those taxes and regulations are a necessary part of maintaining the quality of life, education and health care that attracts and maintains high – quality jobs.”**

**Today, when Canadian business leaders speak about the issues of public policy, it is important to question whose interests they are serving. Many of them**

**now work for foreign – owned companies whose presence in Canada is not unlike a one – night stand. If they can get a better deal elsewhere, they'll be gone tomorrow.**

**Other industrialized countries realize this. Most European countries have stringent procedures for reviewing foreign buyouts, ensuring that industries considered essential to their societies, such as utilities and transportation companies, remain under majority domestic control. Japan, the world's second largest economy, is even more restrictive. Only in Britain is global capitalism as unrestrained as it is in Canada. To some degree, Canadian voters have themselves to blame. Following the sale the Bay and Fairmount Hotels, the Economist said: "In many other countries, the sale of national heirlooms would spark fierce opposition. Not in Canada."**

**Well, not yet. But remember, it took just ten years for Pierre Trudeau to cut foreign control of the Canadian economy almost in half. All that is needed is for the Canadians to realize the scope of the corporate sellout that's underway and the relative ease with which we could stop it. Ten years? When do we start?"**

*What is Canada for? INTENT FOR A NATION: A relentlessly optimistic manifesto for Canada's role in the world/By: Michael Byers/2007/CHAPTER 9: DO WE NEED A CONTINENTAL ECONOMY?/FOREIGN INVESTMENT: THE LAND OF THE ONE NIGHT STANDS/PG 200-PG202*

**Britain**

**Total: 1 Countries**

United Kingdom & Colonies                      8,130

**Total: 8,130**

**3.43 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe**

**Total: 46 Countries**

Albania	660
Armenia	190
Austria	105
Belarus	580
Belgium	595
Bosnia - Herzegovina	250
Bulgaria	1,130
Croatia	85
Czech Republic	140
Cyprus	20
Denmark	110
Estonia S.S.R	35

Finland	90
France	5,525
Georgia	130
Germany	2,555
Greece	190
Hungary	430
Iceland	25
Irish – Republic	350
Italy	425
Latvian S.S.R	115
Lithuania S.S.R	100
Luxembourg	20
Macedonia	210
Malta	10
Moldova	1,080
Monaco	10
Montenegro (Republic of)	5
Netherland, The	630
Norway	105
Poland	1,160
Portugal	400
Romania	3,770
Russia	2,855
Serbia & Montenegro	780
Serbia (Republic of)	70
Slovak Republic	205
Slovenia	25
Spain	165
Sweden	225
Switzerland	505
Ukraine	2,170
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	5
Uzbekistan	260
Yugoslavia	50
<b><u>Total: 28,550</u></b>	<b><u>12.06 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Africa**

**Total: 43 Countries**

Algeria	3,170
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Angola	100	
Benin	180	
Botswana	55	
Burkina Faso	130	
Burundi	475	
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	835	
Central African Rep.	20	
Chad	110	
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,315	
People's Republic of the Congo	50	
Djibouti	45	
Equatorial Guinea	5	
Eritrea	390	
Ethiopia	1,425	
Gabon	105	
Gambia	30	
Ghana	735	
Guinea, Rep. of	370	
Ivory Coast	670	
Kenya	545	
Liberia	55	
Libya	340	
Madagascar	95	
Malawi	50	
Mali, Rep. of	140	
Mauritania	65	
Morocco	3,790	
Niger	60	
Nigeria	2,255	
Rwanda	335	
Senegal	385	
Sierra Leon	65	
Somalia, Rep. of	980	
South Africa, Republic of	1,295	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	705	
Swaziland	5	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	180	
Togo, Rep. of	145	
Tunisia		850
Uganda	205	
Zambia	110	
Zimbabwe	650	
<b>Total: <u>23,520</u></b>		<b><u>9.93 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia & the Middle East****Total: 47 Countries**

Afghanistan	2,260	
Azerbaijan	215	
Bahrain	280	
Bangladesh	2,735	
Bhutan	10	
Brunei	45	
Cambodia	455	
China	27,015	
Egypt	1,970	
Hong Kong	1,130	
India	26,045	
Indonesia Rep. of	625	
Iran	6,665	
Iraq	1,600	
Israel	2,445	
Japan	1,390	
Jordan	970	
Kazakhstan	480	
Kyrgyzstan	135	
Korea, Republic of	5,865	
Peo Dem Rep of Korea	10	
Kuwait	695	
Laos	60	
Lebanon	3,020	
Macao	15	
Malaysia	645	
Mongolian, Peop Rep. of	85	
Myanmar Union of	445	
Nepal	565	
Oman	390	
Pakistan	9,545	
Palestinian Authority	330	
Philippines Rep. of	19,065	
Qatar	380	
Saudi Arabia	1,650	
Singapore	1,230	
Sri Lanka	3,935	
Syria	925	
Tajikistan	40	
Taiwan		2,780
Thailand	1,930	
Tibet	15	
Turkey	1,480	
Turkmenistan	40	

United Arab Emirates	3,370
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	2,550
Yemen, Arab Rep.	160
<b>Total: <u>137,690</u></b>	<b><u>58.16</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Australia – Asia</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 2 Countries</u></b>
Australia	1,095
New Zealand	375
<b>Total: <u>1,470</u></b>	<b><u>0.62</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>North and Central America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 9 Countries</u></b>
Belize	30
Costa Rica	305
El Salvador	925
Guatemala	260
Honduras	160
Mexico	3,225
Nicaragua	65
Panama	70
U.S.A	10,450
<b>Total: <u>15,490</u></b>	<b><u>6.54</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Caribbean</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 21 Countries</u></b>
Antigua & Barbuda	20
Bahamas Islands	30
Barbados	140
Bermuda	40
Cayman Islands	30
Cuba	1,340
Dominica	75
Dominican Republic	290
Grenada	355
Guadeloupe	10
Haiti	1,615
Jamaica	2,115
Martinique	10
Montserrat	5
Netherlands Antilles	15

Puerto Rico	5
St Kitts & Nevis	10
St Lucia	270
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	565
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	990
Turks & Caicos	15
<b>Total: <u>7,945</u></b>	<b><u>3.36 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	625
Bolivia	110
Brazil	1,760
Chile	545
Columbia	4,835
Ecuador	590
French Guyana	10
Guyana	1,250
Paraguay	125
Peru	1,475
Surinam	25
Uruguay	175
Venezuela	1,375
<b>Total: <u>12,900</u></b>	<b><u>5.45 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 9 Countries**

Comoros	5
Fiji	300
French Polynesia	10
Mauritius	495
New Caledonia	5
Reunion	10
Seychelles	10
The Solomon's	5
Virgin Islands, British	10
<b>Total: <u>850</u></b>	<b><u>0.36 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

*N.E.S* = (*Not Elsewhere Specified*)

Unknown 210

Total: 210 0.09 (%) of Total Citizens

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 236,755 for 2007</u>
China, (Rep. of)	27,015	11.41
India	26,045	11.00
Philippines	19,065	8.05
United States	10,450	4.41
Pakistan	9,545	4.03
United Kingdom & Colonies	8,130	3.43
Iran	6,665	2.82
Korea, Republic of	5,865	2.48
France	5,525	2.33
Columbia	4,835	2.04
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>123,140</u></b>	<b><u>52.01</u></b>

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Citizenship & Immigration Canada**

**Ottawa**

**2008**

**Total: 247,245. That's a + 4.24% increase over 2007 levels of 236,755.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada))

**Total Family:** 65,567 **Total Refugees:** 21,860 **Total Other:** 10,742 (Humanitarian and compassionate grounds)

**Total Non – Workers:** 98,169 (39.71%) (ANNUAL REPORT to parliament on Immigration 2009/TABLE 8: PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2008, BY DESITNATION AND IMMIGRATION CATEGORY/PG 22)

<b>Employment:</b>	17,010,200	+ 240,900
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	13,854,700	+ 152,600
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	3,155,500	+ 88,300
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,112,200	+ 35,000
<b>Not in labor force:</b>	8,702,000	+ 86,800
<b>Participation rate:</b>	67.6%	+ 0.20
<b>Employment rate:</b>	63.4%	(UNCHANGED)
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	6.1%	+ 0.10

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. *Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2015-01-28*

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 249,796** (Foreign workers sent home over permit snarl/Metro Newspaper/PG 11/Monday, January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012)

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada’s Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANURY 29, 2015).

**The Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$460.5 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$507 billion**

**“According to Wendy Cukier, founder, Diversity Institute in Management and Technology at Ryerson University, a 2008 study spearheaded by her, shows that 40 per cent of immigrants who entered Canada in the skilled worker or business class left Canada within their first 10 years.”**

**“IT WAS A COLD January morning in 2003 as I walked through ankle – deep icy snow into the Toronto Convention Centre. I was attending a conference of Muslims arranged by groups allied to the Saudi – based World Assembly of Muslim Youth – WAMY. The freezing temperature and frosty welcome I received at the hands of the young Islamists had not prepared me for the chilling lecture I was about to hear. The speaker, a Kuwaiti politician, said: “Western civilization is rotten from within and nearing collapse...it[the West] will continue to grow until an outside force hits it and you will be surprised at how quickly it falls.”**

**The crowd burst into applause. Just sixteen months beforehand, an “outside force” had hit the New York Twin Towers on 9/11, and here was Tareq Al Suwaidan, a member of the Muslim Brotherhood from Kuwait, rubbing salt into the wounds of the**

**West. The audience of more than two thousand young Canadian Muslims, many of them associated with the Muslim Students Association (MSA), carefully segregated into male and female sections, listened in awe. Suwaidan used elaborate charts to draw projections about the impending collapse of the West. His words were worrisome, but the response to his speech by the young Muslim Canadians was deeply troubling. They lustily cheered the Kuwaiti Islamist as he predicted the doom of the very civilization these young men and women were living in.**

**Why were these Muslim youth, born and educated in Canada, cheering the fall of the West? Did they not consider themselves to be part of the West? If they did, why would they be cheering its imminent collapse and who were they expecting to carry out the "outside force" attack? How could they, as citizens of a democratic Western country, allow a Kuwaiti politician to write the obituary of the West, but also cheer him on as he did so?"**

*CHASING A MIRAGE: THE TRAGIC ILLUSION OF AN ISLAMIC STATE*/BY: TAREK FATAH/2008/CHAPTER 14: The Islamist Agenda in the West/PG 303-304/January 2003/Tarek Fatah in attendance at a conference hosted by the Saudi based World Assembly of Muslim Youth-WAMY inside the Toronto Convention Centre.

## Speaking notes

### **Speaking points for the Hon. Jason Kenney, P.C., M.P. Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism on the occasion of a breakfast meeting hosted by the Islamic Society of North America**

**Mississauga, Ontario, November 29, 2008**

\* \* \* \* \*

Thank you very much to the Islamic Society of North America Center here in Mississauga, to Mr. Ashraf, to each and every one of you for your warm welcome for myself, my colleagues, Terence Young, Member of Parliament from Oakville, Bob Dechert, Member of Parliament for Mississauga-Erindale. We really do appreciate this opportunity to get to know each other better and to begin a closer dialogue between the Government of Canada, the Conservative Party of Canada, and the Muslim community in general, ISNA in particular.

I'd also like you to acknowledge the presence of my former caucus colleague and my very dear friend, Wajid Khan. Wajid, thank you for being here.

This is an organization that I've known for some time. I first attended an ISNA conference, I think, in the year 2000, and around that time got to know about the good work of your organization, in particular your school here, through my good friend Khalid. It's good to see you again. And Khalid impressed me as the kind of person who is really the model for our Canadian approach to pluralism and immigration. Someone who came here with a tremendous education and professional background, who, like so many of

you, took a risk to come to Canada and did so with the hope and prospect of a brighter future for your families. And who embraced Canada's approach to pluralism and multiculturalism, who embraced the family, education, and the institution that you have all built here after-tax contributions. It is this school, for your children and the future of your community and faith, that is a shining example of what is best about Canada.

So, on behalf on the Government, on behalf of the Prime Minister, I would like to commend all of you who have made sacrifices to build your community here, this important institution, and also, for being open to our broader Canadian society and to other cultural communities. ***Because multiculturalism in Canada doesn't mean that we all go into our own separate communities, cultural and faith communities, and stay there isolated, or "ghettoized." That doesn't work. Multiculturalism, properly understood in the Canadian tradition, means that we value, respect, honor our particular traditions and convictions and our family backgrounds, our faith backgrounds, while we maintain an openness to the broader society, that we integrate into the broader Canadian society, that we are all loyal first and foremost to Canada. Some people think that this is an impossibility to reconcile. Some people say you can't be absolutely true to your religion and absolutely loyal to Canada. And I say that's nonsense. Those of you here who were involved in this demonstrated that you can be, in fact, you are better Canadians by being good Muslims.***

This is something I learned from an earlier Governor General of Canada, Lord Tweedsmuir, who was also known as John Buchan, a British novelist. And he understood very early on this Canadian approach to pluralism. He gave a speech in Manitoba in 1923 to an audience of Canadians of Ukrainian origin. And he said to them that by being good Ukrainians you will be good Canadians. By which he meant, by maintaining a sense of fidelity and honour and respect for your own particular cultural and religious traditions, if you are true to those values you will also be loyal and dedicated and productive Canadians. That's the model of pluralism we are seeking to build here in Canada, and I'm very eager to work more closely with the Muslim community to that end.

I believe members of your community live and articulate every day the values of personal responsibility, devotion to family, fidelity to, and respect for, tradition and properly ordered authority, your belief in liberty and freedom of conscience, and your desire to build a strong society through hard work and initiative. These are all the values that I believe. They're the values I know that Terrence and Bob believe. They're the values that animate our party's place in Canadian political discourse.

Now, there are many issues that I could discuss, but I want to take on directly some of the concerns I hear voiced frequently or by members of Canada's diverse Muslim community. First, let me say that while there is, of course, the Muslim community of faith, that is, united in faith, too often in Canada we speak about Muslims as though they are all of one monolithic culture, when, ***in fact, we know that Islam is a universal faith that is practiced and respected in every country in the world, and that it has within it an amazing cultural diversity that is indeed reflected in the Muslim community in Canada. From North Africa through the Arab world, through South Asia to Oceania, from Europe across the world, this Muslim community of faith has its own pluralism and can teach us something about respect for cultural differences here in Canada.*** I



think, for instance, about the history of Islam in Canada. I asked where the first mosque in Canada was built.

Not in Toronto. Not in Ontario, but in Edmonton, Alberta. Imagine. Shiite Muslim Lebanese immigrants to Canada, a hundred years ago, went out to the big, cold, newest part of the New World in northern Alberta, as furriers, as traders, as merchants. I can't imagine why they left Lebanon to go to northern Alberta, or what they thought of their first winter.

They did it with courage and tenacity, with a belief in the future, with those same kinds of conservative values I'm talking about. And they built the first Muslim community in Canada and erected a mosque in Edmonton. The man who founded that mosque, his name was Shaben, and his grandson, Larry Shaben, became the first Muslim to be elected to hold public office in Canada in 1972 as a member of Alberta's Legislative Assembly from Edmonton. And Larry Shaben, who recently passed away, went on to become the first Muslim Canadian cabinet minister in the Conservative government of Peter Lougheed in 1976, where he served with great distinction for the next 12 years. Mr. Shaben is an example for all of us in terms of his commitment to community, but he's also a particular example for Canadians of Muslim faith. He was willing to overcome adversity, like his grandfather did in building the Alberta mosque in that difficult Edmonton of the 1910s. But Larry succeeded. And you know somebody followed in his footsteps. Do you know who the first Muslim elected to the Parliament of Canada was?

Rahim Jaffer. From Edmonton as well. From the Ismaili Muslim tradition, he was elected the first Muslim in Canada.

So my message to you today is, yes, we all know that there are negative stereotypes which exist in Western societies about Islam, about Muslims. We know that sometimes this creates a more difficult life for people of the Muslim faith. But my message to you is that this is nothing new in our history. When my ancestors arrived in this city 150 years ago from Ireland, as Catholics, they walked down Yonge Street in Victorian Toronto, and saw signs in the windows of businesses that said, "No Irish need apply." No dogs, no Irish. But my ancestors didn't let that discourage them. They were committed to the dream of building Canada. They overcame that kind of prejudice. They believed that most Canadians didn't share those ideas. And they moved forward and they succeeded. And that is a message we must teach all of our young people. Never to find an excuse in the intolerance of a small minority, never to develop a hatred for others because of the difficulties that we may experience, but to be patriotic and loyal Canadians who believe in this country and the promise that people like Larry Shaben and Rahim Jaffer demonstrate.

Look at my friend Wajid Khan, the first Canadian of Pakistani origin to be elected to the Parliament of Canada. He came here 30 years ago, worked hard like so many of you, gave real meaning to those conservative values of enterprise that I talked about and succeeded beyond imagination in his business, became a household name through his

advertisements, got elected to the Parliament of Canada, became a special adviser to the Prime Minister.

My message is I know there are some, just as there are some in the broader Western societies in the Canadian society, who do have distorted and negative stereotypes about Islam and Muslims. So, too, there are some in the Muslim community who would seek to exploit or exaggerate those challenges and tell our young people, our young Muslim Canadians, that they can't get ahead in Canadian society, that they need to find excuses, that they should be attracted to bad ideas. We need to tackle that head on. We need to demonstrate to young people that this is a society of equality of opportunity and when they face obstacles or challenges, they just need to buckle down and overcome that, with our support. That is what is best about Canada.

Now let me also address an issue that has come up frequently from within the community. Some people try to exaggerate the adversity that Muslims sometimes face in our society. Prime Minister Harper has received a great deal of criticism from a wide range of organizations, media, foreign countries, for having stood up for Canadian citizen Huseyin Celil, who is in prison in China. Now, I've worked very hard to help protect the rights of Huseyin Celil. He is a man who grew up in the Sichuan western part of China as a Uighur Muslim. He attended mosque. He was a faithful Muslim. He was arrested because of that, because of his membership in the most persecuted Muslim community in the world. He somehow escaped. Eventually he got to Canada as a refugee thanks to the generosity of this country. He started his family here, had three beautiful children. He was assisting and sometimes preaching at a mosque in Hamilton, and got his Canadian citizenship. After five or six years he wanted to go back to Central Asia to visit relatives. He went to Uzbekistan. He was picked up by secret police on a Chinese arrest warrant. They threw away his Canadian passport. They hustled him into China. And for the last two and half years he has been suffering in a jail in that country without any Canadian consular access and without the due process of law. The Prime Minister said publicly that he would, in the case of Huseyin Celil, when he challenged the Chinese authorities on this matter, never allow the almighty dollar to overcome the importance of defending human rights and religious freedom. And every time he has met with the president of China, one of the first items on the agenda has been to protect the legal rights and grant consular access to Huseyin Celil. I don't want anyone saying that this government doesn't stand up for the interests of Muslims.

Our government came to office after the tragic situation, the unjust situation, experienced by Maher Arar. We came to an honorable settlement with him, expressed an apology and a generous settlement. I'll just give you some examples of some of the ways in which we've expressed our solidarity with Canadian Muslims and the Muslim world.

Here's an interesting story. There was a lot of pressure on us about who to vote for in the World International Exposition. There were three bids. One from South Korea, one from Poland, and one from Morocco. Morocco was the first-ever Muslim country to ask for the International Expo to be held there. The first African country. And the South Koreans were throwing around a lot of money, millions of dollars, rounding up votes. You know,

Poland is a very important ally of Canada. But we believed that it was very important to demonstrate to the Muslim world this kind of symbolism of an international exposition situated in a place like Morocco. And so Canada voted, against enormous pressure, to hold the International Expo for the first time in a Muslim country, Morocco.

You know, just recently we dispatched the Canadian Navy to patrol the waters off the coast of Somalia to ensure that World Food Program shipments can come into port in Mogadishu and deliver emergency food aid.

The top recipient of Canada's foreign aid in the world today, and the largest recipient of the Canadian foreign aid in history, is, under this Government, a Muslim country, Afghanistan, with \$130 million annually of Canadian foreign aid going to that country.

Now I know there are some here that may disagree about Canada's role in the security mission in Afghanistan, but let me say I respect those disagreements. I'd be happy to have a dialogue with you about that. But let me say that we are there at the invitation of the democratically elected government and within a mandate of the United Nations. We believe in multilateralism. Mr. Ashraf talked about the image of Canada abroad as a champion of peace. We are a champion of United Nations peacekeeping and that is precisely why, in that context, we are in Afghanistan. I want you understand that the motive is an altruistic one, to create a state for the development of a civil society and social and economic development, and to protect individuals from violence. We may disagree, some of us, about the mission, but please understand that Canada is not there against a Muslim people. It's our view, and that of the United Nations, that we are there to develop a society that can take care of itself in due course.

***So, in immigration some people say the government is somehow biased against immigration from Muslim countries. This is nonsense. In fact, Pakistan remains, I think, our fourth-largest source country of immigration to Canada and Islam is the fastest growing religion in Canada. Since our government came to office, over 650,000 permanent residents have come to Canada. Over 550,000 new citizens have been sworn in. We are maintaining historic high levels of immigration from across the world, including South Asia, including North Africa. In fact, many developed countries are actually cutting their immigration levels right now because of the economic difficulty. Yesterday I was proud to announce that Canada, I think alone in the developed world, is going to maintain historically high levels of immigration because we believe that immigration helps fuel our economic security and future.***

And, in fact, I also announced yesterday measures to help finally to reduce the enormous backlog in immigration and to speed up the time that people take to wait to come to this country, which is far too long. That will benefit many people from the countries of origin that you represent here.

So I believe that we have demonstrated our belief in civil rights, human rights for all, in authentic pluralism.

In Alberta, for example, all of the faith schools receive support without any controversy. The Jewish schools in Calgary receive support from the Catholic school board, the Muslim schools in Edmonton from the public school board. If people want to pursue their

own educational approaches, they have support and flexibility to do so. It's not even a controversy. And so I just want you to understand that we must have a pluralism which is respectful of people's real beliefs, of their deepest convictions, of their conscience. We must have a pluralism that is deeply respectful of the freedom of religion, that doesn't just give superficial lip service to cultural differences, but believes in a real profound pluralism where we can have different beliefs grounded in our faith, but live together peacefully and coexist in this magnificent country.

ISNA is an important part of that. ***I look forward, together with my colleagues Terrence, Bob, and all of the others in the Government of Canada, and Prime Minister Harper, to working more closely with you and other institutions within the Muslim community to ensure the experiment that is Canada continues to succeed.***

We all saw with great sadness the unacceptable violence in Mumbai this weekend. And I know with all of you we condemn that kind of violence. India is a multi-confessional society: a Muslim vice president, a Sikh Prime Minister, a Catholic governing party leader in a majority Hindu state. They have a long tradition of a pluralistic society and yet they still have these kinds of incidents, this kind of violence. We all must work together to ensure that those things never happen, that those kinds of hatreds never arise in Canada. And I know that those are the values that you are teaching the young people here, a belief in peaceful coexistence, in loyalty to Canada, to Canada's values, and at the same time fidelity to your faith.

Thank you for all that you do. Thank you for being such great Canadians. Thank you for choosing to help build this country. We look forward to working with you.

<b><u>Britain</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 2 Countries</u></b>
Azores	5
United Kingdom & Colonies	9,245
<b><u>Total: 9,250</u></b>	<b><u>3.74 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 46 Countries</u></b>
Albania	505
Armenia	210
Austria	120
Belarus	510
Belgium	570

Bosnia - Herzegovina	245
Bulgaria	975
Croatia	100
Czech Republic	105
Cyprus	35
Denmark	130
Estonia S.S.R	35
Finland	110
France	6,385
Georgia	105
Germany	4,055
Gibraltar	5
Greece	250
Hungary	385
Iceland	15
Irish – Republic	495
Italy	545
Latvian S.S.R	65
Lithuania S.S.R	105
Luxembourg	20
Macedonia	180
Malta	30
Moldova	1,120
Montenegro (Republic of)	25
Netherland, The	840
Norway	90
Poland	1,185
Portugal	655
Republic of Kosovo	5
Romania	2,755
Russia	2,545
Serbia (Republic of)	305
Serbia & Montenegro	370
Slovak Republic	115
Slovenia	20
Spain	225
Sweden	225
Switzerland	630
Ukraine	1,875
Uzbekistan	195
Yugoslavia	60
<b>Total: <u>29,530</u></b>	<b><u>11.94 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Africa****Total: 43 Countries**

Algeria	3,230	
Angola	70	
Benin	170	
Botswana	60	
Burkina Faso	125	
Burundi	390	
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	960	
Central African Rep.	10	
Chad	95	
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,135	
People's Republic of the Congo	55	
Djibouti	50	
Eritrea	470	
Ethiopia	1,475	
Gabon	95	
Gambia	35	
Ghana	770	
Guinea, Rep. of	290	
Ivory Coast	680	
Kenya	565	
Liberia	15	
Libya	400	
Madagascar	85	
Malawi	50	
Mali, Rep. of	135	
Mauritania	40	
Morocco	3,905	
Namibia	35	
Niger	70	
Nigeria	1,835	
Rwanda	290	
Senegal	455	
Sierra Leon	65	
Somalia, Rep. of	750	
South Africa, Republic of	1,225	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	725	
Swaziland	10	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	230	
Togo, Rep. of	155	
Tunisia		900
Uganda	220	
Zambia	70	

Zimbabwe	595
<b>Total: <u>22,990</u></b>	<b><u>9.30</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Asia &amp; the Middle East</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 49 Countries</u></b>
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Afghanistan	1,810
Azerbaijan	125
Bahrain	340
Bangladesh	2,715
Bhutan	35
Brunei	75
Cambodia	350
China, Peop Rep. of	29,340
Egypt	2,315
Hong Kong	1,325
India	24,550
Indonesia Rep. of	685
Iran	6,010
Iraq	2,570
Israel	2,635
Japan	1,440
Jordan	930
Kazakhstan	385
Kyrgyzstan	165
Korea, Republic of	7,245
Peo. Dem. Rep. of Korea	15
Kuwait	1,045
Laos	35
Lebanon	2,825
Macao	20
Malaysia	700
Maldives (Republic of)	10
Mongolian, Peop Rep. of	60
Myanmar Union of	645
Nepal	640
Oman	540
Pakistan	8,050
Palestinian Authority	270
Philippines Rep. of	23,725
Qatar	515
Saudi Arabia	2,355
Singapore	1,385
Sri Lanka	4,510
Syria	800

Tajikistan	15	
Taiwan		2,970
Thailand	885	
Tibet	20	
Turkey	1,190	
Turkmenistan	20	
United Arab Emirates	4,695	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	1,740	
Peo Dem Rep of Yemen	5	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	225	
<b>Total: <u>144,955</u></b>	<b><u>58.63</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	1,095	
New Zealand	505	
Papua New Guinea	10	
<b>Total: <u>1,610</u></b>	<b><u>0.65</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North and Central America**

**Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	55	
Costa Rica	280	
El Salvador	1,105	
Guatemala	255	
Honduras	175	
Mexico	2,830	
Nicaragua	120	
Panama	60	
U.S.A	11,215	
<b>Total: <u>16,095</u></b>	<b><u>6.51</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Caribbean**

**Total: 21 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	45	
Bahamas Islands	70	
Barbados	145	
Bermuda	45	
Cayman Islands	35	
Cuba	1,295	
Dominica	55	
Dominican Republic	415	



Grenada	285
Guadeloupe	20
Haiti	2,510
Jamaica	2,310
Martinique	15
Netherlands Antilles	10
Nevis	10
Puerto Rico	5
St Kitts & Nevis	30
St Lucia	290
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	430
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	1,020
Turks & Caicos	10
<b>Total: <u>9,050</u></b>	<b><u>3.66 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America**

**Total: 12 Countries**

Argentina	540
Bolivia	165
Brazil	2,125
Chile	360
Columbia	4,995
Ecuador	640
Guyana	1,090
Paraguay	125
Peru	1,080
Surinam	10
Uruguay	160
Venezuela	1,260
<b>Total: <u>12,550</u></b>	<b><u>5.08 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 8 Countries**

Fiji	315
French Polynesia	5
Mauritius	690
New Caledonia	5
Reunion	15
Seychelles	20
The Solomon's	15

Virgin Islands, British	10
<b>Total: <u>1,075</u></b>	<b><u>0.43</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S** = (*Not Elsewhere Specified*)

Europe (NES)	5
Unknown	135
<b>Total: <u>140</u></b>	<b><u>0.06</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 247,245 for 2008</u></b>
China, (Rep. of)	29,340	11.87
India	24,550	9.93
Philippines	23,725	9.60
United States	11,215	4.54
United Kingdom & Colonies	9,245	3.74
Pakistan	8,050	3.26
Korea, Republic of	7,245	2.93
France	6,385	2.58
Iran	6,010	2.43
Columbia	4,995	2.02
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>130,760</u></b>	<b><u>52.89</u></b>

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

### **IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

#### **Citizenship & Immigration Canada**

# Ottawa 2009

**Total: 252,170. That's a + 1.95% increase over 2008 levels of 247,245.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada))

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 98,680 (39.13%)**

**Total Family:** 65,200 **Total Refugees:** 22,846 **Total Other:** 10,634 (Annual Report to parliament on Immigration 2010/PG 13)

<b><u>Employment:</u></b>	16,727,600	- 282,600
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	13,502,600	- 352,100
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	3,225,000	+ 69,500
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,522,800	+ 410,600
<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	8,952,100	+ 250,100
<b>Participation rate:</b>	67.1%	- 0.50
<b>Employment rate:</b>	61.5%	- 1.90
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	8.3%	+ 2.20

**Note:** The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/ (accessed: 2015-04-30)/Date modified: 2015-01-28

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 281,349** (Foreign workers sent home over permit snarl/Metro Newspaper/PG 11/Monday, January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012)

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada's Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 2015).

**The Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada's labor Markets Since 1993: \$491.2 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$540.8 billion**

**“ All Arab states – for reasons and degrees that differ from one to the other – are plagued by populations lacking the sense of common identity that is the essential foundation of a true nation. Among the states that are cohesive nations, Japan embraces a people whose identity developed over many centuries on the islands largely isolated from outside influences. European countries took form as nations whose populations shared a common ethnicity, language, religion, history, and culture. The United States, a collection of immigrants, gathered around a set of commonly respected principles fed by economic opportunities. Today all of these nations possess a history of at least two centuries, some many more.”**

**MIRROR OF THE ARAB WORLD: Lebanon in Conflict/By: Sandra Mackey/2009/Chapter 5: IDENTITY IN PURSUIT OF A NATION/PG 180.**

**Britain****Total: 2 Countries**

Azores	5
United Kingdom & Colonies	9,565

**Total: 9,570****3.80 (%) of Total Citizens****Europe****Total: 45 Countries**

Albania	670
Armenia	270
Austria	120
Belarus	455
Belgium	700
Bosnia - Herzegovina	170
Bulgaria	755
Croatia	80
Czech Republic	160
Cyprus	25
Denmark	115
Estonia S.S.R	25
Finland	85
France	7,300
Georgia	120
Germany	4,080
Greece	205
Hungary	315
Iceland	15
Irish – Republic	505
Italy	585
Kosovo, Republic of	110
Latvian S.S.R	85
Lithuania S.S.R	55
Luxembourg	15
Macedonia	195
Malta	25
Moldova	1,535
Montenegro (Republic of)	15
Netherland, The	795
Norway	115
Poland	980
Portugal	610
Romania	1,995

Russia	2,800
Serbia (Republic of)	385
Serbia & Montenegro	190
Slovak Republic	115
Slovenia	25
Spain	255
Sweden	270
Switzerland	580
Ukraine	2,300
Uzbekistan	270
Yugoslavia	15
<b>Total: <u>30,490</u></b>	<b><u>12.09</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Africa**

**Total: 43 Countries**

Algeria	4,785
Angola	60
Benin	280
Botswana	25
Burkina Faso	140
Burundi	465
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	870
Central African Rep.	10
Chad	80
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,275
People's Republic of the Congo	45
Djibouti	60
Eritrea	660
Ethiopia	1,210
Gabon	70
Gambia	10
Ghana	675
Guinea, Rep. of	245
Ivory Coast	650
Kenya	560
Liberia	30
Libya	380
Madagascar	145
Malawi	40
Mali, Rep. of	130
Mauritania	45
Morocco	5,220

Namibia	60	
Niger	55	
Nigeria	2,660	
Rwanda	335	
Senegal	465	
Sierra Leon	55	
Somalia, Rep. of	990	
South Africa, Republic of	1,315	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	455	
Swaziland	15	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	135	
Togo, Rep. of	175	
Tunisia		1,165
Uganda	225	
Zambia	75	
Zimbabwe	525	
<b>Total: <u>26,870</u></b>		<b><u>10.66 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia & the Middle East**

**Total: 48 Countries**

Afghanistan	1,505
Azerbaijan	155
Bahrain	295
Bangladesh	1,855
Bhutan	865
Brunei	50
Cambodia	195
China, Peop Rep. of	29,050
Egypt	2,485
Hong Kong	925
India	26,115
Indonesia Rep. of	500
Iran	6,065
Iraq	4,565
Israel	2,365
Japan	1,325
Jordan	810
Kazakhstan	430
Kyrgyzstan	165
Korea, Republic of	5,865
Peo. Dem. Rep. of Korea	10
Kuwait	895
Laos	45
Lebanon	2,530

Macao	25	
Malaysia	705	
Maldives (Republic of)	10	
Mongolian, Peop Rep. of	120	
Myanmar Union of	960	
Nepal	625	
Oman	345	
Pakistan	6,215	
Palestinian Authority	165	
Philippines Rep. of	27,275	
Qatar	485	
Saudi Arabia	2,025	
Singapore	740	
Sri Lanka	4,270	
Syria	805	
Tajikistan	50	
Taiwan		2,545
Thailand	740	
Tibet	20	
Turkey	1,455	
Turkmenistan	20	
United Arab Emirates	4,640	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	2,140	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	200	
<b>Total: <u>145,645</u></b>		<b><u>57.76</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	1,200	
New Zealand	585	
<b>Total: <u>1,785</u></b>		<b><u>0.71</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**North and Central America** **Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	40	
Costa Rica	240	
El Salvador	825	
Guatemala	275	
Honduras	165	
Mexico	3,105	
Nicaragua	110	
Panama	80	

U.S.A	9,725
<b>Total: <u>14,565</u></b>	<b><u>5.78 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Caribbean</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 20 Countries</u></b>
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Antigua & Barbuda	45
Bahamas Islands	45
Barbados	135
Bermuda	45
Cayman Islands	25
Cuba	1,420
Dominica	55
Dominican Republic	380
Grenada	320
Guadeloupe	5
Haiti	2,085
Jamaica	2,425
Martinique	15
Netherlands Antilles	10
Puerto Rico	5
St Kitts & Nevis	10
St Lucia	260
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	495
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	1,145
Turks & Caicos	15
<b>Total: <u>8,940</u></b>	<b><u>3.55 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>South America</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 12 Countries</u></b>
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Argentina	490
Bolivia	220
Brazil	2,480
Chile	390
Columbia	4,240
Ecuador	530
Guyana	1,150
Paraguay	100
Peru	1,870
Surinam	15
Uruguay	110



Venezuela	1,385
<b>Total: <u>12,980</u></b>	<b><u>5.15 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**                      **Total: 10 Countries**

Comoros	15
Fiji	305
French Polynesia	10
Mauritius	840
New Caledonia	15
Reunion	15
Samoa West	5
Seychelles	10
Solomon Island. Br.	10
The Solomon's	5
<b>Total: <u>1,230</u></b>	<b><u>0.49 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

Unknown	95
<b>Total: <u>95</u></b>	<b><u>0.04 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 252,170 for 2009</u></b>
China, (Rep. of)	29,050	11.52
Philippines	27,275	10.82
India	26,115	10.36

United States	9,725	3.86
United Kingdom & Colonies	9,565	1.68
France	7,300	2.89
Pakistan	6,215	2.46
Iran	6,065	2.41
Korea, Republic of	5,865	2.33
Morocco	5,220	2.07
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>132,395</u></b>	<b><u>52.50</u></b>

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

### **IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

# Citizenship & Immigration Canada

## Ottawa 2010

**Total: 280,690. That's a + 10.16% increase over 2009 levels of 252,170.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada))

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 93,761 (33.40%)**

**Total Family: 60,220 Total Refugees: 24,696 Total Other: 8,845** (Annual Report to parliament on Immigration 2011/PG 17)

<b>Employment:</b>	16,964,300	+ 236,700
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	13,647,200	+ 144,600
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	3,317,100	+ 92,100
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,486,300	- 36,500
<b>Not in labor force:</b>	9,123,100	+ 171,000
<b>Participation rate:</b>	66.9%	- 0.20
<b>Employment rate:</b>	61.5%	(UNCHANGED)
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	8.1%	- 0.20

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM, tables: 282–0002 & 282–0022. - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/Date accessed: 2015-04-29/Date modified: 2015-01-28**

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 282,771** (Foreign workers sent home over permit snarl/Metro Newspaper/PG 11/Monday, January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012)

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada's Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 2015).

**The Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada's labor Markets Since 1993: \$521.9 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$574.6 billion**

**“By that magic year 2031, fully 63 per cent of Toronto's population will be visible minorities – in Vancouver the ratio will be 59 per cent, in Montreal 31 per cent. Ottawa's visible minority population will increase from the present 10 percent to 36 percent. It is important to realize that we are doing something in Canada no other nation on earth is even contemplating. This country is undergoing a societal and demographics evolution that is much more rapid and profound than is taking place in any other nation on earth. For example, while only ten percent of Americans today are foreign born, here in Canada the foreign – born figure is about 20 per cent. While some US**

***cities have large foreign – born populations, none of them approach what is occurring in Toronto and Vancouver. Americans often joke that Miami’s first language is Spanish, but in fact only about 36 percent of its population was born outside the United States, compared to nearly 46 per cent of Toronto’s population and almost 40 per cent in Vancouver in 2006.***

***The Significance of this is even greater since Toronto and Vancouver are by far the largest cities in English Canada and pretty much determine which political party governs the country. ”***

***MAYDAY! MAYDAY! Curb immigration. Stop multiculturalism. Or it’s the end of the Canada we Know! /By: Lowell Green/2010/Troubled Waters/PG 36.***

***“According to Statistics Canada, as of May 2010, 1,498,300 people were unemployed in Canada. Yes, you are reading it right. Figures for May 2010 show that one million. Four hundred and ninety – eight thousand, three hundred people were looking for jobs in this country.***

***Which surely begs the question: Why in the world are we importing another 250,000 immigrants, to say nothing of 30,000 or 40,000 thousand refugees, a quarter of a million temporary workers, and 79,000 foreign students every year?”***

***MAYDAY! MAYDAY!: Curb immigration. Stop multiculturalism. Or it’s the end of the Canada we know! /By: Lowell Green/2010/The Great Myth/PG 219/Statistics Canada’s unemployment numbers for May 2010.***

***“The refugee assessment process warrants a review in terms of how Canada deals with its refugee claimants or those seeking asylum from persecution. As an Aboriginal Canadian, I welcome any proposed changes to reform the refugee system that will put a cap on the influx of refugees that Canada has to absorb. The powerful Canadian refugee lobby groups should not dictate policy changes to the Canadian government that are more lenient in allowing entry of refugees into Canada.***

***Canada’s refugee system has been abused by the amount of time spent to try to prove the legitimacy of false claims. Since Canada has required visas from claimants in an attempt to deter the mass of refugee claims, bogus claimants far exceed legitimate claimants in numbers. The system needs revision so that false claims are weeded out earlier.***

***Finally, Canadian taxpayers are being burdened with the responsibility of providing the most generous package of benefits to anyone who is accepted as a refugee in this country. I do not believe we have the responsibility to support a greater number of refugees than we currently support.”***

***THE ABORIGINAL URBAN ALLIANCE OF ONTARIO/President Michael Cheena’s letter to Jason Kenney/2010/Proposals to halt the serious abuses of Canada’s refugee claims process and calls for reform.***

***“Right now we can't even deal with the 2.5 million people in this city. I think it is more important to take care of people now before we start bringing in more people. There’s going to be a million more people, according to the official plan (which I did not support) over the next ten years coming into the city.***

***We can't even deal with the 2.5 million people. How are we going to welcome another million people in? It is going to be chaotic. We can't even deal with the chaos we have now. I think we have to say enough's enough. ”***

– Rob Ford, Mayor of Toronto, TORONTO, ONTARIO-- (Marketwire - 08/17/10)

***“We are a country which, at the beginning of the 1960s, actually brought guest workers to Germany. Now they live with us and we lied to ourselves for a while, saying that they won't stay and that they will have disappeared again one day. That's not the reality. This [multicultural] approach -- saying that we simply live side by side and are happy about each other -- this approach has failed, utterly failed.”*** – German Chancellor Angela Merkel said on October 16 at a meeting of her Christian Democratic party in the city of Potsdam

Merkel Says “German Multiculturalism Has Failed”/By: Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty/October 17<sup>th</sup>, 2010

***“For thousands of years, rulers, kingdoms, and states – governments large and small – have understood very well how human social bonding works (affiliation to the maximum number of common cultural denominators). So they have strived to ensure their people share a common deep culture, and have struggled against all threats to the unity this produces. They have understood that you can enjoy lots of ethnic diversity within an existing deep cultural unity, but you cannot derive cultural unity from diversity. That's why for most nations in history, assimilation has been the key to unity: get newcomers to forget their old ways and adopt the new host culture.”***

THE TROUBLE WITH CANADA...STILL: A CITIZEN SPEAKS OUT/BY: WILLIAM D. GAIRDNER/2010/CHAP 13/MULTICULTURALISM, IMMIGRATION, AND TERRORISM THE LINKS/ PG 402/ A PARADOX: DEEP CULTURE IS ALWAYS ILLIBERAL

**Britain**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Azores	10
United Kingdom & Colonies	9,500

**Total: 9,510**                      **3.77 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe**

**Total: 46 Countries**

Albania	520
Armenia	230
Austria	145
Belarus	425
Belgium	630
Bosnia - Herzegovina	185
Bulgaria	545
Croatia	75
Czech Republic	175
Cyprus	55
Denmark	130
Estonia S.S.R	30

Finland	105
France	6,935
Georgia	120
Germany	3,190
Greece	235
Hungary	365
Iceland	30
Irish – Republic	745
Italy	630
Kosovo, Republic of	225
Latvian S.S.R	65
Lithuania S.S.R	50
Luxembourg	15
Macedonia	185
Malta	15
Moldova	1,985
Monaco	5
Montenegro (Republic of)	20
Netherland, The	805
Norway	95
Poland	725
Portugal	610
Romania	1,845
Russia	2,215
Serbia (Republic of)	290
Serbia & Montenegro	90
Slovak Republic	130
Slovenia	10
Spain	275
Sweden	295
Switzerland	505
Ukraine	3,095
Uzbekistan	285
Yugoslavia	15
<b>Total: <u>29,350</u></b>	<b><u>10.46 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Africa**

**Total: 44 Countries**

Algeria	4,125
Angola	50
Benin	235

Botswana	75	
Burkina Faso	160	
Burundi	485	
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	1,225	
Central African Rep.	15	
Chad	80	
Dem. Rep. of Congo	970	
People's Republic of the Congo	50	
Djibouti	120	
Eritrea	745	
Ethiopia	1,745	
Gabon	60	
Gambia	40	
Ghana	745	
Guinea, Rep. of	250	
Ivory Coast	1,025	
Kenya	590	
Lesotho	15	
Liberia	25	
Libya	500	
Madagascar	150	
Malawi	40	
Mali, Rep. of	130	
Mauritania	45	
Morocco	5,945	
Namibia	25	
Niger	50	
Nigeria	3,270	
Rwanda	340	
Senegal	540	
Sierra Leon	150	
Somalia, Rep. of	1,195	
South Africa, Republic of	1,350	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	620	
Swaziland	5	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	200	
Togo, Rep. of	210	
Tunisia		1,230
Uganda	255	
Zambia	115	
Zimbabwe	480	
<b>Total: 29,675</b>	<b>10.57</b>	<b>(%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Asia & the Middle East**

**Total: 48 Countries**

Afghanistan	1,550	
Azerbaijan	215	
Bahrain	340	
Bangladesh	4,365	
Bhutan	1,450	
Brunei	155	
Cambodia	195	
China, Peop Rep. of	30,195	
Egypt	4,305	
Hong Kong	790	
India	30,250	
Indonesia Rep. of	730	
Iran	6,815	
Iraq	4,545	
Israel	2,800	
Japan	1,320	
Jordan	1,115	
Kazakhstan	375	
Kyrgyzstan	155	
Korea, Republic of	5,540	
Peo. Dem. Rep. of Korea	35	
Kuwait	1,380	
Laos	60	
Lebanon	2,455	
Macao	40	
Malaysia	900	
Maldives (Republic of)	10	
Mongolian, Peop Rep. of	160	
Myanmar Union of	455	
Nepal	1,500	
Oman	430	
Pakistan	4,985	
Palestinian Authority	300	
Philippines Rep. of	36,580	
Qatar	860	
Saudi Arabia	2,800	
Singapore	1,690	
Sri Lanka	4,180	
Syria	795	
Tajikistan	50	
Taiwan		2,760
Thailand	640	
Tibet	5	
Turkey	1,675	
Turkmenistan	25	
United Arab Emirates	6,795	



Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	1,895
Yemen, Arab Rep.	180
<b>Total: <u>170,845</u></b>	<b><u>60.87</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Australia – Asia**                      **Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	1,130
New Zealand	565
Papua New Guinea	15
<b>Total: <u>1,710</u></b>	<b><u>0.61</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**North and Central America**    **Total: 10 Countries**

Belize	45
Canada	5
Costa Rica	200
El Salvador	760
Guatemala	265
Honduras	375
Mexico	3,865
Nicaragua	85
Panama	80
U.S.A	9,245
<b>Total: <u>14,925</u></b>	<b><u>5.32</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Caribbean**                              **Total: 21 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	35
Aruba	10
Bahamas Islands	55
Barbados	125
Bermuda	40
Cayman Islands	30
Cuba	950
Dominica	40
Dominican Republic	485

Grenada	210
Guadeloupe	15
Haiti	4,550
Jamaica	2,255
Martinique	10
Netherlands Antilles	10
Puerto Rico	5
St Kitts & Nevis	20
St Lucia	255
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	430
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	910
Turks & Caicos	10
<b><u>Total: 10,450</u></b>	<b><u>3.72 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	445
Bolivia	165
Brazil	2,595
Chile	360
Columbia	4,795
Ecuador	385
French Guyana	15
Guyana	925
Paraguay	125
Peru	1,270
Surinam	10
Uruguay	110
Venezuela	1,005
<b><u>Total: 12,205</u></b>	<b><u>4.35 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**

**Total: 10 Countries**

Comoros	15
Fiji	385
French Polynesia	20
Mauritius	1,400
New Caledonia	5
Reunion	25

Seychelles	15
The Solomon's	5
Tonga	5
Virgin Islands, British	5
<b>Total: <u>1,885</u></b>	<b><u>0.67</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**N.E.S** = (*Not Elsewhere Specified*)

Unknown	135
<b>Total: <u>135</u></b>	<b><u>0.05</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

<b><u>Top Ten Source Countries</u></b>	<b><u># of Immigrants</u></b>	<b><u>% of 280,690 for 2010</u></b>
Philippines	36,580	13.03
India	30,250	10.78
China, (Rep. of)	30,195	10.76
United Kingdom & Colonies	9,500	3.38
United States	9,245	3.29
France	6,935	2.47
Iran	6,815	2.43
United Arab Emirates	6,795	2.42
Morocco	5,945	2.12
Korea, Republic of	5,540	1.97
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>147,800</u></b>	<b><u>52.66</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Citizenship & Immigration Canada

#### Ottawa 2011

**Total: 248,750. That's a – 12.84% decrease over 2010 levels of 280,690.** (PG 2  
Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada)

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 92,624 (37.24%)**

**Total Family:** 56,446 **Total Refugees:** 27,872 **Total Other:** 8,306 (Table 2: New Permanent Residents Admitted in 2011 & 2012 Levels Plan/Facts & Figures/PG 10)

**Employment:** 17,221,000 + **256,700**

**Full – time employment:** 13,900,900 + **253,700**

**Part – Time employment:** 3,320,200 + **3,100**

**Unemployment:** 1,398,500 – **87,800**

**Not in labor force:** 9,293,700 + **170,600**

**Participation rate:** 66.7% – **0.20**

**Employment rate:** 61.7% + **0.20**

**Unemployment rate:** 7.5% – **0.60**

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM, tables: 282–0002 & 282–0022. - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/Date accessed: 2015-04-29/Date modified: 2015-01-28**

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 300,111** (Abuse of Migrants is ‘endemic’/Metcalf Foundation Report: Made in Canada: How the Law Constructs Migrant Workers’ Insecurity/Toronto Star Newspaper/Monday, September 17<sup>th</sup>, 2012)

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada’s Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 2015).

**The Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$552.6 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$608.4 billion**

**Multiculturalism In The News**

**“In the normal or traditional sense an immigrant is an individual departing his native country to settle permanently in an intended host country, and adopt the customs and values of the host country while giving it his full loyalty. “**

**Delectable Lie: A liberal repudiation of multiculturalism**/By: SALIM MANSUR/2011/Chapter Three: MULTICULTURALISM, IMMIGRATION & CITIZENSHIP/Defining the immigrant /PG 61.

**“Transparency International placed both Cambodia and the Philippines in the top quintile of corrupt countries, where more than 32 per cent of citizens had paid a bribe in the last year. In 2005, the Filipino police force was found to be the most corrupt institution in the country. The police in Cambodia are also notoriously crooked, and the country’s judges are among the least – trusted government officials. “**

**INVISIBLE CHAINS: CANADA’S UNDERGROUND WORLD OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING**/By: BENJAMIN PERRIN/2011/Chapter Two: TRAVELLING SEX OFFENDERS FUELING DEMAND ABROAD/PG 26.

**Estimated Revenue of a Domestic Sex Trafficking Network**

<b>Number Of Victims</b>	<b>Daily Revenue</b>	<b>Weekly Revenue</b>	<b>Annual Revenue</b>
1	\$900.00	\$5,400	\$280,000
5	\$4500.00	\$31,500	\$1,638,000
10	\$9000.00	\$63,000	\$3,276,000
15	\$13,500.00	\$94,500	\$4,914,000
20	\$18,000.00	\$126,000	\$6,552,000
25	\$22,500.00	\$157,500	\$8,190,000
30	\$27,000.00	\$189,000	\$9,828,000
35	\$31,500.00	\$220,500	\$11,466,000
40	\$36,000.00	\$252,000	\$13,104,000

**INVISIBLE CHAINS: CANADA’S UNDERGROUND WORLD OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING**/By: BENJAMIN PERRIN/2011/Chapter Ten: HOMEGROWN HUMAN TRAFFICKERS/PG 112.

**“Our society has too many people willing to sit on the sidelines while their communities crumble around them. “**

**INVISIBLE CHAINS: CANADA’S UNDERGROUND WORLD OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING**/By: BENJAMIN PERRIN/2011/Chapter Seventeen: BUILDING A NEW UNDERGROUND RAILROAD/PG 239.

**“When I was Minister responsible for Canadian heritage, 50% of my appointments were women and minorities. So it’s one thing to talk about, it’s another thing to do something about it. I brought in the International Instrument on Cultural Diversity which protects cultural diversity within their own realm, and I also made a specific effort to reach out in government council appointments and ensure we reflected the totality of Canada. I issued a directive to the CBC in 1999 telling them that if they wanted to get their television license renewed, they would have to get minority reporters and people working in the broadcast field...it’s not an accident that you have many more diverse faces than in other countries because if the company wants to get a license, they have to table an action plan explaining how they are reflecting the diversity of Canada in their employment stream, and I issued that directive.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/11/CANADIAN POLITICS/Sheila Copps: Gearing up for Rebuilding Liberal Party of Canada/Wednesday Jan 12<sup>th</sup>, 2011

**”Under the doctrine of state sponsored multicultural policy, we’ve encouraged different cultures to live separate lives apart from each other and apart from the mainstream. We failed to provide a vision of society in which they feel they want to belong. We’ve even tolerated different cultures behaving in ways which run completely counter to our values.”** - British Prime Minister David Cameron last month in his first speech on Islamic radicalization

*British PM: “Multiculturalism has failed”, David Cameron’s remarks on West’s policy draw fire from Muslim community*/By: Europe on MSNBC/msnbc dot com/updated: Sunday, February 6<sup>th</sup>, 2011 12:55:43 AM ET

**“Our Muslim compatriots must be able to practice their religion, as any citizen can, but we in France do not want people to pray in an ostentatious way in the street. If you come to France, you accept to melt into a single community, which is the national community. And if you do not want to accept that, you cannot be welcome in France”**. - French President Nicolas Sarkozy said in a nationally televised debate that multiculturalism was a "failure," warning that such a concept fostered extremism

*France’s Sarkozy: “Multiculturalism Has Failed”*/By: CBNNEWS dot com/Friday February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2011

**“As a child I didn’t think much about identity, nationality or heritage, all things that separate us from one another. Other than skin colour, I didn’t really know that anything else was different about my friends. It wasn’t until we were taught tolerance that we all began to look at each other differently. In my grade three class most of us were first or second generation Canadian. We were given an assignment about our backgrounds. We learned about each others’ languages, cultural garb, religions and holidays. At the time I didn’t know it, but in learning about my background I also learned all the things I wasn’t. Now we were being shown all the ways we were supposedly different. There was no assignment about how we had grown up together finding all the ways we were the same, that despite the differences we were growing up and being educated in a Canadian society.**

**It wasn’t long after that my best friend told me I was “Paki”, not that she meant any harm, but it was our way of conforming our eight year minds to what we learned.**

***She and I worked together to get new best friends because we were tolerant but different. She was white so we found her a new white best friend and me, a brown one.***

***We all started building cliques with definitions of who fits and who doesn't. We were all friends but only those that fit were allowed into the inner circle. We changed to meet those requirements, even then it wasn't always enough. Looking back, I wish we never learned the lesson of tolerance because it didn't teach us acceptance. It didn't allow us to be the children we were and still accepted by our heritage and each other.***"

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/13/Tolerance/By Elisa Lochan/Thursday May 26<sup>th</sup> 2011

***"I do believe domestic violence is still a predominant issue in the community...the day that we don't need places like the Punjabi Community Health Services, which counsels women and families who may be experiencing domestic violence, then I think we have succeeded as a community."***

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/14/Jasmeet Sidhu: Not Afraid to Spark Controversy/Punjabi Community Health Is Really A Battered Woman's Shelter/Wednesday May 26<sup>th</sup> 2011

***"When the people of Indian origin are treated with great respect in their adopted land, consequently the respect and understanding of India goes up. We cannot underestimate the importance of such global respect in our increasingly globalized world. The presence of successful and influential Indian diaspora in so many countries also become a source of direct support for India as they influence not just the popular attitude, but also the government policies, to the benefit of mother country India."***

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/08/COMMUNITY/Democracy, Demography, Diaspora & Divinity: A Story of Re-emerging India/Saturday, May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2011.

**Canada's Labor Force (Statistics Canada): 18,700,000 workers**

**Employed Workers: 14,400,000 full – time & 3,300,000 part – time.**

**Unemployed Workers: 1,400,000** (Source: The Globe & Mail Newspaper/03/September 5<sup>th</sup>, 2011)

A ***Globe and Mail Public Opinion Poll*** began on October 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 and ended on June 12<sup>th</sup> 2011. Of the 12,402 Canadians that were asked: ***"Is multiculturalism a failed experiment in Canada?"*** **8,244** people voted **"yes"**. That's **66%** of the total. Only **4,158** voted **"no"** or **34%** of the total.

***"The government shares the social dissatisfaction over the multicultural society model and plans to shift priority to the values of the Dutch people. In the new integration system, the values of the Dutch society play a central role. With this change, the government steps away from the model of a multicultural society."*** – Dutch Interior Minister Piet Hein Donner, presentation to parliament on June 16, 2011

[http://www.dutchnews.nl/news/archives/2011/06/multiculturalism\\_must\\_go\\_donne](http://www.dutchnews.nl/news/archives/2011/06/multiculturalism_must_go_donne)

**“According to statistics published by China’s Ministry of Health, the family planning policy was responsible for over 300 million cases of artificially induced abortions over the past 30 years (from 1971 to 2009), since it was implemented in China.”**

MACLEANS MAGAZINE/How sex selection of babies has led to a huge surplus of men and why that’s bad for us all/THE WOMEN SHORTAGE: Rampant sex selection is skewing the world’s gender balance with dire consequences for both women and men/MARA HVISTENDAHL IN CONVERSATION WITH BRIAN BETHUNE/P – 13 /Monday June 20<sup>TH</sup> 2011

**“In South Asian media’s tour to Brampton Civic Hospital, one of the doctors accompanying the tours commented that no one in Brampton understands English. Mr. Mutta is critical of such blanket judgments; however in his estimate almost 25 per cent of South Asians in Brampton may not be literate even in Punjabi language.**

South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/12/INTERVIEW/South Asian community needs its own infrastructure Baldev Mutta, CEO of Punjabi Community Health Services (PCHS)/Thursday June 23<sup>RD</sup> 2011

**“Despite Wolfe’s victory over Montcalm during the Battle of the Plains of Araham in 1759, 23 per cent of Canadians said they didn’t learn anything in high school about Canada’s British colonial period. Meanwhile, just 14 per cent said the same of Canada’s French population. More than a fifth of Canadians said they’d learned a lot about the French in high school. However, most of those people hailed from Quebec, followed by the Maritimes, Ontario and Western Canada. The survey found many Canadians – 30 per cent – had learned a lot about their own provincial histories in high school. Again, that was most prevalent in Quebec and the Maritimes. Canadians also displayed a significant lack of knowledge about pre – Confederation history with just 11 per cent of respondents saying they’d learned a lot about the Conquest that ended French rule in Canada. A whopping 34 per cent hadn’t learned a thing about it in high school and the numbers were just as bad for the rebellions of 1837. Even the war of 1812 failed to register with many Canadians as a full fifth indicated they hadn’t learned a thing about it, while just 17 per cent said they’d learned a lot. That said, between a third and half of all Canadians indicated they’d learned at least a little bit about all aspects of Canadian history.”**

PAKISTAN ABROAD/06/NATIONAL NEWS/Canadians up to speed on Confederation but not on much else: survey/Thursday June 30<sup>TH</sup> 2011

**“Multiculturalism causes more problems than it solves...I like the American style, people do have their own cultures but it’s not advertised that much, it’s not official or something like that. I think we have chosen this country as our country, we should not have too much of multiculturalism.”**

South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/11/COMMUNITY/Vasu Chanchlani: Interested in projects with long term impacts/Thursday July 21<sup>TH</sup> 2011

**“In 1975, Canada’s foreign affairs department was grappling with the question of the Vietnamese boat people, who were leaving their country after the communists took control. Fred was appointment as ambassador to Thailand in the late 1970s, and he was told to hurry up and get there because the minister of foreign affairs of the new Conservative government, Flora MacDonald, was going to Geneva, and she wanted to make promises about how Canada was going to take care of the boat people. The shores of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines were being invaded by wretched, unseaworthy boats full of Vietnamese people who**



**were trying to make their way through pirate – infested waters. It was hell on the sea, and these countries of first asylum weren't prepared to keep them. They said that if Western countries didn't help, they would just push the boats back out to sea."**

*ROOM FOR ALL OF US: Surprising Stories of Loss and Transformation*/BY: ADRIENNE CLARKSON/2011/CHAPTER 3: Fred Bild/PG 75.

**"Ice hockey is widely recognized as Canada's national pastime, but its popularity has not traditionally extended to most immigrant communities. To boost awareness of the sport, the City of Toronto, along with other independent organizations, has launched programs that encourage more immigrant children to don helmets, pick up hockey sticks and participate in a Canadian tradition. A Statistics Canada survey revealed that kids of recent immigrants – those who have been in the country for less than 10 years – are less likely to participate in sports (32 per cent) compared to those with Canadian – born parents (55 per cent)."**

**"If my son Edward wanted to play hockey, I would buy him the gear, but he's into calmer sports like gymnastics and swimming. Generally, the Chinese want [their] kids to play piano instead of rough sports. Besides, hockey might also take time away from our kids' homework."** – Yi Bo Hu, Chinese – born Mother

**"In a report dated June 2010, the task force outlined 10 recommendations to restore hockey's "central role" in Canadian culture including continuous funding of programs that introduce and promote that introduce and promote hockey like Learn to Skate and Hockey in the Neighbourhood, the development of a hockey equipment bank, and arrangements with school boards to strengthen existing ball and ice hockey programs."**

*The Canadian IMMIGRANT Magazine* (is a publication of Star Media Group, a division of Toronto Star Newspapers Limited) SEPTEMBER 2011/ONTARIO EDITION/SPORTS/Hockey central/Sparking interest in sports including hockey among immigrant children in the GTA/By: Sarah Taguian/PG 28

**"Kwan Pak hopes she'll live long enough to secure a bed at a Chinese – run nursing home in the city – and she has every reason to be worried. Pak, 84, had a stroke in 1998 and has since been looked after by her husband, who is 89. The couple is among 5,000 Greater Toronto Chinese seniors awaiting a culturally appropriate nursing home bed."**

*The Metro Newspaper*/Elderly seek culture comforts: seniors wait up to nine years for Chinese nursing homes/Weekend, September 2-5, 2011

**"There is no Indian bureaucracy. There are no trade barriers. We're not here to take Canadian jobs. India welcomes foreign partners. That's why we are here. We'll facilitate foreign business...We'll put them in touch with the right people. India is different India than it was 20, 30 years ago."**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/ 23/BUSINESS/We're not here to take Canadian jobs Aman Chadda, chairman of EEP/By: Asma Amanat/Thursday October 20<sup>th</sup> 2011

**Britain**

**Total: 1 Countries**

United Kingdom & Colonies 6,550

Total: 6,550

2.63 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**

**Total: 44 Countries**

Albania	470
Armenia	225
Austria	95
Belarus	355
Belgium	635
Bosnia - Hercegovina	180
Bulgaria	355
Croatia	125
Czech Republic	130
Cyprus	55
Denmark	130
Estonia S.S.R	15
Finland	95
France	5,865
Georgia	140
Germany	2,255
Greece	165
Hungary	280
Iceland	40
Irish – Republic	660
Italy	575
Kosovo, Republic of	190
Latvian S.S.R	105
Lithuania S.S.R	40
Luxembourg	30
Macedonia	125
Malta	15
Montenegro (Republic of)	20
Moldova	1,350
Netherland, The	630
Norway	70
Poland	655
Portugal	505
Romania	1,725
Russia	1,885
Serbia (Republic of)	300
Serbia & Montenegro	25
Slovak Republic	125
Slovenia	10

Spain	250
Sweden	245
Switzerland	450
Ukraine	2,455
Union of Soviet	
Uzbekistan	145
<b>Total: <u>24,195</u></b>	<b><u>9.73 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

### **Africa**

### **Total: 43 Countries**

Algeria	3,800
Angola	40
Benin	235
Botswana	90
Burkina Faso	115
Burundi	520
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	1,165
Central African Rep.	10
Chad	60
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,060
People's Republic of the Congo	80
Djibouti	125
Eritrea	875
Ethiopia	2,040
Gabon	65
Gambia	25
Ghana	510
Guinea, Rep. of	250
Ivory Coast	505
Kenya	750
Liberia	50
Libya	545
Madagascar	120
Malawi	45
Mali, Rep. of	130
Mauritania	35
Morocco	4,155
Namibia	25
Niger	95
Nigeria	2,770
Rwanda	435
Senegal	525

Sierra Leon	125	
Somalia, Rep. of	1,255	
South Africa, Republic of	1,035	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	490	
Swaziland	15	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	230	
Togo, Rep. of	155	
Tunisia		1,370
Uganda	290	
Zambia	75	
Zimbabwe	390	
<b>Total: <u>26,680</u></b>	<b><u>10.73</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

<b><u>Asia &amp; the Middle East</u></b>	<b><u>Total: 47 Countries</u></b>
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Afghanistan	1,980
Azerbaijan	140
Bahrain	210
Bangladesh	2,450
Bhutan	1,790
Brunei	40
Cambodia	195
China, Peop Rep. of	28,695
Egypt	3,400
Hong Kong	820
India	24,965
Indonesia Rep. of	370
Iran	6,840
Iraq	4,700
Israel	1,965
Japan	1,475
Jordan	1,025
Kazakhstan	365
Kyrgyzstan	150
Korea, Republic of	4,575
Peo. Dem. Rep. of Korea	90
Kuwait	1,180
Laos	25
Lebanon	2,335
Macao	30
Malaysia	485
Maldives (Republic of)	5
Mongolian, Peop Rep. of	95
Myanmar Union of	310
Nepal	1,250

Oman	285	
Pakistan	6,075	
Palestinian Authority	260	
Philippines Rep. of	34,990	
Qatar	615	
Saudi Arabia	2,300	
Singapore	460	
Sri Lanka	3,105	
Syria	1,180	
Tajikistan	55	
Taiwan		1,895
Thailand	455	
Turkey	1,340	
Turkmenistan	20	
United Arab Emirates	5,225	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	1,680	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	190	
<b>Total: <u>152,085</u></b>		<b><u>61.14</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	980	
New Zealand	410	
Papua New Guinea	10	
<b>Total: <u>1,400</u></b>		<b><u>0.56</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**North and Central America**    **Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	40	
Costa Rica	175	
El Salvador	660	
Guatemala	275	
Honduras	540	
Mexico	3,640	
Nicaragua	120	
Panama	55	
U.S.A	8,830	
<b>Total: <u>14,335</u></b>		<b><u>5.76</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Caribbean**

**Total: 21 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	45
Aruba	10
Bahamas Islands	60
Barbados	110
Bermuda	30
Cayman Islands	25
Cuba	940
Dominica	40
Dominican Republic	760
Grenada	170
Guadeloupe	5
Haiti	6,210
Jamaica	2,020
Martinique	25
Netherlands Antilles	10
Puerto Rico	10
St Kitts & Nevis	15
St Lucia	260
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	445
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	615
Turks & Caicos	5
<b>Total: <u>11,810</u></b>	<b><u>4.75 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Argentina	300
Bolivia	80
Brazil	1,520
Chile	185
Columbia	4,315
Ecuador	435
French Guyana	10
Guyana	760
Paraguay	105
Peru	875
Surinam	15
Uruguay	75
Venezuela	1,445
<b>Total: <u>10,120</u></b>	<b><u>4.07 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**      **Total: 9 Countries**

Comoros	5
Fiji	310
French Polynesia	20
Mauritius	1,120
New Caledonia	20
Reunion	15
Seychelles	10
The Solomon's	10
Virgin Islands, British	5
<b>Total: <u>1,515</u></b>	<b><u>0.61 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

Unknown	60
<b>Total: <u>60</u></b>	<b><u>0.02 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Top Ten Source Countries**      **# of Immigrants**      **% of 248,750 for 2011**

Philippines	34,990	14.07
China, (Rep. of)	28,695	11.54
India	24,965	10.04
United States	8,830	3.55
Iran	6,840	2.75
United Kingdom & Colonies	6,550	2.63
Haiti	6,210	2.50
Pakistan	6,075	2.44
France	5,865	2.36
United Arab Emirates	5,225	2.10
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>134,245</u></b>	<b><u>53.97</u></b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

### Citizenship & Immigration Canada

#### Ottawa 2012

**Total: 257,885. That's a + 3.54% increase over 2011 levels of 248,750.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada))

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 97,063 (37.64%)**

**Total Family:** 65,008 **Total Refugees:** 23,094 **Total Other:** 8,961 (Table 2: New Permanent Residents Admitted in 2012/Facts & Figures/PG 14)

<b><u>Employment:</u></b>	17,438,000	<b>+ 217,000</b>
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	14,133,200	<b>+ 232,300</b>
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	3,304,700	<b>- 15,500</b>
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,371,600	<b>- 26,900</b>
<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	9,473,800	<b>+ 180,100</b>
<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>66.5%</b>	<b>- 0.20</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>61.7%</b>	<b>(UNCHANGED)</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>- 0.20</b>

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM, tables: 282–0002 & 282–0022. - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/Date accessed: 2015-04-29/Date modified: 2015-01-28**



**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): 339,000**

(<http://ufile.news.yorku.ca/2013/04/10/canadians – furious – over – temporary – foreign – worker – cases/>)

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada’s Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 2015).

**The Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$583.3 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$642.2 billion**

**Multiculturalism In The News**

**“In this case, the non – English – speaker was prejudiced by a denial of full linguistic presence at his trial on April 27, 2011, on account of persuasive departure from the guaranteed standard of interpretation to which he was constitutionally entitled, and in particular during the very details of the complainant’s factual allegations of sexual assault.”** –Casey Hill, Court Justice

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/07/Hindi Interpreter’s Mistakes lead to a Mistrial/Thursday January 12<sup>TH</sup>, 2012

**“Many years ago while visiting Amsterdam I saw a very old white lady pushing a shopping cart trying to cross a street. I offered help and pushed the cart across the street. She said thanks and asked, are you from India? I agreed. In a social function when I told the incident, many of my friends objected to my assertion that I identified myself as an Indian. My position is very clear in this respect since my ancestry is Indian, my features are Indian, my language is Indian, and my food is Indian, my culture is Indian, my history is Indian, my philosophy is Indian and the whole world recognizes me as a person of Indian origin till I show them my passport.”**

**“Any sensible person would find pride in their identity as an Indian. India was known to the ancient world as a civilized land with rich culture and philosophy. 5,000 years ago when Europe was catching fish naked on the sea shore; India was building civilizations. Indian mysticism was so rich that many of today’s questions were answered at that time.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/11/SOUTH ASIAN POLITICS/Who Are We?/AKBAR HUSSAIN/Thursday January 12<sup>TH</sup> 2012

**“One wonders if multiculturalism, which Canada is so proud of, isn’t becoming the country’s bane. Fresh reports suggest that the Shafia sisters had repeatedly asked for help from appropriate social authorities, but had to return home disappointed. According to one report, Sahar, the middle sister told the authorities that her brother had slapped her, while Geeti, the youngest sister complained that their father had threatened to kill them. Jeunesse Montreal, a French – language centre in Montreal decided that no action was warranted. Which is leading some activists to wonder if the politically correct attempt to honor Canada’s multiculturalism is proving too costly. Cases such as the Shafia tragedy thus ring an alarm bell not just for the communities that tend to accept the humiliation of women as common practice, but also for the civic authorities that are in place to prevent such atrocities, but fail to do so.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/02/Shafia Murders: A Collective Failure?/Thursday February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2012

**“We have to recognize that multiculturalism as a policy has been a very successful one and has to be defended as [such]. At the same time, we have to recognize that even something as successful as that has to grow with the times...Multiculturalism is a work in progress.”** – Marvin Kurz, national legal counsel, B’nai Brith Canada

*The Jewish Tribune*/Bring Multiculturalism into 21<sup>st</sup> Century, MP says/A closed door session between leaders from the League for Human Rights of B’nai Brith and the Parliamentary Secretary for Citizenship Chungsen Leung/Thursday February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2012

### **MIXED RACE MARRIAGES BY VISIBLE MINORITY GROUPS**

- South Asian: 41,500 or 6.8%
- Chinese: 56,000 or 9.5%
- Korean: 6,800 or 10.8%
- Arab/West Asian: 26,500 or 14.3%
- Southeast Asian: 18,100 or 18.4%
- Filipino: 35,600 or 19.8%
- Black: 55,200 or 25.5%
- Latin American: 40,000 or 30.7%
- Multiple Groups: 29,400 or 41.3%
- Japanese: 22,200 or 59.7%

**“Visible minorities of South Asian or Chinese origin were least likely to be involved in a mixed union, according to Statistics Canada. For Instance, there were more than 327,000 South Asian couples in Canada in 2006, but only 12.7 per cent were in a union with a white person or someone of another visible minority group. Sociology experts say one major reason is that those communities are so large, and sometimes insular, that members are more likely to marry someone of the same ethnic background.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 9/Valentines Day Special/MIXED UNIONS CANADA: South Asians Less Likely to be involved in mixed unions – Stats Canada/Thursday February 9<sup>th</sup>, 2012

**“A recent editorial in the Canadian Medical Journal caused quite a bit of flutter when it argued that the gender of a fetus shouldn’t be revealed until after 30 weeks of pregnancy. The author of the article, Dr Rajendra Kale said this procedural change from the present one that discloses the unborn child’s gender to parents at 20 weeks will help prevent female feticide. In his editorial, he cited a small U.S study of nearly 65 immigrant Indian women, which revealed that 40 percent had terminated earlier pregnancies and 89 percent had pursued abortions in their most recent pregnancies after finding out they were having girls.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 7/SOCIETY/Dr. Rajendra Kale, Editor in Chief of CMAJ/FGM and Female Feticide: Violations of Women’s Rights/Thursday February 16<sup>th</sup> 2012

**“The Times of India reports that in India alone, experts say more than 1,000 youth are summoned to a brutal death in the name of honor. That is around the same number which is estimated for its neighbor, Pakistan, which “has the highest per capita incidence of honor killings in the world.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 16/COMMUNITY/New Light on Ancient Practices/The Times of India reports honor killing stats for India & Pakistan/By: Nayha Rizvi/Thursday February 16<sup>th</sup> 2012

**“The Korea Customs Service *said Monday it had seized capsules made in northeast China from dead babies whose bodies were chopped into small pieces and dried on stoves before being turned into powder.*”**

South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/Dead baby capsules claim re – investigated/China. South Korean customs officials say they have discovered 35 smuggling attempts of capsules disguised as stamina boosters/Thursday February 16<sup>TH</sup> 2012

**“If you belong to the Punjabi, Tamil or Chinese community in Toronto and think you have potential in auto sales, log on to [Gmjobs.ca/em](http://Gmjobs.ca/em) for more details. And if you know any friend from these communities who you think might be interested, share the news with them on facebook: [http://www.facebook.sk=app\\_28134323652](http://www.facebook.sk=app_28134323652)”.**

South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 19/AUTOMOBILE/Toronto Area Chevrolet Dealers and TalentOyster.com Partner to Find Punjabi, Tamil and Chinese Sales People/Thursday February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2012

**“There are 171 accredited and 290 conditionally accredited interpreters in the Toronto area. They serve a population of 1.5 million residents who regularly speak neither English nor French at home. Of that number, at least 200,000 can’t hold a conversation in either language.”**

South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 8/SOCIETY/Ekushey February – International Mother Language Day/Thursday February 23<sup>RD</sup> 2012

**“According to the Toronto Immigrant Employment Data Initiative, the unemployment rate for recent immigrants in January 2012 was 12.8 per cent, compared with 8.2 per cent for all immigrants and 5.6 per cent for Canadian – born workers. Census data shows that recent immigrants earn only slightly more than half the average earnings of Canadian – born workers.”**

Canadian IMMIGRANT Magazine (is a publication of Star Media Group, a division of Toronto Star Newspapers Limited) MARCH 2012/ONTARIO EDITION/FUSION: NEWS.PEOPLE.EVENTS/TD chief economist Craig Alexander/Expansion of PNP urged/PG 8

**“The Spanish lessons are being taught by Antonio Nohra, a teller at the CIBC branch in Leamington. “The fact they are trying to learn Spanish really means a lot,” Nohra said, adding there are as many as 4,000 to 5,000 migrant workers living and working in the area and most don’t speak English.”**

**“The migrant workers are part of the community...so we have to adequately police it, and I have recognized that for years because these people are victims at times and they are accused people... sometimes they are in trouble but most of the times they are great people, who spend a lot of money in our community. We try to tell them we are different here; we are an ethical, professional bunch of officers and that they can trust us”.** – ED MAROCKO, OPP STAFF SGT

The Toronto Star Newspaper/A12/OPP expands reach with new Latin Flavour → Officers in Leamington learning Spanish in effort to connect with migrant greenhouse workers/Friday, March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2012

**“As a volleyball athlete I enjoy traveling around the world and meeting people of all backgrounds. I also enjoy learning different languages and as a proud Canadian, I am able to do that right at home in such a rich and diverse country.”**

– Canadian volleyball player, Martin Reader

**“Growing up in a multicultural household in Montreal and Toronto, I enjoyed not only celebrating my own diverse background but also learning about other cultures at school and through my**

**swimming team mates. Now I am fluent in French and German and very proud to represent Canada on the world stage.”**

– Olympic swimmer, Tobias Oriwol

**“As an athlete of Canadian Greek background, I understand the importance that diversity plays in being Canadian and a Canadian athlete. When I compete in Pentathlon it’s a wonderful feeling to know that I have fans of all backgrounds back home in Canada cheering me on.”**

– Canadian Pentathlon athlete, Donna Vakalis

**“We look forward to building strong, lasting and meaningful relationships with Canada’s multicultural media community which serves millions of viewers, readers and listeners from coast to coast to coast.”**

– Canadian Olympic Committee Executive Director of Communications, Dimitri Soudas

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/08/COMMUNITY/Olympic Committee Holds Ethnic Media Outreach/Saturday, March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2012.*

**“New Delhi: India has the worst air quality in the world, beating even its neighbor China, according to an annual survey based at Yale and Columbia universities in the United States. Of all the countries surveyed in the Environmental Performance Index (EPI), which measures the effects of polluted air on human health, India ranked the lowest at 132. The study used satellite data to measure air pollution concentrations. The level of fine particulate matter in India is nearly five times the limit where it becomes unsafe for humans, said the study released at the recent World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. Health experts say particulate matter is one of the main causes of acute lower respiratory infections and even cancer. India scored a meager 3.73 out of a possible 100 points in the air analysis, lagging way behind +Bangladesh, the next – worst performer, which scored 13.66. The region fared poorly with Nepal, Pakistan and China taking up the remaining spots in the bottom five of the ratings. Deteriorating air quality in the national capital region of Delhi can translate into 3,000 additional “premature deaths” annually due to air pollution related diseases, the Center for Science and Environment has said in a report.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/05/F R O N T P A G E /India Had The Foulest Air In The World/Saturday, March 10<sup>th</sup>, 2012.*

**“India has the world’s highest road – death toll, with more than 110,000 people dying each year in accidents commonly caused by speeding, overcrowding and poor vehicle and road maintenance, police say.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/21/NEWS/Schoolchildren killed in bus crash/Accident. Driver lost control after swerving to avoid collision with motorcycle, police in Indian state said/Wednesday March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2012*

**“The Charter, which followed two years of debate, was part of a larger package of legislation that opened up Canadian society to greater diversity and that would impact the population’s makeup. New immigration rules between 1967 to 1977 opened up applications to people from anywhere in the world; Trudeau’s much – debated multiculturalism policy of 1971 allowed minorities to protect their culture and fully participate in Canadian society; and the Charter specifically recognized multiculturalism as a Canadian value.”**

*The Epoch Times Newspaper/A8/OPINION/Reflecting on human rights on eve of Charter’s birth/By: JEREMY DIAMOND & CALINA ELLWAND/MARCH 22 – 28, 2012.*

**“More than 8,500 acid attacks, forced marriages and other forms of violence against women were reported in Pakistan in 2011, according to The Aurat Foundation, a woman’s rights organization. Because the group relied mostly on media reports, the figure is likely an undercount.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/NEWS/“There was no justice available to her’/Suicide. Prominent Pakistani acid attack victim ends her life after enduring dozens of surgeries/Thursday March 29, 2012

**“Although the demographic may be low income, when we look at the demographics in our particular part of the ward, the families are university educated professionals – immigrants who are not in jobs of their profession.”** – Supt. Sandy Spyropoulous, Toronto District School Board

*The Toronto Star Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Study. Warning sounded on ‘hidden homelessness’ among immigrants/Monday, April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2012

**“It’s a toss – up between a food cart that serves pork dumplings or one of those massive Central Asian kebabs.”** – Adrain, 19, student

**“I’d like to see a Ukrainian food truck.”** – Michelle, 23, pianist

**“I’m from Croatia and we don’t have food carts there. I’m shocked! Here, I’d like to see some of my own Croatian food.”** – Niko, 19, student

*The GRID Newspaper*/15/B/life/STREET LEVEL/St. George and Harbord/What does your fantasy food cart serve/April 5 – April 11, 2012.

**“The opportunity for Action Report, released in Washington by Microsoft and International Youth Foundation this week, says in India an estimated 270 million people aged 15 and older remain illiterate.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/18/SOUTH ASIA/Poor Literacy Major Problem For Indian Youths’/Saturday, April 21<sup>st</sup>, 2012.

**“In a report presented to Regional Council, the current centralization wait list numbers for subsidized housing in the Region of Peel now stands at 12,853 households. Depending on building choice, size, availability of unit and status, current wait times are at 6-11 years for families; 9 years for singles; 5-7 years for seniors; and 1-3 years for victims of family violence.”**

**“Thousands still need subsidy for affordable housing in Peel, so whether they’re waiting five or 10 years, any length of time is discouraging for people.”**

- Gael Miles, Regional Councillor, Vice Chair of the Human Services Committee

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 15/COMMUNITY/Region’s subsidized housing wait list now stands at 11 years/Thursday, May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2012 (For more information about Peel Access to Housing, please visit [www.peelregion.ca/social/housing](http://www.peelregion.ca/social/housing))

**“As organizers of the Sedan Chair Challenge, The Cross – Cultural Community Services Association (TCCSA) is bringing together members of the community from all backgrounds to embrace and share diversity. “The Sedan chair was used all over the world. It represents multiculturalism, a value we uphold in Canada and will continue to promote as an organization,” says Nelson Cheng, president of TCCSA and co – chair of the event. The carnival boasts 50 booths selling unique merchandise and delectable treats from around the world. These booths will provide an opportunity for local vendors**

**from neighboring communities to promote their merchandise and enhance understanding of different cultures.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/12/COMMUNITY/4,000 – Year – Old Tradition To Get Rerun In Markham/Saturday, May 5<sup>TH</sup>, 2012.

**“A recent Unicef report said 30 percent of adolescent girls (15 to 19 years) in India are married, and at least 22 percent became mothers before they attained adulthood. It said 53 percent of these adolescent brides have stated to accept the right of husband to physically hit or beat the wife as a matter of norm.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/23/SOUTH ASIA/Delhi For National Consultation on Child Marriages/Saturday, May 5<sup>TH</sup>, 2012.

**“Sidney Crosby and LeBron James are idolized by kids across the GTA. In thousands of Brampton homes, so is Sachin Tendulkar. And a new plan hatched by a group of the city’s heavy hitters hopes to bring the Indian cricket superstar and the 2015 Pan Am Games to Brampton. “Cricket supporters are such a big part of our community, so the vision to bring in baseball for the Pan Am Games has to include them,” says John Cutruzzola, who is spearheading a move to get the Pan Am baseball venue in his city. The plan is to build a facility that could be converted into a world – class cricket stadium and field for kabaddi, a sport widely popular with Punjabis around the world. “It would leave a legacy of diversity for all Bramptonians to enjoy” Cutruzzola said.**

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Pan Am Games. Cricket supporters eye Brampton/Wednesday, May 9<sup>TH</sup>, 2012.

**“In the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, it is high time we took serious steps to improve the lives of South Asian women, given as the Reuters report states, “Afghanistan, Pakistan and India are in the top five countries deemed most dangerous for women in a poll of gender experts carried out by Trust Law, a legal news service run by Thomson Reuters Foundation ([www.trust.org](http://www.trust.org)).”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 3/EDITORIALS/Honoring mothers not a one – day affair/Celebrating and introspection – not mutually exclusive/Thursday May 10<sup>TH</sup> 2012

**“According to a federal immigration survey, more than 200 taxi drivers, mostly from the Toronto area, were found to be doctors in their homelands before arriving in Canada. Last year, the department surveyed 50,101 cabbies, through the use of their tax forms. Another 55 Canadian – born taxi drivers were found to be doctors or to have PhDs. The study, which is one of the most comprehensive into the cab industry, found one of every two taxi drivers are immigrants and one of every three of them were born in India or Pakistan.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 17/NEWS IN BRIEF/Doctor – turned – cabbies in Canada/Thursday May 17<sup>TH</sup> 2012

**“It is generally recognized that proficiency in either English or French is essential if you wish to be economically successful in Canada. While immigrants who cannot communicate in one of Canada’s official languages may find some employers who are willing to hire them, their career mobility is limited relative to those who can. Indeed, numerous studies reveal that an immigrant’s language proficiency is perhaps the most important indicator of economic success.”** – Steven Meurrens, Vancouver immigration lawyer, Larlee Rosenberg.

*Canadian IMMIGRANT Magazine* (is a publication of Star Media Group, a division of Toronto Star Newspapers Limited) JUNE 2012/ONTARIO EDITION/ IMMIGRATION LAW/Learn the language/Language tests coming to almost every immigrant program soon/By: Steven Meurrens, immigration lawyer with Larlee Rosenberg in Vancouver/PG 47

“Dr. Harveen Singh **of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education for the University of Toronto, revealed that** ‘in the Toronto District School, **70% of the students were from visible communities but 77% of the teachers were white Canadians**’. **This was creating some ‘root’ problems, including the lens through which the curriculum is taught. Dr Singh advised that our youth must cognitively and effectively internalize the curriculum using their own life experiences and schema, if they are to succeed**’. **Dr Singh was confident in saying that these problems must be remedied soon if we want to nurture our students and see them grow into adults who contribute positively in our 21<sup>st</sup> century societies.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/05/COMMUNITY/Sharing Rich Traditions/Dr Harveen Singh of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education for the University of Toronto/Saturday, June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2012.

“The Toronto District School Board **will launch an Afrocentric high school program this September in Scarborough’s Winston Churchill Collegiate, starting with a Grade 9 program in which all five compulsory subjects – math, geography, French, English and science – will have a focus on African heritage. Despite the late start – the board only began to notify Grade 8 students in early June – it hopes to enroll 60 students by September to the program, to be named after the late Leonard Braithwaite, the first black Canadian to be elected to Queen’s Park. Unlike Oakwood Collegiate on St Clair Avenue West, which opposed hosting an Afrocentric program last year because some saw it as segregation, Winston Churchill, on Lawrence Avenue East near Kennedy Road, has been open to the concept, noted trustee David Smith.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/New for fall. Afrocentric program coming to Scarborough high school/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICES/Thursday, June 21<sup>th</sup>, 2012

“**It could be simply threats, it could be assaults, it could be unlawful confinement, shaming by the family or community – it can even go so far as international kidnapping and even murder. Fundamentally, it is attempts by certain cultural groups to impose what we consider a medieval code of honor and shame on Canadian girls, and really [the girls] have a right to be free of that kind of stuff.**” - John Guignon, Calgary Police Staff Sergeant

*The Epoch Times Newspaper*/A – 4/Ambrose lauds Calgary police for combating ‘honor’ violence/Up to 40 cases of honor – based violence in Calgary this year/John Guignon, Calgary Police Staff Sergeant/By: JUSTINA REICHEL/NATION/JUNE 21 – 27, 2012.

“**A global poll of experts rates Canada to be the best place for a woman among the G20 countries, representing the world’s biggest economies. The poll ranked India as the worst place for women. Policies promoting gender equality, safeguards against violence and exploitation and access to healthcare put Canada on top. In contrast, infanticide, child marriage and slavery make India the worst. Conducted by Trust Law, a legal news service run by Thomson Reuters Foundation, the poll found Germany, Britain, Australia and France to be the other countries among the top five. Saudi Arabia, where despite being educated, women are banned from driving and only recently won the right to vote stood second worst after India, followed by Indonesia, South Africa and Mexico.**”

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 16/NEWS IN BRIEF/Canada best G20 country for women, India worst/Thursday June 21<sup>st</sup> 2012

“**People arrive as immigrants, reside like residents and live like aliens. Segregated, demarcated and aligned. Such is the story of many immigrants who arrive here with the cultural and traditional values embedded in them, much like a birth mark. Hard to hide, difficult to ignore. Brampton has the largest concentration of South Asians in**

Canada. **Making up 31.7% of Brampton's population are immigrants predominantly from India and Pakistan. Most immigrants who live here have gained employment in blue collar sector. There are some immigrants who are well educated yet lack "the Canadian experience", and consequently they find themselves just working labor jobs to buy the basic necessities.** “

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 9/A Moment of Fury/IMMIGRANT/MISSISSAUGA/By: Zareen Muzaffar/Thursday July 12<sup>TH</sup> 2012

“Vancouver: **The B.C Court of Appeal has upheld a perjury conviction for Air India bomber Inderjit Singh Reyat, who received Canada's longest perjury sentence. Reyat was handed a nine – year prison term for lying repeatedly at the 2003 trial of two men charged with mass murder and conspiracy in the 1985 bombing. Reyat was a Crown witness at the trial of Ripudaman Singh Malik and Ajaib Singh Bagri, who were acquitted in the biggest case of aviation terrorism before the 9-11 attacks in the U.S. Reyat's testimony was part of a deal that saw him plead guilty to manslaughter in the deaths of 329 people aboard Air India Flight 182 on June 23, 1985. He was already serving a 10 – year sentence for the deaths of two Tokyo baggage handlers who were killed when a bomb – laden suitcase meant for another Air India plane exploded prematurely on the same day.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper* /P – 1/Court Upholds Air India Bomber's Perjury Conviction/ Saturday, July 21<sup>st</sup>, 2012.

“New Delhi: **With 1.25 million infant deaths annually and 42 percent of the kids being underweight, India has slipped in the area of child well – being in the last 15 years, according to a report released Thursday. The Child Development Index(CDI) released by NGO Save the Children showed that Japan is the best place in the world to be a child while Somalia is the worst. The report noted that while many countries in the world made remarkable progress in child health, education and nutrition – the three premises that form the basis of this report – India slipped by 12 ranks between 1995 and 2010. The report made an aggregate analysis of the CDI in three time periods – 1995 – 1999, 2000 – 2004 and 2005 – 2010. India's poor performance comes in the context of as many as 127 countries improving their scores between 1995 and 2010. "Our global child development report shows that out of the 141 countries, India with its CDI rank at 112 (out of 114 countries) in 2005 – 10 is among the only 14 whose rank has dropped," said Thomas Chandy, CEO, Save the Children, India. According to figures, 1.25 million infants die in India annually and 42 percent of children are underweight.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/15/SOUTH ASIA/India Ranks Way Low On Child Well – being/Saturday, July 21<sup>st</sup>, 2012.

“**The city's population grew by almost 112,000 residents, a rise of 4.5 per cent, between 2006 and 2011. That's more than five times the growth reported in the previous five – year period, according to Statistics Canada. The city's website reports that there are 132 highrises currently under construction. It's the most of any city in the world.**”

“**The downtown population boom has also put pressure on St. Michael's Hospital. When its emergency department was built in 1983, it was designed to handle 45,000 patients a year. Today, it sees more than 70,000 patients annually, and the figure is growing alarmingly fast.** “



**“We’ve been going up to 5 to 8 per cent a year over the last five years.”**

- Doug Sinclair, St. Mike’s executive vice – president and chief medical officer.

**“Planning for downtown growth can be challenging. Usually, when planners prepare new subdivisions, they design and allocate services according to the planned density. Downtown, it’s a bit the other way around, where the population has increased multiple folds and hospitals have to keep up with that. Obviously, they were not designed to cater to that density.”** - Sandeep Agrawal, professor of planning at Ryerson University.

*The Toronto Star Newspaper*/Hospitals struggling to predict growth/Monday, July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2012

**“A grieving family is feeling some relief after a Brampton man was charged in a hit and run crash that killed their 11 – year – old son. Daljinder Singh Sandhu, 27, turned himself into police Monday, several days after the tractor – trailer involved in the collision was found at a Brampton repair shop.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Fatal crash/Hit – and – run suspect charged/WEEKEND, July 27 – 29, 2012

**“the baby suffered several internal injuries including 27 rib fractures, extensive brain damage, and injuries to every long bone in her body.”** – Denise Smith, Crown Attorney.

**“I have been and will always be sorry for failing to save my daughter.”** – Ashiqur Rahman

*The Metro Newspaper*/08/NEWS/Dad gets six years in daughter’s death/Father sentenced in baby’s death/Tuesday, July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012

**“You published a letter from a reader that was openly racist: Caucasians were invited to notice they were becoming the visible minority, so they’d better keep quiet and stay put. Did you want to show us that anti – Caucasian racism was something that really existed? We know. There is racism in every race. The problem is that your reader came here uninvited. You don’t come in other people’s house and slap them in the face. They’re entitled to kick your ass out. This, too, should be reminded now and then.”** – L. Flynn.

*The Canadian IMMIGRANT Magazine* (is a publication of Star Media Group, a division of Toronto Star Newspapers Limited) AUGUST 2012/ONTARIO EDITION/YOUR TAKE/UPFRONT/PG 05

**“The live – in caregiver program is the only federal program that I know of where low – skilled workers are able to become permanent. Others such as agricultural workers or low – skilled workers are not eligible to become permanent and new regulations require the latter to leave after four years. The exception would be under provincial nominee programs, where, for example, in British Columbia long – distance truck drivers and food processors are sought after.”** – Donald Galloway, professor of immigration, refugee and citizenship law at the University of Victoria, B.C.

*The Canadian IMMIGRANT Magazine* (is a publication of Star Media Group, a division of Toronto Star Newspapers Limited) AUGUST 2012/SETTLEMENT/Temporary to permanent/By: Denise Hansen/PG 32

**“The world’s biggest – ever power outage left 620 million people in the dark Tuesday. More than half of India was blacked out when three regional grids collapsed. Hundreds of coal miners were trapped underground. Trains stalled across the country, New Delhi’s Metro shut down and traffic lights went out in many cities. Even electric crematoria stopped operating, some with bodies half burnt. The massive failure came a day after a similar, but smaller, outage hit 370 million people. And it raised serious concerns about**

India's outdated infrastructure **and the government's inability to meet its huge appetite for energy as the country aspires to become an economic superpower.**"

*The Metro Newspaper*/06/NEWS/Lights out – again! World's biggest blackout hits India/Wednesday, August 1, 2012

**"The victim, whose identity is protected, emigrated from the South Pacific (Fiji) in the mid – 1980s when she was 15 to get an education and improve her life. She moved in with her aunt and her uncle by marriage. The uncle began grooming her for sexual activity, touching her and forcing her to watch pornographic videos. The assaults began in 1988 when he came into her room at night to fondle her. It progressed to forced oral sex. The came sexual intercourse three times a week, in the basement, the family car or in the uncle's bed. He threatened she would be deported if she told."**

**"Her extra vulnerability came from the fact that she was an immigrant to Canada, totally dependent on the respondent and his wife for everything in life including the ability to remain in the country."**  
– Justice Kathryn Feldman

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Appeal Court. Man jailed four more years for sexually abusing niece/Thursday August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2012

**"When coaches are really inclusive of culture, they actually permit these newcomers to share some of their culture and customs. That seems to advantage the team context as a whole, be it a team or an individual sport. That's what's known in the social sciences business as "reciprocal acculturation" or in layman's terms, I give you some of my culture and you give me some of yours. So it doesn't actually just enrich the athlete and it doesn't just give them an advantage, but it actually gives their Canadian teammates an advantage. They often find the [Canadian] sports system overly forgiving of lax performance in training. For example, if an athlete is under achieving in a day of training, a coach might say, "we'll lower the expectations, you've got high demands in terms of your studying, and what have you. They're very forgiving. This would never happen in [the athletes'] culture of origin."** – Robert Schinke, Canada research chair in Multicultural Sport & Physical Activity, Humanities Professor at Laurentian University

*The Epoch Times Newspaper*/A1 & A5/Canada's multicultural athletic edge/EPOCH TIMES STAFF REPORTER/OLYMPICS/By: MATTHEW LITTLE/AUGUST 2 – 8, 2012.

### **London's 2012 Games**

**Country:** Canada

**Ranking:** #36

**Gold medals:** 1

**Silver medals:** 5

**Bronze medals:** 12

**Total medal count:** 18

<http://www.london2012.com/medals/medal-count>

**"A stabbing Wednesday night that claimed the life of Uzaffar Goraya has left a family devastated and a tight – knit community in shock. Goraya, who was 22, dreamed of becoming a police officer. After graduating from Humber College, he did the policing test but was told to reapply in two years, said his uncle, Naseer Goraya. "He was very humble, very gentle, family – oriented and very friendly," said Naseer. "It was a real shock to the family – a real shock to the community." Muzaffar Goraya and his cousin, Mojeeb Goraya, 27, were stabbed after an altercation around 11:50 p.m. Wednesday, on a street located directly across from the mosque they attend. "Both youth are known to**

**be good men of the community. Active and nice young men,” said Ahmadiyya community president Lal Malik. “It has come as an utter shock.” Both cousins worshipped at the Ahmadiyya mosque in the Vaughan suburb of Maple. Muzaffar lived within walking distance of where his life was taken. The subdivision surrounding the mosque where Muzaffar lived is known as Peace Village.”**

*The Toronto Star Newspaper*/GT4/GREATER TORONTO/’Gentle’ man dies in double stabbing/Suspect sought after one dead, one hurt in Vaughan/ FRIDAY, AUGUST 3<sup>RD</sup>, 2012.

**“One week ago Gurpreet Gill was happily married, had a steady job and lived in a pretty Burlington house. Then a phone call turned his world upside down. It was from a police officer in Punjab, India, and he told Gill that four men had been arrested for his grandmother’s murder, which occurred earlier this year. He also said Gill’s wife of four years was suspected of hiring the hit men to kill him, but they botched the job and ended up killing his grandmother.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/GTA wife named as suspect in hired hit/Punjab, India, slaying. Burlington couple split after police abroad say husband was target/Tuesday, August 7<sup>TH</sup>, 2012

**“So why do these Independence Day celebrations matter to the people of Indian and Pakistani descent? Here in Canada, we celebrate these independence days with as much zeal as Canada Day if not more. The Indian and the Pakistani anthems are sung with the same fervor as O Canada. Sometimes you pause to wonder how much of us is Canadian within us and how much of us are Indians or Pakistanis? Some may argue that Canada’s multiculturalism allows us to be both Canadians and Indians, or Canadians and Pakistanis at the same time, that we can maintain our Heritage from Pakistan and India and still be Canadians, that the traditions of our ancestors are good for Canada. Aren’t we torn between what Canadian values should we teach our children, and what cultural practices should become part of our kids and grandkids, thus creating a cultural tug?”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper* /P – 2/EDITORIALS: Why do Independence Day Celebrations Matter?/Thursday August 9<sup>TH</sup>, 2012

**“There has been a tendency to commodify a child in terms of its gender. Like 50,000 rupees for a boy, which is the going rate in India if you want a boy switched with a girl in a hospital. It’s about discrimination against women. Killing female infants is a symptom, the whole culture conspires to give you sex selection. You cannot do sex selection unless you’re discriminating against women all the way through, at every stage. It’s not son preference any more. It’s daughter aversion. When I was born (in Montreal), my mother got telegrams from everybody in India – don’t worry, the next time it will be a boy.” –Shauna Singh, author of “The Selector of Souls” in an interview with Binoy Thomas**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/Novel Spotlights Struggling Women In Vancouver’s Little India/Raminder Sidhu’s new book Tears of Mehndi/Saturday, August 11<sup>TH</sup>, 2012.

**“The Peel District School Board is one of the largest school boards in Canada, with 152,75 students in 231 students. We require teachers to provide instruction at the secondary school level in Brampton and Mississauga in the following languages: Greek, mandarin, Mandarin – Pinyin, Polish, Sinhalese, and Vietnamese. Classes will operate on the weekend, from September 2012 until June 30 2013. You must be fluent in the language of instruction. Preference will be given to applicants who possess a Certificate of Qualification from the Ontario College of Teachers.”**

**“For detailed information about these opportunities and application details, please visit the ‘Work in Peel’ section of our website and choose ‘Continuing Education Hiring VIP’. Application deadline: Friday, August 31, 2012.”**

*The Toronto Star Newspaper*/ B - 21/Teaching Opportunities: Secondary International Languages Program/Peel District School Board/Careers/Saturday, August 11<sup>TH</sup>, 2012

**“The Ranji Singh Foundation’s vision of “Caring Neighbourhoods Enriched Through Celebrations of Diversity in Communities” is a vision we whole heartily support.”** – York Region Chairman and CEO Bill Fisch

**“Your work compliments the ongoing initiatives of the York Regional Police in our diverse and dynamic community. This work also addresses the unique needs of underserved communities as a result of the changing demographics and rapid community growth within York Region.”** – York Region Police Chief, Eric Joliffe

**“It is well understood that arts and culture builds community pride and social cohesion.”** – Nancy Bodi, Executive Director of the York Region Arts Council.

**“This event will invoke inter/intra awareness, understanding and engagement among new and existing residents. It will contribute to stronger communities that are inclusive, reflective and sensitive to rapidly changing demographics.”** – Foundation President, Ranji Singh

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 6/COMMUNITY/The Ranji Singh Foundation Strives for inter/intra cultural Awareness/Thursday August 16<sup>TH</sup>, 2012

**“We appreciate that new immigrants have many unique needs as they adapt to their new surroundings. We want to help both the South Asian and Chinese communities learn more about how they can use our products to meet their unique cleaning needs.”** – Soula Kioussis, Vice President of Marketing, The Clorox Company of Canada

**“We have a fully developed multicultural strategy specially targeted towards Chinese and South Asian Canadians. We’re aiming to create a long term, meaningful relationship with these consumers as they are a true representation of the changing face of Canada. Our Chinese and South Asian consumers have unique needs, particularly in the first five to 10 years of immigrating to Canada. In order to better understand these needs, we are creating a two way dialogue that will ultimately result in product solutions that are truly meaningful to them.”** – Kaery Lall, Team Leader of Multicultural Marketing, The Clorox Company of Canada

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 7/COMMUNITY/The Clorox Company of Canada has ‘multicultural strategy’ for South Asian community/Thursday August 16<sup>th</sup>, 2012

**“Thousands of panic – stricken Indians from the northeast were fleeing the southern city of Bangalore on Thursday, spurred by rumors they would be attacked in retaliation for communal violence in their home state. Hundreds of students and workers from Assam state crowded Bangalore’s main railway station to try to board trains heading out of the city, while officials tried in vain to assure them of their safety. People pushed and shoved and some climbed in through train windows to make it past the crush at the doors. The exodus followed clashes in Assam in recent weeks between members of the indigenous Bodo tribe and Muslims that killed more than 50 people and left 400,000 in displacement camps. The violence has spilled over to other states where Bodos and other ethnic tribe members from the poor northeast have migrated in search of jobs.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/21/NEWS/Panic in India. Workers, students among mass – exodus in Bangalore/WEEKEND August 17 – 19, 2012

**“NEW DELHI – No country has as many stray dogs as India. Free roaming dogs number in the tens of millions and bite millions of people annually. An estimated 20,000 people die every year from rabies infections – more than a third of the global rabies toll. Packs of strays howl nightly in neighbourhoods. Joggers carry bamboo rods to beat them away, and bicyclists fill their pockets with stones to throw at chasers. A 2001 law forbade the killing of dogs, and the stray population has increased so much that officials across the country have expressed alarm. In Mumbai, where more than 80,000 people reported being bitten last year, the government plans to conduct a census by using motorcycles to chase down dogs and squirt their fur with ink. A member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly proposed in June sending strays to China – where dogs are sometimes eaten – after more than 15,000 people in the state reported being bitten last year.”**

*The New York Times Newspaper/02/WORLD TRENDS/republished by: The Toronto Star Newspaper/NEW DELHI JOURNAL/Danger Lurks in the Streets of India/By: GARDINER HARRIS/Sunday, August 19<sup>th</sup>, 2012*

**“The separatists have come to accept that Quebec’s economic well – being depends on a steady inflow of immigrants, ideally French – speaking. But immigrants must assimilate. So must all minorities, regardless of how many generations they’ve been here. No multiculturalism for Quebec but rather “interculturalism,” with its implicit supremacy of not only the French language but also French culture. Minorities must follow majority mores – “conform to our way of life,” in popular parlance.**

*The Toronto Star Newspaper/A – 13/OPINION/Separatists’ narcissistic inconsistency/Haroon Siddiqui/Sunday, August 19<sup>TH</sup>, 2012*

**“I apologize to those who were offended – the bank’s handling of the issue did not meet the standards Canadians justifiably expect of us. Our banknotes belong to all Canadians, and the work we do at the bank is for all Canadians.” – Mark Carney, governor for The Bank of Canada**

*The Metro Newspaper/15/BUSINESS/Carney apologizes for banknote issue/Money problems. Image of Asian woman removed from original design of new \$100 bill after focus groups raised question/Tuesday, August 21<sup>st</sup>, 2012*

Shivani Sharma: **Why was there a need to establish this school?**

Singh Grewal: Immigrants started to settle in from the early 70s. By the time we matured as a community, we had worked through the first settlement curve. There was a need of starting a school for our children so that we meet the demands of maintaining our cultural heritage for the younger generation. For Sikhism, religion is culture.

Shivani Sharma: **Do your kids wear kirpan all the time? How do you teach them that it’s a religious artifact not to be used for any other purposes?**

Singh Grewal: All students who are baptized wear Kirpan. Kirpan denotes that you are a responsible sovereign. You must respect rights of others as well as your own. It is not for show; it is a great responsibility for one who is baptized and follow the instructions of our Guru, Guru Granth Sahib.

Shivani Sharma: ***Some people may argue that religious schools preach extremism. How do you respond to them?***

Singh Grewal: I think those people need to be educated. Whether it's a religious or public school, there is no place for fundamentalism anywhere. In our school that's not a topic of discussion at all. We want our students to learn tolerance.

Shivani Sharma: ***Should governments fund religious schools?***

Singh Grewal: Particularly in Ontario, my question is why funding is not extended to other schools such as ours? Where do we draw the line? This is what politicians have to look into.

South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 9/INTERVIEW/Government should fund religious schools/Ripsodhak Singh Grewal, Principal of Khalsa Community School/By: Shivani Sharma/Thursday August 23<sup>rd</sup> 2012

***“RBC recognizes this and offers products and services such as the unsecured credit card and language capabilities in up to 180 different languages to help with the transition to Canada.”*** – Paul Sy, director, Multicultural Markets, RBC

The Weekly Voice Newspaper/16/COMMUNITY/Establishing Credit Top Barrier To Newcomers/Saturday, August 25<sup>TH</sup>, 2012.

***“Statistics Canada reports that 70 per cent of immigrant professionals have encountered difficulties in their job search, even when language isn't a barrier.”***

The Canadian IMMIGRANT Magazine (is a publication of Star Media Group, a division of Toronto Star Newspapers Limited) SEPTEMBER 2012/ONTARIO EDITION/CAREERS/Diversity at work: A review of HR recruitment practices for immigrants/Stats Canada reports that 70% of immigrants professionals have tough time/PG 32

***“On my trip to Mumbai last year, I found the place overwhelming – the sheer size and scale of just about everything is daunting and scary, especially when you come face to face with it after a gap of a few years.”*** – Mayank Bhatt, internationally trained journalist from India

The Canadian IMMIGRANT Magazine (is a publication of Star Media Group, a division of Toronto Star Newspapers Limited) SEPTEMBER 2012/ONTARIO EDITION/LIVING/MAYANK'S IMMIGRANT ADVENTURES/When I miss home ... Despite feeling connected to Canada, there will always be moments of homesickness/PG 41

***“This is a community with no electricity or running water – we had to bring a generator so we could play the bagpipe music – and the homes are made with sticks held together with cow dung. A hyena killed a goat last week 10 feet in front of a house. Education was not a priority, especially for girls.”***

The Toronto Star Newspaper/A3/NEWS/SYMBOL OF HOPE/Graduation day in Kenya: A spellbound village sees Toronto university come to honour their own Teriano Leschanca/Saturday, September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012

***“In any market where you go for the first time, you need to introduce what you have. Many collectors might not recognize the gallery and the artist, and they can be nervous to pay \$50,000 for the first time, but at \$5,000 to \$15,000, if they love the work, they will buy and want to know more. I want Asian galleries coming to Canada.”*** – Linel Rebenchuk, vice - president of Art Toronto

South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 4/CANADIAN POLITICS/Art Toronto entertains Asian art dealers/Thursday September 6<sup>TH</sup>, 2012

**“It’s alleged the group would steal cheques from mailboxes in the GTA, London and the Halton and Waterloo regions, resulting in millions of dollars in losses. It’s believed the organization’s mail – theft operation picked up steam after investigators broke up the human trafficking ring. Most of the mail thefts took place between March 2010 and July of this year.”** – RCMP Const. Lepa Jankovic

*The Toronto Star Newspaper/A7/Hungarians stole millions from mail, RCMP allege/NICOLE O’REILLY, THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR/SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8<sup>TH</sup>, 2012*

**“I am disappointed that Star headline writers mentioned the ethnocultural identity of the alleged suspects. This negative portrayal of one ethnocultural group does not contribute to the building and preservation of a multicultural Canada and is, in my opinion, un – Canadian.** – Myron Momryk, Ottawa

*The Toronto Star Newspaper/A24/EDITORIALS/Ethnic identity not necessary/Re: Hungarians stole millions from mail, RCMP allege, Sept. 8/WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12<sup>TH</sup>, 2012*

**“Pizza delivery drivers, residents say, have started coming to their doors in teams, carrying large flashlights. Others will only go as far as the main parking lot. Some refuse to come at all. Located near Morningside Ave. and Lawrence Ave. E., The Danzig St. housing complex is steps outside the boundary of Kingston – Galloway, one of 13 city – designated “priority neighborhoods”. Home to nearly 30,000 people, the area has more single – parent families and a higher youth unemployment rate than the Toronto average. About 50 per cent of residents are immigrants according to 2006 census data.”**

*The Toronto Star Newspaper/A1 & A15/NEWS/Danzig struggles for reputation: Neighbourhood violence doesn’t reflect ‘full picture’/By: AMY DEMPSEY, STAFF REPORTER/FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14<sup>TH</sup>, 2012*

**“We have a city roughly the size of Kingston moving into the GTA each year.”**  
– BRYAN TUCKEY, President of The Building Industry And Land Development Association

<http://www.cityofkingston.ca/business/statistics>: 123,363 residents./*The Toronto Star Newspaper/B2/BUSINESS/ Planning for 8 million people/SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15<sup>TH</sup>, 2012*

**“The study found that 58,544 of the studied cohort were newly diagnosed with diabetes during the five year span. Of the 214,882 subjects who had been in Canada for less than 10 years, 9,645 of them developed diabetes, a much higher rate than Torontonians who had been here for more than a decade. To determine which neighbourhoods were more conducive to walking, researchers designed an index incorporating factors such as population density, street connectivity and the availability of destinations such as retail stores and services within a 10 – minute walk. Generally, Booth said, communities outside of the downtown core, especially in north Etobicoke or northeast Scarborough, are less friendly to walkers. Recent immigrants are most often of South Asian, East Asian and African descent, groups particularly susceptible to developing diabetes.”**

*The Toronto Star Newspaper/GT4/DIABETES STUDY/Newcomers face higher risk/Living in ‘less walkable’ neighbourhoods linked to developing disease/GREATER TORONTO/ By: NICHOLAS KEUNG, IMMIGRATION REPORTED/TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18<sup>TH</sup>, 2012*

**“Statistics Canada says there were 263,000 job vacancies in June, 20,000 more than in the same month of 2011. The agency says there were 5.3 unemployed people in Canada for every vacancy, down from 5.8 in June 2011. It says this decline was due to an increase in job vacancies combined with a decline in the number of unemployed. The highest ratio of unemployment to job vacancies was in Newfoundland and Labrador where**

**there were 10.6 jobless for every vacancy. In contrast, Alberta's ratio of jobless to job vacancies was 1.6, while the Saskatchewan ratio was 1.9."**

*The Metro Newspaper*/Job Vacancies Up, Unemployed down: StatsCan/Wednesday, September 19, 2012.

**"Two mass graves were found in Kenya's coastal Tana River region and 20 people were charged with murder, police said Tuesday, after a wave of inter-tribal fighting that has killed more than 100 people in the past month. The scale of the recent unrest has left many Kenyans convinced it was politically instigated and has raised fears of serious tribal fighting before elections next March. The graves were discovered in Kilelengwani, where raiders shot, hacked and burnt to death 38 people last week, including nine police officers."**

*The National Post Newspaper*/A13/WORLD/20 Arrested As Mass Graves Found/Wednesday September 19<sup>th</sup>, 2012

**"Ottawa: It is the year of bad report cards for India. Not a single Indian university or institute has made it to the top 200 of the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) rankings – the most reputed global rankings of institutes for higher education."**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 14/CANADIAN POLITICS/No Indian varsity in world's top 200 list, while two Canadian universities in top 20/September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2012

**"There are an estimated 80,000 Somalis in Toronto, another few thousand in Ottawa and, community leaders say, about 3,000 in Fort McMurray, Alta. For long, the community has battled poverty and unemployment. It tried to deal with many single-parent households. The unemployment rate for Somali-Canadians is above 20 per cent, the highest of any ethnic group. But in 2009, it woke up to the grim reality of radicalism. Between 2009 and 2011, at least two dozen young men from Toronto and Ottawa – and two young women – disappeared, allegedly to fight alongside AlShabaab in Somalia, an Islamist youth militia aligned with AlQaeda."**

**"We need help...I am not ashamed to say that now."** — Mohamed Farab, Midaynta Community Services

**"This is hard, I know. There seems to be bad news coming continuously from the community...but we, too, want solutions."** — Ahmed Hussen, President of the Canadian Somali Congress

*The Toronto Star Newspaper*/GT4/GREATER TORONTO/We need to own up to the problem/RAVEENA AULAKH, STAFF REPORTER/FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 21<sup>TH</sup> 2012

**"Struggling with a chronically stagnant economy and one of the highest crime rates in the world, Jamaica is turning for help to a black nationalist leader who died more than 70 years ago. Marcus Garvey, who inspired millions of followers worldwide with messages of black pride and self-reliance, is being resurrected in a new mandatory civics program in schools across the predominantly black country. Students are supposed to learn values such as self-esteem, respect for others and personal responsibility by studying Garvey."**

*The Metro Newspaper*/14/NEWS/Marcus Garvey. Jamaican students to learn values from a man long dead/WEEKEND, September 21 – 23, 2012



**“Often, immigrants land up in jobs that are not in their profession or that might be related to their occupations but are lowly paid.”** – Phil Schalm, program director, Gateway for International Professionals at Chang School in Ryerson University

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 7/CANADIAN POLITICS/Regulatory changes have a perspective of immigrants/By: ASMA AMANAT/Thursday September 27<sup>TH</sup> 2012

**“This bus service will provide safe and comfortable journey to ladies.”** – Sheila Dikshit, Delhi Chief Minister

**“The Delhi Transport Corporation officials have been directed to quickly disseminate information about the schedule and routes covered by the buses.”** – Ramakant Goswami, Delhi Transport Minister

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/23/SOUTH ASIA/11 ‘Women Only’ Buses launched In Delhi/Saturday, September 29<sup>TH</sup>, 2012.

**“A major barrier is lack of knowledge on how to find a job in our culture. Even the interview process involved some culturally specific questions.”** – Laurel Madro, team leader at Alberta’s Bow Valley College

*Canadian IMMIGRANT Magazine* (is a publication of Star Media Group, a division of Toronto Star Newspapers Limited)  
OCTOBER 2012/EDUCATION REPORT: CANADIAN IMMIGRANT’S POST – SECONDARY GUIDE (PART 2)/Getting back to your field/ PG 16/By: Sunita Kaul

**“When I came here, it seemed like everything I knew about life had turned upside down. I would be invited to celebrate holidays I am not too passionate about and, in turn, there would be nobody to share the days that were special to me.”** – Kristina Pikarenko, international student, Simon Fraser University

**“No, of course there was no hatred, no discrimination! Canadian society truly did feel like a welcoming mosaic where everybody has a place. However, the more I met different people, the more I started to doubt the true nature of multiculturalism as it is served to us by advertisers...In my experience, different cultures are not living together in the full sense of the word. Instead, they are living side by side, acknowledge other’s existence, but then courteously ignore each other.”** – Kristina Pikarenko, international student, Simon Fraser University

*Canadian IMMIGRANT Magazine* (is a publication of Star Media Group, a division of Toronto Star Newspapers Limited)  
OCTOBER 2012/ONTARIO EDITION/Culture SHOCK: International students come for the education, but can find challenges in adjusting socially amidst other cultures/PG 20 & PG 22/By: Natasha Lesnikova

**“Recent immigrants in the last five years account for 92 per cent of the tuberculosis cases doctors see.”** – 2011 Toronto Public Health Report

*Scarborough Observer*/04/NEWS/Newcomers found healthy/In better condition than most Canadians, but still face their own challenges, Toronto Public Health Report says/Type 2 Diabetes/By: Ellie Kim/ [ekim@torontoobserver.ca](mailto:ekim@torontoobserver.ca)/October 2012

**“Nineteen percent of India’s population does not receive the minimum number of required calories for an average person, thus resulting in 224.6 million undernourished people.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/SOUTH ASIA/224 Million Indians Undernourished/17/Saturday, October 6<sup>TH</sup>, 2012.

“*BollyStar isn't just for those who have grown up watching Indian cinema; Bollywood's international appeal has attracted such diverse audiences that we expect the game to be played in Moscow, London, New Jersey and of course, Toronto.*” – co – creator, Zenia Wadhvani

“*It's a great way for family and friends to come together for a fun – filled and entertaining evening. Anyone, of any age, who knows something about Bollywood can play.*” – co – creator, Lata Wadhvani

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/11/COMMUNITY/Sisters Conjure Up A Unique Bolly Board Game/Saturday, October 20<sup>th</sup>, 2012.*

“*What would you do if \$210,000 suddenly appeared in your bank account? That's how much money every Canadian might have earned over the past 35 years if Canada had the same productivity growth as the U.S.*” – Jean Rene Halde, president and CEO of the Business Development Bank of Canada

“*A key problem to address is Canada's lagging productivity due to too little investment in business productivity, such as new electronics and machines, skills training, and development of new products and processes, the bank stated in a factsheet. It noted that Canada ranks last among G7 countries in investment in advanced machinery and equipment, and investment in information and communications technologies (ICT) is especially inadequate.*”

*The Epoch Times Newspaper/A – 9/BUSINESS/Small Business Week celebrates Canadian entrepreneurial achievements/OCTOBER 18 – 24, 2012.*

“*We've always been positioned as a middle power, an honest broker between different power blocks. We've always been very well respected internationally.*” – Daniel Woolf, president of Queen's University in Kingston Ontario

“*It's our belief that we need to provide students with the opportunities to understand who we are in a global context, to understand their discipline in different places, to build their own international networks, to challenge themselves beyond their comfort zones and to experience who they are and how they see the world.*” – Katherine Beaumont, director of UBC's Go Global Office

*The Globe and Mail: CANADIAN UNIVERSITY REPORT: 2013/OUR ANNUAL NATIONAL SURVEY OF UNDERGRADUATES TGAM.CA/EDUCATION/PG 59 & PG 60/INTERNATIONAL: Study abroad, get a job anywhere: Among the benefits of going on an exchange to a foreign university: international cultural experience, developing global contacts and boosting your resume/By: Dawn Calleja/Tuesday October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2012*

“*In South Asian, 46 percent of women aged 20-24 had married before they were 18, the U.N. study found. In Bangladesh, the rate was 66 percent. In sub – Saharan Africa, 37 percent of woman aged 20 – 24 had married before they were 18, the study found. Niger had the highest rate, at 77 percent. Girls under 15 are five times more likely to die in childbirth that women in their 20s, and girls age 15-18 are twice as likely to die, the U.N. study found. The children of girl brides are 60 percent more likely to die by their first birthday than children with mothers over age 19.*”

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/UN Aims to end child marriage by 2030/Thursday October 25<sup>th</sup> 2012*

“*According to B.C research, South Asian men are twice as likely to have a heart attack as Caucasian men. Research shows that South Asians – both men and women – experience strokes at much younger ages than other ethnic groups. Overall, South Asians have the highest rates of hypertension, or high blood pressure, the leading risk factor for stroke and*

one **of the top three for heart disease. As the leader in the fight against heart disease and stroke, the Heart and Stroke Foundation is working with researchers, the community, and the health care system in a number of areas to stem the tide of this growing epidemic of heart disease and stroke among South Asians. Research to date has shown the prevalence of cardiovascular disease among South Asians, but there is little research to explain why they are at higher risk.**”

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 18/SOCIETY/High level of heart disease and risk factors among South Asians: Study/Thursday, October 25<sup>th</sup>, 2012*

**“The weekend of October 20 – 21, Panorama India, with the generous support of Multicultural Banking Division of Scotia Bank, presented the York – Osgoode High School Debating Tournament at York University. An elaborately planned event spanning two days, this tournament was the qualifier round for the extremely prestigious Oxford Cup to be held later in the UK.”**

**“The organizers including tournament directors, adjudicators and volunteers and Panorama India board members did an amazing job and put up a great debating forum; the youthful energy and enthusiasm was spectacular. Panorama is happy to have been involved in this initiative under our EDUCATE mandate.”** – Jibanjit Tripathy, chair of Panorama India

**“The motion for debate in the Final Round was “This House believes that developing countries should prefer the example of India over China”. Richmond Hill High School was the Tournament Champion and Olympiads School was the Winning Junior team (Grades 7 – 9). York University’s Department of Political Science presented two awards of \$100 each, one for the top team and one for the best speaker.”**

**“The idea was to create an event that will encourage our youngsters to think of global issues such as the rise of India and China.”** – Ananya Mukherjee – Reed of York University & former member of Panorama’s Board of Governors in 2011

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/P– 12/COMMUNITY/York – Osgoode High School Debate Focuses On India And China/Saturday, October 27<sup>th</sup>, 2012*

**“The inability to speak the language of a new country is limiting in itself, but the added difficulty of having to navigate the subtleties of body language and other cultural and communication nuances make this very challenging for newcomers.”** – Deb Hamlin, employment services manager, with the Inter – Cultural Association (ICA) of Victoria

**“While Canadian society today tolerates and even embraces cultural diversity, there is more to it than simply appreciating cultural attributes such as food, music, and art. Different historic and cultural backgrounds form world views that still manage to clash in contemporary workplaces. Understanding each other, through cultural awareness training, can help minimize those clashes.”** – Gorbinder Gill, Indian – born broadcaster, diversity trainer and author of *Achieving Prosperity through Diversity*

*The Canadian IMMIGRANT Magazine* (is a publication of Star Media Group, a division of Toronto Star Newspapers Limited) NOVEMBER 2012/ONTARIO EDITION/Fit to succeed/Don’t get left behind on the corporate ladder – immigrants who improve their cultural fit (a.k.a soft skills) have a competitive advantage//COVER STORY/Do you fit in?/The question immigrants wants to ask/By: Margaret Jetelina/PG 14 – PG 16

**“As South Asians, we are naturally at higher risk. Research in Canada also shows that, along with South Asians, newcomers of Hispanic, Asian and African descent are more likely to develop type 2 diabetes [than longtime residents].”** – Indubala Shekhawat, dietitian and certified diabetes educator

**“We need to raise the awareness within the general public, especially the high – risk [immigrant] communities...that type 2 diabetes can, in fact, be prevented and managed**

**successfully.**” – Nandini Desai, Edmonton – based pharmacist stated in a video produced by the Canadian Diabetes Association (CDA).

**“Due to the high prevalence of diabetes in the Chinese community, almost every family is affected by diabetes directly or indirectly.”** – Kwang Yang, Vancouver – based physician

**“Resources developed for the Diabetes GPS are engaging and interactive and aim to lessen the barriers for people with diabetes in adopting well – established and broadly disseminated lifestyle recommendations. This specialized microsite is available in English, French, traditional and simplified Chinese, Hindi, Punjabi, Tamil and, coming soon, Urdu.”** – Sherry Calder, senior manager of communications for the Canadian Diabetes Association

***The Canadian IMMIGRANT Magazine*** (is a publication of Star Media Group, a division of Toronto Star Newspapers Limited) NOVEMBER 2012/ONTARIO EDITION/HEALTH/Health at risk/November is Diabetes Awareness Month, and with rates of type 2 diabetes continuing to rise among Canada’s immigrant population, it’s a good time to learn more about the disease/PG 30 & PG 31/By: Noa Glouberman

**“I’ve grown the restaurant with the town. Obviously, every business can use more numbers, a lot of my customers tell me they don’t want Bolton to become like Brampton. They moved here for a reason – it’s not over – run, it’s green, it’s quaint. That’s why I moved here.”** – Aldo Buccioni, owner of Baffo’s Pizza.

***The Toronto Star Newspaper***/GT1 & GT2/Caledon goes through growing pains/It’s the GTA’s final frontier for growth but residents are resisting change/By: San Grewal, Urban Affairs Reporter/Saturday, November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2012

**“The diversity of our classrooms is an advantage you’ll find at all Peel board schools, both elementary and secondary. Our students come from all over the world and are part of various cultures and religions. This diversity helps our students acquire an authentic global perspective – one that is necessary in our increasingly integrated world.”** – Tony Pontes, director of education at the Peel District School Board

***The Weekly Voice Newspaper***/P– 11/COMMUNITY/New Peel School Opens For International Students/Saturday, November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2012

**“I’m pleased that we’ve reached an agreement – in – principle and look forward to the support of hockey fans in North Bay. The city has a rich hockey history, and we hope to add to it. There’s a long standing association with military in the community, and it will be a goal of ours to build a Memorial Cup championship team at Memorial Gardens.”** – Scott Abbott, owner of the Brampton Battalion Hockey Team

***24 hrs Newspaper***/18/SPORTS/Brampton OHL team moving to North Bay/Thesday, November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2012

**“If Toronto police hadn’t arrested him on charges of drunk driving in early August and run his prints against the FBI database in the U.S., chances are no one would have discovered two important things about Huang. First, he entered Canada from China using fake travel documents, Second he is wanted in connection with a grisly murder and decapitation 14 years ago.”**

***The Metro Newspaper***/Alleged murderer in U.S. gets Canadian residency/Wednesday, November 7<sup>th</sup>, 2012.

**“The building was constructed and is owned and operated by Patricia and Bathurst Developments Inc.”**

**“The building here represents a new step. I think that this building will be the yardstick by which everyone measures affordable housing from now on. This will be a magnificent centerpiece for the federal government, the provincial government and the municipality.”** – Frank Dimant, CEO, B’nai Brith Canada

**“B’nai Brith Canada involvement as the social service agency for this affordable housing project for senior citizens and persons with disabilities is a living embodiment of the motto that the Jewish human rights organization has honored since 1875: People Helping People. The project received \$28.4 million in funding from the federal and provincial governments, as well as support at the municipal level.”**

**“The 485 Patricia Senior Living Centre features 237 new affordable rental housing units, as well as a library, chapel, social hall, multi – purpose space and a Shabbat elevator. It will offer social and cultural programming for tenants. Other special guest speakers were Steve Goldenberg, partner, Patricia and Bathurst Developments, Inc; York Centre MP Mark Adler on behalf of Human Resources and Skills Development Minister and Minister Responsible for Canada Mortgage and Housing Diane Finley; York Centre MPP Monte Kwinter on behalf of Ontario’s now former Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing Kathleen Wynne; Toronto city Councilor for York Centre James Pasternak; Rabbi Yirmiya Milevsky, spiritual leader of Congregation B’nai Torah; and Rabbi Daniel Korobkin, Senior Rabbi of Beth Avraham Yoseph of Toronto Congregation.”**

*The Jewish Tribune*/02/NEWS/TORONTO/‘When I walked into my apartment, I actually cried, I was so happy’/Thursday November 8<sup>TH</sup> 2012

**“There is no good reason for the Conservatives to be bringing in tens of thousands of temporary foreign workers when so many Canadians and newcomers are out of work. Temporary workers from other countries drive wages down and are rarely permitted to remain in Canada. Instead of investing here, they understandably send most of their earnings back to their home countries.”** – Jinny Sims (Newton – North Delta), NDP Immigration critic

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 4 & 6/CANADIAN POLITICS/Tories Treat Immigration as a Source of Cheap Labour - NDP/Migrant Workers Alliance responds to new immigration levels and mix numbers announcement/Thursday November 8<sup>TH</sup> 2012

**“But we’re seeing as the demographic changes I’ve talked about, the aging population start to bite, in many developed countries, we’re seeing their immigration needs and their actual immigration intakes beginning to increase. Immigrants are going to a whole lot of countries, mostly in the developed world, and Canada is going to have to get out there, compete, and make sure we get the immigrants both in terms of volumes and particular attributes: skills, expertise and investment capacity. This government is very pro immigration. This government believes Canada needs immigration, benefits from immigration and that those needs and benefits will become even greater in the future if this is done correctly.”** – Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada & Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party

*The Globe & Mail Newspaper*/A4/STEPHEN HARPER THE GLOBE AND MAIL INTERVIEW/IMMIGRATION/‘The world is going to shift’/Predicting fierce global competition for skilled immigrants, Harper warns Canada must step up its game/By: Steven Manila/Saturday November 10<sup>TH</sup> 2012

**“Canada introduced the equalization program in 1957 to address fiscal disparities between provinces, ensuring that less prosperous, or have – not, provincial governments**

**can provide comparable public services to those in other provinces. In 2009, Ontario received its first equalization payment of \$347 million.”**

“**This year, we’re receiving the second largest equalization hand – out amongst the provinces – a staggering \$3 billion.**” – Peter Shurman, Ontario PC Finance Critic

“**November marks the fourth anniversary of when the Liberals drove Ontario to the point of needing financial aid from other provinces for the first time in our history.**”

“Ontario’s economy **is underperforming, and being a have – not province is just one more thing that scares off new investment and business expansion. Instead of coming up with a plan to turn our economy around, the Liberals have only blamed the equalization formula as being unfair, complaining that we’ve been shortchanged.**” – Peter Shurman, Ontario PC Finance Critic

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 9/COMMUNITY/Ontario’s ‘Fall’ Into A Have – not Province/Saturday, November 10<sup>th</sup>, 2012.*

“**The diaspora elements are far more radical than anyone in Indian Punjab – and they are being kept alive in fully active groups. There is a consistent sense of almost criminal negligence on the part of Canadian law enforcement.**” – Ajay Sahni, director of the Institute of Conflict Management in Delhi.

“**Canada should come down heavily on these guys. In a democracy you have to allow expression, whatever the expression is. But there is a threshold, and you should develop the ability to identify that threshold: Look, beyond this, now it becomes dangerous.**” – K.P.S. Gill, retired director – general for the state of Punjab.

*The Globe and Mail Newspaper/F6/GLOBAL FOCUS/NATIONALISM/Does Canada harbour Sikh extremists/ By: Stephanie Nolen, G & M’s South Asian correspondent & Wendy Stueck, a national correspondent based in Vancouver/Saturday, November 10<sup>th</sup>, 2012.*

“**Part of the college’s mission is global citizenship and equity. We wanted to take all the elements of Centennial and blend them into one culinary program. We wanted to integrate food and culture. For most people, food is really an introduction to culture. For example, we may focus on religious practices, such as Hindu, Islamic and Kosher dietary laws and how that affects people.**” – Samuel Glass, professor and chef

*24 Hour Newspaper/education/Continuing Education/Culinary program takes on the world/By: Linda White, Special to QMI Agency/Monday November 12<sup>th</sup>, 2012*

“**Suspected cattle thieves hid on a high hill and ambushed and killed at least 34 police officers pursuing them over the weekend in northwestern Kenya, a gruesome and powerful attack on government security forces that an official said Monday highlights the need for more reforms. The police were killed over the weekend after being ambushed by bandits from the Turkana region who are suspected to have stolen another tribe’s cattle.**”

*The Metro Newspaper/14/NEWS/Cattle thefts/Bandits ambush Kenyan police, kill 34 officers/Tuesday, November 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012*

“**Aboriginal people are three to five times more likely than the general population to develop type 2 diabetes. And almost 80 per cent of new Canadians come from populations that are at higher risk for type 2 diabetes, including those of Hispanic, Asian, South Asian and African descent.**”

*The Metro Newspaper /42/METRO CUSTOM PUBLISHING/WORLD DIABETES/DETERMINE YOUR RISK/CANRISK QUIZ CAN HELP PREDICT YOUR ESTIATED RISK OF TYPE 2 DIABETES/Wednesday November 14<sup>th</sup>, 2012*

**“It’s a culture gap so often the culture of another country is different from the way it is here. I’ve worked with South Asian and Chinese immigrants and the culture they have there is different from the way it is here. So you have to adopt the strategy that works in this country. So immigrants coming to Canada have to learn to adapt to the way things work here.”** – Bobby Umar, motivational speaker and career coach

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 8/COMMUNITY/Can’t Seem to Land a Job? Try Networking/Saturday, November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2012.*

**“A second man faces murder charges in the deadly mass shooting that broke out at a barbeque on Danzig Street in July. Nahom Tsegazab, 19, was charged Thursday with two counts of second – degree murder in the shooting that killed two innocent bystanders and wounded 23 people. Tsegazab, who goes by the name “Gifted,” was also charged with one count of attempted murder and 22 counts of aggravated assault.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/04/NEWS/Second man faces murder charges in Danzig shootings/WEEKEND, NOV, 23 – 25, 2012*

**“Ethnic Albanians make up about 25 per cent of Macedonia’s population of 2.1 million, but tension with the country’s Slavic – speaking Macedonian majority has remained high since a six – month armed ethnic Albanian insurgency in 2001 to demand greater autonomy in minority areas.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/Albanians mark a century of freedom/Monday, November 26, 2012*

**“Migrant workers are displaying tremendous resilience in the face of the continuing economic crisis in advanced countries. Their agility in finding alternate employment and cutting down on personal expenses has prevented large scale return to their home countries.”** – Dilip Ratha, manager of the World Bank’s migration & remittance unit, lead author of “The Migration and Development Brief.

**“Although migrant workers are, to a large extent, adversely affected by the slow growth in the global economy, remittance volumes have remained remarkably resilient, providing a vital lifeline to not only poor families but a steady and reliable source of foreign currency in many poor remittances recipient countries.”** – Hans Timmer, director of the World Bank’s Development Prospects Group.

**1) India: \$70 billion 2) China: \$66 billion 3) Philippines: \$24 billion 4) Mexico: \$24 billion 5) Nigeria: \$21 billion**

Estimated Remittances for South Asia → \$109 billion (+12.5% over 2011)

Estimated Remittances for East Asia & Pacific Region → \$114 billion (+7.2% over 2011)

Estimated Remittances for Middle East & North Africa (MENA) → \$47 billion (+8.4% over 2011)

Estimated Remittances for Latin America → \$64 billion (+2.9% over 2011)

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 5/F R O N T P A G E/Remittances To India 2012 Likely To Be Highest In The World/Saturday, December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012.*

**“The ratio of girls to boys in Brampton is 868:1,000 which is lower than Punjab where the ratio is 874:1,000.”** – Dr Harshinder Kaur, a Patiala – based doctor.

**“Any society that fails to protect and respect its women loses its claim of being civilized.”** – Dr. Devendra Mishra, Professor and Head of the Sanskrit Department, University of Delhi

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 15/SOUTH ASIAN POLITICS/NRIs fight for the unborn girls/Thursday, December 6<sup>th</sup> 2012

**“The scheme would be available to Indian women who have been deserted by their overseas Indian or foreigner husbands.”** –Vayalar Ravi Friday, Overseas Indian Affairs Minister

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 12/COMMUNITY/New Delhi Supports Distressed Women Abroad/Saturday, December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2012.

**“World Bank figures show that 32.7 percent of India’s population survives on less than one dollar a day, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Rajeev Shukla said Thursday. The poor sustenance levels were due to lack of income and adequate employment opportunities the minister in a statement in the Rajya Sabha.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 16/SOUTH ASIA/32% Indians Suffer Acute Poverty/Saturday, December 15<sup>th</sup>, 2012.

**“For the first time in history, British people are now a minority in London. They have been overtaken by the immigrant population from countries like India, the latest census revealed. Just 3.7 million Londoners described their ethnicity as ‘White British’ in 2011 – down from 4.3 million in 2001, and making up 44.9% of the city’s population. It is believed to be the first time that British whites have become a minority in any region of the UK.”**

**“In 2011, 7.5 million residents were foreign – born, making up 13%, or one in eight of the population – up from 4.6 million people in 2001.”**

**“The total population of England and Wales was 56.1 million, a 7% increase on 2001 – and 55% of the increase is due to migration.”**

**“Britain’s increasing diversity was emphasized by the Office of National Statistics, as it emerged that the proportion of the nation that is white has fallen below 90% for the first time. 48.2 million people described themselves as being white, making up 86.0% of the population of England and Wales, down from 91.3% a decade earlier.”**

**“Within this ethnic group, the ‘White British’ category was the largest at 45.1 million or 80.5% of the population, a fall compared to 87% in 2001. Apart from Poland, the other leading countries of origin for British immigrants were India, Pakistan, Ireland and Germany”**

**“7.5% of the population is Asian, while 3.4% described themselves as black. Unsuprisingly, London was found to be the most ethnically diverse region, while Wales was the least. London is also home to the most immigrants, as 37% of its residents were born abroad and 24% are not citizens of the UK. Indian – origin Britons became the largest ethnic minority group in the UK, according to the report. Islam is likely to be identified as the fastest – growing faith, with more than two million Muslims, it added.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 13/COMMUNITY/White British Become Minority In London/Saturday, December 15<sup>th</sup>, 2012.

## Britain

## Total: 1 Countries

United Kingdom & Colonies

6,365



**Total: 6,365**

**2.47 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe**

**Total: 46 Countries**

Albania	555
Armenia	250
Austria	110
Belarus	265
Belgium	740
Bosnia - Hercegovina	125
Bulgaria	425
Croatia	85
Czech Republic	165
Cyprus	50
Denmark	140
Estonia S.S.R	30
Finland	85
France	8,140
Georgia	120
Germany	1,890
Greece	210
Hungary	300
Iceland	40
Irish – Republic	895
Italy	615
Kosovo, Republic of	155
Latvian S.S.R	195
Lithuania S.S.R	60
Luxembourg	30
Macedonia	125
Monaco	10
Montenegro (Republic of)	25
Malta	15
Moldova	1,400
Netherland, The	530
Norway	85
Poland	700
Portugal	525
Romania	1,475
Russia	1,960
Serbia (Republic of)	405
Serbia & Montenegro	20
Slovak Republic	125

Slovenia	35
Spain	385
Sweden	260
Switzerland	405
Ukraine	2,205
Uzbekistan	210
Yugoslavia	10
<b>Total: <u>26,585</u></b>	<b><u>10.31</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Africa**

**Total: 43 Countries**

Algeria	3,245
Angola	55
Benin	305
Botswana	145
Burkina Faso	245
Burundi	615
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	2,040
Central African Rep.	20
Chad	90
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,250
People's Republic of the Congo	90
Djibouti	180
Eritrea	980
Ethiopia	1,740
Gabon	65
Gambia	15
Ghana	520
Guinea, Rep. of	260
Ivory Coast	950
Kenya	1,040
Liberia	45
Libya	425
Madagascar	155
Malawi	45
Mali, Rep. of	150
Mauritania	45
Morocco	3,625
Namibia	50
Niger	60
Nigeria	3,095

Rwanda	440	
Senegal	760	
Sierra Leon	50	
Somalia, Rep. of	1,130	
South Africa, Republic of	1,360	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	495	
Swaziland	20	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	215	
Togo, Rep. of	225	
Tunisia		1,475
Uganda	355	
Zambia	85	
Zimbabwe	465	
<b>Total: <u>28,620</u></b>		<b><u>11.10</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Asia & the Middle East**

**Total: 47 Countries**

Afghanistan	2,155
Azerbaijan	260
Bahrain	190
Bangladesh	2,450
Bhutan	975
Brunei	25
Cambodia	230
China, Peop Rep. of	33,015
Egypt	4,825
Hong Kong	1,095
India	28,945
Indonesia Rep. of	375
Iran	6,465
Iraq	2,125
Israel	2,185
Japan	1,305
Jordan	890
Kazakhstan	455
Kyrgyzstan	290
Korea, Republic of	5,310
Peo. Dem. Rep. of Korea	60
Kuwait	655
Laos	25
Lebanon	1,180
Macao	50
Malaysia	440
Maldives (Republic of)	5

Mongolian, Peop Rep. of	60	
Myanmar Union of	145	
Nepal	1,310	
Oman	210	
Pakistan	9,930	
Palestinian Authority	315	
Philippines Rep. of	32,750	
Qatar	520	
Saudi Arabia	1,890	
Singapore	350	
Sri Lanka	3,150	
Syria	885	
Tajikistan	85	
Taiwan		1,165
Thailand	345	
Turkey	1,820	
Turkmenistan	15	
United Arab Emirates	4,255	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	1,700	
Yemen, Arab Rep.	170	
<b>Total: <u>157,050</u></b>	<b><u>60.90</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 3 Countries**

Australia	1,240	
New Zealand	465	
Papua New Guinea	10	
<b>Total: <u>1,715</u></b>	<b><u>0.67</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North and Central America**

**Total: 10 Countries**

Belize	50	
Costa Rica	195	
El Salvador	610	
Guatemala	345	
Honduras	430	
Mexico	4,030	
Nicaragua	105	
Panama	45	
St. Pierre & Miquelon	5	
U.S.A	9,415	

Total: 15,230

5.91 (%) of Total Citizens

**Caribbean**

**Total: 20 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	50
Bahamas Islands	75
Barbados	155
Bermuda	50
Cayman Islands	35
Cuba	1,285
Dominica	45
Dominican Republic	640
Grenada	140
Guadeloupe	15
Haiti	5,600
Jamaica	2,145
Martinique	10
Netherlands Antilles	30
Puerto Rico	5
St Kitts & Nevis	20
St Lucia	390
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	505
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	615
Turks & Caicos	5

Total: 11,815

4.58 (%) of Total Citizens

**South America**

**Total: 12 Countries**

Argentina	285
Bolivia	90
Brazil	1,615
Chile	295
Columbia	3,680
Ecuador	350
Guyana	640
Paraguay	65
Peru	780
Surinam	15
Uruguay	50
Venezuela	1,350

Total: 9,215

3.57 (%) of Total Citizens



**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Citizenship & Immigration Canada**

**Ottawa**

**2013**

**Total: 258,953. That's a + 0.41% increase over 2012 levels of 257,885.** (PG 2 Immigration Statistics (Freedom of access request from the government of Canada)/ (Nick, Library representative at Robarts Library from the 4<sup>th</sup> Floor)

**Total Non – Workers: 110,772 (42.78%)**

**Total Family: 81,831 Total Refugees: 24,049 Total Other: 4,892** (Table 2: New Permanent Residents Admitted in 2013/Facts & Figures/Pg 12)

<b><u>Employment:</u></b>	17,691,100	<b>+ 253,100</b>
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	14,314,200	<b>+ 181,000</b>
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	3,376,900	<b>+ 72,200</b>
<b>Unemployment:</b>	1,346,700	<b>- 24,900</b>

<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	9,609,400	<b>+ 135,600</b>
<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>66.5%</b>	<b>(UNCHANGED)</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>61.8%</b>	<b>+ 0.10</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>- 0.20</b>

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM, tables: 282-0002 & 282-0022. - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/Date accessed: 2015-04-29/Date modified: 2015-01-28**

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): Program under government review due to numerous complaints from the Canadian public. \*\*\*\*\***

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada’s Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 2015).

**The Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$614 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$676 billion**

### Multiculturalism In The News

**“Five men *accused of raping a university student for hours on a bus as it drove through India’s capital were charged Thursday with murder, rape and other crimes that could bring them the death penalty. The men charged were Ram Singh, the bus driver, his brother Mukesh Singh, who cleans buses for the same company; Pavan Gupta, a fruit vendor; Akshay Singh, a bus washer; and Vinay Sharma, a fitness trainer.*”**

*The Metro Newspaper/12/News/Rape and murder charges laid against accused in gang rape/WEEKEND, January 4 –6<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“Mississauga: Vishwa Hindi Sansthaan, an institute founded by Prof. Saran Ghai to preserve and promote the cause of Hindi language and literature on a global basis, organized a literary evening Kavya Madhuri to “bid Farewell to 2012 and Welcome 2013”, at Satya Jyoti Cultural Centre in Mississauga. This was an innovative move providing an international Forum to Hindi poets.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 8/COMMUNITY/Hindi Poetry Reading/Submitted by: Devendra Mishra/Saturday, January 5<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“Don Cherry took to twitter on Monday to air his objections over the millions in aid money that Canada sends to Haiti.”**

**“You know, I am one of those guys, like most people in Canada, we like to help the countries all over the world. But sometimes it makes you wonder. Maybe it’s just me. But Canada gave Haiti 49.5 million dollars last year. Are we nuts? We’ve got a guy dying in Toronto waiting 3 hours for an ambulance. We’ve got people waiting 7,8,10 hours, if they’re lucky, in a waiting room with one doctor for a zillion people. I’ll tell ya something, the working guy is getting sick of people spending money like that ... Lets (sic) smarten up. As the old saying goes, charity begins at home. Am I right or is it just me?”** — Don Cherry, via Twitter



“Julian Fantino **told a newspaper last week that CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) will stop funding new aid projects in Haiti until it finds a more effective approach to help the country. The former head of the Ontario Provincial Police indicated that Canada has sent \$1 billion in development assistance to Haiti since 2006.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/05/NEWS/Aid to Haiti ‘nuts?’: Cherry/Tuesday, January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“**They’ll just take your money but leave you stranded. Canada has a generous and open legal immigration system, but those who try to get into Canada through the back door using human smugglers will not succeed and are wasting their money trying.**” — Jason Kenney, statement issued from Sri Lanka’s capital Colombo.

*24 hrs Newspaper*/07/Kenney issues warning to Sri Lankans fleeing to Canada/QMI AGENCY/Tuesday, January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“**Three Kurdish women, including a founder of the militant separatist group the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK), were shot to death in Paris, French officials said Thursday. Hundreds of Kurds flooded the neighbourhood; with some claiming the deaths were a “political assassination” and blaming Turkey. The slayings came as Turkey was holding peace talks with the group to try and persuade it to disarm. The conflict between PKK and the Turkish government has claimed tens of thousands of lives since 1984.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/11/NEWS/Seperatists/3 Kurdish women killed in Paris/WEEKEND, January 11 – 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“**A series of bombings in different parts of Pakistan killed at least 115 people on Thursday, including 81 who died in a sectarian attack on a bustling billard hall in the southwest city of Quetta officials said. A billiard hall in Quetta, the capital of Baluchistan province, was hit by twin blasts about 5 minutes apart on Thursday night, killing 81 people and wounding more than 120 others. Earlier in the day, a bomb targeting paramilitary solidiers in a commercial area in Quetta killed 12 people and wounded more than 40 others, said Shakeel, the senior police officer. Elsewhere in Pakistan, a bomb in a crowded Sunni mosque in the northwest city of Mingora killed 22 people and wounded more than 70, said police officer Akhtar Hayyat.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/11/NEWS/Series of bombings in Pakistan leave 115 dead/Separate incidents. Responsibility for various blasts blamed on militant sectarians, separatists and the U.S/WEEKEND, January 11 – 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“**A national transit strategy has always been a sensible idea. Canada is the only G8 country without one. Given the importance of thriving cities to out country’s GDP, it’s downright criminal that the federal government invests so little revenue in infrastructure.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/10/VOICES/GTA DESERVES BETTER THAN ‘HAIL MARY’ ON TRANSIT PLANNING/URBAN COMPASS/By: Matt Elliott/Monday, January 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“**A 29 – year – old woman was the only passenger on a bus as she travelled to her village in northern Punjab state on Friday night. The driver refused to stop at her village despite her repeated pleas and drove her to a desolate location. There, the driver and the conductor took her to a building where they were joined by five friends and took turns raping her throughout the night.**” — Raj Jeet Singh, police officer

*The Metro Newspaper*/08/NEWS/6 men arrested in India after another gang rape/Monday, January 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Brampton has an exceptional quality of life, world – class educational institutions like Sheridan College and a surplus of hardworking talented human capital. Brampton’s economy is connected by 400 – series highways, reliable roads and mass transit. Our strategic location in the heart of North America, minutes from Toronto Pearson International, Canada’s largest airport, makes us an ideal place to start a business, expand service offerings and stay ahead of the competition. I’m putting down the welcome mat for global companies to invest in Brampton, create jobs for residents and strengthen our local economy. Put simply, Brampton is open for business.”** – Susan Fennell, Mayor of Brampton

**“Fennell made the comments to 200 business and government leaders during a meeting co – hosted by the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and the Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Fennell’s trade mission to India, organized by the Indo – Canada Chamber of Commerce, is an opportunity to market Brampton to the world.”**

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 3/COMMUNITY/Fennell Markets Brampton to Indian Business and Government Leaders/Thursday, January 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“SHARON Floyd is the Executive Director of Interim which has been providing shelter and outreach services to abused women and their children in the Region of Peel for over 30 years. Sharon began her Violence Against Women work at Interim Place 10 years ago as a Shelter Program Manager. She spoke about the roles and responsibilities of Interim Place, towards women in society, in an interview with DIVYA KAELEY of Generation Next.”**

What’s your opinion about violence in South Asian communities?

**“Individual communities do experience violence and oppression in different ways and in different proportions however; we should be very careful not to focus on violence from a culturally specific lens as this perspective feeds into stereotypes and perpetuates racism. However, I do believe that there are challenges that every community faces when it comes to violence against women and it is important to understand the context of the impact of that violence on specific communities and how we, Interim Place can provide culturally appropriate supports. South Asian communities are understood to have a deep sense of ‘honour’ involved and that sometimes makes it difficult for victims to accept programs and supports due to feelings of shame, guilt and sometimes fear of accessing supports from their own communities. It’s deeply ingrained in the psyche of many women that men are the leaders and they have no say, no rights and no ability to make decisions on behalf of themselves or their family. Silence from the community is interpreted as condoning what is going on is acceptable.”** – S.F

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 14/WOMEN AND SOCIETY/‘Speak up against abuse ... as silence means condoning/Thursday, January 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“About 1,000 female fetuses are aborted every day, an estimated 12 million in the past 30 years. This has led to the skewed demography of about 900 women for every 1,000 men, second only to China’s 833. Female feticide is more prevalent among the educated and rich than the illiterate poor who see sons as insurance for old age and dread daughters for whom they have to raise marriage dowries. A 2001 UN report on women ranked India 134<sup>th</sup> out of 187 countries behind Saudi Arabia and China.”**

*The Toronto Star Newspaper/A23/OPINION/India’s culture of misogyny exposed/Thursday, January 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

Here are the headlines from a single newspaper on one day in India:

**“Women stalked; commits suicide.”** **“Raped 16 – year – old attempts suicide.”**  
**“Minor groped, another sodomized.”** **“Man gets 7 – year jail for raping minor.”**  
**“Six – year old raped, killed.”** **“Female guard molested in bus”**  
**“Woman molested on beach”** **“Women gang – raped, chopped to death.”**  
**“Fifteen – year – old gang – raped, another set on fire”** **“Woman drugged, gang - raped”**

*The Toronto Star Newspaper/A23/OPINION/India’s culture of misogyny exposed/Thursday, January 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013.*

**“Canada Border Services Agency has charged seven people in the Toronto area in connection with an investigation into what it calls a “marriage of convenience” scheme. The agency says the accused acted as go – between who arranged for Canadian citizens to marry and sponsor Chinese nationals.”**

**“A four – year investigation revealed the marriages were done to let the in – name – only spouses gain entry status in Canada – for a fee of \$30,000 to \$35,000 each.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/03/News/Marriage of convenience. Seven people in T.O. area charged in alleged scheme/WEEKEND, January 18 – 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“A Canadian businessman was sentenced to 14 years in prison Thursday for providing material support to overseas terrorism. Tahawwur Rana supported a Pakistani group whose 2008 attacks on Mumbai, India, left more than 160 people dead. Rana, a 52 – year – old Pakistani – born Canadian, faced a maximum of 30 years in prison. Jurors in 2011 convicted him of providing support for the Pakistani group, Lashkar – e – Taiba, and for supporting a never – carried – out plot to attack a Danish newspaper that printed cartoons of the Prophet Muhammad in 2005. The government’s star witness at Rana’s trial was admitted terrorist David Coleman Headley, who had pleaded guilty to laying the groundwork for the Mumbai attacks. The American – Pakistani testified against his school friend Rana to avoid the death penalty and extradition. Headley spent five days on the witness stand – taking up more than half the trial – detailing how he allegedly worked for both the Pakistani intelligence agency known as the ISI and Lashkar. Rana – who owned an immigration consulting firm in Toronto and a home in Ottawa – was accused of allowing Headley to open a branch of his Chicago – based immigration law business in Mumbai as a cover story and travel as a representative of the company in Denmark.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/09/News/Terror – case Canadian gets 14 – year jail term/WEEKEND, January 18 – 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“Nearly a year after Morocco was shocked by the suicide of a 16 – year – old girl who was forced to marry her alleged rapist, the government has announced plans to outlaw the traditional practice.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/10/News/Moroccans may no longer have to marry their rapists/Women’s rights/Thursday, January 24<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“A 20 – year – old Indian woman said she was gang – raped on the orders of a village council because she fell in love with a man from a different ethnic group, police said**

**Thursday.** Twelve suspects **and the** head of the council **have been** arrested **for the Monday night attack, police said. The woman told police that she** lost count of how many men raped her. **She was** hospitalized **Thursday in** serious condition.”

*The Metro Newspaper*/12/News/Indian woman says village council ordered gang rape/WEEKEND, January 24 – 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Huddled in the lobby of an Etobicoke apartment building, the Ghanian community was preparing to mourn. The picture of Bridget Takyi, 27, hung Saturday by the elevator at 44 Wilowridge Rd. with the title, “Gone too soon.” Snow has since covered the site where Bridget Takyi’s body was found brutally stabbed and burned beyond recognition a week earlier.”**

**“It is time, young girls who have been abused, women who are being abused seek help, speak up and get the help that city will provide for them.”** — Obie Agyeman, a local church youth pastor with the Empowered Life Ministry

**“Takyi’s boys, Nathan, 3, and Jeremiah, 1, are left behind. A trust fund has been set up for the boys. Their father, Emmanuel Owusu – Ansah, 30, has been charged with first – degree murder. He was released on bail Dec 5, 2012, charged with three counts of assault, two counts of assault with a weapon and one charge of uttering a death threat – all in relation to Takyi. Owusu – Ansah was under house arrest.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Vigil leads to calls for dialogue on domestic abuse/Monday, January 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“It’s an alarming statistic: At 15%, the unemployment rate for 20 – somethings in Canada is nearly double the national average. Though many blame themselves, the directors of Generation Jobless, a new CBC documentary that takes a critical look at the troubling unemployment trend.”**

**“Our government is making it easier and less costly for employers to hire foreign – trained workers ... so they don’t have to train people in this country for jobs.”** — Sharon Bartlett, fellow director

**“The documentary looks to Switzerland for a solution because youth unemployment there is the lowest in the developed world at 2.8%. At the age of 15, swiss students choose to continue high school en route to university or pursue an apprenticeship stream. A whopping two – thirds choose apprenticeship. Employers there recognize the important role they share in training and educating young people – indeed they see it as an investment that benefits the entire country.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/17/education/TV documentary examines disturbing unemployment trends/By: LINDA WHITE/Special to QMI Agency/Monday, January 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013

According to a report (Assessing the long – term cost of youth unemployment) released by *TD Economics* noted that by 2016, youth unemployment in Canada could cost about \$10.7 billion and by 2031 it would result in \$12.7 billion in lost earning.

**“Of course, for the people suffering from unemployment, the impact is significant. Stubbornly high unemployment is one of the legacies of the 2008 financial crisis and the recession that followed it.”**

— Martin Schwerdtfeger, TD Senior economist

*The Metro Newspaper*/Jobless youth costs \$10.7B in lost wages/Wednesday, January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“A young girl in a pink snowsuit wears a cartoon mask to protect her young lungs. Elsewhere in Beijing, a grandmother tenderly presses an oxygen mask to her grandson’s face because he suffers from a respiratory disease. Scenes like these played out across China’s capital Tuesday as a thick, white haze of industrial smog suffocated the city for the fourth time in the past month.”**

**“Everyone – senior officials and VIPs included – should take buses and subways instead of private cars.”** – Wang Lifan, a former journalist and blogger

**“Residents were urged to stay indoors and more than 100 flights were cancelled in several cities as visibility was reduced to about 100 meters. The government ordered 103 heavily polluting factories to suspend production until Thursday, the official state news agency Xinhua reported.”**

**“Coal contains sulphur and sulphur is a nasty pollutant. The other problem is cars. It is basically a population problem. If you have 20 million people and many cars, the emissions from that are big.”**  
– Bruce Urch, a research associate with the Dalla Lana School of Public Health at the University of Toronto

**“Fine air pollution was at “hazardous” levels, according to the American Embassy’s Twitter feed. Peak levels of PM2.5 – microscopic particulate matters that can embed deep in the lungs and pose a serious health risk – were 526 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 – hour period, according to the embassy’s monitoring station in Beijing. The level recommended by the World Health Organization is just 25 micrograms per cubic metre. PM2.5 air pollution may have led to 8,572 premature deaths last year in four major Chinese cities including Beijing, according to a study by Greenpeace and Peking University’s school of public health.”**

**“With the rise of social media, the authorities can no longer ignore the problem. Traditionally the authorities have tried to cover up and report as little as they could, but now they see they cannot cover up anymore and so there is disclosure of information.”** – Lynnette Ong, associate professor of Political Science at the University of Toronto

*The Toronto Star Newspaper/A12/WORLD/Beijing’s smog crisis spikes/Government signals new openness to debate on stemming pollution/By: HAMIDA GHAFOR/FOREIGN AFFAIRS REPORTER/With files from The Associated Press/Wednesday, January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“If we rewind the clock to 10 years ago, the market looked very different, with ground – related housing dominating the market share while the average price of a new detached, semi or townhome was \$321,542. However, at the end of last year, the average price of a new ground – related home in the GTA reached \$632,868. This is important, considering that the GTA will welcome a million new residents over the next 20 years who will all need places to live. This leads me to my next point: the difference in price between a low – rise home and a high – rise home. Ten years ago, that difference was \$67,133. At the end of 2012, it has grown to \$196,844. We all have to work together – the industry, government, special interest groups and residents – to ensure that new home buyers in the GTA can enjoy affordability and choice in housing type in the coming years.”** – Bryan Tuckey, president & CEO of the Building Industry & Land Development Association

*The Metro Newspaper/42//HOME/Rooftop Surfing/Housing affordability supply and demand/Thursday, January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013*

**“The contributions of black artists and communities in Canada have made this country a stronger, culturally richer place. Starting this month, you can discover your own connection to Canadian black history and culture through the TD Then and Now Black History Series. The work of these individual artists, together with contributions from cultural organizations even large cultural institutions, gives all Canadians a glimpse of the range, variety, and virtuosity of black artists in Canada today. It also celebrates the past. Through TD Then and Now, you can discover how black artists, writers, activists and everyday people helped shape the Canadian heritage we all now share. February is, of course, Black History Month: First recognized by the House of Commons in 1995, following a motion introduced by the Hon. Jean Augustine, the first black Canadian woman elected to Parliament.”**

**“Black History Month celebrates the achievements, past and present of the Canadian black community; now the third – largest visible minority community in Canada, with a population of more than 750,000. This population enjoyed 18 per cent growth between 2001 and 2006, due in part to an influx of new immigrants – each group bringing with it new art forms, cultural traditions and perspectives that enrich not only black communities, but all Canadians.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/32/BLACK HISTORY THEN AND NOW/ANNUAL TD SERIES SHOWCASES CANADIAN TALENT/METRO CUSTOM PUBLISHING/BLACK HISTORY MONTH/WEEKEND, February 1 – 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013*

**“I am working toward strengthening relations with private – sector and government leaders from India to help attract job – creating investments in Brampton. With one of the world’s fastest – growing middle classes, India is an incredible market for Brampton – based companies to sell their products and services to.”** – Susan Fennell, Mayor of Brampton

**“Fennell made the comments following her 15 – day trade mission, organized by the Indo – Canada Chamber of Commerce, which focused on making inroads into different industries from advanced manufacturing, logistics, aerospace, education, food and beverage, bio – technology, infrastructure, entertainment and information technology.”**

**“Prime Minister Stephen Harper has set out on an ambitious agenda to forge greater trade ties between Canada and India. I am committed to ensuring Brampton is at the heart of this new trade corridor.”** – Susan Fennell, Mayor of Brampton

**“To help achieve this, Fennell highlighted three memoranda of understanding (MoUs) she signed on behalf of Brampton with the All India Association of Industries, the World Trade Centre of Mumbai and the Small and Medium Business Development Chamber of India (SME Chamber of India), respectively. Each organization promotes economic growth.”**

**“Many people here don’t understand the system here. It’s not like India where mayors have little powers, and the higher levels of government deal with such issues. Here, we decide what needs to be done within our city and that includes initiatives to bring fresh business to the city.”** – Vicky Dhillon, Brampton Councillor

**“During an interaction with the South Asian media, Fennell hinted at a possible Bollywood – centric school coming up attached to the Sheridan College. The Indian investor interested in the project, was not named, but is expected to come to Brampton in April.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 7/COMMUNITY/Fennell Upbeat On India Trip/Saturday, February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2013*

**“Chanice Horuc – Lake, a second year Brock University student in St Catharines, Ont., is studying child and youth studies in concurrent education. She took part in a trip to the Dominican Republic to teach English last year because one of her career goals is to teach in a Third World country. She’s returning to the Dominican with Brock again this year to help build a house.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/13/your education/Students ditch fun in the sun for some hands – on learning/BY: LINDA WHITE, Special to QMI Agency/Friday, February 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“The vicious, hours – long attack occurred before dawn on Monday at a house that six Spanish men, six Spanish women and a Mexican woman had rented on a quiet, idyllic stretch of beach on the outskirts of Acapulco.”**

**“The attackers gained access to the house because two of the Spaniards were in the yard and apparently were forced to open the door. The five attackers burst into the house and held the group at gunpoint. They tied up the six men with phone cords and bathing suit straps and then raped the six Spanish women. The Mexican woman was not raped.”** – Luis Walton, Mayor of Acapulco

**“The attack began about two hours after midnight on Monday and the victims were only able to report the crime five hours later, at nearly 7 a.m. The once – glittering resort that attracted movie stars and celebrities in the ‘50s and ‘60s has been battered by years of drug – related gang killings and extortions, but except for very few incidents, the violence has not touched tourists.”**

**“Mexico’s Foreign Relations Department issued a statement saying it regretted the attack, and suggested it was not drug – cartel related.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/11/News/Armed gang rapes 6 tourists in Mexico/Acapulco. Victims receiving treatment after five masked men broke into a beach house rented by Spanish tourists/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, February 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“The Bank of Canada considered celebrating gay marriages, black hockey players and turban – wearing RCMP officers on its new plastic banknotes – but eventually nixed them all in favour of the more traditional images of a train, a ship and a monument. The image catalogue was drawn up in 2008 by The Strategic Counsel, a marketing research firm hired for \$476,000 to help the bank decide how to illustrate its series of polymer \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills.”**

*Metro Newspaper/P – 13/BUSINESS/BoC nixed banknote images of gays, blacks/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Monday, February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“A 17 – year – old boy has been charged with manslaughter in the fatal shooting of a 15 – year – old in Toronto.”**

**“Two other people – an 18 – year – old man and a boy – are facing breach of recognizance charges in the case. St. Aubyn Rodney was in his north – west Toronto apartment with friends on Monday night when a gun was produced and the teen was shot.”** – Det. Mike Carbone

**“Rodney’s name could not be released under the Youth Criminal Justice Act but the teen’s parents have since given permission for him to be named. Rodney was shot in the chest. Rodney didn’t have any vital signs while being transferred by ambulance officials and police said he succumbed to his injuries in the hospital.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/04/NEWS/Teen charged with manslaughter/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Wednesday, February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“In January, Stephen Harper announced a \$400 – million investment in venture capital. It’s a big step for a government that has been criticized both at home and abroad for living in the past, and with the infrastructure in place, it’s now on the private sector, and the next generation of entrepreneurs, to take advantage.”**

**“There are not enough sources of seed capital, and a lot has to do with the investment mentality that prevails with big investors who are more conservative. We’re happy to give money to companies that want to dig holes in the ground (minerals, etc.), but it’s a different game when it comes to other investments.”** – Mark Evans, small business consultant & former business journalist with the *Financial Post* & *The Globe & Mail Newspapers*

**“Small businesses in Canada is a big deal. They account for 98 per cent of our outgoing businesses – and many of them started up to fill a niche or provide a service with an innovative idea or approach. They are the drivers of innovation.”**

**“It’s important that people (especially the youth of tomorrow) begin thinking like entrepreneurs.”** – Lesley Wilmot, director of marketing and communication at the Canadian Youth Business Association

**“Canadians are too modest and humble for their own good compared to the U.S., who are always ready to declare themselves as the Best or No. 1.”** – Mark Evans, small business consultant & former business journalist with the *Financial Post* & *The Globe & Mail Newspapers*

*Metro Newspaper*/13/OUR LAND AND INNOVATIVE LAND/BY: TAKARA SMALL, takara.small@metronews.ca/Wednesday, February 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“M A D H U Verma is one of the leading social activists from among the immigrant communities. She hails from India and came over to Canada in 1962 as a bride. She is founding Chair of the Asian Heritage Society of New Brunswick (AHSNB) and vice – president of the National Indo – Canadian Council (NICC). In a conversation with generation Next, she talks about her journey in social activism in Canada.”**

What motivated you to take up the cause of new immigrants in New Brunswick?

**“My motivation has stemmed from my life experience, becoming a child refugee after the India – Pakistan partition in 1947. I was born in Pakistan in a Hindu family, and we were displaced because of our faith. In India I faced discrimination because of my ethnicity.”** – M.V

How was the Multicultural Association of Fredericton (MCAF) founded?

**“During the 1960 – 70, Canadian immigration policy changed. The Canadian government opened the door to immigrants from non – traditional countries to fill labour needs. The number of new immigrants increased in New Brunswick and so did the need to form organizations to serve them. The Association of Indo – Canadians of Fredericton was formed in 1973. At the same time, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau announced that Canada would have a policy of multiculturalism. I was fortunate to be part of a visionary team of citizens who participated in discussions on the Multiculturalism Act. In 1974 the Association of Indo – Canadians took the lead to organize the first Multicultural Regional Conference in Fredericton, which was funded by the federal government. Italians, Dutch, Germans, French, other Europeans, and South Asian immigrants participated in the conference. It was at this conference that the Multicultural Association of Fredericton was born.”** – M.V

Your vision for future.

**“It is the best practice to adopt diversity training in the workplace, and opportunities to express views on anti – racism education and to local decision – making bodies should be made available to everyone.”** – M.V

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 10/INTERVIEW/Mandu Verma: Determined to Fight for Social Justice/Thursday, February 21<sup>st</sup>, 2013



**“Two bombs placed on bicycles exploded in a crowded marketplace in the southern Indian city of Hyderabad on Thursday, and the federal minister said at least 11 people were killed and 50 wounded.”**

**“Both blasts took place within a radius of 150 meters. Eight people died in one place, three at the other.”** – Sushil Shinde, the federal Home (Interior) Minister

**“TV showed debris and body parts strewn on the street in the area, a crowded neighbourhood of cinema halls, shops, restaurants and a fruit and vegetable market. In July 2011, three near simultaneous blasts ripped through India’s financial capital, Mumbai. At least 20 people were killed and over 100 wounded in the blasts set off by Muslim militants, authorities said.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/12/Bombs explode in marketplace/Friday, February 22<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“Indian police said Thursday they have launched a manhunt for men suspected of raping and killing three sisters, aged 5 to 11, in the latest case of sexual violence to grip the country. The sisters’ bodies were found in a village well in Maharashtra state on Feb. 14 after they had gone missing from school, police officer Javed said.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/08/News/India Police search for men accused of raping and killing three sisters/WEEKEND, February 22 – 24<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“City council’s recent vote allowing undocumented migrants access to services regardless of their immigration status doesn’t match how Torontonians feel on the issue. A Forum Research survey of 806 respondents released Saturday found 51 per cent disapprove of council’s 37 to 3 decision Thursday declaring Toronto a sanctuary city.”**

**“It just looks like the city councilors are a little out of sync with the rest of the public.”** – Lorne Bozinoff, president of Forum

**“The vote also requires training of all city staff and managers to make sure the estimated 200,000 non – status migrants in Toronto can get access to services without the fear of being turned over to border – enforcement officers for detention or deportation.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/01/News/Public not keen on Toronto as a Sanctuary: Poll/Council makes history. We’re the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian city to officially allow non – status migrants access to services/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICES/Monday, February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“International graduates bring a global mindset and a way of looking at business in a different way. It means you’re reflecting the customers you serve. Diversity is one of BMO’s key values and we promote diversity as a strategic business advantage.”** – Nancy Karnaos, senior recruitment partner for specialized programs with BMO Financial Group

*CANADIAN IMMIGRANT MAGAZINE/WHAT EMPLOYERS WANT/Tips for international students/On the job hunt/PG 21/ MARCH 2013/By: Charlotte Santry*

**“According to Statistics Canada, female immigrants, in particular, often have low incomes despite their usually higher level of education than Canadian – born women. In 2000, immigrant women on average earned 64 per cent of the income of male immigrants. They were much less likely to have jobs or be looking for jobs than male immigrants with university degrees. The situation is most pronounced for women from**

**Asia and Africa; only 62.7 per cent from Asia and 38 per cent from Africa were working or looking for jobs.”**

*CANADIAN IMMIGRANT MAGAZINE/WOMEN AT WORK/PG 24/Canada is the land of opportunity, but many female immigrants face additional gender barriers in their professional careers/An unfriendly labour market/MARCH 2013/By: Emily Rose*

**“Tegucigalpa: Honduras suffered 85.5 homicides for every 100,000 residents in 2012, compared with a global median rate of 8.8 murders per 100,000. Of a total of 10,411 violent deaths last year, 7,172 were classified as homicides.”**

**“Enough already with so many deaths.”** — Julieta Castellanos, president of the Violence Observatory at the National Autonomous University

**“More than 52 percent of all homicides in Honduras last year occurred on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays, while 53.6 percent of the total took place in three provinces: Atlantida, Cortes and Francisco Morazan. Firearms were used in 83.4 percent of the murders and the number of homicides in Honduras has grown by nearly 233 percent over the past nine years. All but 606 of last year’s murder victims were men and people in the 15 – 44 age group bore the brunt of the carnage.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 18/WORLD/Honduran Murder Rate Is 10 Times Global Average/Saturday, March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2013*

**“New Delhi: India’s first all – women public sector bank will open soon, Finance Minister P. Chidambaram announced Thursday. “Can we have a bank that lends mostly to women and women – run businesses; supports women SHGs (self – help groups) and women’s livelihood; employs predominantly women; and addresses gender related aspects of empowerment and financial inclusion? I think we can,” Chidambaram said in his budget speech as MPs cheered the initiative.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 20/BUSINESS/India To Get All – women Public Sector Bank/Saturday, March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2013*

**“Brandon Hay wants black daddy data. The founder of the Black daddies Club – a support group for black fathers that he started in 2007 – had his application approved last summer for a \$50,000 grant from the city of Toronto’s Access, Equity and Human Rights Investment Program.”**

**“The application met all of the city’s criteria for funding. There’s a distinct “knowledge gap” about black fathers in the city and this project could help fill that gap and “create better services for black fathers and their families.”** – Denise Campbell, director of community resources for the city of Toronto

**“Hay, 33, felt there was a need to get data on black dads in Canada and the issue facing them. He wants to “take out the guesswork” and believes a transition is underway in society about the role of black fathers.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/03/News/Figuring out fatherhood/Black Daddies Club. Founder of support group that aims to empower black fathers has 50K grant from city for data project/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICES/Monday, March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“According to Statistics Canada, unemployment in Ontario for those younger than 24 is 16.5 per cent. That’s more than double the rate of 6.3 per cent for those over 24.”**

**“You won’t find the word ‘intern’ in our employment laws at all. It’s an industry term. There seems to be a widely held belief that an employer avoids our basic employment law rules simply by labeling someone an intern. That’s wrong. It may be time for governments to consider introducing a permit system. This would allow the government to verify that internships are not being used as a method to obtain free labour.”** – David Doorey, professor of employment law, York University

*Toronto Star Newspaper/GT2/INTERNS/Internship rules mired in confusion/Monday, March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“Since Toronto was amalgamated in 1998, it has billed itself as North America’s fifth largest city after Mexico City, New York, Los Angeles and Chicago. But according to the latest Census data from Statistics Canada, as of last July 1, Toronto’s population was 2,791,140 – about 84,000 more than Chicago’s 2,707,120.”**

**“We need to focus on creating more jobs. We have to make sure people can find work; we have to make sure people have housing.”** – Michael Thompson, chairman of the city’s economic development committee

**“Toronto grew by 38,000 in the previous 12 months. In Chicago’s case, 12 – month growth was about 11,000.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/01/News/Toronto edges out Chicago as 4<sup>th</sup> largest city/But is bigger still better in North America? Stats show a population surge, but some say we need to build more jobs, homes/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICES/Wednesday, March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“The Office of Religious Freedom has been established within the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Five full – time employees will run the office on an annual budget of \$5 million.”**

**“Canada has an obligation to display moral leadership and do its part to protect vulnerable communities around the world. [This] will hopefully be the first step in a series of important initiatives by the office to further the rights of religious minorities.”** – Frank Dimant, CEO B’nai Brith Canada

**“The office will develop expertise on the often complex issues related to persecution on grounds of religion and faith. It will do research and inform Canada’s embassies and help to inform our bilateral relations and the positions that we take at multilateral organizations, like the UN, in speaking up for persecuted minorities and calling for their protection and equal treatment.”** – Frank Dimant, CEO B’nai Brith Canada

*The Jewish Tribune Newspaper/05/News/Vaughan/Office of Religious Freedom welcomed/Thursday, March 7<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

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*The Jewish Tribune Newspaper/07/THEATER/Thursday, March 7<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“The fact is, though, that it is an issue that every country must face – how to balance rights between citizens, would – be citizens, and non – citizens? Not to mention, how to define citizenship in the first place? These are difficult questions and they have been, and will continue to be, at least in the short run, difficult ones for Israel as well. But the unique challenge of being a Jewish state is just that – being committed to what the Jewish nation stood for since its very inception, and this, to apply the recent words of Yair Lapid, must be built upon the recognition of our historic Divine Father. Lapid spoke of this in regard to a consciousness that already exists within the vast majority of the Israeli population and must continue to be the fundamental base of a new ‘Israeliness,’ which must unite our people.”** – Rabbi Benjamin Hecht

*The Jewish Tribune Newspaper/08/COMMENTARY/LETTERS/Judaism versus democracy/Thursday, March 7<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“The hunt is on for four men who burst into a Rexdale high school, robbed two students of their cellphones and opened fire on a third.”**

**“It’s very disturbing ... beyond belief. It appears to be a totally random act, a violent act.”** – Supt. Ron Taverner, with the 23 Division

**“So far, the bandits have only been described as four black males, possibly in their early 20s.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/06/Police look for clues in theft, shooting at Rexdale high school/BY: CHRIS DOUCETTE, QMI AGENCY/Friday, March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“A battle over a Brampton townhouse development has erupted along cultural lines with accusations of shady “Indian politics.” And claims that children and seniors could be robbed of amenities. They want larger homes that can accommodate their cultural tradition of having large extended families living together.”**

**“Townhomes is not our concept of buying property. Every house has two or three families. The Punjabi community lives in joint families and no joint family can fit into a townhouse.”** – Paramjit Singh Birdi, lives 1 block from the proposed site at Sandalwood Pkwy and Bramalea Rd.

**“The census track where the proposed townhouse site is situated has an average of 4.4 people per household, compared to the Ontario average of 2.6 people. According to StatsCan, the area had 97 residents in 2001. Five years later it had 9,296 residents.”**

**“Vicky always talks about Indian politics. Indian politics in my mind is no different than the Italian politics or the Machiavellian politics where people threw out misinformation, they divide the community.”** – John Sprovieri, Bramton City Councillor

**“After opposing the original plan, Sprovieri now supports an updated one – Metrus proposed 333 townhomes, down from 446 – that was also recommended by Brampton staff at last week’s meeting. Reducing the number of townhomes allows room for the children’s water park, other park space, a community center for seniors and day care, and land for a future library. The remaining land would also have a commercial plaza.”**

**“In this area, the average house price is around \$600,000. They’re going to build a (townhouse) that’s \$300,000. The price is going to come down in this neighbourhood. The people are saying like, these are very tiny houses, it is not suitable for this community.”** – Vicky Dhillon, Brampton City Councillor

**“Dhillon is adamant about stopping the development and will spearhead a local fundraising campaign to fight Metrus at the OMB (Ontario Municipal Board).”**

**“I don’t know whether he’s trying to make Brampton all Punjabi by building just big houses.”** – John Sprovieri, Brampton City Councillor

**“Some residents against the development say the issue has nothing to do with Punjabi family traditions or property values.”**

**“We need to have mixed housing. Everybody needs to be able to buy a house.”** – Anil Khanna.

**“He also said that the area’s infrastructure can’t support the density, with traffic already an issue and schools bursting from the seams.”**

*The Toronto Star Newspaper*/GT1 & GT4/Development opens cultural divide/People in Brampton divided over ‘tiny houses’/By: SAN GREWAL, URBAN AFFAIRS REPORTER/Friday, March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Police said they arrested five men Sunday in connection with the gang rape of a Swiss woman who was attacked in India while on a cycling vacation with her husband. All five men admitted to the attack, which occurred Friday night as the woman and her husband camped out in a forest in the Datia district of Madhya Pradesh state. The couple told police that the woman had been raped by seven or eight men but that it was dark and they could not be sure of the exact number. The men beat up the husband, tied him to a tree and then raped the woman, the police said. They also stole the couple’s cellphone, laptop and 10,000 rupees (\$185 US).”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/10/News/Five arrested in gang rape, beating of tourists in India/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Monday, March 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**On Wednesday, March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013 a report released by Statistics Canada stated that by the end of 2012 Canadian businesses had 221,000 job openings. It also stated that there were 5.7 unemployed workers for each job opening. The 5:1 ratio meant that there were 1,259,700 workers competing for the 221,000 job openings.**

**“I think it’s clear there’s no overall labour shortage. We have nearly six unemployed workers for every vacancy. Even if a (skills training) policy somehow succeeded in filling every current vacancy, more than a million Canadians would remain unemployed.”** – Erin Weir, an economist in a telephone interview with the Steelworker Union

*The Metro Newspaper*/Skills training plan not enough, critics say/Thursday, March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2013

**“Hughes’ previous film *Sixteen Candles* stands as one of the most racist teen films ever (Long Duck Dong, anyone?) so for *The Breakfast Club*, he decided to just paint the screen alabaster and call it a day. Everyone here is white. And clean. And well – fed, and witty. Including the faculty.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/22/Movies/The kids haven’t changed, we have/ *The Breakfast Club*. After 30 years, breakout teen film’s flaws exposed/By: CHRIS ALEXANDER/WEEKEND, March 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013

**“PM2.5 is a harmful particulate measuring less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter. It’s produced by cars, construction and coal burning.”**

**“Today is fine. Only five times worse than average. We started to put the figures online on Jan. 18. We got 10,000 followers overnight.”** – He Xiaoxia, head of Green Beagle, a Beijing environment group

**“For the past two years, many lawyers, journalists and green activists have been monitoring air quality from the roofs of Beijing. But amid rigid censorship, the information has been blocked online. Indeed, the U.S. Embassy in Beijing sparked a diplomatic spat after posting air – quality data on the Internet. Today, the grey sky is so obvious it’s not longer a state secret.”**

**“On bad days, the air feels like sand being poured into my mouth. But where I work is equipped with dozens of air purifiers imported from overseas.”** – Helen, Kindergarten teacher

**“Most factories pretend they comply to international emission standards, but they don’t. Inspectors are paid not to inspect. That’s how it works.”** – Liu Jiang, telecom engineer

**“Despite growing awareness, however, it remains difficult to get medical help on hazy days. At a hospital near the Bird’s Nest Stadium, there was neither information nor masks for patients. Lung cancer has risen 56% in Beijing over the past decade.”**

**“The privileged class has clean water, but they can’t order clean air. I worry that we work so hard, and in the end all we earn goes to medical expenses. No matter how much money you make, if you can’t enjoy the sunshine, it is really just a tragedy.”** – Jack Ma Yun, Internet tycoon & billionaire

*Metro Newspaper*/30/NEWS/Airpocalypse Now: Beijingers start facing up to lethal smog/WEEKEND, March 28 – 31<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Westway Junior Public School held its annual multicultural show named Best of Westway – A Celebration of Cultural Diversity in the Auditorium of Kipling Collegiate Institute. Our nearly world famous Bollywood dancers dazzled the crowd of nearly 400 with Punjabi folk dance and popular dances to Bollywood’s hit songs. Westway students have been preparing to showcase their many talents under the direction and supervision of Mrs. Amarjit Parmar, principle of the school. A junior school student from Brampton, Prabhjot, has been instructing the dance troupe in Punjabi folk dance every Thursday after school.”**

**“Bharat Masrani is the rare banker whose career has spanned all these areas and more – which is why, according to people who have watched his rise, this 56 – year – old banker’s banker is designated to become the chief executive officer of Toronto – Dominion Bank in November 2014. He joined the bank in 1987 as a commercial lending trainee, and he climbed up the ladder taking on responsibilities for, among other things, India and Europe, and key roles in corporate and wealth management areas.”**

**“The bank has exposed me to different countries, different businesses, different complexities, and I’ve grown with the bank as the bank has expanded.”** – Bharat Masrani, Chief Operating Officer, with the Toronto – Dominion Bank

**“Mr. Masrani is described by colleagues and associates as quiet, unflamboyant, soft – spoken and thoughtful. But his personal background distinguishes him from other CEOs of major Canadian banks, as the first member of a visible minority to gain entry to this club. Born in Uganda of South Asian heritage, he moved to Britain where he went to school, and then to Canada, where he attended York University in Toronto, gaining both a bachelor’s degree and MBA from its Schulich School of Business.”**

**“Some in the banking community expected to see Tim Hockey, head of Canadian banking, ascend to the top job.”**

*The Globe & Mail Newspaper*/B6/TD’S NEW CEO/A banker’s banker/Bharat Masrani has racked up experience in just about every facet of banking, finishing with his success in TD’s U.S. expansion/REPORT ON BUSINESS/BY: GORDON PITTS/Thursday, April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Four decades of income – tax data demonstrates that Peel has become a poster child for Canada’s shrinking middle class. In 1980, 86 per cent of Peel’s neighbourhoods were middle – income, which means that most individuals earned close to the average Toronto – area annual income that year of \$14,384, the data show. By 2010, when the average greater Toronto income was \$44,271 annually, 50 per cent of Peel neighbourhoods fell into the middle – income category.”**

**“In 1980, Peel had just two low – income neighbourhoods. Three decades later, 45 per cent of neighbourhoods were considered low – income or very low – income, nearly the same proportion as in the city of Toronto. While Peel’s population has nearly tripled to almost 1.3 million, it has become increasingly polarized, with lower – income neighbourhoods clustered in Brampton and areas of Mississauga.”**

**“We should care because we know from looking at other countries, the more unequal a society is, the greater the social divisions. It creates an us – and – them society. Some of that will be ethnocultural or racial. But some of that will be income – related.”** – David Hulchanski, Professor with the University of Toronto and the head of the Neighbourhood Change Research Partnership

**“The process of bringing in large companies takes time.”** – Sohail Saeed, Brampton’s director for economic development

**“From 2001 to 2006 (the most recent census data available), immigrants accounted for 80 per cent of the population growth in Peel, which welcomes 34,000 residents each year.”**

One – third **of** new immigrants **in the region live in poverty, according to the Peel Newcomer Strategy Group.**”

“**Unfortunately, most of them settle in low kind of jobs. All the professionals that are coming here, they don't find jobs in their professions.**” — Rajinder Saini, head of Parvasi Media group & host of a popular Punjabi radio show in Brampton

“**We've got families that are really high – income and families that are . . . living in poverty. It's not because they're not working. They're actually working two to three jobs at minimum wage, just to make ends meet.**” — Shelley White, CEO of United Way for the Peel Region

*The Toronto Star Newspaper*/GT1 & GT3/GREATER TORONTO/Peel faces big – city woes/Peel's story 'the tale of two cities'/BY: RACHEL MENDLESON, STAFF REPORTER/Saturday, April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“**Columbo: Twenty more Sri Lankans have been returned after attempting to illegally migrate to Australia by boat, the Australian High Commission said Thursday, taking the number of returnees to 963. Brendan O' Connor, Australia's Minister for Citizenship & Immigration, had announced that another group of Sri Lankan boat people were flown home from Christmas Island to Colombo.**”

“**The group of 20 was advised of its status and that all of its members were subject to removal from Australia as none of them raised issues that engaged Australia's international obligations. Without a valid visa they had no legal right to remain in Australia.**” — Mission Statement, issued by the Government of Australia

“**Since August 13, 2012, 963 Sri Lankans have been returned to Sri Lanka – 756 of them involuntarily.**”

“**When people arrived in Australia unauthorized, any claims they make for their reasons to travel to Australia are assessed by the Department of Immigration. If these claims are not covered by the refugee convention, they will be returned to their homeland wherever possible. People who pay smugglers are risking their lives and throwing their money away.**” — Brendan O' Connor, Australia's Minister for Citizenship & Immigration

“**Last year Australia began a policy of returning illegal migrants within 72 hours. Over 1,500 people have also been arrested by the Sri Lankan navy while attempting to illegally migrate by boat. The main reason given for the high number of illegal migrants by experts is the worsening economic conditions in Sri Lanka, mainly pushed by the high cost of living.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A –18 /SOUTH ASIA/Australia Returns 963 Boat People To Sri Lanka/Saturday, April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“**Companies are increasingly looking at their workforce as individuals, as opposed to groups, and providing as much customization of benefits as possible.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/18/WORK/EDUCATION/Benefits just as important as bucks/Pennies vs. protection/It's not all about the number that shows up on your paycheque/BY: VLVA VAN BUUREN, CareerBear.com/Monday, April 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013



**“Former bank employees say the practice of laying off Canadian workers and having them train the foreigners who will replace them has been going on for years. One former Royal Bank of Canada employee who worked in IT there for 14 years says he’s seen layoffs – as many as 178 people at a time – from his former department going back to 2005, the year RBC began its relationship with outsourcing company iGATE. The company uses the government’s temporary foreign worker program (TFWP) to affix work visas to foreign nationals, who can be paid 15% less than Canadians.”**

**“They are being brought in from India, and I am wondering how they got work visas. The new people are in our offices and we are training them to do our jobs. That adds insult to injury.”** – Dave Moreau, former IT specialist with the Royal Bank of Canada

**“In a 2007 interview with Hindu Business Line newspaper, then – head of RBC’s global technology and operations, Marty Lippert, said the bank’s iGATE account has 500 people, up from 35 when it began 18 months earlier.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/08/RBC hiring method not new: Ex – worker/By: Jessica Hume, Parliamentary Bureau/Wednesday, April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“Internet users in Canada who value the web as an open forum for free expression now have a national organization to promote their interests. The Internet Society, an international non – profit formed in 1992 “to assure the open development, evolution and use of the Internet for the benefit of all” on Monday announced it had formed a Canadian chapter that is welcoming new members.”**

**“Canada has played an important role from the early days of the Internet in supporting an Internet that is open, global, and accessible as well as in advancing the multistakeholder model.”** – Walda Roseman, chief operating officer of the Internet Society

**“She said the Internet Society Canada Chapter will provide a national voice on issues such as rural access to broadband and will advocate for Canadian priorities at the international level. It will also develop public policy and educational programs to “help forge a strong national community on Internet governance.” The Canada chapter, one of more than 90 around the world, will be led by interim president Evan Leibovitch.”**

**“The creation of the Internet Society Canada Chapter comes at an important time as international issues, such as the future of Internet freedom, governance and security, as well as Canadian issues, such as rural accessibility and provider concentration, become more central in national and global discussions.”** – Evan Leibovitch, interim president of the Internet Society

**“The Internet Society argues that openness, greater user access, choice and transparency on the web also encourage commercial development of a platform that is increasingly used to provide government along with business services.”**

**“The membership, made up of Canadian – based users who use the Internet to communicate, conduct business and engage with a global community, will shape the chapter’s priorities.”** – Glenn McKnight, interim vice – president of the Internet Society

*Toronto Star Newspaper/B6/BUSINESS/Web advocate opens Canadian chapter/The Internet Society promotes the web as a forum for free expression ‘for the benefit of all’/By: Michael Lewis, Business Reporter/Tuesday, April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

“**Mississauga: Over a hundred people participated in the Peel region’s launch of Canada’s first – ever diversity and inclusion charter that aims to foster inclusiveness and equity. Developed through extensive community consultation and collaboration between Peel Newcomer Strategy Group (PNSG) and the Regional Diversity Roundtable (RDR), the Charter’s vision is an inclusive Peel Region that values, respects and embraces diversity and equity so that everyone can achieve their full potential.**”

“**We are excited to see that the Peel community is working together to create equal opportunity for all so that everyone can fully participate and contribute to their full potential. I believe it is the commitment and implementation of the charter that will bring change to how we understand and serve our community.**” – Aaman Ashraf, PNSG director

“**I commend Peel for its commitment to the important principles of respect, diversity and inclusion. Ontario’s Immigration Strategy aims to attract highly skilled newcomers and their families to the province and to help grow a globally – connected economy.**” – Michael Coteau, Ontario’s Minister of Citizenship & Immigration

“**The Diversity and Inclusion Charter for Peel will positively impact all its residents and ensure that the three cities of Brampton, Caledon and Mississauga will remain accessible, vital and thriving communities. By embracing diversity our region will remain at the forefront of change locally and benefit globally.**” – Varsha Naik, Board Chair, RDR

“**The project is funded by the Ontario’s Community Builders program of the Ministry of Citizenship & Immigration. The Regional Roundtable is funded by the Ontario Trillium Foundation.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 10/COMMUNITY/Canada’s First Diversity and Inclusion Charter Launched/Saturday April 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

“**I think I have a mild case of hodophobia – the fear of travelling. My paranoia flies so far that on a recent family vacation, I was constantly on high alert for any suspicious taxi drivers, merchants, or even tour guides looking to take advantage of us during the trip. We were in Aruba. So when I read about the Toronto doctor that was stuck on an Airzona cliff, North Korea warning foreigners to leave South Korea before the nuclear war erupts, and tales of tourists stabbing and other tourists in India – it all made me more than happy to stay put in my home and native land.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper/04/Travelling into international turmoil/By: THEIN HUYNH/In the City/thienh112@yahoo.com/Friday, April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013*

“**Bank of Canada governor Mark Carney says the controversial temporary foreign workers program should not be used to drive wages down or to fill lower – skilled jobs. The challenge of a skills shortage is not unique to Canada, Carney said, but the solution is training – not bringing in temporary foreign workers.**”

*The Metro Newspaper/13/BUSINESS/Foreign workers program is meant for high – skilled positions, Carney says/Last Hurrah. At his final appearance before the finance committee, BOC governor tackles variety of sensitive subjects/Wednesday, April 24<sup>st</sup>, 2013*

**“Mayor Susan Fennell announced the Mayor’s School Cricket Tournament will expand to Brampton from Toronto this year. The annual tournament, organized and sponsored by the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants and CIBC, will take place May 20 to 23.”**

**“At the Peel board, we understand that a healthy school, one that promotes nutrition and exercise contributes in large part to student success.”** – Tony Pontes, director of education at the Peel District School Board

*The Metro Newspaper*/03/NEWS/Wicket! Brampton mayor announces cricket tournament in the city/BY: JESSICA SMITH/Thursday, April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“In a shocking and rambling statement, terror suspect Chiheb Esseghaier told a Toronto court Wednesday morning that he doesn’t recognize the Criminal Code under which he faces five serious charges, including conspiracy to commit murder for the benefit of a terrorist group.”**

**“First of all my comment is the following. Because all of those conclusions was taken out based on Criminal Code and all of us we know that this Criminal Code is not holy book, it’s just written by set of creations and the creations they’re not perfect because only the Creator is perfect, so if we are basing our judgment ... we cannot rely on the conclusions taken out from these judgements.”** – Chuheb Esseghaier, *testifying at Old City Hall in Toronto*

**“All the conclusions that have been made I can describe them as conclusions that have been made by facts and things... nothing but apperances.”** – Chuheb Esseghaier, *testifying on Tuesday in a Montreal Courtroom*

**“When Esseghaier asked to speak, Justice of The Peace Susan Hilton advised him to consult first with his duty counsel and warned that anything he said could be used against him. Telling her he understood, he still chose to speak. He was remanded into custody until May 23 when he and Jaser are expected to appear via video.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/04/’Criminal Code is not holy book,’ accused terrorist tells court/BY: MICHELE MANDEL/QMI AGENCY/Thursday, April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“RELIGION: In a highly anticipated decision, a Muslim sexual complainant knows as N.S. has been told she must remove her niqab when she testifies at a preliminary hearing. But the 37 – year – old Toronto woman says she will once again go to court to have the decision overturned. In the first judicial ruling since the Supreme Court of Canada instructed judges to do a case – by – case analysis, Justice Norris Weisman balanced N.S.’s “sincere and strong” religious belief against the rights of the accused to have a fair trial, and decided the devout Muslim woman must uncover her face when she is in the witness box. Her lawyer David Butt said he will seek to have the decision overturned.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/04/Woman challenges niqab ruling/QMI AGENCY/Thursday, April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“For alleged partners *planning to* derail a train, Raed Jaser *and* Chiheb Esseghaier *seem like an unlikely* terror team. *In many ways – other than in what may be key areas of their permanent resident status in Canada and religious devotion – they appear quite different. But that divide may be crucial in the case against them as the Crown will look to connect links of communication and commitment – possibly tracing those lines to suspected handlers in Iran.*”**

**“You wouldn’t think these two would find one another. But then, there’s no *match.com* for (alleged) terrorists.”** – Michael Zekulin, instructor & terrorism specialist at the Department of Political Science at the University of Calgary

**“If the link between the suspects *and* al – Qaida is proven, it may show their pool of volunteers in Canada is shallow. You need people who are in place and want to participate. You can’t just fly a terrorist into a Canadian city and expect immediate results. A lot of the time, it’s who’s available. Without training camps, you’re going to see more stupid mistakes.”** – Daniel Byman, senior fellow at the U.S. think – tank *Brookings Institute, Washington, D.C*

**“The 2007 Glasgow International Airport attack where the car bombers were stymied by security posts, the botched Times Square bombing and even suicide bombers in Afghanistan who have prematurely blown themselves up while sharing a last embrace.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/06/Alleged terror team an odd couple: Expert/BY: THANE BURNETT/QMI AGENCY/Thursday, April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Switzerland is feeling a little full. So it plans to restrict immigration from Western European countries starting next month. It cites constant growth in people coming to work in the prosperous non – European Union country. The Alpine nation already imposes quotas on long – term residence permits for people from eight eastern European countries. The government said Wednesday it expects to apply the new curbs for a one – year period starting in May to the other western and southern European Union countries. It said it concluded that restricting permits “can help to make immigration more acceptable to society.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/11/NEWS/Immigration curbs/Swiss pulling up the welcome mat/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Thursday, April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“The tournament, organized and sponsored by CIMA and CIBC, aims to engage young, aspiring school cricketers and offers an opportunity to showcase their skills and passion. Student players, school coaches, and other local dignitaries were on hand for the launch.”**

**“Brampton has a thriving and growing cricket community, that includes fans and players of all ages.”** – Susan Fennell, Mayor of Brampton

**“CIMA (Chartered Institute of Management Accountants) is not just about helping business succeed, it is about helping people succeed. One of the ways we can do this is to instill in young people key business skills such as team work, leadership and perseverance, as well as an understanding of other cultures.”** – Amal Ratnayake, Chair of CIMA Canada

**“CIBC is proud to support an inclusive event that is engaging children in our community in a healthy activity and fostering the growth of cricket in one of the world’s most multicultural cities.”** – Amal Ratnayake, Chair of CIMA Canada

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 7/COMMUNITY/CIMA Mayor’s School Cricket Tournament Launched in Brampton/Saturday, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“Brampton: Investigators from the commercial Auto Crime Unit with assistance from the Intelligence Services, have recovered approximately two million dollars in stolen property and one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in illicit drugs including oxycotin. Officers initiated an investigation into the theft of several trailer loads of stolen cargo including liquor from numerous locations within Peel Region in April. Search warrants were executed April 23, 2013 at various locations in Brampton, Mississauga and Kitchener.”**

**“As a result of the investigation four individuals Azadali Damani 58 – years – old of Kitchener, Haripal Nagra, 37 years – old of Brampton, Ravi Shanker 50 years – old of Brampton and Amarpal Dhillon, 24 years – old of Brampton have been arrested and charged with 54 criminal and drug related charges.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 7/COMMUNITY/Peel Police Recover \$2 – million – worth Of Property And Illicit Drugs/Saturday, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“Burnaby: On April 18<sup>th</sup>, Sikh Research Institute (SikhRI) hosted its third annual global awareness event for a diverse group of participants at the Grand Taj Banquet Hall in Surrey. Bhavraj Singh served as the master of ceremony and Harinder Singh, Chief Programming Officer of SikhRI, delivered the keynote address of the evening on the theme “Harmony in a World of Difference”.**

**“The experience we shared with many people tonight has impacted our minds about viewing life as different perspectives. There are so many different angles to view the world and we must be open to that. We think we know everything but reality is that there is no one conclusion to anything.”** – Inder Sanghera, attendee from Surrey, B.C

**“The message focused on the responsibilities of the Khalsa and ways in which Sikhs can make Vaisakhi as relevant to their lives today as it was in 1699.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 9/COMMUNITY/SikhRI Celebrates Harmony In A World Of Difference/Saturday, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“Toronto: Asian Television Network International Limited (ATN), will launch 2 More Channels from Star Network – India, a part of Fox International Channels. ATN has granted exclusive rights to STAR Utsav and STAR Jalsha will complete ATN’s bouquet of 4 Bangla language channels from India and Bangladesh. ATN STAR Utsav is a 24 hour Hindi**

General Entertainment Channel **and enthralls viewers with its varied and superlative programming content throughout the day.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 9/COMMUNITY/ATN Launches Two More Channels/Saturday, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

“Sydney: **An Indian man in Fiji on Thursday found guilty of killing his wife and two daughters. A court in Suva, Fiji’s capital, found Bimlesh Dayal, 43, guilty of the murder of his wife Ranjini Rekha Singh and their two daughters, Amisha and Anisha, on the intervening night between Oct 28 – 29, 2011.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 10/COMMUNITY/Indian Origin Man In Fiji Guilty Of Triple Murder/Saturday, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

“London: **Built with contributions from members of the Sikh community, Scotland’s largest gurdwara is set to open April 28 in Glasgow. The four million – pound Sikh spiritual home has been designed on the lines of Amrisar’s Golden Temple, the Sikh’s holiest shrine. The gold – domed structure has all the facilities of a traditional gurdwara – a large prayer hall, an education centre and a food hall for langers.**

“**The construction and opening of this gurdwara is perhaps the biggest step taken since the initial decision by my forefathers to settle in Scotland.**” – Surinder Singh, Glasgow Gurdwara President

“**The Glasgow Gurdwara located at Albert Drive, Pollokshields area of the city, is expected to attract over 1,000 visitors each week and become a city landmark. There are around 10,000 Sikhs in Scotland.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 13/COMMUNITY/Scotland’s Largest Gurdwara Set To Open Sunday/Saturday, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

“New Delhi: **In yet another shocking incident, two minors were allegedly raped by their mother’s 35 – year – old paramour who was living in their house in north Delhi. The accused was arrested when the elder sister confided in her neighbor about the continuous assault on them. The sexual attack on the two girls aged 13 and 11 years old came on a day when both the Supreme Court and the Delhi High Court expressed concern over the spate of rapes, especially of minor girls, in Delhi and in other parts of the country.**”

“**Something somewhere is wrong.**” – Statement from the Delhi High Court

“**If Mahatma Gandhi were to be born today, he would have died many times.**” – Statement from the Apex Court

“**Such criminal depravity is a threat to the civilised functioning of society. The society must ensure the dignity and respect for women.**” – Mukherjee, President of Bhubaneswar

“**In Patna’s Muzaffarpur district, a 50 – year – old man was arrested for allegedly raping a six – year – old girl who was playing outside his shop. The accused identified as Qamrul Hoda was arrested Wednesday evening. In another rape case, police arrested a youth, Raju Rishideo, who allegedly sexually assaulted a nine – year – old girl in a village under Alamganj block in Madhepura district. Bihar has seen at least half a dozen cases of rape and gang – rape in the last four days. In Delhi, police said they arrested Rakesh Mishra, 35, a motor mechanic, for sexually assaulting the two girls for the past couple of months.**

**Mishra was in an illicit relationship with the girl's mother. He was staying with them for the past one year. The victim's mother works as a domestic help."**

**"The accused had been staying in the victim's house in Shahbad Dairy area for the past one year and raped the sisters several times."** – Statement by a senior police officer.

**"On Wednesday night, the elder sister approached a neighbor and told her about the assault, who in turn informed police. A medical examination confirmed the rape. The accused belongs to Uttar Pradesh's Kushi Nagar and is married with five children."**

**"Are people going mad? A five – year – old has been raped. Some sort of awareness is needed."** – Chief Justice D. Murugesan.

**"The five – year – old girl was abducted April 15 and kept captive for two days without food and water in a room in which the attacker lived in east Delhi's Gandhi Nagar. The girl was rescued when family members, who stay in the same building, heard her screams April 17. The two accused had inserted a small glass bottle and two candle pieces into her vagina."**

**"It's a frequent thing here, the court observed. Most of the accused belong to the neighboring states. How to prevent this," the court asked while suggesting that the government should screen the people coming to the national capital from various states. The bench said there is an "urgent" need to sensitise the police and directed the government to take necessary steps in this direction. The Delhi Police have also attracted a lot of flak for delay in investigation into the five – year – old girl's rape case. The victim's father also accused the police for bribing them to hush up the case. One police officer was suspended for slapping a woman protester and was charged Thursday."**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 17/S O U T H A S I A/*'Something, Somewhere Is Wrong'/Saturday, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**"New Delhi: A Delhi court has sentenced a man for 10 years in jail for raping the minor daughter of his friend after entering his house, when her parents were not there and she was sleeping. A fast – track court of Additional Sessions Judge M.C. Gupta recently awarded jail term to 28 – year – old Krishna, a resident of Daulatpur in west Delhi. The court also imposed Rs. 16,000 fine on him for raping the 13 – year – old girl two years ago, when her parents were not at home."**

**"I am of the considered opinion that the ends of justice can be met by sentencing convict Krishna to undergo vigorous imprisonment for a period of 10 years."** – Judge M.C. Gupta.

**"Krishna, an auto driver trespassed the house of his friend in sector 26 of Rohini area here when he and his wife were not present there, according the prosecution. The accused victim gagged the mouth of the victim with his hand and raped her. The presecution added that after hearing her cries, his siblings woke up and Krishna fled the spot. The victim informed her parents about the incident when they returned home, and police were called."**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 17/S O U T H A S I A/10 Years Jail For Raping Minor/Saturday, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“The Accelerated Labour Market Opinion – which permits employers to pay foreigners up to 15% less than Canadians – will be temporarily suspended. Some areas such as seasonal agriculture work won’t be affected by the changes because of proven labour shortages.”**

**“Canadians must always have first crack at available jobs in our economy. The Temporary Foreign Workers Program (TFWP) was intended to fill acute labour shortages on a temporary basis only, not to displace Canadian workers.”** – Jason Kenney, Immigration Minister

*24 hrs Newspaper/08/Feds toughen up foreign worker program rules/By: MARK DUNN, QMI AGENCY/Tuesday, April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“Kanta Arora came to Canada along with her husband in 1969 from India. She is a community activist, social worker, dynamic public speaker and a television talk show host. In 1985, she was the first Indian woman appointed to Ontario Social Assistance Review Board (SARB). She is the founder and President of Arco International Languages, which provides translation and Interpretation services in over 145 languages.”**

*Tell us something about your initial life in Canada, and the idea of developing language services. – D.K*

**“In 1978, along with some other Indian friends, we founded, AWIC women of India in Canada, with the mandate to integrate in Canadian society by showcasing our Indian culture to Canadian friends. More than 30 years ago, I started producing Hindi shows at ATN for our community. I got an in – depth understanding of the dynamics of diverse culture.”** – K.A

*How did your association with ATN Association happen?. – D.K*

**“My association with ATN is purely voluntarily for the benefit of the community.”** – K.A

*Tell us something about your social work that led to winning a QE – II diamond Jubilee award in 2012. – D.K*

**“Social work and volunteerism have come to me as gifts from my father. He is my inspiration, my mentor and my role model. He was a renowned Homeopathic physician, very compassionate, social activist and he contributed a lot to the community in India as well as in Canada. I always wanted to follow in his footsteps. Also, my husband always encouraged and inspired me for humanitarian causes and I raised lots of funds for soldiers during India – China war and India – Pakistan war.”** – K.A

*What in your opinion are the key needs of new immigrants today, and how do you think they can be addressed? – D.K*

**“The key needs of new immigrants today are no different than they were in 20, 30 or 40 years ago. All new immigrants have to struggle, face lots of challenges and hardships. If you are not finding jobs in your field or in your profession, try to get a survival job, to take care of your basic needs.”** – K.A

*What are the issues immigrants need to be aware to integrate well in Canadian society? – D.K*

**“Be proud of your heritage and traditional values; maintain our cultural identity by sharing our values, rituals and customs with Canadian friends and start building relationships and social network.”** – K.A

*How do you see your journey so far? – D.K*



**“So far it has been extremely enjoyable, challenging and rewarding. As I mentioned earlier, I am very proud of my Indian heritage, my country of origin, my roots, convictions and philosophy. We should share our own rich heritage and culture with out fellow Canadians while holding onto our traditions and beliefs from back home. I am blessed that I am the first Indian woman, who launched the first Hindi talk show on ATN almost thirty years ago and that show is still going on.”** – K.A

How has Arco International languages grown over the years? – D.K

**“Today we are providing Interpretation and Translation services in more than 140 languages of the world and have a very comprehensive data base of highly educated, qualified professionals. It contributes to the Canadian economy by providing jobs to so many who are working with us as freelance interpreters and translators.”** – K.A

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 15/INTERVIEW/‘I have a social responsibility towards newcomers’/BY: DIVYA KAELEY/Thursday, May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2013

**“Canada is experiencing significant skills shortages in many sectors and regions, and Canadians must always have first crack at job opportunities when they become available. The purpose of the Temporary Foreign Worker Program is to help fill genuine and acute labour needs and we have been reviewing the program to ensure that goal is met and Canadian workers are never displaced.”** – Diane Finley, Minister of Human Resources & Skills Development

**“These reforms will require that greater efforts to be made to recruit and train Canadians to fill available jobs. They will also help ensure the Temporary Foreign Worker Program is only used as intended – to fill acute skills shortages on a temporary basis.”** – Jason Kenney, Minister of Citizenship, Immigration & Multiculturalism

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 15/COMMUNITY/Reforms In Temporary Foreign Worker Program Announced/Saturday May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“The Greektown is not Greek; Chinatown is not Chinese. They are ethnic business enclaves where you go, eat, play, have fun and go home.”** – Sandeep Agrawal, professor with Ryerson University

*The Metro Newspaper*/Ethnic ‘enclaves’ spread from city into suburbs/Movin’ on out. Chinatown, Greektown and Little Italy now resemble tourist landmarks/Tuesday May 7<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Canada is moving toward the failed European model of bringing in migrant workers. Canadian companies now employ 340,000 temporary foreign workers, more than its annual intake of 250,000 landed immigrants.”** – Jehad Aliweiwi, executive director of the Thorncliff Neighborhood Office

*The Metro Newspaper*/Immigrant underclass fuels tension/Wednesday May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“The (Temporary Foreign Worker Program) is sometimes being used to fill jobs with foreign workers in regions that already suffer from relatively high unemployment rates. Canada isn’t facing a wide – scale labour shortage.”** – Kevin McQuillan, Professor of Sociology at the University of Calgary

*The Metro Newspaper*/10/jobs/Is foreign labour distorting market?/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Wednesday May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“Markham **is now** Canada’s **most** diverse community **with the highest proportion of** visible minorities, **says** StatsCan’s National Household Survey. **A total of 72.3 per cent are** visible minorities. **People from China make up the bulk of the community at 52.9 per cent.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/02/NEWS/Markham ranks as Canada’s most diverse community/Thursday, May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“Canada **is more than ever a nation of** immigrants, **with one in five** Canadians **born outside the country, according to a 2011 survey released by** Statistics Canada **on Wednesday. That’s 20.6% proportion of people** born abroad, **up from 19.8%** five years **previously, is far bigger than in most other** rich industrialized countries. **Statscan said 12.9% of U.S. residents were** born outside **the country and 11.5% of people born in** Britain. **Australia’s rate is higher, at 26.8%. The survey also shows that the number of** Muslims **in Canada is rising strongly. The Muslim population nearly doubled during the decade to 1.05 million. Muslims now make up 3.2% of the population, up from 2.0% in 2001.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/08/One in five Canadians born abroad/New survey data finds Canada’s born – abroad rate is higher than in Europe, U.S. Asians make up bulk of Canada’s immigrants/REUTERS/Thursday, May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“**Of all the G8 countries, Canada has the highest number of** foreign – born people **in 2011 – one in five. Just over two million immigrants have made** Canada **home in the last decade alone.**” (Source: Statistics Canada)

Ontario: 3,611,365 **(29%)**  
British Columbia: 1,191,875 **(28%)**  
Alberta: 644,110 **(18%)**  
Manitoba: 184,500 **(16%)**  
Quebec: 974,895 **(13%)**  
Yukon: 3,755 **(11%)**  
Saskatchewan: 68,780 **(7%)**  
N.W.T: 2,880 **(7%)**  
Nova Scotia: 48,275 **(5%)**  
Prince Edward Island: 7,085 **(5%)**  
New Brunswick: 28,465 **(4%)**  
Newfoundland: 9,165 **(2%)**  
Nunavut: 615 **(2%)**

**Canada had 6,775,765 foreign – born residents in 2011.**

“**Did you know? A visible minority is anyone** (other than Aboriginals) **who are non – Caucasian in race or non – white in colour.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/14/Immigration nation/REUTERS/Thursday, May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**American Apparel is**

## Sweatshop – Free.

**“We emphasize this because it actually makes a difference. While we always want you to choose American Apparel because you love the product, we also want you to feel good about where it’s from.”**

**“Thousands of industrial workers making our clothing at our state – of – the – art factory in downtown Los Angeles earn an average of \$12/hour, plus medical and other comprehensive benefits for themselves and their families. Many highly skilled sewers earn upwards of \$30,000 per year, which is in sharp contrast to the 20c/hour wages commonly found at factories in Bangladesh. Our manufacturing employees work alongside our designers, IT, retail, finance and administrative employees, all under one roof where they are able to collaborate together to sculpt a sustainable business model that doesn’t rely on exploitation. It is critical for us to know the faces of our workers, many of whom have been with our company since we began manufacturing in Los Angeles over fifteen years ago.”**

**“Making clothing responsibly in America requires risk taking and long – term investment – we think it’s well worth it. The apparel industry relentless and blind pursuit of the lowest possible wages cannot be sustained over time, ethically or fiscally. As labor and transportation costs increase worldwide, exploitation will not only be morally offensive and dated, it will not even be financially viable. On behalf of the employees of American Apparel and myself, I would like to thank you for your support as we continue to demonstrate that ethical manufacturing is possible.”**

Dov Charney, CEO

American Apparel.  
Made in Los Angeles.  
That’s what we do.  
Sweatshop – Free.  
That’s American Apparel.

*The NOW Magazine*/96/American Apparel MAY 9 – 15, 2013

**“Toronto will have a second Afrocentric high school this September, at Downsview Secondary School in North York. The Toronto District School Board is posting information on its website and will hold an information night at the school on Tuesday. The first Afrocentric high school opened in Scarborough last fall, at Winston Churchill Collegiate, but with only six students.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/05/NEWS/North York/ Toronto board to open second Afrocentric high school/Thuesday, May 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Motion 21.5, based on recommendations in a report prepared by the Medical Office of Health, calls on the Ontario government to expand funding to community health centres, end the exclusionary three – month – wait for OHIP coverage for new**

**residents, and put an end to discriminatory billing practices of hospitals who charge people without OHIP more for the same service. With it, the City of Toronto demands that the Federal Government reverse its harmful immigration policies.”**

“Undocumented people **have been falling sick and dying because they not been able to access necessary healthcare services due to enormous fees, denial of service, and threat of detention and deportation. This is a very important step for the City to take and we applaud this decision. Community members and frontline service workers must now all work to ensure that these recommendations are enacted upon and create a real difference in the lives of undocumented residents in this city who have been denied access to healthcare.**” – Abeer Majeed, primary care physician and member of Health For All.

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 12/COMMUNITY/Toronto Councillors Support Healthcare For All Residents Irrespective Of Immigration/Saturday, May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

“**Sydney: Austrian Prime Minister Julia Gillard has said that she would look into the issue of allowing Sikhs in her country to wear the turban while at work and also while riding motorcycles.**”

“**We will work with your community to help make the necessary changes requested on cultural and religious grounds.**” – Julia Gillard, quoted by *the Blacktown Sun Newspaper* during a visit to Gurdwara Sahib in the Sydney suburb of Glenwood.

“**I would like to point out that the Punjabi language and Sikh religion were the fastest growing language and faith group – at a rate of 205 percent from 2006 to 2011, according to the recent Census. We also request more liberal entry of international students especially from India to help the country (Australia) to meet its skilled and less skilled labour needs. Gurdwara Sahib in Glenwood, Sydney, is to be the largest gurdwara not only in Australia but in the entire southern hemisphere.**” – Balvinder Singh, Gurdwara spokesperson.

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 1 & A – 3/FRONT PAGE/Australia May Relax Restrictions On Turbans/Saturday, May 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

“**Toronto: the Third Annual Career, Education & Settlement Fair takes place 11am onwards at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre on Tuesday June 25.**”

“**With a three – pronged approach of settlement, careers and education, the 2013 Fair brings to life our mission to inform, educate and motivate new Canadians.**” – Gautam Sharma, Publisher of Canadian Immigrant

“**Scotiabank is proud to be the lead sponsor of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Career, Education & Settlement Fair. Diversity and inclusion are important parts of Scotiabank’s culture. By celebrating differences we can benefit from new perspectives and insights and provide leading, competitive service to our diverse customer base.**” – Jacqueline Bukaluk, Vice President of Global Employment Strategies at Scotiabank

“**We welcome newcomers into our college community and provide a nurturing environment to help them achieve new academic credentials and prepare them for the Canadian job market. All of this activity is fundamental to our mission to educate students for career success within the context of global citizenship and equity.**” – Prafulla Prabhu, Director, Marketing and Communications with Centennial College

For more information on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Career, Education & Settlement Fair, see <http://www.canadianimmigrant.ca/careerfair>

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 11/COMMUNITY/Third Annual Career & Settlement Fair June 25/Saturday, May 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“There are a few million millennials dying to have a home of their own. However, despite record low interest rates, they’re confronted with huge challenges not faced by previous generations. Aside from anything else, research is clear that young buyers are earning relatively less than their parents did with reduced job security and fewer benefits regardless of education. Canadian residential home prices grew by an average of 5.4% annually from 1980 to 2012.”**

“1988 average house prices **were just under \$130,000 in Canada. Today they are just more than \$361,000.**” – Sonya Gulati, senior economist with *the TD Bank*

*Metro Newspaper*/19/YOUR MONEY/Are you going to get into your dream home?/Contact Alison at [griffiths.alison@gmail.com](mailto:griffiths.alison@gmail.com) or [alisongriffiths.ca](http://alisongriffiths.ca)/Thursday, May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“After four decades of increased bilingualism, growth slowed from 2001 to 2011 and now a slightly smaller percentage of Canadians can converse in both French and English, a Statistics Canada study says.”**

**“From 1991 to 2011, the number of public elementary and high school students outside Quebec learning French dropped 24% from 1.8 million to 1.4 million. French – as – a – second – language classes are only mandatory in public schools in Ontario, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. British Columbia requires students to study a second language, but it doesn’t have to be French.”**

**“We are a global economy. We’re global citizens. There are more programs being offered by the K-12 system and, like here in Edmonton, for example, Edmonton Public Schools offer up to 17 different languages right now.”** – Michael Tryon, executive director of the Alberta branch of Canadian Parents for French.

*24 hrs Newspaper*/09/Bilingualism rates leveling out in Canada: Statscan/Wednesday, May 29<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Henry Morgentaler, became one of Canada’s leading abortion campaigners and spent time in jail for terminating pregnancies, died on Wednesday at the age of 90. Morgentaler was born in the Polish city of Lodz in 1923 and survived several months in the Dachau concentration camp before emigrating to Canada in 1950 and becoming a family doctor.”**

**“Morgentaler set up Canada’s first independent abortion clinic in Montreal in 1969 at a time when the procedure could only be performed in hospitals, limited to cases when doctors deemed that the pregnancy could harm a woman.”**

**“He survived numerous threats on his life, a clinic bombing, and aggressive protests.”** – Vicky Saporta, President of the National Abortion Federation.

**“He was tried three times in Quebec in the early 1970s for breaking abortion laws and was acquitted each time. An appeal court overthrew one of the acquittals and he spent 10 months in jail in 1975 and early 1976. Undaunted, he continued his campaign and opened up clinics in other provinces. Morgentaler received countless death threats and in 1992 a fire – bomb destroyed one of his clinics in Toronto.”**

**“His campaign eventually made its way to the Canadian Supreme Court, which backed him in a January 1988 judgement that said existing abortion laws were unconstitutional.**

**The then Progressive Conservative government tried in 1990 to recriminalize abortion in cases where women's health was not at risk. That effort ended in failure, leaving Canada with no restrictions on abortion.**"

**"If I have to die tomorrow by an assassin's bullet, well at least I achieved something in my life."** – Dr. Henry Morgentaler, in 2008, also awarded the Order of Canada.

*24 hrs Newspaper*/06/Morgentaler remembered/REUTERS/Thursday, May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**"He served time in prison, he had many financial difficulties because of the political campaign that he took up and had, of course, many personal threats on his life. So there is no doubt that he did not think of himself. He was thinking of the needs of Canadian women in all that he did."** – Carolyn Egan, with the Ontario Coalition of Abortion Clinics.

*Metro Newspaper*/13/NEWS/Dr. Henry Morgentaler's death draws mixed reaction/No comment. PM Harper remained silent on the death of the women's rights activist/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**"IN Celebration of South Asian Heritage Month for the first time several organizations came together with Network of Indian Professionals (NETIP) Toronto to organize a special networking reception with members of the Ontario legislature. Presenting partners of this event included organizations such as Indo Canada Chamber of Commerce, Council of Advancement of Muslim Professionals, Young Ismaili Professionals, and the Downtown Muslim Professional Network."**

**"We've helped break down so many negative stereotypes."** – Ruby Latif, organizer of the event.

**"For this political event, NETIP had support from all three Ontario political parties. The event was cohosted by Hon Michael Coteau, Ontario Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, MPP Todd Smith and MPP Jagmeet Singh. Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne was also at hand to meet and greet these professionals. NDP leader Andrea Horwath also attended the event."**

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 10/COMMUNITY/Ontario Legislators Celebrate South Asian Heritage Month with Professionals/Thursday, June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**"Earlier this spring, my colleagues and I headed to Copenhagen, Denmark – a densely populated city that enjoys a growing population. For me, the highlight of the trip was seeing a variety of midrise buildings used to transform former industrial and Greenfield areas into thriving new neighbourhoods. This was echoed in the nearby Swedish city of Malmö, which featured different examples of safe and environmentally efficient multi – storey woodframe buildings. This was great to see as it further supported our call for the government to change the Ontario Building Code to allow construction of woodframe buildings up to six storeys. Under the current rules, wood frame construction is limited to four storeys. This was outlined in a recent report titled Unlocking the Potential for Mid – rise Buildings: Six Storey Wood Structures. We hope to work with our partners in government to create a "made in Ontario" solution with hopes to build safe, affordable spaces for the 100,000 people that choose to call the GTA home."** – Bryan Tuckey, president & CEO of the Building Industry & Land Development Association

*Metro Newspaper*/33/HOME/Rooftop Surfing/A learning experience/Thursday, June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**"Principle Nicole Pearson is surrounded by kindergarten students and teachers as she brings down a portrait of Nelson Mandela created by Grade 8 students, at Nelson Mandela Park Public School on Monday. As the world shows concern for the health of Mandela,**

a **special surge of love went out to the ailing freedom icon from the school that took his name 12 years ago when he captured the hearts of its students during a visit in 2001. Officially, dignitaries were at the school to celebrate a \$28 million facelift to the century – old building.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/03/NEWS/Toronto school sends lots of love to Mandela/Tuesday, June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“Multicultural media **play a vital role in ensuring** Canadians **stay connected to their heritage, as well as building bridges between** communities. Encouraging **and promoting diversity in our media is a principle supported by all** Canadians, **and this is also a central objective of** Canada’s broadcasting rules. **We must do more to support** ethnocultural television programming **in** Canada. **We call on** broadcasters **and the CRTC to maintain and protect this** vital service.” – Justin Trudeau, Federal Liberal Leader

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 4/CANADIAN POLITICS/Liberals Call for Greater Support for Ethnocultural Media/Thursday, June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“Toronto: **A reception was held on Sunday, the 16<sup>th</sup> of June 2013 by the** community welfare attaché **of the Consulate General of Pakistan; Sayed Akbar Adil Shah in honour of visiting Federal Secretary of Ministry of Overseas in Pakistan. The event began with recitation from** Quran **by Daniyal Wani from** Canadian Association of Pakistani Origin (CAPO).”

“**Notable individuals such as** Senator Salma Atullah Jan, Maqsood Khan, Aftab Rizvi **and** Colonel Nazar **shared a few words with the** community **and welcomed the visiting** Federal Secretary **on behalf of the local** Pakistani community. **The event recognized the** 100% free scholarship program, **known as “K – 2”, a brainchild of** Sayed Akbar Adil Shah **that is managed and funded by the** Canadians of Pakistani Origin.”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 13/COMMUNITY/Reception In Honour Of Visiting Pakistani Dignitary /Saturday, June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013

“Mississauga: Heartland Creditview Neighbourhood centre **celebrated** Mississauga Multicultural Festival **on** Saturday June 15<sup>th</sup> 2013. Mayor Hazel McCallion, **Salma Attahullah Jan – Senator, Victor Oh senator, Ron Starr – Councilor, Dipika Damrela MPP,** Jennifer Evans, Chief of Peel Regional Police, **Wladyslaw Lizon MP, and Brad Butt MP were among the numerous supporters who attended. The program started with the Race Against Racism by** Peel Regional Police **approximately 1500 participants took part in the race. Mississauga Multicultural Festival took place over the stage around 1:00 p.m.**”

“**The festival committee recognized the eminent** community activists. **Multicultural entertainers from** First Nations, **Fiesta Filipina Dance Troupe,** Tong Le Seniors Association, **Malton Women Council, Rock & Rhyme,** Vietnamese Association of Toronto **and Akwaba Cultural Exchange performed at their best on stage.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 13/COMMUNITY/Multicultural Festival/Saturday, June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013

**“The Family Took Shape** (Cormorant Books).”

**“This is a coming – of – age novel, and then some, told from the perspective of Mira, a girl whose father has died, and whose older brother, Ravi, has autism. Some of the subject matter in the early going – bullying is especially topical these days, and there are situations in which Ravi is openly terrorized and Mira is cruelly and subtly controlled by her bus driver’s daughter. It’s a compelling narrative that tracks the heroine’s progress into adulthood, and offers a beautifully crafted window on the world of a Hindu – Canadian family overcoming adversity and keeping traditions alive in their adopted homeland.”**

**“Shashi Bhat was born in Richmond Hill, Ont., and is currently an assistant professor of creative writing at Dalhousie University in Halifax. This is her first novel.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/27/entertainment/BookBrief/Friday, June 21<sup>st</sup>, 2013

**“A 26 – year – old Brampton man faces four charges, including flight from a police officer and dangerous operation of a motor vehicle. Police said that after a motorist was pulled over during a traffic stop in Brampton, he unexpectedly drove away. He was pursued, but the chase ended after the vehicle and a police cruiser collided. Amripal Rathore, of Brampton is charged.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/06/Multiple injuries after violent weekend/BY: RYAN WOLSTAT, QMI AGENCY/Monday, June 24<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“SHALINI Konanur was born and raised in Toronto to parents of South Asian descent. Her parents immigrated to Canada from Bangalore and Mysore, India with the hope of better prospects for themselves and for her and her sister. Having worked her entire career in Ontario’s legal aid clinic system including working in both rural and urban settings (Renfrew, Mississauga, and now throughout the GTA) with low – income Ontarians, Shalini considers herself lucky to be the current Executive Director and a Barrister & Solicitor at the South Asian Legal Clinic of Ontario (SALCO). SALCO is a free legal aid clinic that serves low – income South Asians in the Greater Toronto Area and provides services in various areas of poverty law, including immigration, disability, human rights, employment law, social assistance, and old age security. In conversation with Generation Next, the lawyer extraordinary speaks about immigrants rights and difficult immigration policies.”**

*With changing government policies and difficult immigration rules, is settlement here a bumpy ride for many?*

**“I would go as far as saying that South Asians are under attack by regressive immigration changes and funding cuts. The current immigration / refugee environment is stacked against a potential immigrant’s ability to get permanent residence in Canada.” – S.K.**

*Internationally trained professionals especially face a tough task getting employment and getting their credentials accepted. Is Canada open enough and fair?*

**“Canada is absolutely not open or fair in terms of credential recognition for foreign trained professionals. While all levels of government have paid lip service to this issue for years now very little has changed. Many foreign trained professionals face years of retraining and re – examination in order to have their credentials recognized. The truth is that many of the processes are so long and so expensive that new immigrants simply cannot afford to go through it. They have to move on**



**with their lives, to work and support their families. That is why we continue to hear case after case of over – qualified immigrants working low – level jobs.”** – S.K

How is it being an Indo – Canadian? Or do you call yourself a Canadian?

**“I fully consider myself an Indo – Canadian. My parents did an amazing job raising me to understand my Indian heritage and also to be a Canadian. This a concept that I think is being lost here. We hear more and more talk about how immigrants have to learn to be Canadian. When I was growing up being “Canadian” meant understanding that this is a country of immigrants and there is space for us to incorporate our own background, like Indian culture, into our lives. As a child I was able to study my native language Kannada, to learn classic Karnatuk music, to take part in cultural performances, and to socialize with people from our community back home.”** – S.K

Is Canada an egalitarian society? Is Canadian workplace free of racism and discrimination?

**“I could talk about the racism that South Asians face in Canada for hours. I recently went to a conference from an organization called ‘The Colour of Poverty’ (COP). COP has done extensive research that demonstrates that racialized people have less access to the workplace. From our experience at SALCO it is clear that many South Asians are passed up for jobs, paid less than others in the same positions, face comments about the way they look and their religions, and do not get promotions within their companies. We do not have a racism free society or workplace. In fact, it seems that for many South Asians racism in society is still prevalent – there are racist comments and stories in the media, racist incidents (like spitting on a woman wearing hijab), and racist government policies like the conditional permanent residence that targets arranged marriage cases.”** – S.K

Any unfulfilled dreams and aspirations?

**“Ideally, I would like to have a society that has equality for everyone – Things like employment equity are critical.”** – S.K

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 17/INTERVIEW/Shalini Konanur: Rallying for the racialized/Thursday, June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Toronto: Clorox Canada will be the presenting sponsor of special OMNI TV coverage of the best of Bollywood Awards show – the 14<sup>th</sup> International Indian Film Academy Awards (IIFA).”**

**“Clorox understands the importance of Bollywood in South Asian culture and is proud to be part of it. We have developed a multicultural strategy specifically targeted towards South Asian Canadians. We’re aiming to create a long – term, meaningful relationship with these consumers.”** – Kaery Lall, head of Clorox Canada’s multicultural marketing

**“Clorox believes multiculturalism and diversity are integral parts of Canada’s identity, and building on its success in the mainstream market, Clorox is extending its focus to better understand and cater to the needs of the fast – growing South Asian population in Canada.”**

**“They have unique needs, especially in the first five to 10 years of immigrating to Canada, in terms of their product education and usage. We’re looking at dedicating more resources to support these**

**consumers because we see such a tremendous opportunity to meet their product needs.”** – Kaery Lall, head of Clorox Canada’s multicultural marketing

**“The IIFA sponsorship is part of Clorox Canada’s efforts to reach out to South Asian target groups that includes celebrating with South Asians by sponsoring major festivity – based events such as Diwali, Vaisakhi and other theme – based events like Bollywood Monster Mashup in Canada.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 9/COMMUNITY/Clorox Canada To Present IIFA 2013 On OMNI TV/Saturday, June 29<sup>nd</sup>, 2013*

**“Mississauga: Age was no bar for the seniors from Punjabi Community Health Services (PCHS), who participated in the 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Race Against Racism event organized by Peel Regional Police on June 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013. Race Against Racism is an initiative of Peel Regional Police to promote respect for diversity of cultures, faiths and beliefs in the Peel region. Around 30 seniors from PCHS’ SAHARA Seniors Program were in full spirits on the morning of June 15<sup>th</sup>, as they proudly wore the PCHS t – shirts with ‘Race Against Racism’ badge numbers.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 13/COMMUNITY/PCHS Seniors In Race Against Racism/Saturday, June 29<sup>nd</sup>, 2013*

**“Toronto: FeTNA, the largest annual North American Tamil conference, is happening for the first time in its 25 – year history in Canada, and Toronto specifically. Toronto is home to more than 200,000 Tamils, one of the largest Tamil diasporas in the world.”**

**“From Kollywood movie stars to Fortune 500 business leaders, the 26<sup>th</sup> annual convention is expected to draw thousands of people passionate about celebrating Tamil language, culture and heritage. FeTNA, the Federation of Tamil Sangams of North America, is an umbrella organization of over 40 Tamil groups across North America. The convention takes place in Toronto July 5 to 7 at the Sony Centre for the Performing Arts.”**

**“The organizers are excited about the overall participation this year including some very interesting speakers, lined up for a Business Forum that ‘White House Champion of Change’, Sivalingam Sivananthan, Professor of Physics; Jay Vijayan, VP Business & IT of TESLA Motors; Yoganathan Ratheesan, Chairman and Founder of leading UK Telecom organization, the Labara Group; Poornima Vijayashanker, founding team of mint.com, and an instructor at Duke on entrepreneurship and Steve Rodgers, former VP business development of Magna International, President of the Automotive Parts Manufacturer’s Association, instrumental in introducing Magna to India.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 17/COMMUNITY/Toronto To Host North American Tamil Conference/Saturday, June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“Tens of thousands braved typhoon rains in Hong Kong on Monday to demand China live up to its promise to allow fully democratic elections there in 2017. The former British colony returned to Chinese rule on July 1, 1997, with the promise of universal suffrage as an “ultimate aim” in its mini – constitution, making it potentially the first place on Chinese soil to enjoy fully democratic elections. Younger activists have become increasingly politicized. Surveys show they identify themselves more as Hong Kong citizens than Chinese nationals – a trend that alarms Beijing, which is eager for the city to show more “patriotism” to the motherland.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/09/Protesters brave weather for democracy/REUTERS/Tuesday, July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2013*

“Texas – based SCI **owns 1,500 funeral homes and 400 cemeteries across** North America. **They also own nearly 25% of funeral homes in Ontario.** Dignity Memorial (an SCI subsidiary) **charges \$600 for an embalment, while it only costs \$18 for chemicals, plus labour.**”

“**The company charges Italian families more for their funerals. They charge them more because they think they have more money, and the Italian families don’t care about the price in the moment.**” – Doug Power, staff representative for Services Employees Union (SEIU), *Local 1*

*24 hrs Newspaper/04/Funeral home employees seeking some dignity/Workers claim they’re locked out for not accepting “an inferior wage” from U.S. owners/QMI AGENCY/Wednesday, July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013*

“**A man and a woman have been charged in a terror plot targeting Canada Day at the B.C. legislature in Victoria, RCMP said Tuesday. John Stewart Nuttall, in his late 30s, and Amanda Marie Korody, in her late 20s or early 30s, both of Surrey, have been charged with knowingly facilitating a terrorist activity, conspiracy to commit an indictable offence, and possession of an explosive substance. Both are Canadian – born citizens.**”

“**This self – radicalized behavior was intended to create maximum impact and harm to Canadian citizens at the B.C. legislature on a national holiday.**” – Wayne Rideout, RCMP Assistant Commissioner.

“**This was a domestic threat without international linkages.**” – James Malizia, Assistant Commissioner

“**In April, police charged two men with plotting to derail a Toronto – area passenger train. U.S. authorities later announced visa fraud charges against a Tunisian man. Police also say Canadians took part in an attack by militants on a gas plant in Algeria. Canadian resident Ahmed Ressam, an Algerian citizen, tried to cross into the United States from British Columbia on a mission to blow up Los Angeles Airport in 2000 and is serving 37 years in a U.S. prison.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper/06/Man, woman arrested in B.C. terror plot/FILES FROM TYLER ORTON/QMI AGENCY/Wednesday, July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013*

“**THIS year on Canada Day, I attended a citizenship ceremony in Toronto where many new Canadians swore allegiance to their new country. I was reminded of one of our earliest Prime Ministers Sir Wilfred Laurier, who understood the importance of remaining true to his values, to his culture. For his time, Laurier chartered a new path: looking towards the future, he sought to bring people of differing beliefs together to find common ground. Today, Canadians appreciate that together a country can be great not in spite of its diversity, but because of its diversity. This is our story, the story of Canada. I believe we must honor our diversity through friendship, understanding and respect, so that we can build from it a shared, positive future. Our collective diversity is at the centre of our annual Canada Day celebrations. As I watched my new fellow Canadians take part in the ceremony, I was so proud to be part of a country that celebrates all ethnicities, religions and cultures. Let us pledge to continue Laurier’s vision, and build a country that brings people together; that finds the highest virtue in compromise, moderation and common ground.**” – Justin Trudeau, M.P. & Leader of the Liberal Party of Canada.

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 4/CANADIAN POLITICS/Diversity is the Story of Canada/Thursday, July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

“**The South Asian community, especially Punjabis are at increased risk of heart disease. We die at a younger age due to heart attacks and its complications. As we have shorter life spans, we are not able to contribute economically and politically to our full potential.**” – Dr. Anmol Kapoor, Canadian Cardiologist.

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 22/ENTERTAINMENT/Patiala Dreamz/Thursday, July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“I speak out against anti – immigration sentiment whether it is articulated by people on the left or the right – I don’t care. Whether an environmentalist or otherwise, if you say that immigration is sickening, and crazy, and that this enormous country is full, I’m going to call you on it.”** – Jason Kenney, Immigration Minister in an interview with QMI Agency

**“Even though it’s the second largest country in the world, we have a reduced livable space. Our immigration policy is disgusting, we plunder countries in the south by depriving them of their future executives and we want to increase our population to support the growth of our economy. It’s crazy!”** – David Suzuki, in an interview with French newsweekly *L’Express*, published July 1<sup>st</sup>.

*24 hrs Newspaper*/08/news/Kenney slams Suzuki for immigration rant/By: JESSICA MURPHY, Parliamentary Bureau/Friday, July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“The Citizenship Act requires applicants for citizenship to swear or affirm they will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Queen Elizabeth the Second, Queen of Canada, her heirs and successors.”**

**“The requirement “effectively bars” the applicants from enjoying citizenship rights such as voting or obtaining a Canadian passport given their constitutionally protected beliefs.”** – Ontario Superior Court, on their refusal to swear the oath of allegiance.

**“Taking an oath of allegiance to a hereditary monarch who lives abroad would violate my conscience.”** – Michael McAteer, his father was persecuted in Ireland for supporting Irish independence

**“Swearing allegiance to the Queen – whom Rastafarians regard as the “head of Babylon” – would violate my beliefs.”** – Simone Topey,

**“The Queen is a symbol of entrenched privilege and taking the oath would be “repulsive.”** – Dror Bar – Natan,

**“For its part, the federal government argues that the three are in Canada voluntarily, and that their political and religious views enjoy constitutional protections. That they cannot have the “convenience” of a Canadian passport or the right to vote is a small price to pay for adhering to their principles.”**

**“It is not constitutionally inconsistent that the applicants who find Canada’s foundational democratic political structure to be ‘repugnant,’ at least in parts, are not accorded the right to vote within that political system. The inability to enjoy the benefits of citizenship ... are amongst the costs reasonably borne by individuals whose personal beliefs run counter to Canada’s foundational heritage.”** – statement issued by the Federal Government of Canada.

*Metro Newspaper*/10/NEWS/Oath to the Queen of Canada ‘repulsive’/Citizenship. Would – be Canadians challenge requirement to pledge allegiance to Elizabeth/THE CANADIAN PRESS/WEEKEND, July 12 – 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Canadian organized – crime groups have forged links with Mexican outlaws in an attempt to secure a direct supply of cocaine and increase their profits by eliminating the middleman. An internal analysis by the Mounties notes that since 2008 at least 10 Canadians have been shot or killed in Mexico under circumstances suggesting involvement with local criminal elements.”**

**“Some were known to be active in drug trafficking in Canada and all had extensive criminal backgrounds. The murder in Mexico of several Canadians with criminal connections may signal that Canadian disputes and retaliatory actions are making their way south – contrary to the popular**

**perception that drug – cartel frictions are migrating north.”** – statement of the 2012 Companion Assessment Report, *released to the Canadian public under the Access to Information Act.*

*Metro Newspaper*/10/NEWS/Drug trade. Canadian crooks deal directly with Mexican mobsters: RCMP/THE CANADIAN PRESS/WEEKEND, July 12 – 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**”On Tuesday, the Canadian Medical Association released the report “Health Care in Canada: What Makes Us Sick?” after a series of town hall meetings and online consultations held earlier this year in Calgary, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Montreal, Charlottetown, and St. John’s. Canadians see income – or lack thereof – as the biggest factor determining their health and longevity.”**

**“What Canadians told us is that poverty is the recurring theme that underpins most of these social determinants of health. As a country, we can do better in tackling issues around poverty, housing, early childhood development, food security and culture can hinder a person’s chances to be healthy.”**  
– Dr. Anna Reid, *President of the Canadian Medical Association*

*The Epoch Times Newspaper*/A2/NATION/Wealth equals health, say Canadians/National dialogue identifies ‘what makes us sick’/BY: JUSTINA REICHEL, EPOCH TIMES STAFF/AUGUST 1 – 7, 2013.

**”Family values are also different in Thailand than in some other nations. Extended families live together under one roof and the elderly receive more care from their relatives, with limited medical care. Thailand’s life expectancy is 74.1 years, 62<sup>nd</sup> out of 151.”**

**“Optimism is often found among those with low current life ratings, as is the case in less developed nations.”** – a 2012 *Gallup Poll.*

*The Epoch Times Newspaper*/A7/WORLD/Happiest, gloomiest countries in the world/BY: ILYA RZHEVSKIY AND TARA MACISAAC, EPOCH TIMES STAFF/AUGUST 1 – 7, 2013

**“Funded by Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC), the occupation – specific language training Program (OSLT), offered at 14 colleges across Ontario and six colleges in the GTA, including Centennial College, College Boreal, George Brown College, Humber College, Seneca College and Sheridan College, helps immigrants develop language and communication skills needed to find employment and integrate into the workplace in their sector/occupational background.”**

**“Unfamiliarity with cultural and workplace expectations are obstacles to finding a job in their field.”**  
– Pam Glaser French, manager, immigrant education with *George Brown College.*

*The Metro Newspaper*/38/WORK/EDUCATION/MINIMIZE POTENTIAL LANGUAGE BARRIERS/WITH OSLT PROGRAM OFFERED AT SCHOOLS ACROSS ONTARIO/Wednesday, August 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Massive growth in Peel over the past 30 years has created funding shortfalls for some of the region’s most vulnerable residents.”**

**“Peel Region is still shortchanged over \$350 million per year in per – capita social – services funding compared to provincial averages.”** – Darryl Wolk, strategist for the Fair Share for Peel Task Force

**“In 1982, Peel had 500,000 residents. Today, it has 1.35 million.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/03/NEWS/Social services. Booming Peel un urgent need of more provincial cash/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Wednesday, August 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“What does it mean to ‘look’ Canadian? Colin Shafer – a white, 30 – year – old man with brown hair, brown eyes and a light beard – gets this a lot.”**

**“I find that really strange. My dad’s American and my mother was born in the UK. I’m not that deeply connected to Canada, so why do I look Canadian? What does that really mean?”** – Colin Shafer, on a call from London where he’s completing a master’s degree at the School of Oriental and African Studies

*The Metro Newspaper*/24/NEWS/Faces from around the world – in T.O./A photo for every country. Cosmopolis Toronto profiles immigrants’ link to birthplace, and their new home/WEEKEND, August 16 – 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Mississauga: Cbazaar.com, the largest online Indian ethnic wear store’s clothing exhibition and on ground fashion event Cbazaar Stylebash has become an instant hit in Canada. This year after travelling across 10 cities in the US, it arrived in Toronto, Canada on 10<sup>th</sup> August 2013. So you want to look like Sonakshi Sinha in Once Upon A Time In Mumbai 2. yes, CBazaar will take your custom order. CBazaar Stylebash showcases the widest and latest designs in Indian ethnic wear.”**

**“We will soon have a series of Cbazaar Stylebash across Canada.”** – Rajesh Nahar, Co – founder and CEO, Cbazaar.com

**“Cbazaar.com collection includes over 20,000 exquisite designs. Cbazaar is a one – stop – solution to get Indian Ethnic Wear and Accessories, online.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 13/COMMUNITY/Cbazaar, Indian Online Clothing Store, Arrives in Canada/Saturday, August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“A Liberal MP raised the ire of protesters at Queen’s Park on Sunday by suggesting that those on all sides of the crisis in Egypt should sit down and talk. Shouts of “No” and “You are wrong!” came from the crowd of hundreds of demonstrators in response to comments from Jim Karygiannis, who represents the riding of Scarborough - Agincourt.”**

**“The main problem here is that the Muslim Brotherhood is burning Christian churches, burning Muslim mosques and they are killing many people. These people here today don’t believe that violence is a starting point for discussions.”** – Sheriff Sabawy, Activist.

**“In addressing the crowd, Karygiannis suggested all Egyptians needed to get together and discuss their differences.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/03/Protesters back Egyptian army/Crowd demonstrators shout down Liberal MP Jim Karygiannis while he pleads for peace/By: ANGELA HENNESSY with QMI Agency/Monday, August 19<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“A train killed at least 34 people crossing a railway track in eastern India on Monday, triggering a protest by passengers who beat the driver unconscious, attacked other staff and torched a carriage, officials and media said.”**

**“Passengers got out of the train, came on the track and they were moving on that track. That is the time they got run over.”** – Arunedra Kumar, chairman of the Railway Board

**“About 40 people on average die every day on India’s vast but decrepit railway network. Many of the victims are slum dwellers who live near the lines and use them as open toilets. Some passengers fall off overcrowded commuter trains.”**

24 hrs Newspaper/13/Pilgrims were crossing a railway track in India when they were hit/Train kills at least 34/REUTERS/Friday, August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“A Canadian resident shot and killed in Alexandria, Egypt, last Friday held deeply Islamist views, sympathized with the extremist Salafi movement and considered Osama Bin Laden a martyr, according to a translation of his Facebook history. Amr Kassem, 26, was born in the coastal city of Alexandria, but lived in the Toronto area, where he was qualified to practice pharmacy. His wife, Asmaa Hussein, was involved in the Toronto chapter of AlMaghrib, an Islamic school known for espousing hardline Sharia Law. One day prior to his death, Kassem changed his Facebook profile picture to an image of the black flag of jihad.”**

24 hrs Newspaper/12/Canadian shot in Egypt revealed extremist views/Wednesday, August 21<sup>st</sup>, 2013

**“RAJNI Tekriwal, a Barrister and Solicitor, is the founder of Rajni Tekriwal Law Office in Toronto, Ontario. She practices in the field of corporate law real estate, family law, child – protection, and wills and estates. Currently, Rajni is the corporate secretary and director of Indo – Canada Chamber of Commerce (2013 – 14). In conversation with Generation Next, Rajni discusses her journey as an immigrant to Canada and the idea of multiculturalism in the legal field. ”**

Tell us something about your journey to Canada.

**“In the year 2002 we decided to give a better life to our children and migrated to Canada. At the time I was a practicing lawyer in India and specialized in Corporate Law.” – R.T**

How easy was it to settle in Canada?

**“We came here with a clear vision and strong determination to not look back and to be established in our respective areas of practice.” – R.T**

Do you think the South Asian community has come together as a community here in Canada?

**“Here, when we come together as a community, the feeling is of having a bigger family. For example, we are closely associated with a social organization named Rajasthan Association of North America (Canada), which is more widely known as RANA (Canada). It was only after we came to Canada and got connected to RANA that my children came to know about the culture of Rajasthan and grew to love it. This is not just about associations and is not only about keeping the culture alive, it is about the bond you share being a South Asian. You forget that you are a Gujarati, Punjabi, Rajasthani or Bengali. You forget that you are Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Sri Lankan. You just remember that you are South Asian, and that is what matters most.” – R.T**

Would you call yourself a Canadian or an Indo – Canadian?

**“I am and will always remain an Indo – Canadian. We are definitely enjoying our lives here, but our hearts are still in India and will always remain there.” – R.T**

The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 10/INTERVIEW/Visible minorities have a major impact in society/Thursday, August 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013

**“The Canadian Federation of Independent Business says the number of job vacancies dropped slightly during the second quarter, an indication of a weaker labour market. The groups representing small and medium – sized businesses says there were 289,800**

unfilled jobs **in the private sector during the April – July period, a drop of about 5,000 from the previous quarter.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/20/Employment/BUSINESS/Job vacancies drop in Q2:CFIB/THE CANADIAN PRESS/WEEKEND, August 23 – 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“According to an exclusive QMI Agency poll conducted by Leger, sixty – seven percent of all respondents – and 77% of francophone respondents – said there was “too much” accommodation of religious minorities, while only 23% of Anglophone respondents said so. Fifty – seven percent of respondents – 65% of francophones – said the PQ’s values charter was “a good idea,” while only 25% of Anglophones agreed.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/08/Francophones and Anglophones split over religious accomodation/QMI AGENCY/Monday, August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“To mark India’s 67<sup>th</sup> independence day, a street in the Canadian city of Winnipeg has been named after Mahatma Gandhi. A portion of York Avenue leading to the Canadian Museum of Human Rights in Winnipeg, capital of Manitoba, got the new name Thursday.”**

**“It was only fitting that Mahatma Gandhi Way leads to the Canadian Museum for Human Rights, devoted to promoting respect for others and encouraging reflection and dialogue.”** – Sam Katz, Mayor of Winnipeg

**“Today’s event is a great significance to all who seek wisdom and find inspiration in Mahatma Gandhi’s words. Gandhi’s deeds and teachings touch people from all walks of life, in all corners of the world.”** – Devi Sharma, Winnipeg Councillor & president of the Winnipeg – headquartered Mahatma Gandhi Centre of Canada

**“Incorporated in 2007, the Centre is a Canadian national organisation with membership spanning the country’s entire ethnic and cultural mosaic. Former Manitoba Lt Governor John Harvard and former governor – general of Canada Edward Schreyer are the founding patrons of the centre.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 6/COMMUNITY/Winnipeg street named after Gandhi/Thursday, August 29<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“With Brazil set to host both the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Olympic Games, it’s time to brush up on some Portuguese and learn a thing or two about its culture. Brazilian Day Canada’s free concert on Monday will be a quick fix for those who want to experience their colourful and festive culture with some of Brazil’s top stars and dishes. Their fifth – edition lineup will feature singer and producer Thaigo Correa, who garnered over 1.5 million YouTube hits and won international awards with his project Mashup, in which he mixes samba with pop and other genres.”**

**“He is equivalent to our Justin Bieber.”** – Tania Nuttall, executive producer of Brazilian Day

**“Experience it all at Nathan Phillips Square on Monday from 2pm to 8pm.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/06/NEWS/Brazil Day is a celebration of passion for life/Youll see. Get a taste of Brazil with diverse music, must – try food and marathon dance/By: PHOBE HO/toronto@metronews.ca/WEEKEND, August 30 – September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2013

**“About one in four men in some parts of Asia admitted raping a woman, according to the first large studies of rape and sexual violence. About one in ten admitted raping a woman who was not their partner.”**



**“It’s clear violence against women is far more widespread in the general population than we thought.”** – Rachel Jewkes, South Africa’s Medical Research Council, leader of the two studies

**“In the new research, male interviewers surveyed more than 10,000 men in Bangladesh, China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Papua New Guinea.”**

**The papers were published online in Lancet Global Health.**

*The Metro Newspaper*/10/NEWS/Asia/25% of men in six Asian countries have raped: Study/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Francophone Canadians tend to lag their Anglophone counterparts when it comes to adopting new technologies, according to research by the Media Technology Monitor.”**

**“It’s a trend that researchers have observed for years and it was evident again after polling thousands of Canadians this spring. It’s harder for Francophones to adopt technology because they can buy the technology but they don’t have the services to go along with it.”** – Mark Allen, director of research and analysis

**“About 34 per cent of the Anglophone respondents surveyed said they had a tablet, versus just 20 per cent of the francophones polled. While 19 per cent of Anglophones said they owned an ebook reader, just 4 per cent of Francophones had one.”**

**“I wasn’t surprised by the lower tech usage among Francophones, which is attributed to more than one factor including lower incomes in Quebec and difficulties in accessing French – language content.”** – Ann – Louise Davidson, professor in educational technology with Concordia University

*The Metro Newspaper*/18/NEWS/Francophones slower to adopt new tech: Study/It’s not the phone, it’s the content. Francophones don’t have access to as much high – quality content as anglophones do/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, September 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“The Philippine government on Thursday warned Muslim rebels who have been holding more than 100 people hostage in a southern port city to peacefully end the four – day standoff “at the soonest possible time” saying that its forces are ready to demonstrate the state’s resolve. The Moro National Liberation Front guerrillas occupied coastal communities and took scores of hostages in Zamboanga city.”**

**“Any attempts by other groups to sow trouble would be crushed.”** – Edwin Lacierda, Presidential spokesman

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/Philippine crisis. Muslim rebels with 100 hostages warned to end standoff/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/WEEKEND, September 13 – 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“A Markham firefighter has died after an attacker viciously stabbed him in the head at a Toronto café early Saturday morning. The father of two girls and husband of 23 years was on his way home when he stopped at the café for a tea. Nabil Hurhuy was charged with attempted murder, two counts of carrying a concealed weapon and one count of carrying a dangerous weapon.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/03/Firefighter dies after stabbing/Tuesday, September 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“A campaign to cull tens of thousands of stray dogs from Bucharest’s streets after a four – year – old boy was mauled to death has been held up by an appeal to Romania’s highest court. The boy’s death two weeks ago triggered street protests demanding action against the capital’s more than 60,000 strays, who bite dozens of people every day and are a deterrent for foreign tourists.”**

**“Last week, parliament passed a law allowing dogs caught in public spaces to be put down if they are not claimed or adopted within two weeks. But on Monday, the Constitutional Court received a challenge filed by 30 lawmakers from all parties.”**

**“We have to avoid reacting en – masse through collective killing ... we don’t want to see thousands of corpses.”** – Haralambie Vochitoiu, legislator in conversation with the state’s news agency *Agerpres*

**“The strays are thought to be a legacy of the late Nicolae Ceausescu’s decision to bulldoze the pre – World War Two villas and houses Bucharest’s historic centre in the 1980s to make way for a gargantuan “House of the People.” In the process, thousands of guard dogs were abandoned by residents who had been forcibly relocated into small apartments.”**

**“In 2006, a 68 – year – old Japanese businessman bled to death in central Bucharest after a straw dog bit him in the leg. Two years ago, a woman in her 50s died of multiple wounds after being attacked by a pack of dogs.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/18/Campaign to cull stray dogs held up in Bucharest/REUTERS/Tuesday, September 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“A groundbreaking three – year study of forced marriage in Ontario has found more than 200 women who were wed against their will. The first – of – its – kind report, was conducted by the South Asian Legal Clinic of Ontario, which questioned 30 social service agencies about the practice. It found 219 reported cases between 2010 and 2012, with 97 per cent of the victims being women. The survey found the majority of victims, 81 per cent, were between 16 and 34 years old. The report found that parents, siblings, extended family, grandparents and religious leaders were all involved in pushing individuals into forced marriages. The reasons were mostly cultural (66 per cent). Many victims forced into marriage experienced some form of violence, including threats (68 per cent), physical violence (59 per cent), sexual violence (26 per cent) and stalking (20 per cent), the report said.”**

**“The results we got back show that this is an issue across a number of communities in Ontario.”** – Shalini Konanur, executive director and lawyer with the South Asian Legal Clinic

**“It’s prevalent everywhere. It’s just not a South Asian issue. It’s a global issue; it’s a human rights issue.”** – Sandeep Chand, outspoken advocate for spreading awareness about forced marriages

**“The largest number of forced marriages was within the Muslim community with 103 victims from more than 30 countries of origin, including Afghanistan, Palestine, Senegal, Swaziland, Turkey and the United Kingdom, as well as Canada.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/01/Veil is lifted on forced marriages/Ontario study. 219 reported cases in 3 years cut across lines of culture, nationality/WEEKEND, September 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013

**“The World Sikh Organization of Canada has helped resolve a kirpan accommodation issue at Brampton’s Copeland Public School where a Sikh student was told he would not be permitted to wear his kirpan during physical education classes. Eight – year – old Deep Singh Hansra, who along with his family became an amritdhair (initiated) Sikh returned to school in September but was told that although he would be permitted to wear his kirpan to school, he would have to remove it for physical education classes. Concerns were expressed over possible safety issues that might arise as a result of the wearing of the kirpan during physical activities.”**

**“The Hansra family contacted the WSO for advice and assistance to resolve the matter. The WSO worked in collaboration with the Peel Board of Education as well as the school’s administration to find an accommodation that would allow Deep to practice his faith but also to ensure the safety concerns were appropriately addressed. In a meeting with school officials, it was resolved that Deep can wear his kirpan during physical education classes provided that the kirpan is securely held in the garba (belt), swaddled in fabric and that it is secured close to the body so it cannot fly up or swing during physical activities.”**

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 9/COMMUNITY/WSO Helps Resolve Kirpan Accomodation Issue at Brampton School/Thursday, September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Media’s reaction to Gilmour – especially those media sites that have gone to Gilmour to give him more space to speak – are essentially validating his position that the only voices worth listening to are ‘serious heterosexual guys.’”** –Erin Wunker, assistant English professor at Mount Allison University and board member for the Canadian Women in the Literary Arts (CWILA).

*24 hrs Newspaper*/04/Prof’s comments expose ‘sexism, racism, homophobia’ in literary world/BY: SHAWN JEFFORDS, QMI AGENCY/Friday, Sept 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“When I was given this job I said I would only teach the people that I truly, truly love. Unfortunately, none of those happen to be Chinese or women.”** –David Gilmour, author & professor of Literature, University of Toronto in an interview with *Hazlitt magazine* and a candidate for the Giller Prize for his newest novel *Extraordinary*

*The Metro Newspaper*/02/NEWS/U of T students to rally for ‘women, queer folks, and writers of color’/Good teaching requires empathy.’ Are David Gilmour’s Giller Prize chances in jeopardy?/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKEND, Sept 27 – 29, 2013

**“A 60 – year – old Canadian has been arrested in Somalia, accused of beheading his four sons with a knife. Local press reported that police in the central city of Beledweyne arrested Omar Hassan Sunday evening after his four young children – Yahye, 7, twins Idiris and Sakariye, 6, and Yonis, 3 –were found dead.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/08/NEWS/Canadian accused of beheading his 4 sons/Thursday, October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013

**“Naheed Mustafa is an award – winning freelance broadcaster and writer. She’s worked for a variety of media outlets including: CBC Radio, Radio Netherlands, and the BBC. Born in the UK where her father was teaching, and after spending her growing up years in Pakistan, Sudan and Canada, Naheed did an honours degree from the University of Toronto in political science and philosophy and the attended a graduate program in journalism at Ryerson.”**

How was being a South Asian back then when you were pursuing journalism, and how does it feel now? – D.K

**“I haven’t, personally, much felt the sting of racism living and working in Canada. That certainly doesn’t mean I don’t see it or that I don’t think it’s a problem – it most definitely is. Diversity is not something the media grapples well with. The industry is still fairly homogenous and doesn’t do a particularly good job of bringing diverse voices to the fore – unless the subject is diversity itself in which case you’ll see a vast array of faces in front of you. We didn’t do a good job with it in my day and I think we still do a poor job with diversity today.”** – N.M

You’ve written on Hijaab, and your opinion on female objectification too. How do you view your identity in today’s Canadian society? – D.K

**“I don’t see myself as a Muslim in Canadian society. I see myself as a Canadian that happens to be Muslim. I grew up in a whole other environment. In my youth, Canadians were mostly ignorant about Muslims and Islam. There weren’t that many of us. There was a couple of mosques in Toronto and we used to buy our meat from the kosher butchers because there were no halal meat stores. I give that as an example because today halal meat stores are a dime a dozen so that’s just to give you a sense of how things have changed. I was often the only Muslim kid in my grade and one of three in the entire school (my brothers were the other two). Now, the demographics have shifted so much, you have entire neighbourhoods that are predominately Muslim.”** – N.M

What’s your opinion on Canada’s ‘multiculturalism’? Or is it different ghettos that people tend to stick to? – D.K

**“I think we have to stop using the word “multicultural” and get past seeing people as white and non – white. As far as ethnic enclaves go, people congregate because they need familiarity for a variety of reasons -- being new to a country, not speaking English/French, needing some orientation, needing some reminder of “back home”. It’s not always a negative. Also, many people prefer to live among “their own kind” because it makes them feel safe. The fact that there are people who don’t feel safe outside “their own” neighbourhoods should give us pause -- what kind of society have we helped create where looking different makes someone feel unsafe?”** – N.M

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 11/INTERVIEW/‘I don’t see myself as a Muslim in Canadian society’ Naheed Mustafa/By: DIVYA KAELEY/Thursday, October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013

**“Visibility shrank to less than half a football field and small particle pollution soared to a record 40 times higher than an international safety standard in the northern Chinese city of Harbin, as the region entered its high – smog season.”**

**“I couldn’t see outside the window of my apartment, and I thought it was snowing. Then I realized it wasn’t snow. I have not seen the sun for a long time.”** – Wu Kai, 33 – year – old resident of Harbin

**“She said her husband went to work in a mask, that he could barely see a few meters ahead of him and that his usual bus had stopped running. Primary and middle schools and some highways were closed, said authorities. At least 40 flights out of Harbin’s Taiping International Airport were cancelled or postponed.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/15/NEWS/‘I have not seen the sun for a long time’/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Thursday, October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013

**“Nearly 30 million people around the world are enslaved, exploited for labor, used for sex trafficking, or sold as property.”**

## Countries With Most Enslaved People

*According to the Global Slavery Index 2013*

1. India      13,956,010

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2. China      2,949,243

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<b>3. Pakistan</b>	<b>2,127,132</b>
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<b>4. Nigeria</b>	<b>701,032</b>
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<b>5. Ethiopia</b>	<b>651,110</b>
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<b>6. Russia</b>	<b>516,217</b>
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<b>7. Thailand</b>	<b>472,811</b>
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<b>8. DR Congo</b>	<b>462,327</b>
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<b>9. Burma</b>	<b>384,037</b>
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<b>10. Bangladesh</b>	<b>343,192</b>
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*The Epoch Times Newspaper*/A1/Modern Slavery/BY: JANE GRAY/OCTOBER 24<sup>TH</sup> – 30<sup>TH</sup>, 2013

“Japanese sex **and** relationship counselors **are trying to cure what Japan’s media calls sekkusu shinai shokogun, or “celibacy syndrome”.** Japan’s **under – 40s appear to be losing interest in** conventional relationships. Millions **aren’t even dating, and** increasing numbers **can’t be bothered with sex. For their government, “celibacy syndrome” is part of a looming** national carastrophy. Japan **already has one of the** world’s lowest birth rates. **Its** population **of 126 million, which has been shrinking for the past decade, is projected to plunge a further one – third by 2060.”**

*The India Journal Newspaper*/19/TORONTO EDITION/Why have young people in Japan stopped having sex?/Less job security, economic uncertainty and conservative views of women are partly to blame for the decline in singles seeking love/Friday, October 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“**Today, Canada has the highest level of concentration of media ownership among major capitalist countries in the world. Research shows that a total of eight media corporations, supported by that state, control 84% of Canadian media, posing a serious threat to democracy as concentration of ownership can lead to overrepresentation of certain political viewpoints in the media.”**

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 7/SOCIETY/Movements and the Media: A Critical Analysis of Representation/Thursday, October 31st, 2013

“**While missing your cultural staples is unfortunate, many other immigrants in Canada experience far more drastic challenges; 50 per cent of the people accessing food banks in Canada are immigrants. Many newcomers struggle to pay the bills while putting food on the table for their family.”**

*CANADIAN IMMIGRANT MAGAZINE*/PG 15/LIVING/Food FOR THOUGHT/Nutrition choices after immigrating can affect your health, your life and the planet; so what will you serve your family today?/Food access and excess/NOVEMBER 2013/By: Silvia Di Blasio

**“Back home, fruits like bananas, oranges and grapes were considered exotic and definitely not something you’d eat every day. Seeing them so readily available and plentiful was shocking. In Belarus, certain foods like hotdogs and deli meats were expensive and not always available so [when we arrived in Canada] I begged my parents to buy me Schneiders hot dogs and I would eat an entire package in one sitting.”** – Ana Balovneda, Immigrated to Canada from Belarus

*CANADIAN IMMIGRANT MAGAZINE*/PG 19/LIVING/What’s in your basket?/5 rules for grocery shopping in Canada/NOVEMBER 2013/By: Lisa Evans

**“We have seen in the National Household Survey from Statistics Canada that the performance of newcomers, relative to the Canadian average, today compared to the 1970s has gone down. We don’t want that gap to increase.”** – Chris Alexander, Canada’s Citizenship & Immigration Minister

*CANADIAN IMMIGRANT MAGAZINE*/PG 24/POLICY/Immigrant Integration/NOVEMBER 2013/By: Margaret Jetelina

**“September 2013: A Canadian woman was detained in Bogota, Columbia, and accused of faking a pregnancy with a prosthetic belly full of cocaine.”**

**“March 2013: Passenger from Jamaica arrested after landing at Montreal’s Trudeau Airport with 31.9kg of cocaine hidden in 63 packages of powdered soy milk, authorities allege.”**

**“March 2012: British woman faces deportation after she allegedly smuggled 3.5 kg of cocaine from Jamaica in packages of cake mix.”**

**“February 2012: Toronto reggae singer and three others charged after authorities say more than \$5 million in cocaine arrived at Pearson Airport from Jamaica, hidden in hollowed out star apples from Guyana.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/05/Cocaine – filled pumpkins seized/BY: BRIAN DALY, QMI AGENCY/Friday, November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013

**“About 300 women marched through Kenya’s capital on Thursday to protest the alleged rape of a 16 – year – old girl publicly identified only as Liz. The online activist group Avaaz says Liz was gang – raped in June and she is now wheel – chair – bound. The group says police arrested the suspected perpetrators but only made them cut grass at the police station as punishment.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/NEWS/Kenyan women demand justice for rape victim/WEEKEND, November 1 – 3, 2013

**“Back in 1970, only 2% of Toronto’s neighbourhoods were ‘low income’. Last year, 14 per cent of our neighbourhoods were poor. In 1970, nearly 9% of our neighbourhoods were ‘high income’. By 2010, that had almost doubled to 16%.”** – Rahul K. Bhardwaj, President & CEO of the Toronto Community Foundation.

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 10/INTERVIEW/Rahul K. Bhardwaj: Engaged in “city building”/BY: SAMUEL GETACHEW/TORONTO/Monday, November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“A UN official called on Qatar on Sunday to abolish a sponsorship system for migrant workers he said was a source of labour abuse, raising pressure on the 2022 World Cup host for reforms of its workplace practices.”**

**“This marks a stain on Qatar’s reputation and is something that can be improved right away. The sponsorship, a kafala, system, a practice widely used in the Gulf, ought to be scrapped. This system that is used to regulate the relationship between employers and migrant workers, with a work permit linked to a single employer, is problematic and a source of abuse against migrants.”** — Francois Crepeau, A UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

**“Under the system, employees cannot change jobs or leave the country without the permission of their sponsors, who are often labour supply companies or wealthy individual Qataris who provide workers to businesses for personal profit.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/09/UN calls for labour reforms in Qatar/Living conditions for foreign workers poor, human rights official says/REUTERS/Monday, November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“He hits the floor of the boxing ring with a heavy thud. The main character, a young Asian man, lies on his side deciding whether to fight back or run. His doppelganger appears, a rough – talking Australian fight coach. He yells at the young man to get back on his feet and fight. The young man stands back up and finds himself looking into the face of an experienced mixed – martial arts fighter. This is just one scene from the short film *Open Gym*, produced in *Unsung Voices 2*, a program created by the Toronto International Reel Asian Film Festival that throws six young filmmakers (with little – to – no cinematography experience) into a six – week video production workshop.”**

**“It’s hard to know you can make it in this community, especially as an Asian actor. There’s no Asian Brad Pitt.”** — Simu Liu, cinematographer and creator of *Open Gym*

**“Up until 2012, he was an accountant at a “top four” firm until being laid off. He jumped into the world of acting, something he had always been interested in pursuing as a child – but couldn’t see through because of family pressure to become a professional. The Toronto International Reel Asian Film Festival continues until Nov 16.”**

**“A lot of the Asian community loves film, but when it comes to your son and daughter doing it, then people aren’t as enthusiastic.”** — Arum Collier, *The Festival’s Director of Education*

*The Ryersonian Newspaper*/08/ARTS & LIFE/Toronto’s Asian Film Festival trains inexperienced youth in cinematography/By: Sam Sim, Ryersonian Staff/Wednesday, November 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“According to the folklore, Saint Nicholas arrives in the Netherlands in mid – November accompanied by his servant Black Pete – a part usually played by a white man in “blackface” with a curly wig and large, red- painted mouth. Few debates have stirred such emotion among the cool – headed Dutch. Millions flocked to “like” a Facebook page backing Black Pete after an independent expert who reports to the UN Human Rights Council criticized the tradition.”**

**“We’ve lied to ourselves about our tolerance for so long that we don’t recognize discrimination any more. There has been structural exclusion of minorities for decades.”** — Quinsy Gario, Artist that campaigned for decades against the Black Pete tradition

**“In 2010, around 11 percent of the population was foreign – born, according to Eurostat. Out of a population of around 16 million people, more than 3.5 million are foreign – born**

Dutch citizens **or the children of non – Dutch immigrants, according to the official statistics agency. The largest immigrant populations include those from Turkey, the former Dutch colony of Surinam and Morocco.**”

“**Many Dutch people feel fundamentally threatened. As if they feel Brussels, or the UN, want to take away who we are, our identity.**” – Laurens Buijs, sociologist professor with the University of Amsterdam

“**Such fears have boosted support for Geert Wilders, the populist anti – Islam politician who wants to stop immigration by Muslims as well as eastern Europeans, and wants the Netherlands to leave the euro and claw back powers from Brussels.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/16/Dutch self – image shaken by ‘Black Pete’ debate/Folklore has Saint Nicolas arriving the Netherlands with his servant/REUTERS/Wednesday, November 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“**If you can’t prevent rape, you enjoy it.**” – Ranjit Sinha, Director of India’s Central Bureau of Investigation

*The Metro Newspaper*/23/NEWS/Top Indian official rebuked for rape remark/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Thursday, November 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“**I moved to Mississauga in 1976, I still remember those days, when north of Eglinton was nothing but farms.**” – Masood Khan, announced candidacy for the 2014 Mississauga mayoral race

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 11/COMMUNITY/Masood To Run For Mayor/Saturday, November 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“**A deeply entrenched preference for sons exists for various reasons, including that a son inherits property, whereas a daughter is perceived as more of a burden due to factors such as dowry.**” – Frederika Meijer, United Nations Populations Fund representative for India & Bhutan

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 18/S O U T H A S I A/Law Ineffective Against Gender Discrimination In India/Saturday, November 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013

“**Mississauga: RANA CANADA this year broke a routine convention of inviting a ‘biggie’ as Chief guest during the celebrations. Instead, they nominated the senior most (age wise) member attending the celebrations to be the chief guest for the event. The honour went to K. C. Bhatnagar, 80 years, Founder of Naraian Sewa Sansthan Canada, a charitable organization serving poor and disabled in India and other poor countries.**”

“**The theme for the evening was a journey through culture and heritage shown through traditional folk dances of Rajasthan. The cultural program began with their performance by new member 9 year old Devon Chakravorty followed by a uninterrupted journey through mystic folk of Rajasthan starting with Kesariya Balam and continued with Holi, Teej, Ghoomar, Kathputli, Diggipuri and Mela dance.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 9/COMMUNITY/RANA’s Event Highlights Rajasthan Culture/Saturday, November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013

“**Mississauga: It was an evening of entertainment and socializing with over 300 professionals, business persons and members of the Toronto Chapter of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). The evening moderated by Ivan D’Lima, began with the lighting of the lamp by Akhilesh Mishra, Counsel General of India in Toronto, Brian Hunt, keynote speaker and CEO of Canadian Public Accountability Board (CPAB) and past CEO and President of CPA Ontario, and Rakesh Desai, Toronto Chapter ICAI.**”



**“I am thrilled with the tremendous response we have received for this year’s Gala by both members and sponsors. This is a clear response to the avenues now available to Indian Chartered Accountants to obtain Canadian CPA designation through the MOU route and the EvE pathway program.”** – Rakesh Desai, Toronto Chapter ICAI

**“The theme of the Gala – Soaring in Unison and Excelling as Individuals – was particularly significant as guests networked and socialized, enjoying the evening with energetic Shiamak dance group performances and participating by dancing to Bollywood music.”**

**“I am confident as Toronto Chapter we are soaring in unison and excelling as individuals. Our membership is growing at a pace never seen before demonstrating our strength in numbers and providing exceptional value to our sponsors.”** – Rakesh Desai, Toronto Chapter ICAI

**“The Chapter established in 2006 is an alumni association for members of ICAI living in the Greater Toronto area, that provides networking and professional development opportunities to its members and part of our mandate is to liaise with the professional bodies in Canada like CPA Canada, CPA Ontario and other organizations to increase and enhance benefits to its members.”**

**“It is important that global professional bodies contribute to the arena of quality including the ICAI. I look forward to your contributions in upcoming years.”** – Brian Hunt, keynote speaker & CEO of Canadian Public Accountability Board (CPAB)

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 13/COMMUNITY/Indian Chartered Accountants Get Together/Saturday, November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013*

**“Sunday’s vote is just one of several initiatives being put to Swiss voters to try to address the wideing income gap in the country. While anger at multi – million payouts to executives is not limited to Switzerland, the Swiss system of direct democracy – which allows for up to four national referendums per year – means popular outrage can more easily be translated into action.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/12/Swiss voters reject proposal to limit executives’ pay/REUTERS/Monday, November 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“Vancouver author Charles Montgomery, whose new book, Happy City, was released earlier this month, spent five years researching which cities are the happiest and why, and said the results were surprising.”**

**“The happy medium for big cities is creating moderate increases in density with more townhouses, row houses, laneway houses, single – family homes retrofitted to fit more suites, and co – housing.”**

**“People who live in towers report trusting their neighbours less, getting favours from neighbours less, and being less likely to know each others’ neighbours’ names than people living on the ground.”** – Charles Montgomery, author of Happy City

**“The happiest cities, according to a UBC study are both on the East Coast and share a lot in common besides their similar names: Saint John, N.B., and St John’s, N.L.”**

**“Surveys of life satisfaction in Canadian cities show that Vancouver, Toronto, Calgary, the biggest cities, fall far behind smaller cities of modest means. The correlation is very simple. Cities where people report high levels of trust for neighbours and strangers also rank highest for life satisfaction. In other words, the key ingredient to happy cities is positive social relationships, so the happy city is a social city.”** – Charles Montgomery, author of Happy City

*The Metro Newspaper*/12/NEWS/City happiness explained: Love thy neighbour, live in a house/Sad metropolises. Book credits low – rise living and good neighbour relations for higher life satisfaction in smaller towns/By: KATE WEBB/Tuesday, November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“According to the Mentoring Partnership, a program run by TRIEC in Ontario, it takes approximately 12 years for the average immigrant to achieve wage parity with workers born in Canada.”**

*CANADIAN IMMIGRANT MAGAZINE*/PG 13/INTEGRATION/A HAND up/Who better to help you succeed than someone who has walked in your shoes and prospered in Canada?/DECEMBER 2013/By: Sarah Newcomb

**“Pete is known in Dutch culture as Santa’s helper is more akin to a slave.”** — Verene Shepherd, the UN human rights commission

*24 hrs Newspaper*/07/N.S. MLA removes Black Pete picture/QMI AGENCY/Tuesday, December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013

**“The Liberal MLA for Halifax Chebucto fought back tears Monday as he spoke with media about a photo of himself sitting on the lap of a blackface Christmas character he has posted to Twitter and later removed due to the backlash.”**

**“This is a Dutch tradition I grew up with and never, ever in my deepest heart, ever thought that this would be portrayed in this manner. There was no malicious intent whatsoever.”** — Joachim Stroink, Liberal MLA for Halifax – Chebucto

**“Joachin Stroink said he realizes there is “no place” for blackface in Nova Scotia culture, and met with Tony Ince, a black member of the legislature and the minister of African Nova Scotian affairs, to discuss updating the tradition.”**

**“The Dutch character is the servant of St. Nicolas or “Sinterklass” according to a traditional song, and is often shown wearing blackface makeup, red lipstick and a frizzy “Afro” wig. The photo may not have been an issue without social media. Online debates are good because they allow people who aren’t usually heard to express their concerns.”** — Joachim Stroink, Liberal MLA for Halifax – Chebucto

*Metro Newspaper*/08/NEWS/MLA in hot water over photo with blackface Christmas character/Halifax. MLA says he now realizes traditional Dutch Christmas character ‘Black Pete’ may be inappropriate/Questioning tradition/‘Black Pete’ sparks debate/Tuesday, December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013

**“SADEQ Khan was born in India and came to Canada with his parents and two siblings. He grew up in East Mississauga and developed a love for basketball. With a solid family structure and an older brother to guide him, he found his way to help other youth. He has a non – profit organization called Productionz.”**

Tell us about your organization, Positive Productionz.

**“I am the founder and executive director of Positive Productionz, a non – profit organization that addresses youth violence in the GTA. The organization has branched out to also raise awareness about sexual abuse in the South Asian community, and hopes to release a film, “The struggle of an Immigrant: The Story of Ibrahim”, in August 2014. The film highlights issues such as sexual abuse, rape and unreported crime in the South Asian community, and also youth violence among immigrant populations in Canada.”** — S.K

Your organization and you, individually – have focused to a great extent on the experiences of women of color, particularly, South Asian women. How important do you think it is for South Asian communities to involve their women and listen to their concerns?

**“I think the biggest concern here is that, even though I have taken the initiative to help women of color, there has been a backlash. Many women have reached out to me with concern as to why I am doing something like raising awareness about sexual abuse. This is an example of how this is not something that we can change overnight and it is an issue that involves all of us. Majority of the time, the stigma of speaking out on these issues is what holds a lot of women back. I am trying to change that, I am trying to breed these youth into Lions that grow up to be Positive individuals who respect women and do not conform to the dominant culture in which disrespecting women is highly valued.”** – S.K

What are the challenges that men of color – especially black and brown men – face in contemporary Canada?

**“There are many challenges that men of color face, such as internal feuds with each other. If we focus simply on the low income areas, there is a lot of hatred between the different minorities. A lot of black and brown youth are at war with each other over turfs.”** – S.K

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 10/INTERVIEW/Stigma of Speaking Up Holds Us Back/Sadeq Khan, Founder of Positive Productionz/By:NADIA CHOWDHRY/TORONTO/Thursday, December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“Washington: A US intelligence report this week suggests the end of Islamic terrorism by 2030. The report is not very optimistic about Pakistan, ranking the country 12<sup>th</sup> among 15 countries that have a high risk of failure in a list that is topped by Somalia and includes Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Ethiopia.**

**“Low growth, rising food prices, and energy shortages will pose stiff challenges to governance in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Afghanistan’s and Pakistan’s youth bulges are large and similar to those found in many African countries. When these youth bulges are combined with a slow – growing economy, they portend to increased instability.”** – Global Trends 2030

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 5/F R O N T P A G E/Islamic Terrorism To End By 2030 – Report/Saturday, December 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“New Delhi is among several Asian cities, including Beijing, that are suffering from toxic levels of pollution fuelled by industrial growth and a surge in the numbers of vehicles crowding their roads. The cloak of fog drapping much of north India forced dozens of flights to be diverted or cancelled, disrupted train schedules and led to a doubling in the number of medical emergencies caused by breathing difficulty, officials said.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/14/New Delhi blanketed in thick smog, transportation delayed/Thursday, December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**“When I came to Canada nearly 15 years ago, I could not have imagined that the place which is now my new home would be so accepting, accommodating and tolerant of other cultures. Here we learn how to earn respect by giving respect to others. This is the beauty of Canadian society, which allows hundreds of cultures to co – exist peacefully.”**

**“Yom Ashura is a day of morning observed by the Muslim community every year on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Moharram, the first month of the lunar calendar. This year, it was observed on Thursday, November 14.”**

**“Hussein’s message of commitment and submission is religiously communicated, discussed, heard and preached every year. To mourn his death, Muslims arrange lectures and speeches every day from the first of Moharram to its climax on Yom Ashura. On the eve of Ashura, during the night vigil, mourners wear black clothes, light candles and pray that darkness gives way to light with justice, freedom and truth spreading**

**around the world. They pray for the victory of rightness over the forces of evil and the rule of justice and equality for all human beings in all parts of the world.”**

**“We live peacefully among nearly 200 cultural groups in Toronto. This peaceful co – existence is thanks in part to the multiculturalism policy introduced by Pierre Trudeau in 1971. It calls on the government of Canada to recognize and promote the understanding that multiculturalism reflects the diversity of Canadian society and acknowledges the freedom of all segments of society to preserve, enhance and share their cultural heritage.”**

**“If we survive as a Canadian nation, we must accept multiculturalism without destroying our cultural harmony and heritage. By educating ourselves about others’ cultures, we can work to rid ourselves of ignorance and prejudice.”**

**“Mehdi Rizvi is a former member of the Community Editorial Board, Toronto Star and an affiliate of the Center of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement, which is a consortium of three Toronto Universities. His column appears in rabble each month.”**

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 7/COMMUNITY/We must accept multiculturalism/By: MEHDI RIZVI/  
TORONTO/Thursday, December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

**“When I came to Canada back in Janury of 2002 with my parents, I left my relatives, friends, and loved ones behind. I knew that life was going to be challenging in this new environment especially with the language barrier. Being born in Hong Kong my parents decided to put me in pre – school there before we moved to our new country. Once I started I learned Cantonese more fluently than I learned how to read English. Being in a minority group like mine wasn’t easy for me as I was one of the few kids who was of Indian Descent.**

**“As I grew, I started looking for youth – led projects in my community but without much success, Though, there were adult – led initiatives for youth but not by youth for youth. It did not take me long to come up with an idea that incorporates peace. Thereafter, I founded the Peace Welcome Club (PWC).”**

**“As time flew by, we achieved a lot of success in a short span of time. With help of our team members we’ve accomplished so much without external financial support. This includes donating more than 10,000 books to youth to help in their literacy; more than 2,500 jeans in India. If interested, email at PeaceWelcomeClub@gmail.com”**

**“We can make the world a better place and my hope and prayer is that through our seemingly small actions of peace right here we can. The great Mother Theresa of Calcutta who helped thousands of all faiths and backgrounds used to say God doesn’t expect us to succeed but to try!”**

**“For updates on this exciting initiatives as well as other volunteer initiatives, please like us on Facebook @ <http://www.facebook.com/PeaceWelcomeClub>.”**

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 7/COMMUNITY/Peace Welcome Club to Celebrate its third Year/By:  
HARNOOR GILL, FOUNDER, PEACE WELCOME CLUB/GEROGETOWN, ONTARIO/ TORONTO//Thursday, December 19<sup>th</sup>,  
2013*

**“Latin Americans are the happiest people in the world according to a local poll. Canada didn’t even make the top 10 in the survey which asked 1,000 people in 148 countries last year if they were well – rested, felt respected, smiled or laughed a lot, and learned something interesting the day before, among other questions. Panama and Paraguay came out on top, with 85% of people reporting a positive outlook, according to the poll**

**by Gallup. Following up closely were El Salvador, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Thailand and Guatemala. The findings may be surprising for some, given the high crime rate and poverty in Latin America. The U.S. ranked 35<sup>th</sup>, just beating China. Canada was 11<sup>th</sup>.**"

*24 hrs Newspaper*/12/Latin Americans happiest people in world: Poll/QMI AGENCY/Friday, December 21<sup>st</sup>, 2013

**Britain**

**Total: 1 Countries**

United Kingdom & Colonies            5,826

Total: 5,826

2.25 (%) of Total Citizens

**Europe**

**Total: 44 Countries**

Albania	603
Armenia	207
Austria	90
Belarus	247
Belgium	379
Bosnia - Hercegovina	119
Bulgaria	512
Croatia	125
Czech Republic	173
Cyprus	16
Denmark	81
Estonia	45
Finland	76
France	5,624
Georgia	125
Germany (Fed, Rep of)	1,217
Greece	298
Hungary	424
Iceland	72
Ireland, Republic of	1,015
Italy	545
Kosovo, Republic of	171
Latvia	213
Lithuania	145
Luxembourg	7
Macedonia	112

Montenegro (Republic of)	9
Moldova	1,231
Netherland, The	395
Norway	59
Poland	851
Portugal	629
Romania	1,512
Russia	2,466
Serbia (Republic of)	297
Serbia & Montenegro	34
Slovak Republic	105
Slovenia	20
Spain	331
Sweden	140
Switzerland	201
Ukraine	2,487
Uzbekistan	167
Yugoslavia	7
<b>Total: <u>23,582</u></b>	<b><u>9.11 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Africa**

**Total: 42 Countries**

Algeria	4,331
Angola	45
Benin, Peoples Rep of	397
Botswana, Rep of	76
Burkina Faso	322
Burundi	477
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	2,439
Central African Rep.	169
Chad, Rep of	86
Dem. Rep. of Congo	2,050
People's Republic of the Congo	114
Djibouti, Rep of	194
Eritrea	1,718
Ethiopia	1,605
Gabon, Rep of	90
Gambia	33
Ghana	517
Guinea, Rep. of	463

Ivory Coast, Rep of	1,170	
Kenya	664	
Liberia	39	
Libya	255	
Madagascar	229	
Malawi	10	
Mali, Rep. of	190	
Mauritania	57	
Morocco	3,259	
Namibia	82	
Niger, Rep of the	105	
Nigeria	4,173	
Rwanda	409	
Senegal	818	
Sierra Leon	61	
Somalia, Dem Rep. of	2,028	
South Africa, Republic of	1,240	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	340	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	182	
Togo, Rep. of	315	
Tunisia		1,627
Uganda	206	
Zambia	59	
Zimbabwe	407	
<b>Total: <u>33,051</u></b>		<b><u>12.76</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Asia & the Middle East**      **Total: 44 Countries**

Afghanistan	2,004
Azerbaijan	57
Bahrain	32
Bangladesh	3,789
Bhutan	487
Cambodia	288
China, Peop Rep. of	34,126
Egypt	4,164
Hong Kong	774
India	33,085
Indonesia Rep. of	386
Iran	11,291
Iraq	4,918
Israel	1,945
Japan	982
Jordan	1,255

Kazakhstan	348	
Kyrgyzstan	123	
Korea, Republic of	4,509	
Peo. Dem. Rep. of Korea	17	
Kuwait	48	
Laos	15	
Lebanon	2,172	
Macao	29	
Malaysia	204	
Mongolia, Peop Rep. of	99	
Myanmar (Burma)	262	
Nepal	1,308	
Oman	11	
Pakistan	12,602	
Palestinian Authority (Gaza/West Bank)	462	
Philippines Rep. of	29,539	
Saudi Arabia	267	
Singapore	141	
Sri Lanka	2,395	
Syria	1,009	
Tajikistan	39	
Taiwan		773
Thailand	400	
Turkey	729	
Turkmenistan	14	
United Arab Emirates	46	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	2,112	
Yemen, Rep. of	217	
<b>Total: <u>159,473</u></b>		<b><u>61.58 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	1,121	
New Zealand	414	
<b>Total: <u>1,535</u></b>		<b><u>0.59 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North and Central America**      **Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	53	
Costa Rica	122	
El Salvador	639	



Guatemala	345
Honduras	350
Mexico	3,996
Nicaragua	96
Panama, Rep of	43
U.S.A	8,495
<b>Total: <u>14,139</u></b>	<b><u>5.46 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Caribbean** **Total: 13 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	25
Bahamas Islands	55
Barbados	97
Cuba	1,402
Dominica	48
Dominican Republic	589
Grenada	170
Haiti	4,143
Jamaica	2,477
St Kitts & Nevis	18
St Lucia	390
St. Vincent &	
The Grenadines	538
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	427
<b>Total: <u>10,379</u></b>	<b><u>4.01 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America** **Total: 11 Countries**

Argentina	282
Bolivia	107
Brazil	1,712
Chile	273
Columbia	3,632
Ecuador	418
Guyana	656
Paraguay	66
Peru	682
Uruguay	58
Venezuela	1,022
<b>Total: <u>8,908</u></b>	<b><u>3.44 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**      **Total: 4 Countries**

Comoros	22
Fiji	228
Mauritius	1,203
Seychelles	5

**Total: 1,458**                      **0.56 (%) of Total Citizens**

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

Country not stated	32
Other countries	112
Stateless	458

**Total: 602**                      **0.23 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Top Ten Source Countries**                      **# of Immigrants**      **% of 258,953 for 2013**

China, (Rep. of)	34,126	13.18
India	33,085	12.78
Philippines	29,539	11.41
Pakistan	12,602	4.87
Iran	11,291	4.36
United States	8,495	3.28
United Kingdom & Colonies	5,826	2.25
France	5,624	2.17
Iraq	4,918	1.90
Korea, Republic of	4,509	1.74

**Total**                              **150,015**                      **57.93**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:**

**Citizenship & Immigration Canada**

**Electronic Information Services**

**Ottawa  
2014**

***Total: 260,404 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)***

***Total Family: 66,661 Category Not Stated: 1***

***Total Refugees: 23,286***

***Total Other: 5,367***

***TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 95,315 (36.60%) (Immigration Overview: Permanent residents/Facts & Figures 2014/PG 01)***

***Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): Program under government review due to numerous complaints from the Canadian public. \*\*\*\*\****

***Employment: 17,802,200 + 111,100***

***Full – time employment: 14,369,900 + 55,700***

***Part – Time employment: 3,432,300 + 55,400***

***Unemployment: 1,322,300 - 24,400***

<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	<b>9,856,100</b>	<b>+ 246,700</b>
<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>66.0%</b>	<b>- 0.50</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>61.4%</b>	<b>- 0.40</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>- 0.20</b>

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM, tables: 282-0002 & 282-0022. - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/Date accessed: 2015-04-29/Date modified: 2015-01-28**

**The Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada's labor Markets Since 1993: \$644.7 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$709.8 billion**

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): Program under government review due to numerous complaints from the Canadian public. \*\*\*\*\***

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada's Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANUARY 29, 2015).

### **Multiculturalism In The News**

**“Singapore: Fifty three foreign workers, 52 of them Indians, have been repatriated and will not be allowed to enter Singapore again for their alleged involvement in the Dec 8. riots in the city – state. One person among the 53 workers who have been deported is a Bangladeshi citizen. Of the seven other migrant workers who were previously charged in court but had their charges withdrawn subsequently, four were issued stern police warnings and would be sent back to India Friday night, the Straights Times reported. These four men met members of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by Singapore Home Affairs Minister Teo Chee Hean to look into the cause of the incident and make recommendations. They also had full access to consular assistance.”**

**“The riots broke out after an Indian worker, Sakthivel Kumaravelu, died Dec 8 after being run over by a bus in the Little India neighbourhood. Mobs attacked police officers who responded to the accident call in what was the biggest riot in Singapore in some 40 years.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 10/COMMUNITY/52 Indians Banned From Singapore For Life/Saturday, January 4<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“More than 10,000 African migrants demonstrated outside Israel's parliament on Wednesday, extending protests into a fourth consecutive day in a quest for recognition as refugees and freedom to work legally without fear of incarceration.”**

**“I want to say to them that they should not fear us, we are human beings too.” –Mulugieta, Refugee from Eritrea**

**“Since 2006, some 60,000 migrants, largely from Eritrea and Sudan, have entered Israel without authorization across a once – porous border with Egypt. Israel passed a law**

**three weeks ago allowing for indefinite detention of migrants without valid visas while it pursues efforts to persuade them to leave or enlist other countries to take them in.”**

**“We asked for shelter, we do not deserve jail.”** –One of the many large banners in a park opposite the Israeli Knesset

*24 hrs Newspaper*/10/African migrants continue protests in Israel/Demonstrators seek freedom to work/REUTERS/Thursday, January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Everyone in Norway became a theoretical crown millionaire on a Wednesday in a milestone for the world’s biggest sovereign wealth fund that has ballooned thanks to high oil and gas prices. Set up in 1990, the fund owns around 1% of the world’s stocks as well as bonds and real estate from London to Boston, making the Nordic nation an exception when others are struggling under a mountain of debts.”**

**“A preliminary counter on the website of the central bank, which manages the fund, rose to \$828.66 billion, fractionally more than a million times Norway’s most recent official population estimate of 5,096,300. Norway has resisted the temptation to splurge the windfall since striking oil in the North Sea in 1969. The fund, equivalent to 183% of 2013 gross domestic product is expected to peak at 220% around 2030.”**

**“The fund (the Government Pension Fund Global) has helped iron out big, unpredictable swings in oil and gas prices. Many countries have found that temporary large revenues from natural resources exploitation produce relatively short – lived booms that are followed by difficult adjustments. The fund (the Government Pension Fund Global) is a success in the sense that parliament has managed to put aside money for the future.”** –Siv Jensen, Norway’s Finance Minister

*24 hrs Newspaper*/10/Norwegians become crown millionaires/REUTERS/Thursday, January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Violence against women, wife battery, honour killings and even feticide among the Indian diaspora in Canada are a cause of worry, say Indo – Canadian delegates at a diaspora meet here. They added that they strive to help Indian immigrants get assimilated into the mainstream. The view was shared by two other woman delegates from Toronto – Gursharan Kaur Kandra, president and CEO, Canadian International Academic Services, and Priti Lamba, vice president of the Association of Women of India in Canada (AWIC).”**

**“Domestic violence is rampant among the Indian community. Everything that happens in India, happens there – the people carry the same baggage to Canada ... A woman is not treated equal and is subject to physical and emotional abuse.”** –Molly Banerjei, a businesswoman from Toronto

**“Female feticide is prevalent in Canada among the Indian community and it is made easier as sex determination of the unborn fetus and abortion are legal. Banerjei said she would be reading a paper on the subject in Jawaharlal Nehru University.”**

**“Honor killings are prevalent in the Punjabi and Tamil community. Indians comprise more than a million of Canada’s 33 million people, which is a sizeable number. The reason why Indians continue to practise such evils is because of the policy of multiculturalism that Canada follows. It is a wonderful policy which says wherever you come from you are allowed to keep your culture ... Canada is a mosaic of cultures with different backgrounds. But the flip side is the Indians feel they can continue with the abuse of women, and other evils. Women who are bankers, independent professionals face daily abuse at the hands of their husbands. The numbers go unreported as there is fear if the woman reports abuse the police will take immediate action. The woman will also get ostracized by society and be shunned in temples, gurudwaras.”** –Molly Banerjei, a businesswoman from Toronto

**“GOPIO – Canada has set up a help desk to aid women facing domestic violence.”**

**“But they don’t come forward to complain. Domestic violence is a major factor among the Indian community, as well as unemployment among youth who don’t get proper jobs after emigrating.”** – Gursharan Kaur Kandra, president and CEO of *Canadian International Academic Services*

*The Can – India Newspaper*/05/COMMUNITY/Domestic violence rampant among Indian community in Canada/Vol 15, N02/Saturday, January 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Caledon: Caledon – based digital entrepreneur who likes to be known just as Singh, has been running a Facebook page called SanskritiCultureOfIndia for almost a year now and has some 22,000 people following it. Giving into the fan requests, he recently created an Informative portal with the same information called [www.SanskritiMagazine.com](http://www.SanskritiMagazine.com).”**

**“After observing a lot of Indian social media pages and negative reaction about India and its culture, which is widely misinterpreted, misunderstood and abused over time, I decided to put the correct and meaningful information out there to create awareness. I have done it for today’s youth who are more eager to copy the west and less interested in the millennia old culture and traditions that India has to offer.”** –Singh, creator of the Facebook page *SanskritiCultureOfIndia*.

**“Thrilled with the response, he says that in two days, the site had already received over 3,000+ visitors from 59+ countries without even Google’s search indexing or advertising.”**

**“Today, most Indians are aware of who Sunny Leone and Tendulkar are but have no clue about their own identity and how rich of a heritage they belong to. We only hear the negative aspects of the country but forget the beautiful and glorious past, culture and traditions that are slowly dying out to be replaced by the NOW generation mentality.”** –Singh, creator of the Facebook page *SanskritiCultureOfIndia*.

**“The need for such a presence on the net was felt for some time, especially as the young ones living in the West were drifting away from the great values espoused by the Indian traditions.”**

**“When we talk about Hinduism or India the first thing that comes to mind is the caste system, sati pratha, female infanticide, rape, pollution etc but nobody cares about what it was and why it was set in place; such as caste system, which was not based on birth but on qualification/merits/occupation. Nobody wants to talk or recognize the positive side of India, it’s culture and it’s contribution to the World or Humanity.”** –Singh, creator of the Facebook page *SanskritiCultureOfIndia*.

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 11/COMMUNITY/Digital Entrepreneur To Present Best Of Indian Culture/Saturday, January 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Singapore: Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong has described the December 8 outbreak of violence by the South Asian foreign workers here inexcusable, but he assured that Singapore will treat its guest workers fairly as long as they abide by the city state’s laws.”**

**“We expect them to obey our laws and social norms.”** –Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of Singapore.

**“25 Indians are facing court charges for rioting and 56 Indians and one Bangladeshi were deported. The Singapore government has also issued police warning to 200 other South Asian workers.”**

**“We are taking a balanced approach, reducing but not cutting off the inflow of foreign workers. This is why (Singapore) companies are finding it harder to hire the workers they need, especially SMEs (the small and medium enterprises). We are helping companies adapt by exploiting technology and becoming more productive. At the same time, we are encouraging firms to develop their Singaporean workforce and adopt fair employment practises. But we still need foreign workers to keep our economy running and to build critical infrastructure for Singaporeans.”** –Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of Singapore.

**“Around 400 South Asian migrant workers were involved in the rampage in Little India on December 8, a precinct of Indian – origin businesses, eateries and pubs where most South Asian workers take their Sunday break. The committee of inquiry (COI) was set up after the riots which was the worst outbreak of violence in over 40 years.”**

**“Singapore’s economy grew by 3.7 per cent last year and expected economic growth of between 2 per cent and 4 per cent this year.”** –Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of Singapore.

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 21/WORLD/Singapore Riots Inexcusable – PM/Saturday, January 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“For generations, Mexicans have enjoyed aguas frescas, a healthy thirst – quenching beverage. But today, they drink the most soda per capita in the world. Today 33 per cent of Mexicans are obese, which makes them even fatter than the United States (32 per cent), according to the UN’s latest figures.”**

**“People’s palates have been kidnapped. People have become so used to salt and grease in junk food that when they cook traditional dishes, they use more grease.”** –Xavier Cabada, nutritional health coordinator at El Poder del Consumidor, a Mexican nutritional organization

**“Obesity is a big – time problem. In the U.S. alone, it costs around \$200 billion per year. And then there’s the personal cost: obesity is the portal to diseases like diabetes.”** –Hank Cardello, director of the Obesity Solutions Initiative in Washington, D.C., & author of *Stuffed: An Insider’s Look at Who’s (Really) Making America Fat*.

**“Nowhere is the obesity trend stronger than in Latin America and South America’s growing economies. Peru now has more fast – food restaurants per capita than any other country. In Guatemala, 50% of the children suffer from anemia and stunting, while half of the women are either overweight or obese.”**

**“It’s already showing results in obesity – related illnesses. So many people have diabetes now. If you ask a room full of Mexicans if they have diabetes, 80 per cent will say yes. And some people with normal weight have nutrition – related illnesses as well.”** –Hank Cardello, director of the Obesity Solutions Initiative in Washington, D.C., & author of *Stuffed: An Insider’s Look at Who’s (Really) Making America Fat*.

**“In 2011, 81,000 Mexicans lost their lives to diabetes – three times as many as were killed in the country’s escalating drug war.”**

**“People want their coke and potato chips. Here in Mexico, people are noticing that they’re getting fatter.”** –Hank Cardello, director of the Obesity Solutions Initiative in Washington, D.C., & author of *Stuffed: An Insider’s Look at Who’s (Really) Making America Fat*.

*Metro Newspaper/12/NEWS/The meek shall inherit the girth – world’s poor becoming fat/Tipping the scales. Obesity no longer a first – world problem as the developing world battles the bulge/BY: ELISABETH BRAUN/London/Monday, January 13<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Some 30 Somali – Canadian parents gathered outside the Toronto District School Board Tuesday to protest recommendations from a board task – force on how to address the struggles faced by some Somali students, from higher dropout rates to more suspensions and lower enrolment in university – bound programs.**

**“Suban Abdullahi, who has three children in university, said Somali children don’t need scholarships, mentors or extra help, although the task force states that 25 per cent of students of Somali descent drop out, roughly 10 percentage points more than the board’s average.”**

**“Our children are born and raised in Canada; we don’t need a special brand of education. We don’t need more labeling and separation; we’ve had enough already.”** –Suban Abdullahi, mother of three university students.

**“After several public consultations that drew a total of 400 parents, the task force made several recommendations, including a review of why so many students of Somali descent are placed in special – education programs and seem to be steered away from university – bound courses.”**

**“The proposals will be debated at a Jan. 22 committee meeting and voted on Feb. 5 by the board. Task force co – chair Ali Mohamed argued the recommendations are meant to help the students feel more integrated with others – not less – by using older students as mentors, including Somalia more in the curriculum, and training teachers about the culture. Roughly 6,000 students in the Toronto board have identified themselves as being of Somali descent.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/04/NEWS/Special help could stigmatize Somali students, parents say/TDSB. Some parents are opposing task – force recommendations on how to address struggles within their community/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Wednesday, January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Overall, it seems the government intends to make it more difficult or even impossible for some potential new citizens to become Canadians, namely those who are deemed suspicious or less desirable for political, religious or economic reasons.”** – A recent study conducted by the Institute for Research on Public Policy.

**“Within the first – prize approach, immigrants are tested on skills and achievements such as knowledge of French or English, familiarity with Canadian history, physical presence in the country and economic self – sufficiency. Unfortunately, this approach is also more stratified by socio – economic background and arguably, ethno – cultural origin than the original model.”** –Elke Winter, sociology professor with the University of Ottawa.

**“Playing into the symbolic politics that emphasize Canada’s British cultural roots is a reminder of the country’s pre – multiculturalism days “characterized by conformity to anglophone norms and ‘speak white’ ideology.”** – A recent study conducted by the Institute for Research on Public Policy.

**“Despite the new measures, Canada has remained a world leader in converting immigrants into citizens, as more than 75 per cent of permanent residents end up being granted citizenship.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/01/Citizenship policy evokes our ‘speak white’ past: Study/Immigrant integration/Think – tank suggests Tories are stemming flow of new Canadians, reviving old ‘conformity to Anglophone norms’/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, January 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014*



**“Figures from India’s National Crimes Records Bureau show that a woman is raped there every 20 minutes. The country’s conviction rate for rape and other crimes is among the lowest in the world.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/6 men arrested in India after another gang rape/Thursday, January 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Police said the Danish tourist was raped at knifepoint Tuesday after she approached a group of men for directions back to her hotel. Instead of helping her, the men lured her to a secluded spot and raped her repeatedly, according to police.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/12/Indian police say gang rape suspects identified/WEEKEND, January 17 – 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“In the 1970s Canada adopted the creed of “multiculturalism”, a murky concept that celebrates cultural differences at the same time pushing newcomers to integrate. English – speaking Canadians see multiculturalism as central to their national identity, ranking below universal health care and the Canadian flag in a recent survey by Environics, a research firm, but above ice hockey, the Mounties and the Queen. The governing Conservatives are blunter than opposition parties about the obligation on newcomers to integrate and about cultural practices, such as genital mutilation, that are unacceptable. By contrast, French – speaking Quebecers have long been more tepid about the subject. Many think it undermines their role as one of modern Canada’s founding cultures. The government in Quebec prefers the doctrine of “interculturalism”, which emphasizes assimilation into the dominant culture. This is popular in rural areas, where immigrants are few and PQ support is strong, but extremely unpopular in Montreal, where most of the province’s newcomers live.”**

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 6/COMMUNITY/Debates over immigration are often toxic. Not in Canada/*The Economist*/Thursday, January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“Prime Minister Victor Orban defended on Wednesday a planned monument to victims of Hungary’s 1944 occupation by the Nazis despite objections by Jewish leaders.”**

**“I am sure we could work together to promote mutual respect and understanding and co – operation among our nation’s communities.” –Viktor Orban, Prime Minister of Hungary**

**“They say the monument risks blurring Jews’ suffering at the hands of Hungarians with the suffering of Hungarian civilians. The monument depicts the Archangel Gabriel, a symbol of Hungary, being defeated by an eagle symbolizing Germany, and will stand in a central Budapest square. Jewish leaders threatened on Tuesday to boycott events.”**

**“Long before the arrival of the German soldiers there was already pogroms, mass killings, deportations and forced labour camps. Germany then got ready help from the Hungarian authorities in deporting 437,000 Jews in 1944. Up to 100,000 Hungarian civilians died during the Second World War, many during the German occupation.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/10/Hungary’s PM defends war monument/Jewish leaders say memorial distracts from nation’s role in Holocaust/REUTERS/Thursday, January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“Singapore: This may be news to even some of the Indian workers slogging under tight deadlines. According to a recent survey, though many make much less than an average Singaporean, they are a happier bunch. Randstad’s World of Work Report released this week say that 23 per cent of Singaporean workers felt unmotivated and that their skills were not being used effectively, while 64 per cent planned to leave their jobs in the next 12 months. Workers in wealthy Singapore are the unhappiest in Asia.”**

**“Tiny Singapore, a banking and trade centre with world – class amenities and high per capita income, has seen unprecedented public discontent in recent years over the rising cost of living and competition from foreign workers. The top reasons for dissatisfaction were an unsuitable corporate culture, difficult bosses and being asked to do more with less.”**

**“Indian workers were the happiest in Asia, with about 70 per cent feeling challenged, motivated and mentored, according to the survey by the Netherlands – based firm of 14,000 employers and professionals in Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, China, India, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.”**

**“Singaporeans were now putting more emphasis on work/life balance, as shown by the 50 per cent who ranked it as one of the main reasons to stay with a company, up from 15 per cent in a 2012 survey. The survey showed that Singaporeans were motivated by knowing their contributions matter, but that salary expectations were also important. About 59 per cent of Singaporeans had a pay increase in the last year and 67 per cent expected a pay raise of at least 5 per cent over the next year.”**

**“Singapore’s long – ruling government, its popular vote hit in elections by the public anger, has sought to rein in living costs and tighten the labour market for foreigners. The steps include raising the minimum salary for foreigners seeking an employment pass to \$3,300 (\$2,600) per month and obliging employers to advertise job vacancies to Singaporeans for 14 days before an overseas worker can be hired.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 5/F R O N T P A G E/Singapore Workers Unhappiest In Asia/Saturday, January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Regina: A Regina man who tried to lure a 13 – year – old girl for sex in 2010 will be sentenced next month. Yashandeep Dhillon was found guilty in October 2013 of luring the girl for sex through social media. Dhillon arrived in Canada in 2010 from India and logged onto an internet chatroom called “Edmonton Locals” and found someone who identified herself as a 13 – year – old girl from Saskatchewan.”**

**“This was a situation that didn’t occur in a short or quick period of time. It was a four – month period of time (and) that conversation developed into extreme, sexual explicit comments.” – Lorely Berra, prosecutor**

**“The prosecutor recommended a one – year jail sentence followed by three years of probation and Dhillon would be required to submit to a DNA sample to authorities and be placed on a national sex offender registry for 20 years. Wei Wu argued that the prosecutor’s sentence was too harsh and instead proposed a three – month jail term followed by probation. Wu argued his client did not have any previous criminal record and that he regrets what he has done. He as a new immigrant was ignorant of Canadian law.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 13/COMMUNITY/New Immigrant Faces Sentencing For Luring Minor/Saturday, January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Washington: The US defense department has clarified rules allowing Sikhs, Muslims and other religious – minority service members to wear a turban, scarf or beard as long as the practices do not interfere with military discipline, order or readiness.”**

**“Unfortunately, this continues to make us have to choose between our faith and serving our country. This is an expansion of the waiver policy that is decided person by person. It does not open**

doors **and say you can apply as a Sikh American and serve your country fully.**” –Jasjit Singh, executive director, The Sikh American Defense and Education Fund (SALDEF)

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 15/COMMUNITY/New Rules For Sikhs, Muslims Serving In US Military/Saturday, January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**The 2013 health policy surveyed by the Commonwealth Fund studied almost a dozen countries in the Organisation for Economic Co – operation and Development (OECD) – an international forum promoting the market economy and coordinating its members’ international and domestic policies. According to the study, Canada has seen no improvements in wait times for patients to see their doctors since 2004. Between 31 and 46 per cent of Canadians (depending on the province) can get same – day or next – day appointment with their family doctor. Germany took the top spot on the list with 76 per cent being able to see their doctors same – day or next – day, followed by New Zealand at 72 per cent and Switzerland at 69 per cent.**”

“**Emergency room wait times is another area where Canada is ranked last, with 26 per cent reporting that they’ve waited four hours or more to be seen in the emergency department. The Netherlands ranked 1<sup>st</sup> on the list, with only one per cent having waited more than four hours in an ER.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 16/COMMUNITY/Canadians Forced To Seek Hospital Emergency For Non – serious Illnesses/Saturday, January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**Cherrios is bringing back an interracial family to star in its Super Bowl ad. They were featured in an ad last year that made headlines after it sparked ugly comments online. But the negative remarks were followed by an outpouring of support for the fictional family made up of a black dad, white mom and their young daughter. General Mills, which owns Cheerios, said at the time that it cast the actors to reflect the changing U.S. population. In the new spot set to debut during the Super Bowl, the father uses individual Cheerios to illustrate each member of the family, explaining to his young daughter that, “Preety soon, you’re going to have a baby brother.” The girl looks dismayed at first, but then smiles and adds another Cheerio to the little pile. “And, a puppy,” she negotiates. Her father says it’s a deal. The ad closes with a shot of the mom, watching from the side, looking alarmed at the development.**”

*The Metro Newspaper/11/News/A Super Bowl of Cheerios. Interracial cereal family to make another appearance/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Thursday, January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**I am writing to thank you for the article “Manitoba” first province to Proclaim Islamic History Month,” published in the November 2013 edition. From my experience, and without looking at the statistics, Canada is one of the best countries in maintaining equality and removing discrimination from its multicultural society. What would it look like without these values? Probably like the Middle Ages, where people from different religions and sects were slaughtering each other. Personally, where I came from, the situation is not much better. It is good to see that Canadian Immigrant magazine is including articles related to all the variety of cultures of the people who are immigrating to Canada. That is not surprising, because Canada makes sure that its people are living with dignity regardless of their ethnic background, religion or color.**” – Mustafa Shareef, ELT Trainee, *Polycultural Immigrant & Community Services of Toronto.*

*The Canadian IMMIGRANT Magazine* (is a publication of Star Media Group, a division of Toronto Star Newspapers Limited) FEBRUARY 2014/ONTARIO EDITION/UPFRONT/YOUR TAKE/Diversity is welcome/PG 05

“Kendra Cassels **chose Humber’s** post – graduate program **in** hospitality **and** tourism operations management (HTOM) **because she knew it would take her places. Where it took her was to** five countries **on** five continents, **using** five languages **and requiring** five visas. **Cassels was one of** three student interns **selected to participate on the** Association of Corporate Travel Executives’ **Around the World in 80 Hours**, a program **designed to give students a glimpse into the** world of global travel management. **Staying in** Dubai, Bangalore, Sao Paulo, **Cassels had access to some of the world’s most** luxurious hotels, airlines **and** restaurants.”

“**While I do have a** passion for travel, **the highlight of my trip was definitely** learning about people – **their** cultures, **their** stories, **and their** experiences. **Visiting** different places **let me know each and every day that I always have** more to learn.” –Kendra Cassels, *Intern & participant with the Association of Corporate Travel Executives’ Around the World in 80 Hours Program*

“**Our** postgraduate program **is designed to provide our** students **with the skills for a career in** tourism **and** hospitality management, **both in** Canada **and** internationally.” –Kristy Adams, *HTOM program co – ordinator*

“**For more** information about the hospitality **and** tourism course operations management graduate certificate program, **through the** school of hospitality, recreation **and** tourism **at** Humber College, **visit** [www.humber.ca](http://www.humber.ca).”

*The Metro Newspaper/25/WORK/EDUCATION/AROUND THE WORLD WITH HUMBER COLLEGE/METRO CUSTOM PUBLISHING/LEARNING CURVE/Tuesday, February 4<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**The** Black Action Defense Committee **filed a (seeking** 100 million **in** damages) “**class**” human – rights complaint **alleging** racial profiling **and** discrimination **by** Toronto police.”

“**There is** pressure **from the** community **to leave no** stone unturned.” –Munyonzwe Hamalengwa, Lawyer

“**The** committee **also sought that** members of Toronto’s black **and other** minority communities **be called on to deliver more** training for police **and** policing – related staff. **The allegations made in the complaint, filed Tuesday with the** Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario.”

*The Metro Newspaper/05/News/Complaint alleges Toronto police racial bias/Racial profiling. Black Action Defence Committee files group human – rights complaint/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, February 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**Police say they have arrested** seven people **for allegedly** raping a co – worker’s wife **and** aunt **in** Mukti Rachak, **a village** 40 kilometers **north of** Kolkata **in** India’s West Bengal state.”

*The Metro Newspaper/11/News/Seven arrested for alleged gang rape/Friday, February 7<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“Toronto: Violence **against** women **is not an** India – specific phenomenon **but a** global one, **according to an** Indo – Canadian **journalist who has come out with a** hard – hitting book **on the issue. Brought out by** Toronto – based Elspeth Heyworth Centre for Women, “Violence against Women – All Pervading” by: Ajit Jain, **features views of** top academicians, social activists **and** political leaders **to highlight the** subservience **to which** women **are** subjected **in all** cultures.”

“Reports **in the** global media **gave an impression that** violence against women, gang – rapes etc., **are all happening in** India. India **is** infested **with** mad people. Violence **is** widespread **in** India. **But when**

**you research, you find that it is not India – specific. Violence against women is all – pervading. It is a global phenomenon.”** –Ajit Jain, author of *Violence against Women – All Pervading*

**“Though the author dedicates the book to the Delhi Rape victim, Jyoti Singh Pandey, he calls it ‘a global phenomenon’ and blamed modern entertainment like movies, for encouraging the violence against women.”**

**“Over 25 percent of men in South Africa “take pride in admitting they have raped one or two women in their lifetime”. And they say it in such a manner as if there is nothing atrocious about their action. It is like ‘so what if I raped a woman?’ For them, women are just created differently to satisfy sexual and other needs of men.”** –Ajit Jain, author of *Violence against Women – All Pervading*

**“Violence Against Women: All Pervading was launched at the Kama Series event of the World Literacy of Canada and the first copy of the book was presented to NDP MP Olivia Chow.”**

**“The lust of human beings. More and more people are unemployed. More and more of us are watching Hollywood and Bollywood movies with sexual overtones, full of violence. These factors have contributed to increased violence against women.”** –Ajit Jain, author of *Violence against Women – All Pervading*

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 11/COMMUNITY/Jain Says Violence Against Women Is ‘All Pervading’/Saturday, February 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Switzerland could lose its privileged access to the European single market, European officials said on Monday, after Swiss voters narrowly backed proposals to curtail immigration from the European Union in a referendum that has unsettled business. The vote on Sunday was initiated by the right – wing Swiss People’s Party (SVP), which has tapped into concerns that Swiss culture is being eroded by foreigners, who account for nearly a quarter of the country’s 8 – million strong population.”**

**“Switzerland has rather damaged itself with this result. Switzerland must realize that cherry picking with the EU is not a long – term strategy.”** –Frank – Walter Steinmeier, Germany’s Foreign Minister

**“There will be consequences, that’s clear. You can’t have privileged access to the European internal market and on the other hand, dilute free circulation.”** –Jean Asselborn, Luxembourg’s Foreign Minister

**“I think we have seen throughout Europe a growth in what I can only call an extreme – right agenda which is quite xenophobic.”** –Eamon Gilmore, Ireland’s Foreign Minister

**“Free movement of people and jobs within its borders is one of the fundamental policies of the EU, and Switzerland, while not a member of the 28 – nation bloc, has participated under a pact with Brussels.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/08/Swiss warned of consequences/Switzerland could lose access to EU single market over referendum on immigration/REUTERS/Tuesday, February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“He is the former editor of the prominent news magazine in India has been charged with the rape of a female colleague. Tarun Tejpal has also been charged with “sexual harassment” and “outraging the modesty of a woman”, Press Trust of India reports. More than 152 witnesses, including the victim, the staff of Tehelka magazine and the investigating officer in the case, were questioned before charges were filed.”**

**“It can be concluded that the victim of sexual assault in the present case is a young woman journalist who was raped, sexually harassed and her modesty outraged by Tarun Tejpal; a person whom she trusted as a fatherly figure and respected as a senior colleague. This incident has caused serious psychological injury to the dignity, self – esteem and overall personality of [the] victim – young woman journalist – who has made a mark for herself in the field of journalism.”** –The charge sheet

**“After the charges became public, Mr Tejpal first apologised for “a bad lapse of judgement, an awful misreading of the situation” and said he was “recusing” himself from his job for six months to “atone” for an “unfortunate incident”. Later, he described the sexual encounter as “consensual”. Six journalists at Tehelka, including the publication’s magazine editor, have resigned over the controversy.”**

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 7/SOUTH ASIAN POLITICS/India ex – editor Tarun Tejpal charged with rape/BY: SANJOY MAJUMDER, DELHI/Thursday, February 20<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Dr. George Doodnaught has been sentenced to 10 years in prison for sexually assaulting 21 women during surgery at a Toronto hospital. Doodnaught was found guilty of 21 counts of sexual assault in November for forcing his patients to engage in sexual acts while they were conscious but sedated during operations. Doodnaught committed the offenses – including kissing, touching, fondling and oral sex – during surgeries between February 2006 and February 2010. Doodnaught was widely respected at North York General Hospital, where he worked from 1981 until he was charged in 2010.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/04/Doodnaught gets 10 years for sexual assaults on patients/Wednesday, February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Of the 48 fastest – growing countries in the world, 28 are majority Muslim or have Muslim populations of more than one – third of the national population. And since it is the Muslim nations of North Africa and the Middle East that are closest to Europe, with the easiest access to the continent, Muslims will likely furnish most of the multitudes who are coming. What will that mean for Europe? Religious and racial conflict.”**

**“On Sep. 11, 2001, after the twin towers fell and Germany expressed her anguish and solidarity with America, a strange event occurred. In the Turkish districts of Berlin, bottle rockets were fired all night long in celebration. In the banlieues around Paris and other French cities, Arab riots, assaults on police and mass arson of vehicles regularly occurred. This summer in London, the immigrant enclaves exploded and poured out into the city night after night. Angela Merkel of Germany, seconded by David Cameron of Britain and Nicolas Sarkozy of France, declared multiculturalism had “utterly failed.”**

**“One day, millions of men will leave the Southern Hemisphere of this planet to burst into the Northern one. But not as friends. Because they will come in to conquer, and they will conquer by populating it with their children. Victory will come to us from the wombs of our women.”** –Houari Boumediene, President of Algeria, speaking at the United Nations in 1975

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 2/FRONT PAGE/Demographic Conquest Of The West/BY: Patrick J. Buchanan/Saturday, March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

**“A banned pesticide that kills everything it touches likely caused the deaths of two Canadian sisters in a Thai hotel room, a coroner ruled Monday. Audrey Belanger, 20, and Noemi Belanger, 26, had been staying on the island of Koh Phi Phi in June 2012 when cleaning staff found their bodies in bed, surrounded in vomit. A doctor in Thailand said the common pesticide DEET likely killed the women, but Quebec coroner Renee Roussel disagrees. She said DEET levels in the decomposing bodies were at the level of a bug – spray application. Roussel suspects a highly toxic substance called Phosphine is to blame.”**

**“According to toxicologists, few substances have the ability to kill quickly leaving virtually no trace in the environment or in the body. Phosphine is part of that small group. Inexpensive, highly efficient and, apparently, widely available in Asia, phosphine is a pesticide that kills all life, anything that breathes. The hotel likely used phosphine even though it’s banned in Thailand.”** –Renee Roussel, Quebec Coroner

**“The report says 20 western tourists have died under similar circumstances in Asian hotels since 2009. The sisters were from Pohenegamook, Que., 450 km northeast of Montreal on the Maine border. Their family says it might sue the Thai government.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/06/Banned pesticide killed Quebec sisters: Coroner/QMI Agency/Tuesday, March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2014*

**“London police have charged three Toronto area people accused of writing English proficiency exams for foreign students - - using fake IDs - - in an immigration scheme to get the student into a Canadian college or university. Alan Yan, 25, Mengshi Yue, 27, and Li Huang, 39 are charged with possession of a forged passport, possession of a forged document, personation at examination and personation to gain advantage, contrary to the criminal code.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/06/Three charged in English exam scam/Wednesday, March 12<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“It’s not the best way to earn a living, but it’s the easiest. If the families don’t pay up, we eliminate that person.”** –Jorge Gonzalez, professional kidnapper operating in Caracas, Venezuela

**“Caracas has been dubbed “the kidnap capital of the world” with about five kidnappings a day.”**

*The National Post Newspaper/A1/CONFESSIONS OF A BLUE – COLLAR KIDNAPPER/It’s not the BEST WAY to earn a living but IT IS THE EASIEST/Life is cheap in Caracas, dubbed “the kidnap capital of the world”/BY: MATTHEW FISHER/in Caracas, Venezuela/Saturday, March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Milton. This small city West of Mississauga is the latest to approve Diwali fireworks as its Council unanimously voted to amend a Town fireworks bylaw, granting the fall celebration equal status with Victoria Day and Canada Day. The five – day festival, scheduled for October 23 this year, is celebrated by Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists and other South Asian religions. Also known as the festival of lights, Diwali holds spiritual significance in the lighting of lamps, candles and fireworks.”**

**“Without the fireworks, Diwali is not complete. It’s all about lighting up the dark to signify the arrival of light in place of darkness. Burning lights and lamps not only signifies the act of searching for light in darkness, but also to attaining knowledge in the midst of ignorance and love in the place of hatred.”** –Niraj Thakkar, head of the non – profit group Halton Gujarati

**“Milton joins Toronto, Brampton and Guelph, which all have amended bylaws allowing for the sale and discharge of fireworks during Diwali. Nirraj Thakkar says that Halton Gujarati Samaj members worked tirelessly to approve above amendment of bylaw by constantly calling each councilor and flooding the town hall on the day voting for amendment was to happen.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 14/COMMUNITY/Milton To Allow Diwali Fireworks/Saturday, March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“It still does not stop the problem. This is like putting old wine in new bottles.”** –Munyonzwe Hamalegwa, Community Lawyer

**“Any general investigation of people simply because they live in high – crime areas should be absolutely prohibited. If people are randomly interrogated it makes them feel that they are living in an occupied territory.”** –Peter Rosenthal, Community Lawyer

*Share Newspaper*/01/Carding report falls short – critics/BY: TOM GODFREY/Thursday, March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“The Chair of the Toronto Police Services Board (TPSB), Dr. Alok Mukherjee, asked the Addario Law Group last December to provide a legal opinion on the issue of “carding” as practiced by the Toronto Police Service. This is in preparation to develop a policy on the issue – a practice that has, through the investigations of the Toronto Star, shown that African Canadians are most impacted. Addario does address this by saying that “The fact is that apart from a lawyer or law student – or someone with specific knowledge – most would not feel comfortable in walking away, fearing consequences. And that is the substance of “psychological detention”.”**

**“This draft does not go far enough. It has to be a cease – and – desist order to satisfy us.”** – Kingsley Gilliam, The Black Action Defence Committee (BACD)

**“The BADC has launched a \$200 million class action lawsuit against Chief Blair and the Board in regards to the alleged racial profiling and carding of members of the community. A similar \$125 million lawsuit has also been filed against Peel Regional Police, former Chief Mike Metcalf and several officers.”**

**“The Black community has, from my point of view, long been viewed as a hub of criminal activity. The politicians seem to endorse that attitude by parlaying “remedial” efforts into harsher laws and penalties that appear to have a greater impact on Black people.”**

*Share Newspaper*/01, 06 & 17/The legal opinion on ‘carding’/BY: PATRICK HUNTER/Thursday, March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Four men were found guilty on Thursday of the gang – rape of a photojournalist last year in Mumbai. Under the stricter laws brought in last year, the men face a life sentence.”**

**“The four men convicted of gang rape are due to be sentenced on Friday.”** – Ujjwal Kikam, prosecution lawyer.

**“Today’s verdict will send a strong message to criminals.”** – R.R. Patil, home minister for Maharashtra, the state where Mumbai is located.

**“A juvenile charged for his involvement in the case is being tried separately. The photojournalist was attacked at dusk on Aug. 22 while on assignment with a male colleague at an abandoned textile mill in Lower Parel.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/14/Four men found guilty of gang rape in Mumbai/REUTERS/Friday, March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2014

**“Calgary. Holi which is one of the most colourful festivals of India was celebrated with great enthusiasm by both community and students from University of Calgary. The event was organised by the Indian Cultural Association of Canada at Parkdale Community Centre on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014.”**



**“Member of Parliament NE Calgary, Devinder Shory graced the event as chief guest. Shory congratulated team ICA and community at large to enrich Indian cultural heritage.”**

**“Students are filled with positive energy and are working very hard to bridge the gap between academic institutions and communities.”** –Dr. Navneet Sharma, ICA advisor

**“We should enrich Indian cultural heritage and at the same time build strong bonds with Canadian communities by cultural exchange programs and Holi is one of them.”** –Anjana Sharma, Vice president of ICA

**“Festivals are the treasures of all cultures and we strongly presented it through our cultural performances.”** –Gopal Krishan Saini, director of cultural activities

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A* – 13/COMMUNITY/Holi Goes International In Calgary/Saturday, March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

**“China’s importance as a source country for Canada’s immigration programs is reflected in the generations of Canadians with ancestral roots in China. Chinese – Canadians and Chinese permanent residents who come to Canada each year, together make significant contributions to Canadian society. With the exciting – and indeed transformational – changes we are making to Canada’s immigration system, our government wants to ensure that Chinese applicants are aware of the many opportunities that exist for them in Canada, now and in the future.”** –Chris Alexander, Minister for Citizenship & Immigration

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A* – 13/COMMUNITY/Holi Goes International In Calgary/Saturday, March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

**“Researchers John Miller and Caron Court found that the percentage of minorities working in the daily papers is way lower than their presence in the general population – more than six times lower. Their 2004 study illustrated that editors are simply not that concerned in hiring minorities. In fact, compared to their earlier study in 1994, commitment to improving diversity dropped in half to 13 percent over that 10 year time span. As well, many cultures devalue journalism as a career choice because it doesn’t guarantee a lucrative job. Anecdotally, one senior journalist told me that with most medium – sized newspapers cutting back on staff just to survive, even covering stories from diverse communities is low on the priority list.”**

**“Visible minority Canadians are seen as ‘others’ or ‘foreigners’ who potentially have the power to threaten the nation.”** –Minelle Mahtani, associate professor with the University of Toronto

**A 2011 study of entertainment programming concluded that:**

**“The dominant dynamic in Canadian television shows is that white people make up the majority of the main characters while racialized characters play secondary roles, despite the incongruity of this representation with census statistics and the experience of the majority of Canadian in the world outside television.”**

**“Mainstream media exist primarily as channels of persuasion whose primary objective is implicitly consistent yet expertly concealed – namely to convert and co – opt audiences into seeing like the media as if this media gaze was untouched by bias or perspective.”** –Minelle Mahtani, associate professor with the University of Toronto

**“The power of popular culture to shape attitudes cannot be underestimated. Marvel Comics in the U.S., for example, is set to help shatter stereotypes with a new superhero.”**

Ms. Marvel **is now** Kamala Khan, a 16 – year – old **second generation** Pakistani – American **girl who lives in** New Jersey.”

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 6/SOCIETY/No Turbans on TV: Have News Anchors Failed Democracy?/Thursday, March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Gurdeep Ahluwalia **has become a familiar face and voice in our homes, businesses and pretty much wherever a news channel was on. After working at CP24 for a few years, he is now the face on TSN’s SportsCentre, the country’s most – watched sports news and information show. His first broadcast at TSN was with Nabil Karim. His first broadcast attracted barrage of racist tweets. He is also an official spokesperson for WSPA Canada’s Collars Not Cruelty Campaign. The campaign seeks to end the needless killing of dogs (with rabies) by establishing humane dog vaccination programs in several countries around the world.**”

“Multiculturalism **is a blessing. It’s one of the main reasons Canada is among the best countries in the world to live in.**” –Gurdeep Ahluwalia, graduate of the Mass Media & Sociology program at Mc Master University

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 12/INTERVIEW/Gurdeep Ahluwalia: Multiculturalism is a blessing/Thursday, March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Toronto: Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) Canada **volunteers organized a convention in Toronto on March 22<sup>nd</sup>, to reiterate their support for the party. The event was attended by more than 1100 NRIs. The purpose of the convention was to bring all supporters on one platform, explaining how NRI’s can provide support and get involved in SAS (Support A State) program for the upcoming Lok Sabha elections in India. Shaheed Bhagat Singh’s nephew who stays in Toronto. Sumesh Handa and Anurag Srivastava welcomed the audience and explained about the AAP structure in Canada along with providing insight into how NRIs can help in campaign activities to support a state or particular candidate for the LS elections. They talked about the AAP model of Swaraj compared with Canadian model is in effect. They asked Canadian supporters to reach out to their friends and relatives in India and garner support for AAP and raise funds.**”

“**Other political parties get millions of money from undisclosed sources.**” –Ajay Raghav, leading the fundraising effort in Canada

“**Discussion focused on the current ills of various political parties and why none can give a clean governance. The need for a strong LokPal bill and its effectiveness in fighting corruption was discussed as well as how AAP has put pressure on other political parties to clean up their act. The occasion also marked remembering the martyrs: Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev, who had sacrificed their lives for the motherland on March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1931. Bhagat Singh’s sister, who now lives in Toronto, extended her wholehearted support for this second freedom struggle. Many Indian community leaders who attended the convention expressed full support for AAP and said that every Indian should come forward to support AAP to make our dream come true of a corruption – free nation. Large numbers of supporters registered as volunteers for ‘Support a State’ program. Some of them also offered their premises to be used as office space until elections.**”

*The Weekly VoiceNewspaper*/A – 8/COMMUNITY/AAP Volunteers In Canada Fighting For Changes Back Home/Saturday, March 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Danielle D’Entremont, a student at Queen’s University had been actively involved in opposition to a talk by the Queen’s Men’s Issues Awareness Society (MIAS) scheduled for the next day. Clashes between feminist and men’s rights groups have led to violence in the past. At U of T, in November 2012, a lecture organized by the Canadian Association for Equality, a men’s rights group, was disturbed by a protest involving around 100 people. The protest allegedly included physical altercations between anti – men’s rights activists and the police outside MacLeod Auditorium, the venue for the event.”**

*YARSITY NEWSPAPER/07/Queen’s student assaulted after receiving threats/Danielle D’Entremont says attacker was stranger, but knew her name/BY: Theodore Yan, associate news editor/With files from the Queen’s Journal/var.st/news/Monday, March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

**“In 2010, when my father returned to Sri Lanka, he bragged how Jaffna was the pinnacle of education anywhere and surpassed US standards. The first problem with Sri Lankan education is that it doesn’t cater to the aspirations and talents of students, but instead emphasizes a strict curriculum. This stifles growth and innovation in brighter students and puts students who have difficulties further behind. In Sri Lanka some of my teachers couldn’t care enough to come to class or at least appoint a substitute teacher to give us work as in the US. This greatly questions their commitment to teaching. I found it hard to appreciate a class where all my teacher did was read out of our textbook which was moderate at best. Furthermore, the test questions were a complete mess. Nobody took the time to proof – read for grammatical errors or fact – check the questions. For my Health and Physical Education class in English, we had the multiple choice question “In which country will the Olympics be held?” and the answer was supposedly London, although London is not a country.”**

**“The worst part about Jaffna is that what some teachers can’t teach us, they try to beat into us through savage corporal punishment. This has extended to teachers making students bleed. A sadistic teacher would go about chewing his cane with a cruel smile. When he hit us I was never sure which was worse, the pain or his spit. Once I was slapped by him until my glasses broke, causing a wound just millimeters away from my eye, and then seeing that this wasn’t enough, he beat my hand with a stick until the stick broke and my hand was swollen, all for missing a Saturday class. In the US, he would be immediately fired and criminally charged, but in Jaffna when this was reported with a doctor’s verification, the principal would only warn him; after this happened a second time, I saw him still at school. The only thing positive was the survival skills we learned. The smallest boy in class would never get whacked because he would howl every time he thought he would get hit.”**

*The Cepton Express Newspaper/55/Feature/Schooling in the US and Jaffna/BY: YOVAHN R.R. HOOLE/April, 2014*

**“Pressure from the Liberals Caucus in the House of Commons has forced Minister Alexander to clearly, and publicly state that his government will abandon their rumoured plan to impose these ridiculous, Orwellian language tests on the spouses of Canadians. Liberals were able to quickly show this Conservative government the error of their ways. Hopefully, we can take Minister Alexander at his word and trust this plan is dead and buried and we have one less Neanderthal Conservative idea to deal with.” –John McCallum, Liberal Critic for Citizenship & Immigration.**

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 5/CANADIAN POLITICS/Liberals Force Conservative Government to Back Down on Plan to Force Languages Tests on Spousal Sponsorships/Thursday, April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2014*

**“Raju Shrestha, a Nepali teacher and tapestry artist of Kathmandu, understands the value of education better than anyone. As a young boy, he was out of school until he was taken in by an organization namely Nepal Srijanatmak Kala Guthi that provided him shelter, access to education and training in tapestry weaving. It was in 2007, when Raju Shrestha was travelling in Canada, he saw how a small amount of money in Canadian**

standards **could change a life of the underprivileged in Nepal. He postulated the idea to two of his Canadian friends** Luke Yorkden – Chaimberlain **and Sandeep Kembhvi whom he had met earlier and hosted them at his school when they were travelling in Nepal after their university education.**”

“**The pair founded Nepal Children Education Project (NCEP) in Canada. Since its inception NCEP has been financially supporting needy children through sponsors. In order to collect the funds needed for the project, NCEP has been conducting different programs regularly. Recently, NCEP organized “Light the Lamp” fund raising campaign in Toronto.**”

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 10/SOCIETY/“Light the Lamp”/Thursday, April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

“**The rules should get even tougher. Either everyone should be checked or the number of newcomers should be cut to a level the government can check properly. Why are we bringing in so many people? There is no economic need for large – scale immigration while Canadians are out of work.**” –Dan Murray, member of the executive campaign group *Immigration Watch Canada*.

“**The current population isn’t producing fast enough. Immigration is not a favour to the immigrants. Immigration has become a necessity to maintain your population, to help the labour force and also to look after the elderly, bringing the young people who look after them.**” –Dr. Mohammad Qadeer, professor emeritus of urban and regional planning with Queen’s University in Kingston.

“**Canada used to be known as part of the British Empire. It used to present itself that way, even after World War II, but it began to change after the ‘60s and the 1970s. We welcomed from the 80s on great numbers of immigrants from the (developing world), mostly from Asia, India and China, and that changed the composition of the country, especially in large cities. It introduced visible minorities, people who have a very different background. It changed the assumption that Canada gave to the world.**” –Pierre Anctil, Professor of Canadian History with the University of Ottawa.

*The Metro Newspaper*/11/FEATURE/Immigration has rebooted Canada;s brand:Expert/By: DAVE LANGFORD/Wednesday, April 7<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**The Filipino enclave (Bathurst and St. Clair up to Eglinton Ave.) is replacing one of Canada’s oldest communities – the Jewish enclaves in central Toronto.**” –Dr. Sandeep Agrawal, a specialist in ethnic enclaves with the University of Alberta.

“**The most concentrated residential groups are Jews and then Italians and then Portuguese.**” –Dr. Mohammad Qadeer, professor emeritus of urban and regional planning with Queen’s University in Kingston.

*The Metro Newspaper*/08/FEATURE/The Story of Us/Immigration in Canada/Immigrants banding together. Tight – knit communities offer support to new arrivals/By: DAVE LANGFORD/Wednesday, April 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**A 2003 Statistics Canada report “measured ethnic enclaves as part of an isolation index, meaning those who live in enclaves are isolated and that enclaves are bad.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/08/FEATURE/Nations within a nation/community/Enclaves booming in Canada/Wednesday, April 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**What will Canada look like in 2017 as it becomes 150 years old? What will it look like beyond that? The tide of immigration will continue, but some think the flow will become more of a trickle.**”

**“I think it’s a fair assumption to think that there will be a lower level of immigration than the current level. The world can’t sustain this continuous growth that we have. The population has to live within the ecology. For that alone, it may slow down.”** –Roderic Beaujot, professor of sociology with Western University.

**“Citizenship Judge Normand Vachon quoted inspirational leaders such as Nelson Mandela, Mother Teresa and Mahatma Gandhi in his welcoming speech to the new Canadians.”**

**“Judging by the students I meet every year in Ottawa, who come from several parts of the country, the young generation has a more progressive and more open – minded notion (of immigration). More rural areas tend to be less accepting.”** –Pierre Anctil, professor of Canadian History with the University of Ottawa.

**“Judge Normand Vachon told them to find a job, keep a job, make sure their children are clothed, fed, warm and in school. He suggested they get to know their neighbours and become active, along with knowledgeable, in politics.”**

**“The first thing that we need to do is to have equity here. It means if the population of Columbians is two per cent (in Canada), every company needs to have two per cent Columbians working there.”** – Jaime Martinez, immigrated to Canada from Columbia.

*The Metro Newspaper*/12/FEATURE/Immigrants: Canada’s 150<sup>th</sup> birthday and beyond/Newcomers. Ready to shape the future, even if number of people slows/By: SCOTT TAYLOR/Metro in London, Ontario/WEEKEND, April 11 – 13<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“I don’t think many ethnic minorities in Canada appreciate the fact that Canadians are perhaps among the most decent people on this planet. Sure I have met many Canadians who prefer living among their own kind and give lip service to the concept of multiculturalism. More and more Canadians see multiculturalism as a deeply flawed policy that inadvertently divides and separates the races in the name of maintaining their culture and identity. They are nervous when large immigrant families move into the neighbourhood and begin drawing up contingency plans in case ‘more of them’ move in. Millions of Canadians are culturally Christians, as in they identify with Christian culture minus the theological aspects which in many ways makes them more receptive to other cultures and religions unlike previous generations which had little patience or tolerance for beliefs and strangeness of religious minorities. It is time ethnic minorities in Canada spend less time trying to flaunt their culture and religion, stop asking for special treatment and accommodation and integrate into the mainstream of society.”** –Pradip Rodrigues, journalist with The Can – India Times Newspaper.

*The Can – India Newspaper*/03/EDITORIAL NEWS/Ethnic minorities should reasonably accommodate the mainstream/By: Pradip RODRIGUES, Pradip@CanIndia.com /Vol: 15/NO: 16/Friday, April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Jaspreet and Gurbjeh Sran immigrated to Canada less than four years ago, struggled to get settled and were in the midst of juggling work and the responsibility of being new parents and now they have another challenge being multi – millionaires. The couple, who rarely play the lottery, purchased a Lotto 6/49 ticket that won them a Free Play. It was that Free Play that won the Srans the \$18,799,377.90 jackpot from the March 22 draw.”**

*The Can – India Newspaper*/05/COMMUNITY NEWS/Brampton residents become the latest Lotto 649 multi - millionaires/Vol: 15/No:16/Friday, April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“For over a century, Canada has benefited from the talent and hard work of newcomers from India. Tens of thousands of Indians continue to make the journey to Canada every year to help us build our country, our economy and, in many cases, to settle permanently and become Canadians.”** –Chris Alexander, Canada’s Citizenship & Immigration Minister.

**“I am honoured to be part of a government that continues to welcome record numbers of immigrants to Canada, including India, which was a top source country in 2013. Canada offers tremendous opportunities for many who want to immigrate here and start a new life.”** –Parm Gill, Conservative MP, Brampton – Springdale.

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 7/COMMUNITY/Canada Is Open Wide To People From India/Saturday, April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Washington: According to the Centre for American Progress and AAPI data, people of color will be in the majority by mid – century. With the Indian – American population shooting up 76 per cent and Filipino Americans at 52 per cent in the first 12 years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Indian – Americans numbering 3.34 million are already the third largest Asian community in the US, after people from China and the Philippines.”**

**“While this shows a fair amount of national origin concentration, it nevertheless represents a decline from 89 per cent for these top six groups in 2000, as smaller Asian American groups have grown disproportionately in the last decade.”** –Kathick Ramakrishnan and Farah Ahmad, *Authors of the Report.*

**“Chinese are still by far the largest group of Asian – American population with 4.1 million (22%), Filipinos come next with 3.59 million (19 per cent) followed by Indians with 3.34 million (18 per cent) in the third place.”**

**“As many as 56 per cent of the Asian – American population lives in the top five states of California, New York, Texas, New Jersey and Hawaii. The largest concentration of Indian – Americans is in three states – California (19 per cent), New York (12 per cent) and New Jersey (10 per cent). Between 2000 and 2010, Bangladeshi – Americans grew at an exceptional rate of 177 percent and if maintained, will have a large impact on the future diversity of the Asian – American community. The fastest growing states for Asian Americans are Nevada, Arizona, North Dakota, North Carolina and Georgia, where the populations more than doubled between 2000 and 2012.”**

**“About 55 percent of Asian Americans prefer an activist government that provides more services than a smaller government that provides fewer services. Asian Americans are among the most open to diversity when compared to other racial groups. About 69 percent of Asian Americans consider themselves environmentalists, some 30 percentage points higher than the national average. About 58 percent of Asian Americans support a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 12/COMMUNITY/Indians Now Third Largest Asian Community In US/Saturday, April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Washington: A Sikh American is being prevented from doing jury duty in Sutter County in Northern Carolina because of his kirpan, the ceremonial dagger worn by Sikhs as part of their religion. Gursant Singh, who is scheduled for jury duty next week, says he has been told that when he arrives at the courthouse, he should not bring his kirpan, CBS13 reported.”**

**“It’s important that we provide a safe environment for people’s issues to be heard. One way out is what some Sikhs have done in other countries, including storing the kirpan with security.”** –Mary Beth Todd, Sutter County Jury Commissioner.

**“Either I violate my code of conduct with my religion, or I break the law. I’m willing to do that if that’s what it takes.”** –Gursant Singh, scheduled for jury duty, ordered to remove kirpan.

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A* – 13/COMMUNITY/Kirpan – wearing Sikh Barred From Jury Duty/Saturday, April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Mississauga: The Citizens Foundation (TCF), Canada **held its 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Gala and Fundraiser on April 13, 2014 at the Apollo Convention Centre in Mississauga. This was TCF Canada’s biggest event ever. Almost 1,000 guests and 36 corporate sponsors participated in the sold out event to share TCF’s vision of educating under privileged children in Pakistan.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A* – 18/COMMUNITY/TCG Gala In Support Of Early Education In Pakistan/Saturday, April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Rebels **slaughtered hundreds of civilians when they seized the South Sudan oil hub of Bentiu, hunting down men, women and children who had sought refuge in a hospital, mosque and Catholic church, the UN said Monday. Rebel troops overran Bentiu, the capital city of Unity State, on Tuesday. More than 1 million people have fled their homes since fighting erupted in December between troops backing President Salva Kiir and soldiers loyal to his sacked vice – president, Rick Machar. The fighting has exacerbated ethnic tensions between Kiir’s Dinka people and Machar’s Nuer.**”

“Rebels **searched a number of places where hundreds of South Sudanese and foreign civilians had taken refuge and killed hundreds of the civilians after determining their ethnicity or nationality. While some rebel commanders broadcast hate messages declaring that certain ethnic groups should not stay in Bentiu and even calling on men from one community to commit vengeful sexual violence against women from another community.**” –UNMISS, the UN Peacekeeping Mission in South Sudan.

“**At Bentiu hospital, Nuer men, women and children were killed for not joining other Nuers in cheering the rebels as they entered the town. People from other South Sudanese communities and from Darfur in Sudan were also targeted and killed. Rebels also entered the Kali – Ballee Mosque, a Catholic church and an empty World Food Program compound where civilians had sought refuge and separated them by nationalities and ethnicities – escorting some to safety and killing others.**”

“**More than 200 civilians were reportedly killed and over 400 wounded at the mosque.**” –UNMISS, the UN Peacekeeping Mission in South Sudan.

“**Around the country the UN is protecting tens of thousands of civilians who have sought refuge at its bases. After the rebels seized Bentiu, Dinka residents of Bor town in Jonglei state attacked a UN base on Thursday where about 5,000 people, mostly Nuer, were sheltering.**”

“**The mob of armed civilians pretended to be peaceful protesters delivering a petition to the UN before opening fire. Some 58 people were killed and another 98 injured, including two Indian peacekeepers.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper/23/Hundreds dead in South Sudan/UN sheltering more than 12,000 civilians around country as more than 1 million flee/REUTERS/Thesday, April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014*

“**MAYOR Rob Ford and Martin Saxton, Chair of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA), officially launched the fourth annual CIBC Trophy – Mayor’s School Cricket Tournament. Also taking part were: Raza Hasan, Senior Vice – President, CIBC; Chris Bolton, Chair, Toronto District School Board (TDSB); Nick Biagini, Program Coordinator Physical Education and the Arts, Toronto Catholic District School Board (TCDSB); and Jonathan Dart, British Consul – General Toronto.**”

“**This is a great opportunity to further grow the sport of cricket in our community. It is part of the cultural heritage of many young Torontonians and this tournament is an opportunity to build**

**their skills both in sport, cross – cultural communication and in leadership.**” –Councillor Pam McConnell (Ward 28 Toronto Centre – Rosedale).

**“CIBC has proudly supported this program since its inception because it encourages children in our communities to get active while introducing new fans to Canada’s fastest growing sport.”**  
–Raza Hasan, Senior Vice – President, CIBC.

**“The TCDSB is delighted to celebrate the sport of cricket in our schools. Greater access to this international sport is a fantastic opportunity for our students.”** –Nick Biagini, Program Coordinator Physical Education and the Arts, *the T.C.D.S.B.*

**“Cricket is one of the fastest growing sports in Toronto, becoming the biggest rival of basketball in some schools. Played in more than 100 countries around the world, it is part of the cultural heritage of thousands of Torontonians and is increasingly popular with school – aged children and youth across the city. Cricket is played at several local schools and more than 50 school teams take part annually in Toronto tournaments.”**

*The South Asian Generation Newspaper*/P –6/COMMUNITY/Toronto launches cricket tournament with the support of CIBC and CIMA Canada/Thursday, April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Amid a roar of criticism, Employment Minister Jason Kenney took action Thursday against the government’s scandal ridden temporary foreign worker program by banning restaurants from accessing it. Kenney issued the surprise moratorium after the C.D. Howe Institute released a scathing study into the program and concluded it had spurred joblessness in B.C. and Alberta, two treasured Tory strongholds.”**

**“I am announcing an immediate moratorium on the food services sector’s access to the temporary foreign worker program. The moratorium will remain in effect until the completion of the ongoing review of the temporary foreign worker program.”** –Jason Kenney, Employment Minister.

*The Metro Newspaper*/12/NEWS/Smackdown. Tories ban restaurants from using foreign worker program/THE CANADIAN PRESS/WEEKEND, April 25 – 27<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Almost 100,000 Sikhs in traditional multi – coloured robes shared their culture with those on Toronto’s streets on Sunday. The 29<sup>th</sup> annual Khalsa Day parade celebrates the birth of Sikhism with music, prayers and copious amounts of traditional food.”**

**“Last week, a flyer which has sparked outrage, was distributed in Brampton by a group called Immigration Watch Canada. The pamphlet showed a picture of white people above a photo of Sikhs with census figures indicating immigration numbers are growing. The pamphlet’s caption said: “Is this what you really want?””**

**“The pamphlet is counter productive to our value system and can’t be tolerated. It is unacceptable and hateful.”** –Kathleen Wynne, Premier of Ontario

**“Thankfully, this represents the views of a handful of people. People from all backgrounds are against this.”** –Jason Kenney, Federal Multicultural Minister

*24 hrs Newspaper*/03/Hateful pamphlet fails to spoil Khalsa fun/BY: KEVIN CONNOR, QMI AGENCY/Monday, April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2014



**“An anti – immigration flyer has angered Ontario’s premier and prompted calls for charges, but a successful prosecution under hate – crime laws faces an uphill climb, an expert said Sunday.”**

**“Otherwise ... in the future other people are going to start doing that. And they’re going to be hard to control.”** –Ranjit Dulay, chairman of the Ontario Sikhs & Gurdwara Council

**“One of the challenges with considering this particular flyer to be hate speech under the Criminal Code is that it doesn’t attribute anything to members of any group. It says almost nothing, other than, ‘Here’s what our community once looked like, here’s what it looks like now, perhaps we should rethink immigration policy so we don’t continue down that road.’”** –Richard Moon, law professor with the University of Windsor

*Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Anti – immigration flyers prompt call for changes/Hateful. Premier condemns literature targeting Brampton’s Sikh community, but experts doubt it will run afoul of Criminal Code/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Monday, April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Longer commute times, particularly in the Toronto area, are helping keep Ontarians crushed for time, according to the first provincial report looking at quality – of – life indicators in the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW).”**

**“Ontario commute times have increased 12 per cent on average between 1994 and 2010.”** –Study conducted by the University of Waterloo & The Ontario Trillium Foundation

**“You may be travelling the same distance, but it’s taking you more and more time. There are more cars on the road. The increase in commutes, is fairly significant when you consider the population has grown and more people are coming into the major cities, and that’s where the bulk of the commute times are really felt.”** –Bryan Smale, CIW director, professor of recreation & leisure studies at the University of Waterloo.

**“By 2010, 20.5 per cent of Ontarians between 20 and 64 years of age were experiencing high levels of time pressure, up from 16.4 per cent in 1994. This represents a 20 per cent increase in the 17 – year period. During those years, Ontario’s gross domestic product grew by 24 per cent, lagging the Canadian increase of about 30 per cent.”** –The Canadian Index of Wellbeing Report

**“Record – setting: Torontonians have the longest commute in the province – 65.6 minutes on average – longer than the 63.6 minutes reported in Oshawa and 59.2 minutes in Barrie. The Ontario average was 47 minutes. Montreal and Vancouver commutes average 62 and 60 minutes, respectively.”**

**“It’s not just the length of time people commute, it’s the traffic congestion and their perception of it which has the greatest impact on their wellbeing.”** –Bryan Smale, CIW director, professor of recreation & leisure studies at the University of Waterloo.

*Metro Newspaper*/01/Slow commute, frantic life: Report/Canadian Index of Wellbeing. Transit a constant drain on time despite other gains/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Monday, April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“During the past few days we have heard condemnation from political parties and groups of all stripes against distribution of racist flyers against the Punjabi community in Brampton. The flyer titled “The Changing Face of Brampton” laments the decreasing proportion of “Mainstream Canadians” in Brampton.”**

**“Racism is real; it’s still here. People have the fallacy that it’s ended and stopped. It’s very much not that.”** – Jamal Jones, resident of Wellington Street, who discovered the flyer on his door earlier this week.

**“The front of the flyer includes a photograph of a group of Caucasian men and women in Brampton in 2001. Underneath that is a photo of a group of Sikh men and women, presumed to depict Brampton today. “Is this what you really want?” the flyer asks. An anti – immigration organization called Immigration Watch Canada has claimed the responsibility of distributing these flyers.”**

**“The City of Brampton has been overwhelmed by immigration, and a lot of the long – term population feel like strangers in their own city. The federal government has never acknowledged that a population being overwhelmed is an issue at all.”** – Dan Murray, in a telephone call from Vancouver & spokesperson for *Immigration Watch Canada*

**“According to Statistics Canada’s 2006 census, Brampton’s foreign – born population increased by 59.5 per cent over the previous five years. The city of about 500,000 had the fourth largest visible minority population in Canada last year.”**

**“Every time people try to pull us apart, we’re going to fight back and that brings us all closer together.”** –Kathleen Wynne, Premier of Ontario

**“I condemn in the strongest terms the recent flyers circulated in Brampton. The reprehensible comments made about immigration and the Sikh community have no place in this country. These flyers are in no way a reflection of Canadians or Canadian values.”** –Justin Trudeau, The leader of the Liberal Party of Canada

**“Brampton’s multicultural roots are part of what makes it a great community. We are proud that Brampton is a destination community for immigrants. Canada’s immigration system is one of the fairest and most equitable in the world, which protects the best interests of Canada.”** –Parm Gill, Conservative MP for Brampton – Springdale

**“This is absolutely outrageous and unacceptable. People of all ethnicities and many different cultural backgrounds have contributed enormously to the fabric of Canadian society, and we are all richer for it.”** –Andrew Cash, NDP spokesperson for multiculturalism & MP for Toronto – Davenport

**“We all recognize that there is a fine line between freedom of speech and being hateful. Can this line be defined more clearly to discourage racism in our multicultural society? Shouldn’t there be repercussions against those who are racist and sabotage the harmony and inclusiveness in our society? In the meantime, Peel Regional Police is investigating the flyers to determine whether the contents break any laws.”**

*The South Asian Generation Newspaper*/P –11/SOCIETY/”The Changing Face of Brampton”: A ‘Racist’ flyer or Freedom of Speech/Thursday, May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014

**“Toronto Public Health hygienists looked inside the mouths of nearly 220,000 students from junior kindergarten to Grade 8 last year as part of an annual free dental health screening program in schools. In the process, 44 per cent of schools were designated “high risk” based on the rotting condition of children’s teeth.”**

**“Sometimes the children have been complaining of pain, sometimes they haven’t been because they’ve been living with the pain so long they can’t tell otherwise.”** –Dr. Michele Wong, a manager for dental and oral health services for Toronto Public Health (*started working as a dentist in the public health clinics in 1994*)

**“Root canals are “not uncommon” among these children. Seeing a 6 – year – old with cavities in every single tooth they have – that’s pretty heartbreaking.”** –Dr. Michele Wong, a manager for dental

and oral health services for Toronto Public Health (*started working as a dentist in the public health clinics in 1994*)

**“At two schools in North York, nearly one out of every two students was suspected of having a cavity. At Grenoble Public School in Flemingdon Park, a “high – priority” area where the student population represents more than 73 different languages, more than a quarter of these children required urgent care.”**

**“This is all news to me. It’s an area where I expected there would be less attention to dental health but I wouldn’t have guessed at the magnitude.”** –Coun. John Parker, represents the Don Valley West riding where Grenoble Public School is located

**“A new study out of St. Michael’s Hospital, published on Monday in Pediatrics, cites sociodemographic conditions and the lack of universal access to dental health care as a threat to early childhood health.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/03/Inequality seen in the smiles of students/Oral health. High number of young Toronto pupils have never been to a dentist, data shows/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Monday, May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“A black student was beaten in a York Region schoolyard as onlookers yelled racial slurs – the same high school that last year had to ban teens from wearing items adorned with the Confederate flag. Four youths and one adult have been charged with assault in the April incident at Sutton District High School, filmed by several students who watched the attack.”**

**“Pound the n\_ \_ \_ \_ .”** – One on – looker.

**“Others then taunt a white student after he falls, saying:”**

**“You’re losing to the black kid. Get the n\_ \_ \_ \_ , get pounding.”** – Several on – lookers.

**“There is a deep – seated racial tension at this school that the York public board isn’t addressing.”** –Shernette Martin, executive director of the Vaughan African Canadian Association

**“Last year, after Sutton students showed up wearing clothing and items featuring the Confederate flag, the principle banned the symbol. The flag has long been associated with prejudice and racism, and students were openly wearing it on belt buckles, backpacks and bandanas.”**

**“York Regional Police’s hate – crime unit is monitoring the case and working with the York Region District School Board to address education pertaining to human rights and hate crime.”** –Const. Andy Pattenden

**“The school has (treated) and continues to treat it very seriously and take appropriate measures. The school implemented new “inclusivity programs” after that, some since then and more are on the way.”** –Licio Miguelo, York board spokesperson

*The Metro Newspaper/01/Student beaten as onlookers yell slurs/Sutton District High. School under pressure after another racially charged incident/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, May 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Manal Ahmed has experienced her own share of social injustice, but it doesn’t stop her from campaigning for the rescue of the 200 Nigerian girls snatched from their school by insurgents in April. On Wednesday, the 13 – year – old joined 900 students from across the GTA at a social justice conference to condemn the ruthless act of Boko**

*Haram, an Islamic extremist group, whose name in the local Hausa language translates into "Western education is a sin".*

**"We want to use the social media to create awareness. These girls in Nigeria can't be forgotten. We need to let everybody know what happened and to try to stop them."** –Manal Ahmed, a grade 8 student at Toronto's Lawrence Heights Middle School.

**"The April 14 abduction was much discussed at the annual conference at York University. Many of the students really grabbed on that issue and felt passionate about it."** –Cindy Closner, principle of Summit Heights Public School

**"This (abduction) has nothing to do with religion. Islam teaches us to respect and treat everyone equally."** –Manal Ahmed, a grade 8 student at Toronto's Lawrence Heights Middle School.

*The Metro Newspaper/03/NEWS/GTA students rally for Nigerian girls/Thursday, May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**"An Indonesian woman who was gang – raped may be caned publicly for violating Islamic law, an official said Wednesday. The 25 – year – old widow said she was raped by eight men who allegedly found her with a married man in her house. The head of Islamic Shariah law in the district, Ibrahim Latief, said his office has recommended the widow and the married man be caned nine times for violating religious law, pending an investigation. Latief contended they violated Shariah law by being in the same room together."**

*The Metro Newspaper/10/NEWS/Alleged gang – rape victim faces Shariah court – ordered beating/Thursday, May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**"Haitian Sonite Edmond, 14, despondently recalls being forced to work as a restaveks when she was just six years old. Meaning "to stay with" in Creole, restaveks are children working in domestic slavery, as Sonite was forced to when she went to "stay with" her godmother in Port – au – Prince."**

**"Restaveks typically come from low – income families in which parents or caregivers lack adequate resources to care for their children. They send them to live with other families in the hopes they will be given a better life."** –Debbie Landis, World Vision Haiti.

**"Child exploitation is not uncommon in Haiti or countries with similar socioeconomic circumstances, be it in the form of child trafficking and smuggling, sexual abuses, or domestic and forced labour."**

**"It's not fair that some kids get to go to school and other don't."** –Sonite Edmond, Restavek worker.

**"According to UNICEF, 10 per cent of children in Haiti are forced into domestic work that takes them away from their friends, family, and schoolwork. Three – quarters of these restaveks are girls."**

**"No child should ever be for sale. Join the fight to end child slavery at [worldvision.ca](http://worldvision.ca) or by calling 1-866-619-2224."**

*The Metro Newspaper/28/SCENE/RESCUED DOMESTIC SLAVERY/RESTAVEKS WORK AGAINST THEIR WILL/World Vision, For Children. For Change. For Life/4367835/Thursday, May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**"Serkalem Bihon, 15, so desperately wanted to have an education that she used every scrap of paper she could find to make her own notebook for school. Her attempts,**

**however, were futile because Serkalem lives in a community in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where children's education comes second to child labour."**

**"At home, if I was not working, I was sleeping."** –Serkalem Bihon, Weaver.

**"With her mother and father barely earning enough for the family's survival, Serkalem was forced to work, starting at just nine. From dusk until dawn, the young girl would go to school and then come home to housework, weaving and pottery making. Once she finished with her father's cotton spool, she would be sent out to three or four other weavers to perform the same task for them – earning about \$1.55 the entire week."**

**"Once, I was found sleeping in class, and both my teacher and students laughed at me."** –Serkalem Bihon, Weaver.

**"World Vision started the Ethiopians Fighting Against Exploitative Child Labour program (EFACE) to help prevent exploitation, neglect and abuse of children. One of the biggest goals is to educate families about the importance of educating their children, and keeping them safe from exploitive child labour."**

**"No child should ever be for sale. Join the fight to end child slavery at [worldvision.ca](http://worldvision.ca) or by calling 1-866-619-2224."**

*The Metro Newspaper/29/SCENE/Promising future for the potter child/A child's education sometimes comes second to child labour/World Vision, For Children. For Change. For Life/4367835/Thursday, May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**"We understand the deep hurt and harm incidents such as this cause our community. The contents of the flyer did not meet the legal threshold for hate crime charges."** –Peel Regional Police.

**"In my opinion, they should have been prohibited to use this flyer. They are targeting the Sikh community at this time, but they will now be targeting other groups. They can be targeting anyone coming from anywhere. This is a hate crime."** –Gurmeet Singh, Brampton Sikh activist.

**"I never expected any charges to be laid in the first place. I thought they were so ridiculous from the beginning and meant to shut people up. If anything should be going on, the real uproar should be over unnecessary immigration ... displacing thousands of Canadians from their jobs."** –Dan Murray, spokesperson & co – founder with *Immigration Watch Canada*.

*The Metro Newspaper/03/NEWS/'Racist' but not illegal/Anti – immigration flyers. Police won't lay charges against group that distributed leaflets deemed 'hateful' by Premier Wynne/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKEND, May 9 – 11, 2014*

**"The school board of a Southern California district is where student were told to write an essay on whether they believed the Holocaust really happened said at a packed public meeting Wednesday night that it was a "horribly inappropriate" assignment for which the board takes "full responsibility"."**

**"The initial assignment given to eighth – graders was to do some research and write an essay explaining whether they believed the Holocaust was a real historical event or a political scheme to influence public emotion and gain. It was developed in December by a group of language arts teachers planning a unit on The Diary of Anne Frank."**

*The Metro Newspaper/16/NEWS/'Hate' in the classroom. School board denounces Holocaust assignment/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/WEEKEND, May 9 – 11, 2014*

**“Although newcomers migrate to Canada with high expectations of leading a better life, they face the challenge of unemployment because of language barriers, non – recognition of foreign credential and lack of Canadian experience. Lack of English proficiency is one of the main barriers to employment for most of the newcomers. It may also lead to the loss of confidence, depression, and withdrawal. According to the Centre for the Study of Living Standards, “it is the most significant obstacle to success in the labour market as perceived by recent immigrants”. Many newcomers can not utilize their knowledge and expertise because of their low English proficiency. Lack of English proficiency may be interpreted as poor communication resulting in interview failure and limited social networking for job search. Usually newcomers think that their English is sufficient. After arriving in Canada, they immediately start looking for a job in their occupation; however, many begin to realize that for skilled jobs; their language is not good enough.”**

**“According to Statistics Canada, newcomers experience a higher rate of unemployment compared to native Canadians and within four years after landing in Canada, only 28% of newcomers with foreign credentials had received recognition for these credentials.”**

**“Statistics Canada reported that between 1991 and 2006, the proportion of immigrants with a university degree in jobs with low educational requirements such as clerks, truck drivers, sales persons, cashiers, and taxi drivers increased. Even after being in Canada for fifteen years, immigrants with a university degree are still more likely than the native – born to be in low – skilled jobs.”**

**“Imam Uddin is the board president of Bengali Information and Employment Services (BIES), based in Toronto.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A –4/OPINION/Causes Of Newcomers Unemployment In Canada/BY: Imam Uddin, the board president of Bengali Information and Employment Services (BIES) based in Toronto/Thursday, May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“We recognize that every student has different goals academically and professionally and diversity of global opportunities is meant to support student’s individual priorities. Students develop a wide range of skills and competences such as intercultural communication, self – awareness, flexibility, and cultural sensitivity, that are now simply a must in any professional environment, be it public or private sector or any other career path they may choose.” – Yana Avdyeyeva, manager, international mobility, Centennial College.**

*The Metro Newspaper/26/GAIN GLOBAL EXPERIENCE WITH CENTENNIAL COLLEGE PROGRAM/Metro Custom Publishing/Learning Curve/Tuesday, May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“The proportion of immigrant and visible minorities in a ward is the strongest predictor of voter turnout, according to a study that traced results in Toronto’s last three elections. While turnout in all 44 wards in the election was low (mostly below 50 per cent), those with high concentrations of immigrants and minorities were consistently lower than others, according to the study conducted by the Maytree Foundation.”**

**“If we are striving for Toronto to be a truly inclusive city, we need to recognize the challenge we face in voters’ participation. Candidates must tap into these unengaged voters.” – Myer Siemiatycki, professor in politics & public administration with Ryerson University.**

**“Ryerson University researchers Myer Siemiatycki and Sean Marshall drew that conclusion after comparing turnout in the 2003, 2006 and 2010 elections, and looking at the wards’ makeup of immigrants, visible minorities, household income, rental and highrise residences.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Voting. Higher immigrant population means lower turnout at T.O. polls: Study/Thursday, May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“The province is seeking an exemption to a federal moratorium so restaurants in the province can hire such workers. The federal minister pointed out that 14 per cent of Quebec youth are unemployed, as are 20 per cent of new arrivals to the province. Ottawa accounced the moratorium in late April after reports suggested the program was being abused by the food – service industry.”**

**“The province has no problem with the program and that restaurants need temporary foreign workers to keep operating, especially in the summer.”** –A spokesman for Quebec Immigration Minister Kathleen Weil.

**“Earlier on Monday, federal Citizenship and Immigration Minister Chris Alexander said the moratorium was imposed for “very good reasons.”**

**“The hiring of temporary foreign workers should be as a last resort. There are young people across Canada ... who are looking for permanent jobs and summer jobs and our first obligation as employers is to look to the domestic market.”** –Chris Alexander, federal Citizenship & Immigration Minister.

**“The Temporary Foreign Worker Program has ballooned from about 100,000 people in 2002 to as many as 338,000 now working across the country. In 2013 alone, Ottawa approved approximately 240,000 temporary foreign workers.”**

**“Quebec just has to hire its own youth and unemployed instead of relying on temporary foreign workers.”** – Jason Kenney, federal Employment Minister.

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P –4/CANADIAN POLITICS/Kenney tells Quebec to hire its youth rather than use foreign workers/Thursday, May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“This year, Canada and the U.S. will produce 25 per cent of the world’s GDP with only 5 per cent of its population. Canada is first in the OECD in postsecondary participation rate, but near the bottom in employer investment in worker training. The assumption that universities should provide these services is deeply misguided. If we turn out universities into job – training centres, while the rest of the world is opening their minds of their best students and cultivating their creativity with a liberal arts and sciences education, our ratio of GDP to population is headed for a steep decline.”**

**“David Helfand is president and vice – chancellor of Quest University Canada.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/P –11/EDUCATION/Liberal arts is the future of work, so why is Canada pushing ‘job – ready’ skills?/BY: DAVID HELFAND/Thursday, May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Toronto restaurants, corporations big and small, law firms, strip joints, public institutions and charities – they’re all on a website that shows employers that have received permission from the government to hire temporary foreign workers. Created by Vancouverite Rohana Rezel, NTFW.ca, which launched a map of Toronto this week, gives Torontonians the first easy way to look up employers and find out whether they’ve been approved to hire a temporary foreign worker.”**

**“They call me an anti – immigrant, white supremacist Nazi. But no – I’m an immigrant myself. I came here six years ago from Sri Lanka. I have the backing of the immigrant community because they are the hardest hit when it comes to trying to get a job in a depressed job market.”** – Rohana Rezel, founder of NTFW.ca.

**“The idea for the site came because Rezel saw on social media that people wanted to boycott companies that use TFWs, but were unable to find out which companies do. The temporary foreign worker program recently came under fire amid reports of abuse. Torontonians many be surprised at the reach of the program: There are nearly 1,400 local employers named on the site, but the data is far from complete. Rezel’s list of employers, obtained via access – to – information law, shows only those businesses that received approval between June 2010 and June 2012. Razel has not yet received an updated list.”**

**“Right now, a lot of Canadians do feel like the TFW program is nothing but a mass violation of Canadian workers’ rights and the rights of the people who were brought in from abroad. Without more transparency and improved public oversight of the program, the public will remain in the dark.”** – Rohana Rezel, founder of NTFW.ca.

**“The charity used the TFW process to bring an experienced senior Amnesty employee to Canada for a year – and – a – half contract.”** – Elizabeth Berton - Hunter, spokesperson for Amnesty International.

**“This is a strip club and two years ago they stopped foreign workers coming to Canada with regards to exotic entertainers.”** – David Hanson, club manager with House of Lancaster 2.

**“Rezel plans to make NTFW.ca “self – sustaining” by allowing companies to pay \$20 to be on a list of “Patriotic” employers who haven’t sought permission to hire TFWs, but no Toronto businesses have done so yet.”**

*Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Putting foreign temp workers on the map/NTFW.ca. New site lists businesses that have been granted permission to use controversial employment program/BY: JESSICA SMITH CROSS/jessica.smithcross@metronews.ca/ WEEKEND, May 16 – 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Police are stil searching for victims of an Iranian couple who faked the husband’s death in Iran to collect multimillion dollar life insurance policies. Toronto electrician Alireza Shojaei, 45, and his wife Koukab Shojaei, 41, pleaded guilty last month to fraud over \$5,000 in Toronto and received prison sentences of five years less credit for time served since their February arrests.”**

**“We are looking for more insurance companies or information on similar insurance frauds.”** – Det. – Const. Belinda Tuckwell of the corporate crimes section.

**“The Iranian couple took out several life insurance policies worth more than \$3.525 million, travelled to Iran and staged his death in August 2008.”**

**“Alireza had died en route to the hospital, so he wasn’t admitted to the hospital and thus no hospital records existed with respect to his death.”** – Lorna Spencer, Crown attorney.

**“In February 2009, an insurance investigator concluded that the death documents were fraudulent. In June 2009, the “widow” launched a lawsuit against four insurance companies – Great West Life, London Life, Desjardins Financial and State Farm – seeking the proceeds of the life insurance policies, maintaining her spouse died on Aug. 6, 2008. The companies settled for slightly more than \$1 million. Toronto Police began an extradition process once it learned that Alireza was alive in California.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/05/Cops seek more victims of fake death scam/BY: SAM PAZZANO, QMI AGENCY/Friday, May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014



“Kenya **rebuked** Britain, the United States, Australia **and** France **on Thursday for issuing** warnings **about** travel **to the** east African country, **while** hoteliers **said at least** 400 tourists **had** checked out **of hotels along the** Indian coast.”

“Explosions **in** Nairobi **and** Mombasa **on the weekend of May 3 – 4, one of them at a luxury** hotel **seaside** resort, **killed** seven people. **Kenya blamed this as well as other attacks on the al – Qaida – linked Somali group al Shabaab. The** Islamist movement **killed at least** 67 people **including** foreigners **in a raid on a** Nairobi shopping mall **in September, saying it was in revenge for attacks on its fighters by** Kenya troops **in** Somalia.”

“Kenya’s tourism sector **is on its knees.**” – Uhuru Kenyatta, President of Kenya.

*24 hrs Newspaper*/09/Kenya slams U.K., U.S. for travel warnings/Hundreds of tourists check out of Indian Ocean resorts/REUTERS/Friday, May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Brampton: Peel Regional Police **after a through investigation and following consultation with the** Peel Crown Attorney’s Office **and the** Ontario Crown Law Office, **have determined that the content of the flyers, distributed in** Brampton **by** members **of an organization called** Immigration Watch Canada, **do not meet the Criminal Code of Canada’s requirements regarding hate crime.**”

“**While the flyers may be considered** racist **and** offensive, **they do not cross the legal line into** hate crime **as determined by the** Supreme Court of Canada (SCC vs. Keegstra). **As such, there are no reasonable grounds to warrant criminal charges in this case.**” – Statement issued by *the Peel Regional Police*.

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A –7/COMMUNITY/Peel Police Drops Further Investigation Into Racist Flyer/Saturday, May 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Hamilton: **The** South Asian Heritage Association **of** Hamilton Region (SAHAR) **celebrated** South Asian Heritage Month **on** May 11, 2014 **at** St. Jean de Brebeuf Catholic Secondary School, **Hamilton.**”

“Diversity **is an** integral part **of the** social vision **of** Hamilton **and the** South Asian community **plays a fundamental role in** Hamilton, **contributing** substance, heart **and** soul **to the** community.” – Councilor Brian McHattie representing the Mayor of Hamilton.

“**The** 3 hours **long function had many** colourful performances, **including** bhangra **and** dance **on** Asha Bhosle’s “Saiyan Ja Re Ja” **by** children **of different** age groups **from various parts of** South Asia. Eggs Farmers Ontario **was the main sponsor of the event.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A –7/COMMUNITY/South Asian Heritage Month Celebrated In Hamilton/Submitted By: Meena Bhandari/Saturday, May 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Toronto: **On** Sunday May 25, 2014 **thousands of** Canadians **will take part in the** 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary World Partnership Walk. **The** World Partnership Walk **is** Canada’s **largest** annual event **dedicated to increasing** awareness **and** raising funds **to fight** global poverty. **It takes place in** 10 cities **across the** country. **Last year close to** 40,000 Canadians **helped raise more than** \$7 million. \$82 million **has been raised since the** Walk **began.**”

“The World Partnership Walk **is an initiative of** Aga Khan Foundation Canada (AKFC) **a** non – profit international development agency, **working in** Asia **and** Africa **to find** sustainable solutions **to the complex** problems **causing** global poverty. **Funds raised also leverage**

**additional support from large donors like the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)."**

**"Alleviating global poverty is not just something we should do; it's something we must do to make a significant change in the trajectory of our global community."** – Sahar, volunteer & Ambassador

**"Being involved in this initiative has allowed me to meet so many Canadians from many walks of life, who care about the cause as much as I do."** – Fiaz, Toronto Walk Governor

**"We started the walk in 2010 with strollers and wagons and now our little ones are walking and running the whole way! We come together with a lot of love, a bit of effort and a strong desire to make a difference that allows us to exceed our goals every year. The biggest impact we have all noticed is in our children."** – Rehana, Mother & Walk Ambassador

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A –8/COMMUNITY/World Partnership Walk Set For May 25/Saturday, May 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**"Canadian homeowners are more leveraged than their American and British counterparts based on their elevated debt – to – disposable income ratio, which was 164 percent as of the fourth quarter of 2013. Of greater concern is where Canada ranks in terms of the ratios of home price – to – rent (measures the profitability of owning a home) and home price – to – income (measures affordability)."**

**"According to an analysis from Deutsche Bank Global Markets Research and data from the Organisation of Economic Co – operation and Development (OECD), Canada's average of these two ratios is 60 percent higher than its 40 – year average. This makes Canada's housing market the most overvalued in the world – ahead of the U.K (33 percent overvalued) and Australia (44 percent overvalued). Also, by this measure, the U.S. housing market is five percent undervalued."**

*The Epoch Times Newspaper/A9/BUSINESS/Why Canada's housing market is considered overvalued/BY: Richard T. Kensington/May 15 – 21<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

**"A Quebec father will serve 60 days in jail for a slap that killed his teenage daughter. Moussa Sidime, 74, said he just wanted to correct 13 – year – old Noutene for doing a bad job of washing the kitchen floor. Judge Richard Marleau decided Wednesday that two months in jail was sufficient, citing Sidime's remorse and clean criminal record."**

**"The defendant had pleaded guilty last June to involuntary manslaughter for the attack that sent his daughter tumbling to the ground in their home in October 2010. The court heard that the teen was struck at least three times. A police officer testified that Sidime had called 911 to say that he had slapped his daughter and that she was bleeding from the nose and mouth. Officers arrived at the home and found Noutene unconscious on the kitchen floor. She died later in hospital."**

*24 hrs Newspaper/08/Two months in jail for slap that killed daughter/QMI AGENCY/Thursday, May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014*

**"Anita Badhwar grew up in Toronto, Canada and moved to the United States in 2000. After twelve years working at various organizations, she decided to pursue her lifelong dream of writing children's books, especially which present information on Indian culture and festivals in an educational yet entertaining manner. Anita lives in Florida with her husband, and two children, aged ten and eight, and her lovable dog Buddy. The second book in the Little Princess Rani series, titled Rani and the Safari Surprise has been released this Spring. The South Asian Generation Next got an opportunity to interview Anita Badhwar"**

Being the mother of two, did you feel the need to write a book on an Indian festival so that your kids are attached to the culture? – S.A.G.N

“**Yes, living in the United States I felt it necessary to write the series Little Princess Rani and the Palace Adventures because I found very little similar literature on the market when I was looking for Indian – themed based children’s books.**” – A.B

How do you maintain a balance between teaching your kids eastern traditions and the Western values? – S.A.G.N

“**In our house we celebrate Indian festivals such as Diwali, Holi, Rakhi Bandhan, Navratri, Ganesh Chaturti and observe other religious holidays too. My kids also have been attending a community Sanskaar class which teaches the importance of religious holidays and why we observe them. They learn about the different Hindu gods and the significance of Hindu mythology. We do puja at home and visit temples in Toronto.**” – A.B

Did you find that there is literature about cultural festivals for kids available in the market? – S.A.G.N

“**Yes there is literature about Indian cultural festivals, but it is limited.**” – A.B

Isn’t it odd that at schools the mainstream wants to teach kids about various cultures yet the mainstream publishers don’t want to do the same? Isn’t this very hypocritical ? – S.A.G.N

“**Yes, it is unfortunate, but hopefully things will change soon. People need to voice their opinions to publishers so that more diverse and multicultural themed children’s books can become available.**” – A.B

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 12/INTERVIEW/More multicultural themed children’s books should be available/ANITA BADHWAR/Thursday, May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

“**The far – right Jobbik Party, which has come from nowhere to become the second most popular party as one recession after another has held Hungarians’ living standards far below the European average. Jobbik, which is expected to perform strongly in European Parliamentary elections this weekend, denies accusations that its rhetoric is allowing open anti – Semitism to become accepted in modern day, democratic Hungary.**”

“**But surveys show a remarkably large minority owns up to harbouring beliefs – such as that a secret Jewish conspiracy controls political and economic life – that were common in the 1930s and 40s. Hungary’s Jewish community numbers around 100,000 in a country of 10 million.**”

“**Obviously economic hardship and unemployment helped stroke this.**” – Foldes, who as an 11 – year – old boy narrowly evaded capture in Budapest – not the German Nazis, but by their Hungarian fascist allies.

“**Budapest today appears typical of European union capitals where diverse communities live side by side, including Jews. On Dohany Street, the intricate domes of the Great Synagogue are a Budapest landmark. The square outside is thronged with tourists, trendy kosher restaurants dot the surrounding streets and Orthodox Jews in fedora hats and black suits walk around the neighbourhood.**”

“**Anti – semitic talk is a serious problem. We’re talking first of all about the Jobbik party in parliament. They never miss a chance of making provocation and headlines.**” – Rabbi Baruch Oberlander, a child of Hungarian WW2 survivors, left New York city after communism fell in 1989, to establish an orthodox community in Budapest.

**“A report by the World Jewish Congress also grouped Jobbik with parties in Greece and Germany which it says have a thinly – veiled anti – Semitic nature.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/14/Anti – Semitism taboo under threat in Hungary/REUTERS/Thursday, May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014*

**“I want to be a teacher. I think I can make it.”** – Srey Neang, 13 – year – old that lives and works inside a Cambodian brick factory with her parents and four siblings.

**“In fact, she spends more time working than she does in school, making her dream of becoming a teacher seem like an unlikely reality. What is worse is that Srey’s mother is considering pulling her out of school this year.”**

**“Her tuition is too much and I don’t have the money. If she stays here (in the factory) she can make more money.”** – Mao Neang, 48 – year – old that lives and works inside a Cambodian brick factory.

**“Srey’s job is to load the heavy bricks onto the truck for delivery. Once it’s dark outside, most children Srey’s age would be changing into their pajamas. But not for Srey.”**

**“I shower my siblings. After that I study and do my homework.”** – Srey Neang, 13 – year – old that lives and works inside a Cambodian brick factory with her parents and four siblings.

**“Worldwide, there are 168 million child labourers. Eighty – five million of them, including Srey, are involved in the worst forms of child labour, like manufacturing. Her small body is often forced to work beyond its capacity. She is surrounded by dust, dirt, ash and smoke from the brick factory. As a result, Srey is often sick and weak. But without their jobs at the brick factory – for which they earn only \$2 a day – they would have nothing. Not even shelter.”**

**“One of the best ways Canadians can help keep children like Srey in school and away from exploitation is through child sponsorship. To sponsor a child, visit [www.worldvision.ca](http://www.worldvision.ca) or call 1 – 866 – 619 – 2224.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/32/SCENE/FACTORIES AREN’T FOR CHILDREN/YOU CAN HELP KIDS STAY IN SCHOOL/World Vision. For Children. For Change. For Life/METRO CUSTOM PUBLISHING/WORLD VISION/436843/WorldVision/Thursday, May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014*

**“I was deeply shocked after hearing my marriage news from my neighbour.”** – Ferdaushi Ara, 13 – year – old child bride.

**“Ferdaushi’s prayers were those of an 11 – year – old child bride, desperate to stay out of marriage and get an education. But poverty made that an unlikely reality. While her parents and six brothers were away at work during the day, Ferdaushi would stay home in their single – room house to take care of her three – year – old sister. Worldwide, there are 85 million children who are involved in some form of child labour. The horizon brightened a little for this young girl when World Vision started an education centre in the slum where she lived. Ferdaushi’s parents were afraid that their daughter’s new education would drive the cost of her dowry up higher than they could afford to pay. They had found the 11 – year – old a husband 10 years her senior.”**

**“I found out my fault, I didn’t know early marriage was a fault.”** – Ferdaushi Ara’s mother.

**“No child should ever be for sale. Join the fight to end child slavery by sponsoring a child at [www. worldvision.ca](http://www.worldvision.ca) or by calling 1 – 866 – 619 - 2224.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/33/SCENE/Almost a child bride/World Vision. For Children. For Change. For Life/METRO CUSTOM PUBLISHING/WORLD VISION/436843/WorldVision/Thursday, May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

**“It is important for health care workers to make sure they avoid infection considering there are two cases of MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) in the U.S. All health care facilities must remind front – line staff again of the importance of personal protective equipment when caring for a febrile, coughing patient.”** – Infection Prevention & Control Canada.

**“Since April 2012 there have been more than 650 human cases of MERS, with a 30% fatality rate. So far, none have been reported in Canada.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/07/Begin precautions to stop spread of MERS now: Canadian organization/QMI Agency/Thursday, May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“Congestion isn’t just making you late. It’s insidiously harming your health, making you more prone to violence, fracturing your social relationships and sapping your very soul.”**

**“There’s clearly exposure to all kinds of pollutants, some of which are not good for your cardiovascular system, some of which are carcinogenic.”** –Dr. David Mowat, medical officer of health for Peel Region

*The Metro Newspaper*/01/Traffic jams eat away at your health: Experts/Public transit users stay smug. Dangers of being stuck in a road snarl – up have been well documented/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKEND, May 23 – 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014.

**“Canada has refused to issue visitor visas to 10 Ugandan activists invited to Toronto’s World Pride human rights conference in June over concerns they may stay and seek asylum. The decisions were made by the Canadian visa posts in Nairobi and London.”**

**“The first visa denial was reported in early April but concerns grew when other Ugandan invitees all had their applications rejected.”** – Brenda Cossman, conference co – chair.

**“You did not have the money to carry out your stated purpose in going to Canada or to maintain yourself while in Canada and to effect your departure.”** – Government statement

*Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Pride invitees denied/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKEND, May 23 – 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“One lawyer is threatening to sue and another is blaming a staff member after a blogger tried to entrap immigration lawyers into abusing the temporary foreign worker program. Rohana Rezel runs a website about the temporary foreign worker program, NTFW.ca. He sent an email to four law firms saying his company,”**

**“Big Jimmy’s Construction, is looking to use the temporary foreign worker (TFW) program to hire his Thai wife’s brother and bring him to Canada. However, too many qualified Canadians applied, even though he “made the qualifications as strict as possible and kept the salary as low as possible to discourage Canadian applicants.”**

**The situation as described would go against the rules of the TFW program meant to help employers fill jobs when there are no qualified Canadian applicants.”**

**“Ms. Crossley is a high qualified lawyer, as she has done numerous LMO (Labour Market Opinion, the application process for the TFW program) applications and her rate of success is high. Trust me when I say that she would find a way around the fact that there are suitable Canadian candidates, she is very creative.”** – Yohana Blanco, respondent to the email inquiry on behalf of the Toronto – based Law Office of Adela Crossley.

**“It is most unfortunate to see Yohana’s choice of words. English is not her first language and she is my Spanish interpreter, as I have many Spanish clients. I can assure you that I will address this email with her, when she returns. I am not happy about it and it in no way reflects what I do.”** – Adela Crossley, in conversation with the Metro Newspaper.

**“A second lawyer, Alex Stojicevic of Vancouver – based Maynard Kischer Stojicevic, replied to Rezel’s email.”**

**“We would be pleased to try to help, but it will likely take a while. Let me know when the best time to talk would be.”** – Alex Stojicevic, email response from Maynard Kischer Stojicevic.

**“Stojicevic told Metro he is now considering legal action against Rezel for libel, because of the way Rezel wrote about him and his firm in a blog post.”**

**“I don’t advise you to proceed with your plan. If you have hundreds of qualified applicants you should hire one of them. The fact that people would agree in black and white goes to show you there is no fear of enforcement of the rules whatsoever.”** – Vanessa Routley, lawyer over the phone

**“In order for Big Jimmy’s plan to be successful the employer and the lawyer would have to lie on the application documents.”** – Vanessa Routley, lawyer over the phone

**“Routley said she gets inquiries about once a week from people seeking to abuse the program in some way, for financial gain. Rezel claims to be motivated by a desire to expose abuses of the TFW program and that he’s not anti – immigrant, as some people have assumed, but an immigrant himself. He said he wants to make NTFW.ca “self sustaining” by allowing companies to pay \$20 to be on a list of “patriotic” employers.”**

*Metro Newspaper/04/NEWS/Site attempts to expose lawyers breaking rules/Temporary foreign worker program. One lawyer considering libel suit after activist sends baiting email/BY: JESSICA SMITH CROSS/jessica.smithcross@metronews.ca/ WEEKEND, May 23 – 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Attackers hurled bombs from two SUVs that plowed through shoppers at a busy street market in China’s volatile northerwestern region of Xinjiang on Thursday, killing 31 people and wounding over 90. The early morning attack in the city of Urumqi was the bloodiest in a series of violent incidents over recent months that Chinese authorities have blamed on radical separatists from the country’s Muslim Uighur minority. The two vehicles crashed through barriers at 7:50 a.m. and drove right into the crowds while setting off explosives.”**

*Metro Newspaper/12/NEWS/Bombings. Attackers kill 31 in China/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/WEEKEND May 23 – 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Montreal: The Montreal based ethnic broadcaster, Radio Humsafar, has been awarded an AM licence by the CRTC to serve the South Asian and Indo – Caribbean populations of the Greater Montreal Area on 1610 AM. According to their agreement, Radio Humsafar will provide live, local programming and community updates to 10 different ethnic groups in 8 different languages: Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Tamil, Gujarati, Bengali, Pashto and English. This will make Radio Humsafar the first full – time commercial radio service for the South Asian and Indo – Carribean populations in Montreal and the surrounding area.”**

**“The South Asian population in Montreal and surroundings is approximately 100,000 and we have a similar number of people who came from the Caribbean and the African countries whose roots are South Asian. So this will be the first 24X7 radio station providing the service to these communities. We will be broadcasting in eight different languages and the programs include a wide variety of music, news, talk shows etc.”** – Jasvir Singh Sandhu, president of Radio Humsafar.

**“With the South Asian and Indo – Caribbean populations now over 200,000 strong in the Greater Montreal Area, Radio Humsafar felt the community deserves a greater voice that can meet their needs. Along with his very experienced team, Sandhu hopes to provide the South Asian and Indo – Caribbean people with a means of staying connected to their culture and community events.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A –11/COMMUNITY/Montreal Gets Its Own South Asian Radio/Saturday, May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Jean Berchmans Habinshuti, who served as private secretary to late Rwandan prime minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, is scheduled to be deported Thursday after he was deemed inadmissible to Canada for his alleged role in a meeting that ultimately triggered the 1994 genocides. His wife, Amelberga Nilingiyimana, two daughters and a son all live in St. Catharines and are either permanent residents or Canadian citizens. Habinshuti, 59, was employed in various capacities from 1992 to 1999 by the government of Rwanda. He served as a member of the country’s National Assembly from 1999 to 2003. He never faced war – crimes charges from any government or party. His wife launched a process to sponsor him to come to Canada in 2005, but – still waiting for years later – he decided to come here in 2011 without it.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/03/News/Rwandan man seeks reprieve from deportation/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Monday, May 26<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Ontario PC Leader Tim Hudak greets supporters at the United Jewish Appeal’s Walk with Israel while campaigning in Toronto on Sunday. About 20,000 took part in the 47<sup>th</sup> UJAW, to raise money for programs in Israel.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/04/News/Hudak presses the flesh on campaign trail/BY: DARREN CALABRESE/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Monday, May 26<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“In the devastating aftermath of typhoon Haiyan, the Canadian government touted a promise to fast – track visa applications for Filipinos “significantly and personally affected” by the deadly superstorm. The government will say only that roughly 1,100 applications have been approved. Officials won’t reveal how many typhoon victims applied, how many were rejected and how long it took to process the emergency claims.”**

**“We are zeroing in on the ones that involve people or families from the big islands hit by the typhoon that were in the typhoon’s path, or smaller islands that have experienced this devastation.”**  
– Statement issued by the Immigration Minister, November 2013.

**“Toronto nanny Sharon Creer and her husband Rodolfo toured the remains of the street where Sharon’s mother was killed during Typhoon Haiyan. Sharon is trying to get her husband to Canada through an emergency – relief visa but has been unsuccessful.”**

**“I heard of only two visas approved under the special measures.”** – Tom Price, president of the Leyteno Association of Ontario – an organization representing Filipinos from the province of Leyte

*The Metro Newspaper/03/NEWS/Ottawa stays mum on visa process for typhoon victims/Secrecy. Feds refusing to disclose results of special measures designed to help Filipinos hit hard by 2013 superstorm/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Tuesday, May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“Toronto: Royal Ontario Museum **celebrates 100 years in 2014. What could be a better occasion to celebrate it than by the colours of South Asia with Second RUNG Festival at ROM brought by community partners Ethnic Marketing on May 31 and June 1, 2014. South Asia is a kaleidoscope of colourful cultures, multiple ethnicities and faiths with a strong 1.6 billion population spread across India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives. The sounds of Tabla, Dhols, Chandamellam, Sitar await to thrill the audience. Blue pottery tiles from Hala have been specially brought in to display the art which adorns many famous Tombs and shrines all across the Thar desert from Multan, to Hyderabad in Pakistan to Jaisalmer in India. Rung also brings wonderful short films and documentaries from the South Asia. The event will also showcase a few original murals of Sadeqain, the legendary artist from Pakistan.**”

*The Weekly VoiceNewspaper/A – 13/COMMUNITY/RUNG At The ROM/Saturday, May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

“Mississauga: Bollywood Monster Mashup, **a popular South Asian festival held annually recently organized successful workshops under its Monster Arts for Youth (MAY) program at TL Kennedy Secondary School. The workshops aimed to offer opportunities to students at TL Kennedy to experience South Asian culture and heritage, as part of the school’s South Asian Heritage Month celebrations.**”

“**The whole experience was extremely enriching. The students got to showcase their creativity in a new way and the artists got a chance to meet fresh talent! Apart from that, MAY allowed youth to look at the South Asian culture with a new perspective – a perspective of art.**” – Vikas Kohli, Artistic Director, Bollywood Monster Mashup.

“**May is celebrated as South Asian Heritage Month throughout Canada, and the program is aimed at enriching the nation’s cultural fabric by providing an extraordinary multicultural experience for various schools in the region. Funded by the Ontario Trillium Foundation and in partnership with the Mississauga Arts Council, the program included workshops with artists who educate students about South Asian arts and culture.**”

*The Weekly VoiceNewspaper/A – 13/COMMUNITY/Mississauga Youth Get A Taste Of South Asian Poetry/Saturday, May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

“**Three murders and several attempted murders have been linked to the Asian Assassins, one of two rival gangs swept up in Wednesday’s early morning police raids across the GTA. Insp. Gordon Sneddon, of the Toronto police integrated guns and gangs task force, said 94 people have been arrested in connection with the investigations, including more than 50 people Wednesday. He said police believe the Asian Assassins are linked to the fatal shooting of Thuan (Tony) Nguyen, 25, outside Vy Vy Restaurant and Lounge in North York in February 2013; the murder of Michael Nguyen, 23, shot in the parking lot of Yorkdale Shopping Centre in April 2013; and the murder of Byron Linares, 27, found dead in an Empress Avenue apartment, in June 2013.**”

*The Metro Newspaper/03/News/Raided gang linked to 3 homicides/WEEKEND, May 30 – June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

“**Two teenage cousins were gang – raped on Tuesday and their bodies were found hanging from a mango tree in Katra village in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh. Villagers found them Wednesday morning, hours after they had disappeared from fields near their home, Atul Saxena, a senior police officer, told the Toronto Star. The two girls, aged 14 and 15, had reportedly gone to the fields because there was no washroom in their home. Saxena said the autopsy showed the girls had been raped and strangled before**



**being hung. He said two police constables, 19 and 35, had been arrested and a hunt was on for three other suspects. The police constables have been suspended he said.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/10/News/Tennage cousins gang – raped, found hanging from tree/WEEKEND, May 30 – June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

**“One of the things I love most about Canada is our celebration of diversity. I look forward to the hustle and bustle of our neighbourhood streets, where every block offers something unique and different. I am proud to come from one of the most multicultural ridings in all of Canada with a rapidly growing Hispanic population.”** – Mark Adler, Conservative MP for York Centre

*LATINOS MULTICULTURAL MAGAZINE/06/Ottawa Report/JUNE 2014*

**“Seven people died from a lack of oxygen after climbing down a well in Cambodia to retrieve 75 cents, police and relatives said Sunday. The boy’s older sister, Che Chhan, said their father had accidentally dropped the money. She said her 13 – year – old sister and 15 year – old brother also died, and four neighbours.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/08/NEWS/Cambodia/Seven die in a well while trying to retrieve 75 cents/Monday, June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2014*

**“Hakeem Nosiru held \$50 million in his hands. The GTA’s newest multimillionaire could hardly believe it when he checked his Lotto Max ticket in January. On Monday, he and his wife of 29 years, Abiola, finally collected their prize. The couple, who are originally from Nigeria and have lived in Brampton for 17 years.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/03/\$50M lotto ticket returned to owner/BY: SHAWN JEFFORDS/QMI Agency/Tuesday, June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2014*

**“A Crown corporation apologizes for any impropriety it may have committed by sticking a dozen stakes in the ground of a Jewish cemetery – without the permission of the cemetery owners. Eleven stakes were placed just inside the fence that divides Mount Sinai Memorial Park from the Downsview Lands, controlled by the Canada Lands Company and slated for housing development. One was placed right beside the grave of World War II veteran Fred Antflick, which is more than 15 meters from the fence.”**

**“Are they going to dig him up?”** – Elaine Pepper, Fred Antflick’s daughter

**“Nobody explained why the stakes were there.”** – Al Rubin, president of the Jewish – Canadian Veterans Association

**“We hired a surveyor simply to identify the accurate property line – in order to “regularize ownership” in the cemetery’s favour. The fencing dividing the cemetery and Downsview was actually erected about a meter inside Downsview.”** – Manon Lapensee, spokeswoman with Canada Lands

*24 hrs Newspaper/05/NEWS/Surveyor stakes in cemetery upset Jewish vets/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Tuesday, June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2014*

**“Toronto’s traffic is worse than New York, Orlando, Chicago, and more than 50 other cities in the Americas, according to the TomTom 2013 Traffic Index. TomTom, a Dutch company best known for its mapping and GPS navigation systems, released its fourth annual index Tuesday morning. The worst Canadian city is Vancouver.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/04/NEWS/TomTom rankings/T.O. traffic worse than N.Y.: Index/Wednesday, June 4<sup>nd</sup>, 2014*

**“The father of a 10 – year – old boy allegedly held captive by his aunt and uncle is preparing to come to Canada. Shocked to learn how his son had been living – police**

**say the boy was locked in the squalid master bedroom of a southeast London home for 18 to 24 months, and fed only fast food twice a day before his rescue last week. The boy's mother is dead, and his widowed father sent him to Canada four years ago to live with a younger sister who promised to look after her nephew, said reported Jay Jung at the Korean Times Daily in Toronto.**"

**"He was very upset with his sister. The man doesn't speak English. He has never been overseas ... He has to make a passport."** – Jay Jung, with the Korean Times Daily

**"The man sent his son to Canada in 2010, after the loss of his wife and business. The boy's grandmother took the boy to be looked after by the sister. London police said last week the little boy arrived in 2010 and had never been to school. The couple is charged with confinement and failing to provide the necessities of life. The Children's Aid Society of London and Middlesex took the boy and his cousin into its care."**

*24 hrs Newspaper/03/Father of boy in London horror house shocked/QMI AGENCY/Friday, June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**"A former east – end Muslim cleric who terrorized his sexual abuse victims into silence with threats of stoning in their homeland is now serving a 35 to 50 – year prison sentence in Michigan after a historic trial. Mohammad Masroor – who was acquitted in Toronto on similar allegations a year ago – was convicted in Detroit of all 15 counts of criminal sexual conduct."**

**"As far as I know it was the first trial where one wore a niqab. Judge Michael Hathaway gave them a choice and two unveiled themselves. These allegations arose here because the Toronto victims contacted those in Detroit who mustered the courage to report it."** – Khalil Rahal, Prosecutor

**"Mohammad Masroor and his family moved from his native Bangladesh to the United States and then to Canada in 2008. Masroor taught at a non – profit Islamic school in his brother's house in Detroit from 2000 through 2003 and through this role, he engaged his victims, then aged nine to 13 years old, in sexual acts. In March 2013, Masroor was acquitted in Toronto of sex crimes against a girl, then aged 17 to 21, between Nov. 1, 2008 and July 28 2011, and another girl, then 15, and a 10 – year – old boy in 2011. Masroor was extradited from Canada to Detroit last November."**

**"Masroor kept his American victims silent through a combination of threats of either physical violence and religious retribution because of the loss of their chastity. In their community staying a virgin means the world. In Bangladesh, they would be stoned to death. It was the first time in their lives that they'd ever exposed their faces outside of their families in the community. They were extremely devout Muslims."** – Khalil Rahal, Prosecutor

*24 hrs Newspaper/03/Former T.O. imam jailed 35 – 50 years in U.S./QMI AGENCY/Friday, June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**"Ten – year old Shakeil Boothe was found dead in the basement of his Brampton home on May 27, 2011 after months of abuse. Shakeil was chained to his bed and whipped – to the point where blood splatter from the home formed part of the evidence – by his father, who had initially sent for his son from Jamaica to give him a better life in Canada."**

**"Instead, Shakeil was subjected to restrictions on food, beatings and belt lashings that left his body covered in "scars on top of scars to the point that the pigmentation of his skin had become dark, blotchy, and uneven". Boothe "perpetuated the final assault" on Shakeil shortly before the boy's death and that his wife's failure to report the abuse "aided and encouraged Garfield to commit murder to her knowledge" and that she "knew that Shakeil was suffering horrible physical abuse". What the young boy endured "is almost unthinkable". Shakeil was entitled to nurturing, love, and**

support. **Instead, he was brutally** whipped, beaten, deprived of food and medical care, and was chained to his bed like an animal.” – Justice Fletcher Dawson

“**His father and stepmother were sentenced Thursday to mandatory** life sentences after being convicted of second – degree murder in April. Garfield Boothe will have no opportunity for parole for 18 years while Nichelle Rowe – Boothe will have to wait 13 years before becoming eligible.”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/03/Life in jail for couple who murdered boy, 10/BY: MARYAM SHAH, QMI AGENCY/Friday, June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Members of the provincial parliament had some helpful advice to give to the youth in a networking event, hosted by the Network of Indian Professionals (NetIP) Toronto in celebration of South Asian Heritage Month.”

“Liberal Party’s minister of citizenship and immigration Michael Coteau advised today’s youth to learn more about politics and take part in volunteering throughout communities. He specifically emphasized on researching and reporting on events and issues relative to politics, especially for those looking to pursue a career within the political field.”

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 7/COMMUNITY/Why Get involved in Politics/BY: KANWAL RAFIQ/TORONTO/Thursday, June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Boko Haram militants dressed as soldiers killed at least 200 civilians in three villages in northeastern Nigeria and the military failed to intervene even though it was warned that an attack was imminent, witnesses said on Thursday. The killings occurred in Danjara, Agapalwa and Antagara.”

“We all thought they were the soldiers that we earlier reported to that the insurgents might attack us.” – community leader who escaped the massacre and fled to Maiduguri, Borno’s state capital

“The militants arrived in Toyota Hilux pickup trucks commonly used by the military – and told the civilians they were soldiers.”

“After people gathered in the centre on the orders of the militants, they begin to shout ‘Allah Akbar, Allah Akbar’ on top of their voices, then they begin to fire at the people continuously for a very long time until all that had gathered were all dead.” – witness to the massacre who, for safety reasons, did not want to be identified

“The slaughter was confirmed by both Mohammed Ali Ndume, a senator representing Borno and whose hometown is Gwoza, and by a top security official in Maiduguri who insisted on anonymity because he isn’t allowed to speak to the media.”

*The Metro Newspaper*/07/NEWS/Boko Haram slaughters 200 villagers/Military inaction? A community leader said residents pleaded with local government to send soldiers to protect them, but help did not arrive/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/WEEKEND, June 6 – 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“During Hazel McCallion’s tenure as Mayor, Mississauga has seen tremendous growth. Mississauga’s growth has included a population increase by several hundred thousands of immigrants.” –Tim Iqbal, City – Centre President with the Rotary Club Mississauga

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 11/COMMUNITY/Paul Harris Pin Given To Mayor Hazel McCallion/Saturday, June 7<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Three teenaged killers **received the toughest sentence youths can receive Tuesday for the tragic execution – style slaying of 16 – year – old Tyrone Bracken who predicted his own demise.** Gunman Shaquille Belle, Trevon Foo **and** Marcus Weise **were convicted last year of first – degree murder and** Justice Ian Nordheimer **sentenced them as adults, which means a life sentence with no parole for ten years.**”

“Nordheimer **outlined the various roles each man – who were all 16 – years – old then – played in the Nov. 17, 2010 murder, which had no apparent motive.** Foo, **now 20, lured his friend Bracken to a stairwell at his Toronto Community Housing building at 3:30 p.m.** Belle, **also 20, fired the shot into his left temple – killing Bracken instantly – and a second bullet grazed Bracken’s right cheek and nose.** **The accused worked feverishly to cover up their crime and tried to deflect blame on to residents of a nearby Jungle neighbourhood. The gun was never recovered.** Foo’s mother **disposed of the murder weapon at her son’s request. The gun was never recovered.**”

“**The truly disturbing aspect ... is that Trevor’s mother willingly assists her son to dispose of a gun hours after a 16 – year – old boy has been shot and killed in the very same complex in which they live.**” –Justice Ian Nordheimer

“**In January last year, Belle also allegedly wrote a letter from jail, ordering a hit on three Crown witnesses before they could implicate him when the trial started in April.**”

“**One female witness was almost placed in the Witness Protection Program due to fears for her life. Those witnesses showed the courage to testify.**” –Paul Zambonini, Crown attorney

*24 hrs Newspaper/05/Youth killers sentenced as adults/BY: SAM PAZZANO, QMI AGENCY/Wednesday, June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“Canada, **like New Zealand, is a cool – climate wine growing country, the viticulture areas of Ontario lie within approximately the same latitudes as France’s Midi and Italy’s Chianti Classico zones, and our weather during the growing season is similar to Burgundy in terms of hours of sun and rainfall.**”

“**Today, viticulture is thriving in Ontario, with more than 180 wineries responsible for just over 70 per cent of total Canadian wine production, contributing an estimated \$3.3 billion to the province’s economy in 2011. According to the Ontario Winery and Grower Alliance of Ontario, it contributes many thousands of direct and indirect jobs, as well as \$644 million in tourism and tourism – related employment.**”

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 3/COMMUNITY/Raise A Glass To Fine Ontario Wines/HON. DAVID C. ONLEY, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO/Thursday, June 12<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**Trying to locate the closest clinic or pharmacy where someone can serve you in your mother tongue is now just a click away on your smartphone or computer, with a free website and app created by three U of T students. With the success of the soft launch of iamsick.ca, the team – Ryan Doherty, Sherry – Lynn Lee and Audrey Kuo – is hoping to raise \$9,000 by crowdfunding on indiegogo.com to expand the service. It would cost \$90,000 to make the project national.**”

“**Translation can be expensive and not accessible. It’s common to have children of immigrants translating for their parents on medical issues.**” –Dr. Meb Rashid, clinical director of the Crossroads Clinic at Women’s College Hospital

**“The iamsick.ca apps on iPhone, Android and Blackberry 10 have been downloaded over 5,000 times to date. This spring, the guide has installed a language filter that can show nearby pharmacists or physicians who speak one of 25 languages from Arabic to Chinese to Russian.”**

*Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Health app cuts through language barrier/Tech. Team behind iamsick.ca seeking funding for service that connects people with medical resources/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, June 12<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“An Edmonton father who starved and abused his two – year – old twin daughters – one of whom died – was handed a 15 – year prison sentence on Wednesday. The 36 – year – old man, who cannot be named under a publication ban protecting the identity of his children, pleaded guilty in April to manslaughter, aggravated assault and failing to provide the necessities of life. Judge Sheila Greckol accepted that the manslaughter charge – involving the death of the toddler known as Baby M – was “near murder” and said few offences “are as grave” as those that put vulnerable children in mortal danger.”**

**“An aggravating factor, the judge said, is the man’s son was well – fed and healthy while the boy’s twin sisters were starved and physically abused. However, the judge found the Algerian – born machinist’s guilty plea and his letter of remorse were mitigating factors.”**

**“This is a crime of inhumanity against small children. He has lost his children, marriage and his prospect of a new life in Canada. But, this was by his own hands and he must pay a steep price.”** – Judge Sheila Greckol

**“Doctors concluded that Baby M had suffered a devastating brain injury and recommended she be taken off life – support. The Muslim parents refused, but Alberta’s highest court later ruled against them. The father admits he actively participated in depriving the twins of food and other nourishment and failed to seek medical attention for them, despite knowing they required it.”**

**“The man’s wife, who is the mother of the three children, still faces trial on a charge of second – degree murder. Both are landed immigrants from Algeria with permanent resident status. They were arrested on June 12, 2012.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/06/Edmonton dad gets 15 years for abusing twin daughters, killing one/QMI AGENCY/Thursday, June 12<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Mississauga: Tim Uppal, Minister of State (Multiculturalism) announced Inter – Action funding of up to \$89,500 for the Sikh Heritage Museum of Canada (SHMC) to create the “Lions of the Sea” exhibit. In 2008, the Government of Canada passed a unanimous motion in the House of Commons recognizing the Komagata Maru incident and apologizing to those who were directly affected. On August 3, 2008, Prime Minister Harper conveyed that apology to the Indo – Canadian community in Surrey, BC.”**

**“The story of the Komagata Maru is a tragic moment in Canada’s history, and the lessons we have learned from it should be remembered by all Canadians. Through our government’s support for this project, we are recognizing Canada’s past and helping educate Canadians on the Komagata Maru incident to ensure that tragedies like this do not occur again.”** –Tim Uppal, Minister of State (Multiculturalism).

*The Weekly VoiceNewspaper*/A – 6/COMMUNITY/Bringing Komagata Maru To Life/Saturday, June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Calgary is earning a reputation as a breeding ground for jihadi fighters. The Muslim convert Damian Clairmont, who later took the name Mustafa al – Gharib, was killed while fighting with Jabhat al – Nusra, an al – Qaeda – affiliated rebel group in Syria whose membership is made up largely of European, Australian and North American extremists. Clairmont was also raised in Calgary, as were as many as two dozen other**

young men **who, according to sources, have travelled to Syria to join rebel extremists groups to wage jihad in the last two years.**”

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 6/SOCIETY/Suicide bomber killed in Iraq part of a wider jihadi base in Calgary/Thursday, June 12<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“Mississauga: Dr. Farhan Asrar, a Mississauga resident, **was awarded** the Mississauga Civic Award **of Recognition by** Mayor McCallion. **Dr. Asrar’s achievements include being the founder of the Orphan Sponsorship Program (OSP), which is a voluntary ongoing student initiative that helps orphaned children from over 20 countries. Currently its 12<sup>th</sup> year, the OSP has raised over \$600,000 to help orphaned children. Dr. Asrar also helped advise and mentor students from several other university campuses to start up similar initiatives/programs that helped even more children.**”

“**You have brought great honour to our city.**” –Hazel McCallion, Mayor of Mississauga, in a personal letter to Dr. Asrar

*The Weekly VoiceNewspaper/A – 8/COMMUNITY/Civic Award For Dr Farhan Asrar/Saturday, June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“Mississauga: E – Race Discrimination Ontario, **has launched its website** (www.E-Race.ca) **that encourages** radicalized minorities **to register their complaints. The website is a resource of information about racialized discrimination including articles, a speaker’s resource of experts with stories and experiences to share, and information about training opportunities for youths. E – Race Discrimination Ontario was founded by Ranjit Khatkur. Through her leadership, E – Race has been created with a collective of South Asian leaders, experts, victims and survivors of racism, that support the need to combat racialized systematic discrimination in public institutions in the Region of Peel.**”

“**The pain of racialized discrimination cannot be dismissed or bought – off through mediations and resolutions behind closed doors. There must be willingness to acknowledge and accept responsibility, only then can we begin to review the policies and programs that have caused the harm. True change has to come from deep within the core of the institution.**” –Ranjit Khatkur, founder of E – race .ca and former Vice – Principle with the Peel District School Board.

“**In addition, community members who have faced racialized discrimination are invited to submit their stories and share their experiences at E – Racediscrimination@mail.com or khatkurr@hotmail.com.**”

*The Weekly VoiceNewspaper/A – 10/COMMUNITY/Web Platform To Focus On Racialized Discrimination/Saturday, June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“Toronto: **At the glittering Dinner Gala of the Pan IIT 2014 International Conference held at the International Plaza Hotel, Toronto, more than 600 IITians, leaders from industry, Government and Academia from Canada, USA and India were in attendance. As the Keynote speaker, Prem Watsa, the Indo – Canadian self – made billionaire and an IITian, shared his life story, his management philosophy and gave the audience a glimpse into his philanthropic side.**”

“**As the Chief Guest for the evening, David Johnston, Governor General of Canada, peppered his delightful speech on entrepreneurship and the ties between India and Canada with highly entertaining anecdotes. He ended it with one of George Bernard Shaw’s famous lines, an ode to entrepreneurship, “But I dream things that never were; and I say: “Why not?”**”

“Markham Mayor Frank Scarpitti **spoke about his city, his visits to India and his many invitations to companies in India to set up shop in multicultural Markham while Brampton Mayor Susan Fennell shared Brampton’s plan to develop two universities, one for regular education and another for research and development.**”

*The Weekly VoiceNewspaper/A* – 11/COMMUNITY/Prem Watsa Story Inspires Pan – IIT Conference Attendees/Saturday, June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**Toronto: South Asians are up to a 5 – times greater risk of developing heart disease at an earlier age.**”

*The Weekly VoiceNewspaper/A* – 13/COMMUNITY/BAPS Hosts Cardio – Vascular Screening Clinic/Saturday, June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**Brampton: FreshCo held a fun Saturday event in its Cottrelle & Highway 50 location which was attended by around 2500 people. Fun@FreshCo included free samplings of South Asian foods by different vendors. Plus customers could buy South Asian grocery items at incredibly low prices.**”

“**Today’s event is our way of celebrating the diversity in our neighbourhood, and to show that FreshCo appreciates the support and encouragement from the South Asian community.**” –Ed Cerro, Store Owner, Cottrelle & Highway 50 FreshCo

*The Weekly VoiceNewspaper/A* – 13/COMMUNITY/FreshCo South Asian Customer Appreciation Day/Saturday, June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**Somali – linked Islamists have killed at least 50 people in a Kenyan coastal town, executing men in front of their families and killing others who had gathered to watch the World Cup soccer on TV. The al Shabaab group said on Monday that its commandos launched Sunday night’s strike on Mpeketoni.**”

“**Kenya is now officially a war zone and as such any tourists visiting the country do so at their own peril.**” –Al Shabaab Terrorist Group

“**The attackers were so many and were all armed with guns. They entered the video hall where we were watching a World Cup match and shot indiscriminately at us. They targeted only men but I was lucky. I escaped by hiding behind the door.**” –Meshack Kimani

“**The wives who came to identify the bodies said the attackers forced them and their children to watch as they killed their husbands.**” –statement by volunteer at a makeshift morgue

*24 hrsNewspaper/08/Kenya ‘a war zone’/REUTERS/Tuesday, June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**Toronto is such a cosmopolitan city with all these diaspora communities from around the world. It just makes total sense for the city to become a home for advocacy for these LGBTQ issues around the world.**” –Brenda Cossman, law professor with the University of Toronto

“**Maurice Tomlinson often leaves a safe and comfortable life in Canada for the Caribbean, to be a voice for his queer brothers and sisters. Tomlinson’s trans – national activism – from fundraising for a youth shelter in Jamaica to teach at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology about gay rights in the Caribbean – epitomizes a shift in the equal – rights movement as the world becomes more connected through migration. Tomlinson, 43, believes Toronto, with its freedoms and an LGBTQ community composed of people from around the world, is poised to become a hub for international organizing.**”

“Tomlinson, a lawyer **from** Jamaica, **sees his role as being an** educator, **informing** Canadians **about what’s happening to the queer communities in the Caribbean.**”

“**To get that kind of exposure is important – to get the Jamaican government to act, because it is concerned about its international reputation.**” –Maurice Tomlinson, teaches about gay rights in the Caribbean at the *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

*The MetroNewspaper*/03/NEWS/Activism/T.O. touted as hub for LGBTQ advocacy/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKEND, June 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

“Christopher Karas **made headlines this year for taking his school to the Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario, alleging systemic homophobia at his Mississauga school, Ecole secondaire catholique Sainte – Famille. Karas charges that the discrimination at his school had been ongoing, but it came to a head when he wanted to set up a gay – straight alliance at his school and put up posters celebrating trailblazer Harvey Milk, which were taken down. The school board and the tribunal all denied his claim. Recently, he teamed up with Ann Tesluk, a parent and member of the equity and inclusive education committee at the Peterborough Victoria Northumberland and Clarington Catholic District School Board, to make public – and denounce – the board’s internal documents on teaching sexual morality.**”

“**I hope that we can teach love, respect and acceptance in our schools.**” –Christopher Karas, *activist for gay – straight alliances*

*The Metro Newspaper*/15/WORLD PRIDE/Grade 12 student takes his school to tribunal/Dare To Stand Out. Teen accuses separate school of thwarting his attempts to set up a gay – straight alliance/ BY: JESSICA SMITH CROSS, [jessica.smithcross@metronews.ca](mailto:jessica.smithcross@metronews.ca)/WEEKEND, June 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014.

“Television **taught** 19 – year – old Thomas Gendzwill **of Saskatoon about the aspects of his life his high school failed to mention.**”

“**I was astounded that at 19, completely done with high school, I had not learned a lot of these things. I was learning a whole bunch more about HIV and Hepatitis C ... I was also learning about transgender people. Having a single – stall gender – neutral washroom in every school would create a safer space for queer and trans students.**” –Thomas Gendzwill, *activist for gay – straight alliances*

*The Metro Newspaper*/15/WORLD PRIDE/Outreach. Saskatoon teen seeks gender, sexual equality in classroom/BY: JACOB MORGAN, [jacob.morgan@metronews.ca](mailto:jacob.morgan@metronews.ca)/WEEKEND, June 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014.

“**If there was a poster child for the LGBTQ youth community in Edmonton, Kiana Chouinard might be it. The 18 – year – old, now in her first year at the University of Alberta, has taken her own coming – out story to thousands of high school students in Edmonton and area, first as president of her own school’s Gay – Straight Alliance (GSA), and since then as teacher, speaker and committee member.**”

“**I’m a middle child from a big, loud family – I just can’t be quiet.**” –Kiana Chouinard, *president of the University of Alberta’s Gay – Straight Alliance.*

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/WORLD PRIDE/Peer – to – peer messenger. Student who can’t be quiet helps LGBTQ youth find their voice/BY: LUCY HAINES/WEEKEND, June 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014.

“Sarah Shields **sees the difference in people who’ve joined the Gay – straight alliance she set up at her Aurora high school.**”



**“They know have friends they can talk to without hiding things about their lives.”** –Sarah Shields, president of the Aurora Gay – Straight alliance.

**“The GSA is also working on getting a gender – neutral bathroom at the school.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/WORLD PRIDE/Out and about GSA leader sees others benefit, too/Working on LGBTQ issues. Student starts gay – straight alliance at her school, then becomes regional president of York GSA/BY: JESSICA SMITH CROSS/[jessica.smithcross@metronews.ca](mailto:jessica.smithcross@metronews.ca)/WEEKEND, June 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014.

**“There is a high risk of quitting school for LGBTQ youth.”** –Pam Krause, executive director of the Calgary Sexual health Centre

*The Metro Newspaper*/18/WORLD PRIDE/No filter. Student finds acceptance in music, drama and GSA/ BY: LUCY HAINES, [calgary@metronews.ca](mailto:calgary@metronews.ca)/WEEKEND, June 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014.

**“Roan Reimer remembers sneaking in and out of school washrooms at times when no one around to see. The 17 – year – old student at Vancouver Technical Secondary School identifies as transgender and queer, and gets weird looks when using the boy’s washroom.”**

**“There are kids sitting in their rooms, trying desperately to chase away feelings of self – loathing or gender dysphoria or suicidal thoughts.”** –Roan Reimer, transgender and queer student at Vancouver Technical Secondary School

*The Metro Newspaper*/18/WORLD PRIDE/Student helps draft new transgender school policy/Identity. Trans student wants to take stand for students who don’t have support they had when they came out/BY: EMILY JACKSON, [emily.jackson@metronews.ca](mailto:emily.jackson@metronews.ca)/WEEKEND, June 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014.

**“Once upon a time in Winnipeg, a young man transformed into drag queen Satina Loren to explore a lifelong love of Disney. It sounds like a fairy tale but it’s not. Satina is fundraising for the Rainbow Centre, a non – profit organization in Winnipeg offering outreach and educational services, and for Youth Educating Against Homophobia (YEAH), a program that celebrates diversity.”**

**“My main goal is to showcase Tina’s brilliant work as a photographer.”** –Satina, (real name is Kerry Dale).

**“Satina is the Duchess for the Imperial Sovereign Court of Winnipeg and All of Manitoba (ISCWAM) an organization that aims to raise funds for local charities. It is of the chapters of the International Imperial Court System, the second largest LGBTQ organization in the world.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/20/WORLD PRIDE/A glimpse of the Winnipeg Duchess Disney calendar/Somewhere over the Rainbow. Drag queen recreates fairy – tale princesses in support of LGBTQ children/BY:DANELLE CLOUTIER/WEEKEND, June 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014.

**“Jeremy Diaz, who, after coming out in high school in Sault St. Marie, was severely bullied, created Jer’s Vision. When he was 17, he filed a legal case against the school and school board and at 21 he won Canada’s second – largest human rights settlement. He used that money to found Jer’s Vision: Canada’s Youth Diversity Initiative.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/20/WORLD PRIDE/In the pink/Jer’s Vision gives youth safer space/BY: Jeremy Diaz/ CONTRIBUTED/WEEKEND, June 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014.

**“A new campaign from PFLAG Canada (Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays) is raising awareness that transgender people are not simply deciding to change their gender, but trying to make how they feel inside match how they look outside. Launched in April, the print campaign features a man and a woman wearing masks of the opposite gender.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/20/WORLD PRIDE/Waving the PFLAG for trans awareness/WEEKEND, June 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014.*

**“Footprints of World Pride 2014 revellers in Toronto will be imprinted on a gigantic flag carried by more than 50 ambassadors of festival sponsor Barefoot Wine & Bubbly during the festival parade.”**

**“Since 1990, Barefoot has proudly waved a flag of support for LGBTQ causes, so creating a World Pride Barefoot flag at this historic event in Toronto is hugely symbolic. It will be an honor for our team of global ambassadors to carry it on parade day, celebrating the great strides that Pride initiatives continue to make on behalf of the LGBTQ community.”** –Randy Arnold, brand ambassador for Barefoot Wine & Bubbly

*The Metro Newspaper/20/WORLD PRIDE/Barefooters/Wine company puts best footprints forward with Pride/WEEKEND, June 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014.*

**“An aboriginal – owned Canadian mukluk and moccasin company has been named Canada’s fastest – growing footwear company by PROFIT 500’s list. Manitoba Muklucs ranked 201 out of the 500 fastest – growing companies.”**

**“People are voting with their dollars to support an aboriginal – owned business that shares success and builds capacity in the community.”** –Sean McCormick, founder & CEO of Manitobah Muklucs

*The MetroNewspaper/22/BUSINESS/PROFIT list/Aboriginal mukluk company has leg up on competition/WEEKEND, June 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014*

**“There is no question that the UK – born now turned Delhiwala, Rana Dasgupta, will be facing some real unpleasant moments over his latest book Capital, that is all about, yes, India’s capital. Brilliantly written, with documentary style one – on – ones with faces, both good and bad, Dasgupta sketches a picture of a Delhi that, for a change, is not dominated by its politicians as main characters. As an ‘outsider’, Dasgupta who decided to make Delhi his home some years ago, is not afraid of what his social circles would have to say when he often tears into the city’s culture, dominated by the Punjabi spirit.”**

**“Dasgupta derives a lot of information from the daily headlines like the multiple murders in Noida in which a wealthy businessman Mohinder Singh Pander and his undernourished servant, Surender Koli, were charged. The police accused Koli of sexually abusing and killing, sometimes cooking the body parts of the victims of their perversion. Bodies of several young girls were even reportedly chopped up and fed to local sewer lines. Many liberal writers attribute all crimes to income inequality which is seen as the root cause of everything between necrophilia and suicide bombing. Dasgupta notes that Pander made \$60,000 a month, while servant Koli couldn’t have made more than \$100. With the money in his pocket Pandher bought and exploited poor women and made Koli serve him in his pursuits.”**

**“What erupted in Koli in reaction to all this was not some democratic sentiment whereby the privileges of the rich would be abolished. Quite the reverse: Koli wanted exactly what Pandher had, which was the power to consume the poor. And if he could not consume them with Pandher’s abstract appetites, he would – literally – eat them.”**

“Rana Dasgupta **is the most unexpected and original writer of his generation.**” –Salman Rushdie

“Dasgupta **takes Delhi by the scruff of the neck and squeezes till all its evil is writhing within his wonderful prose, and, honestly, there is very little imagined here is optimistic. The worst and best pictures that a reader walks away with come in these two versions as he quotes an embittered Delhiite who has seen the horrors of the 1984 riots,**

**“If a natural catastrophe comes to this city, all hell will break loose. I see that coming. I see this city going into ruins, just tumbling into the dust. When an earthquake hits, when the water runs out, Delhi people will not help each other, they will slaughter each other.”**”

*The Weekly VoiceNewspaper/A – 8/COMMUNITY/Expat Writer Tears Into Delhi/BY: BINOY THOMAS/Saturday, June 21<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

“**Ottawa: A mother and an uncle of a woman in Canada charged with “honour killing”, have appealed against their extradition to India, media reported Tuesday. A British Columbia court asked Malkit Sidhu, 65, and her brother Surjit Badesha, 69, last month to surrender after the police found enough evidence against the two to face trial, Vancouver Desi reported. Jaswinder Sidhu was kidnapped by a group of men June 8, 2000, while on a visit to Punjab. The 25 – year – old was found dead the next day in a canal, her throat slit. Sinhu’s husband, Sukhwinder Sidhu, was severely injured but survived in the same attack.**”

“**The judge said that evidence against Malkit and Badesha included the fact that Malkit felt her daughter had dishonored the family by marrying someone the family was opposed to. Neither Malkit nor Badesha made any funeral arrangements for Jaswinder, inquired after her body or attended her funeral, the judge added. Malkit and Badesha were arrested Jan 6, 2012, almost 12 years after Jaswinder’s body was pulled out of the canal.**”

*The Weekly VoiceNewspaper/A – 8/COMMUNITY/Indo – Canadian Duo Charged With Honour Killing, Contest Extradition/Saturday, June 21<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

“**Pressing situations of immigrant community in Canada broke its silence on June 15, 2014 at Century Garden Recreation centre Brampton. The first Canadian Punjabi Immigrant Women conference was conducted by newly formed DISHA and deliberated issues related to immigrant women and their challenges.**”

“**India has two contradictory faces while it deals with the women. On one hand Indian culture symbolizes women as its holy deities like Saraswati Durga, Lakshmi, Indira, Kali etc. They can name her anything but what they could not give her, is her individuality. India failed to recognize women as human beings.**” –Dr Wariyam Sandhu, *Veteran Punjabi writer*

“**About 300 people attended the conference, so many plaques were distributed to distinguished people, it was a dream come true for Dr. Kanwaljit Dhillon who conceived the idea for this conference and successfully touched the chord of ailing society ie: South Asian Immigrant community, Punjabi in particular.**”

*The Weekly VoiceNewspaper/A – 17/COMMUNITY/Conference Discusses Issues Faced By Punjabi Women/By: Shamshad Elahee Shams/Saturday, June 21<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

“**Olivia Chow vowed to create “Global Toronto” a diverse consortium that would use expertise and “knowledge of other countries” to “market our city to the world.”**”

*24 hrs Newspaper/03/Chow rallies ahead of Ford’s return/By: TERRY DAVIDSON,QMI AGENCY/Monday, June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014*

**“The growth in the community is just beginning, having lagged behind the downtown core and North York. With the downtown core and closer suburbs reaching a “saturation point” and the promise of a Scarborough subway 10 years in the making, the turning point is now. With the number of residents in central Scarborough set to grow by 10,000 in the next decade, there is an opportunity to create a new “urban village.”**” –Coun. Glenn De Baeremaeker.

**“There are already some 4,200 units planned in all of Scarborough Centre, with applications for 2,300 more units on the go. In the McCowan precinct – an area the size of the downtown core bordered by Highway 401 and Ellesmere to the north and south and Bellway North and McCowan to the east and west – there are 1,600 approved units and 1,500 more units at the application stage.”**

**“This is really about taking a place that doesn’t have a strong sense of identity and creating a really strong sense of identity by giving it a character.”** –Jennifer Keesmaat, Toronto’s Chief Planner.

*The Metro Newspaper/04/NEWS/Planning the gentrification of Scarborough/Movin’ on up? City council aims to revitalize the moribund McCowan precinct/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014*

**“Finding that passion and connection is key to fostering a life – long interest in our past.”** –Deborah Morrison, president and CEO of Canada’s History Society.

*24 hrs Newspaper/22/education/Your vote counts: Watch these videos/QMI AGENCY/Monday, June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014*

**“On Sunday, June 15, in yet another episode in the unfortunate history of religious and ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, anti – Muslim riots broke out in the towns of Aluthgama, Beruwala and Welipenna in the Western Province of the country. Current reports confirm that four people have been killed and 80 injured as mobs marched through the towns vandalizing and setting fire to mosques, prayer houses, homes, shops and schools.”**

**“Several groups in Toronto are calling upon Canada, the international community and Sri Lankan civil society to hold the Government of Sri Lanka accountable in immediately bringing the perpetrators of these riots to justice. These groups include: Canada Sri Lanka Muslim Association, Centennial College Sri Lankan Students Association, Humber College Sri Lankan Students Alliance, Lanka Solidarity, Manitoba Sri Lankan Students Alumni Alliance, Mohawk College Sri Lankan Students Alliance, Montreal Sri Lankan Alumni Students Alliance, SAILAN Muslim Foundation, Seneca College Sri Lankan Students Alliance, Sheridan College Sri Lankan Students Alliance, Society for the Aid of Ceylon Minorities, Sri Lanka United – Canada, Sri Lankans Without Borders, Tamil Resource Centre, Toronto Sri Lankan Students Alumni Alliance, University of Ontario Institute of technology Sri Lankan Students Alliance, University of Toronto at Scarborough Sri Lankan Students Alliance, University of Toronto at St. George Tamil Students Association, University of Windsor Sri Lankan Students Alliance, Vasantham Tamil Wellness Centre for Seniors and their Families.”**

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 9/SOUTH ASIAN POLITICS/Canadians Strongly Condemn Anti – Muslim Riots/Thursday, June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“France’s highest court has upheld an appeals court ruling in favor of a nursery school director who fired an employee for wearing a Muslim head scarf to work. Wednesday decision closes a six – year legal battle between the dismissed employee and the head of the private nursery school. The case has captured headlines because of potential implications for companies who want to extend a 2004 school ban on Islamic head scarves or a 2010 law banning face veils in the street. The Court of Cassation made clear**

**its ruling doesn't mean France's principle of secularism, which is behind the bans, can be universally applied to private – sector employees.”**

“**The nursery's rule** forbidding religious symbols **was justified by the nature of the tasks.**” –Statement released by The Court of Cassation, *France's Highest Court*.

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/France/Court upholds firing over head scarf/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Thursday, June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**Israeli authorities on Sunday broke up a protest by hundreds of African migrants who marched out of an Israeli detention centre over the weekend to protest their treatment.**”

“**The protesters were rounded up with little resistance. A small number of protesters scuffled with authorities and were taken to an Israeli prison.**” –Sabine Haddad, spokeswoman for Israel's interior Ministry.

“**About 50,000 Africans have poured into Israel in recent years after crossing through neighboring Egypt. Israel has built a fence along its 220 – kilometer border with Egypt, offered cash to migrants to return home, reached out to other countries to take them in and in many cases detained them.**”

“**Some 2,300 people are held at the open Holot detention centre in a remote desert location. They can come and go, but they must sign in several times a day and sleep there, making it impossible for them to stray far from the remote desert location.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/05/NEWS/Desert camp. Protest by African migrants broken up by Israeli authorities/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Monday, June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**In the past decade, billions of dollars have been spent trying to save the lives of mothers in developing countries using strategies, usually inexpensive drugs, deemed essential by the UN health agency. Yet two large analyses of maternal health programs – including one conducted by the UN itself – report that the efforts appear to be almost useless, raising troubling questions as to why all that money was spent.**”

“**Nobody could have been more surprised that I was when we got the results.**” –Dr. Omrana Pasha of Pakistan, who led one study of maternal health interventions.

“**At an international meeting of the UN partners starting Monday in South Africa, health officials are getting ready to ask donors for even more money to pour into maternal health programs. According to research, scientists found no link between the supposedly life – saving interventions and the death rates of women giving birth.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/05/NEWS/UN. Health officials want more money for mothers, but interventions failing/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Monday, June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**Two men suffered multiple stab wounds in a bloody brawl outside an east Toronto bar early Tuesday. Toronto Police say an altercation involving three men erupted out front of Pegasus Billiards, a bar on Danforth Ave. just east of Danforth Rd., around 12:25 a.m. Police are looking for a suspect described as a black man, about six – foot – four and 180 pounds with dreadlocks.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/03/Police search for suspect in stabbing at east end bar/By: CHRIS DOUCETTE, QMI AGENCY/Wednesday, July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

“Organizers **of a new exhibit marked Canada Day by commemorating the country’s discriminatory immigration past and cautioning the repeat of history with recent changes to the law. The Road to Justice exhibit chronicles the legal struggle for equal rights for Chinese Canadians. It’s running at the rotunda of the Toronto City Hall until Thursday.**”

“**While Canada today presents itself as a multicultural society which respects the equality of all Canadians regardless of their background, for many decades laws were used to deliberately in Canada to exclude people on the basis of race.**” –Avvy Go, the Metro Toronto Chinese & Southeast Asian Legal Clinic.

“Canada’s **new Citizenship Act that was proclaimed into law last month imposes tougher language requirements and doubles the citizenship fee to \$400, making it more difficult for newcomers, especially those with low income and from the developing world, to become citizens.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/05/NEWS/Exhibit commemorates legislated racism/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Wednesday, July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

“A bomb **carrying charcoal exploded in a busy market in northeast Nigeria on Tuesday, killing at least 20 people. The blast wrecked cars and taxis that were unloading passengers and wares on a road adjoining the market in the Borno state capital of Maiduguri.**”

“**Many people died, mostly drivers of taxis that were packed near the roundabout.**” –Modu Ba’ana, a trader & witness to the incident.

*24 hrs Newspaper*/12/Twenty die in bombing/REUTERS/Wednesday, July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

“**I was born and raised in Toronto, but I’ve always identified with my South Asian heritage. My parents immigrated to Canada in the 1980s in the hopes of a better life. Embarking on a solo trip to India at the age of 23 was a bit of a dream. I loved every moment, and felt a newfound sense of pride in my roots. In South Asia, feelings of “shame” are often expressed by newly diagnosed women. It’s common for these women not to seek treatment, and let the disease (breast cancer) take its course.**” –Rennu Rahul, Outreach & research coordinator at W.S.A.O.R (*Willow’s South Asian & Research project*)

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 6/CANADIAN POLITICS/One of Those Things South Asians Don’t Talk About/By: Rennu Rahul, outreach & research coordinator at Willow’s South Asian Outreach & Research project/Thursday, July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

“Tolerance **is the word Keren Stephen chose to use to represent her feelings about Canada. The 50 – year – old chartered global management accountant came to Canada in 2009 from Sri Lanka with her brother, his wife and two nieces.**”

“**We are mindful. There is a reluctance to succeed at any cost here. And I guess the whole culture is one of tolerance and including people. I like Canada. I like its values. It’s an amazing amount of volunteerism that goes on here.**” –Karen Stephen, Migrated to Canada from Sri Lanka in 2009 *because of the violence*

“**Being in a war area there’s so much activity. There’s so much negative. Even if you’re not personally suffering, you hear about others suffering. I was affected. You’re living in a war. There is fear, risks.**” –Karen Stephen, Migrated to Canada from Sri Lanka in 2009 *because of the violence*

**“Haider Kazmi, a 37 – year – old software development consultant, joined his parent and siblings in Canada in 1999. He was born in India but grew up in Saudi Arabia. He never felt comfortable because he didn’t have citizenship. Nor did his family. His parents were not allowed to own property. Kazmi felt discriminated against and picked on.”**

**“Typically what would happen to us is we’d be out playing soccer and six cops would come and ask for our IDs. But here’s the bummer, you couldn’t get IDs. Basically only parents can get it.”**  
–Haider Kazmi, 37 – year – old Software Developer from India

**“So he and his friends would end up in jail because they didn’t have identification and their parents would have to come and bail them out. Kazmi, who lives in Oakville, doesn’t feel the same about Canada and Canadian society. He values his citizenship and describes how his father – in – law recently was carjacked, beaten and killed in New Delhi as he was on the way to the airport to pick up his daughter, Kazmi’s wife.”**

**“You don’t want to call a place like that home. If there was ever a war between India and Canada, I’d be fighting for Canada.”** –Haider Kazmi, 37 – year – old Software Developer from India

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 10/CITIZENSHIP/In a word/Thursday, July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2014*

**“Toronto: The Indian saint Acharya Swami Chetna Nand Ji recently in Canada, had both words of appreciation and caution for his Canadian followers. During hour long religious discourse organized in Sant Bhuriwale Ashram Brampton, he heaped praise on Indo Canadians for marking for themselves in Canada thousands of miles away from their homes and for making contributions to better the lot of thousands of needy persons in backward areas of Punjab. At the same time, he cautioned them against losing themselves in dollar culture.”**

**“Dollars are the means of better life but not the end in itself. Only firm faith in the Lord, doing good deeds and following Indian culture can ensure mental peace and satisfaction. Those ignoring Indian culture easily fall victims to fake spiritual gurus that results in endless miseries in life.”** –Acharya Swami Chetna Nand Ji, *The Indian Saint*.

**“A notable feature of the function was the dress worn by the followers for the occasion. All of them in white clothes (women in white suits and males in white kurta pajama) sat huddled in drop silence to listen to the religious discourse for an hour. The function was telecast world wide for hundreds of Sant Bhuriwale followers.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 3/COMMUNITY/Swami Warns Against Dollar Culture/Saturday, July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Markham: On June 28, 2014 a major book signing event was held at Chapters Markham where Mayor of Markham, Frank Scarpitti, was the chief guest. The book “The Divine And The Destiny” is a debut historical fiction by the Markham – based author Meenakshi Raina. Vinod Munshi ex – President Kashmiri Overseas Association Canada (KOAC) introduced the author and thanked the Mayor on behalf of Kashmiri Pandit community for gracing the occasion. Yogesh K. Sharma President Rajasthan Association of North America (RANA) also welcomed the Mayor and congratulated the author.”**

**“Sometimes the truth is too painful and when we tell a fictional story through the eyes of someone else we read and we embrace it a little bit more and begin to understand what that pain was all about.”** –Frank Scarpitti, Mayor of Markham

“Meenakshi Raina **explained that her** debut novel **captures the** historic event **of** mass exodus **of** Kashmiri Pandits **in the** 1990 **where** half a million Kashmiri Pandits **were** forced to **leave their** homeland **due to** threats **to their** lives **and** mass killings **by the** separatists. **She expressed that her** personal experiences **combined with her** imagination **had created the** touching story **of** upheaval.”

“**I have been a** witness **to the** **unfortunate** exodus **of the** Kashmiri Pandit community **and have** suffered **because of the** turmoil.” –Meenakshi Raina, author of *The Divine And The Destiny*

“**We can put some of the** memories **behind us and also** look forward **to a wonderful** future **for** India **as well. With the** new government **in** India, **the future of** India **is** bright.” –Frank Scarpitti, Mayor of Markham

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 5/COMMUNITY/New Book Delves Deep Into The Flight Of Kashmiri Pandits/Saturday, July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“Toronto: Randeep Jauhar, CEO **of** Delhi – **based** Jamma Auto Industries, **JAI for short, that is today the world’s** third largest supplier **of** leaf spring suspension systems.”

“**In** three years, **we will be the** No. 1 supplier **in the** world.” –Randeep Jauhar, CEO of Delhi – based *Jamma Auto Industries*.

“**He is here strictly on a** holiday, **with his** wife **and** three kids, **No business? No, not all! That’s** suprising **since we in** Ontario **pride ourselves to host one of the world’s** largest automobile production bases, **and his company, is in exactly the same business. It’s a** \$50 billion **business in** Ontario. **So why not?**”

“**That’s of no** value **to us in** India. Canada **hamare liye kya hai** (what is Canada to us?). **You don’t** provide **any new** technology, **you don’t have a** market. India **is the** third largest economy **in the** world (according to purchasing power parity). **What value does** Canada **add to** India? **They many have some** technology **in** some areas. **But in our** business, **we would rather go to** Europe **or the** US **or** Japan. **That’s where our** tie – ups **are** happening.” –Randeep Jauhar, CEO of Delhi – based *Jamma Auto Industries*.

“Randeep Jauhar **leads a** global manufacturing company **of** leaf **and** parabolic springs **that has** 65% **of** India’s truck market, **which is the** second largest **in the** world. Jauhar **has transformed** JAI **from a** single location, single product, \$2 million company **into a** \$200 million multi – location, multi – national, multi – product company.”

“Canada **is not some** **technologically** advanced country **I mean** Indian engineers **are among the** best **in the** world.” –Randeep Jauhar, CEO of Delhi – based *Jamma Auto Industries*.

“JAI **has** relationships **with** NHK Japan, Tinsley Bridge, U.K., Ridewell and U.S. **and has done** deals **with the top** Automobile **companies** world – wide, **i.e. he has developed** springs **for** Hummer **in the** U.S.A., Ford **in** Europe **and** re – designed Toyota springs **in** India.”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 7/COMMUNITY/Jauhar With A Spring In His Step/BY: BINOY THOMAS/Saturday, July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**An American** **lobby group is** suing the City of Edmonton **for pulling its** controversial anti – honour – **killing** bus ad **last year. The** American Freedom Defense Initiative **was** fined, **but refunded money it paid for the** controversial ad **that reads** “Is your family



threatening you? Is there a Fatwa on Your Head?" **A smaller line above the questions and below a photo of seven young women, some wearing hijabs, says: "Muslim Girls Honor Killing by Their Families".**"

**"The City of Edmonton has silenced the voice of a non – profit group that wants to assist Canadian women and girls, protect them from honour killings, and promote gender equality."** –John Carpay, president of the Justice Centre for Constitutional Freedoms

**"The city received five complaints about the ad in the six days it was up on city buses in October 2013. Each complaint carries a \$500 fine. Coun. Amarjeet Sohi told city officials to take down the ads because they do a disservice to organizations like the Indo – Canadian Women's Association, which has been working to raise awareness about honour killings for years. The case will be heard in court Feb. 20, 2015."**

**"Honour killings is a very serious concern in every community and we need to speak up against it, but targeting one particular, and singling out one particular group, does not help resolve it. The organization known for these ads are known for anti – Islamic rhetoric. They always look for opportunities to demean and degrade people of the Islamic faith."** –Coun. Amarjeet Sohi

*24 hrs Newspaper/11/U.S. group sues Edmonton for rejecting bus ad/QMI AGENCY/Tuesday, July 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**"If you have been thinking about India for a while, but haven't yet made the commitment to yourself, what's the hold up? Granted, just the thought of the research you need to do is formidable, but once you block out the time (October to April when the temperatures are reasonable and the rains have stopped), you just have to make a list of both the tourist sites and the remote experience – based things that interest you and try for a bit of both. Insight Vacations has this all down pat, with premium guided tours from three to 14 days. Visit [insightvacations.com/exotics](http://insightvacations.com/exotics)."**

*The Metro Newspaper/21/LIFE/Bucket list/Stop putting off the trip to India/By: DOUG WALLACE/Wednesday, July 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**"Abshir Hassan was gunned down in a "senseless" act of violence that left a gaping hole in the city – especially in Lawrence Heights where he lived, taught school and was slain. The distraught dad said his son was about ten when their family immigrated to Canada from Somalia and settled in Lawrence Heights. He said Abshir could have lived anywhere in the city after graduating from York University but he chose to stay in Lawrence Heights – even after the rest of his family moved north to Vaughan."**

*24 hrs Newspaper/04/Police say teacher's killing senseless/By: CHRIS DOUCETTE, QMI AGENCY/Thursday, July 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**"More than 35,000 people have been displaced in Yemen's Omran province, a local government refugee agency said on Wednesday, a day after Shiite Muslim tribal fighters overran the provincial capital following fighting that killed more than 200 people."**

**"Based on the monitoring and follow – up that we have been doing, there are more than 35,000 people that have left for other areas in Omran or to the greater Sanaa area, Hajja and Mahaweeet."**  
–Mutahhar Yahya Abu Shecha, head of the Yemeni government refugee agency in Omran

**"Most of these families were now staying in the open with no shelter and were in desperate need of humanitarian aid. Many others were still stuck in areas of confrontation unable to leave due to the clashes or because they cannot afford to pay for the costs of leaving."**

*24 hrs Newspaper/13/More than 35,000 displaced by Yemen fighting, REUTERS/Thursday, July 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“India, due to its sheer number of emigrants and overseas workers, received the most remittances of any country in 2013 – a staggering \$70 billion, 30 per cent of which came from North America. Despite the global economic slowdown in the past years, remittances haven’t declined. In fact, they have become a source of income for many Indian families.”**

**“It is mind boggling that these people may not be making as much (money abroad) as they did, but they still send a chunk to relatives or even friends who they think need it more. It is so generous.”** –Navdeep Sahi, an economist with the Reserve Bank of India in New Delhi

**“Most people feel a strong connection to their home country and family. The remittance numbers suggest that Indians have particularly strong ties that don’t crumble as quickly as other groups.”**

**“People of Indian origin may have left decades ago but they still have roots there. One reason is that although the parents – or even grandparents – may have left India years ago, the next generation will “often marry people from India.”** –Nachittar Banga, owner of a trucking company in Brampton, Ontario.

**“Banga’s two Canadian – born sons travelled to India to find brides. “Now we have more family there,” he says referring to his in – laws’ families. His sons, 29 and 32, are both Canadian born and educated. When it came to getting married, they chose to go to India. Both brought their wives back to Canada.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 11/SOCIETY/FOR RICHER, FOR POORER: How money from home changed two lives in India/Thursday, July 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Manmohan Dhillon was born at the Etobicoke General Hospital on March 1, 2007. less than two years later, his mother, Amandeep Dhillon, was stabbed to death at the family’s Malton grocery store. In a highly publicized case, Kamikar Dhillon, Manmohan’s paternal grandfather, pleaded guilty to the Jan. 1, 2009 killing of his 22 – year – old daughter – in – law. He is serving a life sentence. Manmohan’s father, Gurinder Dhillon, drank himself to death 18 months later.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 14/SOCIETY/FOR RICHER, FOR POORER: How money from home changed two lives in India/Thursday, July 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Cricket lovers are one step closer to having a stadium in the GTA and if one local league has its way, the facility will be landing in Toronto. Canadian Premier League T20 chairman Roy Singh says his league has secured \$700 million from Avcom Investments Inc to construct the cricket facility.”**

**“Brampton is pushing us very hard (and) so is Markham, but if Toronto comes to the table with something we can look at and work with successfully, I will definitely choose Toronto.”** –Roy Singh, Canadian Premier League T20 Chariman

**“If all goes according to plan, there will be a stadium built and ready for international cricket within four to five years.”** –Bob Mitchell, President of League T20

*The Metro Newspaper/08/NEWS/Wicket plan. A cricket stadium in Toronto?/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKEND, July 11 – 13<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Ottawa: When teachers union bosses start dictating budgets and policy in education, then the marks could’ve gone only one way – down. That’s what is happening in Canada. Education being a strictly Provincial subject, the blame has to go to each Provincial government that has a virtual monopoly on how we educate our youth.”**

**“The federal government needs to show “courage and leadership” in working with the provinces and industry to reverse an alarming slide in the quality of Canada’s education and skills training systems. The fact that Canada is now falling behind many other countries in education and skills acquisition is not a crisis per se. It becomes a crisis only if we fail to act quickly and systematically to improve our performance.”** –Paul Cappon, former President & CEO of the Canadian Council on Learning.

**“Compared with their peers elsewhere in the developed world, for example, Canadian and university and college graduates rank 19<sup>th</sup> of 21 in numeracy, 18<sup>th</sup> of 21 in literacy and 14<sup>th</sup> of 18 in problem – solving skills, according to a recent assessment by the Organization for Economic Co – operation and Development (OECD). Another closely watched OECD study found that the reading, science and math scores of Canadian teenagers have been trending downward for a decade. Those indicators and many others “point to the irrefutable conclusion that Canada is slipping steadily down the international learning curve.”**

**“The report notes that Canada is the world’s only advanced economy that lacks a national office or ministry for education. Partly as a consequence, there is relatively little national policy, and no serious effort to develop a comprehensive strategy to improve Canadian education and training outcomes.”**

**“The report takes particular aim at the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC), an intergovernmental body composed of ministers of education from all 13 provinces and territories. CMEC, whose members are due to meet this week in Charlottetown, describes itself as “the national voice for education in Canada” but Cappon – who was its Director General from 1996 to 2004 – writes that its true purpose is to resist federal intrusion in education policy.”**

**“While other countries have established ambitious goals and measurable national targets in areas ranging from early – childhood education and post – secondary education to vocational training, Canadian policymakers rarely rise above “broad and meaningless expressions of wishful thinking”. Those with interest or responsibility for education and training tend to talk of their ambition that Canada ‘do better’, ‘improve’, or ‘continue to be competitive’. A favourite line is, ‘There is always room for improvement’. This sort of terminology is common language at CMEC because its ministers and staff cannot actually speak for all except in vague terms.”** –Paul Cappon, former President & CEO of the Canadian Council on Learning.

**“At the same time, Cappon faults Canada’s private sector for under – investing in vocational training and programs to upgrade the skills of their employees. He contrasts Canada’s situation with that of Germany, where employers “take seriously their responsibility to create places for apprenticeships” and to work closely with educators and governments in developing a highly skilled labour force.”**

**“The close involvement of [German] employers and employees at the national and state level promotes a powerful sense of responsibility among corporations that is reflected in their commitment to skills upgrading in the workplace.”** –Paul Cappon, former President & CEO of the Canadian Council on Learning.

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 23/COMMUNITY/Canada's Education Ranks Among The Worst In Developed World/Saturday, July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“Sixteen years **since he** escaped jail **and possible death at the hands of the** Congolese government, **a longtime Toronto business owner and father of six will be deported Monday.** Prince Debase Betoukoumessou, 52, **has lived in** Canada **since fleeing the** Democratic Republic of Congo **with his wife and daughters in 1997.”**

“**While there is a temporary suspension of removals to Congo, this does not apply to individuals with criminal records, those deemed to be serious security risks, war criminals or individuals who committed crimes against humanity.**” –Patrizia Giolti, CBSA spokesperson *in an email Sunday.*

“**For three months, Debase Betoukoumessou was held at the** Central East Correctional Centre **in Lindsay. Only July 8, he was told he would be moved to the** Maplehurst Correctional Complex **in Milton in preparation for his** deportation. **On Monday afternoon, officials will escort** Betoukoumessou **onto a flight to the** Congo.”

*The Metro Newspaper/03/NEWS/Toronto man being deported to Congo, faces 'grave' risk/'Extremely real' danger. After living in Canada with his family since 1997, business owner is being sent back to Africa, and fears for his life/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Monday, July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**Long silent fields of battle are roaring anew on the mound of land where** Toronto **began as a** colonial outpost. Fort York, **the one – time theater of war and perennial staple on the school trip circuit, is now raising the curtain on a new act – using the national historic site as a hot venue for music festivals and summer events. One recent weekend saw three straight days of bands rocking out for beer – fuelled masses, while other events through September include Taste of Toronto, movie screenings and musical performances.**”

“**Though the fort's place in history clearly takes the back seat during such spectacles, the hope is that the fun and frivolity can inspire interest in this piece of Toronto's past. It's about building awareness. There aren't many major cities in North America that have their founding landscape intact in the core of the downtown.**” –David O'Hara, manager of the Fort York Historic Site, *owned and operated by the City of Toronto.*

“**The move to host events has gained steam over the past two summers with the revitalization of the** Garrison Commons, **almost 17 hectares of green space adjacent to the old fort. Aside from providing a new revenue stream from venue fees, the events are part of the ongoing effort to make the fort a more popular** Toronto destination.”

*The Metro Newspaper/04/NEWS/Fort York hopes to draw more visitors with music, art events/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Monday, July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**The man behind plans to bring a \$1 billion cricket stadium to the GTA is a convicted fraudster once involved in an \$8 – million scam. Roy Singh, the chairman of cricket's Canadian Premier League T20 and the mastermind behind a proposed 35,000 – seat stadium, was found guilty in 2007 of using a software company he owned to defraud a local finance business of \$8 million. In a court judgement, Justice Arthur Gans slammed Singh as "more than a little disingenuous" and sentenced him to 4 – ½ years in prison for fraud over \$5,000.**”

*The Metro Newspaper/Shady past/Man proposing cricket stadium in GTA a convicted fraudster/Wednesday, July 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“It’s one of Canada’s – and the world’s – most beautiful cities, with mountains, forests, and startling Pacific Ocean views. Vancouver, British Columbia is a cornucopia of exotic tastes, fun family fare, and rich culture.”**

Cultural Hotspots

**“Counted among the 1,000 Places to See Before You Die is Chinatown’s Dr. Sun Yat – Sen Classical Chinese Garden – a 15<sup>th</sup> century Chinese spectacle that’s the first of it’s kind outside China. Wander its covered walkways and tour its pavilions, which recreate the ancient world of the Ming Dynasty from 1368 to 1644. Plus, Vancouver’s Punjabi Market is a six – block Little India along Main Street that’s full of shops featuring brightly coloured silks, jewelry, and some of Canada’s best curries.”**

**“For more information on visiting Vancouver, see [TourismVancouver.com](http://TourismVancouver.com).”**

*24 hrs Newspaper* /16/DISCOVER CANADA Vibrant Vancouver/By: Lori Knowles, a Toronto – based freelance writer /[Loriknowles.com](http://Loriknowles.com)/Thursday, July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“BRIDGETOWN, Barbados – The University of the West Indies (UWI), Cave Hill Campus, will hold a “turning of the sod” ceremony for construction of a Confucius Institute. Confucius Institutes are non – profit public teaching organizations aimed at promoting Chinese language and culture, and facilitating cultural exchanges.”**

**“The establishment of the institute follows a series of discussions, between China, Barbados and the UWI since 2009, and as recent as March 2014, when Minister of Education, Ronald Jones, met with representatives of China University of Political Science and Law, partners in the establishment of the institute here on the island.”** –The Barbados Government Information Service.

**“We, in Barbados, try to pay a lot of attention to education, for it is one of the leading social indicators for the country.”** –Ronald Jones, Minister of Education.

**“This year marks China’s 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of establishing 400 Confucius Institutes worldwide.”**

*The Caribbean Camera Newspaper*/19/China to construct Confucius Institute in Barbados/Thursday, July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“At current rates of population growth, the UN’s researchers calculate, Earth’s population would reach 29 billion by the end of the century. To doubt the Earth can manage a mere quadrupling of today’s human population requires both a failure of imagination and a failure of arithmetic.”**

**“The Netherlands is likewise known for its clean environment and quality of life, as seen in its impressive art and architecture. This highly urbanized country also excels in its agriculture, which exceeds in value all that Canada produces. The Netherlands is not only self – sufficient in food, it feeds others with an abundance of fruits and vegetables, meats and dairy products: The geographically small Netherlands is the world’s second largest agricultural exporter, behind only the United States.”**

**“Throughout time, people have dreamt of big city life. As they threw off the shackles of serfdom and other shackles on their freedom, they increasingly made their way to cities, fulfilling their dreams and creating ever – greater efficiencies and prosperity. Today, most of the world’s population has become urban, leaving the world’s land mass mostly empty of people.”**

**“The U.S., whose sparsely inhabited interior is known as “flyover country” by many people who live on the heavily populated coasts, illustrates the vast potential. Earth’s 29 billion people at century’s end would not all live in the U.S. – they would be distributed among the six continents, as they are now, at below – Dutch densities.”**

**“Singapore is one of the world’s healthiest and most affluent countries, with a longer lifespan and higher per capita income than the U.S. or Canada. It is also one of the greenest: Through high – tech public transit and road tolling systems, its advanced economy experiences few traffic jams and high air quality. At Singapore’s density, more than half of the U.S. could be empty of people and the rest of the U.S. could still accommodate the world’s 29 billion people at a high quality of life. In a radical environmental utopia, China, India and the rest of Asia could thus be emptied of humans, but teeming with wildlife. As could Africa. And Europe, which could be repopulated with the bears, boars and wild horses that once roamed so freely there.”**

*The Financial Post Newspaper*/FP9/Natural resources don’t limit our population’s ability to grow ever large/29 billion people? Easy/BY: LAWRENCE SOLOMON, is executive director of Urban Renaissance Institute/Friday, July 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“New Delhi: One third of the extreme poor global population reside in India which has also recorded the highest number of under five deaths in the world, the latest “UN Millennium Development Goals Report” said.”**

**“Good days will come. We don’t have to be proud of what we have done. Poverty is the biggest challenge.”** –Najma Heptulla, Minority affairs minister.

**“According to the Report, almost 60% of the people who defecate in the open reside in India, which has also accounted for 17% of global maternal deaths. China, which has made rapid strides in reducing poverty, follows India in housing the extreme poor global population and was home to 13% of them in 2010, followed by Nigeria at 9% and Bangladesh at 5%.**

**“South Asian, of which India is the largest and most populous country, has fared worse than other Asian regions in most of the parameters.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/06/A Third Of The World’s ‘Extreme Poor’ Are In India/Saturday, July 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“New Delhi: In India, just 29 per cent of women are economically active compared with over 80 per cent of men.”** –The Vodafone Connected Women Report 2014.

**“With gender disparity in itself being a big social challenge in India, the number of women owning mobile phone is considerably lesser than men. This gap not only affects women’s ability to communicate, but is also presents a lost opportunity in terms of health, education, work, safety and inclusion.”** –Marten Pieters, managing director and chief executive officer, Vodafone India.

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 21/BUSINESS/29% Women Economically Active In India/Saturday, July 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Armed bandits in drought – stricken northern India are threatening to kill villagers unless they deliver 35 buckets of water each day to the outlaws in their rural hideouts. Since the threats were delivered last week, 28 villagers have obeyed the order, taking turns handing over what the bandits call a daily water tax.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/06/NEWS/Bring us your water. Outlaws send death threats to hundreds amid drought/Tuesday, July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

**“Some 20 cars were torched in a second night of violence in suburbs west of Paris in apparent protest over the enforcement of France’s ban on Islamic face veils. The incidents targeted the town of Elancourt. The night before, about 250 clashed with police in the nearby town of Trappes.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/11/NEWS/Ban on veils/Paris suburbs see another night of violent protests/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Tuesday, July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

**“Police say 25 – year – old Hasibullah Yusufzai is accused of committing an offence for the benefit of a terrorist group or was directed by or associated with such a group.”**

**“The individual is known to have travelled to Syria to join Islamist fighters. This case underscores the reality that there are individuals in Canada who have embraced the extremist ideology and who are willing to act upon it.”** –RCMP statement to the media.

*The Metro Newspaper*/14/NEWS/Syria/B.C. man faces terror charge, accused of joining Islamist fighters/Tuesday, July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

**“China has sealed off parts of its northwestern city of Yumen after a resident died of bubonic plague last week, state media reported on Tuesday. A 38 – year – old victim was infected by a marmot, a wild rodent, and died on July 16. Several districts of the city of about 100,000 people in Gansu province were subsequently turned into special quarantine zones.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper* /08/Bubonic plague seals off parts of Chinese city/REUTERS/Wednesday, July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“Children wearing masks walk and ride home after school in Beijing earlier this year. Air pollution kills about seven million people worldwide every year, says a report from the World Health Organization published in March.”**

**“The environment knows no borders. This is one world and we all share the air in it.”** –British Columbia’s Premier Christy Clark, speaking to a crowd in Whisler.

*The Metro Newspaper*/10/NEWS/Liquefied natural gas: The Answer?/Wednesday, July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“The dwindling numbers of Indian girls, caused by illegal abortion of millions of babies, has reached ‘emergency proportions,’ fuelling an increase in crimes such as kidnapping and trafficking, the UN warned on Tuesday. Despite having laws that ban expectant parents from running tests to determine the gender of the unborn children, female feticide remains a common practice in parts of India, where a preference for sons runs deep.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper* /10/Declining number of girls reaching ‘emergency proportions’/Wednesday, July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“An ideal way to experience Canada’s multiculturalism is to explore its Asian communities. Chinatowns sprang up in Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal more than 100 years ago and have been thriving as business communities and tourist hotspots ever since.”**

### **Toronto Chinatown:**

Step off a **Toronto streetcar** at the corner of **Spadina Avenue** and **Dundas Street West**. Stores spill a myriad of goods onto the sidewalks, like exotic fruits, **hard – to – find vegetables** and deals on everything from sandals to CDs. Toronto’s iconic **Dragon City Mall** is packed with **Asian fashions**, silk dresses and **DVDs of films rarely shown at local cinemas**.

### **Get Outta town:**

On the very edge of **Toronto** and the city of **Markham** along **Steeles Avenue** sits **Pacific Mall**, **North America's largest Asian indoor shopping facility**. More than **500 stores** are crammed inside this enormous edifice, **selling everything colourful and cheerful**.

### **Vancouver Chinatown:**

It's **North America's third largest Chinatown** after those in **San Francisco** and **New York**. **Vancouver's Chinatown** dates back to the late **1800s** when **Chinese immigrants** arrived to work in the **mines** and on the **railways**, settling on the **east side** of the city. These days **Vancouver's Chinatown** is alive with markets, restaurants, temples, and gardens.

### **Get Outta town:**

About 25 minutes south of **downtown Vancouver** is the city of **Richmond**. It is **chock – full of Asian delicacies**, including congee, pad Thai, Singapore noodles, sukiyaki hotspots, bubble teas, and Korean street tacos.

### **Montreal Chinatown:**

The narrow passageways along **De la Gauchetiere Street** and **Saint – Laurent Boulevard** make up **Montreal's Chinatown**, as **Asian community** since the **1860s** and now one of **Canada's largest**. Shops sell **natural medicines, festive crafts, kimonos, silks, and trinkets**. Look out for the Lion at Montreal's Chinatown gate and look up at the pagodas on the Holiday Inn roof.

### **Calgary Chinatown:**

**Chinese pioneers** arrived in **Calgary** to work on the **railway** in the late **1800s, carving out a small section** of the city along **Centre Street** in the **downtown area's northeast**. Today, it's Calgary's go – to spot for **Chinese herbs, groceries, dim sum, and unique merchandise**. Calgary's vibrant Chinese Street Festival takes place August 9, 2014.

### **Edmonton Chinatown:**

Edmonton's Chinatown is marked by the **Harbin Gate**, commemorating the area's **1980s twinning** with the **city of Harbin in Northeast China**. **Chinatown** is situated very close to the city's **Little Italy**, which means **Chinese markets, noodle shops, and floral stands** blend easily with **old – style delis, bakeries, and boutiques**.

*24 hrs Newspaper* /20/DISCOVER CANADA/Our Chinatowns/Brought to you by Scotiabank \* Gold American Express Card/By: Lori Knowles, a Toronto – based freelance writer/See [LoriKnowles.com](http://LoriKnowles.com)/Thursday, July 24<sup>th</sup>, 2014

***“The first to be convicted for attempting to participate in terrorist activity abroad, was sentenced to 10 years in prison on Thursday. Mohamed Hassan Hersi – a 28 – year – old Somali – Canadian – was arrested at Pearson airport in March 2011 as he was about to board a flight to Cairo. He was convicted of two terrorism charges in May, after a trial lasted two and a half months. A jury found the former Hockey Hall of Fame security guard guilty of attempting to take part in the activities of Al – Shabaab, a Somali terrorist group, as well as advising another man – an undercover police officer – to do the same.”***



**“He was healthy, well – educated, gainfully employed and had a supportive family. Despite all that, he decided life would be better in Somalia serving the Al – Shabaab killing machine.”** –Justice Deena Baltman.

*24 hrs Newspaper* /04/Would – be terrorist handed 10 year prison sentence/By: MARYAM SHAH, QMI Agency/Friday, July 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“The Canada Revenue Agency has told a well – known charity that it can no longer try to prevent poverty around the world, it can only alleviate poverty – because poverty might benefit people who are not already poor. The lexical scuffle began when Oxfam Canada filed papers with industry Canada to renew its non – profit status, as required by Oct. 17 this year under a law passed in 2011.”**

**“Our purpose as a charity is to prevent and relieve poverty, vulnerability and suffering by improving the conditions of individuals whose lives, livelihood, security or well – being are at risk.”** –Oxfam Canada’s renewal application to Industry Canada for renewal of its non – profit status.

**“Relieving poverty is charitable, but preventing poverty is not. Preventing poverty could mean providing for a class of beneficiaries that are not poor.”** –statement issued by officials with the Canada Revenue Agency

**“The Canada Revenue Agency prevailed, and the official declaration to Industry Canada about the purposes of the non – profit corporation dropped any reference to preventing poverty.”**

**“Their interpretation was that preventing poverty may or may not involve poor people. Our mission statement still indicates we’re committed to ending poverty, but our charitable (purposes) do not use the word ‘end’ or ‘prevent’ – they use the word ‘alleviate.’**” –Robert Fox, Oxfam Canada’s executive director.

*The Metro Newspaper*/12/NEWS/‘Preventing poverty’ unacceptable goal for charity: Feds/Canada Revenue Agency. Forced Oxfam Canada to change its mission statement/THE CANADIAN PRESS/WEEKEND, July 25<sup>th</sup> – 27, 2014

**“Thailand’s railway authority said on Thursday it will relaunch women – and children – only carriages in main routes nationwide after a 13 – year – old girl was raped and killed in her berth on an overnight train earlier this month. One employee was arrested in the rape and murder and a second was arrested as an accomplice.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/13/NEWS/Thailand/Women – only rail cars relaunched after rape, killing of 13 – year – old girl/WEEKEND, July 25<sup>th</sup> – 27, 2014

**“A tension – filled demonstration denouncing the current Israeli – Palestinian conflict in Gaza hit downtown Toronto Sunday with pro – Israeli protests accusing Hamas of ignoring a recent declarations of a ceasefire. Thousands of pro – Israeli demonstrators – many hoisting blue – and – white flags gathered at Queen’s Park.”**

**“We are humane people – we are stupidly humane people. We stopped (for a) ceasefire on Saturday was for the benefit of the civilizans of Gaza, most of whom are Palestinian. We stopped (for a) ceasefire so that (people in Gaza) could get food.”** –Vivienne Ziner, protest organizer.

**“Sunday’s demonstrations included a scuffle between a small group of pro – Israeli demonstrators and an even smaller group of pro – Palestinian protesters. The Jewish Defense League, a hard – line Jewish group provided security for Sunday’s protest.”**

“Canada’s **strong and unwavering support for Israel.**” –John Carmichael, Progressive Conservative MP for Don Valley West, reading a statement from Prime Minister Stephen Harper.

“**As many as 1,139 Palestinians and 45 Israelis had been killed as of Saturday, according to the New York Times.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper* /03/Pro – Israel rally at Queen’s Park/BY: TERRY DAVIDSON, QMI AGENCY/Monday, July 28<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**A monument which recognizes the sacrifice of Canadian sailors during the Korean War was unveiled on Monday. Veterans of the conflict were joined by a delegation of South Korean visitors and government dignitaries on Burlington’s waterfront for a ceremony for the unveiling. The monument is believed to be the first of its kind in Canada. Officials Andy Barber and Ron Kirk – navy veterans of the Korean War – spearheaded the effort to have the monument created.**”

“**The day was a culmination of a four – year journey. It’s an emotional feeling having completed this. To my knowledge, there is no place in Canada that honours the eight destroyers that took part in the operation from the beginning of the conflict in 1950. Over 3,600 sailors served in the region war and peace time missions. Up until now, there was also no monument for the nine men who lost their lives during fighting. Many of those men were lost at sea or buried in Korea so their families never had a place at home to mourn in Canada. More importantly, we have a place where people can visit ... and their families and friends can come back and visit.**” –Andy Barber, Navy Veteran of the Korean War.

“**Hoojung Jones, project coordinator with the Korean Veterans Association, wipes a tear after the unveiling of the Korea Memorial Monument at Spencer Smith Park in Burlington. The monument now sits besides another in Spencer Smith park, which honours Canadian naval ships and sailors who took part in the Second World War.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper* /05/Korean War monument unveiled/BY: SHAWN JEFFORDS, QMI AGENCY/Tuesday, July 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**Sierra Leone’s president visited the epicenter of an ebola outbreak on Monday as West African leaders stepped up efforts to contain the spread of the deadly virus. It was Ernest Bai Koroma’s first visit to the northeastern district of Kailahun since the start of the epidemic that has killed some 672 people in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, according to the World Health Organization.**”

“**The private hospital was demobilized (evacuated) and the primary source of infection eliminated. The decontamination process in all the affected areas has commenced.**” –Jide Idris, Lagos (*in Nigeria*) state health commissioner.

*24 hrs Newspaper* /10/Prez visits epicentre/REUTERS/Tuesday, July 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**The doctor leading Sierra Leone’s fight against the worst Ebola outbreak on record died from the virus on Tuesday, the country’s chief medical officer said. The death of Sheik Umar Khan, who was credited with treating more than 100 patients, follows those of dozens of local health workers and the infection of two American medics in neighbouring Liberia, highlighting the dangers faced by staff trying to halt the disease’s spread across West Africa.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper* /05/Sierra Leone’s top Ebola doctor dies from virus/Current outbreak is worst in history/Wednesday, July 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“The case came to light earlier this month as Australia detained a separate boat of Sri Lankan asylum seekers, screened their asylum claims at sea and returned them to Sri Lanka. Human rights activists filed a legal challenge aimed at preventing similar handling of this second group of people. Lawyers say the group, which departed from India, includes Sri Lankan Tamils. Rights groups say Tamils can still face intimidation and violence in Sri Lanka, five years after the end of the civil war, which pitted the majority Sinhalese Sri Lankan military against Tamil separatists. Under international treaties, Australia cannot return people to places where they might face persecution.”**

**“All it has done is prolong and exacerbate the suffering of more than 150 asylum seekers and their families. All asylum seekers must have the opportunity to undergo a “full, fair and rigorous” assessment for refugee status.”** –Graeme McGregor, the group’s refugee campaign co – ordinator.

**“Australia detains all those who arrive by boat. In recent months detainees have been processed offshore, in camps in Papua New Guinea and Nauru. Those found to be refugees will be settled in PNG and Nauru, not Australia.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 7/SOUTH ASIAN POLITICS/Australia to move detained asylum group onshore/A group of 157 asylum seekers held at sea will be brought to the Australian mainland to be detained, Australia’s immigration minister says/Thursday, July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

**“A small Vancouver charity that helps the poor in Latin America has survived an audit of its political activities but is now struggling with fresh demands from the Canada Revenue Agency. CoDevelopment Canada Association – known as CoDev – faces the crippling prospect of translating every scrap of paper it receives from 17 partners in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and elsewhere from Spanish into either English or French. The demand, set out in a January compliance letter from the CRA, will start to bite this fall as the tiny four – person shop begins to receive banker’s boxes full of Spanish language documents from its Latin American projects, including taxi chits and bus – fare receipts.”**

**“The newly imposed requirement will drain away scarce resources. It makes me feel uncertain and a little stressed. I’m feeling fairly vulnerable.”** –Barbara Wood, executive director of CoDevelopment Canada Association (a trade union – funded group).

*The Metro Newspaper/18/BUSINESS/Small charity survived audit, but CRA has fresh demands/Charitable status at risk. The head of CoDev is feeling ‘stressed’ about complying with order to translate all documents into French or English/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

**“Chinese hackers are targeting Canadian firms and government offices with worrisome success but the issue has yet to become a serious policy consideration for any political party. That said, the federal government has, for the first time, pointed its finger directly at the Chinese regime. The most recent attack made headlines this week when the National Research Council – Canada’s pre – eminent research and development organization – had to shut down its computer systems and start rebuilding its networks after a month of attacks by “a highly sophisticated Chinese state – sponsored actor.” That’s the wording of the Treasury Board, another critical government department that fell victim to cyber attacks of Chinese origin in 2011.”**

*The Epoch Times Newspaper/A1/Chinese hacking barely mentioned in Ottawa/By: Matthew Little/JULY 31<sup>st</sup> – AUGUST 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Mississauga: Masood Khan, a mayoral candidate in Mississauga, is putting need for diversity as a central issue in his platform. The City posts new opportunities for positions at City Hall and affiliated vacancies for seats on boards and committees only in English language newspapers, but Khan argues that this does not reach many of the ethnic communities who do not read these papers and are therefore, not being provided the same**

opportunities **as other residents for these positions. The city has a 50 year old by – law that requires all city advertising dollars to be spent on English language newspapers.**”

“**It’s an invisible ceiling we can no longer accept. The city is well aware of this problem, but are unwilling to change the status quo. Times have changed, the demographics of this great city has changed, and our leaders need to revisit these archaic by – laws that prohibit equality for all ethnicities.**” –Masood Khan, mayoral candidate in Mississauga.

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 9/COMMUNITY/Mayoral Candidate Wants To Do Away With ‘Invisible Ceiling’/Friday, August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

“**New Delhi: India has 10.1 million child labourers in the 5 – 14 age group, the most in the world.**”

“**India continues to host the largest number of child labourers in the world with more than half of Delhi’s working children forced to work more than eight hours a day without a single day’s rest.**” – NGO Child Rights and You (CRY).

“**This is a vicious cycle where employers themselves are illiterate and have at some point been child labourers; the lack of education forces them into the unorganized sector which is unregulated and exploitative. The persistence of this form of exploitation is indicative of a complete failure of society – there is no regulation and no fear of punitive action as laws remain good on paper but are rarely enforced.**” –Soha Moitra, Regional Director – North, CRY.

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 18/SOUTH ASIA/CRY Report Finds India With Maximum Child Labourers/Friday, August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

“**A 27 – year – old man impersonated a substitute teacher for more than two months in several Scarborough schools before he was discovered and arrested this week, police say. The man allegedly posed as a teacher in Toronto District School Board (TDSB) elementary and high schools, where he worked as a special – needs assistant and teacher’s aide. Toronto resident Bayol Avah was arrested Wednesday. He is charged with five counts of personation to gain advantage.**”

*The Metro Newspaper/04/NEWS/Spurious substitute? Cops say fake teacher worked at 5 T.O. schools/WEEKEND, August 1 – 4, 2014*

“**All that Tamerlan Tagziev wanted to do was make his adopted homeland proud. He succeeded in impressive fashion at the Commonwealth Games on Thursday. The Russian – born freestyle wrestler arrived in Canada five years ago, and Thursday won his first international gold medal for his new country with a dominant victory in the men’s 86 – kilogram division final. Still trying to catch his breath after the match, Tagziev pointed to the Maple Leaf on his chest as the reason for his 14 – 4 manhandling of Nigeria’s Andrew Dick.**”

“**It’s a big deal to represent our country. I’m proud of being Canadian. I’m so proud. The national anthem (played) for me.**” –Tamerlan Tagziev, freestyle wrestler & winner of an international gold medal in the men’s 86 – kilogram division.

*The Metro Newspaper/20/SPORTS/Tagziev dominant for the gold/THE CANADIAN PRESS/WEEKEND, August 1 – 4, 2014*

**“A new poll shows 40% of Canadians have no idea what role Canada played in the First World War. Even worse, 8% of those respondents said they don’t think Canada took part at all.”**

**“In many ways, the First World War represents the moment when Canada first made its mark on the world stage and really came of age as a nation.”** –Lesley Anderson, family historian & representative with Ancestry.ca

**“This year marks the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the start of the First World War, but just 54% of respondents were aware of this fact.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper* /06/Most Canadians unaware of role their country played with WW1/Friday, August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014

**“A commemorative ceremony Monday morning at the National War Memorial marked Canada’s entry 100 years ago into the First World War as hundreds looked on. More than 650,000 Canadians and Newfoundlanders fought between 1914 and 1918, resulting in at least 66,000 dead and 172,000 wounded.”**

**“We must never forget that our place at the table was never given to us – it was bought and paid for.”** –Prime Minister Stephen Harper

*24 hrs Newspaper* /05/Canada honours Great War sacrifice/BY: KELLY ROCHE, QMI Agency/Tuesday, August 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Germany invaded neutral Belgium on Aug. 4, 1914, as part of a planned attack on France. By nightfall, Britain had joined the war. Instead of weeks, the continent was plunged into conflict for over four years, leading to millions of lost lives. The conflict lasted over four years, ending on Nov. 11, 1914. Prime Minister Stephen Harper marked the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the start of the First World War. The successes of Canadian soldiers on battlefields including Ypres, Vimy and Passchendale spurred a sense of national pride and belief Canada could stand on its own.”**

**“What it means to live mired in muck and disease, to fight through mud deep enough to drown a man, to lose thousands of lives in a single day, to gain what could be measured in yards ... these things elude us still. We can only imagine their fear, their courage.”** –Prime Minister Stephen Harper

*Metro Newspaper*/08/NEWS/Reconciliation at the heart of European leaders’ gathering/Peace. Old enemies come together to remember the 14 million who lost their lives in the First World War/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Tuesday, August 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Ontario will offer care to children injured in the Middle East conflict – whether Palestinian or Israeli.”**

**“As someone who has treated patients in conflict zones, I have a deep understanding of the devastating impact war can have on children. As Ontarians, we are fortunate to have world – class facilities that can provide high – quality care to children in need. I believe that we have a moral responsibility to, when asked, step up to provide what assistance we can.”** –Dr. Eric Hoskins, Liberal MP & Ontario’s Provincial Health Minister

**“The provincial government has received a formal request to provide aid to injured children from Dr. Izzeldin Abuelaish, who has launched Heal100Kids to bring 100 children from Gaza to Ontario.”**

**“There are many severely wounded children in Gaza and the hospitals and health – care personnel there are woefully ill – equipped to treat them all. I would like to see our world – class Toronto hospitals offer to take in 100 of the most seriously wounded.”** –Dr. Izzeldin Abuelaish, founder of Heal100Kids, from a posting on his website

*24 hrs Newspaper* /03/Hospitals offer aid to Mideast/BY: ANTONELLA ARTUSO, Queen’s Park Bureau Chief/Wednesday, August 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Toronto Public health has removed a decade – old manual from its website after receiving a complaint that the document was racist because it singled out “Chinese – style foods” as a potential cause of food poisoning. Vanessa Ling Yu, founder of caterToronto, a community – based catering network and co – director of Food Forward, a food advocacy group, was studying the city department’s Food Handler Certification online training manual last Wednesday when she found two references to “Chinese – style foods, rice” causing bacterial intoxication. That type of foodborne illness can cause vomiting and diarrhea, the document said. Chinese food was the only ethnic – specific cooking reference in the 71 – page manual, which was published in 2004.”**

**“Identifying a particular culture’s food as being prone to illness is inappropriate and racist. The document shamed Chinese tradition and culinary practices by singling out its cuisine. There was no reason to say Chinese – style foods. It could have very well said cooked rice.”** –Vanessa Ling Yu, founder of caterToronto

**“Vanessa Ling Yu emailed her complaint directly to contacts within the Toronto Food policy Council rather than going through the Toronto Public Health Complaints Officer, a process that allows up to 30 days for a response. She also tweeted at the city department, who responded the next day with promises to look into the grievance.”**

**“There is no place for hurtful or negative stereotypes in Toronto Public health programs or services. (The manual) will be thoroughly reviewed and revised, as will all our course material, to ensure that they don’t contain inappropriate cultural references.”** –Email response to Yu’s complaint 2 days later, the Toronto Food Policy Council

**“The 10 – year – old document needed updating. A new revised version of the training manual will be posted online this fall.”** –Kris Scheuer, spokesperson with Toronto Public Health

*Metro Newspaper* /04/NEWS/City removes ‘racist’ web food manual/Toronto Public Health. Online guide to food handling, which contended “Chinese – style foods” could cause food poisoning, will be updated/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Wednesday, August 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“A vacationing Canadian professor says he was forced to leave Myanmar after his leg tattoos caused a stir. Jason Polley says the incident was sparked by a local person, who took a picture of his Buddha tattoos and posted the image to facebook. The photo apparently went viral. Polley says officials photographed his leg at his hotel before putting him on a car ride to the airport.”**

*Metro Newspaper* /06/Buddha tattoos/Professor forced to leave Myanmar/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Wednesday, August 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Ontario’s health care system is offering to open its doors to children seriously injured in the four – week conflict in the Middle East between Israelis and Palestinians.”**

**“Children who are suffering on either side of the conflict, we want to do what we can to help them.”**  
–Premier Kathleen Wynne & leader of the Provincial Liberal Party of Canada

**“We believe we have a moral responsibility to respond in this instance. Logistically, it would be enabling these children, appropriately identified as needing a higher level of care, to be removed from the conflict and bringing them – and probably a parent or parents with them – to Ontario.”** –Dr. Eric Hoskins, Liberal MP & Ontario’s Provincial Health Minister

**“The request to Canadians to help both Israeli and Palestinian children came from Dr. Izzeldin Abuelaish, of Toronto. Abuelaish’s internationally acclaimed book, I Shall Not Hate: A Gaza Doctor’s Journey, was inspired by the loss of three of his daughters to Israeli shelling.”**

*Metro Newspaper*/06/Ontario to treat kids hurt in Gaza conflict/Israel, Hamas strife. Five pediatric hospitals have agreed to offer services to wounded/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Wednesday, August 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“According to a Sustain Ontario document, if every household in Ontario spent \$10 on local food there would be an additional \$2.4 billion in the local economy at the end of the year and 10,000 new jobs.”**

**“Canadian farmers are world class stewards of the land. We have the best safety and traceability food system in the world.”** –Brian Gilvesy, co – chair of the advisory committee, Sustain Ontario, and a cattle farmer in Northfolk County in Ontario

*The Metro Newspaper*/41/LIFE/PRESERVING COMMUNITIES/SUPPORT LOCAL BUSINESSES AND MERCHANTS/METRO CUSTOM PUBLISHING BUY LOCAL/Thursday, August 7<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“They were the leaders of Cambodia’s infamous Khmer Rouge, the fanatical communist movement behind a 1970s reign of terror that transformed the entire Southeast Asian nation into a ruthless slave state – a place where cities were emptied of inhabitants, religion and schools were banned and anything deemed a threat was executed. When the nightmare ended in 1979, close to two million people were dead – a quarter of Cambodia’s population at the time.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/15/NEWS/Tribunal convicts two leaders of Cambodia’s Khmer Rouge/Reign of terror. By 1979, which saw the end of the communist movement, nearly a quarter of the country’s population was dead/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/WEEKEND, August 8 – 10, 2014

**“A patient in a Brampton hospital has tested negative for the Ebola virus. The patient recently travelled to Canada from West Africa and was taken to Brampton Civic Hospital late last week. He was displaying symptoms associated with the early stages of the Ebola virus, like fever, headache, muscle pain and malaise.”**

**“I would like to thank all of the health – care workers and public officials for their tireless work. Health care providers have been advised to be on heightened alert for Ebola cases. Our system worked as it should.”** –Dr. Eric Hoskins, Ontario Health Minister

*24 hrs Newspaper* /03/your news/Brampton patient tests negative for Ebola/QMI AGENCY/Monday, August 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“The person was admitted to Brampton Civic Hospital with flu – like symptoms after returning from Nigeria, one of the West African nations currently battling an Ebola outbreak that has killed nearly 1,000 people.”**

“Ontarians **should know that we are fully prepared should any cases appear in the province.**” –Dr. Eric Hoskins, Ontario Health Minister

“**We will see occasionally people who come from West Africa and have other illnesses and need to be managed safely while we make diagnoses. There’s not a huge amount of traffic between West Africa and most places in Canada, but there is traffic.**” –Allison McGeer, director of infection control at Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto

*Metro Newspaper*/04/News/In hospital. Brampton patient tests negative for oft – fatal Ebola virus/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Monday, August 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**The experts – ethicists and representatives of the affected countries and other players involved in the outbreak – are meeting to debate the ethics of using experimental Ebola therapies in this epidemic. Most treatment options, such as the one given recently to two American aid workers, have never been tested in humans.**”

“**You have experimental products which have never even been used in humans, in healthy volunteers. And in addition, there is very little of it. They should be used in a condition where it is possible to learn as much as possible from their use.**” –Dr. Marie – Paule Kieny, assistant director of general health and innovation with the *World Health Organization*

*Metro Newspaper*/08/Panel mulls ethics of Ebola treatment/West Africa. Disease experts are set to debate the ramifications of using unproven Ebola therapies on humans/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Monday, August 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**The Ebola outbreak in West Africa is focusing a spotlight on an online tool run by experts in Boston that flagged a “mystery hemorrhagic fever” in forested areas of southeastern Guinea nine days before the World Health Organization formally announced the epidemic. Healthmap uses algorithms to scour tens of thousands of social media sites, local news, government websites, infectious – disease physicians’ social networks and other sources to detect and track disease outbreaks. Sophisticated software filters identifies diseases and maps their location.**”

“**It shows some of these informal sources are helping paint a picture of what’s happening that’s useful to these public health agencies.**” –John Brownstein, co – founder of *HealthMap*

“**Developed in 2006, HealthMap is operated by a group of 45 researchers, epidemiologists and software developers at Boston Children’s Hospital. The current Ebola outbreak is the longest and largest on record, having killed more than 950.**”

*Metro Newspaper*/08/Panel mulls ethics of Ebola treatment/West Africa. Disease experts are set to debate the ramifications of using unproven Ebola therapies on humans/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Monday, August 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**More than 125,000 Canadians have served in peacekeeping missions over the past 60 years, more than from any other nation.**”

“**Sometimes it’s like fighting with both hands tied behind your back. Because of the rules of engagement in Bosnia and Rwanda, we see a lot of Post – Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) because the soldiers couldn’t defend civilians from atrocities. Consequently, there was a lot of guilt and psychological issues from those experiences. We’re happy people who are willing to help others. No wonder we’re accepted around the world.**” –Guy Parent, Veterans Ombudsman



Metro Newspaper/09/Peacekeepers recognized on National Day of Honor/BY: DENIS ARMSTRONG/Monday, August 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Approximately 1.5% of all international air traffic from the areas in Africa currently affected by Ebola comes into Canada. The SARS outbreak; which made its way from China to Canada, claimed 44 lives in Toronto and 800 around the world.”**

**“We didn’t think a case of SARS would show up back in 2003, but it did, and we had a large outbreak, and many of the reasons for that outbreak were due to lapses in infection control, so it is really important for all front – line medical providers to be asking about a travel history in someone who is coming in with a fever from being in another part of the globe.”** –Dr. Kamran Khan, Infectious disease specialist.

**“In March 2013, a 78 – year – old woman who had been in Hong Kong died in Toronto. Days later, the woman’s son died at a Toronto hospital. Around the same time, the World Health Organization issued a global SARS alert. What followed in the GTA, Ontario, and throughout Canada was a high – alert situation caused by a health – care system which was ill – prepared to deal with the spread of the disease.”**

24 hrs Newspaper /06/Low chance of Ebola outbreak here, Toronto doctor assures/BY: TERRY DAVIDSON, QMI AGENCY/Tuesday, August 12<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“New Democrats are applauding the CRTC’s decision to renew OMNI’s TV’s licence and maintain the level of multicultural programming on the station, including Punjabi and South Asian broadcasts.”**

**“OMNI TV’s multi – ethnic programming is essential to many families across Canada. I’m pleased to see the CRTC reaffirm Canada’s commitment to multiculturalism that exists in the Broadcasting Act.”** –Andrew Cash, NDP Multiculturalism Critic.

**“Rogers, the owners of OMNI, had applied with the CRTC to alter conditions of its licence which would reduce multicultural and non – English programming. Along with other community groups, Cash had written a letter to the CRTC in February this year to oppose the reduction of diversity programming.”**

**“I first spoke out on this issue in early 2013 when these proposed changes were announced. CRTC’s decision is a good first step and is reflective of our efforts. We will continue to work on ensuring multicultural programming is available to Canadians.”** –Andrew Cash, NDP Multiculturalism Critic.

**“New Democrats believe that our country is becoming increasingly diverse, not just in Toronto and Vancouver, and that this reality should be reflected in our media.”**

The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 5/CANADIAN POLITICS/South Asian and Punjabi programming benefits Canadians, says NDP/Thursday, August 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Anti – immigration flyers have appeared at York University, less than a week after similar flyers resurfaced in Brampton. The York Federation of Students said the flyers were brought to their attention on Wednesday. They include the York University logo, and display two photos of York sports teams: one in black and white and shows white men only, while the second, more recent, picture shows various ethnicities. The flyer is titled “The Changing Demography of York University,” and says that if “mass third world immigration continues, Canadians will be reduced to a persecuted minority, not only at York, but in their own country!!”**

“Students **were** disgusted **and** appalled **by the flyers.**” –Mithilen Mathipalan, vice – president of the York federation of Students.

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Sikhs denied exemption from Ontario’s helmet law/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKEND, August 15 – 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“COURTS **A Saudi Arabian judge has upheld a sentence of a month in prison and 50 lashes for a businesswoman convicted of insulting members of the morality police during an argument, the local al – Medina newspaper reported on Sunday. The appeal court in Mecca upheld the sentence, passed by a district court in Jeddah, after the woman was found guilty of “cursing the morality police” and calling them “liars”. The morality police, formally called the Commission for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice, was set up in 1926 to monitor public behaviour in Saudi Arabia, which follows the strict Wahhabi school of Sunni Islam.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper* /09/Saudi Arabia judge upholds sentence for businesswoman/Monday, August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Canada deports **more than 10,000 people every year. The vast majority of people are deported to countries in Europe and the Americas. According to records provided by the Canada Border Services Agency, refugees who’ve been denied asylum continue to be sent to war – torn places like Iraq and Afghanistan as well as states with repressive regimes like North Korea and Eritrea.**”

“**I think this issue of deporting people to countries with atrocious human rights records is even more serious now than a few years ago. This is because changes introduced in 2012 have led to a much – accelerated refugee system with many people have no right of appeal.**” –Richard Goldman, coordinator of the Committee to Aid Refugees

“Records **prepared by the CBSA show that between the beginning of 2004 and the end of June this year (2014), 148,057 people were deported, more than 70 per cent of whom were failed refugee claimants. The number of people rejected refugees deported each year grew from around 8,000 per year a decade ago to more than 13,000 in 2012. In 2013, the number fell back to 10,505.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/01/Canada deports 10,000 a year/New CBSA figures. Some people are sent to war – torn countries or regions with repressive regimes/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Wednesday, August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Ontario **won’t allow turban – wearing Sikhs to ride a motorcycle without wearing a helmet, a decision the Canadian Sikh Association called “deeply” disappointing.**”

“**After careful deliberation, we have determined that we will not grant this type of exemption as it would pose a road safety risk. Ultimately, the safety of Ontarians is my utmost priority, and I cannot justify setting that concern aside on this issue.**” –Kathleen Wynne, Premier of Ontario in an August 14<sup>th</sup> letter.

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Sikhs denied exemption from Ontario’s helmet law/Wednesday, August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**The Canadian Sikh Association is “deeply disappointed” with Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne’s refusal to grant an exemption to the mandatory motorcycle helmet law for turban – wearing Sikhs. Research shows that motorcycle riders without helmets face a high risk of injury or death, and jurisdictions with a mandatory motorcycle helmet requirement have seen morality rates plunge by 30%.**”

**“After careful deliberation, we have determined that we will not grant this type of exemption as it would pose a road safety risk. Ultimately, the safety of Ontarians is my utmost priority, and I cannot justify setting that concern aside on this issue. Ontario courts have found that the mandatory helmet law does not infringe on religious rights under the Charter and Human Rights Code.”** –Kathleen Wynne, Premier of Ontario & Liberal MP.

**“Four Liberal MPPs – Vic Dhillon, Harinder Malhi, Amrit Mangat and Harinder Takhar – who wrote an open letter to Wynne calling it a “reasonable accommodation” of religious values. Exemptions have been granted in British Columbia and Manitoba.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper* /05/Sikhs upset with Wynne over helmet law/BY: ANTONELLA ARTUSO, Queen’s Park Bureau Chief/Wednesday, August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2014.

**“You can’t have a culture of trust if you don’t listen and include other views and try to understand their cultural beliefs. People only feel included if they feel value and if you are of a different culture in North America it is increasingly difficult to feel valued, whether you are of a different ethnicity, gender or age. The issue is most people want to cook with the only ingredients they know, the past. The world is diverse, we are in a global economy, if your diverse workforce isn’t heard they too will riot, they might not look physically but they will become a disturbing element even unintentionally in your workforce. People who are “different” process information another way because of the experiences that shaped them as they grew into adulthood.”**

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 2/EDITORIALS/Oh, You Think the Ferguson Incident Could Never Happen in Canada? Think Again/Thursday, August 21<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“HAITI: 1 in 5 girls raped in the capital during the rebellion of 2004/05.”**

**“ARGENTINA: 67% of 10 – 14 year olds are bullied in school.”**

**“EGYPT: 27,200,000 girls and women have undergone genital mutilation.”**

**“TANZANIA: 1 in 6 young men who have sex before they are 18 report being forced.”**

**“SYRIA: 10,000 children have been killed in the civil war – an average of 10 a day.”**

**“BANGLADESH: 20% of girls aged 15 – 19 are married before the age of 15.”**

**“SOUTH AFRICA: 40% of children are killed by parents/relatives.”**

**“UGANDA: 58% of girls are beaten by teachers.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper* /02/IN 5 MINUTES/Violence against children/UNICEF/Wednesday, August 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

**“Hatred is alive and in full effect, not only in the Western Hemisphere but all over the globe. Differences in race, culture, religion, politics and wealth continue to lead to conflict.”**

*The East Yorker Newspaper*/07/Will there ever be peace?/BY: HAWWII GUDETA/Wednesday, August 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

**“In one of her only acts as a politician, interim city councilor Ceta Ramkhalawansingh wants to make history. At Monday’s council meeting, Ramkhalawansingh will introduce a motion requesting the federal government change the English words of Canada’s national anthem to be more gender inclusive. If successful, singers of O Canada will eventually proclaim “true patriot love in all of us command” instead of “true patriot love in all thy sons command.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/03/NEWS/Gender inclusion/Councillor pushes for change to O Canada lyrics/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKENDS, August 22 – 24<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“A joyful Lilia Ordinario Joaquin, surrounded by her luggage and boxes, was going to be sent back to the Phillipines, is no longer facing deportation and was granted permanent residency on Thursday. The 52 – year – old mother of five was forced to work under the table while waiting for a work permit amid an immigration backlog. For that, she was found inadmissable for “misrepresentation.” She was granted a last – minute exemption by immigration officials to proceed with her permanent residency application. Joaquin came to Toronto in 2007 under the live – in caregiver program.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/03/NEWS/Nanny spared deportation/VINCE TALOTTA/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKENDS, August 22 – 24<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“A UFO – inspired religion called Raelianism, whose followers believe that life on Earth was created by an alien science experiment, was behind a rally on Sunday to protest the stigma of women going topless in public. There were about two dozen women at the protest, along with several shirtless men showing support by wearing bras.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper* /06/Topless Raelians Rally in Montreal/Monday, August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“More foreign – trained doctors than ever before are being certified to practise medicine. In 2013, 4,441 certificates of registration were issued. The 1,793 certificates issued to IMGs (International Medical Graduates) is a record, compared to 1,646 issued to Ontario graduates, according to the CPSO (The College of Physicians & Surgeons of Ontario).”**

**“Since 2003, Ontario has reversed the brain drain of doctors leaving the province and close to 5,000 new doctors had been added in 11 years.”** –Eric Hoskins, Ontario’s Provincial Health Minister.

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Ontario/Record number of foreign – trained doctors licensed/Tuesday, August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“According to Statistics Canada’s 2012 tax filer data, almost 40 per cent of the Toronto’s 140 neighborhoods have child poverty rates of 30 per cent or more. But neighborhood disparity varies dramatically – from 5 per cent in Leaside, Lawrence Park and the Kingsway to 60 per cent or more in Regent Park, Moss Park and Thorncliffe Park. Residents of African, Asian, Middle Eastern, Caribbean and Latin American backgrounds are more likely to be living in poverty.”**

*Metro Newspaper*/01/Child poverty rate in city hits 29%: Coalition/Resurgence? Social activists and agencies issue challenge to mayoral candidates/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Wednesday, August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Councillors didn’t lend their voice to the O Canada lyrics debate on Tuesday. The motion from Councillor Ceta Ramkhalawansingh asking council to urge the federal government to change the words to Canada’s national anthem to make them more gender inclusive. She wants the words “all thy sons” changed to “all of us”.**

**“I think I have to come and I imagine that the woman involved in the Sing All of Us campaign will probably be there too. It will have another day in court.”** –Ceta Ramkhalawansingh, councilor in Ward 20 for Trinity – Spadina.

**“The vote was 21 to 19 against immediate consideration at this week’s meeting. The motion failed to get the two thirds support needed for an immediate debate. The request will go to the executive committee – which won’t meet again until after the Oct. 27 election.”**

**“I’ve had many positive suggestions, particularly from people who live in the ward – it’s a progressive ward. But I’ve also had a lot of very negative, hateful emails, Twitter accounts, Twitter feeds saying the most awful things in the world about me personally and about the issue – very anti – immigrant commentary, which just goes to show that we’ve got a lot of work to do to make it possible for people to feel included. Which means that the request to make the anthem inclusive was actually the right, principled thing to do.”** – Ceta Ramkhalawansingh, councilor in Ward 20 for Trinity – Spadina.

24 hrs Newspaper/04/O Canada changes fail to get support/Wednesday, August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“About 1,400 children were sexually exploited in a northern England town, a report concluded Tuesday in a damning account of “collective failures” by authorities to prevent victims as young as 11 from being beaten, raped and trafficked over a 16 – year period.”**

**“Report author Alexis Jay cited appalling acts of violence between 1997 and 2013 in Rotherham, a town of some 250,000. The report described rapes by multiple perpetrators mainly from Britain’s Pakistani community.”**

**“There were examples of children who had been doused in petrol (gasoline) and threatened with being set alight, threatened with guns, made to witness brutally violent rapes and threatened they would be next if they told anyone. Girls as young as 11 were raped by large numbers of male perpetrators.”**

–Alexis Jay, Author of the Report.

**“Police “regarded many child victims with contempt” said report author Alexis Jay, adding that many of the children were known to child protection agencies. Early reports were “effectively suppressed” because senior officers did not believe the data.”**

**“Victims described the perpetrators as “Asian” – yet council failed to engage with the town’s Pakistani community. Several staff told Jay they were nervous about “identifying the ethnic origins of perpetrators for fear of being thought racist. Other said they had clear direction from managers not to do so.”**

Metro Newspaper/09/NEWS/1,400 kids were victims of sex abuse, report finds/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“The president of Niger’s National Assembly has fled the country after his immunity was lifted so he could be questioned about a baby – trafficking scandal that has shaken the country’s political class. A statement read out on state television Wednesday night says Hama Amadou fled for neighbouring Burkina Faso. Amadou’s wife, the country’s agricultural minister, and 16 other people have already been arrested over their suspected links to the network involving the trafficking of babies from neighbouring Nigeria.”**

Metro Newspaper/09/Baby – trafficking scandal/Head of Niger parliament flees country/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Thursday, August 28<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“The world is losing the battle against Ebola. Treatment centres in West Africa have been “reduced to places where people go to die alone.”** –Statement from *Doctors Without Borders*.

**“Our organization is completely overwhelmed by the Ebola outbreak in four West African countries.”**  
–Joanne Liu, President of *Doctors Without Borders*.

*Metro Newspaper*/11/NEWS/Africa/Ebola outbreak is overwhelming, doctors’ group says/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“South Asians are the largest visible minority in the country, and are at higher risk for developing heart disease and diabetes than any other population in the country.”**

**“Heart disease and diabetes occur at an alarming rate in the South Asian community.”** – Dr. Milan Gupta, chair of SANSAR’s Board of Directors

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 11/SOCIETY/Building Healthy Communities, Working Towards a Healthier SANSAR/BY: NAFEEESA JALAL, Development & Program Director of SANSAR/Brampton/www.sansar.org/**email: njalal@sansar.org**/Thursday, September 4<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“A new group is encouraging Toronto’s LGBTQ voters to elect a mayor they can be proud of. The group, called proudTOvote, launched its campaign to raise awareness around the mayoral election on Thursday by unveiling a giant rainbow ballot box outside City Hall. Although proudTOvote won’t be endorsing any mayoral candidates, it does hope to mobilize the city’s approximately 140,000 lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual and queer (LGTBQ) eligible voters.”**

**“What we really need is a mayor who embraces the diversity of the city and who is proud of our community. We just want people to have information so they can make their own choices.”** –John Clifford, spokesman for *proudTOvote*.

**“ProudTOvote spokesman Christine Wilson said they estimate there are 140,000 eligible voters who are LGBTQ in the city (that number is based on around 8% of the overall voting population).”**

**“For all of us, the notions about diversity and inclusiveness and tolerance are what make this city great, so we want somebody at the helm of this city who celebrates those same things.”** –Christine Wilson, spokesman for *proudTOvote*.

**“The group is holding a debate on Sept. 19 at Ryerson University. All four front – runners have been invited. John Tory, Olivia Chow and David Soknacki have confirmed their attendance but Rob Ford has yet to respond.”**

**“I think the mayor’s record speaks for itself. This is about making sure our community – which is a diverse community in itself – is mobilized and gets out there and exercises their franchise.”** –John Clifford, spokesman for *proudTOvote*.

*24 hrs Newspaper*/03/Group wants mayor ‘who embraces diversity’/Friday, September 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“According to the Asian – American Convenience Store Owners Association it’s 50,000 members own over 80,000 convenience stores. That’s more than half the US convenience store count of 151,282 as of Dec 31, 2013.”**

**“You cannot go to a 7 – Eleven or a Dunkin’ Donuts unless you have a slight Indian accent.”**

– Joe Biden, statement made in 2006 as a Senate candidate, *became vice – president in 2008.*

**“According to the Asian – American Hotel Owners Association, it’s 12,500 members own more than 20,000 properties, making up more than 40 per cent of all hotels in the US.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 4/OPINION/Why Ferguson Rioters Targeted Indian – run Convenience Stores/By: Arun Kumar/Friday, September 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“According to figures released by the National Crimes Records Bureau, the total number of rape cases reported in India has gone from up to 33,707 in 2013 from 24,923 in 2012. In 15,556 cases, the rape victims were aged between 18 and 30 years in 2013. The number of rape cases has doubled in Delhi in 2013 compared to the previous year. A total of 1,636 rape cases were reported in the city last year, while 706 such cases were reported in the year 2012. On an average, four rape cases were reported in Delhi everyday in 2013. The number of rape cases in Delhi was followed by 391 cases in Mumbai, 192 cases in Jaipur and 171 cases in Pune in 2013. As per the NCRB data, Madhya Pradesh at an average records 11 rapes every day, with a total of 4,335 such cases, which is the highest in 2013 among other states.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 8/FRONT PAGE/92 Women Raped Each Day In India, Delhi Tops List/Friday, September 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Montreal: Madhureeta Anand, a Bollywood film director based in Delhi, has taken her hard hitting film, Kajarya, based on female foeticide to the Montreal film Festival, held over the weekend. The film that created a lot of controversy in India was among the six in total that merited entry into the festival from Asia.”**

**“An assured second feature, and a strong original voice about female foeticide in India, the film questions notions of women’s emancipation, and explores how India lives in many centuries at the same time.” –Forbes India Magazine, selected “Kajarya” as one of the five films to see in 2014.**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 12/COMMUNITY/Indian Film On Female Foeticide At Montreal Fest/Friday, September 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Brampton: Amrita Kumar – Ratta, currently Project Lead for Regional Diversity Roundtable in Peel, is headed for Geneva, Switzerland, as part of the team of three finalists for a competition for a project for empowering women. Amongst the three finalists chosen is the Canadian team comprising of four graduate students from the Munk Centre of Global Affairs at the University of Toronto, and one from the University of Western Ontario in London.”**

**“Their proposal is entitled “Educating against Vulnerability: An Integrated Approach to addressing the Exploitation of Female Migrant Workers”. The proposal focuses on the struggles of millions of female workers from Indonesia who migrate to richer countries like Saudi Arabia to earn better wages and to support their families back home, but who often face discrimination and exploitation in host countries, as well as double burden of caring for their own families. The Canadian team, in their proposal, makes concrete suggestions for equity and fairness for migrant workers and how to make that happen.”**

**“Amrita Kumar – Ratta studied in Mayfield Secondary School in Caledon, and is a graduate of McGill University and of the Munk Centre at the University of Toronto, with extensive experience working on development issues in Kenya, India and Thailand. A few years ago, she and her sister Ankita started an initiative “Save the Girls” a campaign against female foeticide.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 12/COMMUNITY/Local social Activist Headed For Copetition in Switzerland/Friday, September 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**Brampton: It is a unique idea and quite out of the box, but a Punjabi writer based here, said, why not translate our O. Canada into Punjabi and Hindi? Mehtab – Ud – Din who has been a contributor to the local Punjabi newspapers, and an author, wanted to convey the real spirit behind the anthem in their own languages. This is believed to be the first time the Canadian Anthem has been translated into Hindi and Punjabi.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 14/COMMUNITY/O, Canada In Hindi, Punjabi/Friday, September 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**Kuala Lumpur: Hindraf, a coalition of 30 Hindu non – governmental organizations in Malaysia, has asked the Indian government to include human rights issues affecting the Indian diaspora in the agenda of next year’s annual diaspora conclave, Pravasi Bharatiya Divas. In a letter to India’s External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj, Hindraf chairman P. Waythamoorthy said it was imperative to hear out the human right issues of overseas Indians, Free Malaysia Today online reported. He said that India’s previous Congress government ignored Hindraf’s numerous pleas for protection and care for overseas Indians. Waythamoorthy is, however, optimistic that the BJP government under Prime Minister Nerandra Modi will pay attention to his letter.**”

“**Hindraf was disappointed that the issue of serious human rights violations affecting the Indian diaspora never found its way in the conference agenda. The BJP government should give the Indian diaspora a platform to be heard at the conference.**” –P. Waythamoorthy, Hindraf chairman.

“**He said violations of human rights, discrimination and marginalisation of Malaysian Indians were well documented. He added that discrimination and marginalisation of Indians were also happening in Fiji, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Surinam.**”

“**Hindraf was founded in 2003 and representatives of the group attend the annual Pravasi Bharatiya Divas every year, the report said. Ethnic Indians comprise a little over seven percent of Malaysia’s total population of nearly 30 million. Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is held in the month of January every year to mark the contribution of overseas Indians to the development of India.**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 14/COMMUNITY/Malaysian Hindu Group Asks New Delhi To Address Diaspora Issues/Friday, September 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**Britain is offering to donate 20 km of steel fencing to help French authorities struggling to control a growing number of illegal immigrants trying to cross the English Channel to Britain. Authorities say the number of illegal immigrants flooding into the port of Calais has risen by 50% to around 1,300 in recent months. More than 100 migrants climbed over a fence in the port area last week and tried to storm a ferry, but were stopped at the last minute when the ship pulled up its boarding ramp and used water cannons to force them back.**”

“**It is for the French to maintain security and order. We want to do what we can to help. We will offer our French partners the fences which could replace and enlarge the inadequate fencing in Calais, which is too easy for illegal immigrants to scale.**” –James Brokenshire, Britain’s Minister for Immigration & Security wrote in the Sunday Telegraph.

*24 hrs Newspaper /08/SECURITY/Britain offers fencing to help curb illegal immigrants/REUTERS/Monday, September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014*



“Ontario’s Human Rights Tribunal **has ruled an Ottawa – area company discriminated against a foreign – born job applicant by telling him it** “only hires white men.” **The tribunal has ordered Ottawa Valley Cleaning and Restoration to pay \$8,000 to Malek Bouraoui, who was denied a job last year.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/07/NEWS/Ottawa/Firm ordered to pay job – seeker \$8,000 for saying it ‘only hires white men’/Tuesday, September 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**In a report prepared by Environics Research, newcomers in 12 focus groups across the country said other issues hinder their ability to get work. The participants – including doctors, pharmacists and engineers – said that language barriers and requirements for Canadian experience pose the biggest problems.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/07/NEWS/Employment. Feds focus on recognizing foreign credentials in fall/Tuesday, September 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**A decade of rapid growth has fuelled a construction boom in Turkey but worker safety standards have failed to keep pace. The country has the highest rate of worker deaths in Europe and the world’s third – highest in 2012, according to ILO (International Labour Organization). The Turkish Assembly for Workers’ Health and Work Security said 272 people have died in workplace related accidents so far this year and that at least 1,235 died in 2013, with the construction sector responsible for most of the deaths.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper* /15/Accident prompts review of work safety rules/REUTERS/Wednesday, September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**A Mississauga doctor disciplined by the province’s medical regulatory body for sexually abusing as many as 13 women is back in practice with conditions. Important notice: Dr. Maharajh may treat male patients only reads a signed posted at the front desk inside Mississauga’s MD Walk – in clinic, where Dr. Sastri Maharajh has been working since 2012.**”

“**Maharajh, 53, admitted to either placing his mouth on or resting his cheek on the breasts of up to 13 female patients between 2005 and 2011. He was disciplined for sexual abuse under the Regulated Health Professions Act after a College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario discipline committee hearing last summer. Months after Maharajh’s licence was reinstated in July following an eight – month suspension, experts are calling into question the strength of the legislation, touted as a zero tolerance law since its inception more than two decades ago. Maharajh testified to the discipline committee he lost all thinking and control during the incident with the complainant, and was not conscious of what he was doing until after he had done it.**”

“**College spokesperson Kathryn Clarke told Torstar it did not report the incidents to police. The College is not mandated to.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/06/NEWS/On the job. Doctor who molested women is now only taking male patients/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**Hiva Alizadeh, 33, a jihadist who has undergone paramilitary training in terrorist training camps, will be spared a potential life sentence for recruiting sympathizers, funding overseas terror networks and plotting to attack targets in Canada. Alizadeh pleaded guilty Wednesday to terrorism offences under a deal that will see him sentenced to 24 years in prison.**”

**“You have brought untold shame upon your family, your community and peaceloving Muslims throughout this country. You have effectively been convicted of treason, an act that invites universal condemnation among sovereign states throughout the world. Your actions were selfish in the extreme, deserving of the derision and contempt that you must endure, now and in the future.”**  
–Judge Colin McKinnon.

**“Alizadeh was one of four men arrested in August 2010 as part of Project Samossa (sic), though only three were charged with terrorism offences. Police found circuit boards and a half – built remote detonator that could have been used to set off improvised explosive devices. The devices alarmed investigators so much that they had harmless replicas made, which they secretly exchanged for the real things. Cops also found reams of jihadist propaganda as well as instructional videos about how to make explosives.”**

**“Alizadeh’s co – conspirator, Civic hospital worker Misbahuddin Ahmed, was convicted of terror offences and faces a maximum sentence of 24 years in prison. London, Ont, pathologist Dr. Khurram Syed Sher was acquitted of a terror conspiracy charge in August.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/07/Ottawa terror boss takes plea deal for 24 – year sentence/BY: TONY SPEARS, QMI AGENCY/Thursday, September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Australian police thwarted a plot to carry out beheadings on Thursday that were to be conducted by local supporters of Islamic militants. Officials said police raided over a dozen properties across Sydney and were holding six people, one they have identified as the suspected ringleader. The raid involved 800 federal and state officers – the largest in Australian history – and came in response to intelligence that the Islamic State of Iraq and al – Sham (ISIS) leaders were calling on Australian supporters to kill Prime Minister Tony Abbott.”**

**“That’s the intelligence we received.”** –Tony Abbott, Prime Minister of Australia.

*Metro Newspaper/16/NEWS/Police stop beheading plot, detain 15 suspects/ISIS in Australia. Supporters of the Islamic militant group alleged to be behind plot to kill Aussie Prime Minister/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/WEEKEND, September 19 – 21<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

**“In conversation at the butcher’s shop, the pharmacy, the hairdresser’s, post office, and the corner shop, the views are mixed. But pressed on the matter of culture, the response is more uniform: they exchange glances, shrug, and simply can’t articulate any idea of either Scottish or English national identity.”**

**“Just because the English sense of identity can’t be clearly articulated doesn’t mean it’s not there. Because we’ve wielded the greatest apparent power, the English, or at least the middle classes, haven’t had to define themselves against a stronger power. English identity was built within a dynamic that just isn’t active anymore and so their identity gets hooked onto quite banal things like thatched cottages and quaint villages or unattractive things like the stiff upper lip and lack of emotion (there’s a reason many movie villains are English). English sense of identity is quite self – contained because it’s not an underdog or fighting for power or recognition.”** –Jo Carruthers, a lecturer at the University of Lancaster with a research interest in Englishness.

**“English identity is strong but it has rarely been unleashed, at least in its popular version. The established political class has preferred to keep its hands on the official version. A lot of people in Britain don’t like the kind of society that is being built in London or Brussels. They’d prefer a**

**broadly social democratic nation state making its own decisions.**” –Robert Colls, professor of cultural history at De Montfort University in Leicester.

**“A new identity will eventually form but it will be a very painful process. The sense of Englishness that does exist at the moment is stepped in the past. It’s always connected to past triumphs on the battlefield, it’s always very white, it’s always very middle class, and it’s always very exclusive.”** – Christine Berberich, senior lecturer in English Literature, *moved to England from Germany 16 years ago.*

*The Epoch Times Newspaper/A7/WORLD/Scottish independence referendum forging new politics of English identity/Whatever the outcome, Scotland’s bid for independence will prompt some English soul – searching/September 18 – 24<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“According to Mercer’s 2014 Cost of Living Survey, which measured the comparative cost of over 200 items in 201 cities, including housing, transportation, food, clothing, household goods, and entertainment, Toronto ranked 101.”**

**“Being a student and living on minimum wage isn’t only hard – it’s becoming impossible without the financial support of outside sources or family. That being said, raising minimum wage that dramatically will only drive up inflation ... The number will become irrelevant, because prices will adjust along with it.”** –Matthew Li, upper – year economics student who works a minimum wage part – time job

**“I don’t think that raising [the] minimum wage to \$15 is a good idea. Large business and corporations like Chapters and McDonald’s can afford to pay their employees that kind of money without a major change to the franchise, but this will initially really hurt small business like privately owned bookstores, which are already suffering. [I]t will negatively affect the unique places that give Toronto its culture.”** –McKenzie Embree, a third – year environmental studies student

**“Young workers will see when they graduate that the good jobs that their parents had no longer exist.”** –Sid Ryan, president of the Ontario Federation of labour

*The Varsity Newspaper/01 & 06/STUDENT PERSPECTIVES/Living on the minimum wage/Students weigh in on merits of an opposition proposal for a \$15 federal minimum wage/VOL CXXXV/No.4/By: Emma Compeau/Monday, September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014*

**“According to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, just 18,000 Canadian students participated in a study abroad experience in 2006/2007. A miniscule 2.2% of university students graduate with a study abroad program under their belt.”**

**“The overwhelming global challenges faced by the new generation of students and graduates, a broad world view, underpinning by direct substantive experience of diverse cultures and alternative concerns is crucial. Global solutions cannot be found by those whose universe ends in the next town or province.”** –Karen McBride, president & CEO of the Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE), *the World of Learning Report*

*24 hrs Newspaper/22/HIGHER EDUCATION/Creating citizens of the world/Study and work abroad programs/BY: LINDA WHITE, Special to QMI Agency/Monday, September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014*

**“According to the Canadian Apprenticeship Forum, a typical apprentice in Canada is a male, under 35 years old. Only one in 10 apprentices is female, even though women represent more than half the population. Immigrants make up 3 to 5% of apprentices but represent 20% of the Canadian population. Visible minorities represent between 5 and 7% of apprentices compared with 16% of the Canadian population. An exception is Aboriginal people, who represent 4 to 5% of apprentices which is comparable to their proportion of the Canadian population (5%).”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/26/HIGHER EDUCATION/Breaking down barriers to skilled trades/BY: LINDA WHITE, Special to QMI Agency/Monday, September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014*

**“Fresh off a big – election win, New Zealand Prime Minister John Key said Monday that he wants the nation to vote next year on changing its flag. The flag depicts the Southern Cross star constellation and includes Britain’s Union Jack in the top left corner. Opponents say it’s too similar to Australia’s flag and doesn’t reflect New Zealand’s independence from Britain.”**

**“I’d like that issue dealt with in 2015. New Zealanders either need to decide yes or no.”** –John Key, Prime Minister of New Zealand

**“Among those who support retaining the flag are the Returned and Services Association group, which represents former military personnel.”**

*Metro Newspaper*/11/NEWS/New Zealand PM wants vote on changing country’s flag/A controversial issue. Newly elected PM John Key wants New Zealanders to decide whether they want a new flag for the country/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Tuesday, September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“Alberta’s health authority is assuring patients at Edmonton’s Royal Alexandra Hospital they didn’t come in contact with Ebola after the hospital’s emergency room was closed Monday morning. Shortly after 6 a.m., Alberta Health Services initiated precautions to quarantine and decontaminate the emergency department at the Royal Alex when an admitted patient was suspected of having Ebola after a recent trip to Africa.”**

**“We did have a patient who gave a travel history that suggested that he might have Ebola.”** –Dr. Gerry Predy, AHS senior medical officer of health

*Metro Newspaper*/11/NEWS/Alberta Health Services reopens ER in Edmonton after Ebola diagnosis ruled out/BY: LEAH HOLOIDAY/Tuesday, September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“In the seven years since 15 – year – old Jordan Manners was gunned down at C.W. Jefferys C.I. in North York, there have been numerous close calls involving knives and guns at city schools. So it was only a matter of time until tragedy struck again, as it did over the noon – hour Tuesday at North Albion C.I. with the brutal killing of Hamid Aminzada. The 19 – year – old, whose family immigrated recently from Afghanistan, was stabbed multiple times in a hallway at the school on Kipling Ave. W., and died later in hospital. He was the second student in Toronto’s history to be slain in a school.”**

**“As doctors tried unsuccessfully to save the teen, the school was locked down and officers went room to room searching for the killer. Officers also scoured the surrounding area, looking for a suspect described as a black male, about 17, and of medium height and build. TDSB spokesman Sherri Schwartz Waltz said the school has two safety resource officers – who weren’t present Tuesday – two safety monitors and 39 cameras.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/04/Student stabbed to death/BY: CHRIS DOUCETTE, QMI AGENCY/Wednesday, September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“U.S health officials Tuesday laid out worst – case scenarios for the Ebola epidemic in West Africa, warning that the number of infected people could explode to at least 1.4 million by mid – January. The Centers for Disease and Control estimated that the real number of cases, reported and unreported could reach 21,000 by Sept. 30 in just two of the hardest – hit countries, Liberia and Sierra Leone.”**

**“The crisis is likely far worse (5,800 ill, 2,800 dead in the last six months) with relatives hiding corpses and infected people, experts say. There is no licensed treatment or vaccine for Ebola.”**

*“Ebola **outbreaks usually end when people stop touching the sick.**” –Dr. Armand Sprecher, an infectious disease specialist with *Doctors Without Borders*.*

*Metro Newspaper/16 & 17/NEWS/Ebola could infect 1.4 million in W. Africa U.S. warns//THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Thursday, September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

*“**A Red Cross team was attacked while collecting bodies believed to be infected with Ebola in southeastern Guinea. One Red Cross worker is recovering after being wounded in the neck in Tuesday’s attack in Forecariah.**”*

*“**Family members of the dead initially set upon six volunteers and vandalized their cars. Eventually a crowd went to the regional health office, where they threw rocks at the building.**” –Mariam Barry, a local resident*

*“**The attack is the most recent in a series that have plagued teams working to bury bodies safely, provide information about Ebola and disinfect public places. The most shocking was the abduction and killing last week in Guinea of eight health workers educating people about Ebola and the journalists accompanying them.**”*

*Metro Newspaper/17/NEWS/Red Cross burial team attacked//THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Thursday, September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

*“**After 14 years of work, Canada’s first national museum outside of Ottawa – the Canadian Museum for Human Rights – is set to open in Winnipeg this weekend. First envisioned by the late Winnipeg – based media magnate and philanthropist Izzy Asper in 2000, the 260,000 square – foot museum will open its doors to the public for the first time Saturday following an opening ceremony Friday.**”*

*“**People have been working so hard, they’re so passionate and I think we realize what we have here – we’re a little like a kid before Christmas. After all this work, having people coming thorough and experiencing the exhibits is an amazing feeling for all of us.**” –Angela Cassie, museum spokeswoman.*

*“**The museum has been a lightning rod for controversy during its development, with several cultural groups complaining human rights violations they’ve suffered are either absent from the exhibits, or glazed over.**”*

## Timeline

**July, 2000:** Winnipeg media magnate and philanthropist Izzy Asper pitches to the federal government the idea of a “**tolerance**” museum in Winnipeg.

**April, 2003:** The Asper family, along with the federal, province and city, announce plans for a \$200 – million human rights museum. The **feds’ initial commitment is \$30 million.**

**Oct. 7, 2003:** Izzy Asper dies. His daughter Gail Asper becomes the driving force behind the museum project.

**Jan., 2006:** While donations pour in, The Asper Foundation puts up another \$12 million for capital costs. Opening is pushed back from 2008 to 2010.

**Dec., 2008:** The federal government essentially takes over. The price tag is now \$265 million. The feds kick in \$100 million, plus annual operating costs of \$21 million.

**July., 2009:** Construction gets underway, but inflation and other factors drive up the projected costs to \$310 million.

**Nov., 2013:** Exterior construction nears completion. An opening date of Sept. 19, 2014 is announced. The price tag has grown to \$351 million.

**Sept., 2014:** Workers rush to finish the first four galleries in time for the grand opening. As of press deadline, it's unknown if they will finish on time.

*Metro Newspaper*/12/NEWS/Canadian Museum for Human Rights set to open in Winnipeg/This weekend. Brainchild of Izzy Asper comes to light after years of funding and controversy/BY: SHANE GIBSON/WEEKEND, September 19 – 21<sup>st</sup>, 2014

### **Thumbs down:**

*“Tim Hortons married Wendy’s in 1995. That alliance was entirely one – sided, with Tim’s propping up a failing fast – food business. Now there’s a second marriage to Burger King. But wait – the matchmaker behind the union is actually 3G Capital of Brazil which owns the Home of the Whopper. The 3G merger machine loves buying winners then getting out the corporate scissors to cut, cut, cut to boost profits. 3G Capital by the way, was responsible for the closure of the Heinz factory in Leamington Ontario. The 3G knives have already been slashing at Burger King’s operations, axing huge numbers of head – office jobs and dumping company – owned stores.”*

### **Compare and contrast**

#### **Is Canada selling or buying?**

**\$428 billion:** The value of Canadian companies sold to foreign interests between 2004 to 2013.

**\$575 billion:** The value of foreign companies purchased by Canadian companies.

*Metro Newspaper* /10/BUSINESS/Brand trials, triumphs and tribulations/HOW TO ROLL/by: Alison Griffiths/QMI AGENCY/Monday, September 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014

*“Stabbing victim Nahom Berhane, 34, was found with serious wounds outside a Danforth Ave. poolhall, near Greenwood Ave., around 1 a.m. Saturday. He died later in hospital. On Monday, investigators announced they had charged Osama Abdulaziz Filli, 23, with second – degree murder. Nahom Berhane, who came to Canada from Eritrea at a young age, leaves behind a girlfriend and two young children.”*

*24 hrs Newspaper*/03/Family, community mourn man slain on Danforth/BY: MARYAM SHAH, QMI AGENCY/Tuesday, September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014

*“Police were called to a Toronto Community Housing highrise at Eglinton Ave. E. and Markham Rd. at 3:30 a.m. on Monday.”*

*“Police received a 911 call for the sound of gunshots, and when they responded, they found a male victim between the first and second floors.” –Paul Worden, Toronto Police Det.*

*“Dillon Phillips, 22, of Toronto, who was known to police, was found dead at the scene.”*

**“It never ends. I have been here for two years and I want out. It makes me nervous walking around during the day and I’m too scared to go out at night.”** –Heather Gordon, local resident

*24 hrs Newspaper*/03/Man, 22, shot dead at TCHC building/BY: KEVIN CONNOR, QMI AGENCY/Tuesday, September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.”** — Sir Edward Tylor, English Anthropologist & author of “Primitive Culture, (1871)”.

*The Ceylon Express Newspaper*/17/Feature/Culture is the fabric that binds a nation/Vol: 5, #9/BY; MICHAEL MARIN/October 2014

**“Premier Kathleen Wynne is defending her trade mission to China at a time when Hong Kong citizens are taking to the streets in the tens of thousands to demand freer elections. But even as Wynne wished everyone a happy “National Day,” which celebrates the founding of China’s communist republic, Hong Kong residents were using the holiday to protest Beijing’s role in their elections.”**

**“Michael Chan and I met with the Cousul General for China yesterday here at Queen’s Park and I said ... we support freedom of speech, we support people’s right to express themselves in a peaceful setting and so I will continue to reinforce that message wherever I am.”** –Kathleen Wynne, Premier of Ontario.

**“The Ontario government says that China is the province’s second – largest trading partner after the United States, and that more than 710,000 citizens are of Chinese origin.”**

**“One of the reasons our relationship continues to flourish is because Ontario’s large and vibrant Canadian community creates a natural connection between our province and China. And there’s so much potential for our relationship to grow even more and again that is why it is important that this trade mission take place.”** –Kathleen Wynne, Premier of Ontario.

*24 hrs Newspaper* /03/Wynne defends trade mission to China/BY: ANTONELLA ARTUSO, Queen’s Park Bureau Chief/Thursday, October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

**“We’ve seen a migration of new workers, tenants and residents into the downtown core. Now we need the infrastrcutre to support that added population.”** –Michael Caplice, senior managing director of Toronto office leasing for *Cushman & Wakefield* (commercial brokerage firm).

*The Metro Newspaper*/01/Downtown desires strangling transit, says 10 – city study/Those darn millennials. However, demographic group also credited with sparking urban renewal/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICES/Thursday, October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

**“Some of North America’s most influencial online companies warn that Canada is losing its international edge on the Internet because businesses are slow to take up digital technology. The Internet Association points out the contribution Internet companies in Canada make to the economy continues to be far below that of other G20 countries.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/13/BUSINESS/Report/The True North, Strong ... and slow to embrace tech/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, October 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“A Romanian worker holds a megaphone during a protest by trade unionists from all over Romania, Tuesday in the capital of Bucharest. Thousands joined a protest demanding changes to the employment legislation, which, according to the trade unions,**

**gives excessive powers to employers and offers very limited means for negotiating working conditions to the employees. The Sanitas health trade union says 30,000 doctors and nurses have left Romania in recent years due to low salaries and underfunding. Junior doctors earn 200 euros (\$260 US) a month. Unofficial payments and bribes to health – care staff are common.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/13/BUSINESS/Stormy days for workers in Romania/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, October 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Southern Ontario police **say the three people found dead in a Brampton home, northwest of Toronto, may have been involved in a double murder – suicide. The bodies of 57 – year – old Manjulaben Mistry, along with 61 – year – old Hashmukhlal Mistry and another 91 – year – old man whose identity hasn’t yet been confirmed were found on Sunday.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/03/NEWS/Police ID 2 of 3 victims in possible murder – suicide/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Tuesday, October 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Enzo Lavigna, 74, **who lives across the street from the family, said Hashmukhlal’s father had been living in the home, but had moved out three or four years ago. Enzo Lavigna recalled an incident about a decade ago where 10 or 15 police cruisers pulled up to the Mistry’s home.**”

“**I don’t know if it was domestic, but it had something to do with the family.**” –Enzo Lavigna, neighbour that lives across the street

“Neighbours **described the homeowners as a husband – and – wife couple of Indian descent who have lived in the residential enclave for more than 20 years.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/04/Police ID pair of victims/Double – murder suicide suspects in Bramton deaths/BY: JENNY YUEN, QMI AGENCY/Thesday, October 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Peel Regional Police **ruled the death of a woman in a fire at a Mississauga hotel over the weekend a homicide. Evelyn Butmatay Castillo, 43, of Thornhill, was found without vital signs at the Quality Inn at 50 Britannia Rd on Saturday morning. Castillo was in a room where the fire broke out. She was transported to hospital where she died from her injuries.**”

“**This is considered a homicide. Everything is under investigation and we aren’t releasing details at this time.**” –Const. George Tudos

“**Staff at the Quality Inn say Castillo had been a long – time resident of the hotel.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/04/Mississauga hotel fire death a homicide: Cops/BY: KEVIN CONNOR, Qmi Agency/Thesday, October 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Toronto Police **released a security camera image of a person of interest in the shooting death of two teenagers outside of an etobicoke high school. Zaid Youssef, 17, and Michael Menjivar, 15, were slain outside of the School of Experiential Learning at 40 McArthur St. on Oct 6. Both boys were there to watch a fight in a field which quickly escalated. Homicide investigators said the two teens were not the intended target.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/04/’Person of interest’ sought in school shooting/BY: JENNY YUEN, Qmi Agency/Thesday, October 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014



**“Canada is paying more than double for six commonly used generic drugs compared with other developed countries because of a “highly unusual” purchasing plan. Researchers found that through a mix of negotiations with drug companies and calls for tender, countries such as New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Germany are paying less than Canada for generic medications (amlodipine, atorvastatin, omeprazole, rabeprazole, ramipril and venlafaxine).”**

**“There’s no question that Canada has saved money, but it could be saving even more if it adopted the approach most other countries do. You would think with all that political muscle working together, they would get it right. Meaning what’s happened here is not the case of an isolated mistake, it’s everyone working together and coming up with a stupid mistake.”** –Amir Attaran, Canada Research Chair in law, population health and global development policy at the University of Ottawa

*The Metro Newspaper*/03/NEWS/‘Uniquely Canadian stupidity’/Generic drug purchase. Study finds countries that use negotiation or tenders get the same drugs cheaper/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Tuesday, October 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Ottawa is considering a ban on all flights from Sierra Leone and Liberia as the Ebola virus continues to spread in that region of Africa. It would be one measure aimed at protecting Canadians. The aim for Canada is to ensure the pandemic does not arrive within our borders. We have to minimize those risks and look at new measures so that we can stay ahead of this phenomenon.”** –Immigration Minister Chris Alexander speaking to reporters in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

*24 hrs Newspaper*/06/Feds consider ban on flights from West Africa/BY: HAL ROBERTS, QMI AGENCY/REUTERS/Wednesday, October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“A York Regional Police officer has been charged after an internal investigation into the alleged misuse of insurance benefits. Police say their professional standards bureau began its investigation this July after receiving complaints from the force’s benefits provider. Const. Salwa Hussein, 31, was charged with two counts each of uttering false documents and fraud under \$5,000. Hussein has been on the force since 2011 and was suspended with pay in July pending the outcome of the investigation. She’s due in court on Nov. 27.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/YRP/Cop accused of insurance fraud/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Police are releasing little information about the Oct. 6 deaths of 15 – year – old Michael Menjivar and 17 – year – old Zaid Youssef, high school students who were gunned down in North Etobicoke around noon, after lunch let out at nearby Don Bosco Catholic Secondary School.”**

**“Witnesses said Menjivar and Youssef were shot after a fight broke out in the Don Bosco parking lot shortly after noon, then moved across Islington Avenue to nearby Fairhaven Park. Youssef, a student at Don Bosco, and Menjivar, who attended North York’s James Cardinal McGuidan Catholic High School, were killed behind highrise apartment buildings along Islington.”**

**“Just over a week after the midday fatal shootings of two teenage boys steps from a Toronto high school, police have arrested and charged a 17 – year – old boy with attempted murder, along with numerous other weapons offences. In a news release issued Wednesday, police announced the 17 – year – old boy’s charges “in connection” to the two homicides. He also faces various weapons charges, including pointing a firearm,**

weapons dangerous **to the public peace, failure to comply (recognizance), possession of a firearm without a valid licence and the possession of a firearm without a permit.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Teenager charged following students’ shooting deaths/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“Ravyn Colley, 24, **and Joel Ryan Roberto, 27, have been charged with failing to provide the necessities of life after police were called to their townhouse near Finch and Don Mills to respond to a medical complaint early Monday. Their son, four – year – old Jaelin Roberto Colley, was pronounced dead at the scene.**”

“Neighbours **who live near Colley and Roberto in the Fernways townhouse complex described a frenzy of sirens and flashing lights around 2:30 a.m. Thanksgiving Monday, when police and paramedics rushed to the area.**”

“Colley **and Roberto are common – law partners who moved into their townhouse in June. The couple also has a younger son who is now in the custody of the Children’s Aid Society.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Family stunned after parents charged in boy’s death/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**My friend, the patriarch of the Chaldean Catholic church, the largest Christian community in Iraq, and Father Sarmed Balious, of the Canadian Chaldean Catholics. The war against the Islamic State, as also the “armed jihad that we see from West Africa, from Boko Haram in Nigeria to al shabaab in East Africa, through the various Salafi – Jihadi forces, through Yemen, the Levant, Daesh (The Arabic name for IS) itself, and al – Nusra, al – Qaeda, the Deobandi, and Taliban militias in Pakistan, all the way to southern Philippines” constitutes a “civilizational struggle for all civilized people.**” – Jason Kenney, Minister for Citizenship & Immigration

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 4/Harper learning to separate Islam from terrorism: Siddiqui/Thursday, October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**At a time like this, it’s important to continuously be reviewing our readiness strategies and we want to provide maximum protection to our healthcare workers who are on the front line and our first defence against Ebola.**” –Health Minister Eric Hoskins

“**I was surprised that provincial health officials have yet to issue common protocols to all hospitals and other health – care settings which could be used in the event a patient with Ebola symptoms. A supervisor should be available to advise health – care workers how to put on and take off protective gear. You need expertise there so we protect to the maximum the well being and the health of out nurses so they can be there for their patients. It’s not only nurses – it’s doctors, it’s respiratory therapists, it’s all the team that will be involved in the event that there is a real case.**” –Doris Grinspun, executive director of the Registered Nurses’ Association of Ontario (RNAO).

“**It is unlikely that we will have many cases of Ebola in Ontario.**” –David Mowat, Ontario Interim Chief Medical Officer of Health.

“**Hoskins and Mowat did not believe that closing the border to target arrivals would act as an effective guard against Ebola, as some people have recommended.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/05/SARs experience prepared Ont. For Ebola/BY: ANTONELLA ARTUSO, Queen’s Park Bureau Chief/Thursday, October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**In the past year, the CBSA (Canadian Border Services Agency) and police have made three high – profile arrests in Toronto, Ottawa and Edmonton for fraud under both**

immigration **and** criminal laws. **In a** Toronto police operation **dubbed** "False Angel," Angelina Codina **of** Codina International Consultants **was** arrested **in** May **and** faces seven counts **of** fraud **and** five charges **under the** Immigration Act. **She is accused of passing as an** immigration lawyer **who** "**did not render** any services **beyond** collecting fees." **In** June, an Ottawa judge **handed out a** one – year jail sentence **and** three years' probation **to** Sergiy Gedeonov **for offering** immigration services **at a** fee **without** authorization – **a decision hailed by the** consulting industry. **In** August, Janet Chen Macaulay **of** Edmonton **was** charged **with** four counts **of** fraud **for acting as an** unlicensed immigration consultant **representing** corporate **and** individual clients **on up to** 190 work permit applications."

"Immigration fraud **is a** criminal offence **in** Canada **and** damages **the** integrity **of our** immigration system. **The** CBSA **takes this issue** very seriously **and** works closely **with its** partners **to** identify, investigate **and** prosecute **those engaging in** immigration fraud **to the** full extent **of the** law. **This includes** investigating **and** prosecuting immigration consultants." – Barrasa, CBSA spokesperson

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 6/CANADIAN POLITICS//Despite growing complaints, few "ghost" immigration consultants are prosecuted/Thursday, October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014

"**Relations between** India **and some of its** Africa residents **have not** been rosy **in the** past year. **After a** Nigerian **was** stabbed **to** death **in** Goa **last** November, **some** 200 fellow Africans **blocked roads** in protest **in the** tiny Indian state, **even as** locals accused **the** foreigners **of being** illegal immigrants **and** drug dealers. **Then in** Delhi, **under the** brief **and** illiberal administration **of the** Aam Aadmi Party, **a** state minister **orchestrated** bullying **and** intimidation **of** migrants **in one** district **of the** city, **where** African women **were** accused **of** working **as** prostitutes. **Finally, in** September **three** African men **in the** Delhi metro **were** set upon **by a** racist mob. **They took** shelter **by** climbing atop **a** police control post."

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 7/SOUTH ASIAN POLITICS/Shutting the door on Africa/Thursday, October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014

"**A new** Ipsos survey **commissioned by the** international development organizations Development and Peace **and** the Canadian Foodgrains Bank **was released on** World Food Day. **The** 1,002 respondents **showed that over** 60 per cent **of** Canadians **are** concerned **about** world hunger **and** 65 per cent **believe that** funding programs **that support** small family farmers **in** developing countries **to be the most** effective way **to** reduce hunger.

"**It is really encouraging to see that** Candians **are making the connection that** small family farmers **need our** solidarity **if** we want **to end** hunger." – Michael Casey, executive director of Development and Peace

"**The** United Nations World Food Programme **estimates that there are actually** 805 million undernourished people **in the world** today."

"Development **and** Peace **works with** grassroots organizations **in** Africa, Asia, Latin America **and** the Middle East **whose projects are aimed at** eradicating poverty **and** addressing issues **of** injustice **faced by groups that are** marginalized **such as** women **and** indigenous communities."

"**We want to** make sure **that we** keep going **in the** right direction, **and** Canadians **can help** do that." – Michael Casey, executive director of Development and Peace

"**To learn more about** Development **and** Peace, **visit** [devp.org](http://devp.org)."

*The Metro Newspaper*/13/DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE/Canadians ready to act against hunger/World Food Day poll shows concern is high/METRO CUSTOM PUBLISHING/Thursday, October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Our Conservative government strongly condemns any attempt to divide Canadians based on religion or ethnicity. Canada’s success as a country is firmly rooted in pluralism and is a model for the world. Ajax – Pickering and Durham as a whole are renowned for their high quality of life for families of all backgrounds. We are all much stronger because of this rich diversity.”** – Chris Alexander, Minister for Citizenship & Immigration

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 19/Alexander Reacts To Vandalism At Pickering Mosque/Friday, October 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

**“Value Village will be pulling some children’s Halloween costumes from store shelves after a B.C. mom complained the outfits were too sexy for kids. The U.S. – based thrift store giant announced the move Monday after Victoria mom Raina Delisle wrote an online column, which sparked outrage on social media.”**

**“The girls’ costume was skin tight, shiny black fabric and was paired with a fascinator instead of a helmet.”** – Raina Delisle, B.C. mom from Victoria

**“The marketplace is often just exploiting the lowest, common denominator. We need to ensure that as a culture and society, we need to not make the mistake of allowing businesses to be our moral and ethical compass.”** – Mona Gleason, B.C professor with research interests in children and youth gender studies

**“The company selects its Halloween inventory based on feedback and demand from shoppers and will remove the costumes from its stores. We apologize to those who were offended and as we move forward, we will evaluate all costumes and packaging keeping this specific customer feedback in mind.”** – Sara Gaugl, spokeswoman with Value Village in an email response

*The Metro Newspaper/10/NEWS/Value Village pulls its ‘sexy’ Halloween costumes for kids/‘It’s sick.’ Popular thrift store decides to remove some of its children’s costumes after criticism from a mother in Victoria/BY: THANDI FLETCHER/Tuesday, October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

**“Small businesses – those with fewer than 100 employees – continue to make a vital contribution to Canada’s economy. According to the most recent figures compiled by Statistics Canada and Industry Canada, more than 1.08 million small businesses operated in 2012, employing more than 7.7 million people, or nearly 70 per cent of Canada’s private labor force.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/23/SMALL BUSINESS WEEK/METRO CUSTOM PUBLISHING/Number of small businesses increasing/More than a million in operation since 2012, with nearly 70 per cent of labor force/By: Peter Doyle/Tuesday, October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

**“The RCMP confirms it met several times with Martin “Ahmad” Couture – Rouleau before he rammed his car into two soldiers south of Montreal, killing one of them. RCMP Supt. Martine Fontaine told a news conference that Mounties stopped the radicalized Quebecer as he was about to leave Canada for Turkey, a common transit point for Westerners who want to go to Syria. Since then, police regularly met Couture – Rouleau and tried, with the help of his family and the imam of his mosque, to “put him on the right track.” A facebook page believed to be Couture – Rouleau’s included verses from the Qur’an about fighting for Allah, as well as Islamist YouTube clips. Provincial police said the suspect waited in his car in the Service Canada parking lot for at least two hours before the soldiers arrived, at least one of them in uniform. He ran them down in full view of a local police officer, who gave chase, said Lt. Guy Lapointe. The Nissan Altima rolled into a ditch and witnesses say the suspect charged a female officer with a knife. Police shot him 11 times, and he still kept coming. It took two shots to the head to kill him. Vincent was a member of 438 Tactical Helicopter Squad, based out of St. Hubert, Que. He was kept in hospital until his organs could be harvested for donation.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/06/Lone wolf terrorists hard to stop: Experts/WITH FILES FROM JESSICA HUME IN OTTAWA/Wednesday, October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

**“From IBM’s Watson supercomputer to Apple’s Siri, artificial intelligence is slowly becoming a basic tool for many with the increasing potential to replace basic human jobs. From “just in time manufacturing” to 24/7 global fulfillment, today’s economic system is no longer hospitable for the nine to five employee. Today’s employees are increasingly treated as mindless drones versus critical manpower. It is no wonder that corporations share this opinion as technology is at a stage where it can actively compete and beat human efficiency and effectiveness. We have witnessed that putting pressure on humans to perform like machines with decreasing pay and inconsistent hours is leading to individual physical and mental degradation as well as increasing social unrest. But as jobs become increasingly scarce at all levels, what has an individual’s economic worth become? We are seeing the repercussions of the “pseudo – machine” scenario with increasing civil unrest and social disorder. It leads us down a path of instability that may take decades if not centuries from which to recover.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 2/EDITORIALS/What Happens When Jobs Don’t Need Humans?/Thursday, October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“Simple, straightforward attacks using readily available weapons and minimal preparations on undefended targets are a better match with the actual capabilities of most extremists.”** –Threat Assessment issued by *The Canadian Security Intelligence Service*.

**“They’re calling for Muslims to defend the Islamic State but if they can’t travel, then Muslims around the world are to attack at home to support the caliphate.”** –Gavin Cameron, political science professor & terrorism expert with the University of Calgary.

*The Metro Newspaper*/03/NEWS/Connection between attacks in Ottawa and Quebec? Canadian ISIS recruits. The Islamic State of Iraq and al – Sham’s calls for attacks at home have security, intelligence officials worried/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“I think it’s right to be concerned, but not worried. As a member of the general public, the likelihood of being directly affected by terrorism is tiny. Even after today, it’s still tiny. The guy on Monday was under fairly tight surveillance in the weeks leading up to his attack.”** –Gavin Cameron, political science professor & terrorism expert with the University of Calgary.

*The Metro Newspaper*/10/NEWS/No reason to worry, terrorism expert says/Public safe. Two attacks on soldiers likely unrelated, shooter probably a ‘lone wolf’: Prof/By: ROBSON FLETCHER/Thursday, October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“Liberal Justice Critic, Sean Casey, MP Arnold Chan and Liberal Candidate, Gary Anandasangaree participated in a roundtable to discuss concerns with the federal judicial appointments process. The roundtable, organized by the South Asian Bar Association of Toronto (SABA), featured members of the executive of SABA, the Federation of Asian Canadian Lawyers (FALC), the Canadian Association of Black Lawyers (CABL) and the Women’s Law Association of Ontario (WLAO).”**

**“This roundtable was a great opportunity to hear from the legal community about the issue of diversity in Federal judicial appointments. I am grateful to SABA for facilitating an opportunity for us to discuss the role of the Federal Government in developing a judiciary and justice system that truly reflects the face of Canada.”** –Sean Casey, Liberal Justice Critic.

**“Canada’s identity and strength are premised on its rich diversity; yet, sadly our judiciary is neither representative nor reflective of this. Lack of gender and racial diversity in the Canadian judiciary is of equal concern to all Canadians, not just under – represented communities. It is encouraging to see**

**the Liberal Party take note of this critically important issue.”** –Jayashree Goswami, president of *the South Asian Bar Association*.

**“The election of minority lawyers such as newly elected MP Arnold Chan and other racialized members of the bar seeking public office is a step in the right direction.”** –Gary Anandasnanagree, lawyer & Liberal Candidate for Scarborough Rouge Park

**“[J]udicial diversity is fundamentally an issue of access to justice and public confidence in the administration of justice. The roundtable discussion with Mr. Casey and Mr. Chan laid important groundwork. FACL had written to the Minister of Justice, Peter MacKay, requesting a similar meeting. Rather than engage with FACL, he declined because of his “busy schedule.”**” –Lai – King Hum, president of *the Federation of Asian Canadian Lawyers*.

**“Racialized candidates who are both qualified and meritorious exist and are applying but are not being selected. The federal government would know this if the process mandated keeping statistics at all stages of the process. CABL has attempted to discuss these issues in person with the federal Minister of Justice to no avail. We are pleased that Mr. Casey and Mr. Chan see the need for in person dialogue and action.”** –Arleen Huggins, president of *the Canadian Association of Black Lawyers*

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 14 /SOCIETY/Liberal Justice Critic Meets With Legal Associations in Toronto to Discuss Diversity in the Canadian Judiciary/Thursday, October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“Are there any problems of Discrimination in Mississauga. Are we NOT being affected by DISCRIMINATION. Mississauga News reported this in major articles. Peel police conducts special seminars with its race relations committee to find solutions for these problems. I attend these meetings. Ethnic minorities and activists in Mississauga and Peel demonstrate serious concerns. If we look around the world, there are so many positive existing choices and examples available to practice in our city of Mississauga. It is a proven fact when ethnic humanities or visible minorities take over the charge, hatred and prejudice goes down. See how Nelson Mandela often considered the greatest man on earth, changed the landscape of South Africa towards political equality worldwide. Americans opened their hearts to offer General Colin Powell, the first black male and Condoleezza Rice, the first black lady, as secretaries of State. Not ending there they brought the first black president, Mr. Obama. America is proof, how minority representation curbs violence, aggression and hatred within a society.”**

**Dil Muhammad, Candidate for, Mayor of Mississauga.**  
**[electdil@gmail.com](mailto:electdil@gmail.com), [www.electdill.ca](http://www.electdill.ca), 416 826 – 4543**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 22/LOVE FOR ALL – HATE FOR NONE/By: Dil Muhammad, for Mayor Mississauga/Thursday, October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014

**“A group of reservists from Hamilton gathered in Ottawa Thursday to pay final respects to their fallen comrade Nathan Cirillo. Cirillo was shot to death by a lone gunman Wednesday morning as he stood guard at the National War Memorial. The dozen or so soldiers stood in front of the War Memorial silently, laying flowers and embracing each other while members of the public wiped tears from their eyes.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/NEWS/Cirillo remembered as a ‘leader’ and ‘hero’ with ever – present smile/Shooting victim. Fellow soldiers pay final respects to fallen comrade at War Memorial in Ottawa/WEEKEND, October 24 – 26<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Dozens of girls and young women are being abducted by Islamic extremists in northeast Nigeria, raising doubts about an announced ceasefire and the hoped – for – release of 219 schoolgirls held captive since April. On Oct. 17, Nigeria’s military said a ceasefire had been agreed to with Boko Haram and ordered troops to comply immediately. Officials said the ceasefire would lead to the speedy release of the girls kidnapped from a boarding school in the remote northeastern town of Chibok on April 15.”**

**“The release of the Chibok girls is part of ongoing ceasefire negotiations, which would not be affected by the latest abductions. There is still negotiation going on and we expect a lot of progress to be made.”** –Aminu Wali, Nigeria’s minister of foreign affairs.

*The Metro Newspaper*/12/WORLD/Spree of kidnappings leads to doubts about ceasefire/Nigeria. In days since truce with Boko Haram announced, at least 70 youths have been taken/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Thursday, October 28<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Australia has imposed a visa ban on the affected countries, policies that critics said would have little benefit but could feed a global panic. Ebola has killed 5,000 people since March, mostly in West Africa.”**

**“Returning health workers are exceptional people who are giving of themselves for humanity.”** – Stephane Dujarric, spokesman for UN Secretary – General *Ban Ki Moon*.

**“The World Health Organization said it feared the quarantine measures could put people off volunteering to go to Africa.”**

**“We desperately need international health workers ... They are really the key to this response.”** – Tarik Jasarevic, WHO spokesman.

**“American soldiers returning from West Africa are being isolated, even if they show no sign of symptoms and are not believed to have been exposed to the virus. Chief of Staff Gen. Raymond Odierno ordered the 21 – day monitoring period “to ensure soldiers, family members and their surrounding communities are confident that we are taking all steps necessary to protect their health.”**

**“Western countries are creating mass panic which is unhelpful in containing a contagious disease like Ebola. If they create mass panic ... this fear will eventually spread beyond the ordinary people to health workers or people who transport the sick and then what will happen? Entire populations will be wiped out.”** –Ofwono Opondo, Ugandan government spokesman.

**“Australia has not recorded a case of Ebola, and conservative Prime Minister Tony Abbott has so far resisted requests to send medical personnel to help battle the outbreak on the ground. Its decision to refuse entry for anyone from Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia, while touted by the government as necessary, was criticized by experts and advocates as politically motivated and shortsighted.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/07/Australia imposes visa ban/Critics say move will feed global panic over deadly virus/REUTERS/Wednesday, October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“We’ve seen a migration of new workers, tenants and residents into the downtown core. Now we need the infrastructure to support that added population.”** –Michael Caplice, senior managing director of Toronto office leasing for *Cushman & Wakefield* (commercial brokerage firm).

*24 hrs Newspaper*/07/Australia imposes visa ban/Critics say move will feed global panic over deadly virus/REUTERS/Wednesday, October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**Brampton: Presented by Canada Dry, the inaugural DiwaliFest, the Festival of Lights, at Bramalea City Centre. Festivities kicked off on Friday with a solo dance competition, featuring some of the most talented local dancers under the age of 10. The excitement continued on Saturday and Sunday with a variety of activities.**”

“**We’re excited to be a part of this festival that celebrates a unique culture. This is a great opportunity for the next generation to learn about their culture and gives others an opportunity to learn and embrace multiculturalism in Canada.**” –Mihiri Tillakaratne, brand manager of Canada Dry, the festival’s presenting sponsor.

“**During the opening ceremony, government officials and community leaders delivered their well wishes. Special guests included the festival’s Honorary Patron Senator Victor Oh, Consul General of India Akhilesh Mishra, Minister of State (Sport) Bal Gosal, MP Parm Gill, Mayor Susan Fennell and ICCC president D.P. Jain.**”

“**In keeping with CIBC’s long history of celebrating Canada’s rich cultural diversity, we are proud to join the more than one million Canadians of South Asian heritage in making the Festival of Lights. On behalf of CIBC, we want to take this opportunity to wish everyone a very Happy Diwali.**” –Jonathon Dent, CIBC’s GTA West Region Head.

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 9/COMMUNITY/Diwali At Bramalea City Centre/Friday, October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014*

“**Namibia’s Supreme Court upheld a ruling that health workers sterilized HIV positive women without their consent, a human rights group said Monday. The 2012 judgement that was upheld had found health workers had coerced three HIV – positive mothers to sign sterilization consent forms they did not fully understand, and while they were in labour, the Southern Africa Litigation Centre said.**”

“**This decision has far reaching consequences not only for HIV – positive women throughout Africa who have been forcibly sterilized.**” – Priti Patel, deputy director with the S.A.L.C

“**The Namibian Women’s Health Network first began documenting allegations of forced sterilization in 2007. Ten per cent of the Namibian population (250,000 Namibians) lives with HIV.**”

*Metro Newspaper/08/WORLD/Moms with HIV did not give consent to be sterilized: Court/Namibia. Top court upholds 2012 ruling that health workers coerced HIV – positive mothers in labour to sign sterilization forms/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Tuesday, November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2014*

“**Universities and colleges across the country are fighting back as a Toronto – area imam say more young Muslims are joining the ranks of Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other extremist groups.**”

“**About 200 young people have left Canada to fight alongside ISIL and other groups in recent months. As many as 90 cases are being investigated within the country. The extremist ideology has the potential to grow if nothing is done to stop it. Those who join the fighting groups are attracted by false promises of wealth and power. Our basic ideology is to counter the extremist ideology.**” –Farhan Iqbal, Imam at Baitul Islam in Vaughan.

“**We want to condemn ISIS (ISIL) and let people know it does not represent Islam. As the youth, students are vulnerable so we want to educate them before (it) reaches them.**” –Blawal Aleem, president of the Muslim Student Association at Ryerson University.



“ISIL Jihadist Mohammed Ali, **also known as Abu Turaab, took to social media last month to say he is a former Ryerson student and used online platforms to promote** extremist opinions. **Both his twitter and ask.com accounts were suspended, only to resurface** sometime later.”

“**I just found out that Abu was actually expelled from Ryerson. These are troubled individuals and if he is depressed and finds ISIS (ISIL), he’s say “Ah, now I have something to belong to.”** —Blawal Aleem, president of the Muslim Student Association at Ryerson University.

*Metro Newspaper*/03/TORONTO/University and colleges launch stand against ISIL/Toronto campuses. Among those fighting group’s attempts to ‘reach’ students/BY: GILBERT NGABO/[gilbert.ngabo@metronews.ca](mailto:gilbert.ngabo@metronews.ca)/WEEKEND, November 28 – 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**Italian – Canadians plan to honour the soldier killed in a terrorist attack in Ottawa last month. A handful of Canadians representing the nation’s 1.4 million Italians are planning to hold a memorial in Hamilton Saturday morning to pay respects to Cpl. Nathan Cirillo.**”

“**The somber event has been organized by a handful of cultural groups, including the National Congress of Italian Canadians, the Canadian Italian Advocates Organization, the Order Sons of Italy, the Canadian Italian Business and Professional Association, and the Associazione Nazionale Carabinieri di Toronto.**”

“**Our democratic values are priceless and the lives of those who safeguard (them) deserve the ultimate praise and honour. Let us not forget our fallen soldiers. The 1.4 million Italian – Canadians across Canada wish and yearn to express their respect to the late Cpl. Nathan Cirillo and his family.**” – Statement issued by the organizers.

*24 hrs Newspaper*/12/Italian – Canadians to honour Cpl. Nathan Cirillo/By: TERRY DAVIDSON/QMI Agency/Friday, November 28<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**I’m not male. Not white. Want to start there?**” — Olivia Chow, when asked during the election how she, a card carrying *New Democrat*, would differ in leadership from former mayor and NDP member David Miller.

*The Now Magazine*/16/SPECIAL REPORT CAN WHITE PRIVILEGE BE STOPPED AY CITY HALLS/RACE BAIT/Olivia Chow seemed unwilling to continue the conversation she had instigated on race, but at least it was a start/By: DESMOND COLE/November 27 - DECEMBER 3<sup>RD</sup>, 2014

“**Twice in October, campaign signs for the 22 – year – old Munira Abukar were defaced with hateful graffiti. Following the first occurrence – in which her portrait was scrawled over, an outline drawn around her headscarf and “GO BACK HOME” and “BITCH” written – the hashtag #IStandWithMunira trended on Twitter. On another occasion, days before the election, Abukar tweeted that her “volunteers just came back to the office shaken. Man in a Purolator truck threw trash on them and called them terrorists.**”

“**I think diversity scares a lot of people. I think when you force people to acknowledge the fact that you have a diverse landscape in Toronto, that you have people who dress like me and are from Toronto and call it home – it scares a lot of people.**” — Ausma Malik, candidate for Ward 2.

“**At an October 1 debate at the Joseph J. Piccininni Community Centre, an audience member asked how Chow was qualified to be mayor despite being an immigrant who’s lived off the “public purse.”**”

**“No matter where we came from, what color of our skin, what background, what income level, what neighborhood we came from, it doesn’t matter.”** — Olivia Chow, a card carrying New Democrat.

*The Now Magazine*/13 & 18/SPECIAL REPORT CAN WHITE PRIVILEGE BE STOPPED AT CITY HALLS/I didn't expect to become a symbol/By: DESMOND COLE/November 27 - DECEMBER 3<sup>RD</sup>, 2014

**“Toronto’s police force wants more Asian women in its ranks. It also wants more South Asian women, more people from the LGBTQ community and more aboriginal members. In a city where 49 per cent of people are visible minorities, according to 2011 data, only 23 per cent of uniformed officers are visible minorities. And even fewer – just 18.7 per cent – are women. A special recruitment session aimed at attracting Asian women to police work is planned for this weekend. And there, helping will be Chung – all five foot two of her.”**

**“In general, there’s a need for women in the force. Because Toronto is so diverse, we’re just trying to fill in the gaps. I’m the second Korean female officer on the service. It’s not that hard, if I can do it, you can do it. It’s not one of the favoured occupations for sure in the Korean culture, especially for a female.”** –Const. Cindy Chung with the Toronto Police Force.

*The Metro Newspaper*/01/Police recruiting women, minorities/Diverse force. About 100 women already signed up to attend Saturday session at Toronto Police College/By: ROSEMARY WESTWOOD/Thursday, December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Hundreds of mourners paid their last respects Wednesday to a young woman hailed as a hero, who suffered fatal injuries after intervening to help two teenage girls being harassed by a group of men.”**

**“Tugce Albayrak had been in a coma since mid – November following an early – morning altercation in Offenbach, near Frankfurt. She died Friday, her 23<sup>rd</sup> birthday, after her family gave permission to switch off her life support.”**

**“Albayrak’s funeral was held outside a mosque in Waechtersbach in central Germany. Her coffin, covered by a green cloth with Arabic script in gold, was placed on a stone table, flanked by German and Turkish flags. Turkey’s ambassador to Germany and the Hesse state governor also attended the ceremony, conducted in both Turkish and German.”**

**“Tugce Albayrak and two friends came to the aid of two teenage girls who were being harassed by several young men inside a Mc Donald’s bathroom at about 4 a.m. on Nov. 15. Later outside, one of the men allegedly hit Albayrak in the head, and she fell to the ground.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/24/TORONTO/Hundreds mourn woman who aided girls/Germany/Woman came to rescue of girls being harassed by men, was left in comatose after fight, pulled from life support/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Thursday, December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“We’re one of the only rich countries that doesn’t have a national housing plan. Vancouver (has) an increased number of unsheltered people on our streets. We’re also struggling with very, very fast gentrification in our Downtown Eastside ... and people who relied on this neighbourhood as their last stop before homelessness are now being pushed out.”** –DJ Larkin, B.C lawyer with Pivot Legal Society.

**“I would like to see the federal government get back into funding social housing – the way they did for years. They stopped in the early '90s in order to balance their budget. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation makes millions of dollars in profit every year that just goes into federal coffers, which needs to go back into making social and affordable housing available to all Canadians.”** – Clark Brownlee, co – ordinator with Right to Housing Coalition.

“Sydney: **A Royal Commission set up to probe the allegations against an ashram set up by an Indian guru in the Australian State of New South Wales. Satyanand who died around 17 years ago, presided over an outfit where, according to testimonies rendered, even children were starved, tortured, drugged and sexually molested. The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse hearing into the Satyanand Yoga Ashram at Mangrove Mountain on the state’s central coast was also told a group of swamis abused the girl in a ritual setting.**”

“**The ashram was the kind of place that if you scream, no – one comes.**” –APR, victim that moved to the ashram with her father, mother and sister in the late 1970s

“Attendees **were referred to as “Inmates” by the head of the movement, handed their assets to the ashram, shaved their heads, and wore orange robes. APR recalls that when she was no more than six years old she was taken into a dark room lit with candles. There were five or six male swamis in the room, some whom she recognized from the ashram. During the ritual, she told the commission that she was held down and raped by Ahkandananda, the India director and spiritual leader of the ashram.**”

“**While he was doing that, Ahkandananda cut the skin between my breasts with a knife and then licked the blood. He threw it into the fire.**” –APR, victim that moved to the ashram with her father, mother and sister in the late 1970s

“**I was forced to expose my genitals to ashram members and drugged with morphine. Children as young as four were tortured at the ashram.**” –APK, victim and former child resident

“Satyananda Yoga Ashram, **which changed its name to Mangrove Yoga Ashram in 2012 and Swami Akhandananda Saraswati were later charged with over 35 sex offenses against four teenaged girls. Akhandananda was found guilty on lesser charges of indecency and was jailed in 1989.**”

“**I want to see the ashram actually protect children and not just be a guru fan club where people leave their brains at the door. The adults need to own the choice they made – they were the ones that put the kids in that situation. They were the ones who stayed, and by staying, made it impossible for us to leave.**” –APR, victim that moved to the ashram with her father, mother and sister in the late 1970s

“**Under an agreement with the federal government that ran from December 1965 to December 1984, Ontario child – welfare services placed an estimated 16,000 aboriginal children with non – native families. A divisional Court ruling dismissed Ottawa’s attempt to have the \$1.3 billion class action suit thrown out.**”

“**The federal government needs to admit that thousands of aboriginal children were robbed of their cultural identities instead of continuing to fight a lawsuit.**” – Statement made on Thursday by the lead plaintiff & her lawyer.

“**The lawsuit alleges the children caught up in the so – called 60s’ Scoop suffered a devastating loss of cultural identity. The children, the suit alleges, suffered emotional, psychological and spiritual harm due to the lost connection to their aboriginal heritage.**”

Metro Newspaper/21/CANADA/Lawyer, lead plaintiff/Plea made for feds to recognize loss of cultural identity/THE CANADIAN PRESS/WEEKEND, December 5 – 7<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“Before taking office, Mayor John Tory announced that repairing the relationship between Toronto police and the public is among his top priorities. But just how broken is it?”**

**“They have been more than failing for me, for more than a decade.”** – Sabrina Butterful GoPaul, spokeswoman for the Jane Finch Action Against Poverty Coalition

**“A survey conducted for Metro by MQO Research found that, on average, Torontonians rate their police service a seven out of 10, making it one of the city’s highest rated services. Only garbage collection scored higher.”**

**“Toronto is one of the safest cities in North America.”** – Mark Pugash, Toronto police spokesman

Metro Newspaper/01/Toronto loves its police force/Survey results. Force gets high grade in Metro’s inaugural report on community/BY: JESSICA SMITH CROSS, [jessica.smithcross@metronews.ca](mailto:jessica.smithcross@metronews.ca)/Monday, December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“You can always be in business for today but how are you going to stay in business for tomorrow? Part of that is knowing what’s going on in the global economy because things move rapidly.”** –Jim Wyer, professor of International Studies with Centennial College.

24 hrs Newspaper/14/Learn to navigate global marketplace/Continuing Education/BY: LINDA WHITE, special to QMI Agency/Monday, December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“After 10 seasons on Grey’s Anatomy, actress Sadra Oh is going in a very different direction for her next project. Sandra Oh is leading her voice and producing power to Window Horses, an animated film about a young Canadian poet of Chinese and Iranian descent.”**

**“For me, Window Horses is so pro – girl, it’s pro – tolerance, it’s pro – diversity. I feel that race is deeply part of everyday life. I still do not see myself represented as an Asian person. The character in Window Horses is this mixed – race young woman who is trying to discover herself and who has an artist’s voice and goes and finds it in another country. I just know that there is an audience for that.”** –Sandra Oh, former star of Grey’s Anatomy, on her latest project, *Window Horses*.

**“I want to see a stick – figure character who has two little slits for eyes and is wearing a chador. I want to see her up there so I’m going to donate. When people ... say that no one wants to hear these stories, I just don’t believe it. I don’t believe it at all.”** –Sandra Oh, former star of Grey’s Anatomy, on her latest project, *Window Horses*.

24 hrs Newspaper/21/DIGITAL/It takes a crowd to cross ethnic boundaries/Sandra Oh. Former Grey’s Anatomy star seeks funding for new film project she hopes will better represent Asian women/BY: NED EHRBAR, Metro in Hollywood/Monday, December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**“The Rotman School of Management pulled a controversial class assignment from a first – year MBA course after concerns were raised about its portrayal of women. The assignment, issued last week for a class on capital markets, features “Elle Forest” a ditzy woman, who is offered a job with jeweler Tiffany and Co. – her “favorite company of all time”. She required the assistance of her Yale – educated boyfriend to figure out which compensation package she should accept. Professor Kent Womack, who teaches the capital markets class, later apologized verbally for the assignment, which he said was written by a teachers**

assistant. **Some** classmates started **to clap when he advised them to think carefully before commenting to the press.**”

*Metro Newspaper*/14/BUSINESS/Assignment at U of T pulled/University of Toronto. Graduate business school pulls class assignment over concerns of sexism/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Tuesday, December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014

“**A Liquefied natural gas venture in British Columbia led by Malaysia’s Petronas anticipates having to hire hundreds of skilled foreign workers during construction. Skilled foreign workers will account for almost 40 per cent of the work force required to build the proposed Pacific NorthWest LNG terminal near Prince Rupert, according to regulatory filings. At the peak of construction, there could be roughly 2,460 Canadian workers and 1,540 foreigners at the terminal site on Lelu Island.**”

“**We will hire Canadians if Canadians are available to do the job. It’s obviously easier to bring in somebody local into the job than to bring foreign workers in. It comes down to the ability to source Canadian labour, both the numbers that we need and the expertise that we need.**” –Michael Culbert, Pacific NorthWest LNG president.

“Pacific NorthWest LNG, **which last week announced a delay to its final investment decision, is seeking ways to reduce costs for the terminal. Petronas and its four Asian partners are scrutinizing the economics of the terminal and related construction projects, looking at international engineering costs, subcontractors and two natural gas pipelines to be built by TransCanada Corp. – the \$5 billion Prince Rupert Gas Transmission Plan and the \$1.7 billion North Montney Mainline. All in, the venture’s total cost could surpass \$36 billion.**”

“Canadians **would only account for 30 per cent of the on – site work force for the remaining two years of construction.**” –Michael Culbert, Pacific NorthWest LNG president.

*Globe & Mail Newspaper*/B3/LABOUR/Petronas looks to hire hundreds of foreign workers/Company expects almost 40 per cent of work force required for proposed LNG terminal will be brought in from outside Canada/REPORT ON BUSINESS /BY: BRENT JANG, VANCOUVER/Wednesday, December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2014

### Britain

### Total: 1 Countries

United Kingdom & Colonies 5,764

Total: 5,764

2.21 (%) of Total Citizens

### Europe

### Total: 44 Countries

Albania 519

Armenia 205

Austria	98
Belarus	175
Belgium	356
Bosnia - Hercegovina	147
Bulgaria	452
Croatia	294
Czech Republic	224
Cyprus	28
Denmark	69
Estonia	32
Finland	68
France	4,717
Georgia	102
Germany (Fed, Rep of)	1,273
Greece	374
Hungary	536
Iceland	38
Ireland, Republic of	1,977
Italy	652
Kosovo, Republic of	167
Latvia	163
Lithuania	154
Luxembourg	8
Macedonia	117
Montenegro (Republic of)	7
Moldova	941
Netherland, The	423
Norway	46
Poland	772
Portugal	637
Romania	1,552
Russia	1,780
Serbia (Republic of)	319
Serbia & Montenegro	17
Slovak Republic	161
Slovenia	30
Spain	496
Sweden	157
Switzerland	203
Ukraine	2,537
Uzbekistan	164
Yugoslavia	13

Total: **23,200**

**8.91** (%) of Total Citizens

**Africa**

**Total: 42 Countries**

Algeria	3,660
Angola	21
Benin, Peoples Rep of	243
Botswana, Rep of	103
Burkina Faso	339
Burundi	517
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	2,113
Central African Rep.	130
Chad, Rep of	82
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,749
People's Republic of the Congo	84
Djibouti, Rep of	99
Eritrea	1,977
Ethiopia	1,340
Gabon, Rep of	68
Gambia	36
Ghana	518
Guinea, Rep. of	368
Ivory Coast, Rep of	1,532
Kenya	455
Liberia	60
Libya	298
Madagascar	112
Malawi	20
Mali, Rep. of	195
Mauritania	84
Morocco	2,492
Namibia	120
Niger, Rep of the	68
Nigeria	4,161
Rwanda	335
Senegal	733
Sierra Leon	60
Somalia, Dem Rep. of	1,491
South Africa, Republic of	1,001
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	485
Swaziland	38
Tanzania, United Rep. of	133
Togo, Rep. of	248
Tunisia	1,474

Uganda	172
Zambia	46
Zimbabwe	333
<b>Total: <u>29,593</u></b>	<b><u>11.36</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Asia & the Middle East**      **Total: 44 Countries**

Afghanistan	1,490
Azerbaijan	63
Bahrain	25
Bangladesh	2,234
Bhutan	356
Cambodia	238
China, Peop Rep. of	24,640
Egypt	3,159
Hong Kong	586
India	38,341
Indonesia Rep. of	416
Iran	16,781
Iraq	3,897
Israel	1,896
Japan	1,127
Jordan	1,158
Kazakhstan	296
Kyrgyzstan	126
Korea, Republic of	4,463
Peo. Dem. Rep. of Korea	13
Kuwait	49
Laos	28
Lebanon	2,225
Macao	37
Malaysia	336
Mongolia, Peop Rep. of	93
Myanmar (Burma)	441
Nepal	1,220
Oman	8
Pakistan	9,128
Palestinian Authority (Gaza/West Bank)	444
Philippines Rep. of	40,035
Saudi Arabia	232
Singapore	179
Sri Lanka	2,606
Syria	2,049



Tajikistan	24	
Taiwan		691
Thailand	607	
Turkey	717	
Turkmenistan	5	
United Arab Emirates	40	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	2,495	
Yemen, Rep. of	149	
<b>Total: <u>165,143</u></b>		<b><u>63.42</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	1,295	
New Zealand	396	
<b>Total: <u>1,691</u></b>		<b><u>0.65</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**North and Central America**

**Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	53	
Costa Rica	165	
El Salvador	700	
Guatemala	317	
Honduras	402	
Mexico	4,478	
Nicaragua	118	
Panama, Rep of	59	
U.S.A	8,496	
<b>Total: <u>14,788</u></b>		<b><u>5.68</u> (%) of Total Citizens</b>

**Caribbean**

**Total: 13 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	50	
Bahamas Islands	61	
Barbados	133	
Cuba	1,080	
Dominica	34	
Dominican Republic	445	
Grenada	137	
Haiti	3,315	
Jamaica	3,054	
St Kitts & Nevis	24	
St Lucia	503	

St. Vincent & The Grenadines	607
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	430
<b>Total: <u>9,873</u></b>	<b><u>3.79 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**South America**

**Total: 11 Countries**

Argentina	214
Bolivia	95
Brazil	1,915
Chile	299
Columbia	2,860
Ecuador	334
Guyana	784
Paraguay	38
Peru	712
Uruguay	43
Venezuela	1,483
<b>Total: <u>8,777</u></b>	<b><u>3.37 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**      **Total: 4 Countries**

Comoros	8
Fiji	254
Mauritius	419
<b>Total: <u>681</u></b>	<b><u>0.26 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

Country not stated	28
Other countries	62
Stateless	804

Total: 894

0.34 (%) of Total Citizens

<u>Top Ten Source Countries</u>	<u># of Immigrants</u>	<u>% of 260,404 for 2014</u>
Philippines	40,035	15.37
India	38,341	14.72
China, (Rep. of)	24,640	9.46
Iran	16,781	6.44
Pakistan	9,128	3.51
United States	8,496	3.26
United Kingdom & Colonies	5,764	2.21
France	4,717	1.81
Mexico	4,478	1.72
Korea, Republic of	4,463	1.71
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>156,843</u></b>	<b><u>60.23</u></b>

## ANNUAL REPORT

### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS:

#### Citizenship & Immigration Canada

#### Electronic Information Services

Ottawa  
2015

**Total: 000,000 (Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants)**

**Total Family: 00,000 Category Not Stated: 0**

**Total Refugees: 00,000**  
**Total Other: 0,000**

**TOTAL NON – WORKERS: 00,000 (00.00%)** (Immigration Overview: Permanent residents/Facts & Figures 2015/PG 01)

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): Program under government review due to numerous complaints from the Canadian public. \*\*\*\*\***

<b><u>Employment:</u></b>	<b>00,000,000</b>	<b>+ 000,000</b>
<b>Full – time employment:</b>	<b>00,000,000</b>	<b>+ 00,000</b>
<b>Part – Time employment:</b>	<b>0,000,000</b>	<b>+ 00,000</b>
<b>Unemployment:</b>	<b>0,000,000</b>	<b>- 00,000</b>
<b><u>Not in labor force:</u></b>	<b>0,000,000</b>	<b>+ 000,000</b>
<b>Participation rate:</b>	<b>00.0%</b>	<b>- 0.00</b>
<b>Employment rate:</b>	<b>00.0%</b>	<b>- 0.00</b>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>- 0.00</b>

**Note: The labor force survey began in November 1945, issued quarterly until November 1952, then carried out monthly.**

**Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM, tables: 282–0002 & 282–0022. - Labor force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database)/Geography = Canada/Sex = both sexes/Age group = 15 years & over/Date accessed: 2015-04-29/Date modified: 2015-01-28**

**The Cost of Mass Immigration on Canada’s labor Markets Since 1993: \$675.4 billion**

**Gains by Users of Immigrant Services Since 1993: \$743.6 billion**

**Migrant Workers Admitted (non – immigrant): Program under government review due to numerous complaints from the Canadian public. \*\*\*\*\***

**Average Full – Time Jobs Created (2001 to 2015): 207,142** (Revised report erases 64,400 new jobs from 2014 data/Statistics Canada’s Labor Force Survey/By: MADHAVI ACHARYA – TOM YEW/SECTION S/BUSINESS/S1/THE TORONTO STAR NEWSPAPER/THURSDAY JANURY 29, 2015).

### **Multiculturalism In The News**

**“JASMEET (Jus Reign) Singh”**

**“Age: 22”**

**“Hometown: Guelph”**

**“Most famous for: “Shit White Guys Say to Brown Guys” (2,384,902 YouTube views)**

**“LILLY (Superwoman) Singh”**

**“Age: 23”**

**“Hometown: Scarborough”**

**“Most famous for: “Sh\*t Punjabi Mothers Say” (1,094,239 YouTube views)**

**“AMANDEEP (AK aka Amazing) Kang”**

**“Age: 20”**

**“Hometown: North York”**

**“Most famous for: “Living in a Brown Fam #2” (1,897,352 YouTube views)**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 12 & P – 13/SOCIETY/How three local comics found global fame/Thursday, January 1<sup>st</sup> 2015

**“The British shadow minister for Europe recently warned members of his Labor Party that they should try to make the most of the global economy and not to treat immigrants like a disease.”**

**“You can feed on people’s grievances or you can give people a chance. And I think our policies should be around giving people a chance.”** – Pat McFadden, British Shadow Minister for Europe

**“The United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) wants to introduce a five – year ban on immigration for permanent settlement. Even the once famously Dutch and Danes are increasingly voting for parties that fulminate against the scourge of immigration. And the tiny and much – harassed opposition parties in Singapore – a country where almost everyone is descended from immigrants – are gaining traction by appealing to popular gripes about immigrants (mostly from India and China) who are supposedly taking jobs away from “natives”.”**

**“Retaining one’s job is a serious concern for most of the middle – aged rural white Americans who support the Tea Party. Anti – immigrant sentiment cuts across the old left – right divide. One thing Tea Party or UKIP supporters share with working – class voters who genuinely fear losing their jobs to low – paid foreigners is anxiety about being left behind in a world of easy mobility, supranational organizations, and global networking.”**

**“On the right, support for conservative parties is split between business interests that benefit from immigration or supranational institutions, and groups that feel threatened by them. On the left, opinion is split between those who oppose racism and intolerance above all, and those who want to protect employment and preserve “solidarity” for what is left of the native – born working class.”**

**“Religious and cultural identities are being transformed. Americans and others have no choice but to get used to living in increasingly diverse societies. Likewise, economic globalization cannot be undone. But regulation can and should be improved. After all, some things are still worth protecting. There are good reasons not to leave culture, education, lifestyles or jobs completely exposed to the creative destructiveness of market forces.”**

**“This is a serious problem for political parties on the left, which increasingly seem to be speaking for the metropolitan elites, while provincial populists are pushing traditional conservatives further to the right by fishing in the dark waters of popular resentment.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 5/IMMIGRATION/What drives anti – immigrant sentiment?/Thursday, January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Video footage **of the attack** appeared online **showing a man wearing a hood carrying an assault rifle shoot and kill a police officer on a Paris sidewalk at point – blank range. Three attackers killed Charlie Hebdo’s veteran cartoonists, editor and others at the magazine’s office after recent publications of cartoons depicting Islamic figures in controversial ways.**”

“World leaders **such as Prime Minister Stephen Harper should not describe the deadly attack on a Paris news magazine that killed 12 people Wednesday morning as a “barbaric” act. Using words such as “violent” and “cruel” would be more appropriate than “barbaric” which has a “moralistic tone” which pits one civilization against another.**” – Karim H. Karim, professor at the University of Carleton’s School of Journalism & Communication

*Metro Newspaper*/15/CHARLIE HEBDO ATTACK/VOICES/THE WAR AGAINST FREE PRESS/A dozen people lost their lives in Paris Wednesday over cartoons. Metro grieves with the rest of the world and reaffirms the importance of freedom of expression/By: JOE LOFARO/readers@metronews.ca/Thursday, January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**A Toronto group is using recent current events to teach young people about the dangers of hate and intolerance. Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Centre for Holocaust Studies started the Tour for Humanity last year, visiting schools across Ontario on a bus and talking to youths about genocides like Holocaust.**”

“Young people **are being radicalized and going to fight overseas for various terrorist organizations. The question for us is, ‘How do we prevent these things from happening, or try to prevent them?’**”  
– Avi Benlolo, president & CEO of Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Centre for Holocaust Studies

“**Part of the answer is open discussion. Along with teaching students about such world – changing people as Martin Luther King Jr. and Anne Frank, the tour creates a safe environment for discussions among students of different faiths, different ethnicities and diverse background.**”

“**The whole focus is about improving the world and fighting against racism, hate, intolerance and Anti – Semitism. The program has reached about 150 schools and more than 50,000 students. They’ve learned to be problem solvers in their schools. They start talking to one another about these issues.**”  
– Avi Benlolo, president & CEO of Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Centre for Holocaust Studies

“**The centre had been offering Toronto – based workshops on the history of the Holocaust and other universal genocides with the aim of helping people – especially youths understand the root causes of such tragedies and how to prevent them. The bus tour was launched to reach a broader audience and, ultimately, shape a better world.**”

“**We have to do our best to bring humanity forward.**” – Avi Benlolo, president & CEO of Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Centre for Holocaust Studies

*Metro Newspaper*/06/TORONTO/Mobile classroom fighting hate/School visits. Group wrapping recent terror attacks in discussions on intolerance/By: GILBERT NGABO/gilbert.ngabo@metronews.ca/Wednesday, January 14<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**France has drafted in thousands of extra police and soldiers to provide security after 17 people were killed in three days of violence that began when two Islamist gunmen burst into Charlie Hebdo’s offices, opening fire in revenge for the paper’s publication of satirical images of Mohammed in the past.**”

“**France is at war against terrorism, jihadism and radical Islamism.**” – Manuel Valls, Prime Minister of France

**“The new edition of Charlie Hebdo will include other cartoons featuring the Prophet Mohammed. French Muslim leaders urged their community to keep calm and respect the right to freedom of expression.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/09/Charlie undaunted by killings/France at war with terrorism, prime minister says as magazine prints cartoon of Mohammed/REUTERS/Wednesday, January 14<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“On the hot seat this week is conservative Jewish newspaper HaMevaser, which removed all of the women from a photograph of world leaders marching in Paris in support of Charlie Hedo. Gone from the photos are German Chancellor Angela Merkel, Paris Mayor Anne Hidalgo, EU foreign affairs chief Federica Mogherini and Danish Prime Minister Helle Thorning – Schmidt.”**

**“This isn’t the first time an ultra – orthodox newspaper has edited women out of photographs. Following the death of Osama Bin Laden, Brooklyn – based ultra – orthodox Jewish newspaper Der Tzitung photoshopped Hilirary Clinton and another woman out of the photograph of U.S. President Barack Obama and his security team watching the raid.”**

*Metro Newspaper*/24/VOICES/NEWSPAPER EDITS OUT WOMEN/BY: KRISTEN THOMPSON/readers@metronews.ca/Thursday, January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“I’m appalled by the renewed satirizing of Prophet Muhammad in Charlie Hebdo, not only as a Muslim but also as a journalist. My condemnation stems from the fact that the Prophet is a revered figure in my faith who should not be drawn out – let alone satirized in untoward illustrations.”** — Ali Zafar, copy editor with the Metro Newspaper

*Metro Newspaper*/24/As a Muslim journalist, I’m not OK with the Charlie cover/BY: ALI ZAFAR/readers@metronews.ca/Thursday, January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Prime Minister Manuel Valls will present new security measures Wednesday that will include efforts to increase intelligence – gathering against jihadis and other radicals, block their activities on the internet and prevent them from collaborating inside prisons or travelling abroad to fight.”** — Francois Hollande, President of France

*Metro Newspaper*/13/WORLD/French prosecutors seek to lay charges in attacks/Terror. New measures to prevent future attacks include increased intelligence – gathering on extremists/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, January 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015

**“Mexican prosecutors said Tuesday than an Austrian forensics lab has been unable to find any more DNA that could be used to identify charred remains that might be those of 42 missing college students.”**

*Metro Newspaper*/13/WORLD/Mexico/Tests yield no DNA in charred remains/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, January 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015

**“My parents came to the US from India four decades ago to become Americans and not Indian – Americans. If we wanted to be Indians, we would have stayed in India. It is completely reasonable for nations to discriminate between allowing people into their country who want to embrace their culture, or allowing people into their country who want to destroy their culture, or establish a separate culture within.”** — Bobby Jindal, Governor of Louisiana

*Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 6/F R O N T P A G E/If We Wanted To Be Indians, We Should’ve Stayed Back In India/Friday, January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

**“Toronto’s lone French – language community radio station may soon be off the air.”**

“**Broadcasting** since 2006, CHOQ 105.1 FM is running **out of** money, **thanks largely to a tight** advertising market **and** unexpected expenses **from** logistical changes **made** last year.” — Xavier Lambert, Station Manager with CHOQ 105.1 FM

“**The station provides a variety of news and** entertainment programming **to an audience of more than** 200,000 French – speaking people **in the** Toronto area. **It relies heavily on** community volunteers **for most of the** workload, **currently employing only four** full – time staff.”

“**The working plan is to evaluate the situation and make a decision on the future by** March. **Closure would be very sad.**” — Xavier Lambert, Station Manager with CHOQ 105.1 FM

“**An online fundraising campaign has been launched, and so far, has brought in** more than \$3,000. **The station’s also applied for a handful of** grants.”

“**This is the only way the** French – speaking community **had to channel their opinions through volunteering. It is a media of participation and we know it helps** many people **practice their listening skills as well.**” — Xavier Lambert, Station Manager with CHOQ 105.1 FM

### The numbers

**32,665:** People in Toronto who count French as their first language

**15,575:** People in Toronto who say French is the language spoken most often in the home

**2,975:** People in Toronto who only speak French

Source: *Statistics Canada*

*Metro Newspaper*/03/TORONTO/T.O.’s French radio station close to pulling the plug/By: GILBERT NGABO/[gilbert.ngabo@metronews.ca](mailto:gilbert.ngabo@metronews.ca)/WEEKEND, January 23 – 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**The mayor of** Manitoba’s capital (Winnipeg) **tearfully promised Thursday to fight** racism **and intolerance after his city was branded** Canada’s most racist **by** Macleans Magazine.”

“**My wife is** Ukrainian heritage. **My family is** Metis. **I want** my boys **to be proud of both of those** family lines. **We do have** racism **in** Winnipeg. **Ignorance, hatred, intolerance, racism exist** everywhere.” — Brain Bowman, Mayor of Winnipeg

“**I guarantee you that, right now, somebody is having a racist experience in a** restaurant **or on the streets in** Winnipeg **somewhere.**” — Grand Chief Derek Nepinak, *Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs*

“**Racism exists** across Canada **and is part of the** “human condition”.” — Devon Clunis, Winnipeg Police Chief

*The Metro Newspaper*/13/CANADA/Winnipeg named Canada’s most racist, mayor pledges ‘to turn this ship around’/Civic harmony. The city’s citizens have a duty to change how they relate with one another: Mayor/THE CANADIAN PRESS/ WEEKEND, January 23 – 25, 2015

“**A study placing** Toronto yet again **among the least affordable housing markets in the world has raised a** debate **about whether or not** Ontario’s Greenbelt **is to blame for** skyhigh house prices.”



**“The 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey ranks Toronto 74 out of 86 major global cities in its “affordability index”, which compares median house prices to median income. The conclusion the author draws is that land – use policies, like Ontario’s Greenbelt plan, make cities unaffordable and poorer.”**

**“Wendell Cox, an American urban planner and the author of the report, argues it’s an issue of supply and demand: The Greenbelt policy makes less land available for development, which makes the price of available land, and the houses on it, more expensive.”**

**“The fact is, all economics teaches is that if supply of a wanted good or services is limited, the costs will tend to go up, all other things being equal.”** – Wendell Cox, American Urban Planner & author of the 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey

**“Detroit is the most affordable, followed by Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Hong Kong, then Vancouver, Sydney, San Jose and San Francisco are the most expensive by the same ranking.”**

**“All the cities that are not affordable had land – use plans that restrict growth, or sprawl, and those that are affordable don’t.”** – Wendell Cox, American Urban Planner & author of the 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey

**“Wendell Cox said he’s he’s been devoted to the issue for years, out of concern on the impact rising home prices have on making people poor. His biography includes a life of work for conservative American causes arguing for building roads and suburbs against most forms of public transit and dense urban planning.”**

*Metro Newspaper*/06/TORONTO/Debate surrounds high GTA home prices/By: JESSICA SMITH CROSS/jessica.smithcross@metronews.ca/Tuesday, January 27<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“The BDS campaign asks the university to cease investment in companies that are allegedly complicit in war crimes in Palestine. The SCSU approved a motion in April 2013 to lobby the university on behalf of the BDS campaign. The video was posted by an account called equity472. An open letter, addressed to the University of Toronto and the University of Toronto Asset Management Corporation (UTAM), is included. An open letter, addressed to the University of Toronto Asset Management Corporation (UTAM), is included in the video’s description.**

**“The letter demands divestment from a list of companies and asks, “why do our tuition dollars continue to fund ‘Israel’s [sic] colonization and ethnic cleansing of Palestine?” The letter was signed by “U of T Divest Scarborough,” but there are no names attached.” The same letter can be found on a post from the Facebook group “Toronto Students for Justice in Palestine.” As of press time, the video has over 16,000 views on YouTube.”**

*VARSITY NEWSPAPER*/03/Video shows man threatening students at SCSU offices/Incident, posted online, appears to involve divestment poster materials/By: Alex McKeen/Monday, February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

**“Jordan’s King Abdullah vowed a “relentless” war against Islamic State on their own territory on Wednesday in response to a video published by the hard – line group showing Mouath al – Kasaesbeh, a captured Jordanian F – 16 air force pilot, being burned alive in a cage.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/06/Jordan vows ‘relentless’ war/Amman hangs two Iraqi militants in response to piolet’s killing by Islamic State/REUTERS/Thursday, February 5<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“The World Sikh Organization of Canada has successfully assisted a Sikh student barred from wearing his kirpan into the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). Ishwer Singh was given the option of either removing the kirpan and being allowed to write the test or forfeiting the exam and writing another day in which he would once again be told to remove his Kirpan. Ishwer Singh decided to call his wife and have her take his kirpan. After briefly stepping out of the room to hand over his kirpan, Ishwer Singh was told to once again ‘check in’ to the exam. At the end of the exam, Ishwer Singh was given a ‘Violation Slip’ which read, ‘Student was in possession of small pocket knife for religious reasons. Sikhism. Called LSAC was approved to discard of item and was readmitted student called upon spouse to come retrieve item.”**

**“The violation slip was placed in Ishwer Singh’s LSAC file. Ishwer Singh contacted the WSO about this incident and requested assistance. The WSO’s legal counsel Balpreet Singh quickly initiated a dialogue with LSAC, which admitted the kirpan had wrongly been barred from the test centre and offered an apology to Ishwer Singh. The Violation Notice that was placed in his LSAC file has been removed and Ishwer Singh was also given the opportunity by LSAC to include a note that would accompany his law school applications explaining the incident that took place and how it affected his performance in the test. LSAC has assured WSO that in the future LSAC staff will be instructed to allow Sikhs to wear the kirpan.”**

**“It’s somewhat ironic that a Sikh was told he couldn’t wear his kirpan to the Law School Admission Test, when it is in fact Canadian law that explicitly protects the wearing of the kirpan. We are glad the situation was quickly resolved but it is surprising that an incident like this took place in the first place.”** — Jasbir Kaur Randhawa, WSO BC Vice President

**“This incident was unfortunate. I have never experienced this degree of unprofessionalism. But despite my humiliation, this was a great opportunity to create awareness, acceptance and unity.”** — Ishwer Singh

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 12/COMMUNITY/WSO Assists Student Barred From Wearing Kirpan in LSAT/Thursday, February 5<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Police were searching Monday for a man in his 20s who allegedly raped a 20 – year – old female Japanese student in northern India on Sunday.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/08/WORLD/India/Police search for man in 20s after rape reported/Tuesday, February 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“A group representing trans – gender students at Ryerson University is calling for every building on campus to have an equal number of male, female and all – gender bathrooms.”**

**“We believe that using a bathroom is a human right. There are about 43 unisex bathrooms already on campus and a committee is working on recommendations to address students’ concerns.”** — Markus Harwood – Jones , coordinator of Ryerson University’s *Trans – Collective Group*

**“University of Toronto’s downtown campus has at least one all – gender washroom in each building. Trans Collective argues that there are many buildings at Ryerson where not even one such washroom is available.”**

**“In the meantime, transgender students are left in mental and physical pain, having to use bathrooms that don’t make them feel safe.”** — Markus Harwood – Jones , coordinator of Ryerson University’s *Trans – Collective Group*

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/’Using a bathroom is a human right’/Gender neutrality. Student group says Ryerson’s been ‘slow going’ on setting all – gender washrooms/Wednesday, February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Cheaper, better robots are expected to cut labour costs at Canadian factories by 24 per cent over the next decade, as more companies replace human workers at a faster pace. Globally, labour costs are expected to be reduced some 16 per cent by 2025, the report by the Boston Consulting Group predicts.”**

**“Robots won’t be limited to developed countries with their aging, high – cost workforces. Even low – wage China will use robots to slash labour costs by 18 per cent, Boston Consulting predicts.”**

**“Boston Consulting expects manufacturers will “no longer simply chase cheap labour.” Factories will employ fewer people, and that could lure manufacturers back to Canada and the United States from lower – wage countries.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/11/BUSINESS/Robots will cut labour costs 24%, report says/Growth. Robot usage forecast to rise 10% a year in the world’s 25 biggest exporting countries, up from current 2% to 3%/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/WITH FILES FROM THE CANADIAN PRESS/Wednesday, February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“New parents describe ‘nightmares’ after their newborns were kidnapped from hospitals – a rising trend in Bangladesh.”**

*South Asian Generation Newspaper*/P – 9/SOUTH ASIAN POLITICS/Abducting and selling babies in Bangladesh/Thursday, February 12<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“New Delhi: Although their personal law permits men to have four wives, India’s Supreme Court ruled this week that a Muslim’s fundamental right to profess Islam did not include polygamy.”**

**“What was protected under Article 25 (right to practice and propagate any religion) was the religious faith and not a practice which may run counter to public order, health or morality. Polygamy was not integral part of religion and monogamy was reform within the power of the State under Article 25.”**

— Justices *T S Thakur & A K Goel*

**“The bench said that polygamy did not acquire sanction of religion simply because it was permitted. It upheld the UP government’s decision to sack one of its employees on the ground of misconduct for opting for a second marriage during existence of the first marriage without its prior permission.”**

*Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 1/Multiple Wives Not A Fundamental Right, Rules India’s Supreme Court/Friday, February 13<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Her father told the BBC’s Hindi Service that the family was also considering withdrawing their complaint against the man, who has been freed on bail. The woman has previously told local media that she was a willing participant in the marriage.”**

“**Her whole life would have been ruined. And we would have to put up with the embarrassment forever.**” — Father of the Rape Victim, *whom approved the arranged marriage.*

“**Rape and other sexual crimes are a taboo subject in Indian society. Victims find it difficult to marry and are often blamed for inviting the attacks on themselves. The wedding took place inside Jharpada Jail on January 28<sup>th</sup> in Bhubaneswar, the state capital of Orissa, where the man had been held since his arrest last year on rape charges. The judge ordered the prison officials to organize the wedding after the alleged victim and attacker filed a joint petition in court, requesting permission to marry. The groom was freed on bail and the couple are now living with the bride’s family.**”

“**It was my own decision to marry him. Our parents also agreed to it.**” — Rape Victim, *at the marriage ceremony in conversation with the Times of India.*

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 7/SOUTH ASIAN POLITICS/Indian woman marries her alleged rapist/Thursday, February 19<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**The biggest single showing of Korean pop acts in Toronto is coming to Massey Hall in March, after 1,000 of the city’s K – pop fans each put up hundreds of dollars for a concert. Toronto was one of only five cities where fans succeeded in landing a show with solo K – pop stars Ailee, San E, and Jay Park, who will make stops in New York, San Francisco, Austin and L.A. as well. And that lead concert organizers to hail Toronto as the new “k – pop capital of North America.” It’s a title echoed by Gerald Belanger, founder of Toronto event company Kpop Canada.**”

“**Together, the convention and Massey Hall show mark a major coup for a city that has often been skipped by K – pop bands travelling to North America in the past.**” — Gerald Belanger, *founder of Kpop Canada*

“**The campaign that brought the show to Massey Hall saw 1,000 Toronto fans spend \$200 or \$270 on tickets, compared to only 149 in New York and 472 in San Francisco. The K – pop crowd in Toronto is mostly non – Korean.**”

“**You’re talking less than 0.05 per cent Korean involvement in anything K – pop. It’s Chinese kids, Vietnamese kids, girls from Dubai. This scene is absolutely pan – global.**” — Gerald Belanger, *founder of Kpop Canada*

*The Metro Newspaper*/07/Toronto hailed as ‘K – pop capital of North America’/BY: ROSEMARY WESTWOOD/rosemary.westwood@metronews.ca/Tuesday, February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Wendy Soon – who once performed with Richmond Hill High School’s Vocal Fusion show choir – is now a K – pop star with the girl group Red Velvet.**”

“**The agencies have talent searches here in Toronto every year. Toronto is definitely what you’d call a breeding ground.**” — Gerald Belanger, *founder of Kpop Canada*

“**K – pop songwriter and producer Jorge Toledo – Ramirez first saw Soon perform during a Vancouver competition in 2011. He later worked with her on songwriting projects before she was snapped up in 2012 by S.M. Entertainment, one of the biggest Korean music labels.**”

“**When I first heard Wendy sing, I was completely blown away and I told myself that I need to get in touch with this girl.**” — Jorge Toledo, *K – pop songwriter and producer*

“Soon **isn't the only artist to be plucked from the streets of Toronto and thrust into the K – pop limelight. Henry Lau, who hails from Willowdale, is a member of one of Asia's biggest K – pop sensations, Super Junior – M.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/07/From Richmond Hill to pop music limelight/BY: ROSEMARY WESTWOOD/rosemary.westwood@metronews.ca/Tuesday, February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Today, companies want to be more inclusive of the Canadian workforce and more reflective of the customers they serve. My experience as an employment specialist has shown me that companies often don't know where to go to find diverse talent.**”

### **Diversity and inclusion (D&I) partnership**

“**Identifying employers that sponsor, partner with and/or support organizations and associations committed to D&I is one way to know if an employer is inclusive. Such employers typically have a culture that is open, accommodating and values diversity.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/27/WORK & EDUCATION/Finding an inclusive workplace/BY: CAROLINE RUDOLPH – ZBARSKY, TalentEgg.ca/Tuesday, February 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**The “white kids” sports in this country, is cross – country running. Real – life is rarely dramatic enough for Hollywood though, with the results that the fictionalized version of Jim White – as played by Kevin Costner – is an anger – management case who's been fired for assaulting students.**”

“**With the happy ending already locked firmly in place, McFarland is all about how Kevin Costner learns to eat Mexican food. OK, it's not just about that, but the Chicanos – teach – gringos – what's important subtext is an important part of McFarland's feel – good formula. One by one, Jim's daughters and wife learn to see past the shabbiness and fall in love with their new home. The Whites successfully assimilate into the Chicano community.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/09/your entertainmentLet's run through this again/McFarland tells a familiar story as Kevin Costner moulds poor Hispanic kids into cross – country running team/BY: JIM SLOTEK, QMI AGENCY/Friday, February 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Canada's judiciary **should be made up of highly qualified people who reflect our country in all its diversity. As has been pointed out by the Canadian Bar Association, the Canadian Association of Black Lawyers, the Federation of Asian Canadian Lawyers, the South Asian Bar Association and others, Canadians are more likely to have confidence in our legal system if judges share our variety of experiences and backgrounds. Regrettably, a 2012 investigation by the Globe and Mail found that just two of the 100 new judges named by the federal government were visible minorities, and a study presented by a University of Ottawa professor found that all but one of the previous 94 appointees were white.**” — Irwin Cotler, Liberal MP, *Critic for human rights, Freedoms & International Justice*

*Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 14/COMMUNITY/Greater Diversity Demanded In Judicial Appointments/Friday, February 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Young people in Toronto **want a police chief who understands concepts like racism and privilege, who is a woman or a non – white person and who “doesn't shoot people.” That's**

**according to the Toronto Youth Cabinet, which asked the city's youth about their hopes for outgoing police chief Bill Blair's successor."**

**"They spoke a lot about wanting a chief that's received training in anti – racism and anti – oppression. They want someone who understands the relationship between power and privilege."** – Kevin Vuong, member of the Youth Cabinet

**"A number of respondents also expressed a desire for the chief to be someone other than a middle – aged white man. Others asked simply for the chief – and by extension the whole force – "to leave (them) alone," while one person just wrote "f–k the police."**

**"You can chuckle at that, but it's a symptom of something. It's rooted in some kind of mistrust."** – Kevin Vuong, member of the Youth Cabinet

**"The panel was formed in 2005 to advise the chief on youth issues, but fell by the wayside a few years ago. According to data from the Toronto Youth Cabinet, 39 per cent of those charged with criminal offences in 2012 were between the ages of 12 and 24."**

**"Youth are overrepresented in terms of people who interact with police, but are underrepresented, or dare I say not represented at the oversight level."** – Kevin Vuong, member of the Youth Cabinet

*Metro Newspaper*/04/TORONTO/Youth voice wishes for police chief/Toronto Youth Cabinet. Group wants chief who 'doesn't shoot people,' preferably not a middle – aged white man/BY: LUKE SIMCOE, luke.simcoe@metronews.ca/WEEKEND, February 20 – 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

**"We must build a party that better reflects the people of Ontario."** – Patrick Brown, leader of the Ontario Conservative Party of Canada

**"PC leadership upstart Patrick Brown goes on the offensive, calling the party too old and white to win, unless of course, the brain trust performs radical surgery and attracts more visible minorities. Among the daunting stats offered by Brown: 84% of current PC membership are over age 50 and more than half of the party's 10,000 members are over the age of 65."**

*NOW MAGAZINE*/09/PC PARTY TOO WHITE TO WIN?/FEBRUARY 19 – 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**"Another way to invite businesses to invest and to create jobs is to align the City delegations with provincial and federal government's overseas trips to countries like India and China."**

**"It's easier to open the doors that way ... it provides legitimacy ... and businesses can get approvals fairly quickly .. I intend to keep the Economic department of the City a lot busier in the coming months."** – Linda Jeffrey, Mayor of Brampton

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/Thursday, February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**"The Alzheimer Society of Ontario, in partnership with the Government of Ontario, is expanding the award – winning Finding Your Way™ program by reaching out to Arabic, Tagalog, Tamil and Urdu communities."**

“Dementia **affects** people **regardless of** race, religion **or** class. **We need to find ways to support people from as many different cultures as possible.**” — David Harvey, Chief Public Policy and Program Initiatives Officer at the Alzheimer Society of Ontario.

“**The Finding Your Way Program has received over \$2 million in funding from the Government of Ontario and now offers resources to communities across the province in 12 languages: English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Cantonese, Mandarin, Punjabi, Arabic, Tagalog, Tamil and Urdu.**”

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 15/COMMUNITY/The Alzheimer Society of Ontario expands to four additional multilingual communities in Ontario/Thursday, February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Ezra Levant, **the former Sun TV personality, is taking to crowdfunding to help back his new media venture, The Rebel. According to the outspoken host’s website, he has already raised roughly \$100,000 for new equipment and more than \$15,000 a month in ongoing contributions to pay for the site’s operations. Levant said the money, which is being deposited into a PayPal account, has come from about 2,000 individual contributors.**”

*Metro Newspaper*/13/BUSINESS/Levant crowdfunds new media venture/THE CANADIAN PRESS/WEEKEND, February 27 – March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015

“**In India, 594 million people defecate in the open.**” — UNICEF, the U.N.’s children’s fund.

*The Epoch Times Newspaper*/A7/WORLD/The Difference a toilet would make in an Indian slum/FEBRUARY 26<sup>TH</sup> – MARCH 4<sup>TH</sup>, 2015

“**Only one mayor in the mega – city’s history has been a person of color: William Hubbard, elected in 1904. There are 14 women on council, meaning two out of three councillors are men. Two openly LGBTQ councillors have been elected in the city’s history. About 49 per cent of Torontonians are people of color, but only 14 per cent of city council – that’s 6 of Toronto’s 44 councillors – are a race other than Caucasian.**”

“**Long – serving incumbents are a barrier to electing people of color and other diverse backgrounds to city council.**” — Kristyn Wong – Tam, Councillor for Ward 27.

*Metro Newspaper*/08/Toronto/Coun. Wong – Tam calls for term limits to combat lack of diversity/City council. About half of Torontonians are people of color, but only 14 per cent of council are of a race other than Caucasian/BY: JESSICA SMITH CROSS, [jessica.smithcross@metro.ca](mailto:jessica.smithcross@metro.ca)/Tuesday, March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

“**Terrorism is an extraordinary rare natural disaster ... but no matter what we do, no matter what laws we pass, we cannot throw away all our rights, all our liberties, all our traditional freedoms, because we’re afraid of rare instances of criminal activity. Freedom and liberty are worth some level of risk.**” — Edward Snowden, former U.S. National Security Agency Contractor, creator of the online *Snowden Archive*

*Metro Newspaper*/17/CANADA/U of T opens archive of leaked documents/Transparency. Terrorism ‘rare’ says NSA leaker, and should not be used to justify limiting freedom/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**When a condemned killer said the woman he and others brutally gang – raped on a New Delhi bus was responsible for what happened to her, his comments were shocking in**

**their callousness and lack of remorse. But the underlying view has wide acceptance in India. Blaming women for rape is what hundreds of millions of men are taught to believe.**”

“This man **is just following the example** our leaders **are setting for our young men.**” — Jagmati Sangwan, head of the All India Democratic Women’s Association

“**When one of the four men sentenced to death for the high – profile gang rape of the woman in 2012 was quoted in a new documentary as saying “a girl is far more responsible for rape than a boy”, he was repeating something** community leaders **in the nation of 1.2 billion routinely say.**”

“**If a girl dressed decently, a boy will not look at her in the wrong way. Freedom has to be limited.**”  
— Manohar Lal Khattar, top elected official of Haryana in conversation with reporters

“**A decent girl won’t roam around at 9 o’clock at night. Housework and housekeeping is for girls, not roaming in discos and bars at night doing wrong things, wearing wrong clothes.**” — Mukesh Singh, bus cleaner and convicted gang – rapist; an interview in the documentary “*India’s Daughter*”

*Metro Newspaper*/24/WORLD/Gang rapist’s comments highlight views on women widespread in India/Gender relations.  
Documentary film exposes misogyny of death row rapist – murderer in a country where rape is common/Thursday, March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**The CIBC Canadian Employment Quality Index measures the distribution of full – time and part – time jobs, the split between self – employment and paid employment, and the compensation ranking of full – time paid employment jobs in more than 100 industry groups. The index, which uses January 1988 as a base year, has largely been in decline since 1990.**”

“**The long – term trends of our quality components suggest that the decline in employment quality in Canada is more structural than cyclical. The damage caused to full – time employment during each recession was, in many ways, permanent. The fastest – growing segment of the labor market is also the one with the weakest bargaining power.**” –Benjamin Tal, CIBC Chief Deputy Economist

“There’s been **this idea that now that oil prices are low and the dollar is low and now we’ll see these big plants come back to Canada. I think that’s overly optimistic.**” –Mike Moffatt, assistant professor at the Richard Ivey School of Business at the University of Western Ontario

“**According to the CIBC, the number of low – paying jobs has risen faster than the number of mid – paying jobs, which in turn has risen faster than the number of high – paying jobs. In the last year, the number of low – paying full – time positions rose twice as fast as the number of high – paying positions.**”

*Toronto Star Newspaper*/BUSINESS/S1/Job quality at record low/As more workers in Canada turn to part – time, low – wage jobs, experts fear long – term trends/By: Madhavi Acharya – Tom Yew, Business Reporter/With files from Canadian Press/Friday, March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Muhammad Masood Alam has also remained connected to his South – Asian community. He’s an active member of the Canadian Association of Pakistani Origin (CAPO) and has led fundraising to assist victims of tsunami, earthquake and flood disasters in South Asia.**”

*The East York Observer Newspaper*/02/NEWS/Recognizing a local hero/By: November Chernick/Friday, March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Toronto: Indo – Canadian **author and activist, Vinita Kinra, delivered a powerful hour – long speech in French to over 500 students and staff of Toronto’s premier Francophone school, Ecole secondaire Etienne – Brule. Kinra was invited by Passages Canada, in partnership with Citizenship and Immigration Canada, to sensitize Canadian youth on the**



delicate subject **of racism and discrimination, as part of the school's festivities surrounding Black History Month of February, 2015.**"

"French **is my** fourth language, **after** English, Hindi **and** Punjabi. **Having a** world full **of** same race people **would be like** having only **one** type **of** flora, fauna **or** food." — Vinita Kinra, author of Pavitra in Paris

"Kinra's presentation **was** intense **and** wide – ranging. **It encompassed not** only injustices **faced by** black people **of** African descent, **but covered a full range of** global crimes against humanity **like the** Holocaust, internment **of** Japanese – Canadians **immediately following** Pearl Harbour, **USA**, head tax **imposed on** Chinese laborers, residential schools **for** Native Canadian children."

"**Hug the person next to you and say** 'Zero Tolerance **for** Racism **and** Discrimination!.'" — Vinita Kinra, author of Pavitra in Paris

*Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 9/COMMUNITY/Vinita Kinra Delivers Strong Message On Racism/Friday, March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

"Toronto: Burq Off! **An** autobiographical one – woman show **written and performed by** Nadia P Manzoor, **is a** jaunty tour **through madly** opposing worlds. **The glowing promise of** modern London **versus the** glum realities **of** Pakistani Muslim home **punctuated by fierce** Bollywood dance moves. **Nadia illuminates her** conflicted sense **of** identity **while questioning** repressive cultural norms."

*Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 9/COMMUNITY/Nadia Mazoor's Burq Off! Challenges Status Quo/Friday, March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

"**Most people take a** TEFL **or** TESL **program because they want to have a** foreign experience. East Asia **is a** common destination **that** pays well. Japan, South Korea, China **and** Taiwan **are** key destinations. **The Middle East has also become** very popular **and is probably the place where you'd be** best remunerated." — Tim Roy, chair of business development at Centennial College's school of continuing education, *taught ESL in Japan, the Czech Republic & the United Arab Emirates*

*24 hrs Newspaper/10/your education/TESL certificate passport to teaching, travel/Deciding which qualification is right for you depends on your goals/BY: LINDA WHITE/Special to QMI Agency/Monday, March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

"**Growing** Mississauga's connections **to** global markets **will lead to** local business opportunities, **in this** increasingly interconnected global economy. **The committee will further** identify strategies **and** set goals **to elevate** Mississauga's globally renowned reputation **as a leading** destination **for** entrepreneurs **and** established businesses **to** invest; develop **and** test new marketable concepts; **expand** service offerings; **create** local jobs; **and achieve** unrivalled success." —Bonnie Crombie, Mayor of Mississauga

"**One of** the areas **we are looking for the** committee **to advise on is** identifying emerging economic conditions, trends **and** new markets **that will assist** the city **in** responding **to** the demands **of our** globally competitive knowledge – based economy. **We want to ensure** we look **at** partnerships **that are beneficial to** Mississauga's future – initiatives **that** retain, expand **and** attract international investment." —Janice Baker, City Manager & Chief Administrative Officer

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 18/COMMUNITY/Mississauga Looks To Cultural Organizations To Attract Foreign Investment/Friday, March 13<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“The Ekos research poll was conducted in early March. Over 41 per cent said “too many” immigrants are visible minorities. That broke down to 51 per cent of Conservative supporters, 35 per cent of NDP supporters and 32 per cent of Liberal supporters.”**

**“I believe the immigration patterns add to the beautiful cacophony of what I know is Toronto.”** — Kristyn Wong – Tam , Councillor for Ward 27.

**“There is certainly racism in society.”** — Guida Man, Assistant Professor of Sociology, York University.

*Metro Newspaper*/11/TORONTO/Survey reveals racist leanings/Four in 10 Canadians believe “too many” immigrants aren’t white according to a new poll. EKOS research asked more than 2,000 Canadians: Of the immigrants who come to Canada, are too few, too many or the right amount visible minorities? Forty – one per cent said “too many.” Here’s what three GTA Canadians who are immigrants and visible minorities, have to say about that/By: JESSICA SMITH CROSS/WEEKEND, March 13 – 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Immigration from India has been strong...in many cases, India is the primary source of skills, not just for Canada, but for the global marketplace.”** — Chris Alexander, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, on March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2015 at the BAPS Swaminnarayan Complex

**“Academic specialties can be very specific [and] that flexibility of being able to hire from around the world is important, as are the global connections that academics make.”** – Christine Tausig Ford, vice – president and coo of the AUCC (The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada).

*The Varsity Newspaper*/09/Federal government allows AUCC oversight for temporary foreign workers/Monday, March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“By the time Shahidul Mintu was 18, he was a staff reporter at Ajker Kagoj (“Today’s Paper”) and the elected president of the Bangladesh Cultural Reporters Association. He began studying sociology at Dhaka University but didn’t quit reporting. Mintu covered the ruling party in Bangladesh for five years, and another five years covering the opposition. Once he got a special assignment – to go out to the villages and report on the inner workings of the Sarbohara Party, a Communist group since banned for its use of guerilla violence. After the story ran, Shahidul Mintu got a package full of white funeral cloth printed with the words “Your time is finished.” Police never found out exactly who mailed the threat.”**

**“Once upon a time, I also wrote some stories (published several novels).”** — Shahidul Mintu, founding editor of *the Bangla Mail* and *Bengali Times*

**“In 2004, Shahidul and his wife moved to Canada and decided to refocus purely on reporting. Mintu took a journalism diploma course at Seneca College to get a better sense of the Canadian media scene. In 2008, he launched The Bengali Times site. He hired a web designer, bought the domain name for thebengalitimes.com, and today the site has some 180,000 likes on Facebook.”**

**“Now I’m happy. I’m serving my community, and this is the great thing for me.”** — Shahidul Mintu, founding editor of *the Bangla Mail* and *Bengali Times*

*The Beach MetroNewspaper*/11/Serving Toronto’s Bangla readers/By: Andrew Hudson/Tuesday, March 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“The percentage of immigrants who become citizens has been dropping dramatically in recent years – from 79 per cent to 26 per cent among people who arrived between 2000 and 2008.”**

**“In the past, citizenship was viewed as a stepping stone to immigrant integration. These changes have made it harder and prohibitive for some to acquire citizenship, turning Canada into a country**

**where an increasing percentage of immigrants are likely to remain non – citizens, without the ability to engage in the Canadian political process.**” — Andrew Griffith, former director general for citizenship

*Metro Newspaper*/14/CANADA/Study sees dramatic fall in number of immigrants who become citizens/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Tuesday, March 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“The Bank of Canada (BoC) was founded in the Great Depression and played a major role loaning money to the government. It helped finance Canada’s war effort during World War II and could loan money to the government, without interest, if it chose to do so. Any profits the BoC made were returned to the government minus the Bank’s operating expenses. The last point remains the case today, with \$1.7 billion sent to the Receiver General annually.”**

**“Toronto – based COMER and its fellow plaintiffs Ann Krehm are suing the Queen of England, the Bank of Canada, and three ministers over fundamental changes to the Bank of Canada’s role that were made in 1974 when the bank stopped making loans to the government.”**

**“A lot of facts are not in dispute.”** — Rocco Galati, Toronto Lawyer

**“No major media have covered this story. That could be because of the powerful vested interest the suit targets. Toronto lawyer Rocco Galati, is arguing a suit that alleges the Bank of Canada has a duty to make loans to the country’s federal, provincial, and municipal government.”**

*The Epoch Times Newspaper*/A1/LAWSUIT TAKES AIM AT BANK’S IMF TIES/Group suing ministers, Queen, and Bank of Canada for alleged conspiracy that put Canada in debt/By: Matthew Little/The Canadian Press/ March 19 – 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“NEW YORK – Facebook, the world’s largest online social network gave users more guidance on why, for example, it might take down a post that featured sexual violence and exploitation, hate speech, criminal activity, or bullying. It also explained why it not only bans terrorist and organized crime groups, but it also removes content supporting them.”**

**“People from different backgrounds may have different ideas about what’s appropriate to share – a video posted as a joke by one person might be upsetting to someone else, but it may not violate our standard.”** — Monika Bickert, head of global policy management at facebook, Blog posted online on Monday, March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

*The Epoch Times Newspaper*/A5/Bullying? Terrorist groups? Facebook clarifies what is allowed and what isn’t allowed/These are challenges, Facebook admits/From The Canadian press/By: Barbara Ortutay/ March 19 – 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Canada and India enjoy a close relationship based on shared values of democracy, pluralism and a mutual interest in expanding trade.”** — Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada & leader of the Conservative Party of Canada

*The 24 hrs Newspaper*/Indian prime minister to visit Canada/Thursday, March 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“The Executive Chef of Diversity Food Services at the University of Winnipeg is experimenting with adding bugs – crickets and meal – worms to items on the menu. Chef Ben Kramer has been looking at ways to include protein – rich and sustainable bugs in recipes for several months.”**

**“The flour is kind of the gateway in. It’s the safest way, because we’re dealing with a generally pretty squamish clientele.”** — Chef Ben Kramer, Executive Chef of Diversity Food Services with the University of Winnipeg

“Diversity Foods **has a mandate to be organic, sustainable, and to use local foods whenever possible; crickets are** excellent source **of protein that take much less space and time to farm than traditional** protein sources **like beef. Kramer is working on a protein bar with crickets and this week has a naan pizza on the menu that is made with cricket flour and topped with mealworms.**”

“**For me, the goal is to raise awareness, get people thinking about the impact of the food we’re buying and consuming. Raising insects has a dramatically smaller impact on the world than almost any other food.**” – Chef Ben Kramer, Executive Chef of Diversity Food Services with the University of Winnipeg

*The 24 hrs Newspaper*/16/education/Winnipeg chef experiments with putting bugs on the menu/ACADEMICA/Monday, March 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**The Friends of Doctors Without Borders Club at the University of Windsor recently held a camp simulation to raise awareness of the kinds of conditions faced by refugees all over the world.**”

“**The event was organized by Brian Hummel, the club’s President. He constructed a tent, shared statistics, and showed videos that gave students an idea of the hardships faced by refugees.**”

“**The simulation means a lot, because putting up this kind of tent, I am able to inform people of the situation that I lived in.**” – Lodai Natemo, student at uWindsor, former refugee that spent 8 years living in a tent

*The 24 hrs Newspaper*/16/education/Winnipeg chef experiments with putting bugs on the menu/ACADEMICA/Monday, March 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**These TFWs had to go home after working four years in Canada under the Canadian government’s four – year rule set in 2011. TFWs can come back to work in Canada only after four years. Thus, this rule has earned the nickname “4 and 4.”**”

“**In Alberta alone, there are 16,000 TFWs, with at least 80 per cent of them Filipinos.**” –Migrante Canada

“**Some Pinoys were also forced to go home because of the lack of response to their applications for permanent residency. This huge backlog is very, very easy to fix by accelerating the application process. This can be done by hiring temporary staff ... (as) they (government) have said they have staffing issues. Moving back to the Phillipines can be difficult for some TFWs because some of them have already established their lives and families in Canada.**” –Marco Luciano, secretary – general of Migrante Canada

“**Let there be no mistake: We will not tolerate people going ‘underground.’ Flouting our immigration laws is not an option, and we will deal with offenders swiftly and fairly.**” –Joint statement delivered by Immigration Minister Chris Alexander & Employment Minister Pierre Poilievre

“**The TFW program is flawed because it puts workers in a vulnerable position by tying them to an employer or having limited status. The jobs requiring temporary workers are permanent jobs that are important to the Canadian economy. This is why Migrante Canada joins other migrants and workers groups to call for PR status for foreign workers upon arrival.**” –Marco Luciano, secretary – general of Migrante Canada

THE PHILIPPINE REPORTER NEWSPAPER/14/Pinoy TFWs leaving Canada/By: Jennilee Austria/April 10 – 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

“**The Temporary Foreign Worker Program is nothing new. Established in 1973, it shifted from a program targeting engineers and IT specialists to include workers in “low – skilled occupations”.**” — Diwa Marcelino & Sarah Zell with *the Winnipeg Free Press*

“**Over the last four decades, immigrants in low – paid jobs have had no choice but to come in on these so – called temporary programs, and they have no access to permanent residency. The four – in four – out rule is the government’s entrenchment of a “revolving door immigration system”. A well – trained work force will be replaced by people who are new.**” —Syed Hussan, Coordinator of the Migrant Workers Alliance for Change

“**We’re extremely concerned with the mishandling of the TFW file by the Conservatives. Open the door, make it possible to get the citizenship track as a general rule and be more understanding with the TFW program for the parts that it’s necessary to have.**” —Thomas Mulcair, leader of the Federal New Democratic Party

THE PHILIPPINE REPORTER NEWSPAPER/15 & 16/Advocates nationwide answer 3 questions on migrant worker deportation/By: Jennilee Austria/April 10 – 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

“**At a time when there’s an upswing in the hiring of temporary foreign workers, thousands may be deported starting April 1 when the “4 and 4 rule” started to be implemented. Temporary foreign workers are paid cheap wages, with no benefits or labor rights. After working for four years in Canada, they have to go back home and cannot come back to work until after 4 years. Canada is operating a revolving door for migrant labor. They are cheap because they are poor and desperate for work. They are disposable because there is an endless supply of migrant labor in poor countries. The governments of these source countries are not complaining because they benefit from the huge dollar remittances of their exported labor.**”

THE PHILIPPINE REPORTER NEWSPAPER/21/Switzerland is considering giving its citizens a yearly income simply for being alive/April 10 – 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

“**Canada is a major Asia – Pacific power and should play a more active role, including in regional institutions.**” —Narendra Modi, leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party & Prime Minister of India

Metro Newspaper/T.O. goes crazy for Mr. Modi/At the Ricoh Coliseum on Wednesday, April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015/Thursday, April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Gilbert Ngabo works for the Metro in Toronto. He moved to Canada from Rwanda five years ago. He took the challenge to live for five days – a challenge (\$1.75/day), made to all Canadians by the Global Poverty Project, which says that’s the daily budget of those who live below the poverty line.**”

“**The challenge is not about making participants feel the real misery of living in extreme poverty but about reflecting on poverty issues, increasing awareness and raising funds for the many organizations that work to alleviate poverty in different parts of the world.**” —Dominique Mishio, head of Canada’s Global Poverty Project, *leading the Live Below the Line campaign*

“**Some of the organizations partnering with Live Below the Line campaign to raise awareness and funds to fight poverty: Crossroads International, Oxfam Canada, Raising the Village, Canada Africa Community Health Alliance, Canadian Hunger Foundation, Make Poverty History Canada, Souls of the Feet, ONEXONE, Results Canada, Tin Roof Global.**”

Metro Newspaper/05/Toronto/Reflecting on 5 days without/CHALLENGE DAY 5/Metro reporter finishes with a new perspective/BY: Gilbert Ngabo/Monday, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Kenya **is just** so foreign. **It’s so far away. And people over there die all the time probably. It’s not like France. It’s not like Canada. Garissa University College isn’t the University of Toronto. This massacre is the second of its scale in the past five months. In December, 145 people (132 children) were murdered at Army Public School and Degree College in Pakistan. I know, Pakistan is really foreign too. There’s a word for this: racism. Racism is at the heart of why white peoples’ murders are elevated and non – white peoples’ murders are forgotten. Racism is why we think that white people are most targeted by extremist fundamentalists (we’re not). Racism is why some lives are more valued than others. Progressive voices that defend free speech must defend the free speech of oppressed people most vigorously. This includes Kenyan Christian students, targeted based on their religion. In a world where these kinds of attacks seem relentless, it’s a daunting challenge. But it’s critical. But if we swoop in to defend the lives of white men while at the same time remain silent when ten times as many non – white people are murdered, each by militants who ostensibly share the same ideology, we maintain white supremacy.”**

“Nora Loreto’s blog can be found on [www.rabble.ca](http://www.rabble.ca).

The Caribbean Camera Newspaper/07/Charlie Hebdo, Kenya and racism/By: Nora Loreto/Thursday, May 7<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“CASTRIES, St Lucia – Two men accused of setting fire to worshippers 15 years ago have been sentenced to life imprisonment. Kim John and Francis Phillip were sentenced in the afternoon of the Dec. 31, 2000, tragedy in which they stormed into the Minor Basilica of the Immaculate Conception shortly after midnight dousing worshippers with gasoline and setting them on fire. They also bludgeoned Sister Theresa Egan, 73, to death while Rev. Charles Gaillard, 62, died from severe burns. Police said the men declared they were Rastafarian prophets sent by god to fight corruption in the Catholic Church.”

The Caribbean Camera Newspaper/10/St Lucia church killers get life/Thursday, May 7<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“There are 400 million people in India who do not have access to electricity. Many of them live in the thousands of slums found in the country’s cities.”

“They’re people who’ve come from rural places to the city to find work, usually in construction sites or as rag pickers.” – Kat Kimmorley, co – founder of Pollinate Energy

“Bangalore is only 70 – 80 per cent electrified. Air pollution from kerosene lamps and stoves is the second largest cause of death in India. It’s urban population is set to double in the next two decades, putting immense pressure on land and services.”

South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 9/SOUTH ASIAN POLITICS/Australian solar company Pollinate Energy brings light to slums of India/Thursday, May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“NIYATI DESAI – KADAKIA moved to the Beach about three years ago with her husband and twin six year – old daughters. As first generation immigrants, Desai – Kadakia and her husband faced their own struggles trying to adapt to American and now Canadian life, while holding on to their cultural heritage. She realized that her children were facing their own challenges, and Where is my grandma? and There is Roti in my Lunchbox were written in response to questions posed by her children.”

“Where is my grandma? **deals with a** child living **in** one country, **watching** her friends **visit** their grandmothers, **and** wondering why **she can't easily do** the same **with her** own family, **divided by distance.**”

“There is Roti in my Lunchbox **deals with a** common issue **for children of immigrants –** lunch food **considered** strange **by** classmates. **The story follows** Neha **through** her journey **from feeling** left out **to** feeling special **due to her** school meals **brought** from home.”

“Both **children of immigrants and** children **who** have friends **with** parents **from** other countries **are likely to enjoy these** simple stories **that deal with** complex issues.”

BEACH METRO NEWSPAPER/15/CENTRE STAGE/BEACH BOOKS/Tuesday, June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

“**An** Abacus Data survey **found** 80% **of** Canadians **are worried about** homegrown terrorism. The findings **followed news of** two young men **from** London, Ont., found dead **after participating in** an early **January** terror attack **in** Algeria.”

24 hrs Newspaper/08/RCMP looking into reports of Canadian allegedly involved in Somalia terror attack/QMI AGENCY/Thursday, April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**INVESTOR'S GROUP FINANCIAL SERVICES INC. IS PRESENTING** Planning tips **for** blended families.”

**June 10, 2015 – 6:30pm \* Prague Restaurant \* 450 SCARBOROUGH GOLD CLUB ROAD \* TORONTO**

Scarborough Mirror Newspaper/16/REAL ESTATE/Thursday, June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“TD Bank Group **has awarded Scarborough's** Vanessa Djumo Tchokothe **a** TD Scholarship **for** Community Leadership **valued at up to** \$70,000. **She started the** Colour Me Truth group **to help students overcome** stereotype – based harassment **and** racism.”

Scarborough Mirror Newspaper/18/BUSINESS/Thursday, June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**So what is** my identity? **Is** that really **a big deal?** **There are so** many things **I have been called: a male, a father, a husband, a Sri Lankan, a Canadian, a Tamil, and a Vancouverite. I am comfortable with all** these labels – **except for one. The Sri Lankan label doesn't sit well** with me. **Not only is it because of the obviously** abhorrent nature **of** that label, **but because** “Sri Lankan” **is such a blatantly** imposed identity on me – **a label, not** by choice. **It** reminds me **of** state – sponsored domination **and** destruction **of my** tribe, Tamil.”

“Tamil language **and** Tamil identity **are tied** inextricably together. **By** necessity, **we live in a** multicultural world **that is neither** one thing nor another. **We have taken** monumental risk, **crossed** many oceans **and** nations **to reach** Canada **and embrace the** new way **of life to** make **a** better future **by** working hard – **at times by doing** multiple jobs. **A great sea of** change **has happened in** one generation.”

“**The hope, then, is to** blend **the** society **they** grow up in **with the one** they would have **if** their parents **had** never left **the** old country **in the** first place. My son **is part of this** future generation. **There are** many races **and** ethnicities **in** Canada. **While we** are all **in the** same country **we have** many differences. Our goal **should be to raise** our kids **in such a way**

**where they can move back and forth seamlessly between the dual identities and societies.”**

**“We live in a world, and in an era, where the concepts of freedom and fairness are in constant flux, where identities are overridden by a compromised sense of pluralism and tolerance. I am in awe of the Jewish community. Just like the Tamils, there are North American, European and Australian Jews. Many can’t speak Hebrew or Yiddish nor do they follow Jewish religious teachings, but they are proud of their Jewish heritage and they help their kids to embrace the culture without language or religious prerequisites.”**

**“In the absence of healthy feeling of being a Tamil or the connectedness, it would only produce a Tamil identity cult, with emotions that are largely shaped by others. Without such context, it’s meaningless to argue one way or another. Anyone who does it, does it at a superficial level. While my nationality is important to me, what I consider to be the most important part of my identity is my Tamil heritage. When I am abroad I am Canadian. When in Canada, however, I identify more willingly as Tamil.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 9/SOCIETY/Finding Tamil Identity/Thursday, June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“When two concurrent earthquakes ripped through Nepal in April, Jason Gray felt the aftershocks back in Toronto. The co – founder of Sun Farmer, a Toronto startup that offers long – term financing for solar energy systems in underserved regions, has spent the past two years setting up projects around the country and understood what a natural disaster of this scale meant for the people on the ground.”**

**“Unfortunately Nepal has a history of being a difficult place to do business and a difficult government to deal with, [so] it’s been difficult for many of the relief agencies to work with them and get relief aid into the country.” – Jason Gray, founder of Sun Farmer**

**“But at \$10,000 to \$20,000 a pop, Sun Farmer’s systems are hardly chump change, particularly for economies strapped for basic needs.”**

*South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 10/BUSINESS/Toronto startup brings electricity and solar water purification to Nepal/Thursday, June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“The penises of juvenile and adult animals may be dried and sold as sexual enhancement products, particularly to Asian buyers. Asian consumers, particularly athletes, also consume a beverage called Dalishen Oral Liquid that is made from seal penis and testicles, which they believe to be energizing and performance – enhancing.” – Report by the Fur Institute obtained via the Access to Information Act.**

**“What the proposal does is it provides a 100 per cent utilization of the animal, recognizing that seal organs – sexual or non – sexual – do have market value.” – Dion Dakins, chairman of the committee that wrote the report**

**“Since the late 1990s, the penises were being sold for up to \$650 each. The market shrivelled after Viagra appeared on the scene, though a much smaller market still exists.”**

*Metro Newspaper/14/BUSINESS/Key backer touts seal penis sales/EAST COAST SEAL HUNT/Fur Institute sees Asian buyers as main target market/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, June 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“A crowdfunding campaign for a blog devoted to “GTA news, multiculti views and extra hot sauce” is nearing its goal. The Ethnic Aisle launched in Toronto four years ago, producing 16 issues about race and ethnicity in the city.”**



**“I think Canada needs more ethnic diversity in the media. In Toronto, and across Canada, almost all of the major columnists are white, and non – white writers can have difficulty pitching stories from a different ethnic viewpoint. We need to hear different points of view.”** — Denise Balkissoon, editor of the *Ethnic Aisle*

**“The editors have set up a campaign on the Patreon platform and are asking for small monthly donations from readers. The Patreon campaign is aiming for \$500 a month and, as of Tuesday afternoon, it had hit \$387. The money will go to pay writers, editors and contributing artists. If the campaign raises \$750 a month, Ethnic Aisle will release a print edition.”**

*Metro Newspaper*/07/Crowdfunding ethnic diversity in the media/MULTICULTURALISM/Editors looking for donations to pay writers/By: Jessica Smith Cross/Toronto/Wednesday, June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Ayato Inamori immigrated to Toronto from Taiwan with his parents two years ago and was placed at an alternative high school in the middle of the school year. With little English, the then 18 – year – old started in the English as a Second Language class. Over the next two years, he took math, guitar, music and gym – and made only two friends, both Mandarin – speaking students from China.”**

**“It’s not easy to make friends. I was in classes with others younger than me. My English is still a barrier, and it’s difficult for me to understand my Canadian classmates. I feel kind of lost. I don’t want to hang out with anyone. I just avoid people. And I thought about committing suicide at one point.”** — Ayato Inamori, immigrated to Canada from Taiwan in 2013

**“According to a recent report by Toronto’s Mental Health Association, 19 per cent of Asian youth surveyed – the majority first – generation immigrants – said they felt at times over the past year they’d be better off dead, while 12 per cent had seriously considered suicide.”**

**“The ESL youths surveyed spoke at length about the social isolation they experienced as a result of language and cultural barriers. They were unable to make friends or have any meaningful relationships. They had little communication with their parents. There’s no outlet for them to share their experience. When they had problems, they didn’t talk about them. It just sets them up for failure.”** — Helen Poon, lead author of the *T.M.H.A Report*

*Metro Newspaper*/01/Asian students ponder suicide/IMMIGRATION/Many coping with isolation and cultural barriers/ TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“There are some who may believe that there is something sinister about maintaining deep ties with one’s own country of origin, or one’s culture. I believe the opposite and so do millions of Canadians who have immigrated to Canada.”** — Kathleen Wynne, Premier of Ontario

*Metro Newspaper*/15/POLITICS/Toronto/Chan dismisses CSIS allegations/Minister slams claims of Chinese influence/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, June 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“The motherland is great ... the motherland is strong ... our overseas Chinese hearts are with the motherland. We are proud of the motherland for its development. Today, seeing the army on parade with such precision and the high spirits of the people, I am moved even more by the strength and power of my motherland.”** — Michael Chan, Minister of Citizenship, Immigration & International Trade with the Provincial Liberal Party of Canada

*The Epoch Times Newspaper*/A1/Michael Chan and the trouble with the Chinese Communist Party/Chan’s heart’ with the motherland/June 18 – 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“From far and wide, it’s O Canada like you’ve never heard it before. Toronto opera singer Miriam Khalil has been recruited to make the first Arabic recording of our national anthem – an effort led by the Canadian Arab Institute just in time for the country’s 148<sup>th</sup> birthday. The result of the project – designed to get people who speak Arabic more engaged in their citizenship.”**

**“This is a celebration of our citizenship in this country. When you hear something that is being said in your mother tongue, it has more emotional impact and makes you pay more attention. We hope it will be a step further in fostering responsibilities as citizens of this nation.”** – Raja Khouri, President of the Canadian Arab Institute

**“The group translated the anthem from English. They are releasing a purely Arabic version of the anthem, plus a trilingual version: English, French and Arabic. They envision using the new versions at various sorts of community events such as lectures, galas or picnics, where both bilingual and Arabic – only speaking people would be gathered.”**

**“This is a gesture of creating enthusiasm and boosting interest in the community, a sort of message of solidarity and affinity with the larger Canadian family.”** – Raja Khouri, President of the Canadian Arab Institute

**“This is our home, and this is our national anthem as well. Canada is all about diversity, and it is a good thing to have it reflected in an important symbol as the national anthem. I felt like going back to my roots. I actually think it should be translated into every language.”** – Raja Khouri, President of the Canadian Arab Institute

**“People in the GTA who identified as being Arab in Origin: 200,000.”** – Statistics Canada 2011

*Metro Newspaper*/08/Toronto/O CANADA/Opera singer records first Arabic version of anthem/By: Gilbert Ngabo/Thursday, June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Last month, a coalition of black advocacy groups called for Toronto police to address the role race plays in fatal interactions, citing several cases of black men shot by police in recent years – including Michael Eligon, Reyal Jardine – Douglas, and O’Brien Christopher – Reid. On the list of demands issued by the groups was that Ontario’s Special Investigations Unit, the civilian watchdog that has probed every fatal police shooting in Ontario since 1990, release anonymous but detailed data of its cases, including information about racial background.”**

**“It’s absolutely critical for us to have this information, to address the problem of the overrepresentation of black people in these use – of – force incidents.”** – Anthony Morgan, a lawyer with the African Canadian Legal Clinic

**“We currently do not keep these types of statistics. Should race, mental health or other issues become relevant as a particular case proceeds, we would assess and investigate accordingly.”** – Monica Hudon, spokeswoman for the SIU, in an email statement

*Metro Newspaper*/01/SHOOTINGS/Group decry willful blindness over number of black men killed/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE /Monday, August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Elijah Silverman is leaving everything behind in Canada to join the Israel Defense Forces. The 18 – year – old is joining 60 other young people as they fly out from New York City on Monday to enlist with the army.”**

**“I decided it’s now or never. It’s almost like a family reunion with distant relatives, you don’t actually know them but you still have a connection to them because they’re family. The culture there is what brings you in ... there’s no push factors that sent me to Israel, it was all the pull.”** — Elijah Silverman, graduated from high school in June

**“He said he hopes he’s assigned a combat role, and while he noted it is much safer on the ground than it is often portrayed in the media, he has thought of the prospect of dying while serving.”**

**“Kayla Kaplan, 21, is also leaving Toronto to live in Israel and join the army. Kaplan graduated from York University with an undergraduate degree in fine arts and arts history, and she ultimately wants to get a master’s degree in creative therapy.”**

**“I was inspired to move to Israel from my great – grand – mother, who was an Auschwitz survivor. It really means a lot to be able to continue her legacy in Israel, a place she never got to visit.”** — Kayla Kaplan, graduated from York University

*24 hrs Newspaper/04/Young Canucks off to join Israeli Army/By: NICK WESTOLL/Postmedia Network/Monday, August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“A Honduran teen believed to be dead apparently awoke screaming inside her casket as family members smashed her tomb to get to her in time, only to have her declared dead a second time. The frightening episode was caught on camera. Relatives told TV news station Primer Impacto that 16 – year – old Neysi Perez was recently married and three months pregnant when she fell unconscious outside her home in La Entrada, in western Honduras. Instead of taking her to a doctor, her parents took her to a local priest who tried to exorcise an evil spirit from her. When that didn’t work, she was taken to a hospital and declared dead. A day after the funeral, her husband Rudy Gonzales, said he was visiting the grave when he heard banging and muffled screams. A video captured by on – lookers showed family members desperately hammering through the concrete tomb to get to the girl.”**

**“Once we took her out, I felt her body. She was still warm, and I felt her heart beating faintly.”** — Neysi Perez’s cousin in an interview with Primer Impacto

**“Perez was then rushed to a hospital, still in her casket.”**

**“We evaluated and tried everything but the girl was dead.”** — Dr. Claudia Lopez

*24 hrs Newspaper/10/Family desperately smashes tomb to save teenage girl buried alive/Wednesday, August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“According to a letter that arrived at his mother’s house last week, Austin Lewis, 21, was removed from the waiting list at the Ahmadiyya Adobe of Peace building on Finch Avenue West in North York because he is not a member of their faith.”**

**“It was mostly confusing, more than anything else. Why would a government segregate its own building?”** — Austin Lewis, removed from a public housing waiting list

**“Austin Lewis, who has used a wheelchair since a disease attacked his spinal cord when he was eight years old, says he applied to more than 100 accessible buildings in Toronto, Brampton and Peel Region, and there was no notice that any of them were restricted to a certain community.”**

“**We had no idea. The letter came as a complete shock.**” — Austin Lewis, removed from a public housing waiting list

“The city **provides a \$1.7 million subsidy for 94 rent – geared – to – income units in the 16 – storey non – profit housing complex, which according to a leasing website includes a prayer room that can accommodate 250. The subsidy comes under a five – year agreement, which began Jan.1, that restricts tenants to “members of the Muslim Jama’at.”**”

“**The city’s mandate policy allows social housing providers to restrict their housing to individuals belonging to an identifiable ethnic or religious group if specific conditions are met.**” — John Goshnach, city – spokesman

“**There are eight such buildings in Toronto, catering to Muslims, Macedonians, Germans and seniors who are Christian, Chinese, Greek, Hungarian or Lithuanian.**”

“**It does seem incredibly odd. There is housing for people 50 and over, but there is no housing specifically for people in wheel chairs.**” — Austin Lewis, removed from a public housing waiting list

“**They’re being given a licence to discriminate. It’s just wrong.**” — Laura Whiteway, mother of Austin Lewis

*Metro Newspaper*/01/’A licence to discriminate’/PUBLIC HOUSING/Complex turns away disabled man for not being Muslim/Thursday, August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**A Brampton woman is accused of posing as a registered nurse and giving clients “botched” Botox facial injections. Officers arrested Shiva Ashkani, 30 on Sunday, after two alleged victims “sustained adverse reactions and possible long – term effects” from botched procedures and came forward with complaints.**”

“**Botox injections can be done by a registered nurse in the company of a doctor.**” — Const. Caroline de Kloet

“**One online business listing has a Shiva Ashkani being at some point the president of House of Beauty and Medispa on Queen St. E. in Brampton. Ashkani is charged with two counts of criminal negligence causing bodily harm.**”

*Metro Newspaper*/03/Fake nurse gave ‘botched’ Botox injections: Police/BY: TERRY DAVIDSON, Postmedia Network/Thursday, August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**A local Tamil community is in the process of opening a museum chronicling the history of its Canadian integration. Though in its very early stages, plans call for the museum to start chronicling the experiences of people who came to Canada as far back as 1960. At the launch, there will be billboards with bits of information about the community and samples of literature – written both in English and Tamil – designed to educate the younger generation as well as the non – Tamil community at large.**”

“**Tamil Fest runs Saturday and Sunday, closing off Morningside Avenue between Neilson Road and Finch Avenue. Street celebrations will include lots of traditional Sri Lankan Tamil cuisine, street performances and cultural exhibits.**”

*Metro Newspaper*/07/INTEGRATION/Tamil community to open museum/By: Gilbert Ngabo/WEEKEND, August 28 – 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Diversity and inclusion **is something** most people **support as** a principle, **but** many struggle **with** its application **in** the workplace. **The new** diversity management course **offered by** Sheridan College **will** teach participants **how to handle** these elements **in** any organization **or** workplace.”

“**If** you take **the** TTC, **you only have to** look around **to realize how** much diversity **there is** in Toronto. **But it** takes effort **and skill to move from** diversity **to** inclusion. Sheridan FCAPS **recognizes that life is** incredibly busy **for** most people **and** efficiency learning **is** paramount. **Once they complete** the course, participants **should** be able **to apply** their learning **immediately**. Our hope **is to create a** network **of** graduates **who** will return **to** their workplaces **and help create** inclusive workplaces.” — Yasmin Meralli, president, Pluralism Performance Inc

“Course participants **will learn how** to articulate **why** diversity matters **in** the workplace (“**the business case for** diversity”), **and how to** integrate diversity **and** inclusion **into** their recruitment, employee development **and** retention strategies. These courses **will be of interest** to people **who have studied** human resources management, business, project management **and** leadership development series. The courses **are valuable to** individuals **with** careers **in** business **and** project management **and** human resources, **especially** people **who are in** HR leadership positions **or** have their CHRL designation.”

“**For more** information **about this** course series, **visit** [sheridancollege.ca](http://sheridancollege.ca).”

*Metro Newspaper*/24/SPONSORED CONTENT/CONTINUING EDUCATION/Handling diversity/With new program at Sheridan College/Thursday, August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**The whole concept of** ‘Canadian culture’ **no longer means the** values **and** lifestyles **of** Canadians **in a** diverse country. **Instead, it means** the protection **of** narrow arts **and** media interest groups **based in** Toronto.” — Stephen Harper, 1987

“**The city is** the epicenter **of** Canadian multiculturalism, **a place where** people **from every imaginable** country **and** culture, **who speak** every language, live **and** work **and** build **and** thrive together. **For much of** the world, Toronto represents **the most** hopeful vision **of what** their future **could** look like. **Here, we are all blessed to call it** our present.” — Justin Trudeau, 2015

*Metro Newspaper*/02/NEWS/Talking about Toronto/ELECTION 2015/The leaders of Canada’s three major political parties are all wooing Toronto voters and have, from time to time, expressed an opinion about the city. How well can you tell whose opinion is whose?/BY: JESSICA SMITH CROSS/Wednesday, September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

“Parents **can remove** their kids **from** sex – ed classes **for** religious reasons, **but any requests for** students **to** opt out **of** learning **about** gay families **or** diverse gender identities **won’t be tolerated**.”

“**Let’s** be clear. **Some in** our community **may not** like this. **The** 905 – area board **is opening its** first gender neutral washroom **at a** high school **and** introducing **a** new gender identity guideline **for** educators, some parents **may choose to** switch school systems ... **if so, that is** a price **we must be** willing **to** pay. **We cannot – we will not – by** action **or** inaction **endorse** discrimination.” — Tony Pontes, director at the Peel District School Board

“**The same day as** anti – sex – ed rallies **were planned outside** Liberal MPP offices **across** the province, Tony Pontes **was to** tell teachers **and** superintendents **about the** Peel board’s tough stand, **saying that if** parents **have a** problem **with such** strong support **for** equity **and** inclusion, **the** public school system **may not** be right **for** them.”

“Supported **by** legal opinion, **bolstered by our** core values, **I would no more** say yes to someone wanting a child excluded **because of** a discussion **about** LGBTQ **than I would** a discussion **about** race or gender.” — Tony Pontes, director at the Peel District School Board

*Metro Newspaper*/01/School board stands tough on sexual equality/EDUCATION/Amid planned protests, Peel says kids must learn tolerance/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Wednesday, September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

“The author **of the new** James Bond novel **apologized on Tuesday after he said that British actor Idris Elba is** “too ‘street’ for bond.”

“**For me, Idris Elba is a bit** too rough to play the part. **It’s not a color issue ... Is it a question of** being suave? **...Yeah.**” — Anthony Horowitz, author of *Trigger Mortis*

*Metro Newspaper*/22/Gossip/METROLIFE/Not – so – suave comment /007/Horowitz apologies for saying Elba not right for role /THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

“Kate Whyte **found out the hard way that even a** million bucks **can’t always buy a** decent home **in** Metro Vancouver’s **insane** real estate market, **where** home sales **soared nearly 30** per cent **above the 10 – year average this summer, according to** Real Estate Board of Greater Vancouver data **released Wednesday.** Kate Whyte, a 48 – year – old homemaker **who works** part time **in the** film industry, **and** her husband **were looking to downsize to** a smaller house **in their** North Vancouver **community after their** three children **left for** university. **They sold their** five – bedroom house **in May for** \$1.3 million, **figuring they’d** have no problem **finding a** smaller place **in** the area.”

“**Then** the market **went** absolutely crazy. **We** priced ourselves **right out of** our neighbourhood. **I was in** tears. **I was ready to go down** the street **and say** “**Honk if you have a house I can buy**.”” — Kate Whyte, resident of North Vancouver.

“**As a supporter of the #Donthave1Million** campaign, **made up of** young professionals **pressuring the government to tackle the** housing affordability problem **in a city where the** average house price **is over a** million bucks.”

“**I don’t** want anyone to feel sorry for me. **What I want people to understand is** the ridiculousness of this.” — Kate Whyte, resident of North Vancouver.

“**With their** move – out date **approaching on** Saturday, her family **wound up** buying a house **in** August **for just** over \$1 million.”

“**It’s** much smaller, **on an** odd lot, **is** leaking **and needs** extensive renos. Nobody wanted it **because it’s** a real eyesore. **When I** tell people **what I have** to fix, **their** jaws drop.” — Kate Whyte, resident of North Vancouver.

*Metro Newspaper*/13/HOUSING/Homeless with \$1.3M to offer/By: Emily Jackson/Thursday, September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

“The Archbishop **of** Toronto **is calling on** his flock to come to the aid **of the stream** of refugees **fleeing** Iraq **and** Syria. Cardinal Thomas Collins **on Tuesday put out a call** for parishioners to raise \$3 million to settle 100 refugee families **in** the GTA **as soon as possible.** Cardinal Collins **said** the Gospel **calls for** Christians to feed, clothe **and** shelter those fleeing violence **and** war, **regardless of** religious affiliation.”

“**We should** be disturbed **by what** we see. **When a** family feels **their** only hope **is to flee** their homeland to join hundreds **on** small, drifting boats, **sliding a child beneath** razor wire **or packing into**

cargo truck, **we should not only** be disturbed **but** also ashamed.” — Cardinal Thomas Collins, Archbishop of Toronto

“**It costs about \$30,000 to sponsor a family of four in Canada for a year. Donations can be made at archtoronto.org or by using a credit card and calling 416 – 934 – 3411.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/06/Archbishop launches \$3M refugee plan/By:KEVIN CONNOR AND ANTONELLA ARTUSO/Postmedia Network/Wednesday, September 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**A makeshift camp of thousands from the Middle East, Asia and Africa has been dismantled at Budapest’s Keleti train station, and its inhabitants have left for Germany. But the loathing of them lingers in Hungary, which hopes to build a border fence strong enough to keep out future waves of asylum seekers.**”

“**We need the fence. If they couldn’t solve their problems back where they live, why do they think they’re going to be able to solve them here?**” —Istvan Szabo, 43 – year – old lathe operator.

“**A recent opinion poll sponsored by the Budapest think – tank Republikon found that just 19 per cent believe Hungary has a duty to take in refugees, while 66 per cent deem them a threat and should not be let in.**”

“**Many Hungarians are racist. They lack self – confidence and see their identity under threat. And our government exploits these feelings to boost its own popularity. It can be hard to convince Hungarians that these people don’t want to take our jobs, our homes, our women, our dogs.**” —Zsuzsanna Zhohar, 36, volunteer giving food, water and medical aid to those passing through Hungary

*The Metro Newspaper*/22/Asylum – seekers not welcome/Migrant find little sympathy for their plight in Hungary/World/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Thursday, September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**As mayor of the most multicultural city, I believe we should mobilize to sponsor Syrian refugees. This is who we are as Canadians.**” — John Tory, Mayor of Toronto

*Metro Newspaper*/25/Critics ... do not see the pursuit of the military engagement against Islamic extremists as a rationale to decline to resettle many more Syrian refugees in Canada/Thursday, September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**With Syrian refugees firmly in the spotlight, Toronto’s Somali community is drawing attention to the ongoing struggle of Somalis trapped in massive refugee camps in Kenya and Ethiopia.**”

“**For years we have been waiting for Canada to open the doors and year after year it is kept shut. Even people sponsored by family members in Canada are not getting through.**” — Osman Ali, president of the Somali – Canadian Association of Etobicoke

“**The plight of Somalis needing protection has largely been forgotten by governments. It is a real problem humanitarianism work that the new crises tend to overshadow lingering ones. There are over a million Somali refugees living in camps in Ethiopia and Kenya. They’ll remain there unless governments like Canada improve their immigration programs. The Canadian refugee system is slow and backlogged and even though the government has a policy to accept refugees, it hasn’t put the supports in place to make it operate.**” — Dr. Joan Simalchik, a history professor at the University of Toronto & founding director for the Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture

“They think **that if they say** anything negative **about the** government’s handling **of** their case, **their file will be** put aside **or** red flagged. **Somalia is a** forgotten people **with** little help **from the** Canadian government.” — Osman Ali, president of the Somali – Canadian Association of Etobicoke

## **THE NUMBERS.**

### **Major source countries of refugees (end of 2014)**

1. Syrian Arab Republic (3.9 million)
2. Afghanistan (2.6 million)
3. Somalia (1.11 million)
4. Sudan (666,000)
5. South Sudan (616,200)

**Source: UNHCR**

*Metro Newspaper*/04/Toronto/Somali people are ‘forgotten’/CRISIS/Refugees also face difficult trying to come to Canada/By: Steven Goetz/Monday, September 14<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Posters calling **for** the formation **of a** “White Students Union” **at the** University of Toronto **have been** taken down. The posters **featuring an illustration of** two blond men **staring into** the sky, **flanked by** the CN Tower. **They** directed people **to** a website **supporting** Students for Western Civilization. **A post on the site calls** multiculturalism **an** “**undemocratically imposed** immigration/culture policy **which is** rapidly **reducing** white people **to** minorities” **and says a** white students’ union **would serve as** a platform **to promote and advance the** political interests **of** Western peoples.”

“**Many** U of T students **come from** non – white backgrounds **and** may have **found** the posters **upsetting. It’s just another thing** racialized students **on campus will have to** worry about. **We’re** constantly pushing **against** white – centric voices **just to** be heard.” — Sania Khan, vice president for equity for the University of Toronto Students Union

*Metro Newspaper*/08/Toronto/White – power posters shock/UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO/Website argues that ‘Western peoples’ need support group/By: Luke Simcoe/Tuesday, September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**At only** 10 years old, Bella Black **has already done** her part **to** improve education **around** the world. **Black, a** Girl Guide **and** Grade 6 student **from the** Malvern community, **does it mostly with** cup cakes –**organizing an** annual cupcake sale **to** build schools **in places where they remain a** distant dream **for** some kids. **It all started** five years ago **when** **Black, gearing up to go** to kindergarten, **took the meaning behind** Free the Children founder Craig Kielburger’s **book – It takes a Child – to heart.**”

“**Mom, I’m going** to school, **but I know there** are kids **who can’t go** to school **so I want** to make **a big sale to help.**” — Bella Black, 10 – year – old student at Malvern Collegiate Institute

“**From that point, the family** got involved **in** making cupcakes **and** selling them. **Working with** Free the Children, **the efforts have helped** build schools **in** Kenya, India **and** Haiti. **This year’s sale will happen on** Sunday **at** Malvern Collegiate Institute **with** the money **going toward** another school **in** Haiti.”

“**I feel** like trying **to make** a difference **is the** best thing **possible. It would** be nice **to get to know** their names, **read** them books **and maybe** help them **do** their homework **if they** need help. **They could**



**also teach me a lot. I'd love to know some of their languages.**" — Bella Black, 10 – year – old student at Malvern Collegiate Institute

**"Her fundraising has evolved over the years and now includes online outreach via emails and social media. One day, she'd like to visit the schools – and children – her efforts have helped. Bella Black plans to help build a school for each year she's a student. You can get more information about her efforts, including how you can help, by checking out Bella's Bake Sale on Facebook."**

*Metro Newspaper*/09/Toronto/Girl, 10, brings dream of learning to far – off places/CHARITY/Student has been raising funds through cupcake sales/By: Gilbert Ngabo/Tuesday, September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**"Declaring a state of emergency, Hungary sealed off its southern border with Serbia on Tuesday and detained those trying to enter illegally, aiming to shut down the flow of migrants pouring in. As a police helicopter hovered above, migrants chanted "Open the border!" and shouted insults at Hungarian riot police."**

**"Hungary plans to extend the fence for "a reasonable distance" along its border with Romania."** — Peter Szijjarto, Hungary's Foreign Minister

**"Raising a fence between two EU member states who are strategic partners is not a fair gesture from a political point of view, according to the European spirit."** — Statement issued by Romania's Foreign Ministry

**"(Serbia) wants to be part of the solution, not collateral damage."** — Ivica Dacic, Serbia's Foreign Minister

**"The turmoil at the Hungarian – Serbian border came a day after the 28 – nation bloc failed to come up with a united immigration policy at a contentious meeting in Brussels. The ministers did not agree to share responsibility for 40,000 people seeking refuge in overwhelmed Italy and Greece."**

*The Metro Newspaper*/14/Hungary declares state of emergency/EUROPEAN CRISIS/Migrants detained as border with Serbia sealed/World/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**"The solution to the entire migration issue and what will be the ongoing mass movement of refugees and transient populations is a profound rethinking of what we mean by nation, citizenship and identity. We need to do this in North America, but in Europe it is even more necessary and more challenging. We should be defined not by how firmly we lock the door, but how widely we open it. This continent is more experienced and comfortable with mass immigration. Ontario was solidly Anglo – Celtic, but Toronto is now the most multicultural city in the world. Much of Europe, however, still thinks in loose terms of race and nationalism. This is not to say that European countries are reactionary or racist – mind you, in Hungary and parts of Eastern, central and even Mediterranean Europe there are some**

troubling indications – **but that to most Europeans, the future of their country is based on the past, and not some potential that requires change and adaptation. Yet with social media and television, most cultural boundaries disappeared some years ago. Economic and trade barriers are increasingly redundant. And religious dominance by one particular faith is, for most of us, a historical footnote. I realize, of course, that the new wave of migrants is different from the past. The latest empty warning is about terrorism and fundamentalism. We have to do better than that. Change is hard, but change is essential.**” —Michael Coren

*Metro Newspaper*/19/metroview/We can't define ourselves by our borders anymore/By: Michael Coren/Thursday, September 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“A Toronto Uber driver is accused of sexually assaulting a passenger in his vehicle. A 25 – year – old woman ordered an Uber vehicle on Tuesday near Younge St. and Eglinton Ave. to drive her home to the Lawrence Ave. and Avenue Rd. area, Toronto Police said Thursday. The driver is listed in the Uber app under the name “Amritpal”. He is described as 26 to 30 years old, with short, black, spiked hair and a short chin – strap beard.”**

**“Upon learning of these disturbing allegations, we immediately removed the driver from our platform.”** — Xavier Van Chau, spokesman with Uber Canada

**“Uber users are given the picture, name, vehicle type and licence plate of their drivers.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/06/Uber driver sought in sexual assault/Friday, September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Bonnie Crombie met with 75 people – business, religious, community and political leaders – Wednesday, and has announced a plan to raise \$5 million so 32 refugee families can come to Canada.”**

**“I have had a number of community; faith and business leaders reach out to me to discuss opportunities to do more to help Syrian refugees from a municipal perspective. The city will use resources, such as its website and staff, to help co – ordinate the effort and send information to residents who want to help.”** — Bonnie Crombie, mayor of Mississauga

**“It was a moment of deep pride to see Mayor Crombie and my city reach out to the mosques, NGOs, business leaders and say ‘How can we help, what can we do?’.”** — Omar Alghabra, former Mississauga Liberal MP, arrived in Canada from Syria in 1989

**“With less than a weeks’ notice, the mayor filled a room at 7 a.m. with a true representation of a modern Canadian city. Business leaders and community groups enthusiastically pledged \$5 million for sponsorships and immediate necessities for the hundreds of thousands languishing in camps. There wasn’t a single reference to security, religion – only an opening of wallets and hearts.”** — Coun. Carolyn Parrish, former Liberal MP

*Metro Newspaper*/08/Mississauga mayor pledges Syrian aid/City will work with partners to bring 32 families to GTA/WEEKEND, September 18 – 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Toronto was home to one of the world’s largest inter – denominational Protestant missions. Hundreds of missionaries from the city travelled to Africa to convert locals to Christianity.”**

**“While there, many engaged in practices that undermined African culture. They wanted to teach people to read. When they returned to Toronto, they published articles depicting Africa as a “dark and backwards” continent full of “savagery and sin.”** — Yves Engler, a Montreal – based writer and author of *Canada in Africa: 300 Years of Aid and Exploitation*.

“Yves Engler **unearthed a** 1959 Toronto Star editorial **about** independent protests **in the Congo, claiming** “forces are loose in Africa **that even the** enlightened Belgians **could not control,” and referring to** the Congolese **“a backward, savage people.”**”

*Metro Newspaper*/13/Toronto isn't over racism: Author/ACTIVISM/Engler says the city must acknowledge past hatred/By: Luke Simcoe/WEEKEND, September 18 – 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**A University of Toronto computer science student is using music to help** “left behind” children **in** rural China. Gu Xiaoyan **grew up in** Changqing district, **a rural area in the south of China near** Hong Kong. **In** his village **it was common to see** parents migrate **to** bigger cities **for work, leaving** little ones **to** grow up **at** their grandparents **or** relatives. Their plight **didn't fully** hit him **until** a couple **of** years ago. Having come **to** Toronto **through the** Green Path Initiative – a U of T project **that brings the** brightest Chinese high school grads **to** study **in** Toronto **every year – Xiaoyan watched a UNICEF video about left – behind** children.”

“**It was** very sad. **Most of** these children **suffer from** depression **and** loneliness. **I** immediately thought **that music could give them** some happiness.” — Gu Xiaoyan, computer science student at the University of Toronto

“**So he set out** raising funds **through** teaching music lessons **in his spare time around** Scarborough **and** selling some **of his own** music. **The** drive brought **in** nearly \$600, **enough to purchase some** 30 cheap ukuleles **that** he brought **to a** primary school **this** summer.”

“**All of a sudden** the children **were** very happy **and full of** energy.” — Gu Xiaoyan, computer science student at the University of Toronto

*Metro Newspaper*/05/Bringing happiness to ‘left – behind’ children/SMILE/U of T student uses music to help youth in rural China/By: Gilbert Ngabo/Tuesday, September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

“**If there** are lessons **to** be learned **from the** Syrian refugee crisis **about** politics **and** war **and** human kindness, **students at Toronto's** Dewson Street Junior Public School **are getting a** crash course. **Their** grade 6 social studies teachers **are rewriting** lesson plans **each day to focus on** how Canada **and** the world **are** treating refugees. **A galvanized** parent body **has made** Dewson **the first school in the** Toronto District School Board **to decide** to sponsor **a** refugee **from** Syria – **from tackling** the paperwork **and helping** to raise **the** \$30,000 required.”

“**We're all learning about how** we can **help** Syrian refugees, **because** a lot **of** families **are distressed** **that they have to leave** to survive. **Helping people makes you feel good** about yourself.” — Jessica Ann Parra, 11 – year – old student at Dewson Street Junior Public School

“**Although** Canada's most diverse school board **does not track** students' status, **some** 192 students **were born in** Syria, 412 **in** Iraq **and** 999 **in** Afghanistan.”

“The reality **is we have many** refugee families, **and this is a** terrific opportunity **for kids to learn about** the situation **some of** their classmates **have** come from.” — Robin Pilkey, TDSB chairwoman

*Metro Newspaper*/06/TDSB/TORONTO/Elementary school to sponsor refugees/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICES/Wednesday, September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

“**So I think there is a** different agenda **going on in terms of** these refugees. **Whereas at the same time** Saudi Arabia **is** putting up money **for** 200 mosques **in** Germany. **I think** the agenda **is to try and move as** many Muslims **into some of these** European countries **to change** these countries **in a** major

way. That's something **that** I certainly **don't want** to see **happening** in Canada. **I think Canada is the greatest country in the world.**" — Joe Daniels, a 60 – year – old native of Tanzania and a Conservative candidate for Don Valley East, *in a video obtained by the Toronto Star Newspaper*

*Metro Newspaper*/18/VIEWS/TIM HARPER: ON CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE JOE DANIELS/In a video obtained by the Star, Daniel offered this warning to voters in Don Valley North: "So I think there is a different agenda going on in terms of refugees."/By: Tim Harper, national affairs writer/Wednesday, September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

"Black people **accounted for 21 per cent of street checks conducted in Brampton and Mississauga. According to census data from 2011, nine per cent of Brampton's and Mississauga's total population was black. Whites made up 41 per cent of the population and accounted for 28 per cent of the street checks.**"

"**During the next meeting of the Peel Police Services Board, which will take place Friday, Sept. 25, I will call for a suspension of street checks. With the release of this new data, along with the feedback I heard from (residents) at a recent public consultation, I believe there are serious issues that need to be addressed.**" — Bonnie Crombie, Mayor of Mississauga & member of the Peel Police Services Board

"**If (Torstar) hadn't looked closely at Toronto, which had a similarly disproportionate number of black people being carded, this would come as a surprise in Peel. But what is surprising is that Peel's (police) board has never dealt with this.**" — Howard Morton, lawyer & a member of the law Union of Ontario

"**Carding is an important tool to help solve crimes.**" — Chief Jennifer Evans, Peel Police.

*Metro Newspaper*/13/Mayor calls for halt to Peel street checks/DATA/Black people three times more likely to be carded/Toronto/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

"**An American – born translator goes to Bosnia to work for the UN, only to discover rape camps that her employer turns a blind eye to (or worse, participates in). After losing everything else in his life when Serb rebel forces take over his village, a Croatian man turns to his bees for comfort and protection. A Serbian man who once lived in Croatia but was displaced by the war waits for his cousin to arrive on a train that never seems to come. These are some of the experiences explored in Ex – Yu, but according to the author of these fictions based loosely on the Balkan wars of the '90s, the collection is as much about transformation as it is about destruction.**"

"**Many countries pass and change, so do we, even if we might not be aware of how much we change. Usually we just think about how the river changes – the water is always new, the new schools of fish are passing through, but you too, are different.**" — Josip Novakovich, Croatian – Canadian writer *on the phone from Montreal*

*Metro Newspaper*/29/BOOKS/As countries change, so do all of us/JOSIP NOVAKOVICH/Man Booker finalist finds light in our dark realities/By: Emina Gamulin/METROLIFE/Thursday, September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

"**A Hamilton Holocaust education organization invited NDP candidate Alex Johnstone on a trip to Poland to learn more about the Jews who were killed during the Second World War.**"

"**I didn't know what Auschwitz was, or I didn't until today.**" — Alex Johnstone, chairwoman of the Hamilton – Wentworth District School Board & NDP candidate

"**After an unearthed 2008 Facebook post had her describing the death camp's electrified fence poles as phallic shaped.**"

**“It is certainly highly disturbing that someone in her position, not only running for office but more importantly, as a co – chair of a school board, would be ignorant to Auschwitz and the symbolism of that fence. Our approach is to turn this into an opportunity with a positive slant. If someone is ignorant, let’s educate them.”** — Avi Benlolo, president of Friends of Simon Weisenthal Centre for Holocaust Studies

*24 hrs Newspaper*/07/NDP candidate invited to death camp/POSTMEDIA NETWORK/Friday, September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“The leader of a Somali group has written to the prime minister warning that young people in Alberta are being recruited to become fighters for the radical group the Islamic State of Iraq and al – Sham (ISIS). In his letter, Mahamad Accord says he has solid sources, including elders, who say youths from the Somali community as young as 16 have signed up to become terrorist soldiers.”**

*Metro Newspaper*/10/NEWS/Alberta/Group warns PM ISIS recruiting youths/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Algerian extremists allied with the Islamic State of Iraq and al – Sham (ISIS) have decapitated a French hostage after France carried out air strikes in Iraq, according to a video that appeared online Wednesday. French President Francois Hollande condemned the killing of Herve Gourdel and said that France would continue its fight against ISIS.”**

*Metro Newspaper*/10/NEWS/Extremists behead French hostage/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Thursday, September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“There are people in Pakistan who live in tents and in rags. We want to see all the world’s children that are deprived of education achieve an education. It should be a basic human right. It should be a requirement that everyone gets an education. We want to spread this message globally and visit other countries to help the children there, as well.”** — Maryam, student activist at L’Amoreaux Collegiate Institute

*The Metro Newspaper*/10/Caring Canadians/Twin activists Maryam and Nivaal Rehman, 14, from Scarborough, turned family trips to Pakistan into a recurring chance to visit schools in a poor village and inspire children to pursue education and careers. Wednesday evening, they nabbed the Governor General’s Caring Canadian Award/Toronto/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015

**“Sam Nammoura said he only wanted to “do the right thing” and is feeling a bit “disheartened” after being on the receiving end of harsh comments. Metro first introduced Sam Nammoura as one of the sponsors of a struggling Syrian refugee family. Nammoura’s phone number was attached so willing Calgarians could get in touch.”**

**“We have Canadians in the city who’re struggling to feed their kids, and then we have this family who has contributed nothing to this country, and they’re complaining Canadian taxpayers are not doing enough or giving them enough.”** — Text message to Sam

**“They were trying to make me feel like I didn’t appreciate my country or the help the government has given to the refugees. We do appreciate it. But, even though so much has been done, it doesn’t mean we can be selfish and drop them. We need compassion for everyone. These are human issues, not refugee issues.”** — Sam Nammoura, sponsorer to a Syrian refugee family

**“Though Sam Nammoura understands how asking for further assistance might have been interpreted as purely monetary, he said the kind of help refugees need extends beyond donations.”**

**“It’s not just financial assistance that is required; however, that is absolutely important. We need volunteers. We need people to help out with the escorting people to medical appointments, helping them get connected to libraries, leisure centres and provide them with moral support.”** — Leena Mahmoodi, co – ordinator with the Calgary Catholic Immigration Society

*The Metro Newspaper*/15/Canada/Hate and humanity/SYRIAN CRISIS/Vitriol as well as support sent to sponsor of refugee family/By: Lucie Edwardson/Thursday, October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015

**“The bane of my existence has been this dialogue: “Where are you from?” “Montreal” “No, where are you really from? “But where are you really from?” what they’re really saying is, “You’re not white, and you don’t adhere to my stringent idea of what constitutes a Canadian. So why are you here?” ”** — Christine Estima, a writer and spoken – word artist. She tweets at @Christineestima.

**“Canada’s history is so stepped in multiculturalism and diversity. One woman – a complete stranger, I might add – came up to me on the street and said, “You look like you are from a race that hasn’t been invented yet. I’m of mixed heritage, half Portuguese and half Lebanese. So when someone asks me, “But where are you really from? I reply “I’m just as Canadian as any white person.” ”** — Christine Estima, a writer and spoken – word artist. She tweets at @Christineestima.

**“The most progressive amongst us have a knee – jerk reaction to all references to race and ethnicity. Basically, you don’t refer to either unless it’s followed by an injustice. Why conclude they think I’m “less Canadian” than Stephen Harper’s “old stock” variety? I’m not Canadian minus Egyptian. I’m Canadian plus Egyptian. In my case, my background does add layers of language, tradition and religion to my identity. My parents left the comfort of their family, language and community for an unknown far away.”** — Deena Douara Karim, journalist and photographer. She tweets at @Deena\_Do.

*The Metro Newspaper*/18/PROCON/Where are you really from?It’s an awkward question people get pretty often if others have trouble placing their ethnicity. But is it offensive, or even racist?/Thursday, October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015

**“Published Tuesday by the Toronto Foundation, the Vital Signs 2015 report surveyed recent data from Statistics Canada, academic research and other sources to analyze the quality of life in the city, based on factors such as access to transit, affordable housing, well – paying and stable jobs, sense of belonging and health.”**

**“We’re becoming a divided city. If we need to move forward and maintain our livability, we’ve got to become one place; we need to think in an integrated fashion about how we move this city forward around issues like transit, affordable housing, youth unemployment, child poverty. It’s only been 17 years since amalgamation. We need to come together.”** — Rahul Bhardwaj, Toronto foundation president

**“The report notes how the presence of middle – income residents has eroded across much of the city, contributing to an ever – wide gap between the rich and the poor. Over the past 25 years, incomes for the poorest 10 per cent of city neighbourhoods have gone up by 2 per cent, while the richest 10 per cent have seen their wealth balloon by 80 per cent. Moreover, in 1990, 68 per cent of census areas in Toronto were defined as middle income – in 2012, that number had shrunk to 32 per cent. The report also states that while 20,000 new jobs were created last year, the proportion of people with “precarious work” has jumped. Temporary employment went up by 17 per cent from 2011 to 2014, and less than half of workers in the GTA and Hamilton have permanent, full – time jobs with benefits. At the same time, youth unemployment among workers ages 15 to**

**24 rose from 18.1 per cent to 21.65 per cent in 2014, and average housing prices in the city have tripled since the 1970s.”**

**“We see some of the unintended consequences of this. Eighty thousand families on the waiting list for affordable housing; a million visits to the food bank (in 2014).”** — Rahul Bhardwaj, Toronto foundation president

**“A typical family in Toronto spent \$7,639.29 on food in 2012. About 1,500,000 people in the GTA earned less than \$21/hour in 2013. About 73 per cent of Torontonians believe that determination and hard work are no guarantee of success in the city. Toronto ranks 14<sup>th</sup> among global cities with the most people whose net assets top \$30 million.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/05/Toronto/*‘We need to come together’/VITAL SIGNS REPORT/Foundation president says many factors cause inequality/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Tuesday, October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Britain topped an 80 – country “quality of death” study released Tuesday, which warned that aging and booming populations would make palliative care a growing worldwide issue. The 2015 Quality of Death Index, compiled by the London based Economist Intelligence Unit, found Britain to be the best at palliative care.”**

**“Its ranking is due to comprehensive national policies, the extensive integration of palliative care into the National Health Service, a strong hospice movement and a deep community engagement on the issue.”** — Statement by the EIU (Economist Intelligence Unit)

**“Britain was followed by Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Belgium and Taiwan. Canada came in 11<sup>th</sup> place. Palliative care provision was found to be worst in Iraq among the 80 countries studied, with Bangladesh, the Philippines, Nigeria and Myanmar rounded out the bottom five.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/17/PALLIATIVE CARE/Toronto/Britain tops in ‘quality of death’/AFP/Thursday, October 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“Every time I drive down the Don Valley Parkway, I look at the skyline, and it makes me think about how far we’ve come as a city, as well as where we’ve come from and where we’re going. Our approximately 100,000 immigrants per year will continue, and we have to get our priorities right when we think of these people. Our immigrants introduce so much to Canada, and many of them sacrifice a lot to come here with a better life in mind. Nowadays we have cab drivers who have PhDs and MBAs. They are here for their families, hoping to raise their children in a place that is not war – torn and dangerous – a place where they can live their life to their potential and walk the streets without worrying about risking their lives. When it comes to the global economy, we need immigrants to help us meet the need for the people power necessary to maintain and grown our competitive edge. I am proud to be a Canadian citizen, and I applaud a political platform that will open the door for more immigrants to come here and enrich our city and country even more.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/22/Home/Toronto* has benefitted from the immigrant experience/Special to Postmedia/By: HUGH HERON (principle and partner in the Heron Group Of Companies, President of Heathwood Homes and Chair of the Mikey Network, as well as past president and member of a number of industrial associations)/Thursday, October 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Data provided by Peel police on Oct 7. which includes 2015 hirings, shows that nine out of 58 senior officers, or 15.5 per cent, are visible minorities. In 2010, the number was 5 per cent. Census data from 2011 shows that 60 per cent of Brampton and Mississauga residents were visible minorities. By comparison, on Toronto’s police force, visible minorities make up 24 per cent of all uniformed officers. In 2011 visible minorities made up 49 per cent of the city’s population. Mississauga mayor Bonnie Crombie sits on Peel’s police services**

board. Three weeks **ago**, she demanded **that** Chief Jennifer Evans **suspend the force's use of carding. The chief refused. Bonnie Crombie has now asked for a comprehensive review of the force's hiring and promoting practices.**"

*The Metro Newspaper*/06/Toronto/Peel police fall short/HIRING PRACTICES/Force doesn't reflect diverse community, data shows/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Tuesday, October 9 – 12<sup>th</sup>, 2015

"I found **that many of my Korean clients can survive or get by day to day with the knowledge and language they have but in many cases they were at a disadvantage just because they couldn't speak fluent English.**" — J.C Oh, professionally accredited insurance broker & language interpreter

*24 hrs Newspaper*/15/education/Continuing Education/As good as his word/Insurance broker adds language interpretation to skillset/By: LINDA WHITE, Special to Postmedia Network/Monday, October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2015

"**When my parents arrived from Lebanon, immigrants were central to Canada's new multicultural identity and story. Which of their "barbaric" practices would have been called in to the tip line? The Ramadan when they butchered a goat in the yard? That my mom wore a hijab in Northern Alberta? Immigrants always come with cultural baggage. Some can take a generation or two to unpack. The white majority – old stock Canadians – have residual cultural baggage, too (pressuring a woman to take her husband's last name come to mind). A recent CBC survey showed only 65 per cent of Canadians are proud of the country's "multicultural makeup". Today's target is Muslims. Who is it tomorrow, as rising sea levels will displace unprecedented numbers of people?**" — Omar Mouallem, editor of *the Yards Magazine*, @omar\_aok

*Metro Newspaper*/15/metroview/Tomorrow's leader will have to mop up an anti – Muslim mess/By: Omar Mouallem/Monday, October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2015

"**With legions of fans calling for him to be the next James Bond, Idris Elba welcomed a chance to go against type and play a ruthless warlord. In *Beasts of No Nation*, available to stream on Netflix now, Idris Elba plays the savage yet charismatic Commandant. He's the chain – smoking head of a group of mercenary fighters during a civil war in an unnamed West African country. Elba said his father's Sierra Leone heritage, and his family's experience with the civil war there, was another reason he wanted to do the film.**"

*Metro Newspaper*/22/Movies/Idris Elba trades in sexy for scary/NEW FILM/Actor takes on violent, gritty role in *Beasts of No Nation*/THE CANADIAN PRESS/METRO LIFE/Monday, October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2015

"Toronto's licensing and standards committee **voted Thursday to ban hookah smoking at local establishments. Coun. Giorgio Mammoliti was ordered to leave the meeting after questioning Dr. David McKeown, the city's chief medical health officer. Deputy city manager John Livey objected to Mammoliti's conduct, and a shouting match ensued. Eventually, committee chairman Cesar Palacio asked security to escort Mammoliti from the room.**"

"**Using a hookah to smoke any substance poses health risks, such as heart and lung diseases, lung cancer and other respiratory problems to users and those exposed to second – hand smoke, including employees.**" — Dr David McKeown, Toronto's chief medical health officer

"**It's a connection between me and my background.**" — Taoufik Nour, immigrated from Morocco and an avid shisha smoker for 20 years

"The city **already forbids smoking tobacco indoors, but Dr. David McKeown believes the ban should be broadened to include non – tobacco hookah products such as shisha. If approved, the ban would start April 1.**"



“The ban **would constitute** an attack **on** Middle Eastern Cultures.” — Coun. Jim Karygiannis

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/BYLAWS/Committee votes for hookah ban/By: Luke Simcoe/WEEKEND, October 23 – 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Eaton Centre gunman Christopher Husbands **dismissed** Nixon Nirmalendran **and** his cohorts **as** “soft” **for** stabbing him **months before** he went **on a** shooting rampage **in** June 2012, **a jury heard Monday**. Husbands, 25, **has** admitted **he’s** the gunman **who killed** Nixon Nirmalendran, 22, **and** Ahmed Hassan, 24, **and wounded** five others **at the** Eaton Centre **on** June 2, 2012.”

“**They started** this problem **and now ... it’s** my fault. **Apparently, I started this s--- I’m** the one **responsible and they’re** all innocent. **That’s** the picture **they’re trying** to paint.” —Christopher Husbands, Eaton Centre gunman

*24 hrs Newspaper*/04/‘Gangsters are cowards’/Murder accused’s letters to ex – girlfriend presented in court/By: SAM PAZZANO, Courts Bureau/Tuesday, November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**A** Toronto man **was shot dead while parked in** his SUV **outside a** Richmond Hill restaurant. Jerry Tuan Thanh Phan, 22, **was** gunned down **around** 7:30 p.m. Sunday **while sitting in a red** BMW SUV **outside the** Keg restaurant **in a** Hwy. 7 – East Beaver Creek area plaza.”

“The male **was sitting in** his vehicle **... when he began to** be shot **at by** someone else **standing outside of** his vehicle.” —York Regional Police Const Andy Pattenden.

*24 hrs Newspaper*/04/Man gunned down in ‘brazen attack’/By: MARYAM SHAH, QMI Agency/Tuesday, November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**A** bandit **approached a** fare collector **at** Wellesley station **during the** Oct. 15 **evening** rush hour, **demanding money and fled** with cash. A robber **also approached a** collector **last Friday at the** Rosedale subway **and got away** with cash. **A man was** arrested **by** TTC security officers **who were in** the area **at the time**. Mohamed Nur Hassan, 56, **of** Toronto **has** been charged **with** two counts **of** robbery **and** possession **of** property **obtained by** crime.”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/04/Charges laid in TTC robberies/By: KEVIN CONNOR/Tuesday, November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**On a** soap opera **there is, to name a few, the** formidable patriarch, **the** weird aunt, **the** young stud, **the** vengeful love child **and** the ghost **of her** aborted twin. **In** Canadian government **though, there seemed to be an** overwhelming supply **of** one character **and** one character **only: the** formidable patriarch – **in other words, the greying** white man.”

*The Metro Newspaper*/ON PARLIAMENTANT’S CAST OF CHARACTERS/By: EMMA TEITEL/National columnist for the Toronto Star Newspaper/Thursday, November 5<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**The next time someone** tells you **to trust** your instincts, **consider that your instincts might** be racist. **If not** racist **then** sexist. **If not** sexist, **then** ageist, ableist **or** homophobic. **But more than likely it’s** a combination **of these**. Once spoofed **on** an episode **of** King of the Hill, **the ever genteel character** Peggy Hill – **like most** non – cartoon people **who’ve taken the** IAT – learned **she preferred** the company **of** white people **over** black people. Peggy Hill **would have just as likely** discovered **she** trusts men **over** women **and** thin people **over** fat people.”

“**The effects are** short term. **You can take a** diversity training program, **but after** a day, **after** a week, **it’s back** to baseline.” — Calvin Lai, Harvard post – doctoral fellow

“**We’re hard – wired to be unconsciously biased with people. It’s a much simpler brain task to process information we already know to be true than to process information contrasting to what we believe to be true.**” — Jacqueline Leighton, professor with the University of Alberta

“**To be regularly bombarded with information contradicting our gut instincts would result in mental chaos, a reason we’re evolutionarily adapted to seek information that confirms our beliefs.**”

“**We don’t even know the full extent of the biases that we walk around with. So if we at least come to the table admitting we’re susceptible, we’ll be open to programs or questions that interrogate what we already think.**” — Jacqueline Leighton, professor with the University of Alberta

*The Metro Newspaper*/15/Diversity/MetroLife/Social biases form early and aren’t easy to undo research shows/Tuesday, November 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**The inaugural Syrian Film Festival is about much more than movies. Organizers hope it can fight stereotypes that are springing from the refugee crisis, taking people deeper inside the country’s culture. The lead – up to the festival has proven that hostile attitudes toward refugees definitely exist. Discriminatory comments have been posted on the festival’s social – media platforms, portraying refugees as terrorists and “parasites” to Canada’s immigration and social – service systems.**”

“**Those are all imbecilic, moronic, racist lies.**” — Adam Riggio, communications co – ordinator, Syrian Film Festival

*The Metro Newspaper*/01/CINEMA/the screen/Toronto film fest fighting stereotypes through art/By: Gilbert Ngabo/WEEKEND, November 13 – 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Toronto and Vancouver already have a shortage of affordable housing, and immigrant settlement agencies are scrambling to find enough units for the anticipated arrival of 25,000 Syrians by Jan. 1 – four times the number of government sponsored refugees who usually arrive in one year.**”

“**We are looking at everything from mosques and synagogues to gyms and schools. If you have a basement suite, an empty summer cottage, a room, anything, please let us know.**” — Chris Friesen, chairman of the Canadian Immigrant Settlement Sector Alliance

*The Metro Newspaper*/12/HOUSING/Shlter options include gyms, mosques, cottages/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKEND, November 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Irregular arrivals into the European Union totaled about 500,000 in September alone, compared with 280,000 in all of last year, Amnesty said in “Fear and Fences: Europe’s Approach to Keeping Refugees at Bay”. European Union countries have built more than 235 kilometers of fence along their borders.**”

“**Europe must resist the urge to seal its borders to refugees in the wake of the deadly attacks in Paris last week. Giving in to fear in the wake of the atrocious attacks on Paris will not protect anyone.**” — John Dalhuisen, Amnesty’s director for Europe and Central Asia

*The Metro Newspaper*/13/EUROPE/World/Activists urge open borders/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKEND, November 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“A historic decision by Peel Region council could lead to the creation of the GTA’s next boom city, as much of Caledon – long resistant to growth – will now be forced to develop according to provincially mandated guidelines. Caledon filed a lawsuit against its own higher – tier regional government. On Thursday, Peel council voted to accept provincial mediation of the dispute, which means the lawsuit will not go forward. The trouble began at regional council in June, when Caledon councilors and Mayor Allan Thompson staged a mid – meeting walkout in protest against Mississauga and Brampton council members, who sought to take over control of much of Caledon’s planning.”**

**“Caledon is resisting growth plans set out by the province. This decision has significant resource implications for the Region of Peel as these lands will have to be serviced by the Region, with Mississauga picking up two – thirds of the cost.”** – Bonnie Crombie, Mayor of Mississauga

**“With Thursday’s decision, Caledon will effectively lose control over most of its own residential growth, around Bolton. With Thursday’s decision, Caledon’s population, currently at just over 60,000, could in a few decades reach that of its regional neighbors to the south, Mississauga and Brampton. They have boomed over the last 30 years and are now Canada’s sixth and ninth largest cities.”**

**“Caledon has followed proper planning procedures. I supported the recommendations of Regional staff because I am so confident in the ... process.”** – Allan Thompson, Mayor of Caledon

**“As of Wednesday neither had filed a response in court to the allegations against them. A hearing is set for early December.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/04/PEEL REGION/Decision may lead to Caledon boom/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Canada has the highest legal per capita immigration rate of any western democracy, yet most of our immigrants come from countries that are hardly flourishing democracies. This raises concerns about Canada’s capacity to socialize new arrivals into democratic norms and values. No longer can we assume this will happen automatically. Constitutional protections shouldn’t extend to those who abuse them to tear down the democratic edifice or promote ways of life that are fundamentally incompatible with core democratic values. We don’t want to find ourselves on the front line of physically having to defend democracy – as the French are now doing. Make no mistake: this is a war, a war of ideas. Which side are you on?”**

*The Saturday Sun Newspaper*/13/NEWS/We must promote Canadian values/BY: CHRISTIAN LEUPRECHT, a professor at the Royal Military College of Canada, and Queen’s University, and a senior fellow at the Macdonald Laurier Institute, Guest Columnist/Saturday, November 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015

**“The report, which also looks at women’s progress in education, health and political empowerment found Canada ranked 30<sup>th</sup> out of 145 nations surveyed. One seemingly counter – intuitive ranking went to the African nation of Rwanda, which came in 6<sup>th</sup>. Much of it is due to the Rwanda genocide of 1994, which devastated the male population, leaving women to run the country.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/Business/WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM/118 years to close pay gap: Report/Study ranked Canada 30<sup>th</sup> out of 145 nations/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE WITH FILES FROM THE CANADIAN PRESS/Weekend, November 20 – 22, 2015

**“Extremists have targeted sporting events, theaters, open markets and aviation targets. In the past year, there have been multiple attacks in France, Nigeria, Denmark, Lebanon,**

Turkey **and** Mali. ISIL **has** claimed responsibility **for the** Oct. 31 bombing **of a** Russian airliner **in** Egypt.”

“U.S. citizens **should** exercise vigilance **when in** public places **or** using transportation. **Be aware of** immediate surroundings **and avoid** large crowds **or** crowded places. **Exercise** particular caution **during the** holiday season **and at** holiday festivals **or** events.” — Statement from The U.S. State Department released on Monday.

*The Metro Newspaper*/15/TERROR THREAT/United States issues holiday travel alert/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/World/Tuesday, November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**A** street cleaner **found an** explosive vest **similar to those used in the** Paris attacks **on Monday near the place where a** suspect’s mobile phone **had** been found. **In** France, **police said the** explosive vest **was found – without** a detonator – **in a pile of** rubble **in** Chatillon – Montrouge, **on the** southern edge **of** Paris **and a** considerable distance **from** the sites **of** the attacks **on the** Right Bank **of** the Seine **to** the north. **A** police official **later said the** vest contained bolts **and the** same type **of** explosives **as those used in the** Nov. 13 Paris attacks **that claimed** 130 lives **and left** hundreds wounded.”

*The Metro Newspaper*/15/Street cleaner finds bomb vest in rubble/Paris/Device likely defective, not tossed out of doubt: Expert/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/World/Tuesday, November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Female** suicide bombers **killed** 12 people **over** the weekend **in** Nigeria **and** Cameroon.”

“The girl **killed** herself **and seven** other passengers **who got off** the bus **to** be searched. **A** dozen people **were** injured.” — Aderemi Opadokun, Police Commissioner

“**It was the** first bomb **in nearly a** month **in** Maiduguri, **the birthplace of** Nigeria’s homegrown Islamic extremists **whose** six – year old insurgency **has** killed **about** 20,000 people **and driven** 2.3 million people **from** their homes.”

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/BOKO HARAM/Female suicide bombers stopped at checkpoints/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/World/Tuesday, November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Two experts **from the** U.S. Centers **for** Disease Control **and** Prevention **are going to** Liberia **to determine** the cause **of new** Ebola cases **confirmed** last week, two months **after** the country **was** declared free **of** Ebola transmission **for a** second time, **a** Liberian health official **said** Monday.”

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/LIBERIA/U.S. scientists to probe new Ebola outbreak/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/World/Tuesday, November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Attorneys for the** 14 year – old Muslim boy arrested **after taking a** homemade clock **to his** Texas school **say he was** publicly mistreated **and** deserves \$15 million. **A** law firm **representing** Ahmed Mohamed **sent letters Monday** demanding \$10 million **from the** city **of** Irving **and** \$5 million **from the** Irving Independent School District.”

“Ahmed Mohamed **took** his clock **to** school **in** September, **and** an educator **thought it could be** a bomb. Ahmed **was** arrested **but** never charged. **He was also** suspended **from** school.”

“The family **accepted a** foundation’s offer **to pay for** Ahmed’s education **in** Qatar **and has** since **moved to the** Persian Gulf.”

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/UNITED STATES/Lawyers launch \$15M suit for boy arrested for clock/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/World/Tuesday, November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Impoverished** migrant workers **in** Thailand **are sold or lured by false promises and forced** to catch **and** process fish **that ends up in** global food **giant** Nestle SA’s supply chains. Nestle SA, **among the biggest** food companies **in the** world, **launched** the investigation **in** December 2014, **after** reports **from** news outlets **and** non – government organizations **tied brutal and largely unregulated** working conditions **to their** shrimp, prawns **and** Purina brand pet foods. The labourers **come from** Thailand’s **poorer neighbours** Myanmar **and** Cambodia. **Brokers illegally** charge them **fees to** get jobs, **trapping them** into working **on** fishing vessels **and** at ports, mills **and** seafood farms **in** Thailand **to pay back more money** than they **can** ever earn.”

“Sometimes **the net is** too heavy **and** workers **get pulled into** the water **and** just disappear. **When** someone dies, **he** gets thrown **into** the water.” — Statement from a Burmese worker to Verite (*the non – profit commissioned by Nestle SA to investigate labour abuses*)

“**I have** been working **on** this boat **for** 10 years. **I have** no savings. **I am** barely surviving.” — Statement from another Burmese worker to Verite (*the non – profit commissioned by Nestle SA to investigate labour abuses*)

“Nestle SA **said** it would **post the** reports online – **as well as a detailed** year – long solution strategy **throughout** 2016 – **as part of** ongoing efforts **to** protect workers.”

*The Metro Newspaper*/19/SEAFOOD SUPPLIERS/Business/Nestle study admits abuse of workers/Company vows to pursue solutions aggressively/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Tuesday, November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“These newcomers **will** not impact **existing** wait lists **for** housing, child care **and other** city services. **It is** also clear **that this** influx of refugees **will put** a strain **on local** resettlement agencies **and** support services **across** the country.” — John Tory, Mayor of Toronto

*The Metro Newspaper*/11/RESETTLEMENT/City waits on feds to take planning lead/Toronto/By: Jessica Smith Cross/Wednesday, November 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Thought he appreciates** Canada’s awareness **of the** tough situation **for** gay Syrians, Danny Ramadan **said he sees the** refugee priority **list** announced Tuesday **as a glass that’s** half – empty.”

“**I appreciate** the fact **that the** Canadian government **is giving** priority **to** children, women **and** gay men. **I do, however ... the only category left is** straight men. **It’s still** discrimination.” — Danny Ramadan, 31, fled Syria, resident of Vancouver since September 2014

*24 hrs Newspaper*/11/news/GAY SYRIAN REFUGEE: CANADA’S PLAN DISCRIMINATES/BY: SAM COOLEY, POSTMEDIA NETWORK/Wednesday, November 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Language **is** so important. **It** gives children **access to the** social world **they’ll be** living in **and** helps them **access** the curriculum **they’ll be** learning **at school.**” — Kanwar Anit Saini, a Toronto speech pathologist

*The Metro Newspaper*/11/ASSIMILATION/Toronto/Speech expert offers his help/Wednesday, November 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**In this** Danish documentary **by** Soren Steen Jespersen **and** Nasib Farah, **a** young man **identified as the** Shadow **site in a** dim room, **his** face obscured. **Calmly,** he explains **his**

**reasons for joining Al – Shabab, the Islamic extremist group based in Somalia. As the son of Somali immigrants to Denmark – allegedly one of the most enlightened places on earth – the Shadow spent his teenage years on the margins, doing drugs, getting into trouble and seeing no prospect for himself.”**

**“The filmmakers contend that the West needs to admit its own failings: a study of seven European cities proves that Somali communities suffer the most isolation, the least employment, and the lowest rate of education. You don’t have to be Einstein to realize what comes out of that.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/24/Entertainment/Light from The Shadow/WARRIORS FROM THE NORTH, PASSIONATE EYE (CBC)/WHAT I’M WATCHING, BY: JOHANNA SCHNELLER/METRO LIFE/Wednesday, November 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“We’ve all been touched, every single one of us have been touched by this tragedy directly or indirectly. And it’s our responsibility to support and pray for world leaders as they make decisions. It’s almost impossible for any of us not to feel angry at this kind of violence. But it’s our responsibility as Canadians to make sure that we guard against the fear and that we resist blame that can lead to racism and hatred. In these moments, it’s extremely important that we reinforce our Canadian values that are inclusive, that are based in compassion and that understand that as human beings we all want to find a way to live peacefully together. That is the Canadian value system. The reason I’m here today is that I know you share those values and I want to be here to say to you we are with you and we want to make sure that all of us came to this country because except for our aboriginal people every one of us came from somewhere else; some of us came six generations ago; some of us came six months ago; some of us came six days ago. But we all came from somewhere else to build a harmonious diverse society that values inclusion and compassion. Only love is going to defeat hatred. And so hard as it is, angry as we feel about the violence, we have to find a way to tap into that love, that compassion makes us Canadian, that makes us who we are. We remain determined to welcome thousands of refugees and are in solidarity with our federal counterpart, which is preparing to welcome refugees in the near future. The attacks in Paris were an act of terrorists. They were not born of religion because religion has no place for hate. It has no place for hate. So that is why I wanted to come today. It is now more important than ever to show kindness and love to one another. I want to thank everyone in the Muslim community for your compassion, your openness, your immense contributions to our society.”** — Kathleen Wynne, in a speech at an Ottawa mosque & accompanied by MPP Yasir Naqvi

*South Asian Generation Newspaper*/P – 4/COMMUNITY/We will welcome Syrian refugees – Premier Wynn says at an Ottawa Mosque/Thursday, November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“A person purchasing an average GTA home today, costing just shy of \$1 million with 20% down would need an annual income of \$170,000. A recent Ipsos poll showed 70% of GTA residents are concerned about their ability to buy their next home.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/07/news/HOUSING MARKET ‘HEALTHY’/BY: KEVIN CONNOR, POSTMEDIA NETWORK/Thursday, November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Canadian airlines are claiming their bottom lines are being battered because they shoulder the costs of removing people turned away from our shores.”**

**“These passengers are often violently opposed to leaving Canada and there are significant security costs involved in these deportations, all of which are borne by the airline. In some cases, Air Canada has had to lease private jets to repatriate particularly uncooperative cases.”** — Air Canada, in a submission to a review panel studying policy.

**“Such as: People who arrive with proper documentation but are barred by Canadian authorities because they have a criminal record. Or their refugee claim is denied. A passenger becomes ill and has to be hospitalized in Canada. The airline said carriers are forced to pay their medical bills.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/08/news/Come cry with me: Airlines moan they shoulder cost of removals/Thursday, November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“Big – hearted Prince Harry is honouring his mother Princess Diana and his former nanny by naming buildings after them at his African charity centre. The popular prince will be in Lesotho Thursday for the opening of the Mamohato Children’s Centre. The camp is designed by his Senteble charity to help disadvantaged children and youngsters living with HIV.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/08/news/PRINCE OF HEARTS/Harry pays tribute to Diana, nanny/Thursday, November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“Three men are in custody after attempting to pull off a massive cheese heist in Vaughan early Wednesday morning. Police followed the truck using an installed GPS system and a canine unit was brought to track down the suspects.”**

**“There might’ve been between 30,000 and 36,000 pounds of cheese in the truck. The truck was fully loaded. Thefts targeting cargo trains and trucks have been an on – going issue for police in the area.”**  
– Const. Andy Pattenden

**“Harpreet Singh, 36, 19 year – old Saurav Kumar and Kulvir Bains, 31 are facing theft over \$5,000 charges and will appear in court for a bail hearing Wednesday afternoon.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/23/Toronto/CRIME/Truck thieves up to no gouda/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“Dror Bar – Natan’s unusual journey to becoming a Canadian will come to an end Monday morning, when he plans on disavowing the mandatory Oath of Allegiance to the Queen immediately after his citizenship ceremony.”**

**“I will disavow not the entire oath, only the message contained by the first 25 words of the oath. In fact, I find the whole oath process to be some form of hazing.”** – Dror Bar – Natan, 49 – year – old math professor from Israel, in an interview with *Postmedia Network*

**“Ontario’s top court upheld the requirement but also found that citizens have the right to express anti – monarchist views.”**

**“I’m not going to disrupt the ceremony. It’s going to be absolutely, totally, and completely civilized.”**  
– Dror Bar – Natan, 49 – year – old math professor from Israel, in an interview with *Postmedia Network*

**“In a letter sent to the citizenship judge this month, Bar – Natan called the oath “repulsive”. What surprised him the most is the hate mail – filled with swear words – generated by his decision.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper/03/news/‘Repulsive’ oath: Future Canadian refuses to pledge allegiance to Queen/By: Maryam Shah, Postmedia Network/Monday, November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“Virtual – reality press trips, mobile offices, Skype meetings: what’s the workplace of the future going to be like? Video – conferencing specialist Polycom, in collaboration with Global Nomads Group, which connects classrooms from around the world through technology, put that question to 25 middle schoolers earlier this month. The students conferenced in from classrooms in New York City, Pakistan, Jordan and Thailand.”**

Offices will be more global

“**With the world becoming more connected – all the students taking part in video conferencing had facebook – it makes sense that young people would expect the workplace of the future to demand collaboration with different countries and cultures.**”

“**Through our programs, we’re trying to give young people this opportunity to collaborate and connect with other kids throughout the world to prepare them for success.**” — Chris Plutte, executive director of Global Nomads Group

They can work from anywhere

“**Just as the idea of dealing with – and even travelling to – other cultures may seem natural to them, the thought of being stuck in a physical office, or tied to a particular company, for the whole of their working life is anathema.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/CAREERS/How children see the future of work/Money/MetroLIFE/Monday, November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**About 6.5 million South Africans are HIV – positive and only 3.5 million are receiving anti – retroviral treatments. Of the 37 million around the world infected with HIV/AIDS, more than 25 million of them are in Africa. About 75,000 people live with the virus in Canada.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/05/TAC BUDGET/Toronto/Donors giving to government coffers instead of non – profits/AIDS group running dry/By: Gilbert Ngabo/Tuesday, December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015

“Toronto Police **issued a warning Monday after a dog in Leaside became ill from potentially – tainted pet treats left in a small park at a residential highrise. Dog owner Steven Shpak, 34, took his seven – year – old boxer, Stella, out to the small park in front of his apartment building at 85 Thorncliff Park Dr., at Overlea Blvd, around noon on Friday. Steven Shpak said Monday he turned to see a green – tinted pet treat, around 13 centimetres long, partly sticking out of Stella’s mouth. At Shepak’s command, the dog dropped it.**”

“**That was the first time I knew something was wrong. She’s a hefty dog. If she finds something on the ground, it’s gone ... in seconds ... she dropped (this) right away, which is unlike her.**” — Steven Shpak, dog owner & resident of 85 Thorncliff Park Drive at Overlea Blvd

“Steven Shpak **said he picked up the treat and noticed its bizarre color and chemical smell. He pocketed it and went upstairs with Stella. The second wave of panic came for Shpak when, while washing his hands, his fingers turned red and began to burn. He called management and went back outside to look for more of the suspicious dog snacks. Shpak said he collected around 20 of them and went back upstairs. Around that time, Stella began “puking, choking ... gasping. The dog is recovering and did not require veterinary assistance.**”

“**There are residents who don’t like the fact there are lots of dogs in the building. There are people here ... in the elevator and they always have to say something bad about ... dogs. This makes the residents very upset and worried.**” — Mary Pentheroudaki, 74 year – old dog owner & resident of 85 Thorncliff Park Drive at Overlea Blvd

*24 hrs Newspaper*/06/news/TAINTED TREATS/Dog sickened by snacks found in Toronto park/BY: TERRY DAVIDSON, POSTMEDIA NETWORK/Tuesday, December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015



**“MORE THAN 30 students crammed into a classroom at Glen Ames Senior Public School last week, debating how best to turn cookies into cash. The school’s Me To We club operates twice a week under the watch of French teacher Jan Divok. The 52 members have so far raised \$1,170 toward a long – term goal of \$10,000. That amount will pay for the construction of a school in Haiti, a goal chosen shortly after the club started in February 2015.”**

**“The students have done an impressive job organizing so far, and hope to facilitate a larger fundraising event in the coming months.”** — Jan Divok, French teacher at Glen Ames Senior Public School

**“Donations to the Glen Ames Me To We club’s ‘We Have a Dream’ campaign to build a school in Haiti can be made in the school boxes in Queen Street East Businesses.”**

*Beaches Metro Newspaper*/08/Raising funds to build a school in Haiti/By: Jon Muldoon/Tuesday, December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015

**“A Chinese police officer wears a protective mask as he stands in a very hazy Tiananmen Square on a day of heavy pollution on Nov. 30 in Beijing, China. China’s capital and many cities in the northern part of the country recorded the worst smog of the year.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/13/BEIJING SMOG LEVELS HIT DANGEROUS HIGH/By: KEVIN FRAYER/Tuesday, December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015

**“Learning another language really does expand your view of the world. The world is so small these days that learning a little bit more about other cultures can enrich your life.”** — Fiona Bain – Greenwood, chair of English & liberal studies at Seneca College

*The Metro Newspaper*/24/LEARNING CURVE/ENRICH YOUR LIFE WITH LANGUAGE COURSES/Tuesday, December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015

**“Canadians are struggling for jobs themselves. Canadians have been waiting, in some cases, years for social housing. There’s a possibility of a backlash against refugees if Canadians see them as being pampered.”** — John McCallum, minister of citizenship & immigration

*The Metro Newspaper*/10/IN BRIEF/Canada/Immigration minister fears ‘backlash’ against refugees/By: MICHAEL WOODS/Wednesday, December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

**“Artist Wang Renzheng demonstrates his industrial shop – vac alongside a highway in Beijing on Tuesday. Wang Renzheng spent four hours per day for 100 days vacuuming the Beijing air with an industrial shop – vac, then baked the accumulated dust and pollutants into a brick. Monitoring sites reported the density of the tiny, poisonous PM2.5 particles has reached more than 40 times the safe level set by the World Health Organization.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/11/World/BEIJING ARTIST TURNS SMOG INTO BRICKS/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

**“Amid the flurry of paperwork facing Syrian refugees when they land in Canada, it will be the handmade cards with cottonball snowmen that are bound to lift their souls. Students will deliver the welcome cards to Parliament Hill next week. Some of them even carry greetings in beginner’s Arabic, like those crafted by earnest Grade 4 artists at Toronto’s Regal Road Public School.”**

“**Actually, their language goes from right to left.**” — Layla Khalidi, tells classmate Riley Flood

“Hello, **Welcome to Canada.**” —Riley Flood, copied in Arabic script from the teacher’s computer

“**This was one of five classes at Regal Road School to make refugee welcome cards Wednesday in workshops led by Toronto lawyer and mother of four Sara Hildebrand. More than 20 Toronto schools have asked Sara Hildebrand to lead card – making workshops, which she starts by talking about refugees and noting that of the world’s 20 million refugees, half are kids.**”

“**I’d been trying to deal with the topic of refugees with students, and it was overwhelming, all the questions like – How will they get here? Where will they be housed? So much of that comes from the head.**” — Jamie Ross, teacher

*The Metro Newspaper*/03/NEWCOMERS/Canada/We’re so pleased to meet you/Syrian refugees welcomed in quintessentially Canadian way/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/By: Gilbert Ngabo/Thursday, December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

“**Violence against women is a violation of the most basic human rights. It destroys lives, tears families apart, impacts entire communities and has no place within our society.**” — Prime Minister Justin Trudeau; & leader of the Liberal Party of Canada

“**I would like to highlight two Canadian women who have faced tremendous tragedy in their lives, yet have pulled them together and are inspiring us all to embrace better ideals in our citizenship. They are us at or best, the way the world knows Canada to be and behaves in the world.**”

“**Ilwad Elman is a Canadian – Somali activist who moved back to Somalia to help complete the idealistic work of her father, Elman Ali. He was murdered for advocating peace in 1996. In 1999, the family moved to Ottawa before moving back to Somalia in 2010. Ilwad Elman would help start the Elman Peace and Human Rights Center and Sister Somalia to help advocate for and give refuge to rape victims. Last year, she was a speaker at the White House on a summit on countering violent extremism, and again in 2015 at the UN General Assembly where she represented the Global Youth and presented the Youth Action Agenda on Countering Violent Extremism, which she co – wrote. The other Canadian woman that I reflected on much this week was – Flora Igoki Terah. Terah, an – activist, was a parliamentarian candidate in her native Kenya in 2007. She was up against a senior government minister and was asked to withdraw from the race and not risk the government from suffering a political defeat. She refused. Terah was then abducted and tortured.**”

“**During the attack, one of the men sat on her, punching and chocking her. Others scorned her wrists with thorns and cigarettes, pulled her hair out and beat her with iron bars. A disc in her upper spine**

**was** dislodged. The assailants **shaved** her hair, **mixed it** with excrement **and** forced her **to** swallow it.”

— Amnesty International

“**For** her efforts, **she was made** a recipient **of the** YMCA Quebec International Peace Medal. **Earlier in** the year, **she became a** Canadian citizen **and authored** a book – *Life Beyond Pain on her political activism in Kenya.*”

“**Ilwad and Terah are great** exemplary citizens **to emulate for** ourselves, **our** neighbours and **our** government. **As they make a** positive mark **in** our world, **I cannot help but wish** them both **the** very best!”

*The Metro Newspaper*/P – 5/SOCIETY/Canadians Are Leading The Conversation About Gender Violence/By: SAMUEL GETACHEW/TORONTO/Thursday, December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

“**If** Canada **can do** another 25,000 – **that would make a** significant contribution **in line with** Canada’s contribution **with the** Vietnamese boat people **in 1979 to 1980. It will demonstrate to** the Americans **that** they have **to** do more. **We’ll** shame them **into it, similarly** the Australians. **We won** a medal **from the** United Nations High Commission for Human Rights. **We gained a lot of prestige as a** humanitarian country. **I think that’s consistent with** Canadian tradition. **I want to** be part **of an** organized group **that** is apolitical, **but has** been involved **in various** human rights issues **to urge** the government **to achieve** its objectives **and not to** be sidetracked **by situations** such as **over concern** about security.”

— Ron Atkey, former Immigration Minister for Joe Clark’s government in 1979 & chair of Humanity Wins, a group formed to advocate for re – settlement of Syrian refugees to Canada

“**We** were trying **to turn** consciousness around, **away from a pure** security discussion **to a** humanitarian discussion. **It is** to advocate **on** one hand, **to share** compassionate views **on another and** to get **the** narrative changed, **which I think** we did.” — Vahan Kololian, founder of the Mosaic Institute and Humanity Wins.

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 6/CANADIAN POLITICS/Ex – immigration minister urges Canada to double intake of Syrian refugees/Thursday, December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

“**It is imperative that we do the absolute** best job **we can do in that** 12 – month period **to see as** many individuals (as possible) **successful on** their own – **in their** own housing, **with their own** employment, **to be** successful overall.” — Chris Brillinger, Toronto’s executive director of social development in conversation with a city committee

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 7/CANADIAN POLITICS/Toronto has plenty of capacity for refugee influx, city staff say/Thursday, December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

“**If** you’ve ever **wandered through** Kensington Market **and** felt like **changing some of the iconic** neighbourhood’s colour scheme, **now you can. A new** adult colouring book **focused on** the Market **and** its history **is launching** this week, **courtesy of** Toronto’s Keep 6 exhibits.”

“**There are** colouring books **that encompass the** entire city, **but the nice thing about this one is that** it focuses **on just** one neighbourhood.” — Rafi Ghanaghounian, director with Keep 6

“Rafi Ghanaghounian **moved** to Kensington **two** decades ago **when he was** a student **at OCAD.**”

**“I love that my son grew up around all the different cultures. You can walk down the street here and hear so many languages and there’s shops that carry things from the Caribbean to the Middle East.”** — Rafi Ghanaghounian, director with Keep 6

*The Metro Newspaper*/07/NEIGHBOURHOODS/Toronto/16 shades of Kensington/Book allows adults to view iconic market in a new light/By: Luke Simcoe/Thursday, December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

**“Toronto: The Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama’at at Canada has launched a national campaign titled #JeSuisHijabi to highlight the Canadian values of multiculturalism, plurality and tolerance.”**

**“Acceptance and diversity are core Canadian values that we should strive to embrace and live by. This campaign allows for Canadians to come together and engage in peaceful public dialogue to foster a better understanding of the Islamic faith.”** — Amtul Noor Daud, national president of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Women’s Association

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 15/COMMUNITY/Ahmadiyya Muslim Women Launch #JeSuisHijabi/Friday, December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“An Indian priest who stepped outside to sweep his doorstep was killed by monkeys who dropped bricks on him. Munna Mishra died Monday in Patna, a city in northeastern India, according to local reports. The monkeys were playing on the terrace and pelted Mishra with bricks when they noticed him below. He was rushed to hospital, where he later died. Munna Mishra was apparently the latest victim of attacks from simian monkeys in the area. Two others have reportedly died from the animals’ antics in recent weeks.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/16/Revenge of the monkeys/Wild animals killing people/POSTMEDIA NETWORK/Friday, December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Toronto: Muhammad Taimoor Haseeb was the ideal candidate: top marks, student club president, mentor to fellow students and offered 4 full time jobs upon graduation. Imperial Oil offered the young man a job as Project Engineer on December 2, 2014. Imperial Oil rescinded the offer of employment on January 8, 2015 when they learned that Mr. Haseeb was not eligible to work in Canada on a “permanent” basis.”**

**“The phrase ‘legally able to work in Canada on a permanent basis’ appears daily in job postings across the country. At a time when the Canadian government is begging for skilled professionals, this bar to employment is absurd. It also constitutes discrimination, because the concept of ‘permanence’ is linked with citizenship and country of origin.”** — Chantel Tie, Haseeb’s lawyer in Ottawa from the Human Rights Legal Support Centre

**“Imperial Oil does ask that all employees be eligible to work in Canada on a “permanent basis” but the inquiry stops if one provides proof of Canadian citizenship or permanent residence.”**

**“I am simply asking the Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario to direct Imperial Oil (and, by extension, all Canadian corporations) to amend their hiring practices to remove this barrier.”** — Muhammad Taimoor Haseeb, student

**“Muhammad Taimoor Haseeb filed his human rights application on February 9, 2015. A hearing before the Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario is scheduled for March 29 and 30, 2016 in Toronto.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 9/FRONT PAGE/Tribunal To Hear Student’s Plea On Right To Work In Canada/Friday, December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Brampton: Investigators from the Major Collision Bureau have made an arrest in connection with a fatal collision involving a pedestrian that occurred in Brampton. On Wednesday, November 25, 2015 at approximately 6:25 a.m., a 21 – year – old pedestrian was crossing the street in the area of Steeles Avenue and Kennedy Road when he was struck by a dump truck. The driver of the dump truck failed to remain at the scene. The pedestrian later succumbed to his injuries in hospital. The driver of the dump truck Sultan Singh Bhambher, a 61 year old man from Brampton, was arrested in relation to this offence at 12:46 pm in the city of Markham. He is charged with; Failure to Remain at the Scene of an Accident Causing Death.”**

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 17/COMMUNITY/Dump Truck Driver Arrested/Friday, December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“Saadia Mahdi would like to be seen as who she really is: an IT consultant whose family firm, Maplenet Solutions Inc., provides technology services across the GTA. Instead, she says, many people see her through the lens of what she’s wearing.”**

**“I really don’t understand it. Sometimes the way people look at you, I feel like if I don’t open my mouth first they will presume I don’t even speak English.”** — Saadia Mahdi, IT consultant & active member of the Muslim community in Vaughan

**“Saadia Mahdi and dozens of other Muslim women across the country are out to change that perception. In a campaign they called #JesuIsHijabi, they are determined to let Canadians know Muslim women are helping build the country. Some university groups are even organizing “try on a hijab booths”.**

*The Metro Newspaper/06/Judge actions, not hijab: Campaign/DISCRIMINATION/#JeSuisHijabi challenges assumptions/By: Gilbert Ngabo/Toronto/WEEKEND, December 4 – 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“Through tears and bewildered sorrow, friends and classmates assembled at Centennial College on Thursday to remember Simone “Shanni” Reid, an 18 – year – old student who was found dead last month in what police are treating as a homicide. Reid, who grew up in Jamaica and finished high school in Toronto, was enrolled in the police foundations program at the east – end college. Simone Reid was found not breathing, with obvious signs of trauma, and pronounced dead in a Scarborough apartment on Nov. 13. Her father, Winston “Paul” Reid, was found dead, too – lifeless inside his blue Toyota Sienna, which was parked in Markham. Speakers from Centennial and the Jamaica Advocacy Club, which arranged the event, addressed the assembly from a glass podium.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/08/MEMORIAL/Classmates remember Simone Reid/Toronto/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKEND, December 4 – 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“Milwaukee is one of the most segregated cities in America. Its white infants die at around the same rate as infants in Canada. Its black infants die at around the same rate as infants in the Gaza Strip. In Milwaukee, there is a ratio of 15:5 of black babies’ deaths to white babies’ deaths per 1,000 births.”**

**“The problem is mind – boggling.”** — Elizabeth Hill – Karbowski, director of women and infants outpatient services at the Wheaton Franciscan health system.

**“About 15 per cent of the city’s black infant deaths are the result of unsafe sleep conditions – fixable stuff. But two thirds of the deaths are the result of premature birth. Prematurity is linked to obesity, teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections and a lack of prenatal health care. The city’s black poverty rate, black unemployment rate and black incarceration rate are among the highest in the country. Across the U.S., the ratio of black babies’ deaths to white babies’ deaths is 2:1.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/Black babies' lives matter/UNITED STATES/Experts believe racism a cause of high infant mortality/World/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEKEND, December 4 – 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Azerbaijan’s **state oil company SOCAR said Sunday that it was still searching for 29 workers missing after a fire swept through an offshore oil platform. But it also asked the four other countries who share the Caspian Sea to search their own territorial waters for bodies of the oil workers.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/13/IN BRIEF/Business/Oil rig owner appeals for help in search for bodies/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Monday, December 7<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Somalia **is such a dangerous place that Ottawa has had a tough time finding an airline willing to transport a Toronto man, who has been detained for deportation for more than 5 ½ years. Three airlines – Jubba, Astro and Daallo – were unable to transport 51 – year old Abdirahman Warssama due to “unreliability and unwillingness,” while African Express Airways required him to sign a consent form agreeing to co – operate in the removal – a request the man has refused because he fears for his life there.**”

“The record **is completely inadequate as to whether or not there are alternate means to remove Mr. Warsama to Somalia. The burden is upon the (public safety) minister to justify the continued detention ... there comes a point in time in which time itself becomes overwhelming, requiring the parties, and the Immigration Division (of the refugee board), to think outside the box.**” — Justice Sean Harrington wrote in November

“**Although Warssama’s asylum claim was denied in 1989, the same year he arrived here, he was allowed to stay in Canada on humanitarian grounds – partly due to his diagnosis of post – traumatic stress disorder. However, he kept moving around and never obtained his permanent status. In 2005, he was charged with obstructing a police officer, simple possession of marijuana, uttering threats and failure to attend court after missing a hearing date. He was given a suspended sentence and 18 months probation. In 2009, he was arrested for criminal harassment and assault, and sentenced to one day in jail and given 87 days pre – sentence custody credit. Since Warssama isn’t a permanent resident or a citizen, his criminality has made him inadmissible to Canada.**”

“Abdirahman Warssama **poses a “high, elevated flight risk” and would be unlikely to appear for removal because of his declared refusal to return to Somalia and the transient life he previously lived.**” — Kirsten Dapat, Government co – counsel

“**A Torstar investigation found taxpayers spent \$57.3 million on immigration detention in 2014, when almost 6,000 men and 1,746 women were detained by Canada Border Services Agency. Although most were held for 23 days on average, 58, including Warssama, had been held for at least one year. Canada has successfully deported two people to Somalia and four removals are pending for January.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/08/Airlines refuse to take Toronto man to Somalia/SAFETY/Deportation delay means he stays detained in Lindsay jail/Toronto/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Toronto/Tuesday, December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Private American donors **have pumped more than \$220 million into Jewish West Bank settlements in recent years through tax – deductible donations, effectively subsidizing a policy opposed by U.S. administration for decades. The Haaretz daily found some 50 non – profit organizations from across the U.S. were raising funds for settlements in the West Bank. The money has otherwise gone to acquiring buildings in the West Bank and east Jerusalem and improving the living conditions of Jewish settlers.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/15/Millions from U.S./ISRAEL/Donors fund West Bank settlements: Investigation/World/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Tuesday, December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Beijing **issued its first – ever red alert for smog on Monday, urging schools to close and invoking restrictions on factories and traffic that will keep half of the city’s vehicles off the roads. The red alert – the most serious warning on a four – tier system adopted a little over two years ago – means authorities have forecast more than three consecutive days of severe smog.**”

“**We have no choice but to step up** preventative measures **like wearing a mask outdoors at all times.**”

— Fan Jinglong, Beijing hotel staffer

“**A study led by atmospheric chemist Jos Lelieveld of Germany’s Max Planck Institute estimated that 1.4 million people each year die prematurely because of pollution in China.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/15/POLLUTION/World/Beijing schools close in first smog red alert/Tuesday, December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**A purveyor of political correctness has filed a lawsuit against the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art claiming Jesus is a “racist”. Justin Renel Joseph claims in his lawsuit that the museum should remove paintings showing Jesus as a blond, fair – skinned man.**”

“**The painters completely changed [Jesus’s] race to make him more aesthetically pleasing for white people.**” — Justin Renel Joseph, advocate for social justice

“**Poor Joseph himself claims the paintings made him feel “stressed”, “rejected” and “unaccepted by society.”**”

“**When they were painted, it was typical for artists to depict subjects with the same identity as the local audience. This phenomenon occurs in many other cultures, as well.**” — Elysa Topalian, spokeswoman with the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

*24 hrs Newspaper*/03/news/Oh God! Lawsuit slams racist’ Jesus/Wednesday, December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Sizzling hot South Korean entertainer Syori wants to become a star – and that’s where the rubber meets the road. With more than 340,000 likes on facebook, driven by her twisted sense of humour, Syori does some very odd things. Most bizarre is something she performs that she calls “condom kung fu” where the slinky brunette prances around with the rubbers then spits an unidentified green liquid into them – then waves them in the air. Another speciality is to do weirdly seductive dances with bits of food – while making smoothies.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/06/news/ONLINE STAR’S ‘CONDOM KUNG FU’/Wednesday, December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Members of Choir! Choir! Choir! Are halfway to raising \$30,000, enough to bring one Syrian family to Toronto.**”

“**Helping people in need is something that makes a place like Canada great. If we have a safe place like Canada, we should be doing everything to house others who are in trouble.**” — Daveed Goldman, founder of Choir! Choir! Choir!, a drop – in Toronto – based organization

*Metro Newspaper*/07CHARITY/Choir group raising money to sponsor Syrians/Toronto/By: Gilbert Ngabo/Wednesday, December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Beijing **issued a red alert this week** for smog, triggering restrictions **on** traffic, school closures **and** factory suspensions.”

“**This is modern life for Beijing people. We wanted to develop, and now we pay the price.**” — Cao Yong, office worker in Beijing

“**You have to do whatever you can to protect yourself. Even when wearing the mask, I feel uncomfortable and don't have any energy.**” — Li Huiwen, resident of Beijing

“**Many in Beijing are becoming accustomed to wearing masks during winter since the episodes of nauseating smog lasting several days has become increasingly common.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/13/CHINA/World/Smog is new normal for people in Beijing/Residents of city adapting to pollution/By: ANDY WONG/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Cameroon troops **crossed the border into Nigeria, killed about 150 villagers, burned their huts and forced them to flee, Nigerian refugees said Tuesday after walking for days to reach a** refugee centre. Cameroon's government **denied the charges.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/13/IN BRIEF/Cameroonians attacked Nigeria villages: Refugees/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Resettling refugees **demonstrates our commitment to Canadians and to the world that Canada understands that we can and must do more.**” — Prime Minister Justin Trudeau

“**I do think a large majority of Canadians want to welcome these people coming from the scourge of civil war to our country, make them feel comfortable, help them adjust and hope that they will get jobs as soon as possible.**” — Immigration Minister John McCallum

*THE GLOBE AND MAIL NEWSPAPER*/A3/NEWS/SYRIAN ASYLUM SEEKERS/Refugees en route to Toronto, Montreal/Most of the initial flights will come from Lebanon, with thousands of people expected to arrive in the coming weeks/By: GLORIA GALLOWAY/OTTAWA/Thursday, December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Between 100 and 160 mosques will be closed because ... they preach hatred, or use takfiri (excommunication) speech. This kind of speech shouldn't even be allowed in Islamic countries.**” — Hassan el – Alaoui, France's Chief Imam

“**In Canada, activists often express concern when celebrity Muslim speakers including Abdullah Hakim Quick, Bilal Philips, Abdur Raheem Green, or Dawah Man are invited to address radicalization or faith based issues. In Calgary, such concerns have been consistently raised through 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. At times, when activists raise concerns on the use of public space, the hosts simply change the venue to a private location. In general, what message are the conservative Muslim communities sending Canadian citizens, especially youth, by promoting voices that abuse the freedom of religious expression? In their defence, popular Muslim preachers may claim that they are not projecting their own opinions but merely quoting classical Muslim texts, which include the story of Lot's people in the Qur'an and the death punishment in the Hadith texts and classical legal manuals. However, it is calumny against the Islamic tradition to reduce it to a set of rules frozen in centuries long gone by. Indeed, it is deep – rooted heterosexism which allows them to read such texts in a vacuum but contextualize and limit other texts on slavery, concubinage, warfare and female genital mutilation. When will conservative Muslim communities address supremacism and heterosexism in their spaces, which is so**



deep – rooted **that they do not even** recognize it? **Why must** Muslim identity **always be based** in opposition **to** the West?”

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 7/SOCIETY/Conservative Muslims Must Stop Backing Preachers Of Hate/By: JUNAID JAHANGIR, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR – MACEWAN UNIVERSITY/Thursday, December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**On Monday Beijing declared a red alert for smog. I was shocked, not because I was surprised that the Chinese had taken the step, but because the pollution levels in Delhi – where my family and I moved earlier this year – are so much higher. According to the US embassy’s air pollution monitor in Beijing the peak was 317. These PM2.5 micro – particles are classed as a Group 1 carcinogen by the World Health Organization (WHO) and, as well as damaging the lungs, are a cause of heart disease and other life – threatening conditions. When I saw the news I turned on the small pollution detector I bought over the weekend. The LCD screen lit up and within a couple of seconds it produced a comparable figure. The reading was 378. Yes, INSIDE my home. I checked online and the air quality monitor at the US embassy here in Delhi – not far from my home – read the same. The official safe limit for PM2.5 particles – set by the WHO and the European Union – is 25 micrograms per cubic metre. The US is far stricter. The limit there is 12 micrograms per cubic metre. That means the air in my Delhi home is 30 times the US limit and more than 15 times the WHO safe limit.**”

“**No direct comparisons should be made between Beijing and Delhi’s pollution levels. The pollution in China is different in character from that of Delhi. For example, we need to factor in things like the dust component and the distance from the coast in Delhi.**” – Ashwani Kumar, board chairperson with the Delhi Pollution Control Board

“**Last week my five – year – old son William had his first asthma attack. He is now on steroids, as am I and my 14 – year – old daughter, Eva. My wife and I are wondering how long we can – in conscience – stay in Delhi.**”

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 9/POLITICS/Why isn’t Delhi on pollution red alert?/Thursday, December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Masud Rana, 22, was arrested last week over the killing of a minority Sufi Muslim leader in November and later questioned over the shooting of Kunio Hoshi in northern Bangladesh one month earlier. Rana, a former student at a local Islamic seminary, appeared in court Tuesday in the northern city of Rangpur accused of being a commander of local banned outfit JamayetulMujahideen Bangladesh (JMB).**”

“**The militant operative admitted he was the key person, accompanied by two others, who shot Kunio Hoshi dead in a rickshaw.**” – Humayun Kabir, Northern Police Chief

“**Kunio Hoshi worked on a farming project in Rangpur, 300 km north of Dhaka, where he grew grass for cattle. The 66 – year – old farmer’s death in October came just after the gunning down of an Italian aid worker in Dhaka, one of several attacks claimed by the Islamic State group.**”

“**We recovered a huge cache of handmade explosives and sharp weapons from his possession.**” – Jahidul Islam, investigating detective

“**Five other men remain in police custody over Hoshi’s death, but officers say they are still hunting for the mastermind behind the attack. Bangladesh has been roiled by rising unrest**

**that has seen four atheist bloggers and a publisher hacked to death this year, while several minority Sufi Muslim leaders and two police officers have also been killed.”**

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 9/SOUTH ASIAN POLITICS/Suspected Bangladesh militant confesses to murder of Japanese farmer/Thursday, December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“When Paul Nguyen travels to Ottawa this week to receive the Governor General’s Meritorious Service Medal, he’ll have one – regret: Not being able to take the entire Jane – Finch community with him.”**

**“Many of the kids in my neighbourhood, they’re really confined in a few square kilometers and don’t have a vision for their life.”** – Paul Nguyen, founder of **Jane-Finch.com**

**“It began in 2004 as a platform for broadcasting rap music, but has since become a kind of media cornerstone for the whole community. The website’s importance was put on display in 2012, when it helped residents connect – and be heard during the tumultuous “Summer of the Gun”. Real issues, including poverty, violence and addiction, still persist in the community. Positive changes are happening and hopes Jane – Finch.com can continue to dispel misconceptions about the area he’s lived in for three decades.”**

**“All we want is to promote a lot of positive stuff happening here that really seldom gets seen.”** – Paul Nguyen, founder of **Jane-Finch.com**

*The Metro Newspaper*/10/Jane and Finch’s own earns medal for site/ONLINE PLATFORM/Activist finds a way to tell real stories of his community/By: Gilbert Ngabo/Toronto/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Rajvinder (Raj) Khaira is the founder of The ‘Equality is Sweet (Pink Ladoo)’ campaign. This is a global effort to inspire the South Asian society to accept boys and girls equally and without discrimination.”**

Tell us about the Pink Ladoo Campaign. – Samuel Getachew

**“The Pink Ladoo campaign is trying to lower barriers to engagement by stripping some of the complexity out of these causes and focusing on a discreet issue, namely that there are several South Asian traditions to celebrate boys’ births but none to celebrate births of girls. This practice reflects the prevalence of ‘male – preference culture’ within the South Asian community. By encouraging people to redefine South Asian gender – biased social norms and customs that lower the status of women, it is hoped that new traditions will emerge that elevate the status of girls.”** – Rajvinder Khaira

The aim of the campaign is to help young girls find confidence. Tell me about your own experience growing up and how you overcame some of the challenges. – S.G

**“My parents never treated my sister and I differently for being girls. It was a different story within the community and extended family however, and people reacted very badly when my sister was born by virtue of the fact that she was a girl. It was then that I came to realize the type of bias that South Asian women face within the community. I grew up in a gender – biased community where men and women fulfilled ‘traditional’ South – Asian gender roles. Men and women who broke that mould were mocked or criticized. Double standards were rife. I met Harbir Singh when I was 14, and is now my mentor and the National Director of Canada for the Pink Ladoo Campaign. She was instrumental in helping me overcome the challenges that came with being an ambitious girl growing up in a sexist community.”** – R.K

Why would you want a daughter, if it means you have to pay a massive dowry, or foot the bill for a massive wedding for her, when she gets older? Why would you want a daughter if, due to the custom of father – to – son inheritance, it means there will be no one to inherit your surname or property? Why would you want a daughter if people will mock you for not having a son to look after you when you get older? – S.G

“**These practices, these traditions that we hold onto so tightly in the name of culture, have all worked together over the generations to create a clear preference for sons. When for generations we have created social norms that encourage people to see men as superior, we shouldn't then be surprised that people don't want daughters. Culturally, families are effectively penalised for having girls, often economically.**” – R.K

So what is the solution? What are some of the small steps we can take to help you achieve the objective of gender equality? – S.G

“**Male – preference culture isn't a problem we can blame on the poor and uneducated. The United Nations Populations Fund studies show that the problem of preferring boys is just as common amongst educated and wealthy people as it is amongst poor and illiterate.**” – R.K

So, if education isn't the answer, what is? – S.G

“**Well, we need to focus on the real culprits: culture, custom and tradition. We need to create a new culture, and new traditions. We need to erase old practices that lower the value of girls and create new customs that elevate the status of women. This is what the Pink Ladoo campaign is all about. We want people to change the way they react to the birth of a girl. We want girls to be welcomed into this world with joy and enthusiasm instead of indifference or remorse. To do this, we need to start talking about gender inequality, and the Pink Ladoo campaign is here to get that conversation started. It's no longer good enough to stand quietly and just hope that things will change. We have to take positive action and give each other courage to stand up against gender – biased practices. We must urgently undo the stitches of subtle gender discrimination that our community has spent thousands of years sowing. So whilst on the face of it, it might look like the Pink Ladoo campaign is just about giving out sweets when a girl is born, it's actually much more than that. It's about creating new traditions and customs that empower women instead of marginalizing them.**” – R.K

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 13/INTERVIEW/Raj Khaira challenges 'male – preference culture' in the South Asian community through 'Pink Ladoo' campaign/By: SAMUEL GETACHEW/TORONTO/Thursday, December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Calgary police have charged an Ontario man in his daughter's death Dec. 19, 2014. Olive Rebekah Oluwafemi, 4, was found not breathing, and pronounced dead. Oluwatosin Oluwafemi was arrested Tuesday and flown to Calgary to face a second – degree murder charge.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/15/IN BRIEF/Man Charged in murder/Toronto/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Indeed 'Simply White OC – 117' is this year's Benjamin Moore Color of The Year.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/17/WHITER THAN WHITE/Drawing on expert opinion, C and J show that white is this season's most successful color choice/By: Colin McCallister & Justin Ryan/ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT/Thursday, December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Since 1993, the gun homicide rate has been cut in half from 7.0 per 100,000 people to 3.6 per 100,000. Suicides accounted for 60 per cent of U.S. gun deaths and are rising. According to the General Social Survey, 32 per cent of U.S. households possessed guns last year.**”

“African – Americans, **and especially** African – American men, **are far more likely to be** the victims **of** gun crimes **than** anyone else. **In 2010, for example, blacks were seven times more likely than whites to be killed in a gun homicide.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/20/Firearms by the numbers/UNITED STATES/Seven key facts about guns in America/Toronto/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**On December 5, organizers held a Shut Down Viet Cong protest outside Lee’s Palace, where Calgary quartet Viet Cong were playing and had played the previous night. A crowd of 40 to 50 peaceful protesters gathered outside the venue holding placards that said “Change Your Racist Name” and “Viet Cong Is Racist.”**”

*NOW Magazine*/56/T.O. MUSIC NOTES/DECEMBER 10 – 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**When you are welcomed to the country under international skilled workers’ category, but simply cannot land any position because you do not have the ‘Canadian experience.’**”

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 6/OPINION/O, Canada!/By: Amitabh Saxena/Friday, December 11<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Toronto: **The Ontario Association of Food Banks (OAFB) released a new report recently, revealing that almost 360,000 individuals -- including 120,000 children -- are turning to food banks each month. The 2015 Hunger Report also finds a 35% spike in the number of senior citizens, and a dramatic rise in the number of single – person households, visiting Ontario’s foodbanks. Ontario food bank use remains 14% higher than pre – recession numbers, with almost 45,000 more adults and children accessing food banks each month than in 2008. This trend is consistent across Canada with food bank use remaining 26% higher than pre – recession numbers nation – wide.**”

“The face **of** hunger is changing. **We** have seen **a very concerning spike in the number of** senior citizens **accessing** food banks, **as well as** single person households – **and** believe that **the demographic changes are reflective of a lack of affordable housing in our province, insufficient social assistance and senior citizen support programs, and the precarious nature of employment in Ontario.**” – Sharon Lee, Executive Director with the Ontario Association of Food Banks

“The report **reveals that 12% of all senior citizens now fall below Ontario’s Low – Income Measure, with this number more than doubling to 27% when looking at seniors who also identify as single. This trend is expected to continue to grow with the prediction that aging seniors will represent 23% of the population by 2030.**”

“**It is only through good public policy that we will be able to break the cycle of poverty in Ontario.**” – Sharon Lee, Executive Director with the Ontario Association of Food Banks

*The Weekly Voice Newspaper*/A – 15/COMMUNITY/Ontario Getting Dangerously Poor/Friday, December 11<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Brampton: **On Dec 5, the Chinguacousy school auditorium in Brampton saw a gathering of politicians, supporters of women’s rights, social luminaries; singers, dancers who came to support a cause at the sold – out concert. It was the launch of Project Udaan, a shelter to save children from prostitution in India. Ruby Sahota, the Liberal MPP for Brampton North and Raj Grewal, the Liberal MPP for Brampton East, and Deepika Damerla, Liberal MPP for Cooksville, read a message of support for the event and the cause from premier Ms Kathleen Wynne. Hiten Makim, who is the senior Vice President of one of Canada’s leading technology companies as well as the secretary of the Canadian Indian Museum of**

Civilization **is an** ardent supporter **of** the cause **and was also one of** the dignitaries **who lit the** ceremonial lamp.”

“**We will have many** more events **in the** near future **to** raise funds **for** such causes, **and** work toward **the** betterment **of the** people **in** India.” – Bhavik Parikh, president of the Overseas Volunteer for a Better India (OVBI)

The Weekly Voice Newspaper/A – 10/COMMUNITY/Overseas Indian Volunteers Launch Project Udaan/Friday, December 11<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Toronto police **are investigating** a shooting **that happened outside** a building **where a** baby shower **was** being held. **Investigators say** two men **with** gunshot wounds **to** their legs **were taken** to hospital **just after** 8 p.m. Saturday. Paramedics **said one of** the men **was** seriously injured. **Residents of** the neighborhood **in the** Keele – Eglinton area **said more than a dozen** shots **were** fired, **and that** several children **were in** the vicinity. Police **said** they were **looking for** two black men **wearing** dark clothes.”

The Metro Newspaper/05/POLICE/Shots fired outside baby shower, 2 hurt/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/FILES FROM THE CANADIAN PRESS/World/Monday, December 14<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**First of all, I** have to **learn** the language, **and** after that **I can find a** good job. **Without language I** am nothing.” – Mohinadin, arrived 6 months ago in Toronto from Aleppo, Syria (last name is being withheld by Metro due to safety concerns for family members still living in Syria)

The Metro Newspaper/04/Toronto/A homecoming in a new home/Tears during emotional welcome at Pearson/By: Jessica Smith Cross/Wednesday, December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Toronto police **are searching for a** 26 – year – old man **after** coming across **a** stolen car **with a** machine gun **inside**. Police say **they discovered the** abandoned Mercedes **in the** west end **of** the city **with its** engine running, lights on **and** doors unlocked. **A search of** the car **revealed** three loaded firearms, **including a** Tec9 9mm sub – machine gun. **They have identified** the suspect **as** Javier Gomez **and advise that he is** likely armed **and** dangerous.”

The Metro Newspaper/10/Police search for armed suspect after gun found/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Wednesday, December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Russom Tesfamar Yordanos **called** 911 **shortly after** 2:30 p.m. Monday **from** her apartment **on the** 15<sup>th</sup> floor **of an** east Mississauga high rise. **The** young mother – **with** two children **under age** two – **told** the dispatcher **someone** was hurt. **By the time** Peel Regional Police **arrived at** the apartment complex **on** Sherobee Road, Yordanos, 27, **was waiting in** the apartment lobby **with her** six – month – old daughter. **Upstairs in** the family’s apartment, **her** two – year – old son Surfeal Okubazgi, **was** dead. **Less than** 24 hours later, Yordanos **appeared in a** Brampton courtroom, **showing** no emotion **as she** faced a charge **of first – degree** murder. Peel Police **have** revealed little **about** the case, **including how** the toddler died, **though they said** his body **was found with** “obvious signs **of** physical trauma.” **The young** boy’s death **is an** “isolated incident,” **and police have no** other suspects.”

The Metro Newspaper/11/HOMICIDE/Toronto/Mother accused of killing her toddler/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Wednesday, December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015

2) “**We’re** aggressively polite: **We’re** so polite **we** turn statements **into** questions, eh? You will **also** hear “sorry” **an** awful lot – **whether** you want to **or not**. **The word isn’t** only used

**to** express remorse **or** an apology **for** bad actions. **It's** also used **when: you bump** into someone, **you** interrupt, **you** sneeze, or **you** express **a slightly** contrary opinion.”

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 2/EDITORIALS/Dear refugees: 10 things you should know about Canada/Thursday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**An Air India worker was** killed instantly **when he was** sucked into **a jet engine on** the tarmac **at the** Mumbai airport **Wednesday. The** horrifying accident **happened as** flight A1619 **was preparing to** take off **to** Hyderabad.”

“**We are** deeply saddened **and regret the** tragic incident. **Our** heartfelt condolences **to the** bereaved family.” — Ashwani Lohani, chairman & executive director with Air India

“Air India **told** local media **the co – pilot mistook** a signal **to** start the engine. **When he switched** it on, **the** nearby technician **was** pulled in.”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/05/news/Airline worker sucked into jet engine/Thursday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Mississauga – On behalf of** the city **of** Mississauga **and** Members **of** Council, **it gives me** immense pleasure **to formally welcome** Consul General Asghar Ali Golo, **Pakistan's** Consul General, **to** City Hall **for his first** official visit **with** Council **and** staff, Mayor Bonnie Crombie **said yesterday.**”

“**In** Mississauga **we celebrate our** cultural diversity **and understand that** our diversity **is an** important asset **that** positions us **to generate** economic development opportunities. Strengthening relations **between** Mississauga **and** global communities **is a** leading priority **for** all members **of** Council.” — Bonnie Crombie, Mayor of Mississauga

“**Over the last year** Mayor Crombie **has** also met **with the** Indo – Canada Chamber of Commerce; **the** Mississauga Chinese Business Association; **the** Canada – Poland Chamber; **along with** diplomatic representatives **from** India, China, Poland **and** Japan.”

“**Growing** Mississauga's connections **to** markets, **including places** like Pakistan, **will** lead to **new** business opportunities, **in this increasingly** interconnected world.” — Bonnie Crombie, Mayor of Mississauga

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 6/CANADIAN POLITICS/Mayor Crombie Welcomes Pakistan Consul General to City Hall/Thursday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Calls are mounting for** North Korea **to free a** popular Mississauga pastor **sentenced to** life **in** prison. **News of the** harsh sentence **handed down to** Rev. Hyeon Soo Lim, **who heads one of** Canada's largest churches, **rattled** congregants **and** politicians alike.”

“We pray **to God** for his **release**. Christmas is **coming ... We hope the** North Korean government **will** give us **peace** of mind **by letting him** go home **to** his wife **and** son, **and his** church family **in** Canada.” — Bernie Yun, long – time member of Hyeon Soo Lim's 3,000 strong congregation at the Light Korean Presbyterian Church in Mississauga

“Hyeon Soo Lim, **who came** to Canada **from** South Korea **in** 1986, **is a** clergyman **who has** led **more than** 100 humanitarian aid missions **to** North Korea **since the** mid – 1990s.”

*The Metro Newspaper*/07/Life sentence for Mississauga pastor/FOREIGN AFFAIRS/Supporters call for help for man jailed in North Korea/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE WITH FILES FROM THE THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“A woman charged with attempted murder for what police describe as an unprovoked stabbing made a brief appearance in court on Wednesday. Rohinie Bisesar listened from the prisoner’s box as a justice of the peace set her next court date on Friday.”**

**“I intend to seek bail for Rohinie Bisesar, and she has been co – operating with police since her arrest.”** – Calvin Barry, Defence Lawyer

**“Rohinie Bisesar, 40, was arrested Tuesday afternoon in connection with the mid – afternoon knife attack in a downtown drug store last week. Police were called to the Shoppers Drug Mart at 66 Wellington St. W. at 2:55 p.m. Friday after reports of a stabbing. They said a woman armed with a knife approached the victim inside the store, then stabbed her without provocation. The victim did not know the assailant, and the stabbing appeared to have been a “completely random act of violence” police said.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/07/TRIAL/Alleged stabbing: woman in court/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Toronto/Thursday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“India ranks 130 out of 155 countries in the Gender Inequality Index (G.I.I) for 2014, way behind Bangladesh and Pakistan that rank 111 and 121 respectively, according to data in the United National Development Programme’s latest Human Development Report (H.D.R) 2015. Among South Asian countries, India fares better than only Afghanistan which is at 152. But with respect to each parameter on the gender index, India lags behind both its neighbours. Consider this:”**

\* Merely 12.2 per cent of parliamentary seats are held by women in India as against 19.7 in Pakistan and 20 in Bangladesh.

\* India is also beset with a high maternal mortality rate of 190 deaths per 100,000 live births as compared to 170 pregnancy – related deaths per 100,000 births in both Bangladesh and Pakistan.

\* In percentage of women receiving secondary education, Bangladesh at 34 per cent far outperforms India at 27 per cent.

\* In all the above indexes, India’s performance is way below the South Asian average.

**“The HDR 2015, which is focused on the issue of work, also documents a global drop in female labour participation rate, which is the proportion of working – age population in paid employment or looking for paid work.”**

**“This is owing mainly to the steep reduction for India from 35 per cent in 1990 to 27 per cent in 2013, and China from 73 per cent to 64 per cent in the same period.”** – Yuri Afanasiev, UNDP resident representative in India

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper/P – 7/More gender inequality in India than Pakistan, Bangladesh: UN/Thursday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“The 124 –page report by the Organization for Economic Co – operation and Development (OECD), to be released Thursday, looks at how immigrant students in some 30 countries, including Canada, performed on a standardized test in the “3 Rs” in 2012, and concludes their success depends largely on how the host country helps them integrate in school.”**

**“We don’t want to segregate children, even from the first days.”** – Paula Markus, co – ordinator of English as a Second Language (ESL) with the Toronto District School Board

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/IMMIGRATION/Integration key to student success/Canada/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/Thursday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**A man from an old – order Menonite community in Manitoba has been sentenced to one year in jail after court heard children were beaten with leather straps and cattle prods to “save” them from the “sin of lust”. The 59 – year – old man was an elder in the community and was sentenced earlier this week for assault with a weapon involving seven children.**”

“Children were **denied** food **and** sleep, slapped, **in some cases** hit **with** whips **or** wood, **and given** electric shocks **with a** cattle prod. **It was an** obsessive campaign **to remove an** imagined evil.” — James Ross, Crown Attorney

“**The** abuse occurred **between 2011 and 2013. When** police **and** child welfare workers **moved into the** isolated community, **they seized** 42 children **and** more **than a** dozen adults **were** charged.”

*The Metro Newspaper*/16/MANITOBA/Mennonite man jailed for assaulting kids/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**HALIFAX – The debate over whether to** knock statues **of** controversial figures **off** their pedestals **has erupted again** in Canada, **as** history writers **and** academics **in** two cities **differ over how** the present **should influence** the honouring **of** the past. **The fight** over monuments **was** revived recently **in** Nova Scotia **when the** province’s premier **said he’d like** to meet **with** Halifax’s mayor **about a figure of** Edward Cornwallis **that towers over a** south end park. **The** plaque notes **that** Cornwallis founded **the city in** the 1700s, **but** doesn’t mention **a** scalping proclamation **he issued against** the Mi’kmaq **which promised** “a reward **of** ten Guineas **for every** Indian Micmac taken **or** killed, **to be** paid upon **producing** **such** Savage taken **or** his scalp.”

“**Shouldn’t our** publicly funded art **be** about education **and not** about propaganda **from** one point **of** view? **It’s** about wanting **more** voices heard **and more** perspectives woven together.” — Jon Tattrie, author of “Cornwallis: the Violent Birth of Halifax

“**In** Ontario, **the** discussion **has** centered around **the** installation **of a series** of statues **of** prime ministers **on** the campus **of** Sir Wilfred Laurier University. Jonathan Finn, a faculty member **leading** the charge **against** the project, **says** a group **of** students **and** academics **object to** the project **for a variety of reasons, including** the record **of** Sir John A. Macdonald **regarding** aboriginal Canadians. **The** final report **of the** Truth **and** Reconciliation Commission **of** Canada **concluded that** Macdonald’s government **espoused policies of** “cultural genocide” **that separated many** aboriginal children **from** their families.”

“**This is** a program **of** representation **that does something**, in celebrating **only** white males **that we’ve** moved away **from** decades **and** decades ago.” — Jonathan Finn, professor of communication studies with Sir Wilfred Laurier University

“Lori Chalmers Morrison, a spokeswoman, **for** the university, **said in** an email **that an** advisory committee **is** reviewing options **for** the project **and will present** its findings **to the** board **of** governors. Lori Morrison **says that when** the project **received** initial approval, **it**



**considered** the possibility **of extending** the project **to** other leaders, **including** aboriginal **and** female role models **from** history.”

“I’m Jewish. **What do I do about** John A. Macdonald? **He was a** vicious anti – Semite. **Am I advocating that** his name **be** chiseled off **of buildings and we** take him **off** our money? **No** I’m not. **We have to** study him **for what** he was. **See him in** the fullness **of his existence and draw our** own conclusions **about** what kind **of person** he was. **We have to remember** he helped **to build** the country.” — David Bercuson, professor of history with the University of Calgary

“**I think** they should **leave** well enough **alone**. The warfare ... **was brutal**. Men, women, **and children were killed on** both sides. George Washington **owned slaves**. Thomas Jefferson **owned slaves**. **Are you going to knock** their faces **off** various bills?” — John Boileau, a former military officer and the author of several books on military history

*The Epoch Times Newspaper*/A3/NATION/Debate picking up over whether to put away statues of Canada historical figures/Should misdeeds of the past be judged by today’s standards?/By: Michael Tutton/*From The Canadian Press*/DECEMBER 17 – 23, 2015

“The announcement **earlier** last week **that the** Italian government **will match any** new spending **on new** counterterrorism measures **with spending** on arts **and culture seem to have gone by without** much comment. **This is** a pity, **for** the initiative **is noteworthy both for** its originality **and for** the justification **that lies** behind it. **The money, just over 1 billion euros (\$1.1 billion), will be focused on** cultural initiatives **in** fringe neighbourhoods **in large** urban centers. **Additionally,** every 18 – year – old **in** the country **will be given** a voucher **of 500 euros (\$550) to spend on** cultural activities **such as** concerts **and** theatrical productions. **It is thus targeted at what** are perceived **to be** the demographic **and** geographic centers **of anti – Western sentiment within the** Italian society.”

“**What happened** in Paris **signaled a** step – up **in the** cultural battle **that we** are living.”  
— Matteo Renzi, Prime Minister of Italy

“**When it comes down to it,** it is **our** cultural life, **not our** technological, economic, **or** military prowess, **that** defines, inspires, **and** unites us, **essential although the** former aspects **of** our society **may be our** quotidian existence.”

“There are **moments** in life **when** even Schubert **has** nothing **to say** to us.” — Henry James, *A Portrait of a Lady*

“An appreciation **of the** finer products **of** Western culture **alone therefore neither guarantees** our safety **from** barbarians, **nor make** us immune **from a** descent **into** barbarism ourselves.”

“**They** imagine terror, **we answer** with culture. **They** destroy statues, **we** love art. **They** destroy books, **we are** the country **of** libraries.” — Matteo Renzi, Prime Minister of Italy

“**Thus,** the Italian prime minister’s gesture **is certainly** no empty **or** futile one. **The experience** of living **in** the West, **he seeks to** remind us (**as much** as he **seeks to** demonstrate **to** those living **in** our midst **who** might choose **to** hate us), **need not be** circumscribed solely **by** encounters **with** fatty foods, fizzy drinks, **and** faded jeans. **Nor must it be accompanied by feelings** of alienation. **At a time of renewed** security threats **at home, perhaps we do not need to be reminded about** just what **it is** we are **fighting to** preserve. **A** lasting defense **of our** civil society **may** ultimately **depend** upon it.”

*The Epoch Times Newspaper*/A8/OPINION/Italy’s creative approach to counterterrorism/By: Peter Tregear (An Australian born musician and academic currently based in London, where he is a teaching fellow in music at Royal Holloway at the University of London)/DECEMBER 17 – 23, 2015

**“A 78 – year – old man has been arrested in a series of sexual assaults targeting women on TTC vehicles across the city. The man was known to make “physical contact and sexually assault them” police said. Following an investigation that began in September, Cheuk – Hang Lo was charged Wednesday with three counts of sexual assault.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/20/IN BRIEF/Man arrested for alleged sex assaults on TTC/Toronto/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKEND, December 18 – 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“They have lost everything and left behind repression and poor conditions back home. It is important they have housing, jobs and social support.”** – Hussam Majbour, former Syrian refugee & interpreter at the Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture.

**“They came out of war, conflicts and atrocities. We need to promote their resilience and offer them proper post – migration support. The big message here is resilience, not pathology.”** – Debra Stein, co – heads the migration team at the Hincks – Dellcrest Centre Mental Health Service in Toronto

*The Metro Newspaper/20/Refugees ‘need to feel included’/RESETTLEMENT/Post – migration support key to Syrians’ mental health/WELL – BEING PROMOTING RESILIENCE/Toronto/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKEND, December 18 – 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

**“Migrants from around the world are sharing their life stories in a unique “I am a Migrant” campaign, launched by the International Organization of Migration to remind the world of the value of migrants. Hundreds of people – including a Somali woman who moved to Canada to go to university, a French woman in Georgia and a Congolese artist in Mauritania – are participating in the global social media campaign, posting their profiles and photos on the website iamamigrant.org.”**

**“Everyone refers to people like me as ‘expats.’ In reality, I am a migrant.”** – Lauriane, from France, now in Georgia

**“I think Canada is a good country, where multiculturalism is practised, where so many people are there together in peace.”** – Nadifo, from Somalia, now in Canada

**“I feel Indian but I feel British, too. This is a duality.”** – Mihir, from India, now in the U.K

**“My family has been given so many opportunities here that Belgium has become our second home.”** – Rahi, from Iraq, now in Belgium

**“The campaign comes at a time when the news has been focused on scenes of desperate refugees, and the sometimes extreme political reactions those images have provoked.”**

**“We know from economic reports the incredible contributions migrants make. But it is easy to forget that. We have to remind ourselves the world is a living mosaic and that makes it much richer.”** – Leonard Doyle, spokesperson for the International Organization of Migration (IOM)

**“Leonard Dolye hopes showing the value of migrants through positive stories will shift the political narrative and counter xenophobia and anti – immigrant rhetoric prevalent in parts of Europe. The Mexican government, an enthusiastic participant will put “Soy Migrante” posters on display next month.”**

*The Metro Newspaper/27/SOCIAL MEDIA/“World/World is a living mosaic”/Campaign to highlight migrants’ contributions/TORSTAR NEWS SERVICE/WEEKEND, December 18 – 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

“Richard Cosh **is** the founder **of the** Canadian Project, **a** Toronto – based group **selling** Maple Leaf – themed hijabs **and** scarves. Richard Cosh **said** the idea **came** to him **after** he read **a series of** upsetting comments **on** facebook **about** Syrian refugees. **Some commentators** conflated refugees **with** terrorists.”

“**It** made me **very angry**. **The level** of ignorance **in** those comments **was** outstanding.” — Richard Cosh, founder of the Canadian Project

“**The Canadian Project has** also launched **a** Kickstarter campaign **to** make **and** sell **more** scarves **and** hijabs. **They’ve raised** over \$1,500 **so far, and** plan **to use** the proceeds **to** help Syrian refugees **get settled** in Canada. **Richard Cosh hopes** the clothes **help counter some of the** Islamaphobia happening **in** Canada **in** the wake **of the** terrorist attacks **in** Paris **last month.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/01/NATIONAL PRIDE/The Great Canadian hijab/New look is a response to ‘ignorant’ comments/By: Gilbert Ngabo/Monday, December 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015

“**The east** African country **of** 12 million people – **descended** into violence **earlier** this year **following** President Pierre Nkurunziza’s **controversial** re – election.”

“**Hope?** I don’t **have** any hope. **It’s** so heartbreaking **and** painful **to hear of** the dead **and** disappeared people, **and** no one **is** paying attention.” — Charles Nicayenzi, a local schoolteacher & organizers of a Saturday evening vigil for Burundi, inside the Sacre Couer Catholic Church

“Pierre Nkurunziza’s **attempt to** maintain power **for a** third term **is** considered unconstitutional **by** many Burundians. **The political tension has** erupted **into** street protests, **and** hundreds have **lost** their lives **since** the summer, **sending** thousands **of** refugees fleeing **to** neighbouring countries.”

*The Metro Newspaper*/10/AFRICA/Toronto/’It’s so heartbreaking and painful’/Burundians gather to raise awareness of country’s war/Monday, December 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015

“Canada’s minister **of** immigration **and** citizenship **says the country’s** resettlement program **for** Syrian refugees **could double** its intake **by** the end **of** next year **to** 50,000.”

“**Everyone** in Canada **is** waiting **to** meet you.” — Immigration Minister John McCallum, speaking to a family in an Amman Jordan Refugee Camp on Sunday

“John McCallum **says** Canada **hopes to** settle 35,000 **to** 50,000 Syrian refugees **by** the end **of** 2016, **with the** UN refugee agency, **the** Jordanian government **and the** International Organization **for** Migration **assisting with the** vetting process.”

*The Metro Newspaper*/14/IMMIGRATION/World/Canada taking twice the number of refugees/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Monday, December 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015

“Muslims **in** a bus **in** northern Kenya **Monday helped** dress non – Muslim passengers **in** Islamic garb, **to prevent** Islamic extremists **from** identifying **them** for slaughter.”

*The Metro Newspaper*/14/IN BRIEF/Muslims hid passengers from armed militants/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Tuesday, December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

“**A suicide attacker rammed an explosives – laden motorcycle into a joint NATO – Afghan patrol Monday, killing six American troops. Two U.S. troops and an Afghan were wounded.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/14/IN BRIEF/Taliban bombing kills six/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Tuesday, December 22<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**Forget Miss Congeniality – Miss Universe Canada seems destined to win Miss Cliché. Paola Nunuz Valdez – a Torontonion of Dominican descent competing in the Miss Universe pageant in Las Vegas – has been skewered on social media for her totem pole dress. She even posted a photo on instagram: “Totem Goddess.”**

“**As a Canadian First Nations, I sincerely hope you don’t win. Your national costume is disgusting a disgrace to all Indigenous people.**” — Susie Caggiano’s post on Valdez’s facebook page

“**Paola Valdez responded that the dress was a “misunderstanding” and that the design was meant to reflect her Dominican heritage.**”

“**This does not help First Nations people in Canada. I have a daughter who is First Nations and also does beauty pageants. When she saw this costume she was angered.**” — Bernice Albert’s post on Valdez’s facebook page

*24 hrs Newspaper*/03/news/AND MISS CLICHE IS . . . Miss Universe Canada hits sour note with totem pole costume/DECEMBER 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

“**With just days left in 2015, the Geneva – based International Organization for Migration said 1,005,504 people had entered Europe as of Monday, more than four times as many as last year. Almost all came by sea, while 3,692 others drowned trying to make the crossing.**”

“**We know migration is inevitable. It is necessary and it’s desirable. Migration must be legal, safe and secure for all – both for the migrants themselves and the countries that will become their new home.**” — Lacy Swing, director – general with the Geneva – based International Organization for Migration

“**Most people entered Europe via Greece, which took in 820,000 people this year, nearly all of them crossing from Turkey by boat across the Aegean Sea. Another 150,000 came into Italy across the Mediterranean from north Africa, while smaller numbers crossed from Turkey by land into neighbouring Greece and Bulgaria.**”

“**About half (50%) of people entering Europe were Syrians, while 20 per cent were Afghans and 7 per cent Iraqis, IOM said.**”

*Metro Newspaper*/13/REFUGEE CRISIS/World/Over 1M migrated to Europe in 2015/Majority travelled by sea, say experts/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, December 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015

“**Beijing’s recent three – day smog alert has boosted sales in China of bottled air marketed by a Canadian start – up company. Vitality Air bottles the air in the Rocky Mountains and then ships the bottles from Alberta to China. The two entrepreneurs behind the company, Moses Lam and Troy Paquette, have been selling the bottled air in China for over a year, but sales increased dramatically after Beijing officials issued a red alert that lasted three days starting on Dec. 7. Harrison Wang, Vitality Air’s China representative told the Daily**

Mail **that** almost immediately **after putting** the product **on** Tabao, **a website similar** to eBay, **it** sold out. **Another shipment of 4,000 bottles is currently on its way to China, but most of that shipment has also** been bought.”

“**We have sold everything, and we now have a bunch of customers and a people wanting to be our distributors. We know the demand is big. In China fresh air is a luxury, something so precious.**” — Harrison Wang, Vitality Air’s representative in China

“**The biggest problem now is the effort needed to produce the bottles, since each one is filled by hand. Vitality workers fill cans** “through clean compression, locking in pure air without any contamination”, **according to the website.**”

“**We need to filter out the particles, the invisible killers, from the air. One bottle of air** wouldn’t help.”  
— Wallace Leung, professor at Hong Kong Polytechnic University

*The Epoch Times Newspaper*/A4/NATION/Canadian company selling bottled Rocky Mountain air in China/By: Zachary Stieber, Epoch Times Staff/DECEMBER 23 – 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**For the first time since Adolph Hitler’s death, Germany is publishing the Nazi leader’s political treatise Mein Kampf, unleashing a highly charged row over whether the text is an inflammatory racist diatribe or a useful education tool. The 70 – year copyright on the text, written by Hitler between 1924 – 1926 and banned by the Allies at the end of World War Two, expires at the end of the year, opening the way for a critical edition with explanatory sections and some 3,500 annotations.**”

“Adolf Hitler **wrote most of the first, highly autobiographical, volume while incarcerated in Landsberg prison after his failed Munich coup attempt in 1923. After his release, he wrote much of the second volume at his mountain retreat near Berchtesgaden.**”

“**In the book, a mix of personal experience and political ideology, he outlined his strategy. A bestseller after he became chancellor in 1933, it had by 1945 sold 12 million copies and been translated into 18 languages.**”

“**We are probably entering a phase in which you can do more with Hitler and texts about him than you did 10 or 20 years ago. In the age of mass media, taboos are constantly broken and texts cannot be locked away.**” — Peter Longerich, Hitler Biographer

“A YouGov survey **last month said 51% of Germans oppose a continuation of the ban. The state of Bavaria has until now repeatedly used the copyright transferred to it by the allies to prevent a reprint.**”

*24 hrs Newspaper*/06/REUTERS/NAZI BOOK CLUB/Reprint of Hitler’s Mein Kampf unleashes row in Germany/Thursday, December 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**A court in India has sentenced seven men to death for the brutal rape and murder in February of a Nepalese woman. The 28 – year – old victim was suffering from depression and had been undergoing treatment when she went missing in the northern Haryana state. Her body was found in a field, three days later. An autopsy revealed that she was gang – raped and had stones, blades and sticks forced inside her.**”

“**I award the death sentence to all these accused in the case. Besides being a judicial officer, I am also a human being and can hear the groan of the victim. Women are still facing crime and discrimination from males in our society and we still see gender bias in our system, but the judgement**

**should send a strong message to the people and that this is the need of the hour.**” – Judge Seema Singhal

**“An eighth accused attacker, a minor, is being tried in juvenile court. A ninth suspect killed himself soon after his arrest. The victim had travelled to Rohtak Haryana state a few months before the attack, to live with her sister while she underwent treatment for depression at a local hospital. The doctor who carried out the post mortem examination told India’s NDTV channel that he had “never seen such a horrific case” in his 29 – year – long career.”**

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 7/SOUTH ASIAN POLITICS/Seven sentenced to death for brutal rape – murder in India/Thursday, December 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Five bloggers and a publisher were killed by Islamists in Bangladesh this year, including an American citizen of Bangladeshi origin.”**

**“Bloggers and writers in Bangladesh have nowhere left to turn, as they face both death threats by extremist groups and fear of arrest on charges of blasphemy by government officials seeking to appease religious authorities.”** – Karin Deutsch Karlekar, director of free expression programs at PEN

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 7/SOUTH ASIAN POLITICS/Groups call on U.S. to grant asylum to Bangladesh bloggers/Thursday, December 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Dad really stressed on the importance of our beliefs and values. At the same time, he realized there’s a dominant society out there, so he really believed we needed to know the ways of the white people for us to survive.”** – Chief Gladys Norwegian of Jean Marie River in the North – West Territories

*The Metro Newspaper*/10/INDIGENOUS ISSUES/Village said ‘no’ to residential school/Canada/THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, December 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“In most cases, the changes are for the better: Think of what the Syrian refugees will do to enrich our culture make our cities more interesting places to live.”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/03/CULTURAL EVOLUTION/METRO’S TIME CAPSULE 2015/SAVE THIS PAPER AND SEND IT OUT TO SEA/Big things are happening; we record them in this section/By: Angela Mullins/Saturday, December 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“These are hard times. Even people born and brought up in Canada, educated in Canada, are finding it difficult to secure full – time jobs.”** – Professor Usha George, dean of community services faculty, with Ryerson University

*The Toronto Sun Newspaper*/05/NEWS/14 FLIGHTS BY THURSDAY/Hundreds of refugees to Toronto, Montreal/By: SHAWN JEFFORDS/Tuesday, December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Rising food prices are “a double whammy”. Those who already struggle to afford food will need to rely even more on the food bank.”** – Sarah Anderson Austin, spokeswoman with The Daily Bread Food Bank in Toronto

**“More than 80 per cent of produce consumed in Canada is imported, so the weak loonie is the main cause of sticker shock.”** – Professor Sylvain Charlebois, with the University of Guelph

*The Metro Newspaper*/01/STICKER SHOCK/No appetite for high food costs/T.O. restaurants feeling crunch of soaring prices/By: Luke Simcoe/WITH FILES FROM THE CANADIAN PRESS/Wednesday, December 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Charges are **expected to be upgraded against the man accused in the Dec. 15 stabbing death of cancer researcher Mark Ernsting. Calvin Michael Nimoh, 21, will be charged with first – degree murder at his next court appearance on Jan. 7.**”

“**Through our investigation and evidence gathered, we believe the stabbing occurred first, which fits the definition of first – degree murder when you commit a robbery.**” – Paul Worden, homicide detective

“**A memorial for Mark Ernsting was set up at 38 McGill St, marking the spot where he was stabbed near Ryerson University on December 15 during a robbery.**”

“Calvin Nimoh **has also been charged with robbery, assault with a weapon and possession of a dangerous weapon in relation to a stabbing earlier the same day. A 65 – year – old woman was walking alone in the Younge and Summerhill area at about 7:45 p.m. – three hours before Ernsting was attacked – when she was stabbed four times with a knife and her purse was stolen. She has since been released from hospital. Nimoh’s girlfriend Tia Thompson, 24, and a woman who was a juvenile at the time of the incident are facing lesser charges, including robbery and assault in connection to the incident. They remain in police custody.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/03/CRIME/Murder charges to be upgraded/Police believe stabbing occurred before robbery/By: Sanam Islam/Wednesday, December 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Belgian authorities **announced Tuesday they have arrested two men and seized military – type uniforms and Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) propaganda in connection with a suspected plot to unleash holiday season attacks against police, soldiers and celebrated locations in Brussels.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/09/BRUSSELS/World/Belgian police detain threats/Two suspects believed to be plotting Paris – style attacks/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, December 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“Myanmar nationalist Buddhist monks **display placards featuring pictures of Myanmar migrants Win Zaw Htun and Zaw Lin. Hundreds of monks protested for a fifth day Tuesday against a Thai court’s verdict sentencing the two migrant workers to death in Yagon, Myanmar. Htun and Lin were sentenced on Dec. 24 for killing British backpackers David Miller and Hannah Witheridge on the resort island of Koh last year.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/09/World/MYANMAR PROTESTS OVER MURDER VERDICT CARRY ON/GEMUNU AMARASI NGHE/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, December 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**A suicide bomber blew himself up outside a government office in a north – western Pakistani city on Tuesday, killing at least 26 people and wounding 45 in an attack claimed by the breakaway Taliban group.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/09/IN BRIEF/World/Suicide bomber strikes Pakistani city of Mardan/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS/Wednesday, December 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015

“**An Alberta man was charged Wednesday after a flight attendant was injured aboard an Air Canada flight en route to India, forcing the plane to return to Toronto. Jaskaran Sidhu was charged with assault causing bodily harm, endangering the safety of an aircraft and two counts of mischief.**”

*The Metro Newspaper*/03/Alberta man charged with aircraft assault/WITH FILES FROM THE CANADIAN PRESS/Thursday, December 31<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“It’s that deep sense that we are all in this together that defines who we are as Canadians.”**

– Prime Minister Justin Trudeau; & leader of the Liberal Party of Canada

*The South Asian Generation Next Newspaper*/P – 3/CANADIAN POLITICS/Let’s open our hearts’: Justin Trudeau’s holiday message for Canadians/Thursday, December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015

**“A New York medical marijuana producer’s reef is going to be certified as kosher by the Orthodox Union. Vireo Health of New York told the New York Daily News it will be the first “medical cannabis company in the world” to have the “OU” symbol on its vaporization cartridges and other products.”**

**“Being certified kosher by the OU will not only help us serve the dietary needs of the largest Jewish community in the United States, but also combat unfortunate stigma associated with medical cannabis.”** – Ari Hoffnung, CEO with Vireo Health of New York

**“Judaism prioritizes health and encourages the use of medicine designed to improve one’s health or reduce pain. Using medical cannabis products recommended by a physician should not be regarded as a chet, a sinful act, but rather as a mitzvah, an imperative, a commandment.”** – Rabbi Menachem Genack, CEO of OU Kosher

*The Toronto Sun Newspaper*/03/NEWS/Medical pot goes kosher/Postmedia Network/Thursday, December 31<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**“Here are our wishes for 2016 for 10 important stars.”**

## **8. Donald Trump.**

**“You’ve kind of painted yourself into a corner, Mr. Trump. Within 30 years, white people will be a minority in the United States, so with your various idiotic race, creed and colour statements you’ve managed to insult pretty much close to half the current population. Who’ll vote for you with that track record? According to a new poll, half of American voters say they’d be embarrassed to have Donald Trump as their commander – in – chief.”**

*24 hrs Newspaper*/13/entertainment/NEW YEAR WISHES: GO BIEBERELLA!/By: LIZ BRAUN/POSTMEDIA NETWORK/Thursday, December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015

## **WORST FILMS OF 2015.**

### **1. Me and Earl and the Dying Girl.**

**“It doesn’t think it’s evil. It doesn’t think it’s another White People Problems movie. And yet, it is. Following a sarcastic high school loner (Thomas Mann), this movie plays like the dying gasp of a white dude raised to believe he was the centre of the planet and realizing he’s not. That the film is technically well – made and well – acted makes it even worse when the only major black character talks about almost nothing but “dem titties.” This movie is some f – ed up repugnant s – .”**

*The Metro Newspaper*/13/Movies & Books/WORST FILMS OF 2015/Here are seven movies that we really, really hated in a year that yielded a strong crop/BY:MATT PRIDGE/METRO NEW YORK/Metro LIFE/Thursday, December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015



**Britain****Total: 1 Countries**

United Kingdom & Colonies            5,451

**Total: 5,451**

**2.01 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Europe****Total: 44 Countries**

Albania	574
Andorra	2
Armenia	303
Austria	118
Belarus	214
Belgium	359
Bosnia - Hercegovina	195
Bulgaria	371
Croatia	500
Czech Republic	281
Cyprus	27
Denmark	75
Estonia	53
Finland	83
France	5,807
Georgia	103
Germany	1,248
Greece	477
Hungary	770
Iceland	32
Ireland, Republic of	2,081
Italy	832
Kosovo, Republic of	227
Latvia	130
Lithuania	133
Luxembourg	8
Macedonia	220
Malta	10
Monaco	1
Montenegro (Republic of)	23
Moldova	929
Netherland, The	532
Norway	50
Poland	981
Portugal	822
Romania	1,183

Russia	2,147
Serbia (Republic of)	576
Serbia & Montenegro	18
Slovak Republic	208
Slovenia	41
Spain	709
Sweden	176
Switzerland	236
Ukraine	2,378
Uzbekistan	189
Yugoslavia	25
<b>Total: <u>26,457</u></b>	<b><u>9.73 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Africa** **Total: 42 Countries**

Algeria	2,835
Angola	30
Benin, Peoples Rep of	259
Botswana, Rep of	96
Burkina Faso	236
Burundi	938
Cameroun, Fed. Rep. of	2,034
Cape Verde Islands	3
Central African Rep.	456
Chad, Rep of	87
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,715
People's Republic of the Congo	131
Djibouti, Rep of	147
Eritrea	2,171
Ethiopia	1,365
Gabon, Rep of	57
Gambia	42
Ghana	369
Guinea, Rep. of	244
Guinea – Bissau	5
Ivory Coast, Rep of	1,361
Kenya	383
Lesotho	1
Liberia	155
Libya	244
Madagascar	115
Malawi	23
Mali, Rep. of	190

Mauritania	104	
Morocco	2,736	
Mozambique	8	
Namibia	102	
Niger, Rep of the	77	
Nigeria	4,133	
Rwanda	362	
Senegal	649	
Seychelles	1	
Sierra Leon	94	
Somalia, Dem Rep. of	1,157	
South Africa, Republic of	961	
Sudan, Dem. Rep. of	359	
Sudan South, Republic of	60	
Swaziland	36	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	158	
Togo, Rep. of	258	
Tonga	10	
Tunisia		1,283
Uganda	182	
Zambia	56	
Zimbabwe	238	
<b>Total: <u>28,716</u></b>		<b><u>10.56 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Asia & the Middle East**

**Total: 44 Countries**

Afghanistan	2,587
Azerbaijan	112
Bahrain	33
Bangladesh	3,304
Brunei	9
Bhutan	387
Cambodia	205
China, Peop Rep. of	19,533
East Timor, Dem Rep. of	1
Egypt	3,763
Hong Kong	630
India	39,530
Indonesia Rep. of	377
Iran	11,669
Iraq	3,980
Israel	2,132
Japan	995
Jordan	1,112

Kazakhstan	327	
Kyrgyzstan	132	
Korea, Republic of	4,091	
Peo. Dem. Rep. of Korea	12	
Kuwait	20	
Laos	19	
Lebanon	2,135	
Macao	21	
Malaysia	332	
Maldives, Rep. of	2	
Mongolia, Peop Rep. of	45	
Myanmar (Burma)	439	
Nepal	1,500	
Oman	5	
Pakistan	11,330	
Palau, Rep. of	2	
Palestinian Authority (Gaza/West Bank)	553	
Papua New Guinea	7	
Philippines Rep. of	50,846	
Samoa, Independent State of	2	
Saudi Arabia	196	
Singapore	255	
Solomons, The	1	
Sri Lanka	1,795	
Syria	9,853	
Tajikistan	43	
Taiwan		617
Thailand	484	
Turkey	874	
Turkmenistan	8	
United Arab Emirates	33	
Vanuatu	1	
Vietnam Soc. Rep. of	2,591	
Yemen, Rep. of	206	
<b>Total: <u>179,136</u></b>	<b><u>65.90</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Australia – Asia**

**Total: 2 Countries**

Australia	1,414	
New Zealand	331	
<b>Total: <u>1,745</u></b>	<b><u>0.64</u></b>	<b><u>(%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**North and Central America**      **Total: 9 Countries**

Belize	27
Costa Rica	121
El Salvador	656
Guatemala	240
Honduras	422
Mexico	3,231
Nicaragua	96
Panama, Rep of	39
U.S.A	7,522

**Total: 12,354**                      **4.54 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Caribbean**                      **Total: 13 Countries**

Antigua & Barbuda	51
Bahamas Islands	74
Barbados	140
Cuba	827
Dominica	28
Dominican Republic	602
Grenada	115
Haiti	2,727
Jamaica	3,426
St Kitts & Nevis	23
St Lucia	437
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	490
Trinidad & Tobago Dem. Rep. of	348

**Total: 9,288**                      **3.42 (%) of Total Citizens**

**South America**                      **Total: 11 Countries**

Argentina	237
Bolivia	74
Brazil	1,750
Chile	258
Columbia	2,181
Ecuador	215
Guyana	540
Paraguay	36
Peru	559
Surinam	10

Uruguay	50
Venezuela	929
<b>Total: <u>6,839</u></b>	<b><u>2.52 (%) of Total Citizens</u></b>

**Oceania & Other Ocean Islands**      **Total: 4 Countries**

Comoros	11
Fiji	222
Mauritius	718

**Total: 951**      **0.35 (%) of Total Citizens**

**N.E.S = (Not Elsewhere Specified)**

Country of citizenship not stated	34
Europe (N.E.S)	1
Other countries of citizenship	18
Stateless	857

**Total: 910**      **0.33 (%) of Total Citizens**

**Top Ten Source Countries**      **# of Immigrants**      **% of 271,847 for 2015**

Philippines	50,846	18.70
India	39,530	14.54
China, (Rep. of)	19,533	7.19
Iran	11,669	4.29
Pakistan	11,330	4.17
Syria	9,853	3.62
United States	7,522	2.77
France	5,807	2.14
United Kingdom & Colonies	5,451	2.01
Nigeria	4,133	1.52

**Total**

**154,005**

**56.65**

**Thank you for your time, Shawn.**

**Brought to you by the Canadian Cultural Society**

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