



CANADIANS ALL





CANADIANS ALL



A Primer of
Canadian National Unity

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F O R E W O R D

BEFORE the Nazi attacks with military strength, he attempts to undermine the moral and physical resistance of his victim nation by termite tactics.

Intrinsically, a nation like Canada, whose population comprises many races and creeds, is perfect ground for the employment of Nazi underground warfare. Accordingly, it is important that we should be prepared to recognize and to resist all such forms of attack.

In an endeavour to accomplish that purpose in part, the Director of Public Information, in co-operation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, sponsored a series of broadcasts called "Canadians All" during the spring of 1941. It is desired to acknowledge the assistance given in the production of that radio series by Major Gladstone Murray; Miss Beatrice Belcourt; J. Murray Gibbon; Robert England; Prof. Watson Kirkconnell; John Kannawin; W. H. Darracott; Walter Herbert; and to express gratitude to the men and women who so graciously contributed their services.

In this booklet, the authoritative pen of Prof. Watson Kirkconnell tells the story of the peoples of Canada, and points to a road for us to follow towards permanent unification of all our groups into one strong, resolute nation.

The illustrations are from the motion picture "Peoples of Canada," a joint production of the
Director of Public Information and the
National Film Board.



The lure of the sea is strong for the men of Canada's eastern coast.



To break through the Rockies from the plains; to forge a highway from sea to sea.



Ahead, to westward—beyond the walls of rock—stretched the blue Pacific, the highway to the Orient.

CANADIANS ALL

ON the map, Canada is one of the biggest countries in the world. Washed by three oceans, watered by mighty rivers and countless lakes, dark with forests, green with fertile fields, stretched out in vast prairies and rising into snowy mountain peaks, our country, larger than all Europe in extent, is one of the greatest domains of all time.

All too often, however, our poets and orators are unduly proud of the sheer vastness of Canada. They forget that the most important thing about Canada is the Canadian nation itself. It is the people that make any country truly great. Merely to be "spacious in the possession of dirt" is no sure title to fame. It is the character of human beings, and their achievements, that will really command respect. In the world of today, Canada is not primarily a large area on a map but a community of eleven and a half million people living under a common government on the northern half of the North American continent. Canada is the Canadians.

But who are the Canadians? Well, at least 98 per cent of us are transplanted Europeans. The past four hundred years have seen the greatest human migration in all history. Beginning with Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, and England, the countries of Europe sent their colonists across the seas; and today 200,000,000 descendants of these European nations inhabit the

two Americas, along with a few Indian survivors, a few Asiatic immigrants, and some negroes brought in from Africa. Canada's population reproduces that picture on a small scale. We have 122,000 Indians (mostly in reserves), 6,000 Eskimos, 46,000 Chinese, 23,000 Japanese, and 20,000 negroes (mostly descendants of fugitives from the South who found shelter and freedom here, back in the days of slavery). The remainder of our people (over 98 per cent, as we have noted) are of European origin, and may be subdivided into three great groups, as follows:

(i) Three and a half millions whose ancestors came from France. These were, of course, the first colonists in what is now Canada. Most of them today represent families that have been in Canada for nearly three hundred years.

(ii) Five and a half millions whose ancestors came originally from the British Isles. Most of this group represent families that have been in Canada less than one hundred years, although British immigration actually began over 150 years ago, following the English conquest of Canada. The immigration has not been in the same proportions as the original ingredients of the United Kingdom. Whereas the English of England total over three times the number of the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh combined, the Canadians of English origin are just about equal to the Canadians of Scotch, Welsh, and Irish origin.

(iii) Nearly two and a half millions whose ancestors were of European nationalities other than British and French. Approximately two-thirds of these live in the Prairie Provinces, and most of them represent families that have been in Canada less than fifty years.



Then came the construction gangs . . . Englishmen and Scots, Irishmen, Swedes, Italians, Dutchmen, Jews, Chinese, Poles, Finns—to lay the steel across the final frontiers of the continent.

The majority, however, are Canadian-born. Every national group in Europe is found amongst us, the main elements being as follows: 600,000 Germans, 300,000 Ukrainians, 170,000 Jews, 150,000 Poles, 150,000 Netherlands, 100,000 Italians, 100,000 Norwegians, 80,000 Swedes, 60,000 Russians, 50,000 Magyars, 50,000 Finns, 35,000 Danes, 30,000 Belgians, 35,000 Czechs and Slovaks, 20,000 Rumanians, 20,000 Icelanders, 15,000 Jugoslavs, 10,000 Greeks, and a score of other nationalities.

Such are the varied human ingredients that history has poured into the huge mixing-bowl of Canada's national life. Surely no mincemeat in the world could have more spice and flavour than the Canadian people. No one element predominates; even the Anglo-Saxons are now less than one-half of the total; we are all minorities but all Canadians, entering, each with his own capacities, into the richness of the national amalgam.

MYTHS OF RACE

It is important to remember, however, that there is a very great deal in common amongst all these groups. It is a mistake to imagine, as some people do, that European nationalities are separated by downright differences of race. The idea that people who speak the same language or live under the same government belong to the same race is one of the most dangerous errors that can delude the human brain. To the scientist, race is simply and solely a matter of physical characteristics, such as skull-shape, colour of eyes, hair, and skin, texture of hair, stature, and blood-group. Just as we classify our cows as Aberdeens or Guernseys or Holsteins by reason of their bodily types and not because they moo in a certain fashion or inhabit a common pasture-field, so neither language nor political grouping proves anything as to the race of any human being.

In Europe, in spite of all the languages spoken, there are just three main subspecies of the human race, namely (i) the tall, fair-haired, long-skulled Nordic, (ii) the short, dark, long-skulled Mediterranean, and (iii) the stocky, broad-headed Alpine type. No one type has had a monopoly of genius in creating civilization, for all three have contributed abundantly to the upbuilding of the world. Moreover, every nation in Europe has been a mixture of these types and has been actually enriched by the intermixture. In France, all three types are found, with the broad-headed Alpine predominating, as in Germany. In Italy, even the casual tourist can distinguish between the swarthy, long-skulled type of the South and the burly, red-haired Alpine types so com-

mon in the North. The British Isles show a bewildering racial mixture, for the Southern Irish, the Welsh, the Cornish, and the "black breed" of the Western Highlands of Scotland are more closely akin to the Spaniard and the South Italian, the red-headed Highlander is most nearly related to the blond Scandinavian, while the Yorkshireman finds his nearest racial cousins in the Netherlands and Northwest Germany. Germany itself is hopelessly mixed. Its western provinces are racially far closer to the Netherlands and the Belgians than to the rest of Germany; while the peoples of its eastern provinces pass without any racial frontier into the population of Poland and of the Danubian countries. The racial type in Danzig, in spite of its fierce Nazi sentiment, is statistically indistinguishable from the racial type in Poland. For that matter, more than half of modern Germany once spoke Slavic languages, and in the past thousand years has changed its language but not its racial mixture.

It follows from all this that

*From the Upper Rhine
came the Germans . . .
their descendants are the
builders of the famous
Bluenose schooners.*





As new peoples came to share the plains, the symbols of their ancient faiths rose into the new-world sky in thanksgiving for peace and bread and tolerance.



there is no such thing as a French race, an Italian race, an Anglo-Saxon race, or a German race—or, for that matter, a Polish race, a Ukrainian race, or a Russian race. We are all mixtures; and to the historian mixtures are a good thing, for they encourage new developments in civilization.

A very important conclusion for us here in Canada is that none of our national groups from Europe is really alien to the rest of us. All, by nature, are just as kind, just as honest, just as capable of serving and suffering, as any of the others. It is one of the darkest crimes of our modern world that some evil-hearted men have sought to preach that one nationality (they would falsely say "race") is superior to others and is entitled, because of that superiority, to insult and enslave and exterminate others. It is important that we, even here in Canada, should be careful never to assume that our fellow-Canadians, of any origin, are *by nature* unworthy of our sympathy, respect, and good will. A few in all groups, even the English and the French, have been taught by evil propagandists to have hate in their hearts; but the vast majority of all Canadians are honest, loyal folk, ready and willing to contribute much to our united national life.

UNITY, NOT UNIFORMITY

Unity does not, however, necessarily mean uniformity. A country in which all people spoke the same language, attended the same church, and had the same opinions on all important subjects would be in sorry danger of developing sleeping sickness. On the other hand, the necessity for adjusting antagonistic

points of view in the open forum of democratic discussion is the surest guarantee of progressive and intelligent national policies. The insistence of the revolutionary zealot, both Nazi and Communist, on the use of force to suppress opinion, reduces national thought to a state of paralysis. The Nazi and the Communist claim the right to murder or imprison those who disagree with them. The foundations of their state are hatred and violence, and on such foundations only a prison or a morgue can be built.

Differences of opinion give free countries their most difficult but most important problems of civilization. Any flat-headed thug can organize a state based on murder and autocracy, but it takes the highest cultural gifts of tolerant intelligence to harmonize variant traditions in a single democracy. The persistence of a French tradition in Canada thus not only adds the values of another culture to the country but also provides an opportunity for developing the highest qualities of citizenship through facing the problems of national harmony. In like manner also, the existence amongst us of many different European traditions heightens both the hazards and the possible rewards of a multi-national state. Like the marriage of strong and vital personalities, such a nation as ours offers a life that can be both exciting and richly worthwhile.

If, however, we are to measure up to the challenge of such an inheritance, we must be on our guard against old hatreds. This is particularly true of many of our citizens from Europe—for it would be a sorry day for Canada if all the immemorial antagonisms of that continent were transplanted, like fifty cancers,

into the growing flesh of Canada's national life—but there have been serious animosities within our older population as well. All of us, of every origin, must resolutely repudiate such antagonisms as fatally disloyal to our own country, Canada.

WORLD CONSPIRACIES

Our difficulties in creating a healthy, unified national life have been greatly intensified by the fact that Canada does not exist in a vacuum. Mail, rapid transportation, the press, and the radio have brought us as close to the whole world as a Sussex village was to medieval

*They did not come for
bread alone, for bread
without freedom is bitter!*



London. In that wider world, during the past twenty years, two major conspiracies against civilization have spread their octopus-tentacles into every country, including our own. One of these has been directed by the Communist International, centred in Moscow, which seeks, according to its clear and unmistakable proclamations, to work for a Communist revolution in all states, involving the extermination of those citizens who oppose the change. The other world-conspiracy has issued from the Nazi government in Berlin, and has sought to mobilize forces everywhere that may assist in making Hitler master of the entire earth.

The Communist conspiracy has worked among many of our Canadian groups, the most important of which, in terms of numbers, are the Anglo-Saxons, the Ukrainians, the Russians, the Finns, the Magyars, the Jews, and the Poles. In every case, they represent a minority within the group. The total membership of the Communist Party in Canada is about 15,000, although there have been numerous camp-followers and "fellow travellers." It is worth remembering that their most aggressive leaders are not in the foreign groups but among the Scotch from Glasgow. Money has been spent like water in organizing Communist centres and supplying them with

newspapers, libraries, lectures, concerts, athletic clubs, orchestras, and all the other perquisites of community popularity.

The Nazis, in Canada as elsewhere, have conspired with



*Behind them they left an
old world torn by bitter-
ness and strife.*

a double technique. One part of their plan has been to finance a native fascist movement among the Anglo-Saxons and the French of Canada; and this met with considerable success, both with the "Black-shirt" brigades of the Canadian branch of the British Union of Fascists (Sir Oswald Mosley's crew) and with the "Blue-shirt" National Unity Party, headed by Adrien Arcand of Montreal. The "Black-shirts" were found chiefly in Toronto and Winnipeg, the "Blue-shirts" in Montreal. Between them, they claimed a membership of nearly 100,000 (largely Anglo-Saxon and French) and drilled their Storm Troopers diligently for (to quote Arcand) "the march on Ottawa that will end up in power for us." This whole subversive movement was paid for by Berlin. The other phase of the Nazi attack on Canada was an attempt to seduce the German Canadians from their loyalty to Canada by enrolling them in a *Deutscher Bund* (or "German League"), in which a personal oath of allegiance to Hitler was taken. Violence as well as persuasion was used; and I know personally of anti-Nazi German Canadians who were beaten up by roughs in the pay of the German consulates. In spite of all their efforts, foul as they were, however, the Nazi propaganda-machine in the Dominion, headed by a certain Dr. Gerhard, *Gauleiter*-designate for conquered Canada, succeeded with only a small percentage of the German Canadians. There was actually greater danger from fascist-minded English and French Canadians.

PROPAGANDA FOR DISUNITY

Today the situation has been greatly simplified by

the expulsion of the unprincipled German consulates and the internment of the Canadian leaders in both Nazi and Communist circles. Nevertheless, we have scotched the snake, not killed it. In the adjacent United States, Nazi consulates, swollen tenfold in personnel from normal peace-time requirements, are spending millions of dollars in ways that they regard as even more effective than building Krupp guns. Certain American radio broadcasts, and even short-wave propaganda programmes from Hamburg and Berlin, can enter Canada freely. No effort is spared to vilify Britain and the cause for which we fight.

In all this, they have the collaboration of the Communist International. It is vital, for all clear thinking on world affairs, to realize that Moscow desires the destruction of the British Empire just as ardently as does Berlin. In Great Britain, Communist papers have now been suppressed, because they were deliberately attempting to undermine the national morale and to turn the masses against the Government. Stalin's policy, as announced by him to the Comintern Congress in March 1939 and implemented the following August, was to destroy all chance of peace and to precipitate the war—for others. It is not widely enough known today that the Nazi and Russian propaganda systems are now working hand in hand against the Allied cause. In principle, there is little to choose between the bloody dictatorships of Moscow and Berlin. Both stand for the suppression of the individual, the destruction of Christianity, the extinction of nationality, and the overthrow of the British Empire and the United States.

The favorite technique of their collaborating prop-

aganda machines today is to create minority problems, to divide a country against itself so that it may fall. Here in Canada, their under-cover men are seeking to stir up hatred against the Jewish Canadians, to discredit the Ukrainian Nationalists (who are now solidly behind the Canadian war effort), to estrange the Anglo-Canadians and the French Canadians, and to turn both of these groups against the European Canadians.

Their smallest success has been amongst the European Canadians. These people know far better than the average English or French Canadian the reality of the horror that rules in Europe today. While many a well-fed Anglo-Canadian wonders vaguely if the atrocities and falsehoods and tyranny of Hitler and Stalin could possibly be true, our citizens of, say, Polish, Ukrainian, Czech, Norwegian, or Netherlands descent, whose kinfolk have been caught in the tides of murder, know with fatal clarity the character of the struggle. They prize the liberties that they enjoy here. They shudder at the sufferings of their kindred under Nazi or Soviet brutality. And they are united in their adherence to the cause of Canada and the British Empire.

Hence it was natural that even before the War came most of the foreign language newspapers in Canada were vigorously democratic and opposed both Hitler and Stalin. There were a few propaganda sheets, financed and controlled by Moscow, Berlin, and Fascist Rome, but

Land-hungry men and women poured in from beyond the seas.



these have been largely suppressed. Almost all of those surviving have given the warmest assistance to the Canadian Government in supporting Canada's war effort. Not least among these have been the German-language newspapers on the Prairies. In Winnipeg, anti-Nazi German Canadians have given even their wedding-rings to the Red Cross. In Regina, Hungarians, Ukrainians, and Poles have organized a patriotic "Churchill Club." Even small prairie communities of the foreign-born have contributed generously to the Red Cross and the War Loan.

Nor is this merely a matter of gesture. In the Prairie Provinces, where the European Canadians predominate, the per capita enlistment in the Air Force has been higher than in any other part of Canada. In the Navy and the Army, the Maritimes rate highest, but the Prairie figures are not far behind. When one considers the remoteness of the Prairies, in the heart of the continent, and the fact that most of the European Canadians are citizens of the first or second generations only, their response is highly creditable. A complete break-down of figures by nationality groups has not been issued, but Federal statistics early in the War showed that in the West a minority group like the Ukrainians was more than contributing its quota. In short, Canadians of all

The lumber camps have long been the meeting ground of the races.



origins are today thinking as Canadians and responding as Canadians to the greatest responsibility that our country has ever had to face.

The thing that unites a people into singleness of nationhood is sharing together in great common experiences, working and striving together in great causes. Destiny has provided us with such an issue today. Out of the world's tragic errors and the black ambitions of wicked men, a monster of hate and horror has been let loose on the world; and it is our perilous privilege to stand by the side of Great Britain in withstanding and overcoming the evil creature. That task has accelerated by half a century the growth of Canadian national unity. The threat to human, national, and religious freedom has challenged us all alike and brought us together in a struggle of ever-increasing gravity and resolution. We, the people of Canada, are united today as never before.

That unity is, however, being attacked in insidious ways by the great Common Enemies of Mankind. Radio campaigns from abroad and whispering campaigns here at home are seeking to alienate Canadians of diverse origins, setting English against French, or both against Jew, Slav, or Scandinavian. They would foment old hostilities between Catholic and Protestant. They would cultivate the miserable provincial selfishness that endangers our national unity. In a country where we are all minorities, such tendencies can be a perilous business. We need, for the very survival of the country that we love, to cultivate the consciousness that we are all Canadians, bound together in a supreme effort for our own preservation and for that of the world. Those who, deliberately or blindly, stir up ill will within our country, are no

better than rats gnawing fatal holes through the bottom of a vessel as it battles through stormy seas.

Unity has vital importance, even beyond the present crisis. In the world beyond the present war, we shall face stupendous problems of world reconstruction, in which, if the world is to be saved, nations and men of good will must co-operate more closely and unselfishly than they have ever done in the past. How shall we possibly play a part in that world order if we have failed in the simple duties of brotherhood here in our own country? On the other hand, if we can learn the primary lessons of tolerance and co-operation here at home, we shall have taken a long step, not only towards ability to help in an international world but also towards the solution of Canada's own social, economic, cultural, and political problems. Canadian unity—warm, effective, and vital—is the key to our entire future.



From Holland came the Dutch. Famous as stock-breeders, their powerful ox-teams still tread the highways of the Maritimes.

RACIAL ORIGINS

The nature and extent of the ultimate contribution of each group to our national life may be gauged both by the previous achievements of the group and by the instalments already rendered to Canada. The following very brief summary, arranged alphabetically by groups, may prove illuminating to many.



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To Toronto the Englishman has brought his cricket and his afternoon tea.



Today the Scottish farmer . . . plows the hillside as high as the plow will go, lest he lose a foot of useful soil.



On Vancouver's streets . . . East meets West—and trades there—at Canada's gateway to the Pacific.



THE ANGLO-CANADIANS

THE so-called Anglo-Saxons represent the political unification of the most diverse racial groups under a single monarchy in the "British Isles." In terms of surviving languages and political areas, one may subdivide them into English, Scotch, Irish, Manx, and Welsh; although the past two thousand years also knew the use there of Latin, Norman French, Norse, Danish, and Cornish, and farther back there were dim pre-Celtic languages of which the very names are lost.

Few of the world's great composers, sculptors, or painters have come from this medley of islanders. On the other hand, they have produced the world's greatest poetry, its greatest political tradition, and some of its greatest scientists. The collective significance of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Tennyson, Browning, Arnold, and Hardy, is not rivalled by any other poetic literature in history. Britain has also produced a prose literature of great richness and nobility. In politics, England has given the world three supreme principles: (1) representative government, (2) responsible government, and (3) imperial federation; and today it stands, even more than ever before, as active champion of the highest political welfare of mankind. In science, the honour roll is of deep importance, including, as it does, William Gilbert, John Napier, Sir Isaac Newton, Henry Cavendish, Joseph Priestly, John Dalton, Sir Humphry Davy, Edmund Halley, Sir Norman Lockyer, Charles Darwin, William Harvey, Edward Jenner, Sir James Simpson, Lord Lister, Lord Kelvin, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Joseph Thomson, and Sir Ernest Rutherford.

In Canada, there are over five million people of British origin. Among them, the English are the most numerous subgroup; but the Irish and the Scotch number over a million and a quarter each and have played an unusually prominent part in national life. The Welsh Canadians total about 60,000.

Among the English Canadians, Joseph Howe and Sir Leonard Tilley are representative of the part they have played in Canadian politics. In our literature, Marjorie Pickthall,

B. K. Sandwell, E. J. Pratt, and Stephen Leacock are of English extraction.

The Irish in Canada have given Robert Baldwin, Sir Francis Hincks, Edward Blake, and Thomas D'Arcy McGee to political life. Behind the founding of McMaster University stands the Irish-Canadian, Senator William McMaster. Timothy Eaton founded one of Canada's greatest business enterprises. Lord Shaughnessy and Sir Edward Beatty have headed up the world's greatest transportation system. Paul Kane and Lucius O'Brien have been artists of note. To our literature, the Irish have given Nicholas Flood Davin, Isabella Valancy Crawford, W. H. Drummond, Arthur Stringer, and Nellie McClung. Dr. Healey Willan is one of our outstanding musicians.

The Scotch have likewise been prominent in our political life, as represented by Sir John A. Macdonald, A. T. Galt, Sir Oliver Mowat, and W. L. Mackenzie King. Scotchmen were largely responsible for the founding of five of our universities—McGill, Toronto, Queen's, Dalhousie, and St. Francis Xavier. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona were great railway-builders. In music, Sir Ernest Macmillan has an international reputation. In our literature, the Scotch Canadians are represented by Wilfred Campbell, Ralph Connor (Dr. C. W. Gordon), Agnes Laut, Sir Andrew Macphail, Robert W. Service, John Murray Gibbon, Wilson MacDonald, and Frederick Niven.

The Welsh Canadians, though few in number, have played a distinguished part in our life. The explorer, David Thompson, was Welsh, as was also the missionary to the Crees, James Evans. To the Anglican Church they have given Most Rev. Derwyn Trevor Owen, Primate of All Canada, and to the United Church its ex-Moderator, Right Rev. Richard Roberts. Three prominent Canadian artists of Welsh stock are Robert Harris, Owen Staples, and W. J. Phillips, R.C.A. To Canadian literature, the chief Welsh contribution has been Sir Charles G. D. Roberts, with whom one may associate his brother, Theodore Goodridge Roberts, his son Lloyd Roberts, and his cousin, Bliss Carman.

THE ASIATIC CANADIANS

In Canada, especially on the West Coast, we have 23,000 Japanese, 46,000 Chinese, and a few hundred Hindus. Our Japanese show a lower crime rate (1931 census) than any other group in Canada. Their young people recently won first place for comedy in the Greater Vancouver Young People's Drama Festival, and Miss Aki Hyodo has captured for two years in succession the Best Actress Trophy donated by Percy Gomery. In spite of restrictions in the franchise, the younger generation in particular thinks of itself as Canadian, has excelled in our Canadian schools, and is today warmly supporting Canada in its time of need.

THE BALTIC CANADIANS

Three little Baltic nations, Estonia (population 1,120,000), Latvia (population 2,000,000), and Lithuania (population 2,200,000), have recently been incorporated by violence into the Soviet Union, and their national life and culture are being stamped out today with systematic brutality. All three, while predominantly agricultural, had shown deep devotion to national traditions in their native tongues. All three had flourishing universities, at Tartu (5,000 students), Riga (6,000 students), and Kaunas (3,000 students) respectively. All three countries likewise had flourishing national schools of art and virile groups of contemporary poets. Today, thousands of the leaders of national life are prisoners of the Communist police, and others have been transported to Siberia.

There are about 6,000 Canadians of Lithuanian origin and considerably smaller numbers of Latvians (or Letts) and Estonians. All three are predominantly fair-haired and blue-eyed. The Lithuanians are Catholic; while the Letts and Estonians are Lutheran. All three adapt themselves very quickly to Canadian life. Among the prominent Latvian Canadians is Mrs. John F. Davidson, the wife of Professor Davidson of Upper Canada College, Toronto.



THE BELGIAN CANADIANS

The Southern Netherlands, known since 1830 as Belgium, suffered long under the tyranny of Renaissance Spain. In the 17th century, the great seaport of Antwerp produced two famous painters, Rubens and Van Dyck. One of the greatest of modern architects has been Joseph Poelart, designer of the colossal Palais de Justice in Brussels. In literature, Verhaeren and Maeterlinck have brought renown to Belgium.

Our 30,000 Belgian Canadians are mostly on the land, especially engaged in dairy-farming in Manitoba. They have shown unusual talent in drama and music, and have been prominent in Le Cercle Molière and La Société Lyrique de Gounod, at St. Boniface.

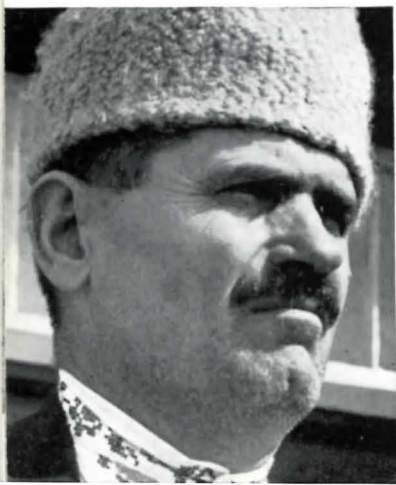
THE BULGARIAN CANADIANS

The Bulgarian nation dates back to the 7th century A.D. Two early periods of achievement reached their respective peaks in the 9th and 13th centuries respectively; but there followed long centuries of subjection to the Turk. Independence was won in 1876, with the help of Russia. Ivan Vazov and Pencho Slaveykov were great poets of this period of resurgence, and the revived country has shown great promise in sculpture, painting, and music. The foundations of the little state, however, are in a patient, industrious and ill-nourished peasantry.

There are about 3,500 Canadians of Bulgarian origin. Among their more prominent representatives are Rev. Dr.

R. G. Katsunov, of the Church of All Nations in Montreal, his brother-in-law, John Grudeff, K.C., of Toronto, and the latter's daughter Marion, probably one of the most gifted of Canada's pianists.

The tide of immigration flowed from central and southeastern Europe, from the Ukraine, Galicia, Hungary, Rumania, Russia.



THE CZECH AND SLOVAK CANADIANS

The creation of Czecho-Slovakia in 1918 united two related but distinct peoples, the Czechs and the Slovaks, in a single republic. The Czechs had been the first Slavic nation to create (in Bohemia) an enduring state. With some fluctuation of boundaries it existed from the 7th century down to the 17th and developed in Prague a great university centre of culture. In 1620, Bohemia was crushed and absorbed by Austria and did not regain its independence until the collapse of Austria in 1918. Among the great names in their history were Jan Hus, rector of the University of Prague and a great religious reformer, and Jan Amos Comenius (Komensky), one of the pioneers in modern education, who invented picture-books for children, introduced the teaching of science, and first wrote text-books for the teaching of languages by the conversational method. Unlike the Czechs, the Slovaks of 1918 had had no national history. Prior to the ninth century they were presumably included in the half-pagan kingdom of Greater Moravia and from the coming of the Magyars in the ninth century down to the twentieth century they had been citizens of Hungary. Towards the close of the 19th century there were some stirrings of literary consciousness in the work of men like Hviezdoslav and Hurban Vajansky. The same century had seen the rise of intense literary, artistic, and political consciousness among the Czechs. Vrchlicky, Sova, and Brezina in poetry, Karel Capek in drama, and Dvorak and Smetana in music have all borne witness to the abilities of their people. In the field of action, Thomas Masaryk has shown himself one of the most gifted and high-souled of modern statesmen.

Racial and political realities have been hopelessly blurred in this part of Europe. When Hermann Goering, in a world broadcast in September 1938, referred contemptuously to the Czechs as "a race of pygmies," he was talking nonsense. As a matter of statistics, the average height of the Czechs is slightly greater than that of the Germans of the Sudetenland, Bavaria, Saxony, and Silesia, as well as that of the Austrian Germans, the Poles, the Slovaks, and the Magyars. In terms



There are the Dukhobors . . . in community affairs his wife has an equal authority to his own.

of averages, there is remarkably little racial (*i.e.* physical) difference between the Eastern German, the Czech, the Slovak, the Magyar, and the Pole. Dr. Morant, of the University of London, who has recently summarized the evidence, and has shown that the Czechs are

not only taller but slightly more blond than their nearest German neighbors, concludes (*The Races of Central Europe*, p. 84) that the Czechs are racially closer to the Germans than to the Slovaks, while the latter are racially similar to the Magyars. Historic intermingling in Central Europe has produced there a far greater physical homogeneity than exists in the British Isles; and the accidental divisions of nationality, based on language, are superimposed on a general population equally capable, under favorable conditions, of producing brilliant contributions to culture. There are no racial frontiers in Central Europe.

Canada has some 35,000 citizens from Czecho-Slovak territory, the great majority being Slovaks of comparatively recent arrival. They have made excellent farmers and the best of workers in heavy industry. They are very keen on physical culture. They also have a number of talented musicians, both in Toronto and Western Canada. Typical of their co-operation in the present war effort is Jan Gillner, who headed the first school of the Canadian Air Force and is now serving with the R.A.F. in England.

THE DANISH CANADIANS

The greatness of little Denmark, with its population of 3,500,000, has been chiefly intellectual and educational. In science, Denmark boasts of such men as the astronomer Tycho Brahé, the explorer Vitus Bering, and the physicist Hans Oerstead. Her philologists include Rask, Verner, and

Jespersen. In literature, the roster runs from Ludvig Holberg, in the early 18th century, down through Ewald, Oehlen-schläger, and Drachmann, to the modern novelists Pontoppi-dan, Jensen, and Larsen. It may be that the fairy tales of Hans Christian Andersen will prove more enduring than any of these. Danish education has become world-famous for the creation of "folk high schools," for the purpose of such adult education as may not only enrich the life of the individual but may base communal and national life on a broad foundation of intelligent co-operation. As a result, agricultural co-operation, Danish style, has become a model for the whole world.

Canada's Danes have not yet achieved greatness in author-ship, but they have transferred here their zeal for education and co-operative agriculture. Three folk high schools have been carrying on in Western Canada with Danish instructors.

In Toronto, Poul Bai, the eminent baritone, and Viggo Kihl, pianist, of the Conservatory of Music, have been of Danish extraction.

THE FINNISH CANADIANS

The little Finnish nation, numbering 3,500,000, recently won admiration for its heroic struggle against the Soviet Goliath, numbering 200,000,000. The people of Finland have two main languages, Swedish and Finnish (the latter being a Turanian language, related to Magyar). Like the Magyars, they are today predominantly European in stock.

Finland, like the Scandinavian countries, is very demo-cratic and highly civilized. Sibelius has been one of the most noted of contemporary composers, especially in the field of symphony. Jaernefelt and Halonen are brilliant painters of landscape. Dr. Edward Alexander Westermarck is perhaps the world's most famous sociologist, and Dr. E. N. Setälä is one of the greatest of modern philologists. To devotees of sport, the Finns are famous for achievements in the Olympic Games far beyond anything that their numbers would justify. In proportion to population, they are the world's greatest nation of athletes.



Among the French Canadian farmers, the self-reliant tradition of the pioneers lives on in their family life.

A considerable number of Canada's 50,000 Finns are Communists—fugitives from a brief Red revolution in 1917, engineered by the Russian garrisons in Finland—and these have provided a radical element in the mining towns of Northern Ontario. The great majority of our Finns, however, are loyal Canadians and worthy representatives of their fatherland. Miss Helvi Vapaa, of Toronto, is a gold medallist in sculpture; Dave Komonen has been twice winner of the Boston Marathon and the Detroit Marathon; and there is an increasing number of Finnish-Canadian lawyers and physicians.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS

What the French nation as a whole has given to world civilization is almost beyond computation. Twice, in early history, they saved Christian Europe from extinction, first by

defeating the Huns at Orleans in 451 and second by defeating the Arabs at Tours in 732. They created Gothic architecture, medieval romance, and the institutions of chivalry. The church in France produced such great souls as Bernard of Clairvaux (author of the hymns, "Jesus, the very thought of Thee" and "Jesus, Thou joy of loving hearts"), St. Dominique, Ste. Thérèse de Lisieux, le Curé d'Ars. French philosophy boasts such great names as Descartes, Pascal, and Maritain. Giants in French science include Denis Papin in physics, Lavoisier in chemistry, Laplace in astronomy, Poincaré in mathematics, and Louis Pasteur, perhaps the greatest of them all, in bacteriology. France has had very great painters (Corot, Watteau, David, Cézanne, etc.), sculptors (Gougeon Maillol, Rodin), and musicians (Gounod, Franck, Debussy). Ronsard, LaFontaine, Musset, Victor Hugo are amongst the great poets of all time, and Racine, Corneille, and Molière rank among the world's greatest playwrights.

The Canadians of French origin came chiefly from those parts of France (Normandy, Picardy, etc.) in which the Teutonic and Scandinavian elements are strongest. In actual racial ingredients, they are therefore much closer to the average English type than are the Welsh and the Southern Irish.

Here in Canada, they have done much to vindicate their proud French origin. Both in the heroic days of exploration and settlement and in their steady mastery of the Canadian soil, they have shown rare courage and assiduity. Their intellectual achievements have been chiefly in poetry, art, history, and politics. Among their numerous poets, the best known have been Crémazie, Frechette, LeMay, Garneau, Nelligan, Lozeau, Morin, and Choquette. Writing in English, Mazo de la Roche has won international fame in fiction, while Philippe Panneton has attained similar distinction in French.

To Canadian art they have given the sculptors Laliberté and Hébert, the painters Gagnon, Huot, and Suzor-Côté, and the architects Cormier, Marchand, and Taché. In the political field, it needs to be remembered that we owe it primarily to the French, in 1775 and 1776, that Canada remained true to Britain instead of joining the revolutionary movement

of the American colonies, and that the French played a prominent part in the winning of responsible government in Canada. The names of Sir Louis Lafontaine, A. N. Morin, Georges Etienne Cartier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Ernest Lapointe bear testimony to the further part played by the French of Canada in building up a great common nation.

THE GERMAN CANADIANS

The main achievements of Germany have been in literature, music, and science. The roll in literature includes Lessing, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, Sudermann, Hauptmann, and Thomas Mann. In the related field of philosophy and religion, we may trace a great line from Reuchlin and Luther down through Leibniz, Kant, Fichte, and Hegel. In music, Germany's record is unrivalled in human history, including, as it does, Gluck, Handel, the Bachs, Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Wagner, Brahms, and Richard Strauss, to whom may be added the Austrian German composers, Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Johann Strauss, and Bruckner. In science, their pioneers were Kepler and Leibniz, followed by the von Humboldts, Gauss, Bessel, Jacobi, Liebig, Mitscherlich, Woehler, Schleiden, Schwann, Henle, Virchow,

*Settlements they have
raised across the prairies.*



Weber, von Helmholtz, Koch, Roentgen, and Fisher. The tragedy of our day is that a nation that has made such gifts to the enrichment and preservation of human life has fallen under the control of a malevolent and soul-destroying conspiracy for world-power.

The Canadians of German origin, over 600,000 in number, constitute our largest minority after the Anglo-Saxons and the French. Many of their communities, especially in Ontario and Nova Scotia, have been here since the 18th century, when many of them came as United Empire Loyalists or as Palatinate settlers. Over 70 per cent of them are now Canadian-born, and only about 5 per cent of them were born in Germany proper.

Their contributions to Canadian life have been many and eminent. Toronto owes a great debt to Dr. A. S. Vogt, the founder of the Mendelssohn Choir, as does Winnipeg to Joseph Hecker, whose Philharmonic Society in 1880 laid the foundations of the West's musical life. Canadian scientists of German origin are making important contributions to our national life in institutions such as the Dominion Observatory, the Pathological Institute at McGill University, and Government laboratories. To Canadian public life, they have given men of great distinction. Among their prominent artists and sculptors have been O. R. Jacobi, Adolphe Vogt, Carl Ahrens, Carl J. Schaefer, Laura Muntz, and Emanuel and Gustav Hahn. Hermann Trelle, of Alberta, who won the world wheat championship five times for Canada, is of German descent.

For some years past, the Canadians of German origin have been subjected to a constant and unscrupulous barrage of propaganda from the Nazis, but the great majority of them have remained unshaken in their loyalty.

THE GREEK CANADIANS

While the population of Modern Greece is far from identical with that of Ancient Greece, yet there is reason to believe that some of the old stock still survives. The heroism with which, over a century ago, the little nation regained its liberty from Turkey and the equal heroism with which, in the pres-



Into the silent canyons of the Rockies came the surveyors and engineers.

ent war, it has outfought the legions of Mussolini, point to a spiritual kinship with those Greeks who long ago won glory against fearful odds at Thermopylae, Marathon, and Salamis. The modern Greeks have also achieved some eminence in literature, especially in the poetry of Dionysios Solomos and of Kostas Palamas.

Canada's 10,000 Greeks are found chiefly in the restaurant business and in fruit stores. They are very keen on education, and are well organized in what they call the Anglo-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. Among their authors is George Demetrios Vlassis of Toronto, who has published poetry, a volume on education, and a Greek grammar.

THE HUNGARIAN CANADIANS

That the 12,000,000 Magyars of Europe speak a Turanian language, akin to Finnish and Estonian, corroborates the history of the establishment of a Hungarian state between the Danube and the Carpathians over a thousand years ago.

Ethnologists, however, find the modern Magyars overwhelmingly European, rather than Asiatic, in race. Magyar culture extends back to the Middle Ages, when the brilliant court of King Matthias Hunyadi had the second largest library in the world and Hungarian armies helped to hold off a Moslem conquest of Europe. Hungarian literature came of age in the 19th century with the drama of Kisfaludy, the poetry of Vörösmarty, Petöfi, Madách, and Arany, and the fiction of Jókai. Hungarian painting boasts justly of Munkácsy, Benczur, and Szinnyi-Merse; while Hungarian music, from Liszt down to Bartok, Dohnanyi, Kodaly, and Hubay, has a glorious record.

While the chief achievement of Canada's 50,000 Magyars is to be found in their fine Prairie farms, the artistic tradition of their homeland is still potent. Canadian music-lovers have long been familiar with the brilliance of the violinists, Géza de Kresz (original leader of the Hart House String Quartet) and Jan de Rimanoczy of Vancouver, the cellist, Dezsö Mahalek, of Vancouver, the organist, Louis Balogh, of Toronto, and the pianists, Lulu Putnik of Winnipeg, Madame Molnar of Hamilton, and Paul de Marky of Montreal. Their eminent Canadian painters include Nicholas Hornyansky, Charles de Belle, and Joseph Hilpert.

THE IBERIAN CANADIANS

We have in Canada only 1,500 Spaniards and about 400 Portuguese. Back of them lies a great tradition of achievement—Vasco da Gama, Magellan, Camoens, Mendez Pinto, and Pedro Nunez in the case of Portugal, and Balboa, Cortes, El Greco, Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Calderon, Velazquez, Goya, Unamuno, and Benavente in the case of Spain. Here in Canada they have shown a talent for music, but have been too few in numbers to achieve prominence as yet.

THE ICELANDIC CANADIANS

In the 9th century A.D., four thousand Norwegian families, the cream of the Old Norse nobility, fled from the dictatorial

rule of King Harald Fair-hair and settled, first in Ireland (where they acquired numerous Irish wives and slaves) and soon afterwards in the remote volcanic fastnesses of Iceland. Here they created literature and institutions of the highest importance. Their sagas (prose epics or hero-tales) are the most important contribution to European literature in any language in the thirteen centuries between Virgil and Dante. Snorri Sturlason is one of the world's greatest historians. The ancient poetry of Iceland, while inferior to the sagas and represented by no single transcendent poet, is nevertheless the noblest poetic monument of Teutonic antiquity. For a thousand years, moreover, Icelandic poetry has maintained an unbroken tradition and is still a vital reality today. The political genius of the people was shown in their formation, in 930, of a central parliament, or Althing, for the whole island. They also called into being an important system of law.

The Icelandic Canadians, while numbering only 20,000, have played a distinguished part in our national life. They have preserved a devotion to their poetic tradition, and many scores of them have published Canadian poetry in Icelandic. One of these, Stephan G. Stephansson (1856-1927), was a poet of high rank, and there are many others (such as Guttormur Guttormsson, Einar P. Jonsson, and Jakobina Johnson), of whom their community is justly proud. Writing in English, Mrs. Laura Goodman Salverson has won the Tweedsmuir medals for both fiction and general literature. To university life, the Icelandic Canadians have contributed such men as Professor Skuli Johnson, Rhodes Scholar and head of the Department of Classics in Manitoba University, Dean O. T. Anderson of United College, Winnipeg, and Professor Thorbergur Thorvaldsson of the University of Saskatchewan, whose chemical researches on concrete have given him an international reputation. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, is a Manitoba-born Iclander. To political life they have given such men as the late Hon. Tom Johnson and Mr. Joseph T. Thorson, M.P., former Rhodes Scholar and Dean of the Manitoba Law School. In music, one should mention the composers, Jon Fridfinsson and Frank Thorolfsson, the violinist Pearl Palmason, and the conductor, Ragnar H.

Ragnar, creator of the notable Icelandic Male Voice Choir.

Zeal for their ancestral culture has not made them less devoted Canadians, for in the period of the last Great War prior to conscription more Icelandic Canadians, per capita, than Anglo-Canadians volunteered for the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

THE ITALIAN CANADIANS

The contribution of Italy to civilization is too great for any adequate summary here. Passing over the eminence of Italy in Roman times, in literature, law, and administration, one is even more impressed with subsequent Italian achievements in almost every field of human effort. Italian literature includes such giants as Dante, Petrarca, Ariosto, Tasso, Alfieri, Leopardi, Manzoni, Verga, and Carducci. Italian explorers include Christopher Columbus, John Cabot (also a Genoese), and Marco Polo. Among their artists and sculptors are Leonardo da Vinci, Raffael, Correggio, Titian, Michelangelo, Donatello, and Verrocchio. In architecture they may boast of Brunelleschi, Michelozzo, and Bramante. Italian music, in its long honour roll, includes the great names of Palestrina, Verdi, Leoncavallo, and Mascagni. Italian science ranges from Leonardo da Vinci and Galileo down to Galvani, Volta, and Marconi.

The Scot . . . discovered the rich coal fields of Nova Scotia.



Over 100,000 Canadians are of Italian origin. There were Italians among the Jesuit martyrs of early French Canada, and prominent Italian officers in the employ of the old French regime. Many eminent Canadian families have been of Italian origin, an example being that which has produced Most Rev. Louis Joseph Paul Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, and Prof. Jean Bruchesi. The musical gifts of the Italian Canadians have been well illustrated by such performers as Ritagliati of St. Boniface, Carboni, Ferrari-Fontana, Lombardo, Fusco, and Romanelli, of Toronto, and Agostini of Montreal. Guido Nuicheri of Montreal has been eminent in frescoes and stained glass, and Carlo Balboni of Montreal in sculpture. In spite of years of unremitting Fascist propaganda, the great majority of the Italian Canadians are completely loyal to this country.

THE JEWISH CANADIANS

According to ethnologists, the modern Jews are not a race at all but a cultural group (of mixed origin but now largely European) held together by a common tradition. For so small a community, their contributions to civilization have been almost unparalleled in long-persisting vitality. The moral grandeur of their Old Testament prophets is echoed again in their medieval and Renaissance philosophers, Rabbi Ben Ezra, Maimonides, and Baruch Spinoza. Their medieval



They brought their trades and skills and arts from the Old Land.

poets, Solomon Ibn Gabirol and Jehudah Halevi, are truly great. To science, they have given Ibn Daud, who contributed the Arabic numerals to Europe, the Herschel family of astronomers, and Albert Einstein, one of the greatest of 20th century thinkers. The Jewish roll-call in music includes Meyerbeer, Moscheles, Halevy, Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Rubinstein, Joachim, Elman, Heifetz, and Menuhin. Benjamin Disraeli was one of England's leading statesmen.

The 170,000 Canadians who are of Jewish origin come chiefly from humble communities in Poland, Rumania, and Russia. They have, for the most part, been quiet folk, working industriously in the building up of our national life. Their native ability has, however, already manifested itself in the musical field in such brilliant instances as Pauline "Donalda" Lightstone, the operatic soprano, Ellen Ballon, the pianist, the Adaskin and Hambourg families, and gifted members of the Hart House String Quartet. To literature, they have given such men as Abraham Klein and J. I. Segal. In the professions as a whole, they are less actively engaged (5.06 per cent) than are Canadians of all origins (6.08 per cent); but they have been unusually active in law, medicine, and dentistry. Contrary to popular belief, over 3,000 of Canada's Jews live on the farm, an unusually high proportion for a people forcibly withheld from the land for centuries by the cruel ghetto system of Europe.

Nazi propagandists have been diligent in disseminating calumnies against Canadian Jews, so as to cultivate a habit of hatred in Canadian hearts—in order that such a hatred may spread and paralyse our national morale.

However, the people of Canada will not lend their aid to this particular activity of enemy agents, because the evidence is all around us to prove overwhelmingly that our Jews in Canada are conscientious, industrious and loyal citizens. Their devotion to Canada was amply demonstrated in the last war. While the percentage of male Canadians of all origins, 21 years of age and over, who served in the C.E.F., was 31.02, the figure for Canada's Jews stands distinctly higher, at 37.81 per cent. While, moreover, only 3.38 per cent of all Canadians in the C.E.F. received decorations for



... Men whose names will always live in the story of Canada and the great achievements in railway engineering.

bravery and distinguished conduct, 4.52 per cent of the Canadian Jews in the C.E.F. won such decorations. In the present war they are again enlisting freely. In the Ottawa branch of the A.Z.A. (or Junior B'nai B'rith) for example, with a membership of about 35, some 17 are now on active service.

We need to be on our guard against the reptilian propaganda by which Hitler's agents would turn us against our Jewish citizens. Many respectable Canadians are inclined to echo anti-Jewish slander stimulated by Nazi agencies. Surrender to such poisonous activity is a big first step towards our national disunity and ruin; and the Nazis know it.

THE JUGOSLAV CANADIANS

Jugoslavia is a Balkan state created in 1918 by a union of three related peoples—the Serbs, the Croats, and the Slovenes. Their previous histories had always been separate. The Slovenes had spent thirteen peaceful centuries under the rule of Austria and had a fine cultural centre in the 2000-year-old cathedral-city of Laibach. The Croats had had fine interludes of national achievement, especially in the brilliant city-states of the Dalmatian coast from the 15th to the 17th centuries. The Croats' chief modern centre of culture is Zagreb, with its university, theatre, and Croatian National Museum. The Serbs had a strong kingdom from the 12th

*Across the landscape of
southern Ontario . . .
grew up the machine
shop of a nation.*



century to the 14th and then passed under Turkish tyranny until the 19th century. Their capital of Belgrade became in 1918 the strong centre of the whole Yugoslav state. All three of the combined peoples have produced eminent poets, especially during the past century. Roger Boscovich, one of the world's greatest mathematicians, was a Croat, and the composer Josef Haydn was of Croatian origin.

Canada has some 15,000 Yugoslavs, the great majority being Croats who immigrated between 1923 and 1930. Music is a ruling passion with them. A Serb, Dr. Luigi Paul Maria von Kunitz, contributed profoundly to the musical life of Toronto in building up the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

THE NETHERLANDS CANADIANS

Back of the 8,000,000 people of the Netherlands lies a long record of human achievement, stretching back to Charlemagne. In the early 16th century, the Netherlands led Europe in music, and also had the honour of inventing painting in oils and of producing so eminent a scholar as Erasmus. The Dutch Republic of the 16th and 17th centuries became a dynamic centre of intellectual and artistic activity, with six famous universities and such distinguished citizens as Johannes Drusius, the greatest Orientalist of his age, Hugo Grotius, the founder of international law, Pieter Hooft, one of the greatest historians of Europe, Christian Huyghens, Holland's

greatest scientist, Antony Leeuwenhoek, the first great microscopist, Joost van den Vondel, "the Dutch Shakespeare," and Rembrandt, one of the world's very greatest painters.

The 150,000 Canadians who are of Netherlands origin have merged imperceptibly into the English-speaking population of the country. Probably because their language is more closely related to English than is any other Continental tongue, they have preserved their own language less than any other Canadian minority. Among those of Dutch origin who have made valued contributions to Canadian life or history are George Vancouver, the navigator and explorer, after whom Vancouver is named, Egerton Ryerson, a famous Superintendent of Education in Ontario, Sir William Van Horne, the first president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Major-General Sir Casimir Van Straubenzee, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Archibald Lampman, the poet, the litterateur W. D. Lighthall, Cornelius Kreighoff and Frank Panabaker, the painters, and Sir Frederick Banting, K.B.E., co-discoverer of insulin and winner of the Nobel Prize for medicine.

THE NORWEGIAN CANADIANS

From the 14th century to the opening of the 19th, Norway was little more than a neglected province of Denmark. In 1814, it was transferred to the Swedish crown, and developed a powerful national culture, represented by Edward Grieg in music, Wergeland and Welhaven in poetry, Ibsen in drama, and Lie and Björnson in fiction. In 1907, Norway became a sovereign state, and continued its great literary tradition with the novels of Johan Bojer and Sigrid Undset. Like the other Scandinavian nations, Norway has also shown unusual wisdom and conscience in solving its problems of social welfare.

The Norwegians, numbering in Canada about 100,000, are the largest of our Scandinavian groups. They have been quite prominent in Canadian athletics, especially in skiing. Thus Nels Nelsen, at Revelstoke, B.C., in 1928, made a world's record in the ski-jump. The well-known novelist, Martha Ostenso, was trained in the schools of Manitoba. In the field

of scholarship, eminent Norwegian Canadians are Professor Thorleif Larsen, F.R.S.C., of the Department of English, University of British Columbia, and Professor Ansten Anstensen, head of the Department of German in the University of Saskatchewan.

THE POLISH CANADIANS

Poland in 1938 was a country of 35,000,000 people, over 25,000,000 of whom spoke the Polish language. From the 10th century to the 18th, there had been a Polish state, reaching its cultural climax in the 16th century with the great astronomer Copernicus and the great Renaissance poet Kochanowski, both trained at the old Polish university at Cracow. In the 18th century the Polish state was murdered by Prussia, Austria, and Russia, and its mangled fragments swallowed by the murderers. The national spirit never died, however, and proclaimed itself in the 19th century in the music of Chopin, the poetry of Mickiewicz, Krasinski, and Slowacki, and the fiction of Sienkiewicz. Nationhood was again achieved after the Great War, under the leadership of such men as Jozef Pilsudski, the First Marshal, and Ignacy Jan Paderewski, the great pianist. The 20th century saw a conspicuous flowering of Polish genius, among whose Nobel prize winners were Marie Sklodowska Curie, the discoverer of radium, and Wladyslaw Reymont, the novelist. Hitler's armies have overwhelmed Poland and the Gestapo is today systematically exterminating its cultural and political leaders; yet the restoration of Poland, to which Britain stands pledged, is a matter of deep faith to the Poles.

Canada has 150,000 citizens of Polish origin, most of whom first settled on the land. They have, however, provided a number of prominent professional men to Canadian life. Sir Casimir Gzowski, K.C.M.G., a Canadian engineer of Polish

There are the Scandinavians who bring to Canadian life the double qualities of citizen and craftsman.



origin, was one of the pioneers in building the Grand Trunk Railway, President of the Dominion Rifle Association, builder of the International Bridge over the Niagara River, one of Toronto's leading financiers and aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria. His grandson, C. S. Gzowski, became chief construction engineer of the C.N.R. Among prominent Polish-Canadian lawyers are J. Craig Brokovski, K.C., of Calgary, and B. B. Dubiński, of Winnipeg. The Poles are devoted to Canadian ways of life. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations are active among them, and the Polish women in Winnipeg have even formed a chapter of the I.O.D.E.

THE RUMANIAN CANADIANS

The Rumanians are a people of very mixed origin whose language, in its structure, shows descent from Latin, probably in the brief trans-Danubian province of Dacia. Nationhood began to assert itself in the 19th century, especially after the union of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859 and increasingly successful resistance against Turkey. Two eminent poets, Alecsandri and Eminescu, wrote during that period.

There are about 20,000 Rumanians in Canada, most of them on farms in Saskatchewan. Like the peasantry of their far homeland, they are a simple and industrious community.

THE RUSSIAN CANADIANS

Russia's past greatness has lain chiefly in the fields of science, music, and literature. In science, their honour-roll contains such names as Mendeleev, systematizer of the so-called Periodic Law of Elements in Chemistry, Mechnikov, the bacteriologist, and Lobachevsky, the geometrician. Russian music has become world-famous through such men as Glinka, Borodin, Musorgsky, Chaikovsky, Glazunov, Scriabin, Rachmaninov, and Stravinsky. Russian literature is greater still, with the poetry of Pushkin, Lermontov, and Blok, and the fiction of Gogol, Turgenev, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Chekhov. Tolstoy and Dostoevsky have been regarded by many as the greatest novelists in the world, especially in their power



In the wake of the pioneers came the railroad . . . And with its coming the boundless plains were opened to all comers.

of creating human character and probing the depths of human motive.

The 1931 census showed 88,000 Russians in Canada, but as 28,000 of these were German-speaking Mennonites, the net Russian-Canadian population was apparently 60,000. Some 17,000 of these belong to the religious sect of the Dukhobors or "Spirit-wrestlers." The majority of this group have adopted Canadian ways, but there is still a fanatical minority who resist education and conformity. In general, the Russian Canadians are taking their place in our national life. F. N. Laveroff, André Lapine, and Nicholas Grandmaison are eminent as artists. George Bornoff, Alexander Chulhadin, Mr. Cherniavsky, and Mme Gedeonoff, are eminent in music. Medical scientists, such as Drs. Babkin, Dworkin, and Komarov, of McGill University, have enriched our academic life. A fine example of the second generation is Dr. John Perverseff, who, after graduate work in medicine at London and Vienna, served with a British ambulance unit in Ethiopia in 1936. Others have won distinction in the legal profession.

THE SWEDISH CANADIANS

Sweden, with its highly civilized population of 6,000,000, is most celebrated for its contributions to science and literature. Rudbeck and Linnaeus were two great Swedish botanists; Anders Celsius designed the Centigrade thermometer; Bergman, Scheele, and Berzelius were world-famous chemists; and Emanuel Swedenborg showed versatility in every branch of science. The roster of great Swedish writers begins in the 17th century with the poet Georg Stjernhjelm and comes down to such great novelists of the 20th century as Selma Lagerlof, Per Hallstrom, and Verner von Heidenstam. No country in Europe has surpassed Sweden in the humane and rational solution of social and industrial problems. In this matter, it has perhaps been the most nearly perfect of modern nations.

Canada's 80,000 citizens of Swedish stock have shown some of these same qualities. For instance, Hans Lundberg has been head of one of the largest and most enterprising companies of geo-physical prospectors. Frederick Philip Grove, writing in English, is Canada's most powerful novelist and possibly our greatest. Writing in Swedish, Gerhard H. Silver and Arthur A. Anderson have produced creditable poetry. Incidentally, the Swedish Canadians show the lowest criminal rates of any white nationality in Canada. Their penitentiary commitments per 100,000 in 1931 were only 26 as compared with 40 for the Germans and 47 for the Anglo-Saxons. As in Sweden, they have shown a strong social conscience and an interest in social welfare.

THE SWISS CANADIANS

Switzerland has been a citadel of freedom amid the Alps since the 14th century, and the country, with a population of 4,000,000, ranks as one of the most democratic and civilized in the world today. Incidentally, it has demonstrated the possibility of four national languages (German, French, Italian, and Romansch) existing peacefully side by side in the same state. To history, the Swiss have given the theologians

Zwingli and Calvin, the great mathematicians Jacques Bernouilli, Jean Bernouilli, Leonhard Euler, and Jacob Steiner, the educational pioneer Pestalozzi, the political philosopher Rousseau, the historian Sismondi, the diarist Amiel, the novelists Keller and Meyer, and the poet Spitteler.

One of Canada's earliest governors, Sir Frederick Haldimand (governor 1777-86) was of Swiss origin, as was also Sir Georges Prévost, the sixth governor-general (1811-15). Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, born in Toronto, of Swiss parents, became governor of British Guiana. This group has also made its due contribution of engineers, scientists, professors, and public servants.

THE UKRAINIAN CANADIANS

The Ukrainians (earlier known to Canada as Ruthenians, Galicians, or even Austrians) are a Slavic-speaking people, numbering perhaps 45,000,000, whose homeland is in the rich black-earth country of the U.S.S.R., north of the Black Sea. The Ukrainians might be described as the Irish of the Slavic world, cherishing a tradition of far-off glory in the past but subject for long centuries to such neighboring peoples as the Russians and the Poles. Like the Irish, they have a record of



Our inheritance is the courage and the skill and the culture of all the many races . . . the respect of other men's opinions and beliefs.

insurrectionary nationalism in Europe; and like them, too, they have an abundance of poetry dealing with "old, unhappy, far-off things and battles long ago." Much of this is folk-poetry, but they boast such authentic poets as Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, and Lesya Ukrayinka. They are also famous for their marvellous folk-music, their ballet, and their handicrafts. Socially, they have shown unusual capacity for community co-operation, especially in agricultural co-operatives with a clearly educational ideal.

Most of the 300,000 Ukrainian Canadians are now Canadian-born, of the second generation. Already they are taking their place as Canadians in our universities, in the professions, in the provincial legislatures, and in the Dominion parliament. In Western Canada, they are chiefly farmers; in the East, as in the United States, they are prominent in heavy industry. As in Europe, they have shown special aptitudes for organizing their communities about community halls which are centres of education, drama, music, athletics, and social life. A certain distinct minority among them is Communist in sympathies, but the great majority have been proof against a superlatively organized propaganda from Moscow. It is a matter of great importance that all of these non-Communist Ukrainians in Canada sank all of their ancient and bitter feuds in November 1940 in order to form a single national Committee of Ukrainians in Canada in support of Canada's war effort.

