

CANADA'S
History
for KIDS
#85 | SEPT 2023
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Canada's History Magazine for Kids **KAYAK**



BEYOND GOLD MOUNTAIN

CANADIANS OF CHINESE DESCENT



**RACISM AND
RESISTANCE**



**ON STRIKE
AGAINST SCHOOL!**

COVER STORY

Coming to Canada
The stories of Chinese immigrants

Unwanted
Life in an unfriendly foreign land

Tasty History
Bringing new foods to Canada

Hockey Heroes
Scoring for self-respect

Farmer Fong's Choy-ce
Veggies and love on a B.C. farm

Students on Strike!
Victoria families fight racism at school

Psst! These symbols spell Kayak in Inuktitut.

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Cover illustration: David Wong

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FROM THE GUEST CO-EDITOR

WELCOME, DEBBIE!



This year, 2023, marks the 100th anniversary of the Chinese Exclusion Act, a law that stopped Chinese people from immigrating here until 1947. At the first Canadian citizenship ceremony held in Vancouver, then-ambassador to China, Victor Odium, said, "The day will come when our Chinese Canadians will not be distinguishable from other Canadians. They will merely be Canadians of Chinese ancestry." In this issue, learn how these words ring true today.

Debbie

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HUDSON'S BAY

ADRIENNE CLARKSON WAS A WELL-KNOWN JOURNALIST BEFORE SERVING AS CANADA'S FIRST GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CHINESE ANCESTRY FROM 1999 TO 2005.



NUMBER OF CHINESE IN CANADA IN 1881: 4,383

NUMBER OF CANADIANS OF CHINESE ANCESTRY IN 2016: 1.8 MILLION



1943: Vancouver-born So Wah Leung graduates from McGill University with the gold medal for highest marks, but has to go to the U.S. because he's not allowed to be a dentist in Canada.

1962: Dr. So Wah Leung becomes the founding dean of the first dentistry school at the University of British Columbia.

THE JOHN LING LAUNDRY OPENED IN CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., IN 1894 AND OPERATED FOR 70 YEARS. LING'S DESCENDANTS STILL LIVE ON P.E.I.



IN 1905, 90 PER CENT OF CHINESE RESIDENTS IN MONTREAL HAD THE LAST NAME WONG 黃, LEE 李 OR HUM 譚 (SOMETIMES WRITTEN AS THOM OR TAM).

IF YOU ORDER CHOW MEIN IN NEWFOUNDLAND, IT OFTEN COMES WITH THINLY-SLICED CABBAGE INSTEAD OF NOODLES. EARLY CHINESE COOKS THERE MADE THE SWITCH WHEN THEY COULDN'T GET THE RIGHT INGREDIENTS.

COMING TO CANADA

By Debbie Jiang

Powerful forces pushed many people to leave China in the mid-1800s. In Canada, they found danger and mistreatment along with new opportunities.



China, one of the world's most powerful civilizations, goes back 4,000 years. The Chinese invented paper, gunpowder, the compass and printing press. The rulers of the Qing (pronounced Ching) Dynasty were Manchu people who had conquered the Han people in 1644.

To show they were loyal to the Manchu emperor, men wore their hair in a long braid called a queue. Cutting it off was punished by death. When the 1911 revolution, led by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, dethroned the last emperor, Chinese men chopped off their queues. In Canada, getting rid of this badge of difference helped them fit in a bit more.



In the mid-1800s, Great Britain and China fought two wars. China lost, so Europeans saw it as weak. Millions of people died from these wars or starved when crops failed because of a severe lack of rain. Many young men had to leave China just to survive.

Many early immigrants from China came to Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster in Canada, and to San Francisco in the U.S.

The news of gold discovered in California in 1848 and British Columbia in 1858 created excitement among the Chinese. Lured by stories of 金山 (pronounced “gum san”) or Gold Mountain, shiploads of men set sail from Toi San (or Taishan) in southern China. Gold mining was hard and white miners often bullied the Chinese off their mining spots, known as claims. Many Chinese stayed on in B.C., becoming coal miners, loggers, workers in fish canneries and farmers.

A big reason why B.C. joined Canada in 1871 was the promise of a railway to connect it to the other provinces. The Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) only hired white workers at first. Later, it turned to Chinese labour for the hardest, most dangerous jobs that others didn't want. Chinese workers were paid only \$1 per day. Many saw little money until the cost of their voyage from China was paid off. White workers received \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day plus gear, meals and a place to stay. The working conditions were brutal and unsafe. Accidents, cold weather, illness and malnutrition killed many Chinese workers.



Chinese gold prospectors at Leech River on Vancouver Island in 1909.

Vancouver Immigration Building, better known as the Chinese Detention Shed, 1890.



Chinese men, women and children were held here like criminals for days or weeks while officials went through their paperwork.



The one-pot recipe known as chop suey 雜碎 was invented during the railway-building days. Food was scarce so everything was thrown together. [Chop suey means “assorted scraps”.]

McCord Stewart Museum, Royal Alberta Museum, Catherine Lee / iStockphoto



Chinese work gang just west of Rogers Pass, B.C., 1889.

This head tax certificate belonged to Mun Shee, whose married name was Mrs. Choy Lam. Chinese women were rare in Canada — by 1923, there were 28 men for every woman. It was too difficult and expensive to bring a wife from China.





“THE CHINESE MUST GO”

MONSTER PETITION FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE WAY HERE

Ten Thousand Names will be on it—The Signers Say Mongolian Cheap Labor is Ruining the Whiteman—They Ask the Government to Exclude Them or put on a \$500 Tax

Vancouver, B. C., July 30.—A monster petition to the Federal government praying for the further restrictions of Chinese Immigration to Canada is being circulated. The petition will contain over ten thousand names when it is sent to Ottawa.

The petition recites that Chinese labor is driving out white working men, that the United States realizing this has excluded the Mongolian, and Canada should adopt measures to keep them out. It urges that a tax of \$500 be levied upon each Chinaman entering the Dominion.

The summer before the CPR was completed in 1885, Prime Minister John A. Macdonald imposed a head tax to keep Chinese people out of Canada. Any immigrant of Chinese ancestry had to pay \$50 (two months' wages), then \$100 in 1900. In 1903, it rose to \$500 (many years' wages). In Newfoundland, it cost \$300 by 1906. Only a few types of immigrants like merchants and students did not have to pay.

July 30, 1896 – *Ottawa Journal*

Canadians ask the government to increase the head tax on Chinese newcomers to \$500. Their petition says the reason is to protect white workers' jobs.

After building the railway, workers were promised a boat ticket home. But the hiring agents lied, leaving many people stranded. Not only did the Chinese workers owe money, but they were also forced to stay in a land where many people treated them as a threat. They were only allowed to live in the worst available parts of town. These communities, often on the fringes of white settlements, were the first Chinatowns. Other Chinese men married First Nations women or moved to the Prairies and eastern provinces. Laundries and cafés began to dot Canada's map wherever Chinese settled.



Lee Hong's laundry, Toronto, 1912.



Chinese Freemasons in Kelowna, B.C., 1910.

University of British Columbia, Robert Louie

Separated from their families, Chinese immigrants relied on each other. Chinese merchants helped send money, known as remittances, to families in China. In B.C., the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association and clan associations provided health care, arranged funerals and helped people if they had to appear in court. Churches offered English classes, interpreters and medical services. The Chinese Freemasons helped the poor and raised money for the revolution in China.

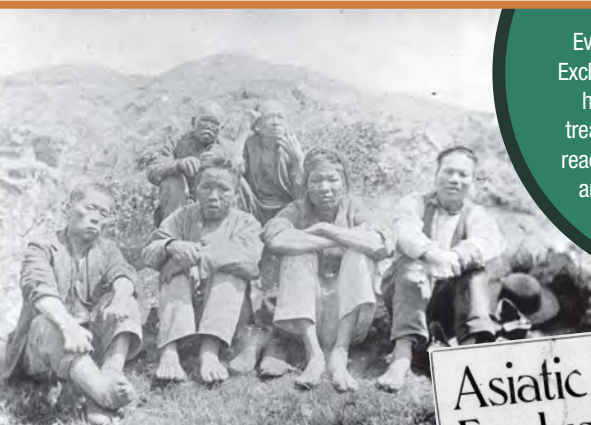
Even worse than the head tax was the newest version of the *Chinese Immigration Act*, which began on July 1, 1923. That sounds like it was supposed to help people come to Canada. The truth was the opposite, which is why it's better known as the Chinese Exclusion Act. It prevented Chinese people from immigrating to Canada at all. In 1945, Canada joined the brand-new United Nations, which emphasized human rights. Two years later, the Exclusion Act was finally repealed. Only in 1967 did the Canadian government finally change the immigration system.

Canada no longer chooses immigrants based on the country they come from. Now, our system gives people points based on their education, skills and experience running a business. Since the late '60s, Chinese have immigrated from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. People of Chinese heritage have also immigrated from Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, South America, Mauritius, India, Singapore, Africa, the Caribbean and Australia. Most recently, migrants have come to Canada from all parts of China.



UNWANTED

Chinese immigrants stuck it out and succeeded despite racist attitudes and discrimination from white Canadians.



Even beyond head taxes and the Exclusion Act, Canadians of Chinese heritage have lived with unfair treatment for generations. You will read about some ugly things in this article, but they are also part of Canada's story.

THE UNWANTED OF THE UNWANTED

In the 1890s, Victoria, B.C., Chinese victims of leprosy — a serious contagious disease — were sent to nearby D'Arcy Island instead of a hospital. The city gave them food but no medical help, leaving them to die in this leper colony or lazaretto.

Canadians often referred to Chinese people with the racist name "chink."



The Asiatic Exclusion League was formed in B.C. in 1907. Its members wrongly blamed the loss of their jobs on people of Chinese and Japanese origin.

That same year, Exclusion League members trashed Vancouver's Chinatown and Little Tokyo.

In 1910, employees from China, Japan and India who worked at Ferridge Lumber Company in Langley, B.C., had to wear one of these discs around their necks. They returned them at the end of the day for their pay. White employees were identified by name and didn't have to wear tags.

Royal BC Museum, Public Domain, Salsihan Archives

In the 1930s, it was impossible for any of Victoria, B.C.'s Chinese Boy Scouts to become a King's Scout. To earn this highest honour in Scouting, they had to prove they could swim, but people of Chinese heritage were barred from the city's only swimming pool.



Boy Scouts, Victoria, B.C., 1930.

“I want to wash dirty clothes all day for half the pay.”

“When I grow up, I want white people to treat me like an outcast.”

Not things kids would say, but that was the reality.



Members of the Chinese National Association League, Quebec City, 1921.

In 1912, the law in Saskatchewan said a Chinese businessman could not hire a white woman to work for him. In some places, it was against the law for women and girls even to enter a Chinese-owned business. Movie theatres forced Asian customers to sit in the balcony, separate from white moviegoers.

During the First and Second World Wars, Canadian-born youth of Chinese ancestry were eager to fight for their country, even though Canada refused to allow them to be citizens. Their valour helped persuade the government that people of Chinese descent deserved full citizenship rights. The right to vote finally came in 1947.

FIRST WORLD WAR



Private Wee Hong (Walter) Louie from Kamloops, B.C., was a gunner in the First World War. Afterward, he bought a radio shop in Orillia, Ont., but the city refused to give him a business licence. He sent his war medals and uniform to Prime Minister Mackenzie King to protest. His items were returned along with an apology. Louie was granted his licence.



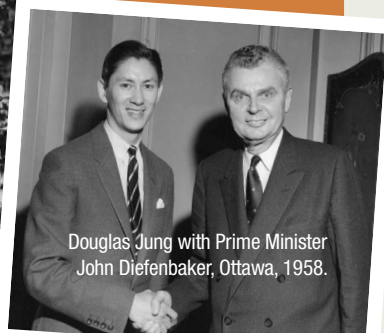
Flying Officer Quan J. Louie of Vancouver was a star player for the Chinese Students Soccer Team. He was part of the family that still owns London Drugs. He died when his bomber crashed over Germany.

SECOND WORLD WAR

Vancouver's Lieutenant Wilfred Seto was chosen to lead Canadian soldiers fighting in Italy. A higher-ranking officer told him that no one would take commands from a "Chinaman" and sent him back to Canada.



Canada's military rejected Sergeant Douglas Jung. But the British Army recruited the Victoria man for dangerous secret missions because he spoke Chinese and blended among Southeast Asians. In 1957, he was elected Canada's first Member of Parliament of Chinese heritage.



Douglas Jung with Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, Ottawa, 1958.



From 1998 to 2012, Vivienne Poy served as the first Canadian of Asian descent to be appointed to the Senate of Canada. Her work was essential to the creation of Asian Heritage Month, celebrated each May.

Sophia Leung represented Vancouver Kingsway from 1997 to 2004 as Canada's first female MP of Chinese heritage. She was married to Dr. So Wah Leung, mentioned on p. 3.



In 2022, Ken Sim of Vancouver became the first person of Chinese ethnicity to be elected mayor of a major Canadian city. In 2023, Olivia Chow became Toronto's first mayor of Chinese descent.



Born in Harbin, China, Simu Liu moved to Ontario when he was four. He starred in the hit TV comedy *Kim's Convenience* and shot to worldwide fame in the 2021 movie *Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings* and in *Barbie* in 2023.



Over 38 years, about 82,000 Chinese immigrants paid nearly \$23 million in discriminatory head taxes. In 2006, as shown above, Prime Minister Stephen Harper apologized on behalf of the government. By then, only twenty head tax payers were still alive to hear Canada say it was sorry.

Although our laws now provide equality to all, there are still anti-Chinese feelings around. They came to the surface during the COVID-19 pandemic when people of Chinese origin were blamed and attacked.

Getty Images, CP Images, Public Domain

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP STOP RACISM?

TASTY HISTORY

Food is an important part of the Chinese Canadian story, from the biggest cities to the smallest towns.



Wedding portrait of Jang Mah Shee (left) and Fong Mon Ding, owners of Halifax's Bon Ton Café, 1921.



Ging Gar Chew in front of his newly opened restaurant in Kingston, Ont., around 1960.

Chef George Wong invented ginger beef in Calgary in the 1970s. Knowing his customers liked gravy, he coated fried beef strips in a thick spicy-sweet sauce that soon became famous.



Only the most dangerous and unpleasant jobs were available to people who moved to Canada from China, so they often saved up to start their own businesses. Many opened restaurants that served food familiar to local tastebuds. But they also offered dishes like chow mein, chop suey, egg rolls and chicken balls with sweet and sour sauce. These were not authentic Chinese dishes, but many diners thought they were. There are still restaurants like these in nearly every community in the country.

A classic Chinese food, *cha siu* 叉燒 (barbecued pork) was nearly outlawed. In 1975, Vancouver health inspectors said barbecued meats, hot out of the oven and hanging by hooks, were unsafe to eat. They shut down five shops that sold *cha siu*, even though no one had ever reported being made sick by it. Local Chinatown store owners closed down in support of the targeted shops. In 1978 the case went national. A group of merchants and Vancouver Member of Parliament Art Lee took some juicy barbecued pork to Parliament Hill. Other MPs said it was delicious, and there was no more talk of a ban.

HOCKEY HEROES

Larry Kwong only played one shift for the New York Rangers at the Montreal Forum in 1948, but it was an important one. He was the first person of Chinese heritage ever to play in the NHL.

All 14 children in the Chin family of Lucknow, Ont., played hockey. Older son Morley Chin coached future legend Paul Henderson as a youth. The Chin family gave him his first pair of gloves and shin pads.



Hockey's Future Safe if There Are Many Canadian Families Like the Chins



From Vancouver's Yip brothers and the Chinese Hi Y Hockey Club in Calgary in the 1920s to Montreal's Atlas in the 1930s and Ottawa's Chinese Aces in the early 1940s, there's a long hockey history among Canadians of Chinese descent. Many teams started at language school or church. (The Montreal team's name comes from the first letters of the words "Aim To Love And Serve.") The Aces practised on the frozen Rideau Canal. They played exhibition games to raise money during the Second World War to help relatives in war-torn China. A 1929 newspaper article about the Hi Y team said, "They are all popular school boys of this city and one day may be figuring prominently in the National League." Racism meant they never got that chance.



Chinese Aces, Ottawa, 1941



Chinese YMCA hockey team, Calgary, 1917.



**Co-editor
Debbie Jiang
traces her
family's path to
Canada.**

This is me in 1977, age 3,
with my mom, grandmother
and brother.

MY STORY

I was born in Montreal, making me a first-generation Canadian of Chinese ancestry. I speak Cantonese plus English and French. My parents came to Canada from Hong Kong in the 1960s. Raised in Ottawa, I missed all the Saturday morning cartoons because I had to attend Chinese school. I live in British Columbia and am a teacher with Heritage Christian Online School. I enjoy playing the game of mah jong. I like Earl Grey bubble tea. I love history.

In my free time, I enjoy working on my family tree. I discovered that my great-great-grandparents had a lot in common with the thousands of immigrants from Kwangtung (now Guangdong) province who came to Canada at the end of the 19th century.

War, famine and the influence of Christian missionaries brought my ancestors to Hong Kong from Canton (now Guangzhou, pronounced gwong-dzoe). My great-great-grandfather, Kwan Yuen Cheung, worked for the London Missionary Society as a printer. He later became Hong Kong's first western-trained dentist.

My great-great-grandmother, Lai Amui, was orphaned during the Taiping Rebellion and adopted by a British couple, Daniel and Mary Ayow Caldwell. Both were English-speaking Christians. Their marriage was arranged by church friends.

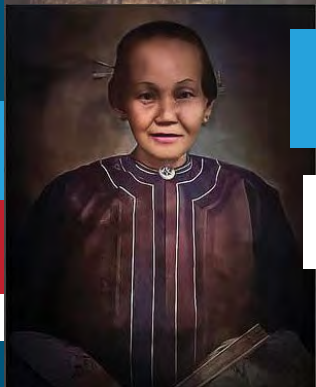
They had 15 children! One son became the Emperor's western doctor. Another son was a medical school classmate of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

My great-grandmother married Yung Hoy, who had studied in the United States as a boy. He had been part of the Chinese Educational Mission, which ran from 1872 to 1881. That was a study-abroad program set up by the Qing government to educate 120 boys. They would return to China to help strengthen the weakened country.

My great-grandfather met Dr. Sun through the Kwan family. They were all strong supporters of the man behind the revolution — so much so, they cut off their queues in 1910! It turns out my own family was part of the final days of China's last dynasty and the start of the new republic.



Kwan Yuen Cheung (1832-1912)



Lai Amui (1840-1902)



My husband, my son and me in 2023



These mah jong tiles are from my grandma's set, dating back at least 80 years!

Photographs courtesy of Debbie Jiang

You just never know what you'll find out about your family's past till you put on your detective's hat. I wear mine almost every day!

Unless you are of Indigenous heritage, your family has an immigration story. Ask your elders about your family's unique journey to Canada. When did it start? Where did it start? What things made them decide to leave the country of their birth?



FARMER FONG'S CHOY-CE

Written by Debbie Jiang • Illustrated by Vivian Zhou

Autumn 1951, along the Fraser River in Vancouver

The last box of bok choy was finally loaded onto the truck. “Let’s call it a day!” Fong Wing declared. “I’ll drive this load up to Mr. Louie’s tomorrow.”

As the delivery truck for Fong’s Farm parked for the night, Mr. Charlie, the landowner, came up to Fong. “Josephine has baked some fresh bread.”

“I can smell that!” Fong exclaimed over his shoulder as he started back to his house to wash up.

Twenty-year-old Josephine Charlie lived with her parents. She helped manage their property on Musqueam First Nation land and prepared meals for the workers. The Charlie family owned the land and rented it to farmers who had come from China to British Columbia.

“Would you like to come to a party this weekend, Fong?” Mr. Charlie asked. “The government banned our potlatch for years, but it’s back!”

Fong blurted out a “yes” before he could even think. It had been a long time since he’d had any sort of a break, let alone a party.

“That’s perfect! You don’t have to bring anything except an empty

stomach!” Mr. Charlie said with a smile.

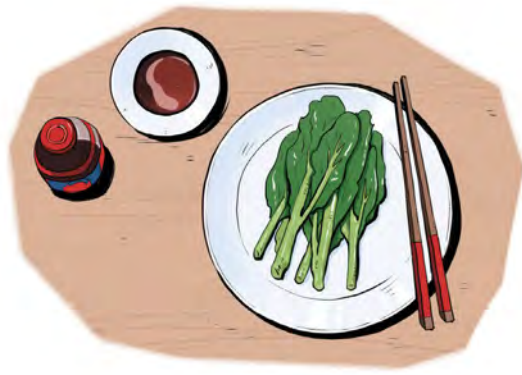
“Thank you, Mr. Charlie. I’ll be there!” Fong thought that surely he could take one evening off from the back-breaking job of packing vegetables. He worked pretty quickly and his uncles were good workers, too.

Saturday came so fast. It is a Chinese custom to never show up empty-handed to a party, but he had not had time to buy a gift for his host. “I’ll just pick the fattest, most delicious guylan in the field and bring the Charlie family a big box of it,” he proposed to himself.

Box in hand, he joined the stream of people heading for the Charlies’ potlatch. “Come on in, everyone,” shouted Mr. Charlie over the loud music and powerful drumming.

“Here is a gift from our farm,” Fong said as he handed over the choice green vegetables. He was mesmerized by all the sounds and sights inside Mr. Charlie’s barn. He had never seen, smelled or heard anything like it. “Look at all the beautiful decorations and clothing . . . the rhythmic music . . . the smoky smell of salmon barbecuing!” he murmured to himself.

“Thank you, Fong. Your produce is always so fresh and tasty!” gushed Mr. Charlie.



“Welcome,” Mrs. Charlie said as she served Fong a plate of food. He was enjoying his first bite of smoked salmon when he bumped into Josephine.

“Here is a new pair of gloves for you, Fong,” the Charlies’ daughter said as she made her rounds, presenting all of the young men with the same gift.

“Thank you,” Fong said with a grateful smile. He had always heard potlatch hosts were generous, and now he had proof.

A little later, Mr. Charlie came by. “I am so stuffed!” Fong said.

“I’m glad! I used to help my parents prepare potlatches like this,” the older man explained. “But when I was 17, the government outlawed our special events.” He winked. “I am an old man now but I still know how to throw a party!”

“What’s the occasion?” As Fong asked, he remembered the last time he celebrated Chinese New Year in his home village. It had been the Year of the Monkey. There was a lot of feasting, firecrackers and lion dancing – the whole holiday lasted almost two weeks!

“Two occasions,” said old Mr. Charlie. “The birth of my twin grandchildren and the government allowing potlatches again!”

One year later

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie were planning another potlatch for another celebration. Fong and Josephine were getting married! The young couple couldn’t help but grin as they watched Mrs. Charlie skilfully weave large cedar baskets to hold gifts for their guests. “Let’s have our wedding right here on Fong’s Farm,” said Fong.

“You mean right here on my ancestral land that belongs to the Musqueam nation,” Josephine countered.

“Yes, that is what I mean, sweetheart,” Fong said cheerfully.

Josephine and Fong were married on a sunny spring afternoon in 1952 and she became Mrs. Josephine Fong Wing. She added to her traditional Musqueam plant knowledge as she learned about growing Chinese vegetables: baby bok choy, ong choy, siu choy, sai yeung

choy and choy sum. Whenever someone asked, she always answered, “My favourite veggie is guylan with ho yow (oyster sauce) to dip it in.”

Twenty-five years and six children later, Fong gave a little speech at his

silver wedding anniversary banquet. With a twinkle in his eye, arm around his wife, he declared, “Back in 1951 when Mr. Charlie invited me to his potlatch, I knew Josephine was for me – I knew I had made the right choy-ce!” **K**

We made up the characters in this story but they are based on real people and situations. In 1940, Lin On Yuen Farm was one of thirteen farms run by Chinese Canadians along the Fraser River on Musqueam Indian Reserve #2. This is the farm on which Hong Tim Hing worked. He had immigrated to Canada from China in 1920, at the age of 15, joining his uncles who had come before him.

He worked other jobs before growing vegetables on land belonging to Seymour Grant.

There, he met the landowner's daughter, Agnes, and they married in 1941. They had four children. Their eldest son, now Musqueam Elder Larry Grant, recalls that all the farmers spoke Cantonese while he and his siblings were taught hənǵəmiǵənm̓ (pronounced HUN-kuh-mee-num) by their mother. Larry says it was always a challenge to introduce himself. When white people asked, he would say he was “half Indian.” They would correct him by saying he was “half Chinese.” Because he didn't speak Chinese, he was not connected to his Chinese heritage. Eventually, the farms closed as the land was turned into a golf course in the 1960s. You can find a documentary about the Grant family called *All My Father's Relations* on CBC Gem.

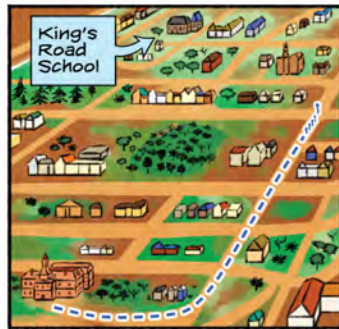
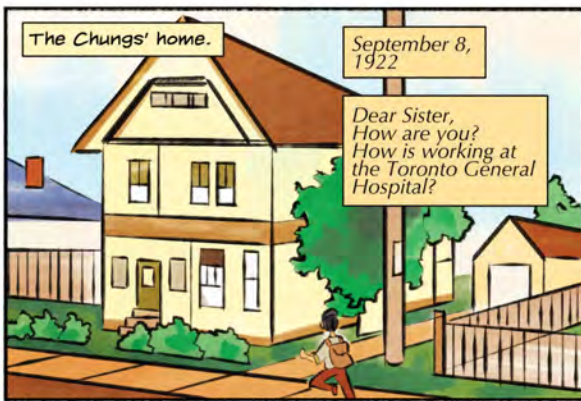


Larry Grant, right, and his younger brother, Howard, on their father's farm, around 1949.

ILLUSTRATED BY JANICE LIU WRITTEN BY DEBBIE JIANG

STUDENTS ON STRIKE!





The Victoria School Board is segregating all Chinese students. Doesn't matter if we were born here.

Toronto General Hospital

Dr. Victoria Chung, Wilson's older sister

Mr. Lee told me that when he was in Grade 8 in 1907 he had to prove he could speak and understand English.

Oral exam

Only the Chinese students had to do this test. If they failed, they were sent to a segregated school.

Everyone says this has gone on too long. It's time to fight back.

We'll write to the newspapers!

We'll get the Chinese Canadian Club involved!

Starting on Sept. 5, 1922, the parents of 240 students refused to send their kids to the segregated schools.

館會華中
校學立公僑華

By mid-November, the students went instead to the Victoria Chinese Public School building where they normally went after school to learn Chinese.

Parents hired English teachers and Chinese teachers.





It's a special permit to allow Wilson back to Boys' Central School.



They're trying to divide our community and break the strike.

We will not accept it!



I was waiting for you to do that!



We must warn the others.

I am going over to Mrs. Wong's.

Her baby is due very soon.



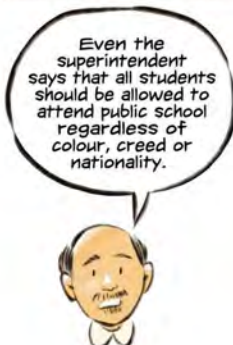
Joe Hope, president of the Chinese Canadian Club

George Lee, Chinese Chamber of Commerce

Harry Hastings, interpreter, merchant

Cecil S. Lee, part of the Chinese Canadian Club

George Jay, Chairman of school trustees



Even the superintendent says that all students should be allowed to attend public school regardless of colour, creed or nationality.



We're Canadian, and we want our kids to go to school with everybody else.



Segregation is best for everyone.

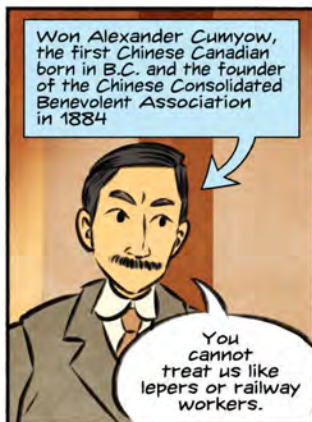
What if we catch some Chinese disease?!



These parents pay taxes.

Nearly all of the children you want to segregate are Canadian-born.

The segregated schools are falling apart!



It wasn't the end of segregation, though. Students of Chinese heritage in Victoria had to go to school separately in the lower grades until 1947.

歡迎!

Discover Canada's Chinese heritage for yourself

* WELCOME!



CHINESE CANADIAN MUSEUM, VANCOUVER

This brand-new museum is in the oldest building in Chinatown. Merchant Yip Sang built the Wing Sang & Co. building in 1889 for both his business and his huge family. 永生 (Wing Sang) means "everlasting."



CHINESE RAILROAD WORKERS MEMORIAL, TORONTO

Of the 17,000 workers involved in building the Canadian Pacific Railway, more than 4,000 died. This memorial stands not far from where the Blue Jays play baseball.





Lion dance in Chinatown, Kamloops, B.C., 1910.



Pai-fong in Ottawa's Chinatown

CHINATOWNS

Beautiful red and golden gates called *pai-fong* (or *paifang*) welcome you to Chinatowns in nine Canadian cities. At Chinese New Year, you might see a lion dance and a fireworks display. There are long-standing Chinese communities in places from Boissevain, Man., to Moncton, N.B., to Moose Jaw, Sask., to Sudbury, Ontario.

CALGARY CHINESE CULTURAL CENTRE MUSEUM

Calgary has had three Chinatowns over its 140-year history. Learn how the first settlers in Edmonton fled to Calgary in 1892 after rioters blamed them for spreading smallpox.



CHINESE HEAD TAX MONUMENT, BRANDON, MAN.

The WestMan Chinese Association unveiled this monument in 2011. It's shaped like a coin from the Qing Dynasty. The black marble base represents the tragic day when the Exclusion Act was imposed: July 1, 1923, also known as Humiliation Day.



Chinese Canadian

CHINESE CANADIAN MILITARY MUSEUM, VANCOUVER

Learn the stories of the men and women who fought for Canada in the world wars: Jean Lee (Cranbrook, B.C.), Tom Lock (Toronto, Ont.) Percy Hem (Saint John, N.B.), Fraser Lee (Regina, Sask.) and brothers George and Joseph Hong (Windsor, Ont.), to name a few.



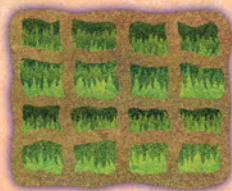
Jean Lee

Halifax's Chinese community is working to save an ordinary little white house owned by the Lee family since the 1940s. There is no Chinatown there because Halifax didn't restrict Chinese businesses to one area.

Library Museum, Erin Unger, Kamloops Museum and Archives, Nancy Payne

WRITE? RIGHT!

There is no alphabet in Chinese. Every word is a character that comes from pictographs. Each character is made of strokes. The three columns on the left show how characters came to represent these things: **sun**, **rice**, **wood**, **moon**, **field**. The column on the right shows the final Chinese characters in **a different order**. Can you match an English word with each character in that last column?



Brendan Hong



HIDDEN PICTURES



How sharp-eyed are you? See if you can find each of these objects or images in the comic **Students on Strike!** that starts on p. 20.

ANSWERS



WRITE? RIGHT! P. 28

田

FIELD

teen (tián)



木

WOOD

mook (mù)

月

MOON

yute (yuè)

日

SUN

yut (rì)

米

RICE

mye (mǐ)

On the cover, Vancouver artist David Wong showed his city's mountains and famous pai-fong, along with images from the past and the present. He says, "It's inspired by the East Asian symbol of yin and yang. This iconic symbol

represents constant change, where the seed of one is contained in the other. Our cover shows these 'seeds' illustrated as circular elements: on the CPR train engine's front and on the propeller of the airplane. The dancing lion focuses on the green ball of lettuce, a symbol of prosperity and abundance held in place by a bunny, the celestial lunar calendar animal for 2023." Can you find these famous people on the cover? Mary Ko Bong, Frank Wong, Douglas Jung, Agnes Chan, Jean Lee, Ken Sim, Mellisa Fung, Larry Kwong, Lori Fung, Normie Kwong, Andrew Chang

HIDDEN PICTURES P. 29



TEACHER'S CORNER

You can find classroom material in both French and English to go with this issue of *Kayak*. Just visit CanadasHistory.ca/gumsan or HistoireCanada.ca/gumsan.

MOMENTS THAT MATTER

What key things should others know about in the story of Chinese immigration to Canada?

Create a timeline using the events found in this issue, illustrating or adding short descriptions for each entry. Choose five events that you consider to be the most historically important and that you think others should know more about. Write a short explanation of why you chose those events. Submit your timeline and written response at CanadasHistory.ca/MomentsThatMatter and you could win a free one-year subscription to *Kayak*!



KayakMag.ca

Editor Nancy Payne

Guest Co-Editor Debbie Jiang

Art Director James Gillespie

Designer Leigh McKenzie

Online Manager Tanja Hütter

Director of Programs Joanna Dawson

Program Coordinator Community and Outreach
Jean-Philippe Proulx

Program Coordinator Youth and Education Brooke Campbell

Historical Advisers Catherine Carstairs, Brittany Luby,
Laura Madokoro

Associate Designer Olivia Hiebert

Fact Checker Nelle Oosterom

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President & CEO Melony Ward

Circulation and Marketing Manager Danielle Chartier

Director of Finance & Administration Patricia Gerow

Founding Publisher Deborah Morrison



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Email: info@KayakMag.ca

Website: KayakMag.ca

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Email: members@KayakMag.ca

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The HBC Point Blanket has been called many things throughout its history: an essential trade item, an enduring emblem of Canada, a carrier of disease, and a symbol of colonialism. We begin to unpack and acknowledge the many layers of symbolism the blanket embodies in history, art, pop culture, and commerce.

Moving forward, 100% of net proceeds of all Point Blanket sales will go to Indigenous Peoples. Hudson's Bay Foundation and the Gord Downie & Chanie Wenjack Fund have partnered to launch **Oshki Wupoowane | The Blanket Fund**.



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