

The Interim PLUS + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

Curriculum Supplement For Schools

The Interim Plus is a periodical dedicated to educational matters and specifically designed to assist teachers in integrating relevant life issues in their lesson planning.

Editor: Dan Di Rocco

Editorial Board: Dan Di Rocco, Alissa Golob,
Matt Dineen, Suresh Dominic

Design & Production: David Bolton

The Interim Plus is published Bi-Monthly by

The Interim Publishing Company

104 Bond St. Toronto, ON M5B 1X9

416-204-1687

interimplus@theinterim.com

Date: September 2014

Edition: Volume 14 No. 1

Contents:

Fr. Ted Scholarship	p. 1
Migration of people	p. 1ff

The fall in Canada. Images of pure, crisp delight.

A wonderful September full of promise. Once again, we offer a few curriculum ideas for your consideration. The purpose of this free service is to facilitate the integration of moral values and principles into your secular lesson content, regardless of the course that you may be teaching. These moral considerations pertain to the respect owed to the dignity and priceless nature of human life, a gift beyond compare.

At *The Interim* newspaper we were blessed in having a number of summer interns who contributed very productively to the research and development of the material that appears in this curriculum resource. We express our gratitude to Clint Casimiro, Sarah Hamilton, Mary Okungbowa, Antonette Nolan, Christina Alaimo, Klaudia Rychlicka, Julie Tapscott, Emma Dupuis, Shauna Jose, Conchita D'Souza, Taylor Hyatt, and Anne Singarajah. The theme for this month relates to world geography and the causes, problems and benefits of migration in its many forms.



Father Ted Colleton

As we wish you a successful school year, we also ask for your kind cooperation in bringing the **Father Ted Colleton Scholarship** to the attention of your students in grades 11 and 12. It is the 13th edition of the scholarship program that involves a writing component. The scholarship contest will offer three prizes of \$1500, \$800, and \$500. Closing date for submissions is December 1, 2014. Full details and application may be found at www.theinterim.com. In addition to submitting a completed application form students are required to write a 1000-1200 word essay on this topic:

There is no justice without truth, and truth is a precious commodity. Read Hans Christian Andersen's fable "The Emperor's New Clothes" and write a commentary on the fable as it might apply to the abortion debate in society.

Migration of People

The curriculum expectations of Canadian and World Studies

The study of geography can contribute significantly to student understanding of Canada's heritage as well as its physical and economic structures and relationships. Looking at the migration of people will also help them to perceive Canada in a global context and to understand its place and role in the world community. Periodically it is useful to focus on a current event. That can stimulate student interest and help them to make the connection between classroom learning and real-life events.

Geography is a key to understanding the movement and development of peoples, as they cope with their environment and react to challenges facing them. It is not an understatement to claim that through the proper study of geography *students receive practical guidance for decision making and problem solving in geographic planning, economic development, and environmental and resource management*. In the process students will also be exposed to concepts of inclusiveness, diverse points of view and experiences, and encouraged to be more sensitive to the experiences and perceptions of others. Because of various factors Canada

needs more immigrants and remains a preferred destination for migrants seeking to move from their home country. Why do people move? What problems do they face? What blessings do they bring? This first curriculum aid for 2014-2015 focuses on this topic.

The Migration Phenomenon

The migration of people has been going on throughout the history of mankind, and for much the same multiple reasons. This movement may take different forms and be forced or voluntary in nature. Here is a list describing and defining selected types of human migration. These terms help in understanding the reasons of how and why people move from one city or nation or continent to another.

brain drain: Emigration of trained and talented individuals from the country of origin to another country resulting in a depletion of skills resources in the former.

brain gain: Immigration of trained and talented individuals into the destination country. Also called “reverse brain drain”. A Polish doctor choosing to come to Canada. Attention is being drawn to measures to counteract the negative effects of ‘brain drain’, to encourage migrants to invest in their countries of origin and bring their knowledge, skills and technical expertise to the development process.

economic migration: a choice to move to improve the standard of living [standard of living: How much wealth a group of people have and the goods and services available to them. Life expectancy and literacy rate may also be taken into account.] by gaining a better paid job. Probably the main type of migration accounting for Canada’s population

emigration: to leave one country or region to settle in another. A Canadian nurse leaving Canada to practise in the state of Texas in the United States.

forced migration: A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes. A Vietnamese family fleeing Vietnam because of a communist takeover.

immigration: A process by which non-nationals move into a country for the purpose of settlement. Again, the main process by which modern Canada has grown in population after 1896.

internal migration: when people migrate within the same country or region. A person from Newfoundland goes to Fort McMurray, Alberta to work in the tar sands industry.

international migration: when people migrate from one country to another. A person from Algeria moves to France.

seasonal migration: The periodic movement of a population from one region or climate to another in accordance with the yearly cycle of weather and temperature changes. A person from Mexico comes to Ontario to help in the agricultural sector.



A significant number of the planet’s people are on the move at any time. For example, in 2010, some 214 million people or 3 per cent of the world’s population lived outside their country of origin. International migration is a complex activity and because of so many implications (economic, social, racial, cultural and religious) it is more than ever a high-priority issue for both developing and developed nations, the sending and receiving nations respectively.

Internal migration within countries has also increased at different times as people move in response to the distribution of resources, social services, educational, job and wealth creation opportunities; or to escape violence and natural disasters within a large nation. An important manifestation of this has been the

steady beat of people moving from rural to urban areas resulting in the explosive growth of cities around the globe, from Brazil to China.

The majority of migrants clearly cross borders in search of better economic and social opportunities. Whether they do so through legal or illegal processes there is little doubt that they are willing to take huge risks to make it to their perceived land “of milk and honey”, where their children may enjoy a better future. In addition, globalization has increased the



mobility of labour and even the internal migration from rural to urban centres as these economic migrants seek a better future in the urban environment. Of interest is the effect that the decline in the fertility and working-age populations of many developed countries is having on the competition for migrant workers among developed nations in need of outside workers to sustain their national economies. In some parts of Europe and Asia, migration is mitigating the effects of population decline resulting from below-replacement fertility and population ageing. Net migration has already either prevented population decline or contributed to population growth in a number of countries, Canada among them.

Migrants of course maintain links with their home countries especially facilitating the flow of financial, technological, social and human capital back to their countries of origin. This is having a significant impact on poverty reduction and economic development in the country of origin for remittances from migrants are a major source of capital for developing countries. A total of an estimated \$534 billion was remitted in 2012, with possibly twice this amount transferred informally. These contributions feed and educate children and generally improve the living standards of loved ones left behind. Ideas too are another item of transfer between the host nation and the developing nation of origin. But one must also be aware of the fact that not all migration is of a benign nature with positive outcomes for the migrants and of considerable benefits to the receiving nation.

Forced Migration

Let's look at one of these categories of migration that is not voluntary in nature. **Forced migration** is usually quite involuntary and commonly occurs because of serious conflict like war or revolution, natural disasters or plague-like diseases, or the development of large-scale public projects like dams by the home government.

Conflict-Induced Displacement has occurred throughout history. Just think of the current situation of Syria, Iraq, and Ukraine. Civil wars, generalized violence and lawlessness, and/or persecution on the grounds of nationality, race, religion, ethnicity or political affiliation will pressure people to migrate. Most people that find themselves in such situations will seek international help in migrating to another country and sometimes may file for refugee status.

Disaster-Induced Displacement includes people displaced as a result of natural disasters (floods, volcanic eruptions, landslides, earthquakes, droughts, etc.), environmental change (deforestation, desertification, land degradation, etc.) and human-made disasters (industrial accidents, radioactivity, etc.).

Development-Induced Displacement involves those who must move as a result of the home government adopting a certain policy geared toward economic progress or development. Examples of development projects that usually cause displacement include dams, airports, road construction, conservation parks, deforestation, and urbanization.

Within these three categories of forced migration there are subsets of migrants. Here are a few of these types and a descriptor of each:



Refugees are just what the name denotes, people seeking refuge, a safe haven outside their country of origin. A refugee is a person who "owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country". (Art. 1(A)(2), Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A(2), 1951 as modified by the 1967 Protocol) of the United Nations. Refugees are usually threatened by violence or severe violation of their human rights. Fortunately, about 150 nations in the world have agreed under the 1951 Refugee Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol to protect and welcome refugees. People who claim and successfully acquire refugee status enjoy certain legal rights. Because they are protected by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), they are better off than other forced migrants who

may not have automatic legal protection. Refugees come from all over the world, but more recently they tend to come from countries in Asia and Africa. In 2010, there was estimated to be around 10.5 million refugees globally.

Asylum seekers are another category of refugees, people who have already moved across an international border, in search of protection under the 1951 Refugee Convention, but whose claim for refugee status has not yet been determined.

Because the numbers of asylum seekers rose during the 1990s and beyond, there was increasing scepticism from some politicians and the media, particularly in Western nations, about the credibility of the claims of many asylum seekers. Many of the latter have been labelled 'economic refugees' and 'bogus asylum seekers'. In truth asylum migration is clearly a result



of mixed motivations. Most asylum seekers do not come from the world's poorest states, however, many do come from failed or failing states enduring civil war and with high degrees of human rights abuses and, not surprisingly, significant levels of poverty.

Smuggled migrants are people moved illegally for profit. They are desperate to enter countries with a better standard of living than what they are experiencing at home. Examples are eastern Europeans who seek entry to Western Europe, Africans who risk death on rafts and boats landing on Italian shores, and Mexicans and Central Americans filtered across the porous American border with Mexico. Such people are at great risk of being trafficked, for example, females

smuggled for prostitution. As developed nations take stronger measures to prevent the entry of asylum seekers, many migrants become desperate to escape a life of limited opportunity and so they resort to the questionable services of criminal smugglers who charge exorbitant fees to get them across a border.

Unfortunately, many of the smuggled migrants end up being brutally exploited by the organizers of illegal migration. In fact, they become **trafficked people**, that is, people who are moved by deception or coercion for the purposes of exploitation. The profit in trafficking people comes from the sale of their sexual services or labour in the country of destination. The trafficked person may be physically prevented from leaving, or be bound by debt or threat of violence to themselves or their family in their country



of origin. Whether it is their age, or lack of education, or lack of language or skills, or a genuine fear of the unknown in a strange land and the likelihood of being deported if found, trafficked people are treated almost as indentured servants or slaves.



(much of the preceding material was liberally taken from the website <http://www.forcedmigration.org/about/whatisfm#sthash.cMaLKQRO.dpuf>)

Other important terms that help to understand and distinguish between the various push/pull factors in the migration story are the following: documented migrant, economic migrant

irregular migrant, skilled migrant, and xenophobia. Their definition can be found

at <http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/about-migration/key-migration-terms-1.html#Forced-migration>.

Push and pull factors for the migration of people

Based on the definitions presented in the preceding section, it is clear that migration takes place for a variety of reasons that can be divided into two general categories, **push** and **pull** factors. Push factors tend to be rather negative and are those associated with the area of origin, while pull factors are usually quite desirable and those that are associated with the area of destination.

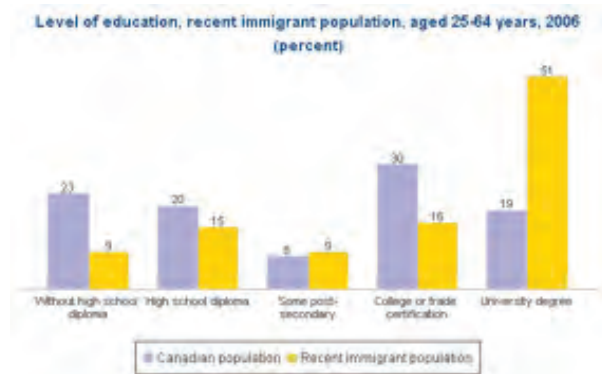


Push Factors	Pull Factors
unemployment	higher employment & standard of living
lack of safety, violence, high crime	relatively crime free, personal safety
natural disasters, earthquakes, droughts, etc.	not as prone to extreme environment
poverty	promise of a better life, rich in opportunities
war, persecution, violent rebellions, instability	politically stable, peaceful society
new government policy, ethnic cleansing, religious intolerance,	tolerant society, diversity accepted
short life span, poor social services,	pensions, health, welfare
economic opportunity limited, farming, crop failure	more jobs, fertile land, industrialized,
extreme weather, too hot, too cold, too humid	more attractive temperate climate

Possible classroom lesson strategy

One recommended approach to use in processing all this information about migration is to have students assigned the material as homework reading, followed up with the set of questions below to guide their reading. Students may wish to choose one of the questions as a lead for an independent study topic. They may also be assigned some documentaries available on **YouTube** (see the list at the end of this section) and then follow up with class discussions over several lessons along with answers to the questions. Students can also be assigned the homework in groups of threes to divide up the labour and to promote cooperative learning.

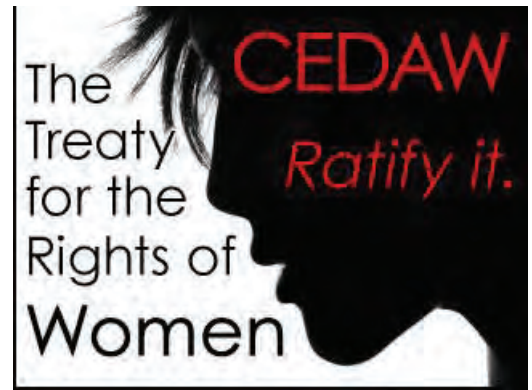
1. List and discuss some of the dangers that face migrants on their way out of their country of origin, on the way to and upon arrival at their final destination?
2. Sometimes there are social pull factors in migration, for example the principles of religious tolerance that the United States of America was founded on. Have students in groups each take one instance of where religion was a push or pull factor in a significant migration story.
3. There are nearly four million Palestinian refugees living in various countries in the Middle East, in addition to the millions who inhabit Gaza and the West Bank. What factors created the situation and what are the prospects for these refugees?
4. In 1994 there was a bitter civil war in Rwanda between two ethnic groups, the majority Hutu and the minority Tutsi. An estimated one million people were killed within a three month period. Subsequently many refugees, mainly Hutus, fled from Rwanda to neighbouring countries. Approximately two million went to Zaire and half a million to Tanzania. How has the refugee problem taken a human toll and how has it impacted on the environment in the host nation?
5. How does the ongoing illegal immigration problem along the United States-Mexican border create friction within the United States and along the border itself?
6. Strange as it may seem migration can be both a safety valve for the sending country and a blessing for the receiving nation. Choose a large immigrant group that has been entering Canada in the past three decades in particular (e.g. Filipinos, Jamaicans, Indians) and explain the push/pull factors for that group.
7. How have annual asylum claims fluctuated during the past three decades in Western Europe, Australia, Canada and the USA? Which years saw the greatest number and which the lowest? What may account for that?
8. If one were to rank the migrants in terms of relative status, which group would be seen as most favored and which the most suffering?
9. Generally speaking, which push factor and which pull factor is the most important in migration to North America?
10. What impact does "massive" migration have on the receiving nations? Use several European countries as studies, for example, Sweden, Germany, France, Italy.
11. How does multiculturalism influence the migration of people? How does migration in turn influence multiculturalism in the host nation?
12. What are the benefits for the sending nation when migrants make remittances to them?
13. What are the preferred destination countries for migrants? Why?
14. Based on the changing patterns of immigration to Canada in this Stats Canada graph, what is the migrant's perception of Canada? Is Canada guilty of causing a brain drain for the sending nations?
15. Is Canada a desirable or first choice country for the refugee or other migrant? Why or why not? Are Canada's immigration laws too tight?
16. What is the responsibility of developed nations like Canada toward the plight of migrants?
17. What are some negative results/effects of migration for those left behind in the country of origin?



Special Complications Associated with Migration

All migrants regardless of age or gender face danger and discomforts along the way, but children and females in general are most at risk. The fact that about half of all migrants are women and most of them are of reproductive age makes their migration more problem-laden. They frequently end up in low-status, low-wage production and service jobs and often work in gender-segregated and unregulated sectors of the economy, such as domestic work, and so they are exposed to a much higher risk of exploitation, violence and abuse. These women migrants are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, a multimillion-dollar business. Trafficked women are exposed to sexual violence and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, yet they have little access to medical or legal services.

Women and children together make up about 80% of the world's refugees and displaced persons. Because they are usually fleeing from war-ravaged nations, they are vulnerable because not accompanied by husbands, fathers or other responsible males and family members (who are either dead or still fighting in the conflicts). This sobering fact in turn creates special challenges of a moral nature for this class of migrant. They are subjected to great pressures and huge risks such as rape and forced pregnancy. Some international aid organizations conclude that there is a dire need for reproductive health services. For the more radical groups this means access to family planning, safe abortion care, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS, safe-motherhood initiatives, and tackling sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early arranged marriage. But it is not clear that reproductive rights mean the same things in all places. Most nations would agree that women have a right to reproductive health and maternal care, as is stated in international law and United Nations articles and conventions (the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women [CEDAW] in Articles 10, 12, 14, and 16 and also the International Conference on Population and Development [ICPD] of 1994.) This latter body tried to develop and introduce a broader, more expansive human rights-based definition of reproductive health, and thus setting off great battles at the United Nations and its various associated sub-groups.



As the Catholic Synod on the family gets underway in Rome, Cardinal Renato Martino who participated on behalf of the Vatican at many of these international debates in the last three decades, had this to say about those efforts. In an interview with a Rome publication *La Nuova Bussola Quotidiana*, Martino reminisced that *"surely the biggest battle, the most terrible conflict, was the one [he saw] at Cairo at the International Conference on Population and Development, which closed on these very days, twenty years ago. Then the dominant theme was overpopulation, and therefore the United States and the European Union were pushing to impose whichever means of birth control, above all demanding the right to abortion...[and he went on to say] .. Only I, aided by African and Latin American delegates, suggested that abortion were not to be taken into consideration as a method of family planning. Thanks to this intervention, in the Programme of Action that came out of Cairo, one reads in paragraph 8.25: "In no case should abortion be*

promoted as a method of family planning." It was a resounding victory, that the Europeans, who are pro-abortion, never digested. Importantly, this formulation has never been revoked in any United Nations document, despite continued attempts. The first attempt to delete this prohibition was at Beijing just a few months later, in 1995, at the Conference dedicated to women. All the countries that were defeated in Cairo joined together at Beijing and tried everything to remove this affirmation, but instead they could not succeed." (<http://www.dignitishumanae.com/>)

As was pointed out by Martino many nations reject for moral, social and cultural reasons the broadening of terms and definitions to include certain types of reproductive health interventions for refugees. These groups, financed by groups like International Planned Parenthood have been trying for decades to change the wording of the language and their meanings in respective documents, treaties and conventions. Interventions such as emergency contraception, condom distribution to adolescents, and access to safe abortion services are all contentious issues. The majority of nations do not consider these practices as human rights. The Canadian government, for example, does not necessarily agree with the diagnosis of these "progressive" international aid groups and non-governmental agencies working at the United Nations. Perhaps for domestic political reasons, the Canadian government has tried to navigate a realistic and moderate program by providing millions of dollars for maternal care (in the form of antenatal and safe obstetric care) in developing countries and in areas wracked by internal violence and poor medical care.



See also <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/mnch-smne/index.aspx?lang=eng>

Questions:

1. How is the migration of women particularly always compromised?
2. How will forced migration play a role in the international struggle over “women’s reproductive rights”?
3. Why is abortion considered by some groups as a solution to the atrocities experienced by migrant women?
4. How would the violence involved in abortion solve the violence of war-induced problems? Does that make logical sense?
5. To what extent has the policy and alliances forged by Cardinal Martino been successful at the international level?
6. If migration is caused by overpopulation in some nations as some people claim, is abortion a real solution for diminishing the number of forced migrants?
7. What strategies can be adopted by some of the world’s strongest nations like Canada and the United States to combat sex trafficking which inevitably lead to abortions?
8. How is China’s one child policy and India’s practice of gender-based abortion related to internal forced migration, international migration and abortion?



There are many sources that can be accessed to provide necessary background information on migration. Many of those listed below deal with the topic of migration per se, but some also touch on the abortion issue as it relates to the migrant experience.

<http://www.unmaskingchoice.ca/>

<http://www.unfpa.org/pds/migration.html>

<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/international-migration/index.shtml>

<http://www.forcedmigration.org/research-resources/expert-guides/forced-migration-and-public-health/impact-of-forced-migration-upon-health#sthash.UqN-fXmv7.dpuf>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/migration/migration_trends_rev3.shtml

<http://www.tutor2u.net/blog/index.php/geography/>

[comments/study-note-push-and-pull-factors-behind-migration](#)

<http://www.eionet.europa.eu/gemet/en/concept/4244/>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/higher/geography/human/population/revision/2/>

<http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/study/msc-refugee-forced-migration-studies/why>

http://visitas.reduaz.mx/documentos_miembros/18713SC_Sociology_of_FM_2002.pdf

<http://www.iom.int/cms/wmr>

<http://ideas.time.com/2013/10/15/migration-trends-of-the-future/>

<http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/futurium/en/content/evolving-trends-migration-and-multiculturalism>

YouTube documentaries

There are many documentaries on the topic of migration, from the earliest periods of history to contemporary experiences. These are a few that show different aspects of the phenomenon in different parts of the world. They are of varying lengths, but none more than 20 minutes and most being in the range of 5 to 10 minutes. The videos need not be viewed by all the students. Once again, the work could be assigned in groups with each group

viewing perhaps three videos and summing up the major points and then preparing a brief report to the class. They can also be asked to evaluate the quality of the videos in terms of professional quality, content, and reliability. The videos cover motivation of migrants, dangers faced, impact of entering a new world, and even the impact on the country of origin, and too often, the families left behind. Videos, like any other form of communication can be very informative, but we must be aware of any biases in presentations as well.

Bangladesh: Changing Climate, Changing Lives

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CI11u36-gFE>

Featured Documentaries - Risking it all - Across Mexico: Chasing an impossible dream

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5KvG8BwhSUs>

THE QUEST - A Shadow Media Productions (A Documentary on Migration)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qbjtaVj68g>

Changing world of migration

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RMtI6UTWdi0>

Global migration

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pjjB1CtCYhg>

International Migration

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IOZmqIwqur4>

Katy Long - Forced Migration

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XNhWRT1v8nA>

Forced Migration and displacement

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J4r68SQIt1U>

Geography Migration Project - Mexico to America Migration

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Um_A47ITwXE&list=PLrax0B6tiutPeynvwMxbbkxZGNs7mhDmB

Migration and Remittances

<http://www.forcedmigration.org/podcasts-videos-photos/video/ecuador>

Faces of Migration: Those Left Behind

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3NmvyUtpKdg>

Migrant Train of Death

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yj1TaxqePmc>

‘Train of death’ drives migrant American dreamers

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-7UZk6Hg-Xo>

Modern Slavery in Gulf Countries

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4D_O3tU3Vss