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Vietnamese **BULLETIN** vietnamien
Vietnamese Canadian Federation Fédération vietnamienne du Canada

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FEDERATION NEWS

The Dalai Lama's visit to Canada: VCF's Suggestion to the Government

Following is a letter that VCF President, Danh T. Nguyen, sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on March 29 regarding the visit to Canada by the Dalai Lama in April 2004.

The Honourable Bill Graham, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0A6

Re. The Dalai Lama

Dear Sir:

I understand that the Dalai Lama, Spiritual Leader of the Tibetan people, will visit Canada late next month. Since the Dalai Lama is a shining example for the world with his compassion for humanity and his dedication to peace and human rights, I urge you to spare some time to meet with him to show that Canada also shares his vision.

Trusting that our suggestion will receive a positive response from you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Danh T. Nguyen, President

Letter to the Editor

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

Friday, April 23, 2004

Re: Cancel meeting with Dalai lama or face consequences, China tells PM. APRIL 16.

Prime Minister Paul Martin's decision to meet with the Dalai Lama today sets a shining example for the leaders of China's other trading partners. It shows that commercial interests might not be placed above considerations for human rights, freedom, and democracy.

It is arrogant for the Chinese government to warn Canada that "we think the Canadian government should not provide a stage and place of activity for a politician such as the Dalai Lama, who is engaged in activities to split the motherland." Just whose motherland is China talking about? Tibet is a country with its own culture, religion, and language, and a history that is probably longer than China's. It is a province of China only in the eyes of the Chinese government, no one else.

While the new leaders of China have made significant economic progress and political reform since the end of Mao Tse-Tung's xenophobic dictatorship, it is unfortunate that they have not been able to drag themselves out of Mao's imperialist design toward China's smaller neighbouring states, One can only hope that they will eventually

learn the Dalai Lama's lessons of compassion, generosity, peace, and devotion to humankind. Only then will Tibetans Tibetans be able to live as free citizens of an independent and sovereign state in the family of world nations.

Danh T. Nguyen

President, Vietnamese Canadian Federation

Letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs on House Arrest of Buddhist Leaders by Vietnamese Authorities

January 26, 2004

Dear Mr. Nguyen:

Thank you for your letter of October 27, 2003, concerning the house arrest of leaders of the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam.

Canada shares your concerns regarding the human rights situation in Vietnam, including the rights of religious groups. The Government of Canada takes every appropriate opportunity to make its views on the importance of human rights and freedom of religious expression known to the authorities of Vietnam, bilaterally through the Canadian Embassy in Vietnam and the Vietnamese Embassy in Ottawa, and multilaterally through international fora such as the United Nations. Canada expressed its concerns in its Third Committee Country Statement at the UN General Assembly on November 10, 2003. We also engaged Vietnam on human rights issues during the annual Plurilateral Symposium, held in Beijing, China, on December 9 and 10, 2003.

I personally took the opportunity to discuss

human rights and religious discrimination with Vietnam's Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Dy Nien during his visit to Ottawa on September 17, 2003. My colleague the former Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific), the Honourable David Kilgour, also raised Canada's concerns during the visit of Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Dinh Bin in June 2003. Canada's Ambassador to Vietnam met with Vietnamese officials on November 28, 2003, to raise concerns about the leaders of the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam and is seeking a meeting with them. We believe that constructive engagement through continued dialogue and exposure to the application of international human rights norms and standards, as well as pressure from the international community, are the best way to improve the situation in Vietnam.

I can assure you that the importance that Canadians attach to human rights will continue to inform our efforts as we further our bilateral ties with Vietnam. Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,

Bill Graham

Vietnamese Refugees in the Philippines

MANILA, Philippines (AP, April 15, 2004)

The United States and the Philippines announced a joint plan Thursday to offer resettlement to 1,855 Vietnamese asylum seekers living in the Philippines since 1989.

Officials said Washington will offer resettlement interviews to most of the group, many of whom have relatives living in the United States. The Philippines will make its best effort to offer residency to those whom Washington is unable to interview or approve, a statement said.

“Both governments recognize that this is an extraordinary and important measure to finding a comprehensive humanitarian solution,” said a joint statement from Philippine Justice Secretary Merceditas Gutierrez and U.S. State Department Deputy Assistant Secretary Kelly Ryan. It said Washington “will apply generous refugee-screening standards when conducting interviews,” but that spouses and children of Filipino citizens will not be considered for resettlement in the United States.

Gutierrez told The Associated Press the asylum seekers, most living in southwestern Palawan province, are the last Vietnamese boat people in the Philippines. “They are given now the opportunity to be interviewed for possible resettlement in the United States... that's a breakthrough,” Gutierrez said.

Thousands of Vietnamese, risking high seas and pirates, have sought and been granted refuge in the Philippines following the communist victory in Vietnam in 1975. The bulk of the boat people have been resettled in the United States and other countries. Others have been sent back to Vietnam. The asylum seekers covered by the joint plan are those who have “been screened out” or have been determined as economic, not political, refugees, officials said.

MEDIA REVIEW

[Iraq and Vietnam: A Historical Perspective](#)

A mini-Tet offensive ?

By Arnaud de Borchgrave

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Published April 16, 2004

Any seasoned reporter covering the Tet offensive in Vietnam 36 years ago is well over 60 and presumably retired or teaching journalism at one of America's 4,200 colleges and universities. Before plunging into an orgy of erroneous and invidious historical parallels between Iraq and Vietnam, a reminder about what led to the U.S. defeat in Southeast Asia is timely.

Iraq will only be another Vietnam if the home front collapses, as it did following the Tet offensive that began on the eve of the Chinese New Year, Jan. 31, 1968. The surprise attack was designed to overwhelm some 70 cities and towns, and 30 other strategic objectives simultaneously. By breaking a previously agreed truce for Tet festivities, master strategist Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap in Hanoi calculated South Vietnamese troops would be caught with defenses down.

After the first few hours of panic, the South Vietnamese troops reacted fiercely. They did the bulk of the fighting and took some 6,000 casualties.

Viet Cong units not only did not reach a single one of their objectives -- except when they arrived by taxi at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, blew their way through the wall into the compound and guns blazing made it into the lobby before they were wiped out by U.S. Marines. But they lost some 50,000 killed and at least as many wounded.

Gen. Giap had thrown some 70,000 troops into a strategic gamble that was also designed to overwhelm 13 of the 16 provincial capitals and trigger a popular uprising. But Tet was an unmitigated military disaster for Hanoi and its Viet Cong troops in South Vietnam. Yet that was not the way it was reported in U.S. and other media around the world.

It was television's first war. And some 50 million Americans at home saw the carnage of dead bodies in the rubble, and dazed Americans running around.

As the late veteran war reporter Peter Braestrup documented in "Big Story" -- a massive, two-volume study of how Tet was covered by American reporters -- the Viet Cong offensive was depicted as a military disaster for the United States. By the time the facts emerged a week or two later from Rand Corp. interrogations of prisoners and defectors, the damage had been done. Conventional media wisdom had been set in concrete. U.S. public opinion perceptions changed accordingly.

Rand made copies of these POW interrogations available. But few reporters seemed interested. In fact, the room where they were on display was almost always empty. Many Vietnamese civilians who were fence-sitters or leaning toward the Viet Cong, especially in the region around Hue City, joined government ranks after they witnessed Viet Cong atrocities.

Several mass graves were found with some 4,000 unarmed civil servants and other civilians, stabbed or with skulls smashed by clubs. The number of communist defectors, known as "chieu hoi," increased fourfold. And the "popular uprising" anticipated by Giap, failed to materialize. The Tet offensive also neutralized much of the clandestine communist infrastructure.

As South Vietnamese troops fought Viet Cong remnants in Cholon, the predominantly Chinese twin city of Saigon, reporters, sipping drinks in the rooftop bar of the Caravelle Hotel, watched the fireworks 2 miles away.

America's most trusted newsman, CBS' Walter Cronkite, appeared for a standup piece with distant fires as a backdrop.

Donning helmet, Mr. Cronkite declared the war lost. It was this now famous television news piece that persuaded President Lyndon Johnson six weeks later, on March 31, not to run for re-election. His ratings had plummeted from 80 percent when he assumed the presidency upon John F. Kennedy's death to 30 percent after Tet. Approval of his handling of the war dropped to 20 percent, his credibility shot to pieces.

Until Tet, a majority of Americans agreed with Presidents Kennedy and Johnson that failure was not an option. It was Kennedy who changed the status of U.S. military personnel from advisers to South Vietnamese troops to full-fledged fighting men. By the time of Kennedy's Nov. 22, 1963, assassination, 16,500 U.S. troops had been committed to the war. Johnson escalated all the way to 542,000.

But defeat became an option when Johnson decided the war was unwinnable and that he would lose his bid for the presidency in November 1968. Hanoi thus turned military defeat into a priceless geopolitical victory.

With the Viet Cong wiped out in the Tet offensive, North Vietnamese regulars moved south down the Ho Chi Minh trails through Laos and Cambodia to continue the war. Even Giap admitted in his memoirs that news media reporting of the war and the antiwar demonstrations that ensued in America surprised him. Instead of negotiating what he called a conditional surrender, Giap said they would now go the limit because America's resolve was weakening and the possibility of complete victory was within Hanoi's grasp.

Hanoi's Easter offensive in March 1972 was another disaster for the communists. Some

70,000 North Vietnamese troops were wiped out -- by the South Vietnamese who did all the fighting. The last American soldier left Vietnam in March 1973. And the chances of the South Vietnamese army being able to hack it on its own were reasonably good. With one proviso: Continued U.S. military assistance with weapons and hardware, including helicopters.

But Congress balked, first by cutting off military assistance to Cambodia, which enabled Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge communists to take over, which, in turn, was followed by a similar congressional rug pulling from under the South Vietnamese, that led to rapid collapse of morale in Saigon.

The unraveling, with Congress pulling the string, was so rapid even Giap was caught by surprise. As he recounts in his memoirs, Hanoi had to improvise a general offensive -- and then rolled into Saigon two years before they had reckoned it might become possible.

That is the real lesson for the U.S. commitment to Iraq. Whatever one thought about the advisability of Operation Iraqi Freedom, the United States is there with 100,000 troops and a solid commitment to endow Iraq with a democratic system of government. While failure is not an option for Mr. Bush, it clearly is for Sen. Edward Kennedy, Massachusetts Democrat, who called Iraq the president's Vietnam. It is, of course, no such animal. But it could become so if congressional resolve dissolves.

Bui Tin, who served on the general staff of the North Vietnamese army, received South Vietnam's unconditional surrender on April 30, 1975. In an interview with the Wall Street Journal after his retirement, he made clear the antiwar movement in the United States, which led to the collapse of political will in Washington, was "essential to our strategy."

Visits to Hanoi by Jane Fonda and former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and various church ministers "gave us confidence that we should hold on in the face of battlefield reverses."

America lost the war, concluded Bui Tin, "because of its democracy. Through dissent and protest, it lost the ability to mobilize a will to win." Kennedy should remember that Vietnam was the war of his brother who saw the conflict in the larger framework of the Cold War and Nikita Khrushchev's threats against West Berlin. It would behoove Kennedy to see Iraq in the larger context of the struggle to bring democracy, not only to Iraq, but the entire Middle East.

(Arnaud de Borchgrave is editor at large for The Washington Times and United Press International. He covered Tet as Newsweek's chief foreign correspondent and had seven tours in Vietnam between 1951 under the French and 1972, during the U.S. involvement).

Vietnamese Flag

By Oscar Avila
Tribune staff reporter, February 22, 2004

It happens all the time to Tam Duc Nguyen: Well-meaning folks wanting to honor his heritage unwittingly reopen a 29-year-old wound instead.

In an attempt to be inclusive, schools and merchants sometimes unfurl the Vietnamese flag. But to Nguyen, that flag is a symbol of the Communist government that imprisoned him for a decade and is hated by tens of thousands of refugees who fled the regime.

Now Vietnamese residents in Chicago are joining a nationwide effort to persuade cities and states to enact resolutions that recognize an

alternate flag as the community's official banner.

The activists, however, are complicating efforts by the U.S. government and private firms to establish closer ties with Vietnam. The Vietnamese government has angrily protested the resolutions, which diplomats say dredge up divisions of the past.

Nguyen says those bitter feelings never went away.

"I came here because I couldn't live with the Communists. When I see that flag in my face, it makes me feel angry. It insults me," said Nguyen, executive director of the Vietnamese Association of Illinois, based in the Edgewater neighborhood.

The end of the Vietnam War in 1975 brought a flood of refugees to the United States. Between 1980 and 2000, the number of Chicago-area residents born in Vietnam more than tripled--from 4,460 to 14,506.

Nguyen once confronted the operator of a neighborhood McDonald's who flew the government flag, a gold star on a red field, in an attempted show of solidarity. Sometimes, parents complain that teachers display a construction-paper version during multicultural events.

Dzung Nguyen, who is not related to Tam Duc Nguyen, survived a 12-day boat trip to Malaysia with his family.

He said even well-meaning mistakes can cause pain. "To me, the red on that flag is the blood of our combatants," Nguyen said. "I can't look at it without that association."

Frustrated that the message has not been getting through, Vietnamese activists nationwide are promoting an alternate flag, a yellow banner with red stripes flown by the defeated South

Vietnamese government.

About 30 state legislatures and city councils, including bodies in Boston and San Jose, Calif., have passed resolutions recognizing the alternate flag as the community's official symbol, according to the California-based Vietnamese-American Public Affairs Committee.

The National Congress of Vietnamese Americans, based in Washington, made the first major push last year by touting a bill in the Virginia General Assembly that would have required all government institutions to fly the Vietnamese "heritage flag."

Although the bills seem symbolic, the Vietnamese government takes them seriously.

Virginia legislators eventually shelved the proposal, citing the Vietnamese government's protests and lobbying by the State Department.

"There is no point in recognizing the flag of a defunct regime. It only stirs the past hatred and trauma," Vietnam Embassy spokesman in Washington Bach Ngoc Chien said in an interview. "Now that people, both in Vietnam and here, want to put aside the past and look forward to a stable and mutually beneficial relationship, this recognition of the old flag goes against that purpose."

The flag resolutions are not the first time that local and state officials have waded into diplomatic disputes.

Chinese government officials blasted several U.S. cities that passed resolutions in support of Falun Gong, a spiritual sect that China considers a cult.

And flags remain a hot-button issue around the world. One of the first acts by liberated Iraqis was to restore a flag from the pre-Saddam Hussein days, one without the Arabic script

added by the ruler.

In Chicago, Vietnamese activists said they soon will launch a campaign supporting a resolution by the City Council.

The surge of nationalism seems far removed from the daily life of many Vietnamese immigrants who have helped turn Argyle Street and other North Side roads into thriving commercial strips.

Although some Vietnamese still maintain "liberation councils" that support regime change in their homeland, other residents say they choose to focus on their new life here.

In contrast to Paseo Boricua on Division Street, whose boundaries are marked by massive metal Puerto Rican flags, none of the striped Vietnamese flags was visible during a recent stroll on Argyle Street.

Instead, several of the merchants who peddle steaming bowls of pho, a traditional noodle-based soup, and other products displayed American flags in their windows.

The front of Pho 888 was typical, with fliers printed in Vietnamese next to a U.S. flag with the text, "God Bless America."

Shoppers can buy almost anything at the sprawling Viet Hoa Plaza supermarket: skatefish and halibut in square ice-filled tins, frozen blocks of noodles. But instead of Vietnamese flags, owner Cuong Trinh keeps a bucket of American flags that were popular sellers after the Sept. 11 attacks.

"We want to show our support for the U.S. government and the war against terrorism. We feel like this is our home," said Trinh, whose son, Nguyen, is an Army officer stationed in Iraq. Dzung Nguyen acknowledges that most

younger Vietnamese-Americans don't get worked up over the Vietnamese government flag.

"My daughter says it bothers her, but I know she is only trying to please me," he said. "They have other things on their mind."

Hung Nguyen, who is no relation to Tam Duc or Dzung Nguyen, is president of the National Congress of Vietnamese Americans.

He said he is sensitive to the criticism that the flag resolutions divert attention from more pressing concerns.

"But you have to start where you can win, and where people are passionate. Symbolism is what mobilizes people," he said. "If we win these victories, people will say, 'Imagine what else we can do on other issues, whether it is health care or Social Security.' This is only a first step."

KYOTO REVIEW OF SOUTHEAST ASIA
Feature / October 2003

Will Vietnam's Growth Last? KENICHI OHNO:

Since 1986, when the Vietnamese government began the policy of "economic renovation" called doi moi, and especially from the early 1990s, when it opened up to the west, Vietnam has been deeply involved in globalization. The evidence of this process is the last ten years high rate of economic growth.

I visit Vietnam almost every month and can attest to the fast tempo of change. The old state-owned hotels and shopless streets of Hanoi have now been replaced by modern hotel construction and flourishing retail businesses. Many Vietnamese especially youth have happily entered the consumer culture, building new houses, riding motorbikes, using mobile

phones, and sending e-mail. But a motorbike costs from hundreds to thousands of US dollars. How do Vietnamese buyers afford these purchases when per capita income is only about US\$400?

The answer is that lots of money is sent into the country by Overseas Vietnamese. Other sources of foreign exchange are export businesses, private investment, development aid, and remittances from migrant workers. All in all, this money totals over US\$10 billion per year and accounts for about one-third of the Vietnamese economy.

A deeper question is whether the Vietnamese government is taking full advantage of this valuable influx of capital. For despite the economic growth of the past ten years, we cannot say that industrial development in Vietnam has been successful. The quality of Vietnamese products is still low, private enterprise is weak in comparison with its global competitors, and like other regional economies, Vietnam is outpaced by China's higher growth. The amount of foreign investment remains far below the critical mass needed to ignite industrialization. If the Vietnamese government does not take bold steps to correct this situation, capital inflow will eventually slow and stop, and with it Vietnamese economic growth.

Two interventions are necessary to continue and strengthen the course of economic development in Vietnam.

One is the improvement of business climate. Contradictory and vague policies should be replaced by coherent long-term economic strategies carried out vigorously. This includes the provision of infrastructure, information, and services to foreign enterprise. If business conditions are improved, Vietnam will be a most competitive magnet for foreign

investment in Southeast Asia.

Second is the need to deal with the disparities and dislocations of rapid economic growth. The side effects of this process are numerous: income inequality, environmental pollution, deforestation, traffic jams and accidents, rising crime, drug use, and prostitution. These problems cause social unrest and will eventually threaten economic growth, but today the Vietnamese government is not doing enough to address them.

In a rapidly growing country like Vietnam, one way to solve these problems is to encourage business-oriented NGOs. By linking altruism with business professionalism, some Vietnamese NGOs are becoming financially independent. They export ethnic cloth or operate first-class restaurants while offering jobs and care to the disadvantaged. Social programs need not be dependent on charity or public money.

(The author is a professor of economics at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies in Tokyo. He advises the Japanese government on aid policies and has studied the Vietnamese economy since 1995. This commentary was translated from Japanese by Onimaru Takeshi).

Vietnam Lags on WTO Entry Process

Far Eastern Economic Review - Intelligence
(25/4/2003)

Vietnam appears to be falling behind schedule in its efforts to join the World Trade Organization by 2005. Diplomats say that key documents are being revised at a sluggish pace--even though all government ministries are under orders from the Vietnam Communist Party's Central Committee to speed up the WTO accession process. While logistical problems such as computer viruses are partly to blame, more substantive fears of competition are also

bogging down the process. "This is a one-party system with a lot of conservative people who are not necessarily in favour of international economic integration," notes one European diplomat in Hanoi. One of the biggest sticking points: Vietnam has not yet accommodated requests to provide all countries the same favourable treatment in services--such as banking, telecommunications, and distribution of goods--as was given to Americans under the United States-Vietnam bilateral trade agreement, which took effect in December 2001. But some analysts say that the pace of negotiations could pick up soon. From April 6-8, WTO Deputy Director General Rufus Yerxa will visit Hanoi for talks with top officials. "This is a way to get the process moving again. It will help them focus on a deadline," says one international trade expert in Hanoi.

The Vietnamese Justice System under Reform

During a one week visit to Vietnam encompassing three cities (Hanoi, Hue, and Ho Chi Minh City), the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Right Honourable Beverley McLachlin, along with Supreme Court Justice John Major, met with the President of Vietnam, Chairman of the National Assembly, Minister of Justice, and Chief Justice of the Vietnamese Supreme Court.

At every opportunity, the Chief Justice stressed the importance of an independent judiciary, an open and transparent legal system, and a commitment to the rule of law. Vietnam is in the process of undergoing an extensive and significant reform to its legal system, so these messages were delivered at an opportune time.

Vietnam is tackling legal reform as part of its *doi moi* (meaning open doors, or renovation) policy. There are gaps in the existing legal system which affect a broad range of issues including public administration, the enforcement of court rulings, and training for

lawyers and the judiciary. These challenges were discussed openly in meetings between the Chief Justice and Vietnamese officials, including National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Van An. He noted Canada's experience in dealing with these issues, and said that Canadian assistance through CIDA's Legal Reform Project (part of the [Bilateral Project on Good Governance, Democracy and Human Rights](#)) is valued by Vietnam.

(Canada in Asia Pacific, DFAIT, Feb. 2004)

EBay halts auction of Vietnamese girls

RACHEL KONRAD

Sat. Mar. 13, 2004

Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Calif. - EBay Inc. halted an auction this week and suspended a Taiwanese user who allegedly tried to sell three Vietnamese girls for a starting bid of \$5,400.

The auction, which began March 2 on eBay's Taiwan site, did not include a detailed description of the goods for sale but said the "items" were from Vietnam and would be "shipped to Taiwan only."

The site included five photos of three people. One dark-haired woman in a white shirt wore makeup and blue nail polish, and the other two appeared to be girls no older than their early teens. The 10-day auction had a starting price of 180,000 Taiwanese dollars, or \$5,411.88.

Vietnamese activists groups in Australia and the United States noticed the listing as early as March 5 and began sending e-mails to women's rights and immigrant advocates around the world. Many of them contacted eBay, and earlier this week customer service

representatives pulled the auction, now listed as "invalid item."

"There couldn't be a clearer case of what's not allowed on eBay," spokesman Hani Durzy said Friday. "We are constantly scanning the site for items along the line of this one worldwide, and as soon as we see them we take them down."

San Jose-based eBay strictly forbids the sale or purchase of humans, alive or dead.

The company, which acts as an intermediary between buyers and sellers for products ranging from garage-sale items to supercomputers, doesn't screen auction items before they go live on the site. However, it routinely halts auctions involving human corpses or anything else it deems inappropriate or illegal, and it often suspends the person or group behind such sales.

EBay turned over information on the seller to Taiwanese authorities, Durzy said. He would not release any more information on the user, identified on the site as "mmm0052g" and an eBay member since March 1.

Durzy said auctions of humans were "incredibly rare," and those that the company has investigated are usually hoaxes.

"We have no idea if this one was a joke, but frankly it's irrelevant to us," Durzy said. "We took it down as soon as we became aware of it."

American activist groups including the Fairfax, Va.-based National Congress of Vietnamese Americans, one of the groups that alerted eBay with e-mails and a letter to CEO Meg Whitman, applauded the auction giant's swift moves. Members say they'll continue to monitor eBay's listings for human trafficking.

But NCVA president Hung Nguyen said the illegal trade - often involving girls or young women who work as sex slaves - will likely

continue regardless of whether Internet sites clamp down.

"The only real alternative is to give countries opportunities for people to educate and better themselves," Nguyen said. "If we could improve the economic conditions in places like Vietnam and Cambodia, there would be less likelihood that people would sell themselves or their children into slavery or brothels."

New Figures of Vietnamese Population in Canada

According to Census 2001 conducted by Statistics Canada, there were 151,410 people of Vietnamese origin in Canada in 2001.

This figure shows an increase of 61% from 1991 (94,250) and 11% from 1996 (136,810).

Distribution by Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs, major cities)

Toronto	45,100
Montréal	25,605
Vancouver	22,865
Calgary	11,595
Edmonton	8,990
Ottawa	6,090
Winnipeg	3,495
Hamilton	3,405
Kitchener	3,320
London	1,880
Windsor	1,770
Guelph	1,410

Québec	1,050
Regina	915
Nanaimo	850
Saskatoon	770
Victoria	730
Halifax	730
St. Catherines &, Niagara	675
Hull	560
Sherbrooke	275
Kingston	255
Thunder Bay	215
Yellowknife	175
Moncton	80
Trois Rivières	75
St. John's	70
Fredericton	40
Whitehorse	40

Distribution by Provinces

Ontario	67,455
Quebec	28,310
British Columbia	27,195
Alberta	21,495
Manitoba	3,760
Saskatchewan	1,865
Nova Scotia	795
New Brunswick	235
Northwest Territories	175
Yukon	40
Prince Edward Island	20

Nunavut 10

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In Comparison : Other Asian Communities

Chinese	1,094,700
Filipino	327,545
Korean	101,715
Japanese	85,225
Cambodian	20,430
Laotian	16,950

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Total Canadian population: 29,639,035

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001,
Ethnocultural Portrait of Canada

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The Federation welcomes contributions to this publication from its member associations and from the public, as well as suggestions or comments that may help improve its format or enrich its content.

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