

NEWSREEL WORLD

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ALANNA LESLIE: Hi, I'm Alanna Leslie and welcome to Newsreel World...

Today we're off to: India, New Zealand and Ireland.

ALANNA LESLIE: But first...

Canada's emergency travel scheme, under which Ukrainian refugees and their immediate family members will be able to stay in Canada for up to three years, has received over 20,000 applications so far.

This is not the first war torn country that Canada has taken refugees from in recent years.

To tell us more about these refugee communities and how they settle in Canada, Shyloe Fagan has this report.

Simone Chai-Kangata: Refugee youth, they face many of the other challenges that really all immigrant and even racialized youth face. There will be things like language barriers, struggling to fit in, needing to make new friends, adjust to a new living environment...

Shyloe Fagan: That was Simone Chai-Kangata the Senior Project manager of the Child and Youth Refugee Research Coalition.

Simone Chai-Kangata: But with refugee youth there are a few things that are unique, and one of them is that, you know out of all of those factors I just mentioned, there's a layering effect so that a lot of the time, they're not just facing one of these challenges at a time, they're facing all of them.

Shyloe Fagan: Canada has built a reputation on welcoming refugees.

CBC NEWS: The Taliban continues its rapid advance in Afghanistan. The insurgents captured another city today, the eighth provincial capital to fall in six days...



Shyloe Fagan: When the Taliban took control of Afghanistan in August of this year, the Canadian federal government committed to bring 40,000 refugees to Canada.

In 2015 and 2016, Canada settled over 25, 000 Syrian refugees in just 100 days.

And following the war in Ukraine Canada has welcomed over 6,000 Ukrainians so far.

With the arrival of so many refugees over the past few years there has been more attention paid to the services that exist within communities across the country.

I spoke with Simone about how Canada can support them.

Simone Chai-Kangata: So we look at, on the one hand, the social and cultural aspects of integration, also the impacts of language and learning and the role that schools play. Also, we look at mental health and wellbeing. And finally, as youth become a little older, the issue of employment and economic outcomes becomes really relevant.

Shyloe Fagan: Challenging biases and stereotypes is essential to the success of youth refugees.

Simone Chai-Kangata: They find themselves misunderstood because of language. They find themselves being steered towards low paid, manual types of jobs.

They're not encouraged to pursue challenging opportunities or higher education. And that's a real discredit to these youths.

Shyloe Fagan: Speaking to the CBC, 18 year old Afghan refugee Mohammad Rasooli speaks about how cookery classes at school has helped him feel more at home in Canada, as well as improving his English.

Mohammad Rasooli: We were cooking the chicken pot pie, so it is amazing, like I have learnt lots of things, even my English proficiency is going so higher and higher in here.



Shyloe Fagan: And these classes may help another Afghan refugee, Zainab Haidari.

Zainab Haidari: I want to become a doctor. For becoming a doctor, you must know about the health issues and also what are causing the issues for a human body. So in this class, we are going to learn how to be hygienic persons.

Shyloe Fagan: But experts agree that it is not enough for Canada to simply open its doors to refugees. They must have adequate support in place to ensure that those seeking refuge in the country can thrive.

This is Shyloe Fagan reporting for Newsreel World from Toronto in Canada.

ALANNA LESLIE: Thanks Shyloe.

ALANNA LESLIE: The Hubble Space Telescope has recently captured an image of the most distant star from earth humans have ever photographed.

The light from Earendel, which is Old English for “morning star”, has taken around 12.9 billion years to reach us.

It’s estimated that Earendel is at least fifty times the mass of the Sun and millions of times as bright, placing it among the most massive stars we’ve ever seen.

ALANNA LESLIE: Maxwell, a village on the west coast of the North Island in New Zealand, is now known as Pāhkaraka.

The settlement had been named after Sergeant George Maxwell, a Scotsman who was a founding member of a European settler militia in the 19th century.

ALANNA LESLIE: But the area had been known as Pāhkaraka before Europeans came to New Zealand, and Maxwell himself was responsible for an attack on unarmed Māori children in 1868 which saw two killed and a number injured.



For both of these reasons, the local Māori, the Ngāti Maika, have been fighting for decades to have the name changed back to Pāhkaraka, a name which is inspired by the number of karaka trees that surround the settlement.

ALANNA LESLIE: That's Machi Bhasad, which means Expect A Riot in English, by Indian heavy metal band Bloodywood.

They sing in a combination of Hindi, Punjabi and English and combine heavy metal music with traditional Indian folk instruments like the Dhol, a drum and the single string instrument the Tumbi.

ALANNA LESLIE: The first official language of the Republic of Ireland is not English, as you may expect, but Irish or Gaeilge.

English is the most widely spoken, after centuries of conquest and colonialism

Since the creation of the Irish Free State, now known as the Republic of Ireland, areas where Gaeilge is the dominant language have been protected. These are mainly on the Western coast of Ireland and are known as the Gaeltacht.

There is concern about the decline of the use of Irish in the Gaeltacht.

But across the rest of the island the popularity of Gaeilge is on the rise, especially amongst young people; as Judy-Meg Ní Chinnéide: reports...

Judy-Meg Ní Chinnéide: The Irish language is an ancient Celtic language; one that has struggled to survive. It was saved from extinction in the late nineteenth century by scholars in Ireland who made great efforts to record, preserve and promote the language.

Judy-Meg Ní Chinnéide: Today, there are regions in Ireland in which Irish is still the primary spoken language of the community. Alongside the language, the traditional arts of music, dance and storytelling are all part of the rich heritage of the Gaeltacht regions.

However, there is also a growing interest in the Irish language and traditional arts outside of the Gaeltacht, with many parents in Ireland choosing Gaelscoileanna or Irish language primary or secondary schools for their children.



This has led to a new generation who are embracing the language and its heritage. I spoke to some young Irish speakers in Dublin about the future of the Irish language...

Emma Ní Chearúil: So my name is Emma Ní Chearúil and I learnt Irish, I suppose. First at primary school level. My parents sent me to a new primary school that was just opened that year, so we were the first class. There were six of us. And so I studied Irish and media. And yeah, I think I speak Irish every day now.

Conchúr Ó Faoláin: My name is Conchúr Ó Faoláin. I was sent to an Irish language primary school and then I did that in secondary school as well. I work here in Raidió na Life. So Raidió na Life is a community Irish language radio station based in Dublin.

Ola Majekodunmi: My name is Ola Majekodunmi and I'm a broadcaster, journalist, writer and creator, and I have Irish through going to all Irish schools. I just continued with the Irish after school started working with Raidió na Life and that's what kept my Irish going and that opened me up to Irish language life and Irish language media, and that's how it started.

Emma Ní Chearúil: I really hope that we see better infrastructure and better support for people to stay there (in the Gaeltacht), and I think that's maybe something that's come from the pandemic as the opportunity to work from home and that people don't necessarily have to move to Dublin or leave their hometowns.

Ola Majekodunmi: I suppose what the future of the Irish language, like, I think people have different opinions for me and I've always felt quite hopeful. But I do know like, for example, that the Gaeltacht people think they're going to die out at some point, and that's really sad reality. But I think we can really do the work now to save the Gaeltacht, to save the Irish language as well.

Emma Ní Chearúil: I don't think we'll ever see a day where everyone speaks Irish, and that's the norm, but I definitely think we see communities like that growing.



Judy-Meg Ní Chinnéide: Although the Gaeltacht regions in Ireland are still under threat and Irish is considered a minority language, the number of Gaelscoileanna or Irish language medium schools reached a record high last year. Over fifty thousand students in Ireland are now being educated through Irish, with high demand from parents who see the benefits of bilingualism. And with this enthusiasm comes a new generation of Irish speakers who will hopefully keep the language alive, not only in the Gaeltacht regions, but throughout the island.

Is mise Judy-Meg Ní Chinnéide ag tuairisciú do Newsreel World, ó Bhaile Átha Cliath in Éirinn.

ALANNA LESLIE: Thanks Judy. That's all from me today, speak to you soon, bye!