

Food for thought

Is food the language of settlement?

By Sharon Aschalek

For many, nothing tastes better than a home-cooked meal. If you're a new immigrant to Toronto, a home-cooked feast made from your favourite native foods can be especially satisfying.

Much more than a source of comfort, however, food plays an integral role in the way newcomers – particularly women, who typically oversee food preparation at home – settle into their new society, say Lara Lessa and Cecilia Rocha, professors at Ryerson University. Last August, the pair set out to discover exactly how recent immigrant and refugee women in Toronto use food to either seek integration, respect and participation in their new society, or express their resistance to cultural dominance. They hope what they learn about the relationships the women have with food can be used by policymakers and immigrant support agencies to further enhance settlement.

"Most of the immigrants I know use food as a way of fostering community, family and a sense of identity," says Dr. Lessa, an Associate Professor at Ryerson's School of Social Work for the last seven years and a gender specialist at Ryerson's Centre for Studies in Food Security. "We decided to see how food mediates settlement in Toronto and is used by these women to facilitate integration, show their identity or separate themselves from others."

Dr. Lessa partnered with Dr. Rocha, a faculty member in the School of Nutrition since 2001 and Director of Ryerson's Centre for Studies in Food Security, and the professors applied for, and received,

funding – \$13,800 – for their research from the Joint Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigrant and Settlement, Toronto (CERIS), a consortium of Toronto-area universities and community partners that promotes research about the impact of immigration on the Greater Toronto Area and on the integration of immigrants into Canadian society.

For organizational support, Dr. Lessa and Dr. Rocha secured the assistance of two Master of Immigration and Settlement Studies students and turned to FoodShare, a Toronto-based agency that runs a variety of local food programs. They began scouting for interviewees by inserting flyers in FoodShare food baskets and advertising to ESL students.

The response has been tremendous. The researchers have spent the last few months talking to 50 women recently arrived from such places as China, Vietnam, Bulgaria, Poland and parts of the Caribbean, asking them about their experiences with food and settlement. The researchers are now assessing their findings.

"Most of the women said they could find all the foods here that they had back home, but that those foods taste different. They thought the food was better back home," says Dr. Lessa, who completed her PhD in social work at Wilfrid Laurier University and, throughout her career, has largely focused on how social policy affects single women in Canada. "Some have said they've discovered lots of new foods and are changing their eating habits."

While the city's cosmopolitan character – with its many multicultural



Fifty women, newly arrived in Canada, participated in Lara Lessa (left) and Cecilia Rocha's study to determine the role food plays in how immigrant women settle into Canadian society.

Dario Ruberto

food festivals and ethnic markets – helps immigrant women feel comfortable in their new home, sometimes the transition is difficult. Food helps them maintain their cultural identity, Dr. Lessa explains.

"When immigrants feel like they don't belong to their society, they cook their traditional foods and gather a group of people of similar background. It's their way of feeling like they belong to their own community," she says.

Dr. Lessa and Dr. Rocha completed their interviews in

February and are now holding focus groups to discuss their research and interpret their data. They will produce their first report for CERIS by September. The two professors hope to ascertain from their findings exactly how policymakers and newcomer support organizations can use food to enhance the way they serve immigrant women. FoodShare, for example, is interested in the results of the research to see how they can better tailor their services to new immigrants.

"The data will give us an idea of how our multicultural policy fits the

needs of immigrant women and help us identify where the gaps are," says Dr. Rocha, who obtained her PhD in economics at York University and taught there before joining Ryerson's Department of Economics in 1989. "It may tell us that we need programs to familiarize these women with things like shopping at supermarkets and understanding food labels."

Dr. Lessa agrees. "If policymakers understand how symbolic and cultural food is and how immigrant women use it to integrate, they'll be able to develop more suitable settlement programs."



Claus Rinner is confident that Geographic Information Science mapping can help with a variety of urban issues ranging from crowding and population density to traffic flow.

Dario Ruberto

Mapping new territory

How GIS is helping decision-makers visualize complex data

By Stephen Knight

If a picture is worth a thousand words, in Claus Rinner's world of Geographic Information Science (GIS), you could say that a map is worth a thousand numbers.

The Assistant Professor in Ryerson University's Department of Geography is developing a system of computer-aided mapping, a process that allows people – from public health experts to business owners – to see things in a way that may not immediately be obvious by looking at a stack of numbers.

If you wanted to know where Paris is located, for example, you could look up its latitude and longitude. Or you could find the city on a map of the world. Both methods work and both involve translating data, but the second provides more context and a more holistic approach.

It's the same, in a way, with the mapping done by Dr. Rinner and his students. They take data sets and translate them into maps using open-source computer software – programs devel-

oped in a collaborative way by users. This visual information helps decision-makers understand data in a new way and can help them come to better conclusions, whether determining injury rates in the city or deciding whether to open a Starbucks in a particular neighbourhood. The process, called Spatial Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis, and Dr. Rinner's work on it – supported by the Geomatics for Informed Decisions (GEOIDE) Networks of Centres of Excellence and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) – promotes visual and spatial decision-making.

You might say that Dr. Rinner is providing an infrastructure for problem solving. Public health officials and urban planners, for example, regularly make decisions about how we live in cities, and they need meaningful data upon which to base those decisions. Dr. Rinner's work gives them the tools to visualize more concretely what the figures are trying to tell them. It is an act of translation that, at its best, turns abstract and unconnected data into a coherent, integrated whole.

With the United Nations predicting that 60 per cent of the world's population will live in cities by 2030, those who design and plan cities and those who look out for the citizens living in them need all the help they can get.

"When looking at the competition for resources in developing cities, GIS can be a very powerful tool," says Dr. Rinner, who completed his PhD in Germany at the University of Bonn in 1999 and spent three years at the University of Toronto before coming to Ryerson last year.

While GIS is still developing as a scientific discipline, Dr. Rinner is confident that GIS mapping can help with issues ranging from crowding and population density in cities to traffic flow, the mix of residential and business activity, and the allotment of green space. According to him some 80 per cent of all data sets collected by government or private business have a spatial element – an address or postal code, for example – which allows them to be mapped.

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Forefront

by Dr. Anastasios (Tas) Venetsanopoulos

Vice President, Research and Innovation

A good urban neighbour

Since Ryerson opened its doors in downtown Toronto in 1948, it has continually shaped, and been shaped by, the urban environment. During this time, the Greater Toronto Area has become one of the fastest growing urban centres in North America. And worldwide, we've witnessed the rise of megacities – with their accompanying attractions and flaws. The urban issues that go hand-in-hand with this growth, such as transportation, land use, immigration and sustainability, are high on the agendas of this nation and the world.

Given its urban history and geography, I believe Ryerson is uniquely positioned to address these agendas. In this edition of *Impact*, you will be introduced to some of the many talented Ryerson researchers whose work in a variety of disciplines explores urban issues. Their research projects take advantage of the opportunities afforded major cities and address their challenges – offering innovative solutions that take into account the economic, social, cultural and environmental forces at play.

These projects also draw on the university's strengths: its connection to the surrounding community and its multidisciplinary approach to research. Furthermore, they build on the track record of our researchers, who have consistently tackled problems that are timely and relevant. This month, for example, I'm proud to be representing Ryerson at SB07 Toronto, a regional sustainable

building and construction conference being held May 31 to June 1, 2007, just as the city is envisioning a greener future.

Ryerson is partially a product of its urban environment, so it comes as no surprise that its academic strengths – communications, technological innovation, organizational effectiveness and productivity, the environment (built and natural), our society, and healthy individuals and communities – are also those that can best inform the decision-makers in our cities. Our contributions in these diverse areas have already earned us the enviable reputation of being a "good neighbour" in Toronto.

Looking beyond research, the university's reputation stands to grow over the next 10 to 20 years as it enters a period of revitalization driven by "RU the Future: Ryerson's Master Plan." Through innovative designs and strategic thinking, this blueprint will guide the evolution of our urban campus and its impact on the downtown neighbourhood.

The Master Plan represents yet another example of Ryerson's commitment to urban issues and improving our community. I'm confident that we can apply its guiding principles and our long-standing experience with urban issues to the benefit of our city, our country, and beyond.

Mapping new territory

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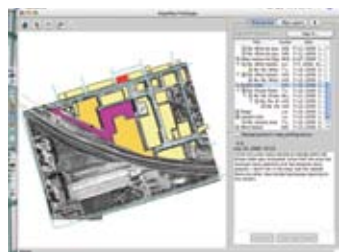
Already the professor and his graduate students are wielding the power of GIS – a kind of fusion of geography and computer science – in practical ways. In collaboration with St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto, they are combining hospital, police, emergency services, and coroner's office information to try to determine patterns of injury and identify the factors that affect those patterns, such as demographics or socio-economic status.

Last year, they used a process called argumentation mapping to help a neighbourhood group assess a proposed development in Toronto's Queen West area. The process has two components: the first diagrams the key points in the debate in a flow-chart-like form; the second links messages to places on an accompanying map – a specific stretch of road, a building or a park. It provides a forum for anyone to access and add to the discussion either in the traditional way – by navigating the text – or by clicking on areas of the map they are most interested in and reading the pertinent messages.

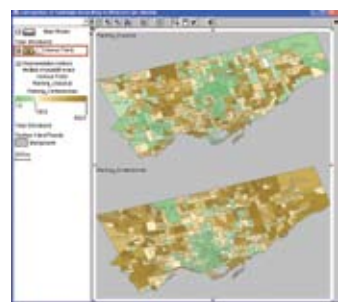
A system developer in Bonn before coming to Canada, Dr. Rinner has always enjoyed real-world problem solving. For him, GIS provides a nice combination of the visual and the analytical.

"I have a fascination with software tools and how computers can help," says Dr. Rinner. "I try to apply it where it is most useful."

Stephen Knight is a graduate of Ryerson's School of Journalism.



Using this map-based discussion forum, anyone can access and add to the discussion surrounding proposed developments in Toronto's Queen West area.



Two models – a classical and a contemporary model – are used to compare the quality of life of Toronto neighbourhoods.



This map shows a ranking of public health units in Ontario based on an assessment of non-medical determinants of health. Toronto, appearing as a white area, is ranked 10th in a given scenario. Areas in green score better, areas in brown score less well.

News briefs *By Andy Lee*

New Canada Research Chair announced



Nursing professor Souraya Sidani was recently appointed Ryerson University's eighth Canada Research Chair (CRC). The CRC is in Design and Evaluation of Health Interventions.

Her goal: to help patients get health interventions they can live with. "Interventions, particularly those used at home, may be effective," says Dr. Sidani, "but may not suit a person's beliefs, values and lifestyle. I am interested in designing effective interventions that are acceptable to those from different cultural, social, religious and economic backgrounds." She believes that patients who are offered a preferred treatment option will better comply with the intervention and achieve intended outcomes.

Previously a professor at the University of Toronto, this prolific scholar who has published more than 100 journal articles, abstracts, papers, books and book chapters brings to Ryerson a breadth of academic expertise in nursing, interventions, research methods and measurement of healthcare outcomes. Her pioneering work in developing novel approaches to health interventions has led to collaborations with teaching hospitals, universities and research networks, which will support her current research within the CRC program.

Researchers win grants from the Canada Foundation for Innovation and Ontario Research Fund



Ling Guan



Tony Hernandez



Michael Kolios

Ryerson researchers Ling Guan, Tony Hernandez and Michael Kolios, and their respective teams, have received grants from the Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) with matching funding from the Ontario Research Fund (ORF). The total value of these awards is \$2.9 million.

Dr. Ling Guan of the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering has received funding for his research on multimedia information mining, the retrieval of information from large volumes of

multimedia data. The funds will be used in part to establish the Centre for Interactive Multimedia Information Mining (C-iM2). The Centre will be equipped with state-of-the-art 3D graphics stations, a virtual reality chamber, and powerful computing servers for volumetric data analysis and visualization. Its mandate is to support innovative research programs that develop the science and technology of interactive multimedia information mining, address challenges in knowledge discovery, and transfer technology to applications in new media delivery, medical service, life science, business, and a variety of disciplines in science and engineering.

CFI/ORF funding will enable Dr. Tony Hernandez to upgrade the Centre for the Study of Commercial Activity (CSCA)'s database infrastructure. The enhancements will make it easier for the centre to develop, implement and disseminate innovative spatial techniques and technologies for manipulating, modelling, mining and visualizing large databases. Too often, companies are data-rich yet information-poor. The spatial techniques and technology will help organizations better interpret their data and thus improve their decision-making ability. The new funding will allow the CSCA to build on its research and expand into new areas of multidisciplinary study, providing experts in other fields with the tools to better understand their data, support decision-making and even inform public policy. Dr. Hernandez is director of the Centre.

Finally, Dr. Michael Kolios, a professor in Ryerson's Department of Physics, will use CFI/ORF funding to upgrade equipment needed for the investigation of ultrasound in biomedical applications. Three ultrasound imaging instruments will be acquired that expand the range of frequencies used in ultrasound spectroscopy. This expansion will enable Dr. Kolios and his team to better understand the interactions of sound and light with tissue, allowing them to develop innovative strategies for treatment monitoring. It is the first facility of its kind in Canada.

FUNDING SUPPORT FOR RESEARCHERS PROFILED IN THIS ISSUE (*associated researchers in italics*)

Alzheimer Society of Canada (*Sidani*)

The Canada Council for the Arts (*Polo*)

Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) (*Guan, Hernandez, Kolios, Sidani*)

Canada Research Chairs (*Guan, Kolios, Sidani*)

Canadian Health Services Research Foundation (*Sidani*)

Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) (*Kolios, Sidani*)

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) (*Rocha*)

The Change Foundation (*Sidani*)

Centre of Excellence for Communications and Information Technology (CITO) a division of the Ontario Centres of Excellence (OCE) (*Sidani*)

Easter Seals March of Dimes National Council (*Meinhard*)

Geomatics for Informed Decisions – (GEOIDE) Networks of Centres of Excellence (*Rinner*)

Imagine Canada (*Meinhard*)

International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC) (*Hernandez*)

Joint Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement (CERIS) (*Lessa, Meinhard*)

Ministry of Canadian Heritage (*Burley*)

Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) (*Guan, Kolios, Rinner*)

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Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration (*Meinhard*)

Ontario Ministry of Health (*Sidani*)

Ontario Research Fund (ORF) (*Guan, Hernandez, Kolios, Sidani*)

Premier's Research Excellence Award (*Kolios*)

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) (*Hernandez, Lessa, Meinhard, Sidani*)

The Whitaker Foundation (*Kolios*)

Houses of the holy

A photographic survey of Toronto's first synagogues

By Andy Lee

Robert Burley's interest in Toronto's early synagogues goes beyond his background as an architectural photographer. The Program Director for Ryerson University's Master of Arts Program in Photographic Preservation and Collections Management became acquainted with synagogues after converting to Judaism when he married his wife in 1989. Her grandfather was a founder of the Ostrosver Synagogue, one of 30 established in the Kensington Market neighbourhood in the early 20th century.

"These buildings are very significant not only to the Jewish population but also to the city of Toronto," says Prof. Burley, who teaches at Ryerson's School of Image Arts. "Heritage buildings in this rapidly changing city are scarce. When institutional buildings in downtown Toronto get close to their 100th birthday, they are often in danger of disappearing."

From 2002 to 2005, Prof. Burley photographed six synagogues – the Beaches Hebrew Institute, First Narayever, the Kiever, Kneseth Israel, Anshei Minsk and Shaarei Tzedec – for his "Instruments of Faith: The First Synagogues of Toronto" exhibition.

The collection of 20 images was exhibited at the University of Toronto's Eric Arthur Gallery in 2005 and has since been purchased by Joey and Toby Tanenbaum for the Ontario Jewish Archives. It is currently on display at the Miles Nadal Community Centre. The Canadian Centre of Architecture in Montreal recently acquired a second signed edition of the portfolio for their collections.

"This has been a wonderful project for me," says Prof. Burley, whose son's bar mitzvah was held in the Cecil Street Community Centre, the current incarnation of the Ostrosver Synagogue. "It has allowed me to combine my passion for photography and architecture with an investigation of family, urban and social history."

Dario Ruberto



Robert Burley in front of Anshei Minsk Synagogue, one of the six Toronto synagogues that appear in his "Instruments of Faith: The First Synagogues of Toronto" exhibition. This collection of 20 photos is currently on display at the Miles Nadal Community Centre and can be viewed on-line at www.imagearts.ryerson.ca/rburley/IOF/index.htm



Above: **Kiever Synagogue**, corner of Bellvue Avenue and Denison Square, 2004. The congregation of Rodfei Sholem Anshei Kiev was established in 1912. The building was designed by architect Benjamin Schwartz and built in 1923. Right: View of the ark from the bimah, Kiever Synagogue, 2004



Above: **Kneseth Israel Synagogue**, corner of Maria & Shipman Streets, 2004. Congregation Kneseth Israel was established in 1909 in the west-end neighbourhood of Toronto known as "The Junction". The building was designed by James A. Ellis of the architectural firm Ellis and Connery and dedicated in 1912. Right: Sanctuary, Kneseth Israel Synagogue, 2002



Prayer shawls in the foyer, **Kneseth Israel Synagogue**, 2002



Hand washing sink in foyer, **Anshei Minsk Synagogue**, 2004



Beaches Hebrew Institute, Kenilworth Avenue, 2004. Originally a Baptist Church that faced onto Queen St., this building was purchased in 1920 by Jewish residents in the neighbourhood. The structure was moved south to Kenilworth and redirected to face east. In 1924, an addition was added to the front that included an upstairs section for the women.

Going beyond green

New model of sustainable architecture demands design excellence

By Lindsay Borthwick

“Permanence is not a matter of the materials you use,” visionary Japanese architect Shigeru Ban once said. “Permanence is whether people love your building.” That idea resonates strongly with Marco Polo, Assistant Professor in the Department of Architectural Science at Ryerson University, especially now that sustainability is gaining a much higher profile.

Through his research and teaching, and as co-curator of the exhibition *41° to 66°: Regional Responses to Sustainable Architecture in Canada*, Prof. Polo has advocated for a new model of sustainable architecture – one that seamlessly incorporates sustainability and design excellence as well as captures the public’s imagination. “A truly sustainable architecture is not only energy efficient... it also has a cultural dimension,” he says. “It tries to capture the spirit and character of the local culture so that people will identify with the building, become attached to it and maintain it.”

In the past decade, many Canadian architects have heeded this message and produced dozens of world-class sustainable buildings from coast to coast. Prof. Polo and co-curator John McMinn, an architect and professor at the University of Waterloo, showcased 32 such buildings in *41° to 66°* (a reference to Canada’s vast territory, stretching from the 41st to the 66th parallel). First exhibited at Cambridge Galleries

in Cambridge, Ontario, in late 2005, the show has travelled the country and is currently on display in Regina, Saskatchewan. It features drawings, photographs and models of buildings, such as the Jackson-Triggs Winery in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, and the Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, a First Nations college in Merritt, British Columbia – both of which have received awards for sustainability and design. “We thought it was important to make the connection that a green building can also be an award-winning architectural design,” says Prof. Polo, who currently teaches architectural theory and design.

Prof. Polo joined Ryerson’s faculty in 2002 after spending six years as editor of *Canadian Architect*. While working at the award-winning magazine he attended the first Green Building Challenge in 1998, a pivotal conference in the international architectural and engineering community. Yet for many proponents of green building, sustainability was still viewed as a purely technical issue – something to be solved by engineers using sophisticated energy efficient systems – rather than an integral part of a holistic architectural solution. As a result, many green buildings were focused on technical solutions to energy performance, often at the expense of other concerns, including architectural quality.

By the time Prof. Polo started working on *41° to 66°* a few years later, things had begun to change. He and Prof. McMinn were able to showcase a new generation of highly

successful green buildings inspired by and adapted to Canada’s regional geographies and climates.

Canadian architecture has always varied greatly from region to region, with each design tradition influenced by the local landscape, materials, crafts (such as boat building in the Maritimes), culture and, most importantly, climate. So Prof. Polo and Prof. McMinn also sought to understand how Canada’s pre-industrial buildings were adapted to their climates and to connect these design principles to contemporary green buildings. When they examined the Nicola Valley Institute, for example, the north end of which is embedded in a hillside, they saw a building that drew on design principles of First Nations pit houses

and teepees, two structures typical of the area historically.

The challenge they face now is bringing sustainability into the mainstream dialogue on architecture. Prof. Polo’s research is helping to achieve that rare synthesis of contemporary and historical perspectives, one that drives home the point that sustainable architecture doesn’t have to take a one-size-fits-all approach. After all, in his view, Canada’s different regional climates and cultures demand different design solutions.

As it travels around the country, *41° to 66°* is also helping to change public awareness. “I think public perception of a green building – for people who have any notion of what that might be – probably originated

back in the 1970s when people started doing earth-berm houses and very funky, off-the-grid stuff that gained some notoriety,” says Prof. Polo.

But the current reality is far different. In contrast to the quirky and marginal experiments of a generation ago, he describes the buildings showcased in the exhibit as “big A” architecture. Some even received Governor General’s Awards, the highest architectural recognition in Canada. “The imperative to be green has permeated the profession,” he says with satisfaction. “The big challenge now... is to get clients to think this way.”

Lindsay Borthwick is a graduate of Ryerson’s School of Journalism.



With sustainability gaining a larger profile, Marco Polo is demonstrating that a green building can also be an award-winning architectural design. He has showcased 32 such buildings in his exhibition *41° to 66°: Regional Responses to Sustainable Architecture in Canada*, currently on display in Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dario Ruberto

Integration equation

How well do Canada’s immigration policies stack up?

By Marian Stinson

When Agnes Meinhard, an Associate Professor at Ryerson’s School of Business Management, asks her students to identify what symbolizes Canadian culture, one thing – aside from hockey – comes to mind most often: multiculturalism.

Since 1971, it has been a cornerstone of Canada’s immigration policy. Yet some scholars question whether multicultural policies actually help new immigrants integrate, or if they keep them in the periphery, segregated from the centres of decision making. Dr. Meinhard, who is also Director of Ryerson’s Centre for Voluntary Sector Studies (CVSS), and her colleagues, Dr. Ida Berger and Dr.

Mary Foster, have been looking at the acculturation of new immigrants for several years.

In the first phase of their study they found that the socio-economic success of Canada’s immigrant populations is related to their ability to “bridge” into Canadian society while still maintaining a strong cultural identity with their ethnic group. The second phase of the study examines the role that immigrant associations in the Greater Toronto Area play in helping immigrants acclimatize.

Interviews with the directors of several agencies serving various ethnic groups revealed that these organizations serve their clients in both capacities. In other words, they help immigrants integrate by creating

opportunities for them to meet those outside their ethnic group, and at the same time, provide them with a place to share experiences and connect with people in similar circumstances. It’s a successful prescription for multiculturalism. According to Dr. Meinhard, “a good balance between bridging and bonding activities is important for achieving the goals of multiculturalism. Ethnocultural immigrant organizations that focus more on bonding than bridging may be preventing successful integration.”

But that prescription hasn’t always been the same. “Traditionally, North American immigration goals were assimilation, best characterized by the term ‘melting pot,’” says the professor, who came to Canada from Hungary at

age two. “Newcomers were expected to shed their old-world trappings and become American or Canadian.”

Canada, with its two founding nations, never bought into the melting pot concept in quite the same way as the United States, says Dr. Meinhard. In the late 1960s, the idea of the cultural mosaic – or multiculturalism – captured Canada’s imagination. That dual vision of integration – encouraging immigrants to embrace the values of the new country while maintaining ethnic traditions – still holds to this day.

The CVSS research team has also discovered that the role of immigrant organizations changes over time. As immigrants settle and have Canadian-born children, the role shifts from a predominantly bridging one to a predominantly bonding one. The wave of Italian immigrants after World War II, for example, looked to immigrant associations for help getting established through English language training and job search assistance. Today, second- and third-generation Italian-Canadians are turning to these agencies to help them maintain their cultural identity. This is also true of other older waves of immigrants.

Finding answers to the question of what role immigrant organizations should play is not insignificant: The Canadian government considers multiculturalism a national asset. According to the Department of Canadian Heritage, “Canadians who speak many languages and understand many cultures make it easier for Canada to participate globally in areas of education, trade and diplomacy.” Historically, the Canadian experience has shown that multiculturalism encourages racial and ethnic harmony and cross-cultural understanding and discourages ghettoization, hatred, discrimination and violence.

Drs. Meinhard, Berger and Foster would like to see it stay that way. Their

exploration of whether various groups experience settlement differently depending on the role taken by their particular immigrant agency may have policy implications for the way these agencies are funded.

But even with multiculturalism firmly entrenched in Canada, there can be a fine balance between separation and integration. There’s always that question immigrants face, says Dr. Meinhard: “To what extent do you keep your own traditions, and to what extent do you reach out and embrace Canadian ones?”

Funding for Dr. Meinhard’s research is provided by the Joint Centre of Excellence on Immigration and Settlement (CERIS) of Toronto.

Marian Stinson is a graduate of Ryerson’s School of Journalism.



Agnes Meinhard is researching the role that immigrant associations play in helping their clients acclimatize to Canadian society.

Dario Ruberto

impact

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