In addition, the book develops new perspectives on the ways in which racialized ideas influenced politics and policy-making. The purpose of this paper is restricted to recording the rapidly changing immigration and citizenship policies in postwar Britain. In a discussion about the humane options that modern states may consider in the formulation of general immigration and citizenship policies and practices, the British example must stand out as one of the least attractive and most complicated. New Brunswick (French: Nouveau-Brunswick), is one of the three Maritime provinces in Canada, and the only officially bilingual province (English-French) in the country. The history of New Brunswick can be viewed according to four periods: pre-European contact, French colonization, British colonization and finally, New Brunswick since Confederation. New Brunswick today. The Mi'kmaq (previously spelled Micmac in English texts) are a First Nations people, indigenous to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, the Gaspe peninsula in Quebec and the eastern half of New Brunswick in the Maritime Provinces. MÃ­kmaq is the name of their language and the adjective form of MÃ­kmaq. In 1616 Father Biard believed the Mi'kmaq population to be in excess of 3,000. See what's new with book lending at the Internet Archive. New Brunswick as a home for emigrants [microform] : with the best means of promoting immigration and developing the resources of the province. by. Till, William, d. 1860.