Voice of the Nisei

TAIRIKU NIPPO

New Year Edition

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Japan's Inland Sea Scene Of Beauty

By LENA M. NOWLAN
Teacher, Kitsilano Junior High School

This summer as a member of the Canadian and American Teachers' Tour Party I had the privilege of being a guest of the Board of Tourist Industry of the Japanese Government Railways for over six weeks. It was a very wonderful experience from every standpoint, and I shall always be grateful to the Japanese people of Vancouver for helping to make it possible.

Some of the party went to Manchuokuo but I remained in Japan all of the time and with the twelve other teachers of the Japan Party toured the country from Takamatsu on the Inland Sea north to Aomori. We visited the large cities, hot springs and summer resorts, beautiful parks, famous shrines and temples, schools and factories. Everything had been arranged to give us a maximum amount of comfort and pleasure and at the same time increase our knowledge of Japan and things Japanese.

Each day was filled with new and interesting scenes and each day was different from the one before. The country being small in size we moved rapidly from one scene of beauty to another, from busy city to green farm land, from level rice paddies to mountain lakes and streams. It was a never ending panorama of beauty. As one gentleman expressed it, ours was an ideal tour.

ENJOYED INNS, FOOD

Most of the time we stayed at very fine western style hotels, such as the Imperial Hotel in Tokio, and the Miyako Hotel in Kyoto, and had excellent western food, but on a few occasions we were entertained at Japanese inns and were served Japanese food. We enjoyed both the inns and the food very much.

Of the mountain resort hotels, the Fujiya Hotel at Miyanoshita and Yoshinoya Inn at Yamanaka Spa will linger longest in my memory. They were delightful and our stay was all too short in both places.

Kyoto was the most enchanting of the cities which we visited. We were there for a week but we would have enjoyed staying there much longer. Its atmosphere of peace and quiet, its beautiful surroundings and its art and culture make it a queen of cities.

BEAUTIFUL SCENIC SPOTS

For sheer beauty of scenery, the Inland Sea and Matsushima will of course take leading places and for breath-taking grandeur, the view from Aketidaira Vantage Point at Nikko. There were so many lovely places that it seems hardly right to

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Japan-America Confab At Tokio

By KENJI KITAMURA
President U.B.C. J.S.C.

Last summer, I was greatly honored to be included in the quota of two from Canada and 48 from the United States, as an official delegate with Martha Toda also a member of the Japanese Students' Club of the University of British Columbia, to the fifth Japan-America Students' Conference at the Keio University in Tokio.

Of the 48 American delegates eight were second generation Japanese, of which one was a representative of the University of the Isle of Paradise, Hawaii. Naturally, most of the students were from various Pacific Coast institutions namely, Washington, Oregon, Mills, Stanford, U.C.L.A. and U. C., but eastern universities such as Northwestern and Minnesota were relatively well represented.

HISTORY OF ANNUAL CONFAB

I think it is proper for me at this time to say a few words regarding the colorful history behind the formation of this worthy endeavor.

The J.A.S.C., first pioneered a few years ago by a small group of enterprising students, was received coldly by sceptic observers. But now that it has passed through the difficult experimental stages and now that the public has realized that in no other way can constructive co-operation of peoples of Japan and America be attained than by the intelligent study of the respective problems by the frank discussions of divergent viewpoints; by becoming thoroughly acquainted with the ideals and aspirations of each other and by intimate personal contacts—the J..S.C., I am sure, will invariably become the chief melting pot of Japanese and American ideals.

The fact that the majority of the Japanese delegates, Buddhist in religious thought, and American delegates infused with Christian ideals can come together to discuss frankly problems and difficulties common to them irrespective of color, race or creed, is worthy of mention.

It is wisely said that 'Civilization makes a high progress chiefly by contacts." Now, true and sincere friendship is based upon mutual understanding: then upon subjecting this intimacy through rigid tests, a more

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Congress Delegates Go As One Group

By CHARLES DICKENS
Editorial Board Chairman, Greater Vancouver and New Westminster Youth Council

"What do you think of the Canadian-born Japanese?" is often asked of young people of this province.

This is how one young man would reply:

"Why, they are alright. I like them. Why not? I went to school with several of them. They are Japanese but they are as much Canadian as I am. They think like we do, enjoy the things we enjoy and fit well. They can give us, if we seek it from them, an appreciation of arts strange to us, but nevertheless beautiful. Japanese poetry, even when translated into English, possesses a rare, appealing, quality. Their drawing, painting, handicrafts are revelations to other young people. Yes, the Canadian-born Japanese deserves our friendship and respect."

That is the attitude typical of the young Canadian who has become familiar with Japanese in this country. That is also the attitude almost unanimously held by the Canadian Youth Congress movement.

"PETE" EXPERT COOK

Edward Ouchi, Shinobu Higashi, George Tamaki, Thomas Shoyama travelled with the delegation of young people from Vancouver who attended the Third Canadian Youth Congress last May. If it had not been for Shinobu, "Pete" to us, I expect I should still be taking bicarbonate for indigestion. Pete was chief cook for our expeditionary force, directing preparation for our meals in a masterful manner. It was a wonder to see how he could prepare a hotel dinner for fifteen people in a swaying, two-by-four colonist car kitchen. Between meals he enlivened our discussions on literature, art and philosophy, and entertained us with his sensitively conceived "haikus." He was co-author of the theme song for the Youth Congress but doesn't want you to hold it against him. Quite a man, Pete, we all thought.

You couldn't find a more genial travelling companion than Tommy Shoyama, with his irrepressible good humor and pithy method of expression.

But George, now, George Tamaki was the surprise of the trip. He was a great sleeper, could doze off anytime in the midst of the uproar of our coach. We kidded him a lot about it, but he would grin and turn over on his other side for forty more winks. "It looks like George is just coming along for the sleep," was the ribald comment.

Came George's turn to speak at the Congress. He was allotted two minutes to say what he had crossed Canada to present. He said it . . . and said it so well that he was allowed to talk for five minutes. George Tamaki held an audience of seven hundred spellbound at his fluent presentation-of-the-position-of-Canadian-born Japanese, drove home his points so trenchantly that the Congress voted overwhelmingly in favor of the franchise for Canadian-born Orientals.

George was entitled to sleep all the way back to Vancouver.

Eddie Ouchi—well, we prefer not to say very much about Eddie. You see Eddie owns a movie camera—and he used it. We can only tell about him but he may have more damaging evidence than ours in his camera — and what is more—he might show it.

Yes, the young Japanese who went East sold themselves to the rest of Canadian youth.

At the Canadian Youth Congress and here in the Vancouver Youth Congress, economic boycott against Japanese goods are strongly advocated. But so strongly do Canadian youth feel the unfortunate position in which Japanese in Canada have been placed because of discrimination due to the Sino-Japanese conflict, that they went emphatically on record, in both instances, that their findings were in no way directed at the Japanese in Canada. For them, only goodwill was intended and the feeling was expressed that it was unfortunate that the situation was reacting unfavorably against those who were in no way connected with the main issues of a troubled Orient.

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Toronto Described By Young Singer

By LILY IDE

All aboard!—and as the train slowly pulled out of the station, I waved goodbye to my friends who had come down to bid me "au revoir" and to wish me luck on my trip east.

Now that I was actually on my way—instead of being thrilled about the whole affair as I should have been—the excitement and anticipation had somewhat diminished, leaving me feeling rather lost and entirely alone. But our genial porter soon put me right at ease and it wasn't long before I felt more like my own cheerful self again.

It is quite interesting, the people one meets while travelling and I had the privilege of getting acquainted with some very charming people. A teacher from Hawaii, a doctor from Pittsburgh, a student from University of California and many others.

ROCKIES IMPRESSIVE

Travelling through British Columbia, I witnessed over 600 miles of Alpine scenery—most magnificent and

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UNDERSTANDING

-- S. ISAMU YAMADA

The self-explanatory art work above expresses pictorially the sincere aspirations of the Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry. Words — a million of them—can never be so forceful in interpreting the mind of the second generation Japanese to Canada than S. Isamu Yamada's artistic conception depicting the desire of the Canadian-born Japanese to be trusted as loyal Canadians in order that they may further the work of bringing about greater understanding and goodwill between Canada and Japan.

Mr. Yamada, who is a student at the Vancouver School of Art, was honored when one of his efforts was displayed for three weeks in Chicago by the Paasche Air Brush Company of that city, as a result of excellent showing in their nation-wide "Peace" poster contest. Mr. Yamada's water color painting entitled "Butterflies" was also hung by the B. C. Artists' for their select exhibition at the Vancouver Art Gallery last year.

National J.C.C.L. President's New Year Message

By HARRY NAGANOBU
President,
Japanese Canadian Citizens' League

Another eventful year has come to its conclusion. To many of us, it certainly has been a year of problems and trials. To the younger generation, it means that we have passed another year of rich experience in our progress towards reaching our majority. These are trying and troublous times, especially to these young people who are groping in this uncertain world for some stable footing and who are anxious of the future.

But take heart! As year adds on to year, more and more of us are awakening to our peculiar problems, and a larger and larger number are coming to realize that the solution to these perplexing questions and common problems rests on our own shoulders. We are to bear the burden in striving towards the security for ourselves and of future generations.

Each one of us can do his share in his own fashion, either by example and inspiration or by active participation in organizations. One who is successful in his chosen life of endeavor is, by that fact, a worthy asset to his community as a concrete example of what can be accomplished by initiative and industry.

In these times especially, is it necessary for each of us to work for the common good and welfare. In this coming year we hope the younger generation, by their initiative, industry and their accomplishments, will prove that we too, are worthy members of the community.

I extend to you, one and all, a wish for a successful New Year!

Nisei Misunderstood In Japan Also

By T. SATO
Principal,
Vancouver Japanese Language School

While living in this country, we are sometimes confronted with unpleasant rumors concerning the nisei, in general, who are residing in Japan, but have no positive means of ascertaining the authenticity of these reports.

During my visit to Japan last summer, knowing it to be an excellent opportunity which should not be overlooked, I inquired into the true condition of the nisei.

ABOUT NISEI IN JAPAN

It was on September 12, that I called at the quarters of the Metropolitan Police Board, in Tokio. The purpose of my visit there, was to obtain, if possible, the actual facts connected with the conduct of the nisei and to ask the Board to look after the welfare of the nisei with a kindly heart.

I was received by Mr. Kiichi Ogawa, who is in charge of the section of foreign affairs.

To my question, "Is it true that the nisei in Japan are so misbehaved as we occasionally hear?", he replied:

"No, that is not so. At present, residing in Tokio are 1200 to 1300 nisei. Of them, three or four hundred are from Canada. But there are, absolutely no material instances that point to the fact that the nisei are especially numerous in acts of depravity, rule violation or criminal offence. Of course, once in a while, a few of them do create scandal; however, that is the same compared with the native people."

"Then, why do we hear so many evil rumors about them?" I naturally asked.

"One of the reasons," Mr. Ogawa said, "is that the native people of Japan do not seem to be able to really understand the nisei, and also, the nisei themselves are not able to fully comprehend the customs of Japan and the habits and feelings of the Japanese people. There constantly exists between the two groups a misunderstanding of one another and lack of mutual volition, which even tends to bear prejudice.

"Another reason is the ill-treatment of the nisei by journalists. Newspapers and magazine editors, desiring for something which will appeal to public curiosity, report even a slight action of the nisei, which, being a nisei, is quite natural, in an ostentatious and bombastic manner, and thus, unconsciously lead the people to acquire incorrect knowledge of them."

Concerning the nisei who have taken up posts in business firms, Mr. Ogawa stated that they discharge thier duties seriously and faithfully; effectively, skillfully and promptly. Besides, their nature to be without reserve, flattery and meanness, but to be cheerful, make them very pleasant employees.

"At any rate, we natives must learn to regard the nisei with a little more understanding, sympathy and warm feeling." Such was Mr. Ogawa's opinion.

WHAT IS ASKED OF THE NISEI

While in Japan, I was privileged to meet Mr. Matsudaira, Minister of the Imperial Household Department; Mr. Araki, Minister of Education; Mr. Nagata, former Minister of Overseas Affairs; and many other outstanding men. I discussed with them various problems relating to the nisei, and the following seems to be the hopes these people hold of the nisei living abroad:

The nisei should not be asked to return to Japan.

Fortunately born in Canada or the U.S.A., the nisei are blessed with clear comprehension of the state of affairs, systems and ideals of these countries. Also, since they were born of Japanese parentage and have been brought up, more or less, in a Japanese atmosphere, they understand the condition and traditions of Japan better than any alien people.

Consequently, the nisei are gifted with an ability to deal with the masses, which far surpasses that of a small number of diplomats or officials of Japan. They also have a fine environment and splendid opportunities in which to practise this ability.

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Study Of Japanese By Nisei Important

By TOSHIKO HASEGAWA

The peculiar status of the nisei in Canada ostensibly has given rise to equally peculiar questions. In recent years, and more so since the inception of the J.C.C.L. the "floating" problem concerning the essentiality of continuing the study of the Japanese language by the second generation Japanese in Canada has been approached as a debatable issue.

To my mind I cannot but conceive that this is a created problem rather than existent, attributed to meagre sources. Should we, as a generation eager to make the most of advantages, submit to that vague yet looming tendency to correlate the subject with a few other dispensable objects on the road to assimilation, or estimate its intrinsic value merely in proportion to the amount we utilize?

Firstly, let us observe the nisei who as unably terming himself a 'Canadian" displays a lack of interest or frowns upon the subject as a superfluous matter. We all know that with the rapid progress in science and growing trade relations, the present day finds considerable attention focussed on the Pacific area with a decided interest shown in Japan by the Pan-Pacific countries.

FOREIGNERS STUDY JAPANESE

Relevantly, many foreigners are studying the Japanese language; we hear of the Americans' enthusiasm; some Australian high schools include the study as a component part of their curricula; in fact, we need not traverse a great distance for such reference for here in our own Dominion we find Canadians of other origin also following the trend. This surely must be more than sufficient stimulus for the nisei of Japanese ancestry to dismantle any self-mutilating ideas he may be under the influence of and realize the absurdity of his conviction.

The majority of the nisei is residing in the closest of Canadian provinces to Japan. Then, even though it may be as a 'Canadian" why should he not study the language of his neighboring country?

Secondly, let us analyze the topic from the Japanese Canadians' standpoint. It has been openly acknowledged by most nisei that they still consider the study a necessity with the main reason ascribed to contact with the first generation.

When our people settled in this country, they, as all other immigrants to an unfamiliar land, were not exempt from the difficulty of adapting themselves to new environments. Nevertheless, they recognized the need of affording their children education in Japanese and accordingly, erected schools for this purpose. Since then, similar schools have been started in practically every Japanese community, all of which are still maintained by them today.

NISEI PROBLEM CONSIDERED

That the isseis were desirous of giving their children Japanese schooling is an inclination as natural as daylight but that they were yet unaccustomed to Canadian life is revealed in the fact that some of the first nisei received their primary education in the Japanese Language School.

The early-stage conception, however, was not conservative for with the advance of time, the first generation began to perceive more keenly the singular position confronting the nisei. They too realized that as future citizens of Canada the nisei must be given every encouragement.

As a result, when the Educational Association of Canada Japanese Language Schools began their annual

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General Impression Of High Principal

Wishing to secure some kind of knowledge of the impression made by second generation Japanese upon the principal of a high school, the Tairiku Nippo English section wrote to Mr. J. R. Sanderson, principal of King Edward High School.

Because this school is one of the largest in Vancouver and since a large number of Canadian-born Japanese have and are receiving their education there, it was felt that King Edward High School is the best source for information of comprehensive nature .

Consideration of the 1500 students of many nationalities was not given in the letter to Mr. Sanderson which particularly asked for a factual account of the scholastic attainments of Japanese students at King Edward.

To separate Canadian-born Japanese students and then tabulate their attainments would be too great a task, Mr. Sanderson pointed out in his reply. However, we had added a suggesting welcoming other opinions he may hold towards Canadians of Japanese parentage.

Mr. Sanderson is graciously complimentary. He wrote to the Tairiku Nippo:

"If it would be satisfactory to give a general impression, the result of many years contact with Japanese-Canadians, I should have no hesitation in saying that in the large majority of cases our Japanese boys and girls are very desirable students.

"They fit well into the school organization; they work hard and conscientiously; they stand high in the class-room work of the school.

"This, of course, means that, providing for a few exceptions, school work for teachers would be very pleasant indeed if all our students were as desirous of making progress as are the Japanese students."

Impressions Of My Japan Trip

By MARGARET E. BARDSLEY
Teacher, King Edward High School

I was very fortunate to be one of four Canadian members of the American and Canadian High School Teachers' tour party of Japan. It was a most enjoyable trip and certainly educationally stimulating. It gave me an insight into Japan and the Japanese people which I could receive in no other way. I shall never cease being grateful to the Japanese people for this wonderful experience.

Japan is a most surprising and contradictory country. It is very strange visiting a country where the modern aspects are not outgrowths of Japanese tradition. When one first sees Japan one sees a western veneer but under this veneer one can see the real Japan. In Japan there is no middle course at either traditional-ly Japanese or else modern, in the western style. It is amazing how these seemingly absolutely different ideas and styles can blend so perfectly as they do in Japan.

THE JAPANESE HOME

Simplicity is the keynote of the Japanese home. One finds the loveliest homes in the strangest settings. It is very surprising, when after driving through a crowded business district, you enter the small grounds of a Japanese house at the end of a short driveway.

You are greeted at the door by many men or women who take your shoes off and see that you put on slippers. If you wondered why at first, you soon realized the necessity of changing shoes, because Japanese floors are kept highly polished and are really the chief piece of furniture in the house.

The wooden floors and all the passage-ways leading to the rooms are matted. This floor covering is about four inches deep and feels like rubber on one's bare feet. The houses look unusually bare at first, but when you realize that the one room can act as a sitting room with the aid of a few cushions on which to kneel; a dining room with the aid of a nest of tables; or a bedroom with a few covers spread on the floor; you may see that furniture is unnecessary and that the cupboards in the walls hold everything that is necessary to make a home comfortable. Every Japanese hame has a *Tokonoma* with artistic *Kakimono* and exquisite flower arrangement, which is so characteristically Japanese.

WALLS OF PAPER

The walls, or windows or doors — I couldn't quite make up my mind which they were—are all sliding. The panes, which should be glass, are made of paper. They slide open onto a veranda which overlooks a masterpiece in landscape gardening. Every Japanese home makes use of the ground around it, no matter how little there is. There are streams, ponds, stones, shrubs, moss, bent trees, all artistically set out. They are a joy to behold from the porch.

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All Strathconians Proud Of School

By H. E. PATTERSON
Principal, Strathcona School

Each generation, in every land, owes to its rising population — t children—the right to as adequa preparation for living, and for ing a living, as it is possible them. As life becomes more co so does the problem of giving children a thorough preparation living become more difficult. Perha there is no greater institution for pr paring children to play a successfu intelligent, and useful part in th great game of life than the school.

We have, in our community, a school which is unique in many ways:

1. It is one of Canada's largest schools.
2. Its pupils represent over thirty nationalities.
3. Its problems are twofold:
   (a) To teach the authorized Course of Study.
   (b) To teach the English language and Canadian ideals and customs to many children whose parents — and sometimes the children themselves — were born in foreign lands. This we call Canadian citizenship.

Such then—with its twofold problems—is Strathcona School.

Named after Lord Strathcona, who played a very important part in the development of the Canadian West and its railway connections with the East, Strathcona School occupies an entire city block surrounded by Pender Street, Princess Avenue, Keefer Street and Jackson Avenue. There are four buildings, Primary, Junior, Senior (or Platoon) and an Auditorium and Gymnasium combined.

The work of the Primary department, which takes in the six-year-old children, is assisted by the various Church Kindergartens throughout the community—particularly in the matter of learning the English language.

The School Medical Department under the Metropolitan Health Board

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JANUARY 1, 1939

SEVEN YEARS' AGO

About seven years ago—six years and nine months to be exact—the first issue of "The New Age" made its appearance "with the two-fold object of serving the best interests of the second generation Japanese in Canada and of serving the Canadian public by making it accessible for them to understand the emotions, thoughts and ideals of the Canadian-born Japanese."

A period of seven years is not so long ago but a very few will recall that there ever was such a publication. For, although they may still be classified as belonging to the second generation Japanese group, it is now an entirely new population of younger people who have grown up to take the place of their predecessors who made such a magnificent effort to provide Canadian-born Japanese with a newspaper.

YONEMURA WAS EDITOR

Many of the names which were connected with the publication of "The New Age" are familiar. The late Hozumi Yonemura was the editor and publisher. Thomas T. Yoshida, one of the most influential leaders of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League, was the business manager. Miss Muriel T. Fujiwara, now Mrs. E. Kitagawa, was senior editor and Miss Hide Hyodo and Tsutomu Hanada were associate editors. Minoru Ito was the chief reporter and Herb Tanaka and George Yoshy shared the sports desk. Miss Miyoko Tamura was in charge of the feature page.

Assisting Mr. Yoshida in the business department were Hajime Shiga, K. Inouye, T. Kondo, Y. Katsuyama. Ken Shiomi was assisted by Y. Ishiwata as advertising manager. Frank Nakamura and George Takata aided Fred Saiga who was circulation manager. Henry Arikado served as the treasurer. On the advisory council were E. Kitagawa, Dr. H. S. Saita and Dr. M. Uchida.

AWAKENING OF NISEI

The first issue of the first publication published in the interests of Canadians of Japanese parentage marked the awakening of elder Japanese born in Canada. It was the beginning of the long struggle which still is uncompleted.

Some may remember hearing about or turning the pages of a Japanese journal published in the English language called "The New Age." But at that time, the social, economic and political cares of the day had not affected the majority of the second generation. The average nisei of "The New Age" era was just a "kid."

Nevertheless, they were soon to enter that stage when they began to take stock of themselves. Once again, the formation of a representative organization to pool their efforts in endeavor to secure better treatment from the land of their birth, was taken upon by Canadian-born Japanese in the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League arose to take the place of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association, which had been sacrificed on the altar of apathy.

MESSAGE TO NISEI

To turn back now to March 12, 1932, the date of the first issue of "The New Age," Prof. H. F. Angus of the University of British Columbia Economics and Sociology Department, gave a message to the Canadian-born Japanese in which he urged the nisei "to do something really great: to see and appreciate what is helpful in the conduct of their fellow-citizens and to avoid being resentful of what is unsympathetic or obstructive."

Pointing out the obviousness of the fact that "no reasonable man can wish his country to contain a racial minority smarting under a sense of injustice," Prof. Angus went on to say, "it should lead to the recognition of the folly of attempting to impose permanent political or economic disabilities on racial grounds.

"Once this is recognized, the present situation becomes clearer," Mr. Angus wrote. "In removing existing disabilities there is no need for haste and no reason for unnecessary delay. It may be dangerous to give voting rights and all that goes with them to a cultural minority *not yet thoroughly established in the country.*"

PATIENCE AND CONFIDENCE

"I can, therefore, sum up my message to Canadian-born Japanese in two words: Patience and Confidence. And the motive for cultivating these two attitudes of mind would be a desire for the welfare of Canada, the country of which they are citizens," Mr. Angus concluded.

"Homme," pen-name of Mr. Yonemura, editor of "The New Age," believed that in the formation of the Second Generation Association, forerunner of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association and the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League, "we must all yield a little in the interest of the larger whole and co-operate for the success of the organization if we are desirous of accomplishing something really worthwhile."

Harry K. Shibuya, U.B.C., Arts '32, wrote:

"I am dreaming of the day when we, in Canada, shall have proven ourselves to be worthy of those rights and privileges (enfranchisement and freedom in the professions). How much easier it will be for us to be able to contribute something really worthwhile towards the betterment and progress of our native land, Canada, and at the same time, to be successful in life, if we knew that 'the sky was the limit?' For after all, who does not want to work for his native land? Who does not want to see the land of his birth prosperous. Who does not want to have the satisfaction of knowing that he was of some use to his native country?"

Time waits for no one. Has the second generation Japanese as a group, of course, kept in pace with the developments of time? Many of the leaders of yesterday have stepped aside: some have gone to Japan while others are still here and as a result of individual initiative are now examples of the highest form of Canadian citizenship. Proud parents, some of them, they are training the third generation Canadians of Japanese parentage for the struggle that lies ahead.

The problems of today differ not one iota from those of yesterday. Internal petty strife, indecision and worst of all, the helter-skelter and apathetic attitudes of the nisei mass hinders the various endeavors of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League.

Political differences are excusable but when an organization serving one common interest—the second generation Japanese — is not supported, should those who refuse to help blame the leaders or are the second generation, themselves, at fault?

Let the second generation Japanese be most fair and lenient to the faults of their own kind, for they can expect but the least tolerance from others if they, themselves, narrow their attitudes to a selfish, prejudiced circle.

There was, however, at the end of the old year a faint light of hope that the second generation Japanese is aware of the value of a collective voice. Evidence of that fact was the favorable consideration by the powerful sports clubs, which had been discussing a merger into a Japanese Athletic Union, of becoming a subsidiary division of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League and lending their weight to whatever endeavor the J.C.C.L. contemplated. The realization of that step would be the first important forward move to the fulfillment of the high objects of the League. The entry of the influential religious groups, then,would complete the second phase of the J.C.C.L. movement.

With the influence gained by the accomplishment of the above steps, the J.C.C.L. could go on to offer the leadership the nisei is waiting for. "Patience and Confidence"—and courage—we have yet only scratched the surface towards improving our relationship with Canada.

How much will the nisei have accomplished by 1946? Not one second generation youth can answer that question but there is one thing he can do: stand up courageously for what he believes to be in the right and that is to be always proud of the fact that he is a Japanese born in Canada who seeks full recognition from the land of his birth.

In return, the Canadian-born Japanese must offer Canada, a sincere, honest, hard-working group of citizens. The second generation people must be beyond reproach in character and most important, in day-to-day contact with Canadian people. Then, there will be no ground for whatever attacks the twisted minds of the jingoists or professional politician can hurl against them.

SHINEN-OMEDETO

By HARRY S. KONDO

"Shinen-omedeto, minasan," or in other words, a Happy New Year, everyone.

A New Year, certainly, makes us feel alive and gay, doesn't it? It seems to transfer our past year's experience, both pleasant and unpleasant, far back into the realms of tender memories and arouses, in its place, a feeling that we are again about to launch on a new life—a life that has been cleansed of all troubles, but is equipped with the confidence and knowledge gained from previous experiences.

It, again, awakens in us new hopes and the resolution to lead a better life, which are both important factors in furthering our advancement in this rather complicated world. It also gives us an opportunity to amend our bad habits and conform ourselves to more desirable ways.

But, of course, you all know that these are not the only advantages of a New Year.

There is the other half which, perhaps, has even a greater appeal to us than any of the above clauses because of its more realistic nature, not to mention the New Year's Eve in which, I imagine, you all indulged in a wild celebration till the wee hours of the morning.

There is the joy of calling at the homes of friends and kins to exchange season's greetings; of joining in delightful conversation while "omiki," cups of wine, are offered back and forth; of attending rollicking parties; and of participating in many interesting and amusing games, characteristic of the season. Indeed, it may be the anticipation of these pleasures that really make us so happy on a New Year morn.

However, to some people, it seems, the greater New Year delight lies in the region of tasting "ozoni" or rice cake soup.

It is with high amusement that we hear many an elderly issei, now lacking some of their former vitality, recount with huge pride stories of their accomplishment in this special field. Generally, they relate them in this manner:

"The average present-day youths are very timid when it comes to the process of stuffing themselves, aren't they? Why, when we were young, you ought to have seen how many bowls of 'ozoni' we relished on 'Oshogatsu'. Yes! cleaning up a dozen bowls of 'ozoni' was nothing to us then."

And thus, carried away by their own enthusiasm, they would expand their stories to how many bowls of "udon" or other victuals they used to consume. Then, after lengthy and embellished descriptions of many such brilliant achievements, they would end by saying that the youths of today are weaklings and no good, much to our astonishment.

Still, even though we take their remarks as harmless jests, I am glad to say that there are among us many talents (?) whom we can rely on to uphold the honor of the nisei in this practice.

As we look back through the past year, we find that it has been, literally, one of trials and tribulations to both the issei and the nisei.

The misleading Chinese propaganda, directed against the present Japanese operations in China, together with irresponsible agitators, have exceedingly poisoned the thoughts and biased the perspective of the Canadian people, in general, to a point where they look upon us with a prejudice, far stronger than at any time before.

The politicians, especially, began to entertain a ridiculous and unfounded belief that we Japanese are a menace and a serious problem to Canada. They even alleged that we have illegal military organizations operating in B. C.

These unwarranted convictions have led them into taking a number of unjust actions, some of which, immediately threatened the daily livelihood of a large number of Japanese in this province. Outstanding among these were the reduction of the number of boat pullers' licenses issued to Japanese, attempt to refuse trade licenses to Japanese applicants and of more recent date, passing of the resolution, by the B. C. Legislature, favoring total exclusion of any more Orientals from Canada. In each case, the word, "Oriental" was substituted for "Japanese" to blur the identity of the party for which it was intended.

Although, it may be said for these politicians that, with all the specious and tactful Chinese reports circulating around the country, it was natural that they and the public were led to take a misconstrued conception of the Sino-Japanese conflict; nevertheless, that would not justify their reason for oppressing the Japanese in Canada, who have no direct connection with the upheavals in the Orient.

It seems that, so long as the conflict between Japan and China keeps up, or as long as the Canadians do not become comprehensive of the real causes underlying the current Sino-Japanese strife, we will continually be the object of oppression and discrimination of the Canadian people.

But this fact should not, by any means, lead us to bear a pessimistic or melancholy outlook on life. When the dark clouds, at present, enshrouding the entire world, ultimately clear away and normal times again prevail, I am sure, these unfriendly attitudes of the Canadian people will gradually disappear, and we will once again be able to pursue our peaceful lives.

Meanwhile, we must face all hardships with our heads up, restrain ourselves from hasty actions and carry on our work in bright spirits, and at the same time, grasp every opportunity to enlighten the Canadian people of the Far East situation.

So let us greet this New Year with a cheerful smile!

Let us call to each other, "Shinen-omedeto"!

Uno-Toshi, the Year of the Hare

By H. S. K.

According to the Japanese calendar, 1939 is "uno-toshi," or the year of the hare.

The hare is an animal which, originally, was a native of the countries bordering on north and south coasts of the Mediterranean Sea. In these regions, there still exists a large number of hares.

From these place of origin, the animal was transferred north where, in the British Isles, it especially increased rapidly in Scotland, but did not thrive so well in the northeastern part of Europe. Australia and New Zealand were two of the other countries in which the propagation of the hare was very conspicuous: in fact, the animal became so numerous as to create great damages to crops.

The hare is gifted with the nature to multiply itself very rapidly, breeding several times a year and giving birth to from five to seven baby hares each time. At the time of birth, the younglings' bodies are hairless and eyes are closed; but the eyes open after a lapse of one week. They are full grown within six months.

The wild hares which inhabit moors and hills, dwell in holes bored under the earth. These holes all have two outlets. The nest room wherein the mother breeds her young has only one opening. When leaving the nest, she piles up earth in front of the exit to prevent the baby hares from wandering out during her absence. The nest, for the most part, is made up of hair plucked by the mother hare from her own body.

Since the animal was domesticated, various varieties have resulted, although the wild hares have also changed in color and outward appearance according to different countries. The domestic animals are called rabbits.

The most beautiful variety is the angora rabbits which come from the district of Angora in Turkey, Asia. Their hair, which are 3½ to 4½ inches long, is sheared four times a year and used to manufacture woven goods.

As the hare is a gentle animal, timid and not apt to perseverance, persons born in the hare year are considered to be of an obedient nature, who will be loved and respected by the public, but will also seek the assistance of the people. They have tendencies to discard things, thereby shattering their current of fortunes. They are physically delicate and are therefore, suited to become physicians or artists of some kind.

But what will this year of the "hare" hold for us?

The hare is noted or its ability to increase itself rapidly. Hence, the year will bring about the increase of what? In any case, we hope it will be the increase of all the things we are hoping for.

And So To Press—

Dedicated to the ever-growing circle of charming telephone voices, the possessors of which, we may never meet, but which have become a definite part in the successful publication of the English section.—EDITOR.

Through the wire comes the charming voice of an unknown correspondent. Her voice is soft and hesitating to our brusque and hurried query, "Hello, how can we help you?"

"Such and such is holding a . . ."

Stop her, she's . . . wait!

"Pardon, would you mind repeating the name of the club, please? Oh, I've got it now, thanks."

She must think we're hard-of-hearing or something—but how can we take the time to explain we're hugging the receiver as tight as possible to our ears and even then the press-room thunders through.

"When, did you say?" "Heh, heh, heh, January, of course."

She'll think we're pretty dumb. How can she know there's a multiple variety of noise here. That "Heh, heh, heh," could stand correction, too.

"Pardon." "Yes, we didn't catch the last part."

Now we know what she thinks of us. Making her repeat twice and even three times, a simple paragraph. Have pity, somebody had to drop a case of type out there and your voice is so gentle . . .

"Would you mind . . ." "Good-bye?" "Yes, goodbye, thanks for calling."

Great Disappointment

By TSUTOMU IWASAKI

You may not remember me now, Mr. DeGraves, not that I expect you to, but once, long ago, you were to me one of the most important and noble figures in public life. You were higher in importance than the principal of my junior high school. It happened this way:

We had gathered together to pay the last respects to a mutually dear friend who had passed on while making an heroic attempt to save other lives—this is mentioned only to authenticate the incident. It was following that you had decided to take four young fellows to see the new central fire-alarm system.

I was in the party, of course. I wasn't a "Japanese" then. You shook my hands and were more than friendly with me. You rocked us with your good humor and won us with your kindliness.

I rode in the front seat with you and there wasn't a more happier school kid than I. Imagine! riding in a city councilman's automobile. Does every school boy get that chance?

You took us everywhere. You had the attendants explain everything to us. We had received "inside" information with your influence, and you can't blame anyone for feeling just a little bit more important and wiser than others.

Many years passed and the next time I saw you, Mr. DeGraves, you were sitting in the council chamber of the city hall. I had never been there before while the council was in session but I am sorry that I went. Sorry, because you smashed inside a few minutes every fine thought I had for you. I wasn't a school boy any longer.

I didn't think you would say the thing you did and you were, time and again, pretty harsh. You must have realized, sometimes, that your statements were entirely "off color" and without substantiation. Did you?

I like to believe that you had very good reasons for taking the steps you did. Sometimes, I, too, may hold an important position, and I pray that I will not be blind to either side of any confusing question.

In Memory Of My Brother, William

Nov. 1, 1938

Oh, that I were a winged seraph embowered
In the bosom of moonlight nocturn,
Then would I cast my numbed pains
To the dark and chasm, shadowy Deep;
But alas, dear one, I am but another
Breath of frame, a feeble flesh
Moving on and on, as done before,
Sensing every maddening beat of sorrowed loss,
Your shocking flight from this humanity.
Ah, heartless morn it was, when at your side
My hazy sight was led to see
Your waning form, so calm and still;
Your solemn smile—it steeped the room
With sacred peace, as if you saw
Thronged angels at your feet.
I held your bloodless hand, and ah!
How, one by one, my burning tears
Fell on your marbled face:
And then your fathom eyes looked into mine
Bading me not to weep, shaking head thrice,
But still I could not so:
Grim shrouded grief entered my soul
When in the quiet of hushed silence
You were no longer breathing
The pulse of this humanity.
Chaos, chaos, cursed chaos!
How charred my living, inmost spirits within;
Stranded, I became a corporeal creature.

That eve,
In mourning darkness, I deemed the world
Was cruel. My heart in agony
Panged bitter tears, and swelling sorrow
Over your departed flight.
Ah, dream, dream fair, you filled my sleep
With visions strange which came to me
Before the passing of Beloved,
With pure white lilies clasped in your arms
Saying, "Go take these blooms to your loved one."
And lo! this dream shook me with awe
And consternation. It hovered o'er
My mind with sickly misery.
Oh, incomprehensible fate,
Why did you leave this monstrous gap,
This void and stinging emptiness,
Which crushed what little faith and hope
I had, existing in my infirm brain?
What gruesome game your hands can play
Clutching two rising youthly frames!..
The twain whose brief and concise lives
Were woven close from tender age,
To manly state of maturity;
Or is a friendship bond too grave
That death should only separate
One from another—three morbid nights?
And now they slumber side by side
In the tranquil God's Acre;
Where Peace shall reign forever more
Forever unto Eternity.
Oft, oft, before the silent mound
Where stand I in the soothing wind,
Here, where I come to bathe my wound,
Severed by the brutal catastrophe:
Here, all sore agonies are poured;
Because, although the human sight
Is unconscious to the Power and Light,
I sense the closeness of your spirit;
It warms my bosom with reverence mute
As if grim death was but a fantasy
I imaged in a midnight nap.

Afflictions of the tragedy within
Our four-walled shelter lurks,
When misty dusk drapes out the bright,
Oppressing sadness fills the 'sphere.
Once, twice and even thrice, I glimpsed
Dear mother's visage stained with tears;
Then irony writhes all my thoughts
Until sole melancholy stirs my blood
With pounding sensations.
The air around your place of Rest
Is calm, so calm with sympathy
Of cherished memories deep impressed,
Within the altar of my soul.
Man treasure's bits of tender goodness
Long aft his dear one returns to ash,
And when his pangs insense the void
Sweet, buried thoughts come back
To balm his inflamed bruise.
Is it your voice that whispers softly,
Or is it the sighing Eolian Harp?
Oh, how recall those pleasant chats
We two, together used to have,
When pacific night stirred not a sound
For midnight sank, bringing forth three hours.
How weary writ the strain upon
Your waning frame so fatigue wrought;
Once merciless morn awoke to find
The vigor of abundant health
Had swept away—away—away.
In vain I used to after muse
Your abyss mood, the intense weight
Which over shadowed the lighter mind,
When you poured forth in pensive tongue.
Within this world we find staid men
Whose penetrated lives are gulfed
With super sober-sensitiveness;
Each pace of theirs from day to day
Are tense with diurnal agitation;
But then your absorbed profoundity
Taught me to aim the betterment,
Which you self-groomed to cultivate
To sup the finer qualities,
Of nature, music, and masterly art.
You ridiculed the Croesus souls
Who ignore all else for material wealth;
For Security is Reality's illusion
Man builds it with his eager hands,
And yet how oft within its vault
He finds its solidarity waned:
Like a far away mirage in a desert expanse
To where the victim dazedly strides,
Only to find his seeking horizon
Dwindly vanished to nothingness.
Remember, when we forthed debates
When tangled confusion led astray
My faith, upholding scientific facts;
We all, during the course of Time
In youth, stand deep in doubt
Of unseen, unfelt, veiled mystery:
But soon or late darkness prevails
Then all is lost; we grope in vain:
For human force is much too frail
To keep above the raging storm
Which wrecklY strikes our spirits within;
The Will of Power is at our side,
He presides to judge our infirm strength:
Wisdom's sage does testify
That Cause pricks us with knowledge gained
To broader look into the world
As a firmer being of mortality.
How well, dear brother, those words return
Sincere doctrines, all rooted deep;
But solitude does hurt we harsh
When emotions burst with sad remorse
Why did the Master suffer us
With cold unintelligible shock?
But alas we are His created creatures
We cannot read His Motives born.

November leaves,
They swirl on the ground
And bare the trees around your tomb,
To dark and mournful nakedness;
And I shall with fragmented memories
Fill the dreary vacancy
With inspirations which dwell within
My seeking zeal.
And what desire impels me on,
Is keener passioned than before.
The infinite loss embraces thoughts, ,
When illness bade you abed remain
To rest your dwindling moribund frame.
How then you past your languished hours
With Idylls of the King;†
You told to me sore weariness
The strident gloom was cast afar
On the faery wings of poesy;
Or when the mellow, sonorous chords
Of moonlight Sonata‡ was often played
It melted all the burdened cares
And left sweet solace, drugged relaxation
Within your bosom's innermost shrine.
But William, ah, the western skies
Are purply deepening into dusk
The rimy air is closing in:
Outward trod must I from the tomb
Oppressions lightened, sorrows dimmed;
That unlost affection, greatest link,
Eternal love, and unlost faith within me,
Abides, transplanted in stern embrace;
And with this impression, I shall return
To seek to journey Destiny's way
Once more.

—EMMI.

*William's best friend.
†Idylls of the King—Tennyson.
‡Moonlight Sonata—Beethoven.

YOUNG POETESS

Miss Miyo Ishiwata is the name of the young poetess who has contributed regularly to the Tairiku Nippo English section under the pen-name of "Emmi." Her poems are expressive and mirror the often mute thoughts of the second generation Japanese. As her work has been well received in the past year, it is sincerely hoped that she will continue towards the goal she seeks by favoring us with further poetic endeavors. of the second generation Japanese. As her work has been well received in the past year, it is sincerely hoped that she will continue towards the goal she seeks by favoring us with further poetic endeavors.

PETER FUMIO MASUDA

Nisei Concert Violinist

Now on an American Tour

through

Minnesota, Missouri,

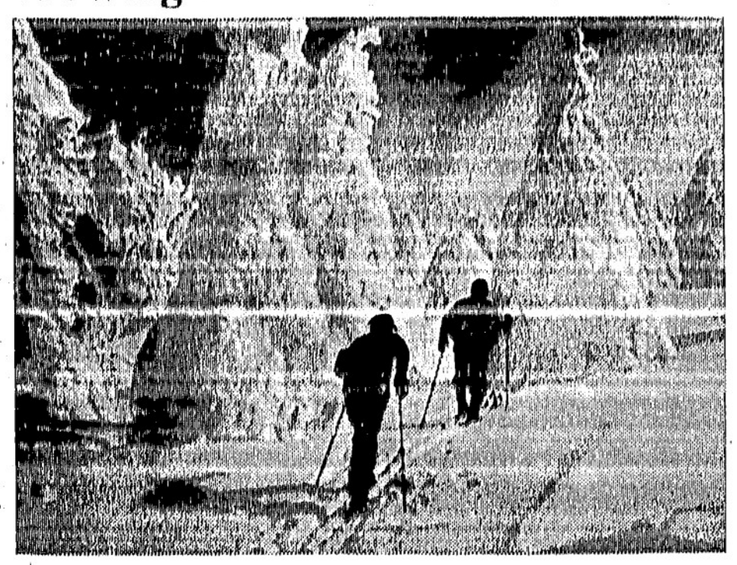
Illinois, Ohio.

Wishes a Happy and Prosperous

New Year to All Nisei Readers.

Photographs of Miss Bardsley and Miss Nowlan are by Columbia Studio. Miss Ishiwata's is by Woodward Studio.

Growing Numbers Join Skiers



It is not surprising that since Japan offers ski enthusiasts many ideal stretches of snow as shown above in her mountainous regions, the country's favorite winter sport is skiing. Special trains are required to carry young men and women to the skiing grounds on week-ends and holidays.

Here in Vancouver, the Canadian-born Japanese have not been slow to take up the sport and the growing number of devotees soon led to the organization of the Fuji Ski Club, which for many years held the distinction of being the only Japanese ski club on this continent.

Chu Wakabayashi, Bus Ohori and Ray Takeuichi belong to the hard-working executive which was instrumental in adding larger sleeping quarters to their cabin on Grouse Mountain, anticipating an increased membership for the 1938-39 season.

Mr. K. Ozawa, who has retired from active participation in the sport, is honorary president. He is one of the pioneer enthusiasts who blazed the trail to the site of the Fuji cabin on Grouse.

Last season, the club did not limit their activities to Grouse but made two mass jaunts to Mount Baker and another trip to Mount Rainier. The first visit was marred by mild weather and the three-car caravan returned after a thorough soaking.

The club is represented in almost every competition held on the hill. Titles have not come their way yet, but Bus Ohori is acknowledged to be the best club skier and a promising set of juniors are now in the process of becoming highly skilled competitors.

1938 Sport Champions

Baseball

ASAHI BASEBALL CLUB
Burrard, Commercial and Northwest Japanese Champions
Beat St. Regis, Merritt-Gordon, Fife Nippons, respectively.

JAPANESE BASEBALL LEAGUE
Giants—Gained Ko Ishii Cup

MIKADO BASEBALL CLUB
Steveston Fishermen's Association Consolation Cup

MUNEO MIIKE
Tairiku Batting Championship Trophy

BUSSEI BASEBALL LEAGUE
Hompa Baseball Club—Retired Bussei Trophy

Softball

SHISEIKAI ALL-STARS
Gakuyukai Mixed Softball Pennant

Tennis

FRED SASAKI
B. C. Japanese Open Singles Champion—Ko Ishii Cup

FRED SASAKI—TOMMY NOBUOKA
B. C. Japanese Open Doubles Champions

AKI HYODO—CHIYO HYODO
B. C. Japanese Open Women's Doubles Champions

Judo

STEVESTON BRANCH SCHOOL
15 years and under team title

TSUTOMU SUMI
16 years and under champion

KITSILANO BRANCH SCHOOL
18 years and under team title

TADASHI BAN
18 years and under champion

Golf

TOMII CUP
Open Tournament
Shinji Katsukawa

KAWAI CUP
Class 'A' with handicap
Herby Tanaka

EDO CUP
Class 'B' with handicap
Shoichi Shimada

FUKUMA CUP
Class "B" Championship
Mickey Maikawa

ISHII CUP
Class "A", "B" with handicap
Shoichi Shimada

PACIFIC NORTHWEST JAPANESE MEET
Class "A"—Sotaro Isogai

Badminton

SHIGE OKUMURA—CHUZO WAKABAYASHI
B. C. Japanese Open Tournament

SADAKO KOCHI—KUNIO ICHINO
B. C. Japanese Open Mixed Tourney

Basketball

NIPPONS
Japanese Basketball League Champions

Japanese Cage League Leaders

Shige Ashikawa, ace scorer of the Japanese Basketball League, is caught by the camera just as he had flipped the ball toward the basket while his M. & N. team-mate, George Suzuki, has tangled with Hideo Idenouye of Ernies, in attempting to snatch a rebound in case it fails to go through the hoop. Surrounding Ashikawa are flashy Joe Akiyama and Mike Tobo of Ernies. To aid identification, the players are named from left to right: Hideo Idenouye, George Suzuki, Joe Akiyama, Shige Ashikawa and Mike Tobo.

Under the direction of Minoru Akiyama, the basketball organization formed a junior division of five teams in 1938, which is an indication that the cage group is under efficient and energetic leadership and enjoys the complete co-operation of local athletes.

The senior league is composed of Ernies, M. & N., Fairview, Steveston J.C.C.L. and Japanese Students' Club, and stand in that order in the present race for the championship. Leading contender for the junior title is Marpole, followed by Beavers, Steveston, Fairview and Nomads.

Table Tennis

MIKADO TABLE TENNIS CLUB
Vancouver and District Team Championship
Second Straight Win

GEORGE TANAKA—YOICHI YASUI
Western Canada Open Doubles Champions

HOMPA TABLE TENNIS CLUB
Japanese Table Tennis League

KIMIO BENNY NAKAMACHI
Vancouver City Junior Champion
Japanese Closed Champion, 1937-38

YOSABURO YASUI
First Division Closed Champion, 1938-39

YUKI UNO
Second Division Closed Champion, 1938-39

TOSHIO KAGAWA—KOICHI KAMINISHI
First Division Closed Doubles Champion

N. NOSUYE—T. UYEDA
Second Division Closed Doubles Champions

Rugby Fifteen

Although the Nippon Rugby Club has never won a championship, it is nevertheless a force to be reckoned with in the Vancouver Rugby Union's second division. Established two years ago, the team on both occasions entered the playoff round and only after making a spirited fight did they bow to superior strength. This season the Nippons are resting in third place behind Ex-Britannia and Marpole.

Members of the Nippons are: Roche Korenaga, Hideo Idenouye, Joe Akiyama, Haruo Inamoto, Frank Shiraishi, George Suzuki, Chuzo Wakabayashi, Yoshio Takahashi, Naka brothers, Swede Sawada, G. Mori, Shige Okumura, George and Dick Nishino, Toru Tsuji, Kachi and Otto Yanagisawa, Kaide Shimizu, Ray Yamamura, Frank and Jack Takayesu, Nobu Nagasaki, Tom Nishio, George Sato, Yukio Mitsuke, Kaz Umakoshi, George Takahashi, Tamio Fujiwara, Ichiei Negoro.

Best In City

George Tanaka is the captain of the Mikado Young Men's Association table tennis team, which has for two straight years held the Vancouver and District Table Tennis League's team championship.

He is co-holder with team-mate Yoichi Yasui of the 1937-38 Western Canada open doubles crown. Yoshi Kozai, second ranking player, is the third member of the Mikado squad.

Tanaka is the director of the Japanese Table Tennis League which sponsored their second annual closed tournament last December.

Ko Ishii Champs

The 1938 Ko Ishii Cup award was made to the Asahi Giants who regained the coveted trophy emblematic of supremacy in the Japanese Baseball League which is an unofficial "farm league" for the Asahi Seniors, Burrard and Commercial League champions.

The defending champions, Asahi Seconds, fell early in the race and the Steveston Fujis entered the playoffs against the Giants. Other competitors were the M. & N. and Mikado clubs, the latter winning the Steveston Fishermen's Association Consolation Trophy.

The players on the championship squad are:

Pitchers: R. Korenaga, Fujioka; Catchers: K. Kutsukake; First Baseman: M. Ono; Second Basemen: S. Ashikawa, Matsumoto; Third Basemen: I. Negoro, F. Nakamura; Shortstop: M. Miike; Outfielders: A. Korenaga, O. Yanagisawa, E. Nakamura, R. Okuda, Matoba.

Bussei Titlists

The Hompa Young Men's Buddhist Association baseball team was crowned for the third successive time, champions of the Bussei Baseball League and as a result the Bussei Trophy put into competition in 1936, rests in the Kaikan, clubrooms of the championship club, permanently. Fairview, Kitsilano and Steveston Y.M.B.A. clubs competed unsuccessfully. Fairview was the runner-up.

The members of the Hompa team are:

Pitchers: C. Inamoto, N. Kaminishi; Catchers: H. Asano, C. Wakabayashi; First Basemen: Kaz Suga, B. Misumi; Second Baseman: H. Inouye; Third Baseman: K. Kaminishi; Shortstop: N. Tanaka; Outfielders: C. Inouye, O. Yanagisawa; N. Nosuye, K. Misumi, N. Nagasaki, K. Nakatsuka.

These Three Played Big Part In Asahi's Triple Victories

YAMAMURA

NISHIHARA

SUGA

The batting champions of the Asahi Baseball Club are Kaz Suga and Roy Yamamura, who finished the Burrard Baseball League season with a like percentage of .400 to become co-holders of the Nippon Auto Supply trophy for 1938.

Nag Nishihara was the leading pitcher with ten victories and no losses. His mound performance was rivalled by Kaz Suga, who made eight defeatless appearances.

Yamamura and pitcher Nishihara are veteran Asahi stars but Suga has been with the team for only four seasons. His pitching has been a source of much encouragement to the Asahis.

Yuki Uno is another promising young player. Taking the third base position where Herby Tanaka had for long guarded, Uno finished the Burrard season with an average of .888. He had made 20 put-outs, 44 assists and committed eight errors. He batted .319.

Mousie Masuda stepped into Reggie Yasui's shoes and very ably, too, as the records will prove. In making 174 put-outs and 11 assists, Masuda miscued only six times to set up an average of .969. He hit .289.

Honorable mention goes to Frank Shiraishi, who was third hitter on the list with a percentage of .385, and to George Shishido who was fifth with a .370, Abie Korenaga's .319, Joe Fukui's .266, Ty Suga's .286. Eddie Nakamura, Muneo Miike and Roche Korenaga were under .200, as they played irregularly.

Table Tennis

The Japanese Table Tennis League made its first important forward move in 1938 with the formation of a second division loop. When the table tennis group was organized in 1937, only seven entries were members but now there are twelve teams.

In spite of the fact that the league membership is city-wide, the table tennis league has, with practically no direct supervision, managed to complete its schedules without a hitch. Every member is entrusted with the responsibility of taking a personal interest in the affairs of the league.

The outstanding player developed by the league is Kimio Benny Nakamachi, 1937-38 Vancouver and District junior champion, and this season Yosaburo Yasui came into prominence by winning the Japanese closed title from a field which included Toshio Kagawa, who is the number one player on the 1938-39 first half league-leading Hompa team, defending champions.

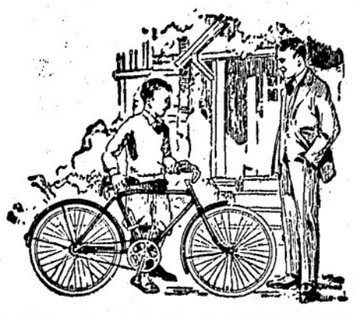
With both the first and second divisions firmly established, the next step the Japanese League contemplates, is to interest girls in this sport and to initiate, on a small scale at first, a women's division. Just now, however, the league is preparing for their first open tournament in which several Seattle stars will be invited to compete.

Greetings to All!

ERNIE'S
ICE CREAM
(Made Fresh Daily)

Enjoy Our Delicious
Ice Cream
Milk Shakes
Hot Dogs
Hamburgers
Doughnuts with
Coffee or Tea

206 Main Street



Season's Greetings!
C.C.M. and Raleigh Bicycles
$29.50 Up
Used Bicycles, $15.00 Up
Tammy Bicycle Shop
112 Main Street Doug. 5559

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!
Let us help make 1939 a year of outstanding achievement and progress for the nisei.
VANCOUVER CHAPTER J.C.C.L.
362 Alexander St. Vancouver, B.C.

Our Hearty Good Wishes to Members, Teachers and Friends
GAKUYUKAI
475 ALEXANDER STREET
Vancouver, B.C.

SEASON'S GREETINGS!
May the Coming Year Bring Health and Prosperity.
CHEMAINUS CHAPTER J.C.C.L.
Chemainus, B.C.

To you, and you, and we do mean you,
Be you ever so far or near,
We nisei of the Capital City
Wish the happiest Happy New Year!
Victoria Chapter J.C.C.L.
Victoria, B.C.

A Happy New Year!
HOMPA Y.M.B.A.
and
Y.W.B.A.
Extend Cordial Greetings to Members and Fellow Associations
549 EAST CORDOVA STREET
Vancouver, B.C.

Our loyal supporters have enabled us to carry on the J.C.C.L. activities here in 1938. May we wish everyone in this vicinity
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
Sunbury Chapter J.C.C.L.
R.R. No. 1 New Westminster, B.C.

To Alumni, Members and Friends, May We Wish You
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
THE JAPANESE STUDENTS' CLUB
University of B.C. Vancouver, B.C.

Cordial Greetings and Best Wishes for the New Year
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MIKADO YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
154 W. 5th Ave. Vancouver, B.C.

Nisei Must Be Cosmopolitan Citizens

By HIROKICHI NEMICHI
Consul for Japan

As 1938, which has been such a troublous one for many nations and for many people has now drawn to a close, I think we should forget what we can of the differences and difficulties of the past year and look ahead to what 1939 holds for us. With this thought in mind I should like to offer a few words of advice to the young people of the Japanese community, the much talked of "second generation."

Like most young people I know, you are more concerned with action, improving the world at large and your own positions in it, rather than in listening to the advice of others. But in spite of this I would like to make one suggestion which I think may be of advantage to you in the long run, even if it does not appeal to you particularly at the moment.

CHANGE IS GRADUAL

I wish that you would interest yourselves more in Japan and in things Japanese. After all, change is gradual. In one generation one cannot completely sever one's ties with those things that have been the very foundation of your parent's existence. Nor is your future here in Canada, a future totally removed from the future of Japan. You have become integral parts of this land in which you were born, and you are striving to become accepted in a fuller capacity into the national life of this country. But this very province in which the majority of you live depends upon her trade with Japan for her livelihood and for the expansion of those businesses in which many of you hope fondly to find your living.

It troubles me to see the second generation ignoring the cultural heritage that has been handed to you by your parents. I do not think that you are being fair to the future of your community or to your own best interests, when you refuse to give some of your time to the study of the language, the history, the culture and the economic background of the country of your parents.

The second generation have been placed in an ideal position to introduce the cultural riches and greatness of Japan. Is it not shortsighted of you to fail to realize that your position in the scheme of things gives you the opportunity to know and to understand the people of the two countries, and that through this knowledge and understanding you are able to act as a connecting link between Japan and Canada—uniting them in peace, progress and prosperity?

NISEI'S DUTY

Who, for example, are better placed to gain a knowledge of the historical background of the present conflict in the East, and to enlighten your fellow Canadians as to Japan's present position in the events which are taking place in China? But you do not attempt to counteract the dissemination of misunderstandings and prejudices about you: you do not realize the grave harm these misunderstandings are causing both to the peace of your community and to the friendship between Canada and Japan.

Understanding and amity are not to be regarded as empty abstractions. They must be realities upon which the future of the world must be built.

The people of Canada and Japan are justified in their oft-stated expectation that the second generation be the means of cementing the ties of friendship between the two countries. You are Canadians, but at the same time I should like you to be fine cosmopolitan Canadians, particularly Japanese-Canadians, worthy of your name.

Environment Influences Assimilation

By KAZUMA UYENO

When Occidentals discuss the problem of the second generation Japanese they almost invariably turn to the question of our assimilability. It can be safely said that these controversies rarely contribute practical and sane conclusions regarding this vital issue.

While the writer firmly believes that the complete assimilation of Japanese-Canadians is possible, he also knows that it is extremely improbable. In considering the situation of the nisei the term assimilation must be interpreted as cultural, social economic and political adjustments to the accepted Canadian standards. One readily observes that these aspects of life are matters not of heredity but leads one to the following generalization: the process of change in the peculiar traits of the nisei is accelerated or retarded in proportion to the degree of Western or Oriental environment that surrounds the individual.

Now, put aside the question of assimilation for awhile and look at the position of the nisei. Race consciousness does not exist among children. It is thus, that, during elementary and high school stages, all Japanese-Canadians feel quite at home among Canadians of other origins. Irrespective of race, creed or religion, sincere friendship are fostered on unpatronizing basis. However, once out of school, contact between the nisei and Canadians is almost completely severed. Asssimilation which has been progressing at a considerable rate comes to a virtual standstill. Hitherto, this fact has been the tragedy in the annals of the nisei's struggle for equality.

The problem, for each and every nisei, is to discover a common interest for the two groups—a force that will bring together Japanese and Canadians in a spirit of communion; a force that will transcend the intense pettishness of racial feeling. I believe that our solution lies in a new nationalism and in Christianity. I believe that all races can join hands and hearts for a union in mutual loyalty of a common God. And is it not natural that we, a minority, should conform to the attitude of the majority? Yes, indeed! We must accept the religion of Canada—Christianity. Through the various channels offered by the Christian churches, the nisei can continue to live in a truly Canadian environment and continue the process of assimilation which was started in the public schools.

"In Christ there is no East or West,
In Him no South or North,
But one great fellowship of love
Throughout the whole round earth.

"John hands, then, brothers of the faith,
Whate'er your race may be—
Who serves my Father as a son
Is surely kin to me."
—J. Oxenham.

Simplicity In Dress Is Stressed For Modern Young Nisei Girls

By HARUKO D. MORISHITA

In the choice of every costume, color is the most fundamental consideration for the reason that it is the most noticeable element when the entire figure is seen. Since navy blue is complimentary to the complexions and the figures of the majority, it ranks first for popularity and usefulness. Brown and dark greens come close seconds.

Have you ever studied the exquisite colorings of birds, flowers, or the changing colors of the sky? Do the colors not blend perfectly with each other, creating a perfect harmony? It is the adaptation of just this harmony that makes beauty in dress.

COLORS EXPRESS PERSONALITY

Colors may be used to express personality. This expression is often made unconsciously. For instance, a temperamental, impulsive person gravitates towards vivid colors ,while the restrained type chooses subdued browns or grays.

Often, however, colors that express qualities that are the opposite of those suggested by the individual, herself, is found to be very becoming.

Next is the selection of materials. It is well to remember that texture and weight of the material greatly influence design. Soft, flexible fabrics invite the use of folds and drapery which are the joys of the designer. Dull surfaces are generally becoming and so are the most appropriate for sturdy, everyday wear.

Refined fabrics with soft, lustrous surfaces such as velvets, are ideal for social occasions. Shiny surfaces, especially satins, are hard in effect and very difficult to wear. Therefore, they should be chosen only by those with perfect complexions and figures.

DESIGN IS IMPORTANT

Having selected the color and material, we now give careful thought to design. Simplicity, grace and dignity should be the keynotes of a good design. It should tend to reveal the most graceful contours of the body. The proportions of the entire figure should determine the general proportions of the silhouette.

While it is perhaps desirable to pay enough attention to the current mode, it is never necessary to adopt extremes of fashion. The characteristics of a good design should hold good in any season or period.

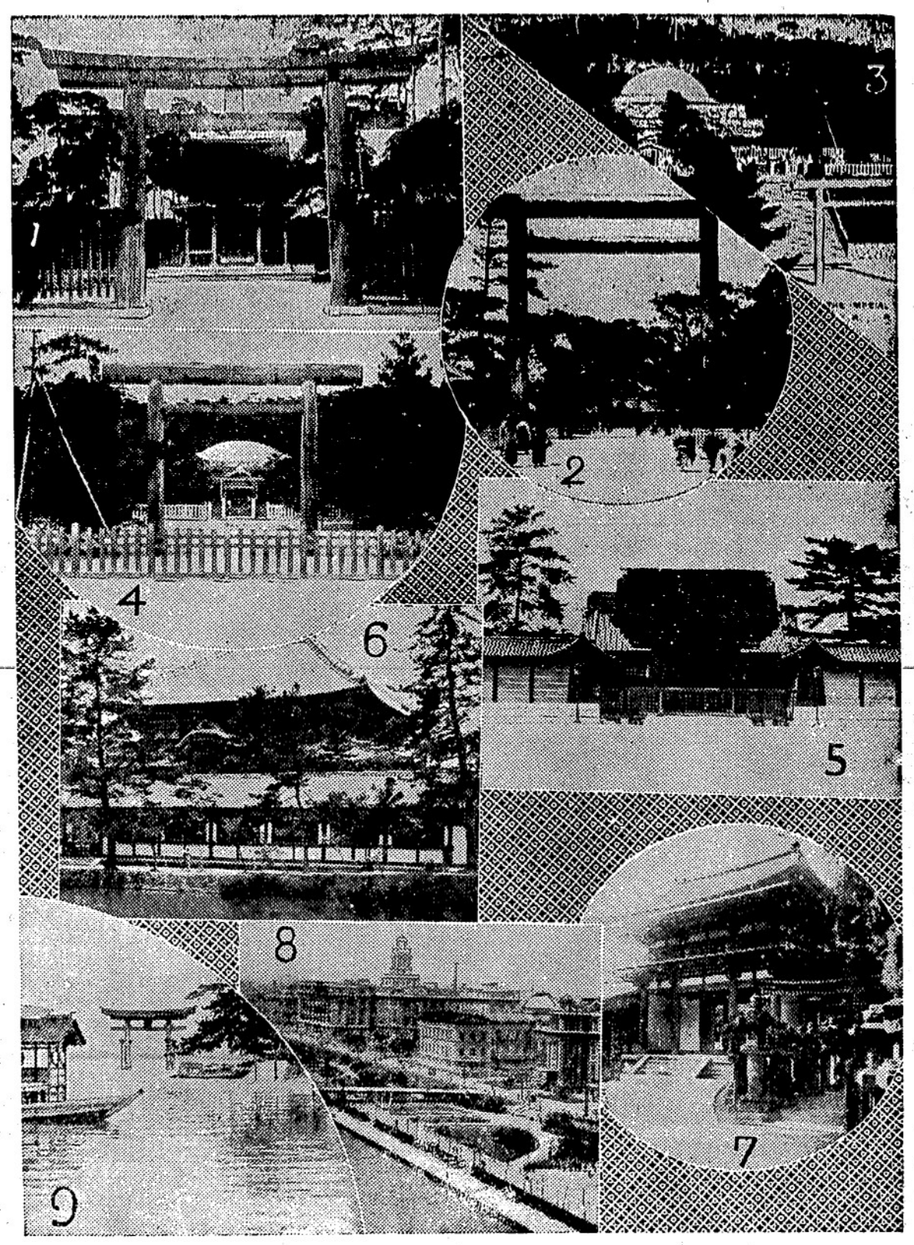
ACCESSORIES IMPORTANT

It is often said that it is the little things that count, and how more true than in matters pertaining to a well-dressed appearance. Accessories are an important factor in expressing good taste in dress. Here again simplicity plays an important part.

It follows from this discussion that in harmony of coloring, in excellent choice of materials, in simplicity of design, in correct choice of accessories, lie the secret of artistry of dress.

However, whether it be color, material or design, the following factors must be taken into consideration: becomingness to the wearer, suitability to the occasion and its harmonious relation to each other. Without the consideration of these important factors, the costume will be lacking in the qualities which make for a perfect ensemble.

Ancient Shrines Are Landmarks of Rising Sun Kingdom



Even the most casual visitor to Japan, sees at least one of the famous shrines pictured above. The names may be familiar to the majority of the Canadian-born Japanese, who have never been to Japan, but they must wait until, they too, can journey to the country of their parents to see and really appreciate not only the scenes presented above which are ancient landmarks but also the wonderland of the Modern Land of the Rising Sun. Strangers to their ancetral home, the second generation Japanese will, only through presistent study be able to act as interpreters of Japan to the Western Countries.

The key to the above picture is as follows:

1. Meiji Shrine, Tokio. 2. Yasukuni Shrine, Tokio. 3. Tama Imperial Tomb, Tokio. 4. Momoyama Imperial Tomb, Kyoto. 5. Heian Shrine, Kyoto. 6. Horyu Temple, Nara. 7. Nikko Shrine, Nikko. 8. Vicinity of Nakanoshima, Osaka. 9. Miyajima Shrine, Hiroshima.

Amateur Radio

Amateur radio is a hobby which has attracted many of the younger generation. At the beginning of the past year, Masao R. Yatabe, operating since 1933, was the only "ham" in the Kitsilano district, then four others passed their examinations successfully and applied for call letters.

Outside of Vancouver, the only known amateur short-wave transmitter is operated by Hitoyuki Ioi of Victoria, who first took to the air in 1935. His call letters are VE5LB.

The list of Vancouver operators is as follows:

VE5FV, S. Hayami; VE5AHG, Y. D. Matsumoto; VE5AGS, K. Hotta; VE5AER, H. I. Miyazawa; VE5FJ, H. Inouye; VE5AIT, L. H. Okada; VE5AFJ, J. Kobayashi; VE5KW, M. R. Yatabe; VE5JS, Jin Ide.

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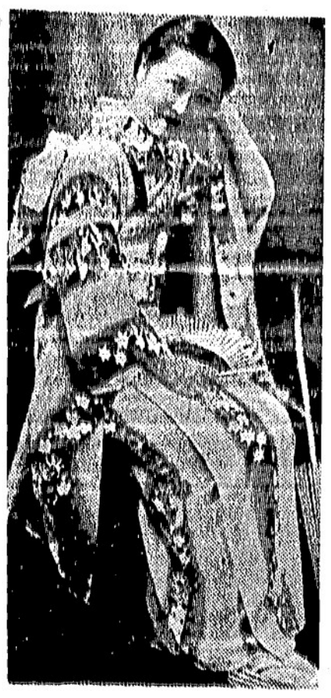
Talented Soprano's Song Recital



LILY WASHIMOTO

Lily Washimoto, well-known soprano, will be presented in a varied and interesting song recital in the Oak Room of the Hotel Vancouver on Friday evening, January 27th, at 8.30 p.m.

Miss Washimoto has distinguished herself in the musical field, both in piano and in singing. She is the first Japanese in Canada to obtain her A. T.C.M. in piano and that with first class honors. She is having gratifying results with her piano students. At the B. C. Musical Festival held last May, a seven-year-old pupil won first place in the piano under 10 years class, competing against a large number of contestants. Again in the Toronto Conservatory Examinations conducted here last June an eight-year-old student headed a long list of successful candidates in her grade.

In May, 1936, at the Musical Festival, Miss Washimoto won first place in the Lyric Soprano Open Class. Arthur Cranmer, eminent London teacher and singer, was warm in his praise. He said, "Here is a performer who is a credit to Vancouver. Her words are clear and beautifully shaped, and she has a perfectly delightful voice."

In June, 1936, Miss Washimoto was awarded one of four scholarships open for competition throughout the Dominion by the Toronto Conservatory of Music, which is affiliated to the University of Toronto. She obtained the exceptionally high mark of 95, which is the highest mark on record, when she took her A.T.C.M. in singing. Incidentally, she is the first and only Japanese in Canada holding the A.T. C.M. diploma in singing.

At Toronto she studied singing with Mr. David D. Slater, A.R.C.M., who is considered one of the foremost voice teachers in Canada. And she studied piano with Miss Margaret Miller Brown, famous Canadian pianiste who recently was guest soloist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at the Massey Hall. Miss Washimoto took post-graduate courses in both subjects as well as lectures in Score-study given by Sir Ernest MacMillan, B.A., Doc. Mus., LL.D.; History of Music by Leo Smith, Advanced Ear-training by Dr. Horwood, D.D., Doc. Mus.; Keyboard Harmony Transposition and Extemporization by Dr. Thomas Crawford. Her scholarship was renewed for another term but she was unable to accept it in 1937.

In Toronto she sang with very great success at the Massey Hall, Convocation Hall, Government House, and elsewhere. The critics there praised her highly for her "sweet and limpid tones" and for "the musicianship and understanding" with which she sang. Sir Ernest was delighted with her "wonderfully flexible voice" and "charming quality of tone" and congratulated her warmly on her brilliant performance when she was chosen to sing at the Conservatory's Annual Closing concert at the Massey Hall. She has had the honor of having had Sir Ernest MacMillan accompany her at the piano on several occasions .

This year at the recent Musical Festival she was awarded the highest possible honor by winning the Jackson Hanby Trophy for first place in the Gold Medallists' Championship Class. She also won first place in the Operatic Open Class.

For her forthcoming recital she will have the assistance of Miss Phylis Dilworth, accompanist, and Mr. Hans Zchiedrich, violinist; Mr. John Arnott, clarinetist, both personnels of the Vancouver Symphony Society.

Karuta, Japanese Game of Cards

Karuta, a card game of "Hyakuninisshu" or One Hundred Poems, is one of the most popular recreations of the people in Japan during the New Year season.

The young people, especially, are very eager to play as they have been at work memorizing the poems on the cards in order to excel in the game.

One of the party is chosen to read the poems and the rest are divided into two groups, seated on the mat floor facing each other.

The cards are then divided equally between the groups and placed face up on the floor in front of each group with the card-faces turned toward the owners. The arrangement of the cards is one of the tricks of the game.

The cards which are read by the reader have on them the entire poems, while only the latter halves are on the cards to be picked up.

As the reader recites each poem, the groups scramble to pick up the corresponding card. If it is taken from the opponents' pile, one card very difficult for the party to remember is passed over as punishment. The game is won by the side having collected the most cards at the end of the reading.

Some of the players are very skilful and are able to pick up the correct card even as the reader begins to read the poem.

Weddings and Portraits

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TORONTO

(Continued from Page One)

impressive. The most striking and outstanding sight was the Canadian Rockies.

A region of charm and winsome beauty; of giant mountains and deep forests; of rushing rivers and sapphire-like lakes. Such an atmosphere of austere majesty and high loveliness. Such a wonderful spectrum of color! With the fleecy blue sky overhead and the air soft with the resinous spice of the forest, all cares and worries were left behind: one saw only beautiful sights and heard only wonderful sounds.

Then the gradual change: from the stark immensities of snow-covered peaks to the fertile, rolling plains of the Prairie provinces. Only the Hand of God could have created such breath-taking beauty.

REACHES TORONTO

My first week in Toronto proved to be quite a hectic one—what with unpacking, putting things away and getting used to my new and very pleasant surroundings, which wasn't very hard to do.

Miss Ide Popular Singer

Having gained for herself the distinction of being the first Canadian-born Japanese girl to interpret successfully currently popular songs on her own radio program, Miss Lily Ide decided to fulfill a life-long ambition and left for Eastern Canada in July of 1937.

In the East, Miss Ide was very popular for she can "put over" almost any type of song. Her performances are enhanced by self-accompaniment on the piano in her inimitable manner.

A most remarkable girl. Miss Ide convinced her family that she should go and then demonstrated that she has the "stuff to go places" with her particular brand of entertainment.

Lily's programs over a local station won a wide audience, but as opportunities were limited here she just had to try the Atlantic side of Canada.

Although she is now back in Vancouver, Miss Ide expresses the hope that she can return soon to Toronto. The people of that city and all the associates with whom she worked were friendly. They were curious to see how a Japanese "ticks" at first, but outside of that she was "Lily" to everybody.

Wherever she went with a party of friends, all eyes focussed on them. The people were not being rude but since Japanese are few in that city, they couldn't hold themselves from glancing their way.

It was quite embarrassing at times, but after a while she grew accustomed to being the object of unusual attention. Her popularity continued to grow in Toronto but due to private reasons returned to her birth-place late last year.

The site of the city is most attractive. It slopes gently upwards from the shore for nearly three miles, then rises abruptly to hills, which is one of the most beautiful residential districts I have ever seen.

The harbor is most picturesque. A sandy island which connects the bay of Toronto into a natural landlocked harbor, has many attractive spots and shelters; hundreds of canoes and yachts. Toronto is noted for its aquatic sports.

Yonge Street is the main street of the city—30 miles of nearly straight thoroughfare from Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe. Comparing it with Granville Street in Vancouver, it is quite narrow, that is in the downtown district.

Travelling on Queen Street eastward, one finally comes to the City Hall. It is quite a conspicuous building with its massive tower three hundred feet high, holding a clock which is said to be the largest winding clock in North America. Around this centre lies the banks; the great department stores of the T. Eaton Company and Robert Simpson Company and here also rolls traffic of a nature almost uncontrollable in these narrow streets. It is boasted that there is one motor car to every five inhabitants. There is also a street car system of great efficiency.

Is it any wonder that a pedestrian has an anxious time of it and is constantly warned: "Watch Your Step," "Safety First" or "Stop, Look and Listen." When one tried to cross the street, it seemed hours before you finally got to the other side. I can assure you that I'll never quite get over Toronto's terrific traffic!

INTERESTING PLACES

During the summer I visited many interesting places. High Park and Riverdale Park which has a zoological gardens: there were picnics to Hanlon's Point, Centre Island, Niagara Falls and Lake Simcoe. Sunnyside Amusement Park is a miniature Coney Island where you'll find thousands of people enjoying the difficult amusement rides and indulging in the ever popular pop and hot dogs.

Summer passed by very quickly and then came the Canadian National Exhibition, the largest annual public exhibition on this side of the Atlantic, which annually attracts over a million visitors. It is famous for its agricultural, industrial and artistic events held in permanent buildings on the lakeshore for a fortnight in early September.

Last year, two outstanding dance orchestras appeared, Horace Heidt and his Brigadiers, and the ever popular Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.

This summer in the grounds of the exhibition park they erected the world's largest outdoor dance floor, which enabled five thousand people to participate in this gala affair. Four of America's leading orchestras were there. Benny Goodman, the King of Swing; Guy Lombardo, Buddy Rogers and the King of the Trombone, Tommy Dorsey. When it comes to musical entertainment, Toronto certainly gets the "cream of the crop" and more.

COLD IN WINTER

Winter proved to be quite cold in Toronto, and the people do not seem to begin to talk about being real cold until the zero point. At below that point, with sunshine and no wind it is quite endurable but the proximity to the lake does not favor windlessness and zero weather with a wind is anything but pleasant.

Skating and ice hockey seem to be the most popular winter sports and Toronto certainly has wonderful skating facilities. All the parks and playgrounds are turned into huge skating rinks, where one may skate all day, free of charge. They also have special rinks for boys to play ice hockey. Every child, no matter how young, seemed an expert in skating and I really felt quite ashamed to go on the ice after watching them whirl around the rink. I used to do my skating early in the morning when no one could watch me, that is, until I was good enough to skate with confidence.

MAPLE LEAF GARDENS

"Hello Canada"—who doesn't listen to those words every Saturday night at 6 p.m. over the Canadian Broadcasting System? Foster Hewitt, the ace hockey commentator, broadcasts from the Maple Leaf Gardens in the heart of downtown Toronto. You can imagine what a thrill it would be to actually witness one of the games.

The first game I saw was the opening game between Detroit Red Wings and the Toronto Maple Leafs. The score was a tie at 2-all. I was quite hoarse after that game, what with yelling and shouting and screaming for my favorite team and players. But in spite of that, you just couldn't keep me away from hockey games, as they're much too exciting to miss.

Christmas and New Year's rolled around and I had my share of fun and gaiety with many of my new Torontonian friends. They certainly know how to show you a rip-roaring time. In fact it was the jolliest and happiest New Year I ever spent.

During the spring I visited many interesting buildings in Queen's Park, the magnificent General Hospital, the pride of the city; Osgoode Hall, the seat of the administration of justice and the School of Law; the University of Toronto and the Art Museum and many others.

Summer came upon us once more and most of my friends from Vancouver used to all ask the same question, that is, "What kind of a place is Toronto to live in?" Well, I should say it was ideal.

Its tree-shaded streets, for most of those not purely mercantile are such, makes the place a beautiful sight in the summer, and perhaps even more so in what one who knows not what the seasons in Canada are can possibly call it as being "the fall." Moreover, the city is intersected with deep, wooded clefts that once were water courses, known as the Ravines, which add greatly to its amenities.

The fall is perhaps the most perfect time and during the latter part of September and the month of October, Toronto is a very lovely sight. It is then, that those who can choose their own time may be advised to see the city for themselves.

The citizens of Toronto can well be proud of their wonderful city — the "place of meeting." Some day in the very near future, I sincerely hope that I shall be able to visit Toronto once again. Until then I shall cherish wonderful memories of a very wonderful city.

LANGUAGE

(Continued from Page One)

conventions, the first of which dates back a little over fifteen years, every consideration was centred on the nisei problem. The curriculum of the schools were then arranged to suit the requirements of the nisei with a standard set whereby they may require enough knowledge to be able to digest freely Japanese newspapers or magazines, to understand the best of Japanese culture and to obtain a beneficial moral training.

Particular emphasis was placed on the latter two points for to have pride and faith in his origin are mental enrichments to the sound-thinking nisei which, in turn, is a fundamental qualification for a good citizen.

Relatively, the Japanese school course is intended as a subsidiary to that of the Canadian schools, since it was deemed that the combined education might lend impetus to the nisei's ultimate recognition. Then, we as the nisei, are most fortunate in having these educational facilities bestowed upon us and with the spirit of appreciation must avail ourselves in doing our share of contributing to the welfare of Canadians and issei likewise.

In the present age of social ills, misunderstandings and prejudices seem forever prevalent and even the Japanese schools have not escaped the exaggerated criticisms of sceptical politicians, officials or even the public. In cases such as these the nisei may well assume the important role of mediators and thus enlighten these misinformed people by vindicating the sincerity of the misunderstood cause.

REMOVE EACH MISUNDERSTANDING

In this way a better understanding between the nisei and Canada may be brought about which in turn will be an initiative to a higher purpose, namely better relations between Japan and Canada. Hence the nisei on the climb to assimilation must clear away each little misunderstanding, proceed slowly but surely and bear in mind that haste is not always speed.

Lastly, let us delve deeper into the subject and weigh the material value of the language itself. Needless to say, a knowledge of more than one language is an undeniable asset to any individual. Roger Ascham, the famous English author, in his comment on languages penned:

"As a hawk flieth not high with one wing even so a man reacheth not to excellence with one tongue."

To this degree the nisei who have a footing on two languages are endowed with the advantage to vivify this forte. Furthermore, impartial and sympathetic Canadians have always encouraged the second generation to retain their mother tongue, not to discard it.

The nisei, especially, those in the field of speech-making or writing will find the knowledge of the Japanese language invaluable for cultivating ideas while no other nisei who has received the education has ever regretted it.

Therefore, in this modern age when education is on the march, let us as the intelligent nisei, do our best to continue this branch of education for there is plenty to gain and nothing to lose.

J.C.C.A. Influencial Alberni Group

Pictured are members of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association of Port Alberni, B. C. From left to right, sitting: B. Takahashi, Mrs. M. Miyoshi, Mrs. Roy Higaki, T. Mitsui, M. Iida, Roy Higaki, president of the organization; standing: Jack Matsui, W. Tani, K. Takeshita, K. Tatsumi, Miss Sumi Ota, M. Miyoshi (honorary member), J. C. Tani, G. Nishimura, TadaoTakeshita, T. Hikida, D. Tani, N. Mitobe, F. Kuroyama, Toshi Takeshita. Other members not in the picture are: Mrs. C. Kawaguchi, Mrs. Jean Nitta, Misses Y. Ikeda, S. Kawakami, K. Sumi, F. Omori, Messrs. Y. Ogino, K. Kitamura, Juji Matsui, Y. Nishimura, E. Adachi, T. Ikeda, S. Kuroyama, Ken Mitsui, M. Muromoto.

By J. C. TANI

Nearly nine months ago a group of some twenty young men and women sat around a long table in the Kyowa Kai Hall in Port Alberni. For once there was none of that cheery camaraderie so characteristic of these gatherings. Instead, anxiety showed on every face. They were tense moments for these young people. Probably never before had they been in a situation so grave and probably never before had they been forced to make a decision so important. For they had just consented to sacrifice the Alberni District chapter of the J.C.C.L. and had seen that thriving organization go to its brave and not inglorious death.

Yet, when it was all over, these men and women were loathe to say farewell and go their separate ways. They had worked so long together that their common lot might be a little easier and had together known so many joys and sorrows that it seemed unthinkable that they should never again act and speak as one. The spirit of Alberni still lived. And so from the ashes of the old arose a new organization, known in time as the Japanese-Canadian Citizens' Association.

During its short life, the J.C.C.A. has suffered more than its share of trials and recriminations, visited upon it because of the dissolution of the district chapter. Charges of betrayal, destructive criticism, and undemocratic procedure against the latter have been referred to the J.C.C.A. In its endeavor to answer these accusations, it has been handicapped by the consideration of the probable repercussion upon the attitude of Japanese-Canadians and the lack of sympathy in some quarters towards its side of the question. The attempt to combine discretion with adequate defence has often seriously interfered with the desire of the J.C.C.A. to co-operate whole-heartedly with other groups for the betterment of conditions among Japanese-Canadians generally.

The determination of the J.C.C.A. to protect and further the interests of local Japanese-Canadians, however, has never been affected by the cooling, albeit understandable, of the relationship with these other organizations. The welfare of the young people of the district is of paramount importance to the J.C.C.A. and on this principle have been taken many of the steps not comprehended in other parts of the province.

The New Year will bring problems as well as opportunities to the Japanese-Canadian Citizens' Association. Its members hope that, in spite of difficulties, they will be able to carry on as energetically as in previous years and will be pleased, when feasible, to act in conjunction with other groups for the good of the Japanese-Canadian community. Whatever the future holds for our people, the J.C.C.A. has nothing but the best of wishes for their prosperity in this and the years to come.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

Japan and Canada Trust Savings Company
398 Powell St. Doug. 400

Happy New Year!

SUMIYOSHI
Bakery and Fountain Service
392 Powell Street Sey. 3933

Happy New Year

Ozawa Shoe Store
K. OZAWA, Prop.
Fine Footwear for Ladies, Gents and Children
General Shoe Repairing
244 Powell St. Sey. 1220

The Best in Japanese Produced Motion Pictures
are brought to you by
SHINKO SHA
K. TSUYUKI

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All!

Harry's Clothing Shop
The Best in Men's Suits, Topcoats and Overcoats
Made to Measure
459 East Hastings High. 2132

EXPERT RADIO REPAIRS
Free Estimate and Tube Testing
Home Radio Engineers
H. INOUYE, Technician
605 E. Hastings St. High. 1660

Tropical Toy Fishes Are Dr. Ishiwara's Pride and Joy

By T. T. I.

Dr. George A. Ishiwara is the Japanese community's leading fish culturist. It was he who interested Harry K. Shibuya into becoming a fish "fan," and when the two meet a heated discussion on a zoological subject takes place. Their fishes are not common ones and must be imported long distances.

The "tropical toy fishes" as they are widely called, originally lived in far off places such as Africa, Australia and Asia, but may now be obtained from large United States farms which breed the toy tropicals. They are beautiful although small, measuring less than an inch in body length sometimes, with long, gracefully tapering fins decorated with multitudinous colors.

BEGAN AQUARIA IN 1932

Somewhat similar to the goldfish fad—every family has at one time or another kept a bowl of goldfishes—the breeding of tropical toy fishes in captivity reached high popularity in the United States while Dr. Ishiwara was studying dentistry in Portland in 1932.

The tropical fish is not the "first love"—pardon us, Mrs. Ishiwara—of Dr. Ishiwara, however, for he had had great success with canary-breeding before giving his attention to the aquaria. Thus, it seems his love for cultivating living things such as birds and fishes is one of Dr. Ishiwara's inherent characteristics.

LOVE NOT ENOUGH

More love alone is not sufficient to ensure the well-being of these tropical pets. Much patient attention and study must be made in order to feed properly and maintain the aquaria to normal living conditions. And, too, the prices of the toy fishes may run up as high as 15 to 20 dollars a pair, a costly hobby to become involved in.

Dr. Ishiwara maintains at the present time, seven tanks in which forty species of beautiful coloring and bizarre forms may be seen. Although he still has more than 460 varieties to choose from, his proudest possession is the White Cloud Mountain Fish from Canton, China, which reached him only a few weeks ago.

THE STARTER'S FISH

The Guppy or the Rainbow Fish is the easiest fish to keep and the novice

Angel Fish

aquarists usually starts off his aquaria with this specie, Dr. Ishiwara recalled, referring with great affection to his own "Guppies." This fish originally came from Trinidad, Guiana and Venezuela, the northern parts of South America. Its technical name is Lebistes Reticulatus. They are viviparous, being born alive, unlike other fishes which hatch from eggs.

Dr. Ishiwara's pride is the beautiful Angel Fish which was once upon a time the most expensive of the tropical pygmies. It is called the "Queen of the Aquarium," and rightly so, not only because of its beautiful coloring and graceful fins but for its aristocratic appearance.

JACK DEMPSEY FISH

An interesting fish called "Jack Dempsey," affectionately named after the boxer of that name, due to its long body and a strong head and popularity with fish culturists, is another specie in the Ishiwara aquarium.

The Head and Tail-light fish, so-named because a portion of their eyes and tail can reflect light, is also in the collection.

THE FIGHTING FISH

There is the fish from South America whose black fins look like skirts and is therefore named the Black Widow Fish. Dr. Ishiwara displays the Siamese Fighting Fish which the King of Siam depends upon for much revenue from licenses to permit public fish fights — similar to cock fights. This fish changes color, from green to blue through several other shades before a fight ensues when it encounters another male.

Other of Dr. Ishiwara's fishes which many other Canadian fish culturists come to see and then chat over are: The Green Sword Tail fish from Mexico and the Red Sword Tail fish which is a cultivated variety. From southern Mexico came the Gold Moon, Blue Moon and Red Moon fishes.

The Black Molliensia; the Zebra, Pearl and Gold Danio fishes, and the Barb family fishes, Rosy Barb, Clown Barb, Barb Laterlatriga, Barb Tieto, Barb Vitatus, came from Florida, and India.

Dr. Ishiwara talks to his many fish fancier friends about his Glass Fish, which is translucent; the Blue Dace; Flame Tetra; Tetra from Buenos Aires; Pristella Riddle; Bloodfin; Featherfin; Jewel Fish; and the Gouramі family, consisting of the Dwarf, Black Ruby and Blue Gouramі; the American Flag Fish and the Corydoras Paleatus.

GERMANY PERFECTED ART

It's an interesting evening when Dr. Ishiwara displays and then explains the origins and peculiarities of the breeds. Dr. Ishiwara believes that Germany is the country credited with having perfected the art of breeding tropical fishes in captivity as it is known and practiced today in America and other European countries.

But long before that the Chinese invented the hobby which spread to Japan. In Japan today the big department stores find the tropical fish business so lucrative that they devote much time and space to their aquaria.

Dr. Ishiwara must raise mosquitoes to collect the larvae to feed the fishes, and he must also ferment black soil with bread and milk to breed white worms for his pets. Mrs. Ishiwara would say "pets" in such a way but her husband counters by remarking that it does keep a man good to remain home even if attention goes elsewhere.

Mr. Shibuya's collection has just started but he'll not be second best for long for his boundless enthusiasm leads us to believe that as an accomplished fact.

Model Aircraft Building

By ROBERT S. SUZUKI

The building and flying of model airplanes is a mighty fine hobby, and I would like to see many others taking an interest in this endeavor which has grown from a toy plaything into a regular scientific art.

To derive any worthwhile benefit from model airplanes, it calls for a lot of effort and study on the part of the young builder. This is a pleasure to those who are really interested in aviation and who use some system in gaining their information.

The need for a systematic program of study is apparent for one cannot accomplish much in a helter-skelter manner. Every model builder should have some definite method of widening his knowledge and applying it correctly to improve his models.

Over ninety per cent of the boys and also young ladies interested in aviation never step over that stage as several apparent reasons prevent them from actual contact with real airplanes. However, models and aeronautical boos and magazines, used in an intelligent manner holds their enthusiasm and leads to greater endeavors.

Pioneer Plane Builders

The writer, one of the few Canadian-born Japanese who pursue diligently their favorite hobby of model aircraft building, was the Wakefield City champion in 1937.

Robert Suzuki, with his closest plane-building friend, Dick Yutaka Matsui, are ever planning to form a Japanese Flight. Other known enthusiasts are the Kagawa brothers, Tatsuo and Wataru, and Hiroshi Kagetsu.

Matsui in an inter-high school competition, captured the glider class title in 1937. Kagetsu in the same meet turned in triple triumphs, winning the R.O.G., weighted stick and Wakefield events.

Roy Uematsu Kumano, well known harmonica band organizer, was a model aircraft builder it is interesting to recall. He and Shuichi Kusaka, now studying at the California Institute of Technology,were among the first second generation Japanese in Canada to take up the building of model planes as a hobby.

Kumano's proudest possession is a Junkers Gold Medal presented to him in 1927 when he was aged around 11 years for a two-minute flight by one of his creations. That time was considered to be a better than average flight in Kumano's day but modern construction enables crafts to remain in the air for twenty minutes or longer.

The past contests have revealed strong interest among Vancouver youths in model aircraft building. This has been very gratifying to sponsors of the meets and makes possible the sponsoring of further contests in which Japanese can enter to test their planes.

Model airplane builders always show a marked improvement in their work immediately after attending the various contests. The flaws in their own constructions become most noticeable in heated tests with the logical result that the next "job" is certain to be perfected. And, also, one can never know what revolutionary idea will come to light in such gatherings.

With the idea of helping those who are a novice and also to provide a medium through which information could be exchanged, several of us have decided to organize a Japanese Flight.

The duties of the organization would be to encourage wider participation in the competitions and aid beginners over the always difficult first stages of model plane construction.

Perhaps, in the coming year, the organization of the Japanese Flight will be realized and the sponsorship of Japanese competitions will bring more and more young people of the community within the folds of model aircraft builders in British Columbia.

Ambassador Of Friendship

When Aiko Saita, the Canadian-born contralto, toured Interior British Columbia and Alberta during October and November of 1938, it served not only to further her fame as a singer but also demonstrated to the Canadian people in a convincing manner that the Japanese can be talented in the world of music, as well as in other realms.

The majority of the Japanese residents in certain sections of British Columbia are occupied in farming, and naturally, the Canadain folk there associate them in a seemingly noticeable manner as having no interest or appreciation for other things than the growing of vegetables, fruits and the cultivation of the soil.

The appearance of Miss Saita, whom interior newspapers praised in glowing terms, persuaded Canadians to see the resident Japanese in a different light. They had been thrilled by the artistry of a second generation Japanese — and perhaps surprised that she could sing in so many different languages.

It is very difficult for other people to understand and appreciate the culture of another race unless they are given the opportunity to see and hear and judge for themselves. Miss Saita gave them that opportunity by singing.

The gratitude of the Japanese in the cities which the Vancouver alto visited was profound. They told her that many of their Canadian friends had, instead of inquiring about the welfare of their crops, usual topic of conversation, praised the singer and wanted to know more about her. The Canadian people had been deeply impressed by Miss Saita.

Many words have been spent to describe the part the Canadian-born Japanese must play in the future "to bring about better understanding and goodwill between Japan and Canada." Miss Saita is one of the first second generation Japanese to play the role of an ambassador of friendship. Whatever her success, may she return to British Columbia to further that endeavor.

Miss Saita is at the present time on an extended tour of the United States. She has appeared in Los Angeles and other Southern California cities and will continue on to Oregon and Washington.

IMPRESSIONS

(Continued from Page One)

The kitchen in a Japanese house is interesting to a foreigner. Since the women do everything from a kneeling position, the paring tables, cupboards and sink, are all very low. The modern homes have electric ranges and tiled sinks.

BATHROOM A SURPRISE

The bathroom was indeed a surprise to me. There is a rather large bath in the centre of the tiled floor. Around the walls are taps and buckets. Oue scrubs one's self clean before going into the bath, then in the bath he relaxes and rests. The bath water is very hot, especially if one is used to a cold shower. The whole family takes a bath at once. Indeed, at the inns, many guests bathe together. It is more a social hour than a chore.

The home of a wealthy person usually has a room especially for the "tea ceremony." This ceremony is more of a ritual than a social hour. When you are invited to the "tea ceremony" you go prepared to say nothing. You kneel on a cushion and watch the hostess graciously prepare the tea. Every movement is done with care and precision and each movement is symbolic. There is a correct way of receiving the tea bowl and a correct way of turning the bowl around three times before drinking from it. Of course you hold it in both hands and drink the tea in three and a half sips. The tea-cakes served are just like flowers and look too beautiful to eat.

THE BIG CITIES

Whereas Japanese homes are unique and will always be the same, the shopping centres of the big cities are completely western and the hotels far exceed many of our own in modern luxuries of a western nature. When we arrived at Yokohama we were taken to a very lovely hotel. I could have been anywhere, but certainly would never have guessed I was in Japan from the style of the hotel.

All the notices in our rooms were in English, the hotel manager spoke to us in English, the menu in the dining room was in English. The food was cooked in our style. Later when we went to Tokio, the modes of conveyance was similar to ours. Large office buildings were very modern and the shopping centres were comparable to those found in New York, London, Paris and the other large centres. The large department stores employed English-speaking clerks. So you see that the business centres are patterned after our western style, for convenience, but the homes are kept traditionally Japanese.

THE JAPANESE COSTUME

The Japanese costume is very interesting to a foreigner. Kimono to us had always meant dressing gown, until we visited Japan and saw the kimono as a dress. One must have a lot of things to think of when dressing in Japan; is the color correct for the age of the person, the occasion and the social position? are the sleeves the right length? is the *obi* (sash) tied correctly? is it cold enough for a *haori* (top kimono)? should one wear *zorri* or *geta?*

Japanese people look very charming in their native costume. The blues and purples are so very becoming to their type of beauty. Notwithstanding the artistic nature of their native garment, the people are giving up the kimono for western style garments for business attire. Many still revert to the Japanese costume for home wear.

In Japan there is a striking example of the blending of the old and the new, of the East and the West. At first it seemed a little incongruous to us, seeing a mother in kimono and child in western costume or vice versa. Sometimes a man would be in western costume with a kimono, but this we soon realized was because the Japanese have accepted Western culture when it is most useful and have retained Japanese culture for other occasions.

The streets of the large cities could be found anywhere in the world, but the little lanes and homes could be found only in Japan.

East and West are meeting in Japan and I am sure that if Rudyard Kipling visited Japan today he would change his well-known lines to:

"East is East and West is West
But the sooner they meet the better."

INLAND SEA

(Continued from Page One)

mention some and not all. For instance, Nagano was another city with a very beautiful setting and as a scenic spot, Lake Towada should not be forgotten.

The shrines and temples with their wealth of art treasures added their quota of beauty and helped to increase our appreciation of the historical and cultural background of the Japanese people. Unforgettable were the Great Buddha of Kamakura, the Great Ise Shrines, the Yomei-mon at Nikko and the national art treasures of Nagoya Castle and Kyoto.

UP-TO-DATE SCHOOLS

Everywhere we went we were welcomed and entertained with the greatest possible kindness and hospitality. Hundreds of school girls and their teachers were at the stations and schools to greet us and we learned something of the educational system of Japan. The schools we visited were very up to date and well equipped, with fine gymnastic equipment, medical, dental and X-ray equipment and in one case with radios in the rooms. I have always been impressed by the western world. They took pleasure in giving us pleasure. We were honored guests and the best was none too good. One little school girl said, 'Our Emperor tells us to be kind to strangers." They certainly obeyed their Emperor.

I was impressed with the honesty and efficiency of the people, with their patience and industry, their strong artistic sense and their courteous kindliness and generosity.

PRIDE UNDERSTANDABLE

Pride and love of country are also marked characteristics and they are very understandable when one views the national treasures, green cultivated fields, scenic mountains, fine educational institutions, and busy, well regulated cities of Japan.

ARIGATO GOZAIMASU

Thus for six weeks we toured the country under the efficient guidance of the Japan Tourist Board. We saw, we listened and we learned much of a lovely country and a charming, progressive people. It was a wonderful experience and one long to be remembered. To all those concerned in bringing about this experience I shall continue to say, "Arigato gozaimasu."

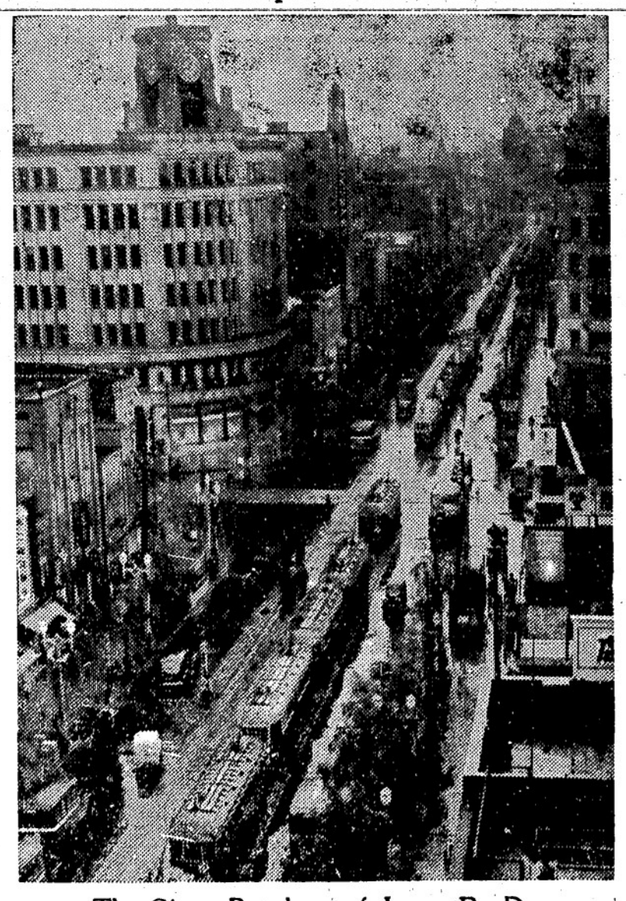
seriousness and industry of Japanese students and I was even more impressed when I saw them at work in their own schools. Japan seems to be doing her best to develop her young people physically and mentally.

My general impressions of the country and people were many and varied. Japan is a country of great contrasts. Eastern and western customs, costumes and styles of architecture are found side by side. The two civilizations are meeting and mingling and there is an obvious desire to select and retain the best from each.

PEOPLE FRIENDLY

The people were sincerely friendly and anxious to make contacts with

Tokió, Metropolis of the Orient



The Ginza, Broadway of Japan, By Day

SATO

(Continued from Page One)

If the nisei realize this fact, and make it a point to study all the phases of the rapidly-progressing Japan, and inquire into the ideals and noble morality held by the country; then through their occupations, contribute their knowledge to the industries, economies and cultural developments of Canada and the U.S.A., they would be making a requittal for the huge benefactions they are receiving day by day from these countries, and simultaneously, would be doing a service to their race, the "Yamato-minzoku."

I was able to learn through my investigation that, Japan has begun to hold a deep concern over the welfare of the American and Canadian-born nisei residing in Japan; on the other hand, she is fastening numerous expectations on the nisei living beyond the sea; that is, of this country and America.

STRATHCONA

(Continued from Page One)

connects the school and the home in matters of Health and Cleanliness. Pre-school children are given a medical examination before they enter school, and are regularly examined throughout their school course. The co-operation of the parents is urged in carrying out the regulations of the Medical Departmnet. The nurse is in the School every morning and Monday and Friday afternoons.

The School Curriculum stresses health, fundamentals such as reading, writing and arithmetic, fine arts, citizenship, Canadian institutions, vocations, and the development of leisure time interests. We believe that children—as well as adults—learn best by doing; consequently the school stresses student activity. This not only develops interest on the part of the students but also pride in the doing of things, satisfaction in work well done, a "community" feeling of ownership and responsibility, and above all, experience in self-expression and working with others. We believe that "Strathconians" are proud of their school.

In the teaching of Canadian Citizenship we, first of all, teach the language of our country to the children of other lands who live among us. This is a difficult task, not only for the teachers but also for the pupils themselves, many of whom are unable to receive much, if any, assistance from home since the parents in many cases speak but little English themselves. We have at present approximately 650 Japanese children in our school. Their scholarship and conduct, and the co-operation of their parents, are very gratifying indeed. It is our constant wish to continue to give these pupils a better understanding of our language, our customs, and our country. We invite parents to visit the school and see their children at work and at play!

By means of "special" subjects we attempt to instruct our pupils in the traditions, arts, industries, and ideals of our country—Social Studies, Music, Art, Citizenship, Home Economics and the like.

By means of student organization we attempt to teach co-operation, planning, leadership and other worthy qualities. Our Assemblies and Clubs are for the purpose of developing school spirit, experience in doing things, and interest in spare time activities or hobbies, as well as education through displays, moving pictures, and address.

Strathcona wishes at all times to co-operate with the parents and with the community. Within the school, racial and national differences disappear. Here all meet on terms of equality. It is our sincere hope and aim, that all our pupils should leave Strathcona educationally equipped to live a successful life, and loyal to the institutions of the land in which they live.

JAPAN-AMERICA

(Continued from Page One)

substantial and concrete bond results. It is upon such logic that the Conference exhibits one of the great criterion of value perpetuation.

The Conference sessions began on the morning of July 18, 1938. Each delegate was required to present two minute papers on subjects prepared by the Japanese side. The topics were: "Pacific Problems"dealing with economic and political relations of the two great nations on the Pacific; "Present Day World Problems" discussing Fascism, Liberalism, Communism, International Peace, Machinery, Nature of World Economy, etc.

Debates on the international political situation between America and Japan covered the foreign policies of both countries including President Roosevelt's New Deal and also the present political features of the two Pacific powers.

The delegates studied the industrial organizations in America and Japan as papers dealing with labor, labor organizations, labor laws, standards of living, and recent trends toward controlled economy, were read.

'College and Society" was a subject that considered the academic and non-academic aspects of student life. It also dealt with problems after graduation, religious and moral factors in student life, and higher education for women in relation to women's problems in general.

Historical background and development of Japanese and American arts received the attention of the students.

The general public in Japan were naturally most interested in the first discussion group that touched upon Pacific Problems, Present Day World Problems and Political Relations of America and Japan.

The discussions in the "Present Day World Problems" group was marred somewhat by the presence of newspaper reporters and motion picture camera men, but barring these factors the session was a tremendous success both from academic and material points of view.

I might mention here that the next J.A.S.C. is being held at Seattle on the University of Washington campus. It is my sincere hope and desire to see many fellow-members of the Japanese Students 'Club and Canadian U.B.C. students attend it. The broadening of knowledge and increased sphere of acquaintances of an individual is in itself, I am certain, an invaluable asset to one's personality.

Mortality

We rise with the dawning day
Sip sweet the morning dew;
Along the broadening highway
Prime noon nears into view.

We climb until we can no more
The brain aged with world deep;
At sundown weary reach Life's door
Where night awaits with Solemn Sleep.

—EMMI.

CONGRESS

(Continued from Page One)

The Japanese problem in British Columbia is difficult and Canadian young people can do little yet to help solve it. Greater understanding is necessary, and is, I believe, being developed between young Japanese-Canadians and the Anglo-Canadians. The franchise is not the main issue. The main problem is economic. I know of young Japanese here with every advantage of intelligence and education who cannot find a place equal to their talents. It is to be hoped that this growing understanding between the youth of the two different racial groups will lead to a lowering of the barriers of economic discrimination against the Canadian Japanese.

In the meantime, many Canadian young people believe that, while assimilation of Japanese in Canada is difficult, and that further Japanese immigration would only aggravate the situation, yet the Japanese in Canada are entitled to every consideration afforded to those living under the British flag.