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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY



BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES
VANCOUVER, B. C.

TELEPHONE TRINITY 2651

March 25th, 1938.

Alderman H. J. DeGraves,
City Hall,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Regarding your conversation of this morning, I enclose herewith a report showing the enrollment of Orientals in Vancouver for the last nine years, from which you will note that the increase in that period is over 50% although the total enrollment figures in our schools for 1929 and 1937 are very close. The total school population has only risen from 37,812 to 38,881 in 1937. You will notice that the Japanese enrollment during that period has risen from 3.5% of the total enrollment to 5.5; an increase of 57%.

With regard to your inquiry regarding Japanese children living at the foot of Blenheim Street (Celtic Cannery) I would advise as follows:

There are 3 in Magee High School
" " 6 " Pt. Grey Jr. High School
" " 1/2 " Kerrisdale School.

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These are the schools catering to this area.

With regard to your other query regarding pupils both Oriental and White attending Vancouver Schools whose parents or guardians are not residents of Vancouver City, I would refer you to Section 138 of the School Act. This Section was amended at the last session of the House, by striking out the last three lines of Section 2, and substituting the definition which provides that the residence of a pupil is the residence of his parents, except where the parents or guardians reside in a part of the Province not comprised within the limits of a school district. The new amendment becomes effective in July, 1938, and the Board is investigating the number of students in our schools whose parents or guardians reside in other organized school districts.

The cost of education of any child can be arrived at by stating that the average cost for last year was \$91.00, of which the Provincial Government contributed approximately \$12.00. From this you can strike the annual cost to Vancouver of any group of pupils and you can multiply this annual cost by 12 to arrive at the average cost of educating one child for six years Elementary and six years Secondary Schooling.

The question of preparing a short brief to include with yours was discussed with Trustees and the Superintendent, but after considering all circumstances, it was thought more advisable that the School Board should simply provide figures which we grant to anybody and which you can use, rather than that we appear to be biased in any direction.

15/1

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY



TELEPHONE TRINITY 2651

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES
VANCOUVER, B. C.

H.J.deGraves-H.F.Hines.

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If there are any further figures you require we will be pleased to supply them, but the statement attached clearly indicates the trend which you wish to prove.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H.F. Hines".

SECRETARY.

HFH:WL

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES
BUREAU OF MEASUREMENTS
VANCOUVER, B. C.

ORIENTAL SCHOOL POPULATION OF VANCOUVER

School Year	<u>CHINESE</u>		<u>JAPANESE</u>		<u>HINDUS</u>		<u>TOTAL ORIENTAL ENROLLMENT</u>	
	No.	% of En- rollment	No.	% of En- rollment	No.	% of En- rollment	No.	% of En- rollment
1928-29	585	1.5	1386	3.5	20	.05	1991	5.05
1929-30	620	1.6	1507	3.8	24	.06	2151	5.4
1930-31	642	1.6	1752	4.3	27	.07	2421	5.96
1931-32	689	1.7	1860	4.5	31	.07	2580	6.2
1932-33	719	1.7	2016	4.9	37	.09	2772	6.7
1933-34	727	1.8	2058	5.0	46	.11	2831	6.9
1934-35	723	1.8	2158	5.3	42	.10	2923	7.1
1935-36	740	1.8	2211	5.5	46	.11	2997	7.5
1936-37	724	1.8	2199	5.5	58	.15	2981	7.5

15/2

The Corporation of the Township of Richmond

A. J. MOFFATT
CLERK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR
CLERK POLICE COMMISSION

TELEPHONES:

RICHMOND 1024

TOWN HALL
BRIGHOUSE, B.C.

WHEN REPLYING
PLEASE QUOTE OUR
FILE No. _____

March 25th, 1938

Dear Sir:

In response to your request for information regarding our Oriental problem in this Municipality, I am pleased to give you the following information which I trust will be of use to you.

The following figures are based on 1937 enrollment.

Total School Population 1,801
of the above, Japanese enrollment 607

The number of Japanese owners in the Municipality is 158
Who pay a total amount in taxes of \$4,551.00
Of which the School tax amounts to \$1,771.00

Our Financial statement of which a copy is attached, page 8 shows that the total cost of education for the year was \$99,296.94 which gives an average per pupil of \$55.14 covering Elementary and high schools

Deduct the Government grant of \$35,286.11

Gives an average of \$35.54 per pupil which it costs the ratepayers of Richmond.

I regret I have no means of arriving at the present population of the Municipality but attach a copy of the census figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics covering the years 1911, 1921 and 1931 which show the growth of population.

15/2

--2--

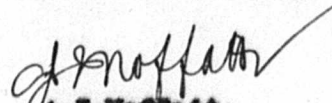
From the above it will be seen that the problem of Oriental penetration in this Municipality is assuming alarming proportions.

In addition to the taxes paid by the Japanese, the School Board has been able to obtain a voluntary contribution from them which was \$2,500.00 last year and after taking that sum into account, we assume that it is costing the white population of this Municipality \$17,500.00 per year to make up the deficit on the education of the Japanese.

I trust the above information will be of assistance to you and if you have any further questions I shall be pleased to hear from you in due course.

I am

Yours very truly,


A.J. Moffatt,
C.M.C.

AM/BA
Encl's

COPY

15/2A

CITY OF VANCOUVER

CITY ARCHIVIST'S Office

City Hall,
Jan. 24, 1938

Name for Mr. Moffatt

ORIENTAL POPULATION OF LILU ISLAND
(Less Queensborough, suburb of New Westminster)

AUTHORITY:- Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>
Japanese	845	1929	2811
Chinese	562	582	451
White, or others	<u>1797</u>	<u>2545</u>	<u>4920</u>
	3112	4626	8182

(Sgd) J. S. Matthews

(D R A F T)
(M A R C H 30-38)

H. L. Keenleyside, Esq.,
Chairman
Board of Review,
Canadian Immigration Office,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to our attendance before the Board on the 24th ultimo and to your letter of the same date asking that the information in our possession be put together in the form of a brief for the consideration of your Board, we set out below some of the more important matters which have come to our attention:

1. School matters in Richmond municipality.
2. School matters in the City of Vancouver, particularly Strathcona school.
3. The fishermens case.
4. The license situation in the City of Vancouver.
5. Oriental labour in farming and other industries in British Columbia.

We deal with each of these matters more fully below:

1. School matters in the municipality of Richmond:

Out of a total enrollment of 1801 students in the municipality of Richmond in 1937 there were 607 Japanese. The average annual cost to the municipality of Richmond for the education of each student amounted to approximately \$35.54

-2-

last year. The annual cost to the municipality for the education of these 607 Japanese students amounted to approximately \$21,548.00.

The total school taxes paid by the Japanese apart from poll taxes amounted in 1937 to \$1771.00. The Japanese also made a voluntary contribution to the School Board of \$2500.00 last year. The Japanese population of the municipality therefore made a total contribution towards the cost of education of \$4271.00, whereas the cost of educating the Japanese students amounted to \$21,548.00 as stated above.

In conjunction with these figures must be taken into consideration the fact that the number of Japanese in this district is increasing, the Japanese population of Lulu Island having increased from 1929 to 2811 in the decade from 1921 to 1931.

Attached hereto is a letter from the Clerk of the Municipal Council of Richmond and the Financial Statement of the Municipality of Richmond giving further particulars with respect to the cost of education in the municipality, particularly with respect to the Oriental population.

2. School Matters in the City of Vancouver

Although the total enrollment in Vancouver schools has only increased from 37,812 in 1929 to 38,881 in 1937 the Japanese enrollment during the same period has increased from 1386 in the school term 1928-29 to 2199 in the school year 1936-37. This represents an increase from 3.5% of the total school enrollment in the first mentioned year to 5.5% of the total enrollment in the last mentioned

-3-

year. In Strathcona School during the enrollment period from September 7-1937 to November 30-1937 out of a total enrollment of 80 new pupils 12 were Chinese and 7 were Japanese.

Attached hereto are two statements issued by the School Board of Vancouver showing the origin of new pupils enrolling in Vancouver schools and the percentage oriental enrollment.

3. The Fishing Industry in British Columbia

The Japanese are making inroads into the fishing industry in British Columbia particularly in and around the town of Steveston on the Fraser River where the majority of Gill net fishermen are of Japanese origin. As an illustration of the situation in this regard we would cite the case of Jack Alder a fisherman of this district whose affidavit is attached hereto.

4. The License situation in the City of Vancouver

There has been a large increase in the number of City licenses held by Orientals in the City of Vancouver in the last ten years, the number of Chinese license holders having increased from 478 in 1927 to 644 in 1937 and the number of Japanese license holders having increased from 459 to 795 during the same period.

Attached hereto are two statements prepaid by the License Inspector showing the licenses held by orientals in

-4-

1927 and 1937 segregated according to the business carried on.

5. Oriental competition in the British Columbia labor market is becoming increasingly important, particularly in market gardening and farming and also in various other industries in British Columbia oriental labor has practically supplanted white in the production of the potato crop in the Fraser Delta. As evidence of this situation the affidavit of Clive Arthur Hoggard, a farmer on Sea Island is attached hereto. We would also like to submit for your consideration a "Report on Oriental Activities within the Province" (of British Columbia) prepared for the Legislative Assembly in 1927. This report is supplemented by more recent figures in certain instances.

We should also like to submit for your perusal and careful consideration a series of articles on this problem prepared by Mr. Bruce Hutchison, the well known journalist, in which he gives a carefully prepared resume of the situation based on the figures obtained by Dr. W. A. Carrothers, the distinguished British Columbia economist and statistician, after a long period of scientific research and investigation carried on by Dr. Carrothers in recent years in preparation for the compilation of statistics to appear in a comprehensive book on the subject which is to be published this year. The conclusions reached by Dr. Carrothers as summarized in Mr. Hutchison's articles are based on the scientific application of data obtained by proper statistical procedure. Dr. Carrothers

April 11th 1938

H. L. Keenlyside, Esq.,
Chairman Board of Review,
Canadian Immigration Office,
Vancouver, B. C..

Dear Sir :

Referring to our attendance before the Board on the 24th Ult., and to your letter of the same date asking that the information in our possession be put together in the form of a brief for the consideration of your Board.

The undersigned wish at the outset to establish clearly that their interest in the matter treated arises solely and purely from motives of good citizenship and with a view of accentuating certain undoubted features surrounding the Oriental situation as it unfortunately exists in this Province of British Columbia, where the problem has now assumed alarming proportions of a most disconcerting and disturbing nature.

There is no desire to stimulate racial animosity and it would be a matter of deep and regrettable concern if our efforts might be so interpreted and simultaneously we wish it understood that we have not been impelled in our efforts, in the slightest degree by motives of racial antagonisms.

Upon that understanding we are submitting the following information for your consideration, it having been deemed advisable to treat the subject matter under several headings, as follows, namely :

- (1) School matters in Richmond Municipality.
- (2) School matters in the Municipality of Maple Ridge.
- (3) School matters in the City of Vancouver.
- (4) School matters generally in the Province.
- (5) The fishing industry.
- (6) The License situation generally in the City of Vancouver

(B)

(7) Oriental activity in vegetable and small fruit farming.

(8) Oriental Labour.

Pursuant to such scheme of sequence, the following is submitted, namely ;

(1) School matters in Richmond.

Last year the total school population in the Municipality was 1,601 students, of which number there was an enrollment of 607 pupils of Japanese extraction, or a percentage slightly in excess of one-third of the total number.

The total cost of education during the same period of one year amounted to \$99,296.04, which fixes the per capita cost of education at \$55.14 per year per pupil. The Provincial Government grant covering Educational matters for the said year amounted to \$35,206.11, which left the net costs thereof to the Municipality at \$64,010.63, the net Municipal per capita cost being therefore \$35.64 per pupil.

Education of Japanese children in Richmond cost the total sum of \$33,469.98 during 1937, and cost the sum of \$21,572.78 net to the Municipality.

There were in the Municipality of Richmond in 1937, 150 owners of property of Japanese Nationality, who paid the total sum of \$4551.00 in Municipal taxes, of which sum \$1,771.00 was apportioned generally to school purposes. Partially due to the insignificant portion of taxes so paid the Japanese Community during the said period voluntarily and aggregately paid a further sum of \$2,500.00 which brought the total contribution of the Japanese towards the liquidation of Educational costs to the total sum of \$4,271.00.

Therefore Japanese education in Richmond cost \$33,469.98 in all to the citizens of British Columbia, and the sum of \$21,572.78 to the citizens of Richmond, less in each instance a total contribution, of \$1,771.00 by way

(3)

of tax levy apportionable to school costs and \$2,500.00 by way of voluntary cash contribution.

The situation in Richmond must inevitably increase in seriousness inasmuch as the Japanese population is increasing from year to year, both by newcomers establishing themselves in that district and because of the prolific birth rate peculiar to such people.

These facts are taken from the official records of the Municipality in question and a letter submitted together with this brief, and a balance sheet of the Municipality in question will substantiate the facts quoted and indicate the precision of the figures submitted.

(26) School matters in the Municipality of Maple Ridge.

The total school population of this District in 1937 was 1262 pupils of whom 406 or 32.1% were of Japanese extraction.

The total Municipal costs of education for the said period was \$54,593.77, the per capita cost being \$27.41 per pupil. The educational cost apportionable to the number of Japanese pupils was the sum of \$11,123.43 towards which sum the Japanese paid by way of taxes apportionable to school tax levy the sum of \$5,501.25. The Municipality had to provide the sum of \$7,627.21 from other sources of revenue to balance the cost of educating the Japanese pupils in that District.

A letter from the Municipal clerk of the Municipality in question submitted herewith certifies as to the facts and figures set out.

(3) School matters in the City of Vancouver.

During the school year 1928-29 there were 585 children of Chinese extraction attending the public schools of the City of Vancouver and during the same school year there were 1266 students of Japanese extraction so attending. Nine years later, namely during the school year 1936-37 the attendance had augmented very considerably. In that year

(4)

the Chinese attendance had so increased that the total figure arrived at 724 and the Japanese had increased to 2100.

In the 1936-37 year the total Japanese Chinese school attendance was 2925. The yearly cost of education per pupil in Vancouver amounts to \$91.00 per pupil per year, of which sum the Provincial Government contributed by way of school grant a sum equal to \$12.00 per year per pupil. Thus the total cost of educating the said Oriental school population of the said year to the City of Vancouver amounted to \$285,093.00. The Provincial Government contributed towards this sum, the sum of \$35,076.00 leaving the net total cost of such education to be borne by the taxpayer of the City of Vancouver at the sum of \$250,017.00 for the said school year.

During the year 1929 the oriental proportion of scholars, as compared to the total number of pupils was 3.5% *W 55%*. In the year 1936-37 the proportion had increased to 5.5% of the total. *me Strathcona School*

*777 Albermarle
Trans -*

In the Strathcona School situate closest to the Chinese and Japanese settlements in the City of Vancouver. there were enrolled during the period commencing on the 7th Sept. 1937 and ending Nov. 30th 1937 eighty new pupils of whom 12 were of Chinese extraction and 7 of Japanese.

Give delete enrollment

When one considers that the average educational attendance of each student extends over a period of twelve years *with average cost to the tax payer of 1120 per pupil* the magnitude of the problem is startling and astounding, indeed.

(4) School matter generally in the Province.

The sixty-fifth annual report of the Superintendent of Education on Public Schools indicates an interesting and a rather significant state of affairs. During the year 1935-36 the total number of children of Chinese extraction attending the public schools of the

(5)

numbered 1447. The total number of Japanese students so attending amounted to 5363. The total number of children of foreign parentage so attending was 19,041 including the Orientals. So that the total number of all children of all foreign extractions amounted to 13, 673, those of Japanese and Chinese extraction 5,363, (vide page H 12 of said report)

The per capita costs of Provincial schooling is given at \$71.07 per pupil (see page H. 11). It follows therefore that the total cost of Oriental education in the Province was \$361,148.41 for the said year.

While the total proportionate cost attributable to Oriental education and the total contribution made by Orientals towards that total by way of payment of taxes apportionable thereto is unavailable, yet the example in Richmond and Maple Ridge are indicative of the general situation and are it is readily perceivable of alarming dimensions.

In addition all other Municipal and social services are available to such population, and their relative contribution towards the liquidation thereof equally insignificant.

It is worthy of mention that racial schools are maintained by the Japanese in these various centres where the native language and traditions are taught to such children on school days after the regular public school period of tutelage, and also on non-school days. While such a practice is praiseworthy, inasmuch as all education is of cultural value and thus meritorious, yet the public school periods of attendance and curriculum is so idealized as to constitute what is deemed to be the maximum educational absorption, which any given pupil in a given grade can properly assimilate having regard to the mental capacity of such child and having due regard to its physical welfare

White men in houses oriented in photo.

Further it would indicate an indisposition on the part of the Japanese to accept wholeheartedly into Canadian ideals and customs, but rather a desire to cling to and preserve the native language and customs traditions which is one of the insurmountable obstacles to assimilation.

Such a situation ~~which~~ ^{in the realm of the} has created an insuperable
Barrier to assimilation, ^{economic}, social,
and cultural ^{life} of the Province.

(6)

In conclusion it is perfectly obvious that the education of the Oriental constitutes a most serious problem.

(8) Fishing Industry.

It is not proposed to deal extensively with this problem, which is extremely acute and which has been made the subject of continuous and very concise and able comment by Mr. Tom Reid, Esq., M.P. for New Westminster who is notably proficient in his knowledge of Oriental penetration in this particular industry. The situation is most astounding in and about Steveston and generally along the Fraser River, where the majority of the net fishermen are Japanese. Instances of abuse of white fishermen at the hands of Japanese are too numerous to mention, but a typical instance is deposed to by Jack Alder, in an accompanying statutory declaration wherein he says that his net was deliberately cut by the propellers of a Japanese fish boat. Instances of this kind and description, and of such unfair interference are extremely common.

Recently the situation of the Japanese control of the codfish market has attracted and excited public attention and the City Council has authorized H.J. DeGraves, Alderman, to investigate the matter. Coming developments with reference thereto will if it is desired constitute the basis of an additional report at a later date should it be so desired. It appears, however that with typical racial patience the Japanese are in potential control of this type of fish marketing. The salted herring industry is completely controlled by Japanese interests, frequently Japanese control is clothed in Company entity having puppet white directors but effective Japanese control dominates.

(9) Licence situation in the City of Vancouver.

The penetration of Japanese and Chinese into all branches of business endeavor in the City of Vancouver is alarming. The number of licensees increasing from year to

(7)

year with depressing certainty. An example will suffice to illustrate, *ei*; In 1927 there were 478 Chinese license holders, in 1937 the number had increased to 644; during the same period the Japanese licenses were 459 and 795 respectively. Thus in ten years there were 166 additional Chinese and 336 additional Oriental licensees. A statement from the License Inspector which is submitted herewith is most interesting. Particular attention is directed to the following, namely: ^{Candy & Fruit} Barber licenses, Cleaning and Dying; ^{Green} Grocers - ^{grocers - lodging houses} Generally the Hours of Work Act, and all regulations of the Department of Labour promulgated under and by virtue of the provisions of the Minimum Wage Acts for both Males and Females remain unobserved and disregarded. A type of unfair competition is generated that is disturbing by reason thereof and for the further reason of the decided and distinct difference in the standard of living of the Whiteman and the Oriental. The competition is unfair and unequal from every conceivable comparative aspect.

(10) Farming.

Truck Gardening has for some years been completely controlled by Chinese, that is the farming and the marketing.

The Japanese have over a period of years been gradually gaining control of the small fruit industry, until today they have in the Fraser valley completely supplanted the White producer, and unfortunately by yearly inroads of a gradual and casual character have acquired all the marketing control, so that today the industry if Japanese controlled. ^{amongst whom a large percentage are women and girls.} White farmers are employing Japanese labour, because they are easily able to exploit same, whereas they are unable to do so to White Labour. ^{Japanese hands will work for as low as 14¢ per hr.} A report entitled "Report on Oriental activities within the Province 1927" is submitted together with the sworn declaration of one Clive Arthur Haggard, Farmer of Eburne.

Attention is also directed to a series of

There has been a large increase in the number of City Licenses held by Orientals in the City of Vancouver in the last ten years, the number of Chinese license holders having increased from 478 in 1927 to 644 in 1937 and the number of Japanese license holders having increased from 459 to 795 during the same period.

Attached hereto are two statements prepared by the License Inspector showing the licenses held by orientals in 1927 and 1937 segregated according to the business carried on.

Generally and for a multiplicity of reasons easily appreciated a complete and much more perfect statistical record should be kept with reference to Oriental penetration into the mining and lumbering industry of this Province. Unfortunately the relative extent of Oriental exploitation of these industries is not generally recognized but generally it is submitted that it is as extensive and unequivocal as in other industries.

Unfortunately while it is deemed advisable to continue the so called gentlemen's agreement with reference to Oriental Immigration it is highly regrettable that in Canada, it is not generally realized that almost 100 % of this migration settles and develops in British Columbia and then from year to year augments the alarming problem and its consequent complex difficulties which such an unfortunate policy has already created in this Province.

It has been suggested and it would appear to be feasible so that a great number of the orientals resident in British Columbia have entered Canada illegally. It is suggested that all orientals in British Columbia be required to register within a prescribed minimum period and be issued certificates so certifying. In this manner their legal entry to this Country could be checked, within reasonable degree of certainty. In each case if illegal entry summary and strict observance of deportation regulations should be adhered to. Registration of all native children should be insisted upon.

With reference to the Gentlemen's agreement pertaining to im-

9.

migration. We in this country or at least those living in Canada and outside of British Columbia may be desirous of conforming therewith but they are unfortunately ignorant of the situation that has developed in British Columbia and when one considers the indifference with which the whiteman is treated in the Orient, and reference is made to his inability to avail himself of the privileges of nationality land tenure etc, it seems difficult to rationally understand, why when we are denied in Oriental Countries the very rights and privileges they so faceciously demand here, we should so concern ourselves with granting them rights and privileges which as aforesaid are denied to us. Most favoured treaty terms are generally recognized as mutual and reciprocal, and not as unilateral and discriminating.

Sir Claude Macdonald, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., late Ambassador of His Britannic Majesty at Peking has said "In Japan there is no such thing as reciprocity--a foreigner has no rights in Japan--although rights are nominally conceded to him by treaty. For example, a foreigner cannot become naturalized as a Japanese except by marriage into a Japanese family and the adoption of a Japanese name. Yet Japan demands from other countries the right of naturalization for her sons. No foreigner can own land in Japan and it has been repeatedly stated both in the Diet and out of it that, such foreign ownership "WOULD BE A POLLUTION OF JAPANESE SOIL."

The foregoing is verbatim extracted.

John van Rossum

15/5

Board of School Trustees

Department BUREAU OF MEASUREMENTS

590 HAMILTON STREET

VANCOUVER, B. C. May 3, 1938

Alderman Harry J. De Graves,
City Hall,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dear Sir:

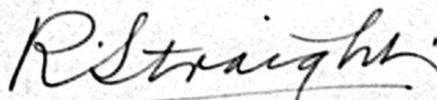
Nationalities of Pupils

Your letter of the 29th of April to Superintendent H. N. MacCorkindale, in which you ask for information concerning foreign-born in Vancouver schools has been handed to me for reply.

I am enclosing such information as is available concerning items 1 and 2 of your letter.

We have no information in this office concerning item 3 of your letter. Such names can be obtained only from the principals of the schools. It is not the policy of the Vancouver School Board to release the names of pupils in schools or to give out information concerning pupils. However, if you will interview the principals of the schools mentioned in your letter, and explain to them what you purpose doing with these names, I believe they will meet your request, if it is in line with School Board policy.

Yours respectfully,



Director, Bureau of Measurements.

RS:IMB
Enc. 1

Superintendent H. N. MacCorkindale, for information.

Geographical Origin of
New Pupils Enrolling in Vancouver Schools
September 7, 1937, to November 30, 1937, inclusive

School	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
McBride	7	3	5	1												16
Macdonald	11		3	2			1			1	2					20
Mackenzie	9	4	9	5			2									29
Maple Grove	13		3		1	2	1			1						21
Moberly		4	5													9
Model	20	2	6	6		3										37
Mt. Pleasant	14	14	15	1		2										46
Nelson	14	4	4	2			1									25
F. Nightingale	9	4	4	4	1		2									24
J. Norquay	18	8	7	3		6	2									44
P. of Wales	3	4		3		1	1									12
Queen Mary	14	1	12	3		7	5		1							43
Quilchena	7	1	3	1						1						13
Renfrew	3		2													5
Cecil Rhodes	9	7	5	5		1	7					1				35
Roberts	88	74	70	22		5	15									274
Laura Secord	12	4	1	3		2										22
Selkirk	7	8	18	2			1									36
Sexsmith	8	2	2	5												17
Seymour	9	2	12							3	1	8				35
Strathcona	36	7	3	9			2				12	7			4	80
Tecumseh	5	6	2	2				1								16
Tennyson	12	11	9	10		2	2									46
Van Horne	2	3		1												6
Wolfe	5	4	2													11
Woodland	2	3	1													6
TOTALS (Elementary)	597	288	335	158	4	55	62	8	3	9	23	20	1		4	1567

Geographical Origin of
New Pupils Enrolling in Vancouver Schools
September 7, 1937, to November 30, 1937, inclusive

School	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Secondary:																
Kitsilano	51	25	20	12		4	8	2			1					123
Jr. & Sr. Pt. Grey	26	5	6	4		2	1									44
Jr. H. Templeton	34	7	3	4			2	1		1						52
Jr. H. Britannia H.	13	4	4	1		1										23
Byng High	30	11	9	5		4	6									65
Fairview H.S.Com.	30	11	8	3		2	3									57
Grandview H.S.Com.	6	5	7													18
K.Edward H.	33	5	15	6	1	2	6		1							69
K.George H.	23	21	16	9		1	2	2								74
Magee High	24	6	3			4	1	1								39
J.Oliver H.	14	10	9	2		1										36
P.of Wales H.	9	1		1		1										12
Technical H.	46	7	11	4			1	1								70
TOTALS (Secondary)	339	118	111	51	1	22	30	7	1	1	1					682
TOTALS (ALL SCHOOLS)	936	406	446	209	5	77	92	15	4	10	24	20	1	4	2249	
Totals (All Schools) for 1936	984		842			60	58	10	5	16	11	10		3	13	2012

Legend:

1. British Columbia (excluding Vancouver).
2. Alberta.
3. Saskatchewan.
4. Manitoba.
5. Yukon and Northwest Territories.
6. Eastern Canada.
7. United States of America.
8. British Isles.
9. Other Parts of British Empire.
10. Europe (Continent).
11. China.
12. Japan.
13. Other Parts of Asia.
14. Other Countries.
15. Unknown.

Direct
direct

School in the 400 St. Alexander

15/6

Rules for an OPEN ESSAY CONTEST

1. Contest is open to every "Nisei" in Canada.
2. Subject must be on some constructive topic concerning the Second Generation Canadians.
3. Length of the essay should be around 1200 words, and not exceeding 2000 words.
4. It is preferably typewritten, and on one side only with double spacing, but legible handwriting is acceptable.
5. All references quoted in the essay must be stated.
6. It must be original and must not have been published previous to the date of contest.
7. Two copies of the essay must be submitted, along with another separate sheet stating the writer's name, address, and the date of birth.
8. All essays must be mailed on or before June 1st, 1938, to the League Headquarter--362 Alexander St., Vancouver, B. C.
9. All essays submitted to the contest will become the property of the League.
10. The contest will be divided into two sections: Senior for over 18 years and Junior for 18 years and under.
11. A special award will be granted to the best essayist in the whole contest, and also an attractive book prizes to the winners of Junior and Senior sections.

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Essays will be judged on Substance 60% and
Form 40%

- a. A greater number of points will be awarded for the writer's constructive thinking which is theirs and for Canada. Therefore, the substance and spirit of the essay will constitute 60%.
- b. Form will constitute 40%
 1. General Plan
 2. Spelling and grammar
 3. Sentence structure
 4. Paragraph structure