

REPORT
of
THE SURVEY OF THE SECOND GENERATION JAPANESE
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Published by

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE SURVEY
OF THE SECOND GENERATION JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA,
THE CANADIAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATION

329 Gore Avenue
Vancouver, B. C.
1935

FOREWARD

The Committee for the Survey of the Second Generation Japanese in British Columbia, of the Canadian Japanese Association hereby presents the report of the house-to-house survey made during the summer of 1935, by its staff--Shinobu Higashi, Joichi Kato, Hiroshi Okuda, Shinichi Takimoto, (all students at the University of British Columbia), and Koji Tasaka, (graduate of the Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan), under the supervision of Nobuichi Yamaoka (graduate of the University of Alberta).

The Committee regrets to state that through diverse considerations, it was decided that this report consists wholly of statistics with the necessary explanatory notes affixed, omitting the publication of the results of interviews with the representative people of both Japanese and Occidental origins in different districts, and the information obtained at different discussion meetings organized for the First and Second Generations in each important locality. However, it wishes to inform those who are particularly interested, that all the original material is available for reading at the office of the Canadian Japanese Association.

In spite of the fact that this report is reduced to mere statistics, the Committee believes that it presents in itself the actual economic, social and political conditions existing among the Japanese Canadians in this province. Moreover, the ideals, the degree of assimilation and the tendencies of the children of Japanese immigrants can easily be studied by the reader. Therefore, the Committee commends it for a careful study and discreet interpretation to all the associations and individuals who are interested in the welfare of this racial minority.

The Committee records its sincerest appreciation to Professor H. F. Angus (Head of the Department of Economics, the University of B. C.), Professor G. F. Drummond (Associate Professor of the Department of Economics, the University of B. C.), Honourable K. Ishii (Japanese Consul in Vancouver), and Rev. K. Shimizu, for their advice and help; and to different Japanese organizations and individuals for their thorough-going cooperation with its staff throughout the course of the Survey.

It is only with one hope that it will be of great help to the people of British Columbia, in obtaining a fair and correct understanding of the affairs and

the state of these young Canadians, that this report is made public.

In closing, we again acknowledge all the help, direct and indirect, tendered toward this undertaking by innumerable friends and well-wishers.

.....*S. Hironaka*.....
Chairman of the Committee for the Survey
of the Second Generation Japanese in B.C.

The Canadian Japanese Association,
Vancouver, B.C.,
October 26, 1935.

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INTRODUCTION

ORIGIN: In the summer of 1934, Mr. Rigenda Sumida, a member of the Japanese Students' Club of the University of B. C. was occupied in a study of the Japanese in British Columbia. As a result of this work, he came to the conclusion that a similar, but more extensive study of the 2nd Generation Japanese in B. C. was indispensable. Accordingly, he submitted a plan for such a study to the Japanese Students' Club which accepted his proposal, worked the scheme into definite shape, and started a drive to raise the necessary funds to carry out this undertaking. In the spring of 1935, however, the sponsorship of the survey was transferred to the Canadian Japanese Association, with the understanding that this organization would meet all the financial obligations.

OBJECT: This survey aimed to collect enough data from which a comprehensive picture of the actual conditions of the Second Generation Japanese could be obtained. With this material, it was proposed that perhaps a guiding principle could be formulated by which this younger generation could be led and by which many of the existing problems be remedied or alleviated.

FINANCE: Different Japanese organizations and many individuals of British Columbia contributed towards the financing of this project.

METHOD OF THE SURVEY: British Columbia was divided into six districts and to each was sent a University student to carry on an intensive house-to-house survey. First, a prominent Japanese was interviewed in the locality visited, and from him the actual number of Japanese homes and their location was obtained to assure the inclusion of as many Japanese homes as possible in the study.

This purely statistical research was supplemented by the study of local problems through personal interviews and group discussions in each district visited.

AREA COVERED AND TIME TAKEN: The field work, undertaken by six men, required about two months, while a month was spent in a concerted effort in analysing the questionnaires. The summarizing of the results has taken over a month and a half by Mr. N. Yamaoka.

The following places were visited, with the exception of localities marked "mail."

District 1 Vancouver
Greater Vancouver,
(New Westminster excluded)

District 11 Lower Fraser
Acme Cannery

District 11 Lower Fraser (Cont.)
Annass Island
Celtic Cannery
Eburne
Fraser Mills
Kennedy

District 11 Lower Fraser (Cont.)
 Ladner
 Lion Island
 New Westminster
 and environs
 Port Mann
 Queensborough
 South New Westminster
 South Port Mann
 Steveston
 Strawberry Hill
 Sunberry
 Surrey
 Terra Nova Cannery
 Timberland
 Vancouver Cannery

District 111 Upper Fraser
 Abbotsford
 Albion
 Aldergrove
 Chilliwack (mail)
 Clayburn
 Coughlan
 Cloverdale
 Gifford
 Huntingdon
 Langley Prairie
 Milner
 Mission and environs
 Mt. Lehman
 Murrayville
 Pitt Meadow
 Port Haney
 Rosedale (mail)
 Ruskin
 Silverdale (mail)
 Stave Falls (mail)
 Sullivan
 Warden Canyon (mail)
 West Langley
 White Rock
 Whonnock

District 1V Okanagan
 Camp Lister (mail)
 Enderby (mail)
 Kamloops
 Keefers (mail)
 Kelowna
 Okanagan Centre
 Penticton
 Revelstoke (mail)
 Salmon Arm (mail)
 West Summerland
 Vernon
 West Bank

District V West Coast of Mainland
 Balmoral Cannery
 Britannia Beach
 Carlisle Cannery
 Cartwright Bay (mail)
 Cassiar Cannery
 Claxton Cannery
 Dominion Cannery

District V (Cont.)
 Englewood
 Ganges Harbour
 Georgetown (mail)
 Haysport
 Inverness
 Knight Inlet (mail)
 Mayno Island
 Nass River (mail)
 North Pacific Cannery
 Oceanic Cannery
 Ocean Falls
 Osland Cannery
 Port Neville (mail)
 Port Essington
 Powell River (mail)
 Prince Rupert
 Rivers Inlet (mail)
 Salt Spring Island
 Shecanan (mail)
 Smithers (mail)
 Standard Cannery
 Sunnyside Cannery
 Woodfibre

District VI Vancouver Island
 Alert Bay
 Banfield (mail)
 Beaver Lumber Company
 Chemainus
 Clayoquot (mail)
 Chemainus
 Comox
 Cordova Bay
 Courtenay and environs
 Cowichan Station
 Cumberland
 Deep Bay
 Deves Creek
 Duncan
 Florence Lake
 Fanny Bay
 Great Central
 Happy Valley
 Headquarters
 Hilcrest
 Hilcrest Logging Camp
 Ladysmith
 Lake Road
 Mayo; McNeil Logging Co.
 Nanaimo
 Nanosec
 Port Alberni
 Port Alice
 Qualicum Beach
 Red Gap
 Royston
 Sandwick
 Sooke
 Telegraph Cove
 Tofino (mail)
 Union Bay
 Ucluelet
 UCLUELET
 Victoria

PUBLICATION OF THE SURVEY: In order to avoid the pit-falls of personal issues and opinions it has been decided that the publication of the results be limited to mere statistics with sufficient explanatory notes to ensure an intelligent interpretation of the tables.

The summary has been reduced to its most simple form, without sacrificing any details which would impair the significance of the results.

CHAPTER 1

Population

For the convenience of greater comprehensibility, the arbitrary classification, Urban and Rural Districts was made. Greater Vancouver, exclusive of New Westminster, has been designated Urban Districts, and the rest of British Columbia, including New Westminster, as Rural Districts.

TABLE 1

AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION

In this table, figures on the total population, and the age-range of male and female Second Generation, according to the two arbitrary districts, have been compiled.

The total population of the Japanese born in British Columbia, and consequently British Subjects, is 10,965 of which 135 are Third Generation. It is interesting to note that in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, there are 99 male and 76 female Second Generations.

The greater proportion of the Second Generation are between the ages of 0-20, resulting in the average age of 11.45 for males and 10.57 for females. On the other hand the oldest male Second Generation is 46 years of age and the oldest female, 40.

It can easily be seen that the peak of the birth rate of Second Generation was reached six years ago, that is in 1929. The number of Second Generation born in that year now totals 592. Moreover, there can be seen a gradual decline in the number of children born in the successive years since that time. This occurrence is indicative of a declining birth rate, due mainly to the "ageing" of the First Generation¹, the economic depression and, possibly, the gradual rise of the standards of living of the First Generation. The fact that only 248 are of below one year is explained by the fact that the Survey only covered Second Generation births up to the end of August 1935.

¹ Vide: Sumida, R.--"The Japanese in British Columbia," an M.A. thesis submitted to the Department of Economics, the University of British Columbia, based on the survey of the First Generation, made in the summer of 1934. The average age of the First Generation woman given is 41.3 years.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF THE 2ND GENERATIONIN B. C.

Age	<u>URBAN DISTRICTS</u>			<u>RURAL DISTRICTS</u>			<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
0	65	98	163	63	58	121	128	120	248
1	96	90	186	128	115	243	224	205	429
2	113	120	233	129	140	269	242	260	502
3	128	96	224	153	148	301	281	244	525
4	115	123	238	159	176	335	274	299	573
5	123	121	244	170	173	343	293	294	587
6	120	118	238	181	173	354	301	291	592
7	116	113	229	149	181	330	265	294	559
8	120	204	324	172	158	330	292	262	554
9	113	95	208	145	150	295	258	245	503
10	93	124	217	163	133	296	256	257	513
11	104	102	206	152	155	307	256	257	513
12	118	114	232	134	128	262	252	242	494
13	103	118	221	142	142	284	245	260	505
14	103	79	182	140	103	243	243	182	425
15	108	112	220	134	118	252	242	230	472
16	67	71	138	121	105	226	188	176	364
17	76	73	149	104	92	196	180	165	345
18	63	48	111	115	77	192	178	125	303
19	61	48	109	101	65	166	162	113	275
20	55	54	109	111	68	179	166	122	288
21	52	45	97	89	67	156	141	112	253
22	51	49	100	79	45	124	130	94	224
23	36	38	74	49	42	91	85	80	165
24	33	37	70	38	23	61	71	60	131
25	26	22	48	40	26	66	66	48	114
26	24	19	43	34	14	48	58	33	91
27	20	15	35	28	8	36	48	23	71
28	20	9	29	15	7	22	35	16	51
29	7	7	14	6	3	9	13	10	23
30	7	3	10	11	3	14	18	6	24
31	4	5	9	1	3	4	5	8	13
32		6	6	5	1	6	5	7	12
33	6	1	7	4	1	5	10	2	12
34	1	1	2	4	-	4	5	1	6
35	2	1	3	1	1	2	3		5
36	2	1	3	1		1	3		4
37	1		1	2		2	3		3
38				1		1	1		1
39									
40		1	1					1	1
46	1		1				1		1
<u>TOTAL</u>	2353	2245	4598	3274	2902	6176	5627	5147	10774

NOTE: In addition to the population shown above, there were 32 males and 24 females in Uculuet, Banfield, Tofino and Clayoquot, (the returns received too late for the general compilation).

TABLE 2

PROPORTION OF SEXES

In this table the proportion of sexes per 1,000 of the Second Generation in British Columbia according to the six original districts, and the corresponding figures for the population of British Columbia and of Canada (according to the Census of 1931) are given.

This table suggests the possibility of a future or rather a potential marriage problem as relating the Second Generation and its relative magnitude in the various districts.

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TABLE 2

PROPORTION OF SEXES PER 1,000 OF THE SECOND GENERATION

IN B. C. BY DISTRICTS, TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF B. C. AND CANADA

<u>Districts</u>	Males	Females	Excess of Males Over Females
Vancouver	512	488	24
Lower Fraser	519	481	38
Upper Fraser	498	502	-4
Okanagan Valley	537	463	74
West Coast of Mainland	557	443	114
Vancouver Island	569	431	138
<u>Average</u>	532	468	64
<u>B. C.</u>	555	445	110
<u>Canada</u>	518	482	35

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TABLE 3

NATIONALITY

The Second Generation Japanese born in this country become automatically with their birth British Subjects. But there has been in existence for many years, the practice on the part of the Japanese immigrant parents, of registering the birth of their children, not only in the Provincial Department of Vital Statistics in Victoria but also in Japan. This state of dual registration of birth is commonly known as dual nationality. On the other hand, some of the parents have registered

their children only in Canada or others only in Japan. This has resulted in the three classes of Second Generation Japanese with reference to the registration of their birth.

The most surprising revelation in this table is the large percentage of those with dual registration of birth. This preponderance of dual nationality cases speaks much for the uncertain state of the First Generation's minds concerning the future of their children in Canada. But, the most significant reason for this registration of the children's birth in Japan, seems to have been the desire of the parents to have the names of their children included in the family tree. On the other hand, many undoubtedly have registered their child's birth through mere custom, ignorant of the significance of their act. The greater percentage of "only-Japanese" registrations are, however, accidental. Many First Generations, unable to speak English and living in remote districts, often had to rely upon their friends to register the birth of their child, while he himself notifies the Japanese authorities by mail. Very frequently, through negligence on the part of the commissioned individual, it would be discovered in later years, that the registration of the child's birth had not been made in Victoria.

It has been noticed that as the Second Generation reach their majority a great number of them discovering this, hitherto unrealized and peculiar status, have begun to withdraw their nationality papers from Japan. This movement of expatriation beside the decrease of dual registrations and the corresponding increase in "only-Canadian" registrations, has been most noticeable of late. This is indicative of the fact that the general consensus of opinion of the Japanese is definitely against this dual nationality, considering it as unnecessary, unethical, and detrimental to the future life of these Canadians of Japanese origin as British Subjects residing in B. C.

Out of the 842 Second Generation in Japan at present, a number are undoubtedly there for a temporary education or have gone there for visits in company with their parents. There, ^{are,} unquestionably, more 2nd Generation in Japan, especially children of those First Generation Japanese who have completely withdrawn their residence from Canada. However, no dependable means of discovering this number has as yet been found.

TABLE 3

NATIONALITY OF THE 2ND GENERATION

IN B. C.

NATIONALITY	NUMBER	PERCENT
Dual	9968	85.80
Canadian	1471	12.67
Japanese	172	1.48
Unknown	5	0.05
<u>TOTAL</u>	11616	89.2
<u>TOTAL GONE TO JAPAN</u>	842	10.8
<u>TOTAL IN B. C.</u>	10774	100.0

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TABLE 4--Deaths of the 2nd Generation

Table 4 shows the age-cause relation of Second Generation deaths. Though the classification is made according to the simple causes, the figures are not considered indisputable. Especially, the number of deaths with T.B. may be suspected, in view of the fact, that the people generally hesitate to admit the occurrence of such sickness within their homes. Therefore, in order to obtain correct figures, one should consult the Provincial Government's Register of Vital Statistics.

In spite of this possible discrepancy arising out of these practical difficulties, Table 4 is quite a reliable indication of the conditions of vitality of the children of Japanese immigrants.

The percentage of infant deaths is surprisingly high in comparison with the other causes of death. It was noticed that infant mortality cases were more frequent in the country than in the city. This is due to many reasons; e.g.--lack of medical attention, unhygienic delivery, employment of mid-wives, and the tendency of Japanese women to undergo too great a physical exertion before travail, especially during the busy berry season.

TABLE 4

DEATHS OF THE 2ND GENERATION
DURING THE WHOLE PERIOD OF HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS
BY CERTAIN CAUSES AND AGES

Age Of Death	Infantile Mortality	Accident	T. B.	Others	TOTAL	PERCENT
0- 4	385	39	13	258	695	68.2
5- 9	-	26	2	103	131	12.9
10-14	-	10	3	69	82	8.0
15-19	-	2	7	56	65	6.4
20-24	-	3	5	26	34	3.3
25-29	-	1	-	7	8	0.8
30-34	-	2	-	2	4	0.4
<u>TOTAL</u>	385	83	30	521	1019	100.0
<u>PERCENT</u>	37.8	8.1	2.9	51.2	100.0	-

CHAPTER II

EDUCATION

In order to understand fully the educational problem of the Second Generation, one must know not only the existing conditions but also the causes which brought them into being. The Japanese immigrants, having come from a land with a distinctly different civilization, suffered many handicaps which undoubtedly retarded their progress toward ideal Canadian citizenship. One such hindrance was their inability to speak English. This absence of a necessary medium of expression on the part of the parents resulted, not only in personal inconveniences, but also in their difficulty of maintaining desirable family relations between themselves and their children. Thus a time came when parents could no longer exercise proper parental guidance and discipline. This condition made them fear the ultimate disintegration of the family unity.

Moreover, as the Second Generation began to search for occupational openings, they discovered that to have a knowledge of the Japanese language was an undeniable advantage; and this, since by far the largest percentage of the intellectual class (if the higher stratum of the Second Generation may be so termed), had to be dependent upon the Japanese and their community for their livelihood.

For these reasons, most of the Japanese parents believed and still believe that it is only their duty to equip their children with a knowledge of the language which, to them, seemed quite indispensable, although there are many Canadians of both Japanese and Occidental origins who strongly protest against these language schools.

It is hoped that the next four Tables may guide those interested in their consideration of this problem.

TABLE V--School Attendance

The Survey was undertaken partly at any rate, during the past summer vacation, so that the actual attendance during 1934-35 must have been greater than that which appears in the Table.

However, the figures adequately inform the reader of the distribution of the children of Japanese immigrants in the educational institutions of British Columbia.

As there is a marked difference between the urban and rural communities, and also to some extent, in the constitution of the population, the figures were classified to disclose the relative pervasion of education in each of the districts--the Vancouver, Lower Fraser, Upper Fraser, Okanagan Valley, West Coast of Mainland and Vancouver Island Districts. (To find the names of the communities included in each of the districts written above, see the Introduction, Pages 1 and 2.)

It can be seen that the proportion of Second Generation attending the High Schools in the rural districts is noticeably smaller in comparison to that in Vancouver. This is largely due to the fact that there are no Commercial or Technical Schools in these rural districts and the fact that higher education entails greater sacrifice in the rural districts than in Vancouver on the part of the parents.

No kindergartens have, as yet, been established in the Okanagan Valley, while in the Fraser Valley its creation has been of a very recent event. The study of the proportion of those attending the educational institutions according to districts shows that the West Coast of the Mainland is exceptionally high. The next district is the Lower Fraser division (which incidently includes farming areas.) This, of course is due to the fact that in these two districts in which the fishing and lumbering industries predominate, there are no fields in which premature school-age children can be gainfully employed. On the other hand in the Upper Fraser and Okanagan Valleys, there has been noticed the tendency of parents forcing their children to halt their education and make them assist in securing their daily sustenance from the field.

The low percentage in Vancouver Island, can be also explained by the fact that the returns of four chief fishing centres; Uclulet, Banfield, Clayquot, and Tofino, have not been included.

To serve as a comparison the following figures are included: 1690 males and 1593 females were attending the Japanese language schools, 40 in number and scattered throughout British Columbia. When the total 3283 is compared with 4902, the total attendance in English institutions, ^{66.9%} ~~46.7%~~ of the Second Generation school population are attending Japanese language schools.

TABLE 3

EDUCATION ATTENDANCE IN THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN B. C.

DISTRICTS

Institutions	Vancouver		Lower Fraser		Upper Fraser		Okanagan V.		West Coast, Mainland		Vancouver Is.		British Columbia		TOTAL	PERCENT BASED ON TOTAL ATTENDANCE
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Kindergarten	97	101	23	58	29	19	-	-	60	55	18	18	227	251	478	9.76
Elementary	792	742	440	419	320	309	89	78	122	134	256	207	2019	1889	3908	79.70
High (General)	109	93	31	26	27	28	11	9	16	7	24	16	218	179	397	8.09
Commercial	8	25	1	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	11	30	41	0.86
Technical	38	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	45	3	48	0.98
Private(H.S. Status)	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	4	0.08
University	9	1	5	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	6	1	23	3	26	0.53
<u>TOTAL, MALE & FEMALE</u>	2018		1015		734		188		398		549		4902		100.0	
<u>TOTAL, 5-19 YEARS</u>	2928		1410		1106		286		464		810		7004		-	
<u>% IN ATTENDANCE</u>	68.9		72.0		66.3		65.7		85.8		67.8		70.0		-	

NOTE: More accurate informations of this kind will be found when published, in the Annual Report of the Department of Education of British Columbia.

TABLE VI--Educational Status of 2nd Generation

This Table again substantiates the effect of the lack of sufficient educational facilities in the urban districts. In all institutions the percentage "graduated," is greater in Vancouver than in the urban districts. Not only does the difficulty of obtaining an education have its effect upon this difference in percentages, but also the occupational reasons and difference in the attitude of parents toward education in the two localities.

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TABLE 6a

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE 2ND GENERATION

IN B. C. EXCEPTING THOSE ATTENDING INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTION	DISTRICT	Ceased Before Graduation		Graduated		Total Graduated	Total Attended	Percent Graduated
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.	M.&F.
<u>Elementary</u>	Vancouver	102	105	568	505	1073	1280	83.9
	Rest of B.C.	263	175	591	532	1123	1561	70.7
	TOTAL	365	280	1159	1037	2196	2841	74.7
<u>High (General)</u>	Vancouver	56	33	91	66	157	281	55.8
	Rest of B.C.	104	61	111	50	161	326	49.5
	TOTAL	160	129	202	116	318	607	52.4
<u>Commercial</u>	Vancouver	8	10	25	27	52	70	74.3
	Rest of B.C.	2	6	5	6	11	19	58.0
	TOTAL	10	16	30	33	63	89	70.8
<u>Technical</u>	Vancouver	23	-	24	-	24	47	51.0
	Rest of B.C.	10	3	14	2	16	29	55.2
	TOTAL	33	3	38	2	40	76	52.7
<u>Normal</u>	Vancouver	-	2	-	1	1	3	-
	Rest of B.C.	-	-	-	2	2	2	-
	TOTAL	-	2	-	3	3	5	-
<u>Private</u>	Vancouver	1	1	5	5	10	12	83.3
	Rest of B.C.	6	-	4	3	7	13	53.9
	TOTAL	7	1	9	8	17	25	68.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6a (Cont.)

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE 2ND GENERATIONIN B. C. EXCEPTING THOSE ATTENDING INSTITUTIONS

<u>Institution</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Ceased Before</u> <u>Graduation</u>		<u>Graduated</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>Graduated</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Attended</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Graduated</u>
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.	M.&F.
<u>University</u>	Vancouver	5	5	11	4	15	25	60.0
	Rest of B.C.	4	4	8	1	9	17	53.0
	TOTAL	9	9	19	5	24	42	57.1
<u>Lang. School</u> <u>(Japanese)</u>	Vancouver	110	120	288	274	562	792	71.0
	Rest of B.C.	265	218	347	256	603	1086	55.6
	TOTAL	*375	*338	635	530	1165	1878	62.2

NOTE: *Include some with over 6 years of education. In addition to the number of University graduates given above, there are 8 graduates in Japan and 2 in Manchuria.

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TABLE VIIb--Education in Japan

In this Table an inkling as to the relative degree of assimilation of the Second Generation can be obtained. 80% of the total number of 839 people educated in Japan have received only a public school training. That is to say, by and large, their outlook on life would not be solidified enough to hinder their acculturation to Canadian life, if placed in a proper environment. A greater proportion of those who have received a high degree of education in Japan have been found to be continuing their studies in the higher institutions of learning in British Columbia.

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TABLE 6b

EDUCATION OF THE 2ND GENERATIONIN JAPAN

<u>District</u>	<u>8 Yrs. or Less</u>		<u>Over 8 Years</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Vancouver	167	140	37	19	363
Rest of B.C.	225	140	82	29	476
<u>TOTAL, M. or F.</u>	392	280	119	48	-
<u>TOTAL, M. and F.</u>		672		167	839
<u>PERCENT, M. and F.</u>		80.0		20.0	100.0

NOTE: The figure 839 is the total Second Generation who were educated in Japan, yet are residing in Canada.

TABLE 7--Utility of the Japanese Language

According to the 2nd Generation Opinion

This question was asked only of those who had received a Japanese education in Canada or Japan. There were, of course, many who had received no Japanese education whatever, who ruefully stated that a knowledge of the Japanese language was beneficial. This was noticed especially in the Okanagan Valley where there is a great scarcity of Japanese ^{language} schools, mainly due to the scattered nature of the Japanese farms making it difficult to create centres to which all could gather.

The percentage of "yes"-answers in the two districts rise noticeably according to the age classifications. This is due to the fact that as the child grows older and comes into contact with occupational difficulties he reaches a stage where he realizes that his knowledge of the Japanese language has been some use to him. On the other hand the percentage of "yes"-answers is greater in the urban districts than in the rural. This is due to the differences in the nature of occupations in the city and in the country. In the city a great number of Second Generation are employed in stores, and offices where the two languages are spoken. While in the country, both agriculture and fishing do not call for a great knowledge of Japanese.

In the "no" column just the opposite is revealed. The reason is that the child, in giving his answer is swayed more by prejudice in his childhood, but changes with increased years. The indefinite column too, gives a wealth of detail concerning the mind of the Second Generation. The greater number of Second Generation in the age period of 6-14, merely go to school since their parents force them to. When questioned, many shrugged their shoulders showing that they had never considered the issue before in the light of the question posited.

The "no"-answer column shows, to a definite extent, the interest of both First and Second Generations in Japanese education. There can be noticed quite a definite difference in the percentage of "no's" according to the different age periods between the rural and urban districts. In the first age-group the greater percentage of "no"-answers in the urban districts indicates to a large extent the dis-
taste of the younger children for Japanese ^{language} schools which rob them of the time that they might have been able to spend in the theatres, at the baseball games and other centres of attractions. On the other hand, in the rural districts there are no similar temptations to distract the children. But it can be seen that the

"Indefinite" answers are far greater than in the urban districts. In the other two groups the higher percentage of "No"-answers in the rural districts as compared with the urban indicates, to a certain extent, the amount of the Second Generation's knowledge of the Japanese language. In the first place, children in these two age-groups are more often employed on the farm rather than given a Japanese education with the consequent neglecting of Japanese studies. In the second place there are fewer Japanese schools established in the Rural districts than in the urban and many youngsters only acquire a superficial knowledge of the language. As a result many expressions of the inutility of the Japanese language is in reality an unintentioned confession of a discrepant knowledge of the language on the part of the individual. This is merely a manifestation of human nature, where proficiency in any field calls forth an unconscious effort to display it and deficiency, the opposite reaction.

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TABLE 7

UTILITY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE
BY AGES AND DISTRICTS

AGE	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Indefinite</u>		<u>Replies</u>		<u>No Replies</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>Consid.</u>
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	N.	%	
<u>Urban Dist.</u>											
6-14	706	56.2	150	12.0	398	31.8	1254				
15-20	508	86.1	71	12.0	12	1.9	591				
20-Over	353	95.4	16	4.3	1	0.3	370				
<u>Total</u>	1567	70.8	237	10.7	411	18.5	2215	96.0	89	4.0	2304
<u>Rural Dist.</u>											
6-14	369	46.6	45	5.8	377	47.6	792				
15-20	379	79.7	69	14.5	28	5.8	476				
20-Over	192	87.7	24	11.0	3	1.3	219				
<u>Total</u>	940	63.2	139	9.4	408	27.4	1487	44.5	1845	55.4	3332

NOTE: The total number considered includes all those who are studying the Japanese language at present and those who have studied it sometime in their lives.

CHAPTER III

Occupation

In order to understand, the absolute and relative magnitude of the occupational problems of Second Generation Japanese in British Columbia and to form a fair and correct conclusion regarding their standard of living, it is necessary to know not only their average age but also, their legal status in this province. Therefore, a synopsis, (only the part dealing with the legal status of the Canadians of Oriental origin), of an article, by Professor H. F. Angus of the University of British Columbia, entitled "The Legal Status in B. C. of Residents of Oriental Race and Their Descendants," published by "The Canadian Institute of International Affairs" in 1931, is here given to shed an authoritative light upon the question.

The Revised Statute of B. C. of 1924, Chapter 76, Section 5(a) disqualify "any person of Japanese race, naturalized or not," from voting at any election. The effect of this statute which discriminates against Oriental Canadians purely on the ground of race does not merely exclude these British subjects of Oriental race from voting at municipal, provincial and Dominion elections but also restrict them from various fields of occupation by the use of voters list (provincial or municipal as the case may be) as the basis of qualification. It is by this method that Japanese British subjects are excluded from:

1. election to the Provincial Legislature;
2. being nominated for municipal office;
3. being nominated at an election of School Trustees;
4. and jury service.

The same or similar qualification results in effective exclusion of British subjects of Asiatic race from:

1. legal profession;
2. pharmaceutical profession;
3. obtaining a license for hand-logging;
4. the employ of contractor of any public work;
5. and the employ of any buyer of "crown timber" for logging such timber.

In addition to these statutory and regulatory restrictions against Oriental

Canadians, there are "de facto" exclusions from:

1. being employed as specialists in public service;
2. and holding municipal offices.

Since the average age of the Japanese Second Generation is only 11.01 years the direct effect of the preceding discrimination may have been mostly, psychological.^I However, the labour legislation in British Columbia,^{III} much of which was advocated, before its enactment, on the grounds that "it would make the employment of Asiatics less profitable to the employer," tended to concentrate Japanese in B. C. to certain fields of occupation^{IV}--e.g. farming, fishing and unskilled labour. This condition can be readily seen in Tables 8 and 9.

Here it may be added that though the above discriminatory measures are provincial in character, the Dominion government since 1923, also began discrimination of similar nature, though without an express legislation, by adopting "the policy to gradually eliminate the Oriental fishermen from the fishery."

The seriousness of the effect of this legal status on the welfare of this racial minority group merits much careful study.^V

III -- Professor Angus includes the following acts in this category:

1. Male Minimum Wage Act, 1925, S.B.C. Chapter 32;
2. Factories Act, 1924, R.S.B.C., Chapter 84;
3. Hours of Work Act, 1923, 1924, R.S.B.C., Chapter 107;
4. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1924, R.S.B.C., Chapter 278;
5. Produce Marketing Act, 1926-27, S.B.C., Chapter 54.

II, IV & V--Opinions of the staff.

Present Occupations

Of 1670 Second Generation settled in the various occupations studied, it was found that 782 are in the employ of Japanese; 410 of occidentals and 478 independent and on their own.

TABLE 8--Occupation by District, Sex and Status

One often hears the claim put forth that the Japanese in British Columbia have a low standard of living. However, no proof has been forwarded to substantiate these claims. This Table illustrates the distribution of the children of these Japanese immigrants in various occupations according to status. By this, one can gain a cross section of the economic life of the Second Generation. If similar statistics were obtainable regarding the percentage of occidentals in various occupations, then at least some sort of comparison may be attempted. But at present the tendency has been to regard the Second Generation in the occupations in which they preponderate and observing the people in this status to judge the whole Second Generation group by a criterion based on this observation. This method is apparently very unscientific.

It is interesting to note that the majority of the Second Generation--93.2% are concentrated in the two lowest categories of occupations, semi-skilled and unskilled. This result does not in any way reflect upon the mental ability of Japanese Second Generation people, for interviews with school teachers and statistical studies made of Japanese school children prove quite the contrary. The reason for this unproportionate spread one can only suggest--lack of initiative on the part of the Second Generation due primarily to lack of encouragement, both on the part of Caucasian Canadians and the Japanese older Generation--an apathetic passiveness resulting from the self-consciousness aroused by race discriminations in other lines of endeavor; and perhaps the fact that many capable Second Generation with specialized training are being forced through various reasons to seek occupational openings in Japan.

This Table studied hand-in-hand with the Table on Occupational Preferences will prove a mine of information.

TABLE 8

PRESENT OCCUPATIONS OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN B. C.14 YEARS AND OVER, BY DISTRICT, SEX AND STATUS

<u>Status</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Urban Districts</u>				<u>Rural Districts</u>			
		Male	Female	TOTAL	PERCENT	Male	Female	TOTAL	PERCENT
<u>Unskilled</u>		131	103	234	36.2	388	222	610	59.6
	Bell-Boy, Hotel Worker	15	-	15		2	-	2	
	Delivery Boy	7	-	7		-	-	-	
	Brewery Worker	-	-	-		-	-	-	
	Farm Hand	11	2	13		159	150	309	
	Fish Cannery Worker	5	13	18		10	-	10	
	Fruit Cannery Worker	-	-	-		1	-	1	
	House Worker	6	82	88		6	69	75	
	Janitor	3	-	3		-	1	2	
	Laundry Worker	2	-	2		4	1	4	
	Logging Camp Worker	8	-	8		28	-	28	
	Mine Worker	-	-	-		1	-	1	
	Plain Cook, Waiter, Waitress	8	6	14		1	2	3	
	Paper, Wood, Box Factory Worker	3	-	3		-	-	-	
	Pulp Mill Worker	8	-	8		56	-	56	
	Saw Mill Worker	52	-	52		119	-	119	
	Warehouse Worker	3	-	3		-	-	-	
<u>Semi-Skilled</u>		87	102	189	29.2	330	14	344	33.6
	Barber	-	8	8		2	-	2	
	Chauffeur	14	-	14		12	-	12	
	Cleaner, Dyer, Presser	6	9	15		9	1	10	
	Dressmaker	-	85	85		-	13	13	
	Farmer	-	-	-		16	-	16	
	Fisherman	35	-	35		277	-	277	
	Furniture Frame Maker	3	-	3		-	-	-	
	Garage Owner	4	-	4		3	-	3	
	Gardener	14	-	14		2	-	2	
	Greenhouse Attendant	-	-	-		1	-	1	
	Mechanic	8	-	8		7	-	7	
	Painter, Paper Hanger	-	-	-		1	-	1	
	Tofu, Udon, Kamaboko Manuf.	3	-	3		-	-	-	
<u>Skilled</u>		28	1	29	4.5	13	-	13	1.3
	Baker	5	-	5		1	-	1	
	Carpenter	2	-	2		8	-	8	
	Chef	2	1	3		-	-	-	
	Marine Engineer	2	-	2		-	-	-	
	Photographer	1	-	1		-	-	-	
	Printer	7	-	7		1	-	1	
	Shoemaker	5	-	5		2	-	2	
	Radiotrician	1	-	1		-	-	-	
	Tailor	3	-	3		1	-	1	

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 8 (Cont.)

PRESENT OCCUPATIONS OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN E. C.,14 YEARS AND OVER, BY DISTRICTS, SEX AND STATUS

<u>Status</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Urban Districts</u>				<u>Rural Districts</u>			
		Male	Female	TOTAL	PERCENT	Male	Female	TOTAL	PERCENT
<u>Clerical</u>		135	48	184	28.5	34	13	47	4.6
Auto Agent		1	-	1					
Bank Clerk		2	-	2					
Bookkeeper		5	2	7		3	-	3	
Box Manufacturer		-	-	-		4	-	4	
Fuel Dealer		2	-	2					
Nurse		-	4	4					
Pressman		3	-	3					
Rooming H., Hotel Operator		6	-	6					
Salesman		6	-	6		5	-	5	
Secretary, Stenographer		8	7	15		1	4	5	
Store Clerk		73	35	108		19	9	28	
Store Owner		19	-	19					
Any two Occupations		11	-	11		2	-	2	
<u>Professional</u>		4	7	11	1.6	4	5	9	0.9
Dentist		2	-	2					
Medical Doctor		1	-	1					
Musician		-	3	3		-	1	1	
Osteopaths		1	-	1					
Teacher		-	4	4		4	4	8	
<u>Total With Occupation</u>		386	261	647	41.1	769	254	1023	48.7
<u>Without Occupation</u>		143	152	295	18.8	122	226	348	16.5
<u>Married Fem. Without Occup.</u>		-	117	117	7.5	-	140	140	6.6
<u>Students</u>		297	215	512	32.6	343	252	595	28.2
<u>Total Considered</u>		826	745	1571	100.0	1234	872	2106	100.0

NOTE: It may be noticed that the Second Generation in domestic service are receiving the lowest monthly income. In this monthly income, their room and board--computed at \$25.00, has been included. In trade the net profit was taken down. The monthly income for the people in the clerical class is surprisingly small in both districts.

The monthly income derived from Second Generations in professions in the rural districts is surprisingly low. This is due to the fact that the greater part of them are Kindergarten or Japanese language school teachers, who teach only a few hours a day and receive but merely an honorarium, and live in most cases, with their parents.

The low income of those engaged in trade is perhaps due to the fact that few have independent ventures while the greater number of these in their own businesses have refused to give any figures.

The distribution of the Second Generation in the various industries is interesting. In the city most Second Generation are respectively in trades, clerical occupations and domestic service, while in the country, agriculture, fishing and the lumbering industries have drawn the majority of the younger generation.

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TABLE 9--Occupation by Districts, Industries and Average Monthly Income

This chart indicates the distribution of Second Generation in various industries and also their monthly income.

Although we may have no measuring rod for these figures, the average monthly income seems somehow very low. This, to a certain extent, undoubtedly would lower the living standards of the Second Generation. But again for various personal reasons, many questioned refused to give their monthly income which might have a certain effect upon the figures--more so in cases where over 50% refused to give the desired information. Also, the natural effect of the low average age of these people upon their monthly income cannot be overlooked.

TABLE 9

PRESENT OCCUPATIONS OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN B. C.BY DISTRICTS AND INDUSTRIES, TOGETHER WITH THE AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

	Average Monthly Income	Number Who Gave Monthly Income	Number Who Did Not	Total Gainfully Occupied	Helping at Home	Apprentice	Total Consd.	% Gainfully Occupied in Each	Percent Occupied in Each
<u>URBAN</u>									
Agriculture	\$ 42.00	15	5	20	6	-	26	77.0	4.0
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mfg.--Mechanical	48.20	8	4	12	-	3	15	80.0	2.3
Transportation	55.90	18	6	24	-	-	24	100.0	3.7
Domestic--Personal	38.70	91	14	105	16	-	121	86.8	18.7
Fishing	47.50	12	37	49	4	-	53	92.5	8.3
Logging	58.30	57	12	69	1	-	70	98.5	10.9
Clerical	45.80	81	20	101	40	1	142	71.2	22.1
Trade	49.00	66	36	102	27	36	165	61.8	25.7
Professional	124.00	8	7	15	-	1	16	93.7	2.5
Any Two	50.00	1	9	10	1	-	11	91.0	1.8
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
<u>TOTAL OR AVERAGE</u>	55.94	357	150	507	95	41	647	85.3	-
<u>RURAL</u>									
Agriculture	\$ 40.00	57	18	75	235	-	310	24.2	30.3
Mining	90.00	1	-	1	-	-	1	100.0	0.1
Mfg.--Mechanical	73.50	3	4	7	-	-	7	100.0	0.7
Transportation	115.00	12	-	12	-	-	12	100.0	1.2
Domestic--Personal	41.00	50	33	83	1	-	84	99.0	8.2
Fishing	59.20	224	63	287	-	-	287	100.0	28.0
Logging	59.20	207	12	219	-	-	219	100.0	21.4
Clerical	51.20	22	11	33	5	-	38	94.0	3.7
Trade	57.60	19	19	38	6	9	53	71.7	5.1
Professional	38.40	6	4	10	-	-	10	100.0	1.0
Any Two	67.50	2	-	2	-	-	2	100.0	.3
<u>TOTAL OR AVERAGE</u>	57.58	603	164	767	242	9	1023	89.9	-

TABLE 10--Capital Invested

In spite of the difficulty one encounters in assessing one's capital investment, this chart is of vital interest with respect to the future of the Second Generation. It was found that 53.2% of the Second Generation capital is invested in fishing industry. Therefore, if over the process of limiting fishing licences to Japanese British subjects, initiated 1922, halted for a while since 1930, is again continued, one can see to what extent the Second Generation would be affected. An average of approximately \$1544 per capita has been invested according to this chart.

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TABLE 10

CAPITAL INVESTED BY THE
2ND GENERATION IN B. C. BY DISTRICTS

	<u>DISTRICTS</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent Of Each</u>
	<u>Vancouver</u>	<u>Rest of B. C.</u>		
<u>Farming</u>				
No. of Persons Engaged	-	16	16	9.1
Amount Invested	-	\$ 35,250.00	\$ 35,250.00	12.0
<u>Fishing</u>				
No. of Persons Engaged	3	98	101	57.4
Amount Invested	\$ 6,625.00	\$ 149,250.00	\$ 155,875.00	53.2
<u>Rooming House</u>				
No. of Persons Engaged	1	-	1	0.5
Amount Invested	\$ 3,000.00	-	\$ 3,000.00	1.1
<u>Shop and Store</u>				
No. of Persons Engaged	32	12	44	25.0
Amount Invested	\$ 51,975.00	\$ 21,500.00	\$ 73,475.00	25.0
<u>Transportation</u>				
No. of Persons Engaged	1	9	10	5.7
Amount Invested	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 14,125.00	\$ 15,625.00	5.3
<u>Professional</u>				
No. of Persons Engaged	4	-	4	2.3
Amount Invested	\$ 9,875.00	-	\$ 9,875.00	3.2
<u>TOTAL</u>				
No. of Persons Engaged	41	135	176	-
Amount Invested	\$ 72,975.00	\$ 220,125.00	\$ 293,210.00	-

TABLE 11

OCCUPATIONAL DIFFICULTY

Particularly in the Japanese community, there has been a tendency to state that there is no future here in Canada for the Second Generation. But in the majority of cases the statement is based on pure hypothesis. This study, however, sheds some light upon the more general features of the problem.

Very few Second Generation people have applied for jobs where race discriminations would be felt, that is in professional lines. Moreover, there has been only few Japanese who have applied for employment at any of the larger department stores in this city.

The women folk seem to be at a greater fault than the men. Perhaps, First Generation ideals regarding the future marriage of their daughters have actually influenced a portion of the 52.2% of Second Generation women to stay at home and refrain from attempting to look for employment in any way.

Approximately 90% of the Second Generation people who stated that they experienced no difficulty in obtaining jobs were in the lumbering or farming industries.

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TABLE 11

OCCUPATIONAL DIFFICULTY OF THE
SECOND GENERATION IN B. C.
BY AGES, SEXES AND CAUSES

<u>Cause</u> <u>& Sex</u>	<u>Age Period</u>					<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u> <u>M.&F.</u>
	<u>14-17</u>	<u>19-21</u>	<u>22-25</u>	<u>26-30</u>	<u>31-Over</u>		
<u>Race Prejudice</u>							
Male	2	10	19	11	3	45	24.2*
Female	1	3	4	2	1	11	21.6*
<u>Deficiency of:</u>							
Jap. Lang. Male	2	18	19	6	1	46	24.7*
Female	2	7	9	1	0	19	37.3
English Language							
Male	3	19	22	8	1	53	28.5*
Female	3	8	3	0	-	14	27.5*
<u>Physical Disability</u>							
Male	8	8	6	3	1	26	14.0*
Female	-	-	-	3	-	3	5.9*
<u>Other Causes</u>							
Male	1	7	5	3	-	16	8.6*
Female	2	2	-	-	-	4	7.7*

TABLE 11 (Cont.)
OCCUPATIONAL DIFFICULTY OF THE
SECOND GENERATION IN B. C.
BY AGES, SEXES AND CAUSES

<u>Cause</u> <u>& Sex</u>	<u>Age Period</u>					<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u> <u>N.&P.</u>
	<u>14-17</u>	<u>19-21</u>	<u>22-25</u>	<u>26-30</u>	<u>31-Over</u>		
<u>TOTAL WITH DIFFICULTY</u>							
Male	14	57	68	25	4	168	24.3
Female	7	16	12	3	1	39	8.4
<u>TOTAL WITHOUT DIFFICULTY</u>							
Male	50	152	86	51	9	348	50.4
Female	39	101	44	7	1	192	41.4
<u>TOTAL NOT MADE EFFORT</u> <u>TO OBTAIN JOBS</u>							
Male	62	63	29	18	3	175	25.3
Female	88	103	30	10	2	233	50.2
<u>TOTAL REPLIED</u>							
Male	126	272	183	94	16	691	100.0
Female	134	220	86	20	4	464	100.0

NOTE: Percentages indicated by * show the degree of prevalence of each cause among each sex.

Race Prejudice includes such reasons as:--discriminatory customs, discriminatory regulations, and legal disabilities.

Physical Disability includes such reasons as:--invalids--(5 persons), deaf and dumb--(1 person), insane--(2 persons) and sickness--(21 persons).

Others includes such reasons as:--depressions and general scarcity of work.

TABLE 12--Occupational Preferences

This Table is one of the most interesting statistics compiled in this publication. It portends an era when the Second Generation will take an active part in the welfare of this Province. When compared with Table 9 giving the actual occupational status of the Second Generation, it is most suggestive--in Table 9 73.3% (average for whole B.C.) of the Second Generation studied, were concentrated in the two lower levels; in Table 12--38.0% express a definite wish to enter into these same two occupational classifications. Thus, intrinsically, the Second Generation seem to show a definite wish to better themselves.

TABLE 12

OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES
OF THE 2ND GENERATION, 14 YEARS AND OVER,
IN B. C.

<u>Status and Occupation</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>UNSKILLED</u>	32	30	62	6.3
<u>SEMI-SKILLED</u> -----	161	153	314	31.7
Barber	-	4	4	
Cleaner, Dyer, Presser	2	-	2	
Dressmaker	-	148	148	
Farmer	104	-	104	
Fisherman	35	-	35	
Garage Owner	1	-	1	
Gardener	5	-	5	
Greenhouse Owner	1	-	1	
Magician	-	1	1	
Restaurant Owner	2	-	2	
Sailor	1	-	1	
Chauffeur	10	-	10	
<u>SKILLED</u> -----	146	18	164	16.6
Artist	3	2	5	
Aviator	11	-	11	
Beauty Parlour, Hairdresser	-	7	7	
Chef	1	2	3	
Carpenter, Joiner	10	-	10	
Cartoonist	1	-	1	
Confectioner	3	-	3	
Dancer	-	1	1	
Designer	-	5	5	
Electrician	4	-	4	
Marine, Stationary Engineer	8	-	8	
Florist	-	1	1	
Machinist, Mechanic	74	-	74	
Printer	1	-	1	
Radiotrician	17	-	17	
Sheet Metal Work	2	-	2	
Shoemaker	4	-	4	
Tailor	2	-	2	
Watchmaker	1	-	1	
Wireless Operator	1	-	1	
Baker	3	-	3	
<u>CLERICAL</u> -----	203	62	295	29.3
Auto Agent	3	-	3	
Bank, Store Clerk	1	2	3	
Bookkeeper	5	2	7	
Broker	2	-	2	
Cashier	-	1	1	
Civil Servant	1	1	2	
Importer, Exporter	14	-	14	
Inspector	1	-	1	
Insurance Agent	2	-	2	
Office Clerk	4	10	14	
Police	3	-	3	
Salesman	3	-	3	
Secretary	7	2	9	

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 12 (Cont.)

OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES
OF THE 2ND GENERATION, 14 YRS. AND OVER,
IN B. C.

<u>Status and Occupation</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>CLERICAL</u> -----	51	18	69	
Stenographer	-	44	44	
Store Owner	145	4	149	
Teacher	5	26	31	
Wholesaler	2	-	2	
<u>PROFESSIONAL</u> -----	102	54	156	15.6
Account (Chartered)	1	-	1	
Actor	1	-	1	
Architect	3	-	3	
Athletic Director	1	-	1	
Chemist	1	-	1	
Christian Minister	1	-	1	
Contractor	3	-	3	
Dentist	2	1	3	
Dietician	-	1	1	
Diplomat	2	-	2	
Doctor (Medical)	11	-	11	
Editor (Japanese)	1	-	1	
Engineer	47	-	47	
Journalist (English)	1	-	1	
Lawyer	4	-	4	
Manager, Director	2	-	2	
Missionary	-	2	2	
Musician	11	21	32	
Naval Officer	1	-	1	
Nurse	-	29	29	
Optician	1	-	1	
Osteopath	1	-	1	
Pharmacist	2	-	2	
Politician	1	-	1	
Portrait Painter	1	-	1	
Professor	1	-	1	
Surveyor (Land)	-	-	1	
Other	1	-	1	
<u>TOTAL WITH DEFINITE PREFERENCE</u>	644	347	991	26.9
<u>TOTAL WITHOUT DEFINITE PREFERENCE</u>	241	182	423	11.5
<u>TOTAL ANSWERED</u>	885	529	1414	38.4
<u>TOTAL NOT ANSWERED</u>	1175	1068	2263	61.6
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>	2060	1617	3677	100.0

CHAPTER IV

The Marital Condition of the Second Generation in B. C.

This chapter contains statistics showing the conjugal state of the Second Generation in British Columbia and their preferences to marry.

The median age of first marriages of all Second Generation bride grooms in British Columbia was 25.10 years and that of all brides 20.55 years. Thus the age difference came to an excess of 4.55 years on the part of the male.

TABLE 13--Conjugal State of the Second Generation

To serve as a comparative study the figures giving the conjugal condition of all Canadians of similar age groups according to the Census of 1931 has been included with that of the Second Generation.

Since the average age difference of married couples has been shown as 4.55 years, one can gain a flying picture of a potential problem by merely comparing the figures of single females in one age-group with that of single males in the next above. In each case we have roughly one third as many ~~males~~ as females.

Another singular detail is the fact that a greater percentage of Japanese Second Generation in every age-group are single as compared with that of all Canadians. One can suggest perhaps that economic difficulties hinder Second Generations more so than other Canadians from becoming married. On the other hand, the fact that a larger percentage of white Canadian women, above the age of 25, have remained single seems to speak of a greater economic independence than Second Generation women.

TABLE 13

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE SECOND GENERATION, 15 YEARS
OF AGE AND OVER, COMPARED WITH THAT OF CANADA OF
SIMILAR AGE GROUPS

AGE PERIOD AND SEX	PLACE AND YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	SINGLE No.	%	MARRIED NO.	%	WIDOWED NO.	%	DIVORCED DIVOLCED	UNKNOWN NO.
<u>15-19</u>										
<u>Males</u>	Survey (1935)	950	950	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Canada (1931)	525,250	523,338	99.64	1,761	0.34	11	0.00	-	140
<u>Females</u>	Survey (1935)	809	799	98.7	10	1.3	-	-	-	-
	Canada (1931)	514,341	488,115	94.90	26,079	5.07	122	0.02	15	10
<u>20-24</u>										
<u>Males</u>	Survey (1935)	593	580	97.8	13	2.2	-	-	-	-
	Canada (1931)	463,722	396,576	85.52	66,031	14.24	445	0.10	63	607
<u>Females</u>	Survey (1935)	468	313	66.8	151	32.3	-	-	4	-
	Canada (1931)	447,463	282,469	63.13	163,552	36.55	1,229	0.27	199	14
<u>25-29</u>										
<u>Males</u>	Survey (1935)	220	162	73.7	57	25.9	1	0.4	-	-
	Canada (1931)	409,976	213,745	52.14	193,652	47.23	1,832	0.45	259	488
<u>Females</u>	Survey (1935)	130	28	21.5	100	76.9	-	-	2	-
		376,305	121,749	32.35	250,870	66.67	3,235	0.85	437	14

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 13 (Cont.)

COMMUNAL CONDITION OF THE SECOND GENERATION, 15 YEARS
OF AGE AND OVER, COMPARED WITH THAT OF CANADA OF
SIMILAR AGE GROUPS

<u>Age Period</u> <u>And Sex</u>	<u>PLACE</u> <u>AND YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>POPULATION</u>	<u>SINGLE</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>MARRIED</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>WIDOWED</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>DIVORCED</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>UNKNOWN</u>
<u>30-34</u>										
<u>Males</u>	Survey (1935)	43	21	48.8	22	51.2	-	-	-	-
	Canada (1931)	368,135	106,923	29.94	256,567	69.69	3,487	9.95	434	734
<u>Females</u>	Survey (1935)	24	2	8.34	22	91.66	-	-	-	-
	Canada (1931)	340,701	63,619	18.67	270,033	79.26	6,497	1.91	533	19
<u>35-39</u>										
<u>Males</u>	Survey (1935)	10	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Females</u>	Survey (1935)	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
<u>40-44</u>										
<u>Males</u>	Survey (1935)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Females</u>	Survey (1935)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>45-49</u>										
<u>Males</u>	Survey (1935)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Females</u>	Survey (1935)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTALS</u> (All ages)	Survey (1935)	3,252	2,858	-	387	-	1	-	6	-
<u>Males</u>	Survey (1935)	1,817	1,715	-	101	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Females</u>	Survey (1935)	1,435	1,143	-	296	-	-	-	6	-

TABLE--14--Marriage Combination of the 2nd Generation in B.C.

This Table serves to indicate the potential marriage problem as suggested in Table 13, to work itself out. Out of 274 married Second Generation females, 213 or 77.7% are espoused to First Generation Japanese.

As for pure Second Generation marriages there are only 60 in number. Therefore, the birth-rate cannot be computed with any semblance of accuracy. However, 135 Third Generation were found (a Third Generation being classified as children of marriages, where the father is a Second Generation.) That is to say, in 112 Second Generation families, only 135 children were found, an average of 1.2 children to a family. Whether this is any indication whatever of a low birth-rate among Second Generation, time will only tell.

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TABLE 14

MARRIAGE COMBINATIONS OF THE 2ND GENERATION

IN B. C.

COMBINATION	NUMBER	PERCENT
Canada-born male with Canada-born female.	60	18.4
Canada-born male with Japan-born female.	46	14.1
Japan-born male with Canada-born female.	213	65.3
Canada-born male with others.	6	1.8
Canada-born female with others.	1	0.4
<u>TOTAL MARRIED WITH KNOWN COMBINATION</u>	386	98.0
<u>TOTAL, NOT KNOWN</u>	8	2.0
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>	394	100.0

NOTE: Since there were 60 marriages in which both bride and groom were the Second Generation, the number involved is 120, thereby giving 386 and not 326 who are married and whose combinations are known.

TABLE 15--Marriage Preference of the 2nd Generation

Although many expressed the sentiment that they had no qualm against intermarriage, they gave no definite preference to marry one of a different race. Notwithstanding, the Table shows that very few have any wish to contract a inter-racial marriage.

The implication of the adjective Japap-born is one with an education in Japan, having a different outlook from the average Second Generation upon many of the major issues of life. A preference for "Japan-born" mates was expressed mostly by those with a Japanese education. On the other hand, a surprising number of Second Generation also expressed a similar preference. Some of the most interesting reasons were captured:--"The girls over here are too sassy;" "The boys are more 'Kappatsu'--(the Japanese in the original);" "They're better providers." "The Second Generation boys have no backbone; they're 'namakki.'" "Japan-raised girls are 'otonashi', etc., etc.

One doubts highly whether these remarks are based on the sound personal observations and conclusions of the Second Generation themselves.

TABLE 15

PREFERENCES TO MARRY OF THE 2ND GENERATION, 14 YEARS AND OVER

	14-18		19-23		24-28		29-33		34-38		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
To Marry Canada-born												
Male	450	88.0	367	75.0	122	81.0	10	59.0	2	67.0	951	81.0
Female	430	88.7	211	76.0	24	77.5	1	100.0	-	-	666	83.7
To Marry Japan-born												
Male	56	11.0	121	24.7	28	18.5	7	41.0	1	33.0	213	18.2
Female	55	11.3	66	23.7	7	22.5	-	-	-	-	128	16.1
To Marry Others												
Male	5	1.0	3	0.3	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	9	0.8
Female	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
<u>Total With Def. Preference</u>												
Male	511	74.8	491	91.6	151	92.1	17	100.0	3	100.0	1173	83.7
Female	485	78.5	278	90.5	31	83.8	1	100.0	-	-	795	82.5
<u>Total With Indef. Preference</u>												
Male	172	25.2	45	8.4	13	7.9	-	-	-	-	230	16.3
Female	133	21.5	29	9.5	6	16.2	-	-	-	-	168	17.5
<u>Total Answered</u>												
Male	683	66.2	536	78.3	164	59.0	17	33.3	3	18.7	1403	68.2
Female	618	70.4	307	59.0	37	20.5	1	3.0	-	-	963	59.5
<u>Total Not Answered</u>												
Male	348	33.8	148	21.7	114	41.0	34	66.7	13	81.3	657	31.8
Female	260	29.6	214	41.0	143	79.5	32	97.0	5	100.0	654	40.5
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>												
Male	1031	-	684	-	278	-	51	9	16	-	2060	-
Female	878	-	521	-	180	-	33	-	5	-	1617	-

CHAPTER V

The Social Conditions of the Second Generation Japanese in B. C.

Through a careful study of this Chapter, one can gain a comprehensive picture of the social life of the Second Generation in B. C. In spite of the fact that the average age of the Second Generation is only 11.01, still they lead quite a diversified round of social activity.

In considering the Second Generation problem leaders have experienced untold difficulty in the past since no statistics whatever could be procured with reference to this phase of the question. The figures given in the following cannot be claimed to be infallible. Rather they serve to indicate quite accurately the trend among the Nissei.

TABLE 16--Religious Denominations

In considering the religious denominations of the Second Generation, many difficulties were encountered. Small children who were too young to belong to any religious organization were given the denomination of their parents or the same denomination as older children. Those classified under "Total Without Religion" were those who definitely expressed the non-possession of any religious connections or sentiments.

It is interesting to note that in rural districts there were a greater percentage of Buddhist Second Generation than in the city. It would be foolish to essay any explanation for this unusual revelation. Yet in rural districts very few Japanese Christian churches have been established. This perhaps explains the strength of the Buddhist faith among Nisseis.

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TABLE 16

RELIGIONS OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN B.C., BY DISTRICTS

<u>Religion</u>	<u>DISTRICTS</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>		
Buddhist	1592	2550	4142	45.7
Tenrikyo, Shinto, etc.	14	21	35	0.4
United	1038	1175	2213	24.4
Anglican	497	392	889	9.8
Catholic	158	52	210	2.3
Baptist, Others	312	330	642	7.1
<u>Total With Religion</u>	3611	4520	8131	89.7
<u>Total Without Religion</u>	523	417	940	10.3
<u>Total Replied</u>	4134	4937	9071	84.2
<u>Total Not Replied</u>	464	1239	1703	15.8
<u>Total Considered</u>	4598	6176	10774	-

TABLE 17a & 17b

Distribution of 2nd Generation in the
Various Organizations Scattered Throughout B. C.

The classification of organizations has been not on the basis of nature or function but on that of sponsorship.

Attention should be given to the first noticeable fact that there are a greater number of Second Generation in no organization whatever in the rural districts, than in the urban. This is primarily due to the fact that distances of homes from social centres in the country deter many Second Generation from joining organizations, while the scattered nature of the homes make difficult the formation of clubs and various groups.

Again it can be noticed that church organization claim a great percentage of Second Generation people. This indicates to what extent the social life of the Second Generation centres around religious institutions.

In Vancouver the Japanese School graduates have formed themselves into definite groups, while this was found not ^{to} be the case in the country. This explains the phenomenon of a larger percentage of those belonging to Japanese School organizations being found in the city than outside. While on the other hand the Second Generation have united to form definite social clubs in the rural districts to compensate for the lack of other organizations.

These two charts, if studied from the point of view of concentration in either Japanese or English speaking organizations, undoubtedly indicate to a certain extent the degree of assimilation of Nissei's, the self-consciousness of the Second Generation in failing to mix more with occidental groups, and suggests perhaps, and the distaste on the part of occidentals, (outside of religious affiliations) to accept the Second Generation within its ranks.

TABLE 17a

DISTRIBUTION OF THE 2ND GENERATION
IN DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS

BY AGES AND SEXES

ORGANIZATION & SEX	7-13	Age Periods 14-17	18-Over	TOTAL	SUB- TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
<u>CHURCH</u>							
Buddhist							
Male	113	42	65	220			
Female	123	63	49	235	455		
Christian							
Male	282	88	65	435			
Female	284	136	66	486	921	1376	61.1
<u>SOCIAL</u>							
Eng. Speaking							
Male	2	8	27	37			
Female	9	7	9	25	62		
Jap. Speaking							
Male	0	11	59	70			
Female	2	1	15	18	88	150	6.7
<u>SPORT</u>							
Eng. Speaking							
Male	2	5	9	16			
Female	0	2	-	2	18		
Jap. Speaking							
Male	11	34	78	123			
Female	0	1	8	9	132	150	6.7
<u>SCHOOL</u>							
Eng. Speaking							
Male	3	3	23	29			
Female	7	21	7	35	64		
Jap. Speaking							
Male	8	118	108	234			
Female	3	158	81	242	476	540	24.0
<u>LABOUR</u>							
Eng. Speaking							
Male	-	-	3	3			
Female	-	1	3	4	7		
Jap. Speaking							
Male	-	-	6	6			
Female	-	-	1	1	7	14	.7
<u>BUSINESS</u>							
Eng. Speaking							
Male	-	-	-	-			
Female	-	-	2	2	2		
Jap. Speaking							
Male	-	-	2	2			
Female	-	-	2	2	4	6	0.6
<u>PROFESSIONAL</u>							
Eng. Speaking							
Male	-	-	4	4			
Female	-	-	-	-	4		

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 17a (Cont.)

DISTRIBUTION OF THE 2ND GENERATION
IN DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS
BY AGES AND SEXES

ORGANIZATION & SEX	Age Periods		18-Over	TOTAL	SUB- TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
	7-13	14-17					
<u>PROFESSIONAL (Cont.)</u>							
Jap. Speaking							
Male	-	-	-	-	-		
Female	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.2
<u>TOTAL</u>	849	699	692	2240	2240	2240	100.0
<u>TOTAL IN ORG.</u>							
Male	443	221	297	961	-		
Female	425	252	194	931	-	1892	60.8
<u>TOTAL NOT IN ORG.</u>							
Male	319	114	132	565	-		
Female	277	76	183	536	-	1101	35.4
<u>TOTAL UNKNOWN</u>							
Male	5	19	43	67	-		
Female	8	7	33	48	-	115	3.8
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>							
Male	767	354	472	1593	-		
Female	770	335	410	1515	-	3108	100.0

NOTE: Many Second Generation belonged to one or more organizations. Thus, "Total" and "Total in Organizations" will not coincide. But the "Total Considered" is equal to the total number 2nd Generation, 7 years and over.

TABLE 17b
DISTRIBUTION OF THE 2ND GENERATION
IN DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS
BY AGES AND SEXES

ORGANIZATION & SEX	Age Periods		18-Over	TOTAL	SUB- TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
	7-13	14-17					
<u>CHURCH</u>							
Buddhist							
Male	102	76	60	238			
Female	116	118	75	307	545		
Christian							
Male	166	88	49	303			
Female	212	194	77	493	796	1341	52.7
<u>SOCIAL</u>							
Eng. Speaking							
Male	13	16	32	61			
Female	14	8	10	32	93		
Jap. Speaking							
Male	5	81	395	481			
Female	5	44	157	206	687	780	30.7

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 17b (Cont.)
DISTRIBUTION OF THE 2ND GENERATION

IN DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS

BY AGES AND SEXES

ORGANIZATION & SEX	7-13	14-17	18-Over	TOTAL	SUB- TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
<u>SPORT</u>							
Eng. Speaking							
Male	9	24	28	61			
Female	1	2	2	5	66		
Jap. Speaking							
Male	9	74	109	192			
Female	-	-	-	-	192	258	10.2
<u>SCHOOL</u>							
Eng. Speaking							
Male	8	14	20	32			
Female	10	13	7	30	62		
Jap. Speaking							
Male	4	10	2	16			
Female	6	16	2	24	40	102	4.0
<u>LABOUR</u>							
Eng. Speaking							
Male	-	-	3	3			
Female	-	-	-	-	3		
Jap. Speaking							
Male	-	-	14	14			
Female	-	-	-	-	14	17	0.7
<u>BUSINESS</u>							
Eng. Speaking							
Male	-	-	9	9			
Female	-	-	-	-	9		
Jap. Speaking							
Male	-	-	35	35			
Female	-	-	-	-	35	44	1.7
<u>PROFESSIONAL</u>							
Eng. Speaking							
Male	-	-	-	-			
Female	-	-	-	-	-		
Jap. Speaking							
Male	-	-	-	-			
Female	-	-	-	-	-		
<u>TOTAL</u>	680	778	1084	2542	2542	2542	100.0
<u>TOTAL IN ORG.</u>							
Male	297	223	520	1040	-		
Female	302	195	227	724		1764	41.9
<u>TOTAL NOT IN ORG.</u>							
Male	259	275	208	1242			
Female	739	223	215	1171		2419	57.5
<u>TOTAL UNKNOWN</u>							
Male	1	1	7	9			
Female	6	-	12	18		27	0.6
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>							
Male	1057	499	735	2291			
Female	1047	418	454	1919		4210	100.0

NOTE: See the foot-note of Table 16a.

TABLE 18--Reading Matter

This chart illustrates the peculiar nature of the Second Generation Japanese in British Columbia. Here, we discover that 44% of 4261 Second Generation Japanese, 10 years of age and over, who were found to read are bilingualists. However, the degree to which they may read either of the two languages is disputable. Especially the younger children, who are under closer parental supervision, were found to read Japanese besides English more so than older boys. And this is due to the fact that many parents, anxious for the welfare of their children have made it a practice to purchase simple primers and picture books in Japanese for their children.

Then the surprising number of 41.5% (average of two districts) of the Second Generation read English only. That is to say English is not only their medium of expression, of communication but also a force in the formation of their mental habits. 14.3% read only publications in Japanese. The majority of children in this category were found to have received most of their education in Japan having been brought back to Canada by their parents, but recently.

The difference can be seen between the rural and urban districts. This difference lies in the greater percentage of those reading English only, and the higher "literacy" (if reading alone can be taken as a measure of literacy) rate of the Second Generation in the rural districts. All this, but mirrors conditions in the country, where library facilities are rare, making it difficult for the children to obtain either English or Japanese books.

TABLE 18

READING MATTER OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN B. C.

10 YEARS AND OVER, BY DISTRICTS AND AGES

	URBAN DISTRICTS						RURAL DISTRICTS					
	Age Periods				TOTAL	PERCENT	Age Periods				TOTAL	PERCENT
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-Over			10-14	15-19	20-24	25-Over		
<u>Reading Only In Japanese</u>	54	55	77	36	222	10.9	94	111	122	68	395	17.6
Newspapers, Magazines or Books	32	4	2	1	39	17.5	82	35	25	13	155	39.2
Combination of Any Two Above	9	13	19	10	51	23.0	11	45	64	38	158	40.0
All Three	13	38	56	25	132	59.5	1	31	33	17	82	20.8
<u>Reading Only In English</u>	351	269	114	45	789	39.1	445	350	144	36	975	43.5
Newspapers, Magazines or Books	58	13	7	2	80	10.1	117	58	21	4	200	20.5
Combination of Any Two Above	101	38	13	3	154	19.6	162	120	59	12	353	36.2
All Three	202	218	95	40	555	70.3	166	172	64	20	422	43.3
<u>Reading In Both Jap. And Eng.</u>	436	298	183	95	1013	50.0	222	341	225	78	867	38.9
<u>TOTAL WITH READING</u>	851	622	374	177	2024	98.5	761	802	492	182	2237	93.5
<u>TOTAL WITHOUT READING</u>	17	7	3	4	31	1.5	127	22	6	2	157	6.5
<u>TOTAL REPLIED</u>	868	629	377	181	2055	84.0	888	824	498	184	2394	73.6
<u>TOTAL NOT REPLIED</u>	190	98	73	31	392	16.0	504	208	113	36	861	26.4
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>	1058	727	450	212	2447	-	1392	1032	611	220	3255	-

NOTE: "Total Considered" is the total number of Second Generation 10 years and over, in the respective districts.

TABLE 18--Musical Attainments

This chart indicates, to a certain extent, the achievements of the Second Generation in British Columbia along cultural lines. These figures are almost meaningless since there are no other figures to compare them with.

A ~~large~~ amount of explanation on terms is necessary at this point. The adjective, "Japanese" was taken to mean the classical Japanese music, embracing the traditional dance music and classical instruments including the "shakuhachi," the "biwa," the "koto," the "shamisen," the "fuyu" etc. Jazz music of any kind was accredited as a fruit of western culture. From this Table it can be seen that the greater percentage of the Second Generation have been trained in the western arts, and to a great extent indicates their preferences in the field of music. In this respect the chart is an imperfect measure of the degree of acculturation of the Second Generation.

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TABLE 19

MUSICAL ATTAINMENTS OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN B. C.

(7 YEARS AND OVER)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>Western--Vocal</u>	27	29	56		
Instrumental	159	280	439		
Both V. and I.	63	77	140	635	70.0
<u>Japanese--Vocal</u>	15	13	28		
Instrumental	17	31	48		
Both V. and I.	32	35	67	143	15.8
Both West. & Japanese	82	46	128	128	14.2
<u>TOTAL WITH MUSIC</u>	395	511	906	906	13.1
<u>TOTAL WITHOUT MUSIC</u>	3262	2751	6013	6013	86.9
<u>TOTAL KNOWN</u>	3657	3262	6919	6919	94.5
<u>TOTAL UNKNOWN</u>	227	172	399	399	5.5
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>	3884	3434	7318	7318	-

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TABLE 20--Social Amusements of the 2nd Generation in B. C.

A definition of the terms used in this chart is forthcoming. The term "movies" was used to include moving pictures either from Japan or America. In many rural districts itinerant and infrequent showings of Japanese films were the only social amusement of the Second Generation. While in the city and in the more populous rural districts, the educational influence of the movies, especially since the advent of the talking pictures was quite noticeable.

The word "dances" was taken to imply "Do you attend dances?"--and since very

TABLE 20--Social Amusements of the 2nd Generation in B. C.(Cont.)

few really attended dances a secondary meaning was often implied--"Do you dance?" In spite of this liberal use of the term, very few were found to make use of this medium of social contact.

If this report is studied in connection with the interviews gathered much light will be shed upon the attitude of both First and Second Generation towards this social institution.

The term "parties" was taken to imply any social gathering, private, or public.

A very surprising thing was discovered, and this, that 18.6% of the total replied had no amusements along these lines whatever. Many 2nd Generation women, married to 1st Generation males, expressed that often they were leading a very "cloistered" life.

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TABLE 20

SOCIAL AMUSEMENTS OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN B. C., BY AGES AND SEXES

(OVER 10 YEARS OF AGE)

	10-14		15-19		Age Period 20-24		25-Over		TOTAL M.&F.	PERCENT
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Movies	329	214	266	172	154	89	48	33	1305	38.5
Dances	0	2	3	6	10	0	-	-	30	0.9
Parties	117	39	6	17	2	5	3	-	89	2.6
Movies & Parties	194	197	153	171	59	43	28	25	870	25.6
Dances & Parties	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	7	0.2
Dances & Movies	-	8	26	27	34	23	20	12	150	4.4
All Three	-	9	50	63	70	59	43	17	311	9.2
None	168	197	84	70	37	56	10	13	635	18.6
<u>TOTAL REPLIED</u>	708	667	589	527	368	286	152	100	3397	59.6
<u>NO REPLY</u>	544	531	361	282	225	182	122	58	2305	40.4
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>	1252	1198	950	809	593	468	274	158	5702	100.0

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TABLE 21--Sports of the Second Generation

This Table requires but little comment. The reason why "judo" is more popular in the rural districts is that 1st Generation have taken it upon themselves to make possible this sport. Often this particular athletic activity has been found to be the very hub and omphalos of the activity of the whole Japanese community in many localities.

Other figures give to this chart a highly local colour, e.g. the figures for the popularity of swimming in the city as compared with that in the country.

But again it is surprising to see the difference in the percentage of those with and without sports in urban districts as compared with the rural.

TABLE 21

SPORTS OF THE SECOND GENERATION, 10 YEARS AND OVER,BY SEXES AND DISTRICTS

<u>Kinds Of Sports</u>	<u>URBAN</u>				<u>RURAL</u>			
	M.	F.	TOTAL	PERCENT	M.	F.	TOTAL	PERCENT
Judo	41	-	41	19.7	61	-	61	30.0
Kendo	16	-	16	7.7	15	-	15	7.4
Badminton	15	21	35	17.3	10	13	23	11.3
Basketball	42	29	71	34.1	48	33	81	39.9
Boxing	6	-	6	2.8	1	-	1	0.5
Table Tennis	10	11	21	10.2	5	3	8	3.9
Volley Ball	-	-	-	1	-	5	5	2.5
Others	10	7	17	8.2	6	3	9	4.5
<u>TOTAL INDOOR</u>	140	68	208	100.0	146	57	203	100.0
Baseball	427	-	427	31.1	372	-	372	36.3
Fishing	2	-	2	0.14	25	-	25	2.4
Golf	12	1	13	0.95	1	1	2	0.2
Hunting	1	-	1	0.08	16	-	16	1.5
Lacrosse	12	1	13	0.95	3	-	3	0.3
Pool	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.2
Rugby	45	-	45	3.3	6	-	6	0.6
Skating	26	5	31	2.2	27	7	34	3.3
Skiing	14	3	17	1.2	-	-	-	-
Soccer	78	-	78	5.6	72	-	72	7.0
Softball	81	178	259	18.8	187	180	367	35.6
Swimming	169	117	286	20.8	22	33	55	5.3
Tennis	63	101	164	11.9	25	15	40	3.8
Others	25	16	41	3.0	20	16	36	3.5
<u>TOTAL OUTDOOR</u>	955	422	1377	100.0	778	252	1030	100.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 21 (Cont.)

SPORTS OF THE SECOND GENERATION, 10 YEARS AND OVER,BY SEXES AND DISTRICTS

<u>Kinds Of Sports</u>	<u>U R B A N</u>				<u>R U R A L</u>			
	M.	F.	TOTAL	PERCENT	M.	F.	TOTAL	PERCENT
No. With Sports	802	582	1294	54.6	683	255	948	30.6
No. Without Sports	389	587	1076	45.4	1051	1099	2150	69.4
<u>TOTAL ANSWERED</u>	1191	1169	2370	96.5	1734	1354	3098	95.2
<u>TOTAL NOT ANSWERED</u>	53	34	87	3.5	81	76	157	4.8
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>	1244	1213	2457	-	1825	1430	3255	-

TABLES 22a and 22b--Social Difficulty

These Tables are perhaps some of the most fascinating in this whole publication giving the reader a clear picture of some of the difficulties of the Second Generation in his attempt to intermingle socially with the white populace.

The figures themselves tell quite a story of the degree of social association in the rural and urban districts, and a careful comparative study should be made.

It is best, at this point, to give definitions of the terms used. The term "Race Differences" was taken to cover any unpleasant incidents caused by racial animosities in one's association with the white people. Many who gave this as a hinderance in their associations felt racial differences instinctively and had never attempted to analyze this feeling which in reality arose from self-conscious feelings of inferiority. Many Second Generation raised in Japan experienced difficulty in associating with white people through an inability to speak the English language. The term "Social Usage" covers the difficulty of Second Generation in coming into contact with occidental society because of a deficient knowledge of social manners, etiquette and customs. "Economic differences" implies the difficulty experienced by Second Generation due to a difference in economic standards of living. Any answers in the affirmative to the question "Do you find it difficult to mix with white people because of economic differences?" was usually accompanied by an affirmative to the question concerning social usage as a social difficulty. Answers to these two questions would indicate in most cases that the Second Generation were mixing or were attempting to mix with a social level higher than that of their parents. This definitely indicates the rising nature of Second Generation social contacts.

It was surprising to find some Second Generation people more so in rural districts having had no opportunity to mix with occidentals. These particular individuals therefore quite frankly admitted that they had never had the experience of feeling any social difficulty whatever.

TABLE 22a

SOCIAL DIFFICULTY
14 YEARS AND OVER IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS,
BY AGES, SEXES AND CAUSES

<u>Cause & Sex</u>	<u>14-17</u>	<u>Age Period</u>			<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL M.&F.</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>Race Differences</u>							
Male	49	45	42	15	151		
Female	56	32	31	3	122	273	25.1
<u>Language Difficulty</u>							
Male	34	34	29	11	108		
Female	21	31	37	12	101	209	19.2
<u>Social Usages</u>							
Male	83	45	29	11	168		
Female	51	32	34	7	124	292	26.8
<u>Economic Differences</u>							
Male	75	47	40	9	171		
Female	61	28	38	4	131	302	27.7
<u>Other Reasons</u>							
Male	3	-	1	-	4		
Female	1	2	3	3	9	13	1.2
<u>TOTAL NO. OF REPLIES</u>	434	296	284	75	1089	1089	100.0
<u>TOTAL WITH DIFFICULTY</u>							
Male	139	107	89	28	363		
Female	169	74	80	27	350	713	54.7
<u>TOTAL WITHOUT DIFF.</u>							
Male	136	76	47	23	282		
Female	113	74	50	13	250	532	40.8
<u>TOTAL WITHOUT OPPORTUNITY TO MIX WITH OCCIDENTALS</u>							
Male	15	5	6	1	27		
Female	9	11	8	3	31	58	4.5
<u>TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED</u>							
Male	290	188	142	52	672		
Female	291	159	138	43	431	1303	82.9
<u>TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS NOT INTERVIEWED</u>							
Male	64	43	28	19	154		
Female	44	36	27	7	114	268	17.1
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>							
Male	354	231	170	71	826		
Female	335	195	165	50	745	1571	100.0

NOTE: The "Total Number of Replies" and the "Total Number With Difficulty" do not agree since many gave more than one cause for their difficulty.

TABLE 22b

SOCIAL DIFFICULTY14 YEARS AND OVER IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS,BY AGES AND CAUSES

<u>Cause & Sex</u>	<u>Age Period</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL M.&F.</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
	<u>14-17</u>	<u>18-21</u>	<u>22-26</u>	<u>27-Over</u>			
<u>Race Differences</u>							
Male	5	14	11	4	34		
Female	8	8	7	1	23	58	29.3
<u>Language Difficulty</u>							
Male	3	19	16	2	40		
Female	2	17	9	-	28	68	34.3
<u>Social Usages</u>							
Male	2	6	2	-	10		
Female	7	3	4	-	14	24	12.1
<u>Economic Differences</u>							
Male	5	7	6	1	19		
Female	-	5	6	-	11	30	15.1
<u>Other Reasons</u>							
Male	1	3	5	4	13		
Female	1	3	1	-	5	18	9.2
<u>TOTAL NO. OF REPLIES</u>	34	85	67	12	198	198	100.0
<u>TOTAL WITH DIFFICULTY</u>							
Male	15	41	40	11	107		
Female	13	33	25	1	72	179	17.1
<u>TOTAL WITHOUT DIFF.</u>							
Male	94	172	102	32	400		
Female	89	80	37	7	213	613	58.7
<u>TOTAL WITHOUT OPPORTUNITY TO MIX WITH OCCIDENTALS</u>							
Male	35	62	28	9	134		
Female	41	47	25	5	118	252	24.2
<u>TOTAL INTERVIEWED</u>							
Male	144	275	170	52	641		
Female	143	160	87	13	403	1044	49.6
<u>TOTAL NOT INTERVIEWED</u>							
Male	355	141	70	27	593		
Female	275	117	63	14	469	1062	50.4
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>							
Male	499	416	240	79	1234		
Female	418	277	250	27	872	2106	100.0

NOTE: See foot-note for Table 21a.

TABLE 23--Contact With Japan

This Table throws quite a bit of light upon the much talked of political bogey. Through these figures one can find that only 14.5% of the Second Generation have actually seen Japan. 40.3% out of 1558 have only been there for less than a year. Most of the trips made in this one-year period are in babyhood, when Japanese immigrants often visit dying or extremely sick parents in Japan, taking their small children with them.

This one-year period has very little influence on the moulding of the Second Generation. Thus, this chart is indispensable proof dispersing all supposition that the Second Generation have, on the whole, any personal feeling of attachment to Japan.

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TABLE 23

CONTACT WITH JAPAN
OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>Been to Japan:</u>	899	659	1558	14.5
Less than 1 yr.	343	285		
1-8 yrs.	303	235		
Over 8 years	253	139		
<u>Not Been to Japan</u>	4340	4180	8520	79.0
<u>No Answer</u>	388	308	696	6.5
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>	5627	5147	10774	100.0

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TABLES 24a and 24b--The Stability of the 2nd Generation

In these charts we have material from which one can obtain a picture of the minds of the Second Generation and their attitude towards Canada. Both in the urban and rural districts, a very small number expressed any intention of setting up a future home in Japan--13.5% and 16.0% respectively. This number is startlingly low, when we consider that the future of the Second Generation is blocked

TABLES 27a and 24b--The Stability of the 2nd Generation (Cont.)

to a certain extent and that they are made to feel on many occasions by the politicians, the press and the public of British Columbia that they are foreigners in Canada.

A peek into the causes of such a state of affairs is imperative. A definition of terms will be first given.

"Social Difficulty"--the Second Generation express here the feeling that in Japan, because of a difference in customs and manners, he will have difficulty in feeling at home. Answers such as "Canada is my home"--"Oh, 'cause I was born here." "I don't know Japan," were included in this column.

"Occupational Difficulty"--A few especially those undergoing specialized training expressed the intention of going to Japan to look for openings that would justify the time spent in acquiring their specialized knowledge. One is made to feel that through discrimination, both regulatory and "de facto" Canada is losing the "cream" of the Second Generation intellectuals, by forcing them to seek a livelihood in occupations suited to their training in foreign countries.

"FamilyTies"--A few Second Generation imbued with the Japanese concept of the family system reverently felt that it was his duty to carry on the family name. This consequently would necessitate his going to the land of his forefathers. Others actually owned property through inheritance in Japan and felt that their future lay in that country.

"Other Reasons"--Many interesting reasons such as: marriage, health, parents' wishes, etc., were forwarded.

"No Particular Reason"--Many Second Generation had no reason whatever for wishing to stay in Canada. They had taken it for granted and when questioned, merely shrugged their shoulders and said "I don't know".

The differences in the figures here between the rural and urban districts but reflects the local color again.

TABLE 24a

STABILITY OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS IN B. C.

BY AGES AND REASONS

Cause & Sex	14-17	18-21	22-26	27-Over	TOTAL M.&F.	PERCENT
Intending to Stay in Can:						
Social Difficulty						
Male	158	89	48	15		
Female	130	82	60	13	595	66.1
Occupational Difficulty						
Male	12	10	23	12		
Female	10	12	12	6	97	10.8
Family Ties						
Male	8	3	3	2		
Female	6	2	10	6	40	4.5
Others						
Male	11	5	2	2		
Female	12	3	7	1	43	4.7
No Particular Reason						
Male	26	17	13	4		
Female	35	12	16	2	125	13.9
<u>TOTAL</u>						
Male	215	124	89	35		
Female	193	111	105	28	900	100.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 24a

STABILITY OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS IN B. C.

BY AGES AND REASONS
(Continued)

Cause & Sex	AGE PERIOD				TOTAL M.&F.	PERCENT
	14-17	18-21	22-26	27-Over		
<u>Intending to go to Japan;</u>						
<u>Because of:</u>						
Social Difficulty						
Male	6	13	12	3		
Female	5	7	7	4	57	35.4
Occupational Difficulty						
Male	1	7	7	2		
Female	5	3	1	-	26	16.1
Family Ties						
Male	1	1	3	4		
Female	7	5	3	1	25	16.0
Legal Restrictions						
Male	1	-	1	-		
Female	-	1	-	-	3	1.9
Other Reasons						
Male	4	5	2	-		
Female	14	5	2	-	32	19.9
No Particular Reason						
Male	-	-	1	1		
Female	4	9	3	-	18	10.7
<u>TOTAL</u>						
Male	13	26	26	10		
Female	35	30	16	5	161	100.0

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TABLE 24a (Cont.)

STABILITY OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS IN B. C.BY AGES AND REASONS

Cause & Sex	AGE PERIOD				TOTAL M.&F.	PERCENT
	14-17	18-21	22-26	27-Over		
<u>TOTAL INTENDING TO STAY IN CANADA</u>						
Male	215	124	89	35	900	77.2
Female	193	111	105	28		
<u>TOTAL INTENDING TO GO TO JAPAN</u>						
Male	13	26	26	10	161	13.8
Female	35	30	16	5		
<u>TOTAL WITHOUT INTENTION</u>						
Male	34	12	10	3	105	10.0
Female	21	15	7	3		
<u>TOTAL ANSWERED</u>						
Male	262	162	125	48	1166	74.2
Female	249	156	128	36		
<u>TOTAL NOT ANSWERED</u>						
Male	92	69	45	23	405	25.8
Female	86	39	37	14		
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>						
Male	354	231	170	71	1571	
Female	335	195	165	50		

TABLE 24b

STABILITY OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS IN B. C.

BY AGES AND REASONS

Cause & Sex	AGE PERIOD				TOTAL M.&F.	PERCENT
	14-17	18-21	22-26	27-Over		
<u>Intending to Stay in Can;</u>						
<u>Because of:</u>						
Social Difficulty						
Male	142	73	39	12		
Female	134	67	22	2	491	39.8
Occupational Difficulty						
Male	10	20	12	2		
Female	3	4	10	-	61	4.9
Family Ties						
Male	3	-	2	-		
Female	3	-	5	-	13	1.1
Others						
Male	3	7	4	2		
Female	-	-	1	-	17	1.6
No particular Reason						
Male	93	177	100	32		
Female	83	98	53	12	648	52.6
<u>TOTAL</u>						
Male	251	277	157	48		
Female	223	169	91	14	1230	100.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 24b (Cont.)

STABILITY OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS IN B. C.

BY AGES AND REASONS

Cause & Sex	AGE PERIOD				TOTAL M.&F.	PERCENT
	14-17	18-21	22-26	27-Over		
<u>Intending to go to Japan;</u>						
<u>Because of:</u>						
Social Difficulty						
Male	11	15	6	-		
Female	7	4	5	1	49	20.2
Occupational Difficulty						
Male	6	7	-	1		
Female	2	4	-	-	20	8.3
Family Ties						
Male	2	7	3	3		
Female	6	7	-	1	29	12.0
Legal Restrictions						
Male	-	3	1	1		
Female	-	-	-	-	5	2.0
Other Reasons						
Male	8	5	2	-		
Female	10	2	-	-	27	11.2
No Particular Reason						
Male	8	31	29	7		
Female	6	17	12	2	112	46.3
<u>TOTAL</u>						
Male	35	68	41	12		
Female	31	34	17	4	242	100.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 24b (Cont.)

STABILITY OF THE 2ND GENERATION IN THE RURAL DISTRICT IN B. C.

BY AGES AND REASONS

Cause & Sex	AGE PERIOD				TOTAL M.&F.	PERCENT
	14-17	18-21	22-26	27-Over		
<u>TOTAL INTENDING TO STAY IN CANADA</u>						
Male	251	277	157	48	1230	81.3
Female	223	169	91	14		
<u>TOTAL INTENDING TO GO TO JAPAN</u>						
Male	35	68	41	12	242	16.0
Female	31	34	17	4		
<u>TOTAL WITHOUT INTENTION</u>						
Male	10	4	3	5	41	2.7
Female	13	4	2	-		
<u>TOTAL ANSWERED</u>						
Male	296	349	201	65	1513	72.0
Female	267	297	110	18		
<u>TOTAL NOT ANSWERED</u>						
Male	203	67	39	14	593	28.0
Female	151	70	40	9		
<u>TOTAL CONSIDERED</u>						
Male	499	416	240	79	2106	
Female	418	277	150	27		

QUESTIONNAIRE for the SURVEY of JAPANESE CANADIANS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

 Indicates Questions for People of 14 Years (Full Age) or Over

PREFECTURE OF FATHER: _____

1. RE POPULATION.

No.	BIRTH PLACE	NATIONALITY			SEX	FULL AGE	Now in JAPAN?	LEFT AT WHAT AGE	AGE OF DEATH	CAUSES OF DEATH			
		CAN.	JAPANESE	DUAL						Accident	Maternity	T. B.	General

2. RE EDUCATION.

No.	AGE SENT SCHOOL	AGE LEFT SCHOOL	SCHOOLS GRADUATED (G) ATTENDING (A) OR CEASED TO ATTEND (C)								JAPANESE LANGUAGE	Jap. Language Beneficial?		Years of Education in Japan
			Kindergarten	Elementary	HIGH	COMM.	TECH.	PRIVATE	UNIVERSITY	Yes		No		

3. RE OCCUPATION.

No.	KIND OF WORK	CAPITAL INVESTED	EMPLOYED BY		AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME (Bd. and Rm. Included)	No. OF MONTHS OF WORK PER YEAR	AFTER GRADUATING, FROM WHAT SCHOOL DID YOU START WORKING?	WHAT LINE OF WORK WOULD YOU PREFER? (If There Were No Racial Disabilities)
			JAPANESE	WHITE				

4. RE OCCUPATIONAL DIFFICULTY.

No.	HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING JOBS BECAUSE OF							
	JOB	DEFICIENCY OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE	JOB	DEFICIENCY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE	JOB	RACE PREJUDICE	JOB	PHYSICAL DISABILITY

5. RE MARRIAGE.

No.	Single Divorced Married Widow Widower	Age Married	BIRTH PLACE OF HUSBAND, OF WIFE	WHOM DO YOU WISH TO MARRY ?			THIRD GENERATION	
				CAN. BORN	JAPAN BORN	OTHERS	No.	NATIONALITY

6. RE SOCIAL CONTACT.

[illegible][illegible]

7. RE SOCIAL DIFFICULTY.

[illegible]

REMARKS:-

