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YAMAGA YASUTARŌ PAPERS

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PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

7オラム
投稿歓迎

日語校

に就て

高山生

オラム八月
校欄掲三又草行本の紙の
本語見は我々讀んだ。氏の種
の意見は我々讀んだ。氏の種
から急進目録の間で
それは各々の意見であるから
か、急進目録の間で

筆を擱く。
子孫に學び、事々を事々として
入文字だけでもよい。互
でも心を込めて、いろは四
明日語をいひ、直ちに各庭
日語を傳へたいと主張する。
私にはつとめて我が子孫達に
崇高なものである。
保でもあり、祖先を辱めな
日語——それは不可分の關
つが、故に親心は今も心を配
い、如き子孫を出生し、心な
あるまいか。將來は、事々
した、ならん、悲し、事々
の誇りから遠ざか、つとめて
の學びも取、せ、日語も解さ
我々も大和民族の部分であ
若、教へてゐる。
日本小學讀本卷の「から再
うは『四十師が教へた』と
く。その法大師が教へた』と
『自然消滅か、否か、』開
も、自選つて行くが、果して語
時、選つて行くが、果して語
これ、選つて行くが、果して語
開三、十、の、事々、を、事々、
し、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
う、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
を、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
出、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
之、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
集、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
あ、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
は、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
學、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
者、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
か、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
題、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
今、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
少、事々、を、事々、を、事々、
は、事々、を、事々、を、事々、

Mr Y Yamaga
P.O.
70 Mile House, BC

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Organ For Canadians Of Japanese Origin

VOL. 16—NO. 70

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1953

TORONTO, ONT.

The Weekly Habit

By TOYO TAKATA

An experience common to most Niseis is acting as interpreter. They've had to act as a sort of a mouthpiece for their parents, relative or Issei friend. Most of us had to be an intermediary for a doctor to diagnose the Issei's malady by trying to convey to the former how the latter feels.

And it's no simple task, either. A lot of terms, even simple ones, are hard to translate from Japanese to English and vice

we have of communicating with one another.

We can't truly appreciate what it means to be able to convey or understand what another is saying, unless we are confronted with such a situation. We would have to find ourselves in a strange land where we would not be able to ask for a drink of water to grasp the helplessness that many Isseis must feel especially when their own children

Tor. Nisei Awarded U. of T. Scholarship

TORONTO — Miss Hannah S. Nagai of Toronto was one of the six recipients of the Reuben Wells Leonard Scholarship this year, according to a recent University of Toronto Senate announcement. This \$300 scholarship with free tuition (total possible value \$1,372) is awarded for excellence in any department or departments or for the highest aggregate in any nine papers. She obtained ten first class honours in the recent Ontario Grade XIII Examinations.

New Ship Service Links Eastern Canada, Japan

MONTREAL — As a result of the recent appointment of March Shipping Agency Ltd., Montreal, as general agents for the Shin-Nihon Line, Tokyo, a new monthly service will link Montreal (Halifax and Saint John in the winter) with Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka with fast passenger freighters. Due to start early October, this will be

the first scheduled direct connection between Japan and Canada's East Coast since the war.

The Shin-Nihon Line owns and operates a fleet of 30 speedy cargo ships, all equipped to carry about 12 passengers. The first ship to dock in Montreal, the Shikaharu Maru, is due Oct. 5.

With this service, therefore, residents of eastern Canada travelling to Japan will not have to

PAGEANT OF B.C.

Ship 'Una' Strikes Reef, Takes Gold to Bottom

By B. A. McKELVIE

Hudson's Bay officers at Fort Simpson had learned from Indians of the existence of deposits of gold-laden quartz on the west side of the Queen Charlotte group. A visit to the place justified the report.

In October, 1851, Capt. W. H. McNeill, had gone North on board the little brigantine Una, Capt. "Wullie" Mitchell, to open mines for the company.

The vessel anchored in a harbor which was named for Mitchell and commenced work. A vein—described by Governor James Douglas, as being 25 percent pure gold—was found. Drilling and blasting was started on this glittering outcrop.

For a day or two everything went well. The miners, under John McGregor, an expert collier, who had agreed to work on shares, were pleased.

Then came the Indians—and trouble. The natives would rush forward as soon as a blast was set off, and would jostle and scramble with the whites for the gold-specked bits of rock.

MORE IMPUDENT

As time went on the Indians became more impudent and daring, and after about 30 days, Capt. McNeill concluded that it would be dangerous to continue trying to mine.

All the gold that the miners had been able to secure had been put aboard the Una. With this precious are the boat sailed for Fort Simpson, where McNeill lined the miners up and offered to weigh the quartz, estimate its value and divide it according to agreement.

The miners refused, preferring to have the division made by Governor Douglas.

The little vessel, with her golden cargo was headed South, the genial "Wullie" agreeing to try and reach Fort Victoria by Christmas.

GALE THREATENS

It was the day before that great Feast Day when the sturdy little craft, bucking a gale, tried to nudge into the Strait of Juan de Fuca, but the set of the tide and a strong current, combining with the

wind, drove her towards the American shore.

Presently Neah Bay opened up, offering some shelter in which to await for a few hours for better weather. The Una was scudding towards this haven, when with a grinding crash and terrific thud she struck on an uncharted reef. She heeled over dangerously, but remained fast.

PLUNDERING INDIANS

Indians gathered on the beach, and before long were bobbing about the wreck in their canoes. With daylight they boarded her, and then started to plunder.

There were fights between them and the sailors as the thieves broke open sea chests and tore clothing from the men.

The situation was becoming critical, when the U.S. schooner, Susan Sturgis, Capt. Matthew Rooney, en route to the Queen Charlotte goldfield, arrived. He rescued the sailors and miners from the Una and took them to Fort Victoria.

As they left Neah Bay, flames broke out from the wreck. An Indian had set it on fire. The boat burned to the water's edge and then slipped off the reef carrying her gold to the bottom of the bay.

PUNISHMENT ORDERED

James Douglas, recently appointed governor of the Colony, felt that it was necessary to punish the perpetrators of this outrage, despite the fact that Neah Bay was in United States.

He ordered Capt. Charles Dodd to take additional hands on board the schooner Cadboro and hasten to the scene.

It was the Cadboro that had blasted the Indian villages at Port Townsend and New Dun- geness, some years before, in retaliation for the murder of Alex. McKenzie and his men. The Indians remembered that fact, and the Neah Bay chief did not care to have another demonstration of the guns of the vessel. He lined up his tribesmen and 10 of them were identified as having taken prominent parts in the looting of the vessel.

CHIEF TAKES OVER

The chief ordered them to be shot. Further investigation led to discovery of the man who had set fire to the wreck. But the chief thought that shooting was too merciful a death for him. He was buried alive.



In BRITISH COLUMBIA
Established 1915
Published by **COUNTRY LIFE LTD.**
210 Dominion Building
PHONES: MA 1857 or 8727
207 West Hastings
VANCOUVER 3, B.C.
Editor and Publisher — **J. R. ARMSTRONG**

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Subscription: \$1.50 Year in Canada;
\$2 outside Canada.

Letters

Lost Valley Road,
70-Mile House, B.C.
March 6, 1954.

Editor, Country Life:

I have just read your editorial in February COUNTRY LIFE re the newcomers or DP's, as they are known. I wish to differ with your viewpoint.

The average Canadian doesn't want these people. But our present government, being what it is, would bring in 50 million if they could find them.

The only people who want them here are those who do not have to look after them. 90 percent of these having nothing and, therefore, pay no taxes. Yet a lot of them have a bunch of kids to draw family allowance and to be educated.

A couple of years ago, a Dutch family moved in to the Fraser Valley with 17 children and a son-in-law, ready to start another tribe.

I have talked with a number of Fraser Valley farmers and everyone of them tells me that the Dutch in the valley are no good; all they want to do is lay around the beer parlor. Some of the ranchers here tried hiring them but they wouldn't work. They were always growling; said the hours were too long and the work too hard; and we certainly don't need more farmers in Canada.

We can't sell all the foodstuff we now raise, without bringing in more farmers. But I don't think many of them will stay on the farm. They are not that stupid. And we have not got jobs for the people we already have.

It is only a few years ago since our government was asking our boys to fight the Germans and Japs. Now this same government is bringing in thousands of these Germans. Just how stupid can a government get?

And it will only be a few years till our government will again be asking for boys to go fight the Germans and Japs again. I have worn the uniform for US and Canada in two wars against the Germans. I now have four fine 'teen-age sons, and they are not going to fight in any more wars.

There are a lot of Jap sawmills around my ranch, but they won't hire a white man: all Japs and Hindus. They all have a lot of

kids and we ranchers have to educate them. My four sons have never had a school, and I have had to pay for the education they have had.

But the school board sends a bus every morning and evening for this bunch of Jap kids a distance of 32 miles 4 times a day. And that costs dough. And the ranchers pay. The Japs own no land and pay no school tax.

I am keeping 3 of my boys in Clinton, a distance of 42 miles from the ranch and it costs me \$105 per month, and the government pays \$42 of that amount. Yet my boys can't ride the school bus out to the Jap camp on weekends so they could be home Saturdays and Sundays.

The school tax here in B.C. is the rottenest set-up that any civilized people had to put up with. In the next war the government can get the Japs, Hindus and Germans to do the fighting, they love 'em so much.

I like your paper but don't be telling us how wonderful a lot of rotten, lazy, stinkin' DP's are. We have no place for them and we don't want them here.

These DP's are a different breed of dogs from the old foreigners that settled the prairies. Those people would work and still work. All this new bunch is looking for is a handout.

I can't get help on my ranch with sawmill wages at from \$12 to \$25 a day. No one wants to work. But I will close my ranch down before I would have one of those DP's on the place.

I am not referring to the English or US immigrants but the others. And especially the German, Chinese, Dutch and Greeks. Of course, all the Greeks will start cafes, so they won't bother much.

JACK P. PARK.

P.S. And don't forget it was a dirty German immigrant that brought us that dose of hoof and mouth disease that cost the farmers and ranchers millions. It cost me at least \$6,000. To Hell with the immigrants.

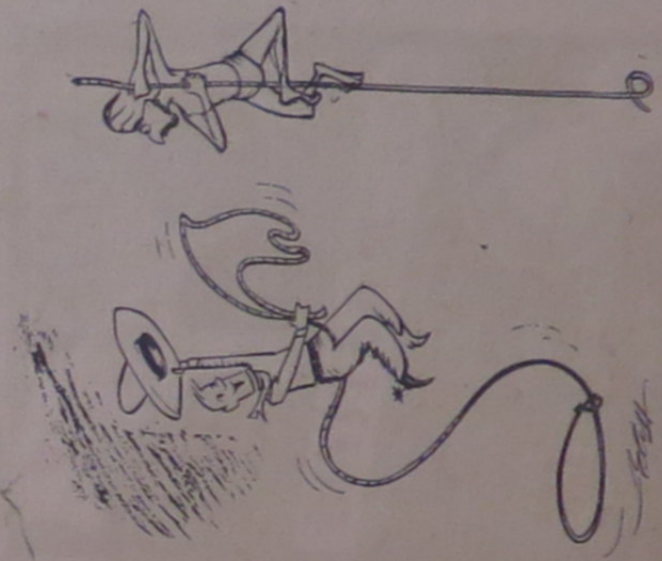
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Howdy Podner!

Hereford Bull Prices Down; Breeders "Sit On Their Hands"

By J. R. Armstrong

It was a bright, sunny day outside, with more than a hint of spring, but inside the big hutment where the Provincial Bull Sale was in progress at Kamloops last month, the breeders were reluctant to go very high for first-class animals.

As a result, Hereford bull average sales price dropped to \$531 for 92 head, with top price only \$900 whereas last year, even though prices for beef were dropping considerably, the average was \$610 and the highest bid \$2,000.

Seven less bulls were sold than the March before.

On the other hand, 8 Aberdeen Angus were sold for an average of \$517, with top of \$675, away ahead of last year when 4 bulls brought an average of \$312 and the top of \$425.

There were more Shorthorns on offer than a year ago at 21 being 8 more. They didn't come up to last year's average but on the other hand they didn't show such a drop as did Herefords.

The 13 a year ago averaged \$500 with a top of \$850. The 21 this year averaged \$433 with a top of \$775.

But there were a number of logical reasons for the drop, besides the somewhat gloomy outlook taken by some breeders on the future of beef cattle in the months to come.

The only A minus bull in the sale, Felix Abel's grand champion, got one bid of \$1,000 but he withdrew the animal rather than let him go for that amount.

Not that Felix could be blamed for his stand, but on the other hand most of the breeders interested in

going up into the big money class would also be interested in breeding stock saleable to the United States. And this particular animal isn't of stock accepted for registration below the border.

So that eliminated a sale which would have otherwise boosted the averages considerably.

It was a magnificent animal that grand champion Society Beau 56G. Peter Fraser, a Hereford, England breeder well-known on both sides of the continent and a visitor to the sale, expressed the thought that Beau would bring several thousand dollars in many shows he visits regularly.

E. A. Rennie's Monashee Prince Supreme 9th from the Monashee Hereford Ranch, took the top price in the bull sale at \$900.

It was thought by many ranchers that Tom Jackson's Sunnymount Beau Ideal would bring a fancy price, but he turned down a \$550 offer at first but later decided to accept the price.

There were six Herefords judged B plus, 49 B, and 38 B minus by judges Brian K. de P. Chance, Douglas Lake, J. C. Yule, Calgary and E. P. Orcutt, Bozeman, Montana.

Five Aberdeen Angus were judged B and 3 B minus.

James Turner's three entries were the only B plus Shorthorns in the sale. There were 13 B and 4 B minus animals.

Shaver & Johansen exhibited the Aberdeen going for the highest price, \$675, to Lee Banks of Wauconda, Wash.

B.C. Cattle Co. Ltd. of Clinton bid \$750 and \$625 for 2 of James Turner's best, but highest price went to a B rated Shorthorn placed on the block by A. & W. Watt when Guichon Cattle Co. Ltd. of Quilchena went up to \$775.

Herefords were bought by a great variety of breeders ranging from the Similkameen, Nicola, Okanagan Valleys, up the Fraser Canyon area to the Cariboo country and across the line in Washington.

B.C. Department of Agriculture was one of the chief purchasers of lower-priced bulls.

Some ranchers called them "depression" prices but that could hardly be the case. They were certainly "cautious" prices, with none of the "rich" ranchers coming to the fore to any degree.

B.C. Beef Cattle Growers Association THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Association will be held at

CLINTON

on May 29th

Beginning at 9 a.m.

Members of all district beef cattlemen's associations affiliated with the B.C. Beef Cattle Growers are eligible to attend and urged to do so.

P.O. Box 420 Kamloops

J. E. Fry, Sec.

Reserve rooms at Clinton Hotel, Cariboo Lodge, Frontier Hotel, Pollards Guest Ranch, Pine Tree Auto Court, Blue Goose Motel, Aurora Auto Court.



JAMES TURNER, OF ROYAL OAK, Vancouver Island, with one of his three top Shorthorns at the Kamloops Sale. They won champion and reserve and, incidentally, the veteran beef cattle breeder took his own cup home.

Amigo Claims 85-Cent Price

Pretty Irene Gardiner of Barnhartvale was near tears but she was mighty proud when her grand champion 1155-pound steer, Amigo, was sold to Canada Safeway for 85 cents per pound.

J. Charles Yule of Calgary was judge of the Provincial Fat Stock Show entries at Kamloops last month and declared Amigo as grand champion.

He congratulated the cattlemen on the quality of their offerings and felt that several would do well at the Toronto Royal.

Dennis Lyster of Armstrong exhibited an 1174 pound steer to capture the reserve grand championship while a newcomer to the fat stock shows, Basran Brothers of Kelowna had champion open singles.

Denis Atkinson of Penticton, grand champion winner at the Christmas show, took away reserve champion open singles award.

Joe Lauder of Quilchena again captured the champion award in carlot entries, with Nicola Lake Stock Farm reserve champion.

In "Groups of 5," champion of the heavy class was displayed by

Haughton Brothers of Kamloops and reserve champion, light, went to F. DeLeeuw & Sons of Knutsford.

When Mat Hassen & Son, popular auctioneers of Armstrong, had completed the fat stock sale, 395 head of qualified cattle had been sold for \$77,572.03.

In 1953, 408 head sold for \$82,905.96, which only represents a drop of \$7 per animal or 3.4 per cent.

Top price for carlots was paid by Safeway at 23 cents for J. W. Lauder's champions. Carlots averaged 19.70 against 20.26 in 1953.

Groups of 5 saw Pacific Meat offer 24.50 cents for Douglas Lake steers, although the Haughton Brothers champion five only drew 21 cents from Canada Packers.

Due to one steer being donated the band fund, average for spares was 19.76 against 19.27 a year ago.

Open singles average was 23.05 against 24.31 in 1953.

TWO BIG MEETINGS

Beef cattlemen are looking forward to two important meetings this spring. First is the B.C. Beef Bull Research Committee session at UBC on Saturday, May 1. Next will come the annual meeting of the B.C. Beef Cattle Growers' Association at Clinton on May 29.

Fred Tregillus ---who stayed

(Continued from page 3)
old partners are long gone. Tommy and I worked that mountain for 25 years."

After the rich strike on Lightning Creek in '98 he decided on a holiday. He and his brother set off on a trip round the world by CPR first class. Hong Kong, Japan, India, Europe, and finally back to Nelson. Here he left his brother and returned to the Cariboo.

The search went on for the mother lode. Again the rugged Cariboo extended her hand. Within a few years he had made a different claim, and married a Barkerville girl. Together until 1947 they shared their years of toil and pleasure.

Today there's a neat little cottage in Barkerville, where Williams Creek glides under the bridge. The lonely street of grey buildings meanders up to Stout's Gulch. But Tregillus and his grown family live there contentedly among other pioneers.

Historic St. Saviour's Anglican church built in 1869, is just up the street a little from their home. Mr. Tregillus has been warden for many years. His daughters carefully dust the church. It is always open to the public, although no service has been held for several years.

Little has been told of the spiritual side of life in the hectic days of the Cariboo goldfields. The church had a steady influence then. In the home of this prospector, traveler and hard rock miner, a family has found time many a Sunday night over the years for a hymn sing around their little organ.

In this one quiet man there is a storehouse of knowledge and interest in public affairs. On Armed Services Day at the Pacific National Exhibition we sat together on the sunny court of a city motel. Laying aside his book on "Lloyd George," he would calmly switch from stirring tales of the gold days to books and authors. Thomas Moore is a favorite poet. He quoted freely from "Tara's Halls," and "Last Rose of Summer."

Back home in old Barkerville he has always looked after his garden and dug his paths out in the winter. Fred Tregillus is in his ninety-fourth year now. He will be home to shovel the snow again this winter. "Work, travel, good living," he smiled, as we shook hands.

Shakespeare for sure

Did Shakespeare write the plays? Or was it Bacon or Marlowe? Dr. Akrigg says evidence proves Shakespeare's authenticity.

By G. V. P. AKRIGG

DID William Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon write the "Works of William Shakespeare?" There are people who assure us that he did not. Sometimes we are told that Sir Francis Bacon was the real author, or the Earl of Oxford, or the Earl of Derby, or Christopher Marlowe—this last nominee having recently secured considerable attention. The champions of these various candidates for the honor of having written "Shakespeare" have one thing in common: frustration and anger at the reception of their theories by professional scholars. With hardly an exception, the professors of English and others who specialize in the study of Shakespeare reject these theories and go right on maintaining Shakespeare did indeed write Shakespeare. In their frustration, the zealous advocates of Bacon, Oxford, Derby, Marlowe, etc., turn against these "academic scholars" who remain so unmoved by their arguments. A charge is raised against them, one repeated recently by Sydney Harris, a columnist in The Province: "When doubt arises, in any quarter, that the man named William Shakespeare actually wrote the plays attributed to him, the vested interests of the academies draw up their forces and attack these rebels with such cries as 'crackpot,' 'fraud,' 'sentimentalist' and 'fool'."

Let us consider this charge. The accusation is that the "vested interest" consists of the time and labor these academic Shakespearians have already invested in Shakespeare, and which they fear to see wasted. Actually, however, most of their findings would remain quite valid in any event. For example, no matter who wrote "As You Like It," its source would continue to be Lodge's "Rosalynde." Indeed, the discovery that

somebody other than Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare would suddenly open up whole new fascinating fields for investigation which the scholars would enter with delight. Why then do the professors of English continue to refuse to accept Bacon, Oxford, Derby or Marlowe as the true "Shakespeare?" For just one reason—the evidence is unconvincing. On the other hand, the evidence to support Shakespeare is so good that it is not too much to say that we know that it was William Shakespeare who wrote Shakespeare. Let us consider this evidence.

First of all we have the matter of education. The anti-Shakespeare arguments all show a curious intellectual snobbery in their insistence that Shakespeare, not being a university man, could not write his plays. It is one of the ironies of this whole matter that it is the "orthodox" university professors who take the stand that a literary genius does not need to attend university in order to write great literature. Let us examine this matter of the "uneducated" Shakespeare. Shakespeare's father was one of the leading citizens of Stratford; the overwhelming probability was that he sent his son to the Stratford Grammar School, which was a good one. Here he would have studied until the age of 16 such Latin writers as Cicero, Virgil, Horace and Ovid. An enormous study, running to some 1400 pages, of the Elizabethan grammar schools by Professor Baldwin of the University of Illinois confirms beyond a doubt that

Bard charged with false pretenses

the Stratford Grammar School could have given William Shakespeare all the formal education he needed.

We come next to William Shakespeare in London. Very early in his career we find reference to him as a playwright. The first comes before the death of Christopher Marlowe (this reference being a sad blow to those who maintain that, despite the finding of a coroner's jury and the record of burial at Deptford, Christopher Marlowe did not really die in 1593, but thereafter vented plays through Shakespeare). This earliest reference to Shakespeare as a playwright comes in 1592. It comes from an older dramatist, Robert Greene, one of the group of Cambridge graduates who in their poverty had turned to writing plays for the public playhouses. He says hard things about the actors for whom they write, and in a virulently bitter passage rails against one of the players who has turned playwright. This man, he maintains, has plagiarized from the plays by the university men, and has set himself up as their match:

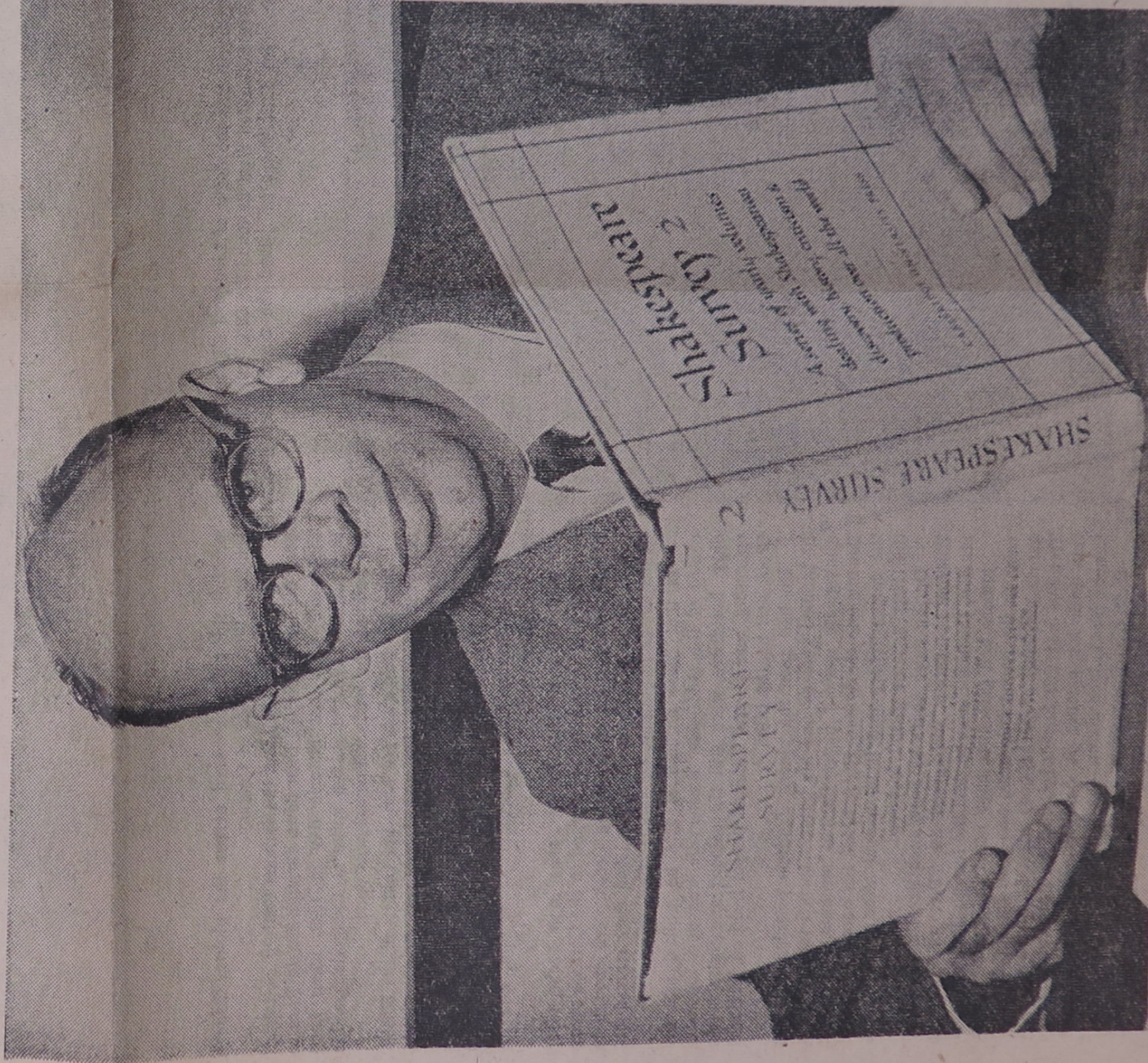
Yes trust them not: for there is an upstart Crow, beautified with our feathers, that with his Tygers hart wrapped in a Players hyde, supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best of you; and being an absolute Johannes fac totum (Jack of all trades), is in his owne conceit the only Shake-scene in a countrey—Greene's "Groats-worth of Wit Bought with a Million of Repentance."

If the Shakespeare-Shakescene joke is not enough to identify the "upstart Crow" for us, we have the bold-faced phrase about the "Tygers heart." This is a palpable echo of a line in Shakespeare's own "Henry VI, Part II" ("Oh tiger's heart wrapped in a woman's hide"—I. iv), which Greene apparently regarded as plagiarized. After Greene's outburst we have a great many references, mostly admiring, to Shakespeare the dramatist made by his contemporaries. These are far too many to give here. The curious reader may find them in pp. 1-266 of the first volume of "The Shakespeare Allusion Book" published by Oxford University Press in 1932.

This matter of allusions to Shakespeare made during his lifetime brings us to something interesting. Not a single one of his contemporaries ever expressed the slightest doubt that Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare. It was not until 1769 that the idea that Shakespeare was not Shakespeare was first broached, an idea revived in 1848 by the U.S. consul at Santa Cruz in a book entitled "Romance of Yachting," and further developed by Miss Delia Bacon who died violently insane in 1859, two years after the publication of her book "The Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded." The idea, once given currency, was picked up by a number of American authors in the nineteenth century, and in the twentieth by certain other people, among them Sigmund Freud, who was much better acquainted with psychiatry than the Elizabethan stage.

Let us return, however, to the Elizabethans who, from the Earl of Southampton to whom Shakespeare dedicated two of his works to Ben Jonson, perhaps the next most illustrious Elizabethan dramatist, have

The author reads book which points out bard's authenticity.



Fred Tregillus

—-who stayed

By JOHN F. MOORE

ONE COOL September evening two men silently rode into the clearing. Tired and trail weary, they dismounted and tethered their pack-horses. Around them the evergreen mountain walls mottled with gold and russet of aspen and poplar, were now fading purple with the sun's last rays. Already they could feel frost in the air. Lights blinked on in the cabins. This was the village of Stanley in the Cariboo in 1886.

The first to speak was Harry Jones, later Cariboo member in the Legislature: "Well Fred, our horses are having a good drink in Lightning Creek water now. Twenty-three years ago I came here and made my fortune."

His partner, a short, stocky young man named Fred Tregillus, answered: "I was just a lad then, but I trust I fare as well as you."

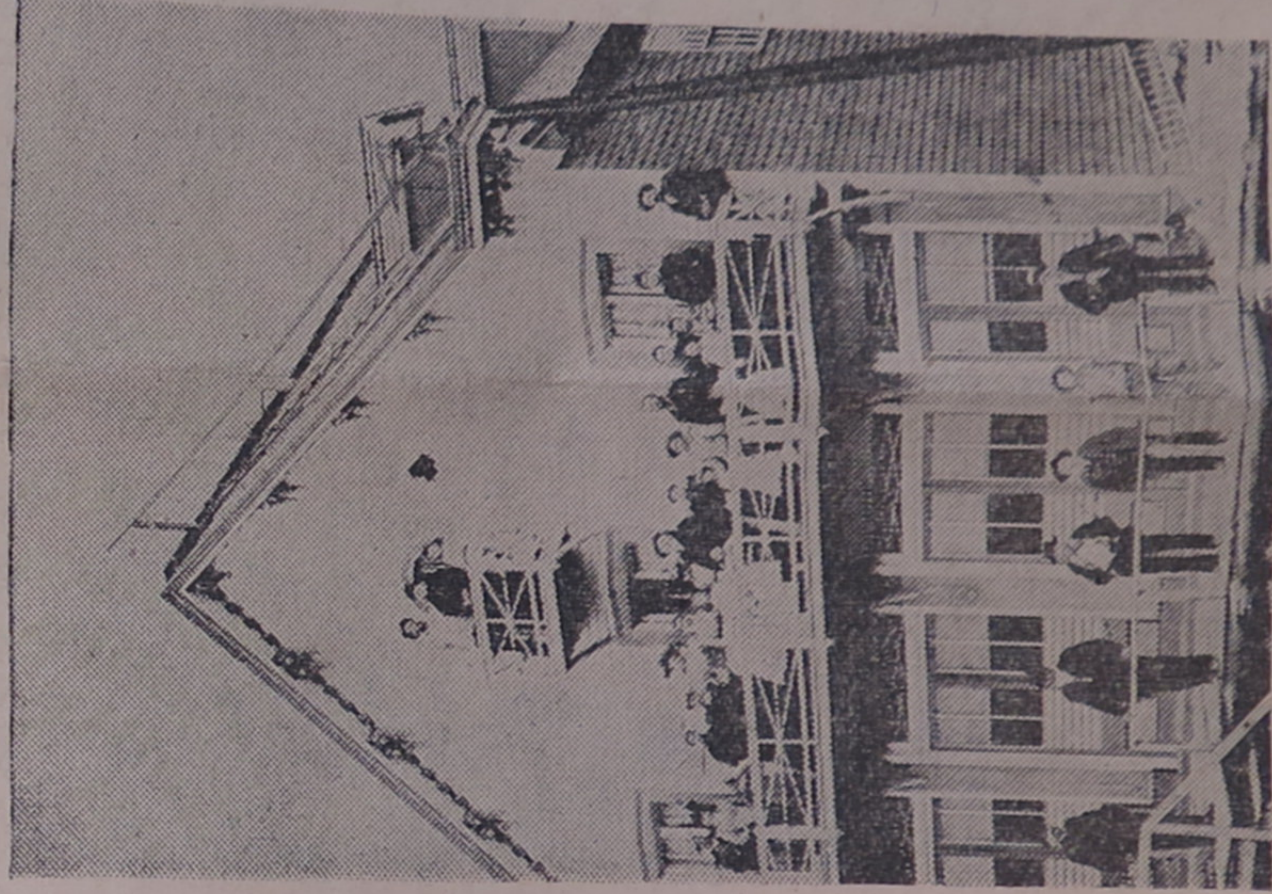
Fred Tregillus has fared well. Today he is one of the few survivors of the early days of Barkerville. He continues to live and work in the nearly deserted village.

He has prospected and mined creeks and mountains of a vast territory. He has struck it rich and traveled the seas and foreign lands, and returned to work and live in the hills he loves.

In May, 1882, this adventurous Cornishman from



Barkerville's boom was over in 1886.



Hotel guests and townspeople about 1900.



Fred Tregillus, 94-year-old Cariboo pioneer.

Plymouth saw the docks of Liverpool slip into the mists. When he headed West he found the CPR had just reached Medicine Hat. There he joined the construction gangs,

pushing the rails westward across the plains, through the busy little village of Calgary.

He stayed on, building the famous "safety switches" over the Great Divide, then down through Eagle Pass to Sicamous. With that historic day in 1885, when Lord Strathcona drove the golden spike at Craigellachie, his job building the transcontinental was done.

Now the gold rush got him, the valleys of the Kootenay, the Monashee. He was issued his first miner's licence by Forbes Vernon, whom the city of Vernon was named after. Rich placer mining began in the Princeton area, and Granite City became B.C.'s third largest mining town. On Granite Creek a brother joined him, and together they worked.

While here he met Harry Jones, now broke after spending the fortune he had earned in the Cariboo years before. Jones' tales of Lightning Creek were enough to fire Fred Tregillus's spirit again. And they started out on horseback to Stanley, 426 saddle-weary miles.

In that same autumn of 1886 he walked into the centre of the goldfields, Barkerville was past its boom days, but there were still six saloons and three hotels operating, and several hundred people lived on Williams Creek and nearby hills.

He had seen the placer diggings petering out, but he studied geology and his interest turned to hard rock mining. He worked many Cariboo streams. One creek flowing into the Willow River bears his name. He asked the cartographers that it be named after a friend, but the friend's name wasn't approved.

During these years he knew men like the legendary William Houseman, nicknamed the "Duke of York" of Stanley, Cariboo Cameron, and the famous Judge Begbie.

Miners and geologists have noted the gashed quartz veins in the Barkerville area, and have thought that the quartz porphyry or parent-body must be in the vicinity. Tregillus had this knowledge, and on Prosperpine Mountain with his partner T. A. Blair, they worked their famous Black Jack claim.

Blair died many years ago. Tregillus says: "All my (Continued on page 13)

一世が生きてまた記録

(森山氏の一文を読んで)——井手 小四郎

森山氏の文章を読んで調
びかかった老人の心臓に若
人の清新な息吹きを吹きこ
まれたような快よい刺激を
うけた。と同時に先年本紙
の新年號に書かれた北齋の
研究者であられる八島太郎
畫伯の、ある二世畫家の日
本の良き傳統を理解せず輕
視する態度を、それとなく
嗜められた言葉と思い合せ
微笑ましいものであつた。
それ位だから森山氏の忠言
が適切だと思ひ、またそ
の提案に賛成なのだから、
氏に満足と與え得る答で
なく只、一世の一人として
反應をしめさねばならぬ自
責に驅られ、貧しい感想を
つづつてみることにしたの
である。

ところが一世は日本の良
き傳統を澤山背負つて太平
洋を渡つて來たように買被
られたら困るのである。一
世は日本の良き教養を充分
うける暇もなく、殖民の雄
圖を描いて渡加したのであ
つて、第二大戦前までは、北
米西海岸の移民労働者とし
て、日本の中流以上のある
人々から蔑視された存在だ
し、晩年に赴任した領事の
中にさへ、そういう目で視
ていた人でもないではなかつ
たようだ。棄民という言葉
もその蔑視から生れたのだ
らう。ブルジョアや高い文
化人は移民にならないし、
蔑視の不當は別にして、一

般に教養の低かつたことは
自認せねばならぬと思つて
いる。それというのが日本
での生活は日淺く渡加して
數十年、現在の日本もまた
知らないのが一世だからで
ある。少し極端な言葉であ
るが、自己反省的にいへば
一世は永い間、日本とカナ
ダの真中あたりの海の中に
棲息する一集團種族であつ
たようだ。

併し第二大戦後、漸く墳
墓の地をカナダに確定し得
て、カナダに實質的に上陸
したのは戦後といつてもよ
いのではないか。出稼ぎ根
性を拂拭し得て足が北米大
陸の大地に、しつかり降ろ
されたとみて、そういつて
もよいのではないかと思ふ
のである。従つて便利上使
われる一世、二世の言葉も
だん／＼失くなり、老壯年
と青少年の違いだけに近づ
いたようである。

ところが問題は、その一
世が老いたことと一世の九
割以上は労働者であつて、
森山氏が推察される通り永
い年月働き通して、新鮮な
官能や感覚を失つて、生活
のきびしさから來る永年の
妥協的處世からか、眞理へ
の純眞さの喪失と肉体的精
力の減退で、森山案の實現
は大變六ヶしい仕事だとい
うことである。

だが、此の私の悲觀はま
だ少し早過ぎるかも知れな

い。何故なら私は數日前友
人から貰つた手紙の末尾に
「風は冷いが青空晴れて春
陽が輝いているのに多忙で
明日曜日屋内に釘づけ、
青空を眺めると少し憂鬱」
と認めてあつて、私は、はつ
と吾に返つたようである。

幼ない日の遠足の前夜のわ
く／＼した心地など連想さ
れ、現在の自分が、そうした
若々しい清新さをなくした
惨めさを思い知らされたの
である。一日の郊外の行樂、
そうした繊細な喜びは、私
ら老人の胸から火が消えて
いたのである。私らのよう
な木材労働者は原始林の深
い山の中にいながら、その
山氣を感じ得ず、花鳥も若
葉も見ながら見ず、微力な
人間の力で自然の懷ろにと
びこんで格闘を試みる、そ
の荒々しい魅力だけで、一
本の木を眺めても、板への
換算數にしか直感しない程
森羅万象を身に体するとい
うことから麻痺しつくして
いるのである。しかし幸い
に一世は私らの如き老朽者
ばかりでなく前述の友人の
如く、新鮮な感受性の所有
者や、極少數とはいへ文化
方面に携わる人々もあり、
隠れた研究者もあろう。ま
た年齢的にも働き盛り、い
わゆる分別盛りといわれる
年代の人も多いことを知つ
て居る。そこに森山案の成
就を期待されるのである。

全く、吾々先輩の先驅者
達がカナダに殖民し開拓し
始めてから半世紀は遙かに
越したであらう。その間日
系人の手になる歴史的著述
が一冊もないということは
實際恥しいことである。そ
してその重要性は森山氏が
書かれたことと全く同感で
ある。只私が思うことは、
二世が一世の良き傳統を繼
受して獨特の良き個性をも
つてカナダ化することこそ
よき市民だと言われるよう
に、またそれと同時にカナ
ダの個性に抵抗もなければ
ならぬということである。

抵抗という語音が不穩なら
ば磨きをかけることに參加
することである。何れの國
も、どこまで行つても完成
することのない、その未完
成な部分、好ましくないも
のに抵抗すること最も忠誠
なる市民だろうと思ふ。な
ぜ私がそうした解り切つた
ことにふれるかといへば、
この頃、カナダ化、というこ
とを無批判に鵜呑み、かつ
最善、最後の目的のよう
に極言するのを見聞するから
である。これは正しく無批
判劣等感から來るものと思
われる。この一世の劣等感
を抱かねばならなかつた理
由もあるが、それは二世、三
世に依つて克服されつつあ
ることは喜びである。

ともかくも、原水爆の出
現は、カナダ化の理想と共に
我々の理想を、國際的に
つなげる道へも一段と高め
ねばならぬ土壇場に到着し
たようである。原水爆の脅

威はカナダの良き個性をも
つて世界の諸々の國の個性
との協調的組織、または共
存互惠の平和工作に參加せ
ねばならぬことは焦眉の急
を告げてゐることは皆が感じ
ている通りである。

さて次に森山案の財源問
題だが、千弗、五百弗の賞金
といつても事業の性質上、
決して高いものではないよ
うに思われる。最近各地で
の佛教會堂の建立基金の集
りかたから見ても、皆がそ
の仕事の價値を認識し得た
ら新聞社が市協あたりで發
議して寄附を募つても夢物
語りに終りはしないであら
う。日系人間に頻繁に行わ
れる寄附金集め、私自身ま
たかと思ひ、巧みに美化
し粉飾された寄附の強要や
誰れがいくら寄附したの
で自分はいくら出さねばな
らぬとか、寄附の本旨を度
外視した寄附は偽善めいて
厭らしさがあるが、總じて
日系人は寄附に淡泊である
食うものも食わずに寄附を
する。これは日本の古わか
らの庶民の相互扶助の遺風
であらう。

さて、最後に、この森山案
に應じて、記録小説のよう
な文學的表現か、科學的見
地からの表現であらうと、
この著述を企てられる方へ
一言お告げしたい。という
のは吾々の記憶は日一日と
薄らぐので、その資料とな
るものをお告げしたい。外
でもない太平洋戦争中に政
府から發刊を許されていた
唯一つのニューカナデアン

紙である。その頃の日系人
の思慮行動、それを通じて
非常時に遭遇した日系人の
赤練な性格も紙面に表われ
紙背に含まれ、次から次に
起る時事問題に對決する日
系人の苦惱や喜怒哀樂も汲
めば汲むほど、つきないも
のがある筈である。又吾々
一般讀者の素朴な投書から
も何かは索き出し得るし、
一世の眞の姿も見られるか
も知れない。そしてそれを
一覽すれば理解されるよう
に、一世の生態といつても
一色ではない、封建的なも
の、東洋的なもの、また歐米
の知性を澤山取り入れた人
など、その色彩は多彩であ
る。従つて登場人物は多數
に上るし、表現のその技術
は相當六ヶしいものだろう
と、素人の私にも想像され
るのである。併しその六ヶ
しさの中に、やり甲斐も、力

も湧いてくるのであらう。
老人の冷水、一言居士に
なつたようだが許されたい

Saturday, April 9, 1955

THE

開かれた窓口(十二)

(五三國を廻つて) 大宅 壯一

つぶれたボリビア開発計画

それはさておいて、今村代議士の計画というのは、今後十年間に日本人を二万家族入れようとするものでその概略はざつと次の通りである。

一、日本でボリビア産業開発会社を作る。資本金十億、日本政府の出資とする。会社は日本人を主体とし、三人のボリビア人を相談役とする。

- 一、移民指導者養成所、農事試験所、苗床・種の保存所、学校、病院、農機具製造・修理工場、購買・販賣所をつくる。
- 一、製糖、製糸、製粉、製鹽、製油、製材、製皮、カン詰、タンニンの各工場
- 冷蔵装置、牛乳加工場、その他の農作物の加工場をつくる。
- これに對して、ボリビア政府に要望する點は、
- 一、道路建設援助、特に

土地収用

- 一、灌漑施設をつくる援助、特に軍隊の援助
 - 一、農業用機械の輸入免税
 - 一、農業銀行およびその他金融機關による融資
- この膨大な計画に要する費用を、政府出資金で全部まかなえるものではない。足りない分はどうするのかというと、日本でできるもので、ボリビア國內で必要と見なされるものの輸入を許可し、その買上げをもつてこれにあてるというのである。だが、その日本品もタダで手に入るものではない。

ない。この點はどうもハッキリしない。

このプランをもつて今村氏その他ラバスの日系有力者が、ボリビア政府にあたつたところ、大統領は、「原則的に認めるが、部分的には研究の餘地がある。それにしてもこれに受諾を與えた場合、何日間にこれを實行に移せるか」と反問されて、今村氏は返答に窮した。「四月末に議會を通過する見込み」といつて引き下ろうとすると追つかけて、「二年以内にやれるか」と追いつめられ、いよいよ困つたらしい。

歸つてみると、今村氏の

属する自由黨は政權からはなれ、おまけに今村氏自身が急死してしまつた。彼が手をかけたばかりのこの窓口を、だれが代つて國民の前に開いてくれるかが問題である。もちろん私にはそういう力はない。

「計畫移民」という以上はこれくらいの規模と準備がなくてはウソだ。現にイギリス、ドイツ、オランダ、スイスなどの移民は、ほとんどすべてこのような形をとつて、大いに成功している。これまでの日本の集團移民は、「計畫移民」ではなく、大量「棄民」にすぎない。

開かれた窓口(十二)

(五三國を廻つて) 大宅 壯一

もう一つ、こんどの旅行形で進出し、国内のあまの収穫として私が言いたい技術と機械が、現地の資本と経験の援助をうけて更に工業移民、技術移民が大事だということだ。

日本移民をうけいれてくれそうの中南米の國々は申し合せたように民族主義、國家主義思想がばつ與し、外貨排斥、輸入防止、國內産業振興を國策としている。ようやく産業革命の段階に入りつつあると見られる國も少なくない。

といつてこういった國々に、近代的な大工場と機械をもつてプラント輸出をしなくても、成功する可能性は少ない。というのは、中南米の國々の政府は、ほとんどおしなべて社會主義的な性格を具えている。少くともそれを看板にしている、戦後の日本以上に完備した労働法を實施している。その中へ外國資本が割りこんでいつて、採算のとれる經營をすることは至難である。

日系工場の發展を

それよりも、現地で農業によつて築かれた日系資本と、内地の中小企業とが結びつくことを考えるべきである。貿易不振とデフレ政策のハサミうちを食つてゐる國內の中小企業が、それぞれの縁故をたどつて、これらの國々に呼寄せ移民の

生することが、最大の急務だと思ふ。これなら町工場のような形でスタートしても、十年、二十年後には、きつと大をなすものが澤山出るにちがいないと思ふ。現に千人に近い従業員をもつて、ボリビアの人絹界に君臨している小森孝一氏の

夫**黒山徳次郎**和歌山縣人行年七二才儀豫て持病のため静養中去年一月上旬頃より再發直ちに入院加療中の處醫藥効なく三月十九日午前八時卅分永眠致しました事を生前知諸氏に謹告致します。同廿三日午後七時ドワイヤ葬儀社にて通夜を営み廿四日午後二時

夫**黒山徳次郎**和歌山縣人行年七二才儀豫て持病のため静養中去年一月上旬頃より再發直ちに入院加療中の處醫藥効なく三月十九日午前八時卅分永眠致しました事を生前知諸氏に謹告致します。同廿三日午後七時ドワイヤ葬儀社にて通夜を営み廿四日午後二時

選挙對策的宣傳に終つてしまふことが多い。もつともそれは現地の日系二世、三世たちのために、新しい生きた道をひらくことにもなる。このままで行くと、教育をうけた二世、三世は農地に歸ろうとせず、都會に残つて、タダのサラリーマンに終つてしまふ。これに反して、一つでも多く日系の工場ができて大きく發展して行くことは、日本移民の後継部隊を吸引する可能性を、それだけ増大して行くことである。これまで移民問題というと、旅行者の報告や、代議士の

MR. Y. YAMAGA

P.O., 70 MILES HOUSE, B.C.

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

VOL. 18 — NO. 29

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1955

4/27 TORONTO, ONT.

Rev. Shimizu in Rome

HERE I am in "The Eternal City", once the seat of the Imperial Rome. This was the centre of the world. Everyone who came here had to obey its laws, conform to its customs and usages, or die. Hence came the saying: "In Rome do as Romans do."

Not today, however. Now we see people of every race and tongue roaming its tangled streets, gazing with amazement at the remains of days gone by. Here we see things of historical, and especially of classical, interest: here is the temple of Julius Caesar erected in 42 B.C. by his nephew Octavius on the spot where the Dictator's body was burned; and here is the spot where Marc Anthony delivered the funeral oration: "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears . . ."

Here are the ruins of the Colosseum, one of the greatest wonders of Roman times, erected with the labor of Hebrew prisoners in 27 A.D. by Vespasian in commemoration of his victory over Palestine. Here is the great dome of the Pantheon, built in 27 B.C. by Agrippa. One of the most perfectly preserved of all classical monuments, it is the greatest dome, larger even than the dome of St. Peter's.

In short, I see beautiful actual objects of the past which were familiar to me through Latin and Greek books which were my constant companions in my student days. All become so vivid as I visit.

Here also, are many literary interests.

April 5 a population of over two million increasing rapidly, according to our tour guide. Remains of the work of Mussolini are seen in modern Italy.

Here is a large, ultra modern rail and airway terminal, completed quite recently. A fine new road called Christopher Columbus Road leads right to Austria. An eight-story marble building, originally intended for the Department of Colonization, has been granted for use of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization by the new Italian Republic since loss of all colonies.

I visited the FAO building this morning to meet a Canadian representative, Miss Hockin, who showed me the building, including the "Canada Rooms" furnished by the Canadian Government with Canadian materials. FAO objectives are outlined as follows:

- i) to raise the levels of nutrition and standard of living of the peoples;
- ii) to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products;
- iii) to better the condition of rural populations; thus to contribute toward an expanding

Vancouver Bukkyokai Buys Old United Church For Temple Site

Two Japanese Granted Visas;

APRIL 13, 1955
THE HON. J. M. G. COLLIER
ATTORNEY GENERAL
OTTAWA, ONT.

Saturday, March 26, 1955

開かれた窓口 (八)

(五三カ國を廻つて) 大宅 壯一

この農業の特色は、徹底的に機械化されていること、農園主がすべて市内に住んで、文化生活を営んでいることである。農場は現地の農場長にまかせ、毎日自家用車で見回りに行くだけである。農場も市から八十キロもはなれたところまでひろがつている。目下島氏を中心に、日本から相當まとまつた移民を入れる

計画を立てられ、政府當局と折衝が行われているが、これにはコロンビア政府も非常に好意を寄せているという。これに比べて、パラグアイのラ・コルメラという植民地は、日本人が入つてすでに二十年近くなるのに、ほとんどバダシの生活をしている。なにを作つてもよく出来るが、市場が遠く、

道が悪いというよりは、なににひとしく、商品生産が伸びないからである。自動車は組合のトラック以外にない。あつても使わないのだ。この日本人の賢者は、深夜ラジオをかけて、日本の野球放送を聞くのが唯一の楽しみだといつていた。日本人間に野球は盛んだが、ボール以外の用具はほとんど手製だ。外國品はなんでも恐ろしく高い。三ヶ月もおくれて入る雑誌『キング』一冊が日本金にして六百圓

する。

それでも日本人の人氣は大したもの、この小さな植民地になにか催しごとがあると、農林大臣以下が飛行機でやつてきて、天井のない家に泊つてゆくといつたふうである。アメリカ大陸で、最初に日系から大統領が出るのはこの國だといつている。道路さえよくなれば土質はたしかにいい。ここでも日本移民をまとめて入れる計画が立てられている。

ACID 7850
THE HOLLANDER COLLECTION
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Wednesday, April 6, 1955

開かれた窓口 (十)

(五三國を廻つて) 大宅 壯一

日本青年で
人種改良

政府はこれまでの生産物依存の方針を改め、自給体制、特に食料自給の方策をたてたが、人口の五四パーセントを占めているインカ系に土着民は、高原地帯に住んで、かれら自身に必要なもの以上生産しようとしない。二三パーセントの

白人、三三パーセントの混血者も、概して勤勞意欲を欠いている。そこで日本入を入れて、大いに生産をあげようというのである。農林大臣アンシビアデス・ベラルデ・クロネンホルドは前にブラジルに亡命中、日本人と交り、またその息子がサンパウロの大學で日本人二世と親しくなつて、日本人が如何に勤勉な國民で

あるかを知つたのだという。そればかりではない。ボリビア政府の注交は、日本人はなるべく獨身で來てほしいといつてゐる。日本人によつて人種を改良しようというのだ。

これについて、すでに私が行く前に、この間亡くなつた今村忠助代議士が折衝を重ね、相當具体的なところまで話かすすんでいた。

現にアメリカの軍部は、沖縄移民をこの國にどしどし送り込んでいる。こんど日本人を入れようとしてい

るのは、南部のサンタクルースから百十キロばかりの地點で、ヤパセニ河の流域一万八千町歩と、その向側の政府所有地二十八万町歩を申請している。國連の調査では、このあたりの腐しよく土は二メートル半で、アマゾンの比ではない。交通関係も、ブラジルからの鐵道がすでにサンタクルースまで通じ、橋梁工事だけが残つている。アルゼンチンからの鐵道も、兩方から工事を進めているので二年以内に完成するとい

ACID TREATMENT
THE HUMMER CORPORATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

開かれた窓口 (七)

(五三カ國を廻つて) 大宅 壯一

しかし、コショウが値がも「だまされた」というよいというので、栽培面積うな結果に終るようなことが物すごい勢いで廣げられてい。新移民が一人前の農園主になつた頃には、恐らく値段が暴落するであらう。好景氣の絶頂にある現在、同じ日本人でいて、一方は自家用車と電氣冷蔵庫の生活を樂しみ、他方はニコヨンとは何事だ、という不平が出るのも無理からぬことである。

しかし、新移民の中から一躍舊移民、すなわち移民貴族の列に加つたものがある。それは結婚適齡期の男女をつれてきたもので、舊移民はこの小さな部落に五箇之庄化しつつあつたから新移民の新しい血に爭つて飛びつきたちまち兩者の間に縁組が成立したのだ。これからの移民にとつて参考になる話である。

以上のべたのは、一定の目的地に向つてなん十家族なん百家族とまとまつて入つて行く「計畫移民」の場合であるが、別に舊移民の手引で、その親類、縁者、使用人などが個別的に入つてゆく「呼寄せ移民」というのがある。これはそう目だたないが、バカにならぬ數字を示している。それにこの方は、先方の受入れ体制がちゃんと出来ているので、人選も念入りに行われ、成功する率も高い。少なくとも

種村文平

儀突然不歸の客となりまして去る二月二十五日マクロード葬儀社に於て磯谷補教士司式告別式執行其の節は御多忙中態々御参列下され供花香典弔辭を賜り御芳志の段誠に有難く御願申上げます。一々參堂御挨拶申上げ可き所略儀乍ら紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げます。

喪主 貫名 正倫
友人代表 小林 伊助

金時豆景氣の

コロンビア
前にのべたバラナのコロヒ、アマゾンのコショウと共に、目下南米の三大ブムと呼ばれているのは、コロンビアの豆景氣である。このバルミラという植民地には現在日本人五十六家

ジルだけにでも、約四千人近く入つていゝという。ブラジルのように大量の「計畫移民」の行われていない國々、例えばアルゼンチン、ウルグアイ、チリ、コロンビア、メキシコなどにも、この形で相當入つて

母力ヤ

儀永らく病氣療効なく三月七日午前十一時自宅にて死去仕りました事を生前辱知諸賢に謹告致します。三月九日アームストロング葬儀社に於て通夜十日ス村佛教會々堂にて生田開教使司式の下に葬儀を執り行仕りました際は御多忙中且遠路態々御参りを忝うし尙又供花御香料弔電を頂き一々參堂御挨拶申上げ可き所を借りて厚く御禮申上げます。

喪主 長男 阿田木 薫
參男 壽男 和子
孫一 芳子

てきた金時豆が大いにあつた。今では日本人の耕地面積約一萬フラス(七千町歩)、年産豆十萬俵、金にして五百万ベソ(一ベソは約百四十圓)、トモロコシ八萬俵、百六十萬ベソの収益を擧げている。豆はコロンビア人の主食になつてゐるが、日本人はその市場を左右する力をもち、生産者組合を作り、同國の農林省や物價統制局と計つて、販賣統制を行つてゐる。組合長の島清氏は東京神田の生れで、昔「新青年」に出た小説を讀んで、同國に憧れ出したのは十四歳、それから貯金して單身渡航したという。

MR. Y. YAMAGA

P.O., 70 MILES HOUSE, B.C.

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

VOL. 18—NO. 23

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1955

TORONTO, ONT.

Iguchi Supports U.S. Plan For Economic Aid to Asia

BOSTON.—Enthusiastic support for the "Arc of Free Asia" economic aid program was voiced by Japanese Ambassador Sadao Iguchi at a Japan Society of Boston dinner last week.

"Arc of Free Asia" is a term recently coined by Harold E. Stassen, Foreign Operations Administrator, to describe the vast area from Japan to Pakistan and its 766,000,000 peoples, which rim the Communist-dominated Asian heartland. Mr. Stassen has just proposed that \$916,000,000 be appropriated by Congress as the first installment in an eight-year program to help lift this region by its bootstraps and to bolster it against Communist infiltration.

Economic Aid Leverage

In his speech Ambassador Iguchi compared this program to the Japanese national sport of judo, which, with the aid of leverage, takes advantage of an opponent's own momentum and weight in order to vanquish him.

To vanquish the poverty, stagnation, and incipient communism of Free Asia, Mr. Iguchi said, the Arc of Free Asia program would use Asia's own "natural forces—the forces of economics, growth, nationalistic ideals, na-

tional skills, and normal flow of trade"—with the leverage being provided by economic aid.

Trade Key to Survival

Japan, as the only fully industrialized country in Asia, could participate in this program as "processor of eastern raw materials for the West; processor and interpreter of western technology to the East." Trade, Mr. Iguchi stressed, was the key to Japan's survival; with 88,000,000 people squeezed into an area the size of Montana, the island nation was faced with the necessity of continually seeking new trade outlets. That was why Japan found so attractive the idea of multilateral trade and technical cooperation envisaged by the Arc of Asia program.

Shipment Ban Observed

In an earlier press conference and in a brief question-and-answer period with members of the State Club of Boston, Mr. Iguchi admitted that he did not expect trade with the Communist countries could amount to much, because Japan intended to abide strictly by the international ban on shipment of strategic materials to these countries.

"But even within these limits, there is more room for trade," the ambassador said, "and even a little would help."

Asked about present Communist strength in Japan, the ambassador said the Communists had gained only two Diet seats and less than two per cent of the popular vote in the February elections.

Ambassador to Canada

B.C. Fishermen Study New Techniques

Humphrey Bogart Eyes Role

Youngsters Participate In Skating Carnival Of Credit Valley Club

OAKVILLE, Ont.—Participating in "Ice Capers", annual carnival of the Credit Valley Skating Club held March 10-12 at Dixie Arena were the three children of Mr. and Mrs. K. Hirano of Lake-

ACID FREE
PH 8.5
THE HOLLINGER COLLECTION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

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開かれた窓口 (三)

(五三カ國を廻つて) 大宅 壯一

對日感情も、特に悪いのはペルーぐらいのものだ。ペルーは、國籍をもつた二世でさえも、出ていつたものは再入國を許さぬのであるが、これは現大統領の個人的感情に基づく點が多くなつても彼は少尉時代に日本人から金を借りて、法廷にまでもちこんで争つたことがあるからで、この大統領が退けば好轉するであらうと見られている。どこでも戦後は日本の侵略を恐れる気分も一掃されて、不愉快をした経験はほとんどな

かつた。これに反してアルゼンチン、ウルグアイ、パラグアイ、コロンビア、ボリビア、ドミニカなどの國々は、大統領以下樞要の地位をしめて人々の間に親日家が多い。とにかく、中南米からカラブ海にかけての國々では日本人よりも黒いのがたくさんいるし、皮膚の色からくる差別待遇はほとんどなく、卑下することはいらぬ。それどころか、小學校も満員に出ている日本人が、

たくさん白人を自由に使っている風景は、いたるところで見られる。國別にいうと、日系が最も有力な地位をしめていて、今後大量に入り得るところは、まず第一にブラジルである。ブラジルの生産力の中心はタンボウロ州だが、これが日本人の最大の據點となつてゐる。タンボウロ市内どこを歩いても日本人に出くわさぬことはない。ここで日本人が主になつてつくつたコチア産業組合は、南米第一といわれ、主要な農産物の市場をほとんど支配している。また、この州のいたるところに日本人植民地がある

ただしブラジル農業の特色は、非常に投機的なことであつて、それは個人の場合についていえるばかりでなく、一つの植民地全体についてもいえるのである。數年前までおトギ話的な繁榮を誇つていた町が、その附近の土地の生産力が衰えたり、ひどい霜や旱害にあつたり、農作物の値段が暴落したりすると、たちまち廢墟と化する例が少なくな

い。そのかわり一つあたると大きい。例えば、タンボウロから百キロばかりはなれたブラガンサのジャガ芋景氣である。このあたりは雨が少なくて、なにを作つても駄目だつたのが、たまたま、この地に適するジャガ芋の品種を日本人が見つけた。そこで日本人の數がドツと増えて、三年前まで約三十家族だつたのが、今は三百五十家族になり、年収千コント(一コントは日本金にして約六千圓)を越えるものが約十戸、軒なみに五百コント、四百コントの収益を擧げている。しかし大カンパツが二年もつづく

人事消息

▲レイモンドの上塘ビデ夫人二男健二君と西田辰蔵氏

開かれた窓口 (五)

(五三カ國を廻つて) 大宅 壯一

緑の地獄アマゾン

問題はアマゾンである。

日本では南米というとき

アマゾンを連想し、天國の

ように宣傳されてきたが、

私の見たところでは、一緑

の地獄』とでもいうべきで

ある。もつともアマゾンと

いつても、全歐州に日本を

半ダースも加へたほどの廣

さで、一概には言えないが

廣いばかりが能ではない。

その大部分がほとんど未開

發のまま残されているのは

やはりそれだけの理由があ

るのである。

『三代目にはサルになる』

という説をそのまま信じる

わけではないけれども、ア

オードが金にあかして開拓

したベルテラのゴム園な

どに行つてみて、到底日本

人の手におえるものではな

いと思つた。第一土地その

ものの生産力が乏しく、自

然に生えたものから採取す

るのはいが、耕して栽培

したのは採算がとれない

それから市場からあまり遠

く離れすぎて、よほど高價

なものを作らないと、輸送

費に食われてしまう。

まさに監獄部屋

アマゾン開發は、ブラジ

ルの最重要國策の一つで、

特に死んだヴァルガス大統

領などは、莫大な補償金を

出して大いに奨励している

が、ブラジル人自身これに

のつてこない、サンボウロ

パラナ兩州のコーヒー労働

者は、いまでも農奴に近い條

件で働いているが、かれら

の大部分は北方からわざわざ

ざやつてくるのだけれども

アマゾンへは行こうとしな

いのである。靈魂不滅を信

じている日本人は、特攻精

神でやるだろうといふので

職業的移民屋(その手先に

なつてゐる一部の代議士や

出先官係を含む)が、必要

な準備もなしに、ジャング

ルの中に送り込んでゐるの

である。一種の「人海戰術」

である。ブラジル政府から

出る補助金の大半は、途中

で消えて、移民たちの手に

はほんの一部しかわたらな

い。そしてその一部でもも

らつてゐるために、ブラジ

ルの役人や移民會社の嚴重

な監督下に置かれ、移動の

自由が認められない。

マウスに近い新しい入植

地とは、離れた小島のような

になつていて町へ出るには

船に乗らねばならないが、

その船をブラジルの役人が

押わていて、約百家族の移

民部落で、一週間に七人し

か外出を許さない。度々出

て行くものは、逃亡の恐れ

ありといふので、逮捕命令

さえ出た實例がある。まさに

監獄部屋である。

リオデジャネイロに近い

ウナという植民地では、す

でに大半逃げ出てしまつた

として逃げ出した方が、い

い生活を ているのである

しかし、アマゾンの奥から

日本人の大勢いるサンボウ

ロまでは、東京からシンガ

ポールほどの距離があつて

かりに移動の自由が認めら

れたとしても、その旅費を

かせぐのに、何年もかかる

のである。

開かれた窓口 (四)

(五三カ國を廻つて) 大宅 壯一

日系のコーヒー王
ブラジル農業の大宗はコーヒーで、日本人の成功者もこの方面に多い。またコーヒー栽培の中心はサンパウロ州だつたが今はパラナ州の北部に移つてゐる。パラナでは、サンパウロに比して五倍の収益があるといふ。よく出来る木は、一本で一俵とれる。一俵が四十キロ、これを精製すると三分の一になるが、その値段が約二セント(一万二千圓)。日系のコーヒー王といわれる宮本邦宏氏(大分縣出身)の一族は、百六十万本もつてゐるし、高橋中氏(福島縣出身)は一人で六十万本もつてゐる。三本で一俵とれるとしても、年收はどれくらいになるか、暇な方は自分で計算されたい。一昨年この地方は大電害に見舞われたが、これがなかつたら、この日本人の間から發狂者が續出したであらうといわれるくらいの大ブームである。

このあたりで講演會を開くと、會場の周圍は自家用車で埋まつてしまう。アサキ(元の名は朝日)という町へ行くと、日本人の勢力が壓倒的で、ブラジル人の店も日本語の看板を出してゐる。この町の日本人が、昨年一年間に奥地の土地に投資した金は四、五億圓に達するといわれている。

てゐる。毎朝どうふ屋が鈴を鳴らして賣つて歩くといふくらい、日本そのまゝの姿をとどめてゐるのが、かえつてわびしさを加えてゐる。

これに反して、日本人がもつとも早く入植したサンパウロ州のバストスは、今はすつかりさびれて、スイカ其他の野菜作りで生活し

開かれた窓口 (六)

(五三カ國を廻つて) 大宅 壯一

アマゾンからの歸途、私は君塚大使に會つて、奥地の移民たちのために訴えたのであるが、大使がいうには、『かれらの旅券は、ブラジルへの入國を認めてゐるのであつて、アマゾンとは書いてない』つまり、ブラジルへ入りさえすればいいというのである。しかし、こういう考え方は非常に危険で、ブラジル政府の希望とはいえ、日本人の住みつけられないようなところにぞし

どし送りこみ、逃亡者が續出した場合にどういふことになるか。大使よ、どうかゴルフをする暇をさいて、一度奥地へ行つて、移民生活の實態をつぶさに見て貰いたい。
また、アマゾンでは、日本人がシュート麻栽培で大いに成功していると、日本にいる時から聞いていたが、現在、日本人でシュートを作つてゐるのはほとんどいない。今ではたいていアビ

アドール(仲買人)となつて、現地人の作つたシュートの仲買をしている。シュートの收穫期にはアマゾンの増水で、ヒザまで浸つて刈りとらねばならないが、日本人の健康がそれを許さぬからだ。

ものすごい コシヨウブーム

アマゾンの日本人植民地で、現在もつとも榮わてゐるのは、トメヤスの、『ビメンタ(コシヨウ)景氣』と呼ばれてゐるものである。ここは、數年前までなにを

てしまつたのだが、加藤友治(山形縣出身)氏によつて、コシヨウの新しい品種が発見された。今では七十戸ばかりの小部落で、年収千コント以上が十二、その中の三人は二千コントを越えるという。

このマラリアは特に悪質だと思へて、死後解剖すると、肝臓が溶けてしまつてゐるという。顔色が玉虫のように紫色で喜怒哀樂に伴つて七色に變るといふ人もゐる。しかし新しくこれにかかるといふことはない。この部落に、最近日本から新しい移民が七十家族ば

かり入つた。舊移民とほとんど同數だが、兩者の間に一種の對立的な空氣が発生してゐる。というのは、新移民の給與は一日四十ミリ(二百四十圓)で、丁度日本のニコヨンにあたる。現地の労働者の三十ミリに比べるるといい方だが、ブラジルくんたりまできて、まさかニコヨンにならうとは思わなかつたといふのだ。舊移民にいわせると、自分たちはもつと不利な條件でスタートしたのだ。家が興えられ、食ふことに事欠かぬだけでも有難いと思わねばならぬ、今に經驗をつめば、土地を興えられて、われわれの仲間入りが出来るのだから、それまで辛抱せよ、といふのだ。

PER COLLECTION
OL, VAG, 11A

アルバータの友へ

(二) 生

一九二七の苺季節の初荷がキャルガリーで四弗に買れたと電報が来た。サア送れと委託販賣品はキャルガリーへ殺到した。問屋からは赤信號電報が飛ぶ。次ぎはエドモントン、ウイニペッグも二、三日で苺の洪水市價は大暴落。苺畑はまだ出盛り前なのにこれは一体どうした事かと、僕はキャルガリー駐在の市場監督官グラント氏に宛て「苺はまだ出盛り前であるが、今から市價の暴落は如何なる譯か」と打電した。すると、「君達の無統制出荷が唯一の原因だ。何とか統制しなければ、日本人農家だけでなく、ビーシーの苺産業は破滅する。明後日歸郷する是非會いたし」という激怒の表情たつぶりの返電が来た。同じ年の農務省の調査では、日本人農家数は白人

苺農の約三分の一しかないのに、生産物はビーシー全体の七割以上を出荷している。市場監督官グラント氏と會い、初めて東部市場の混亂の様相を委しく聞いて、排日の真相も經濟的原因があることが判り、東部への出荷に對し問屋の仕切勘定には、運賃手出し（こんなことは委託販賣をした昔の苺農は皆経験している）の内情もすつかり判つた。Ⅱ（それまでは問屋の胡魔化しと疑つていた）。このままで進めば日系農家は没落の一途をたどるのみだ。同時に排日土地法も必ず何らかの形で通過するに違いないと考えた。グラント氏及び果物課長のクラーク氏と協議して、その年の農閑期にフレザー南北に散住する日本人村に巡廻講演をして

貰い、各地の既成組合や農會を打つて一丸とする「ビーシー苺聯合會」を結成し更にバンクーバー島組合も加盟して、ビーシー産苺全部を一手を通して統制販賣するようになってから、市價の動搖もなくなり、バンクーバー島の連中も排日運動を止めるにいたつた。キャナリーの所要トン数だけは聯合組合の指定値段で買取り、残りは加工して英國へ輸出する等、市場統制の各機關を數年がかりで整へた。その後は苺市價に餘り變動がなく、産業が安定したことは君もよく知つている通りである。君達のボテトリーは、苺類のような生果と違い、保存が出来、貨車積みも容易に出来るので組合の運用は苺よりも簡単だと思われる。唯だ個々の競争買りを止め、組合から市場への配給をするだけである。個々が賣り急ぐ場合、今日の最低値が明日の最高値になる市

場心理は苺も同じである。市價は需要と供給の原則から割出されるのだから、市價の統制は、供給の統制に外ならないのである。その供給を調節するには、組合組織がなくては絶対に不可能なことである。同業農家の全生産物の七割五分以上を抱擁する所の組合組織が出来たら、年々の豊凶、不時の天災による生産物の増減に對處して市價を維持し得ることは今迄の経験上確實である。残りの二割五分の人々は普通自己辯護の意味で組合に反對し、悪口や妨害をするものであるが、組合によつて維持される市價の恩恵は組合員と同じように享けていることは、例えば暖かい太陽の恩恵は善人にも悪人にも等しく注がれるようなものである。端的に言へば組合に加入しない人々は、安定した市價を維持しようとする組合の努力の妨害はするが、市價維持による大

きな恩恵を事實上享けていないという、一種恥すべき存在になつてくる。如何なる運動を始めに、重要なことは指導者の撰擇である。出来るなら農家自身の中から、誠意實行の人で、同業一般に亘る知識の持主でさねあれば、能辯や理論は必ずしも必要な条件ではないと思う。エム君、戦前メーブルリッヂやサレー邊で苺百姓をしていた人々の中で、現在サレー地域に歸り、苺耕作を始めた少數の人々が、すでに組合を作り、倉庫を建て、スケールを備へる等組合營業の設備を整へ、苺の統制販賣を二、三年前から實行している日系の一團がある。現在、日系人社會では何處も同じく二世の代となつてゐる。親の苦難の経験から、セカレに組合精神を傳承させている事實を見て、僕は目頭が熱くなる程嬉しく感激しているのだ。子孫に百万の富を遺すより

も、この協同精神と理想を次代に傳へ遺すことこそ吾等老いし一世の、より顯著な功績ではあるまいか。而して産業及び社會生活に協同精神を持つ二世こそ眞に「善良なるカナダ市民」であり、それは又カナダ國家の偉大なる財産（アセット）であらうからである。（終）

アルバータの友へ

(二) Y 生

エム君、御手紙懐かしう
拜見、アルバータの農況に
關する御意見は、僕自身百
姓の既往を顧みてうなづけ
るものがある。ア州在住の
友人達から同じ事を毎度聞
くので、新聞紙上を借りて
僕の意見を發表し、南部ア
州の日系農家一般への御参
考になればと思つて此の稿
を綴る事にした。

君の手紙によつて、ア州
小野菜産業の七八割を日
系人が生産しているのを知
つて驚き且つその發展ぶり
を慶ぶのであるが、白人農
家は組合創立に全部賛成だ
が、日系人側がまとまらず
數年前に組合を作つたが運
用せずそのままになつて
いると聞いて、二度ビック
リした。

エム君、歴史は繰返すと
昔から言う通り、一九二五

年頃のフレザー沿岸の日系
人苺農業の狀態と、今の君
達の販賣現狀が甚だよく似
ている。組合はなく、年々
生産物が増加し新市場を開
拓する術もない。不可抗力
な天候に農家の運命を委ね
互に市場の奪い合いに、カ
ット・スロート・コンベチシ
ョンを繰返し、行き詰りが
大詰めになる。等々。

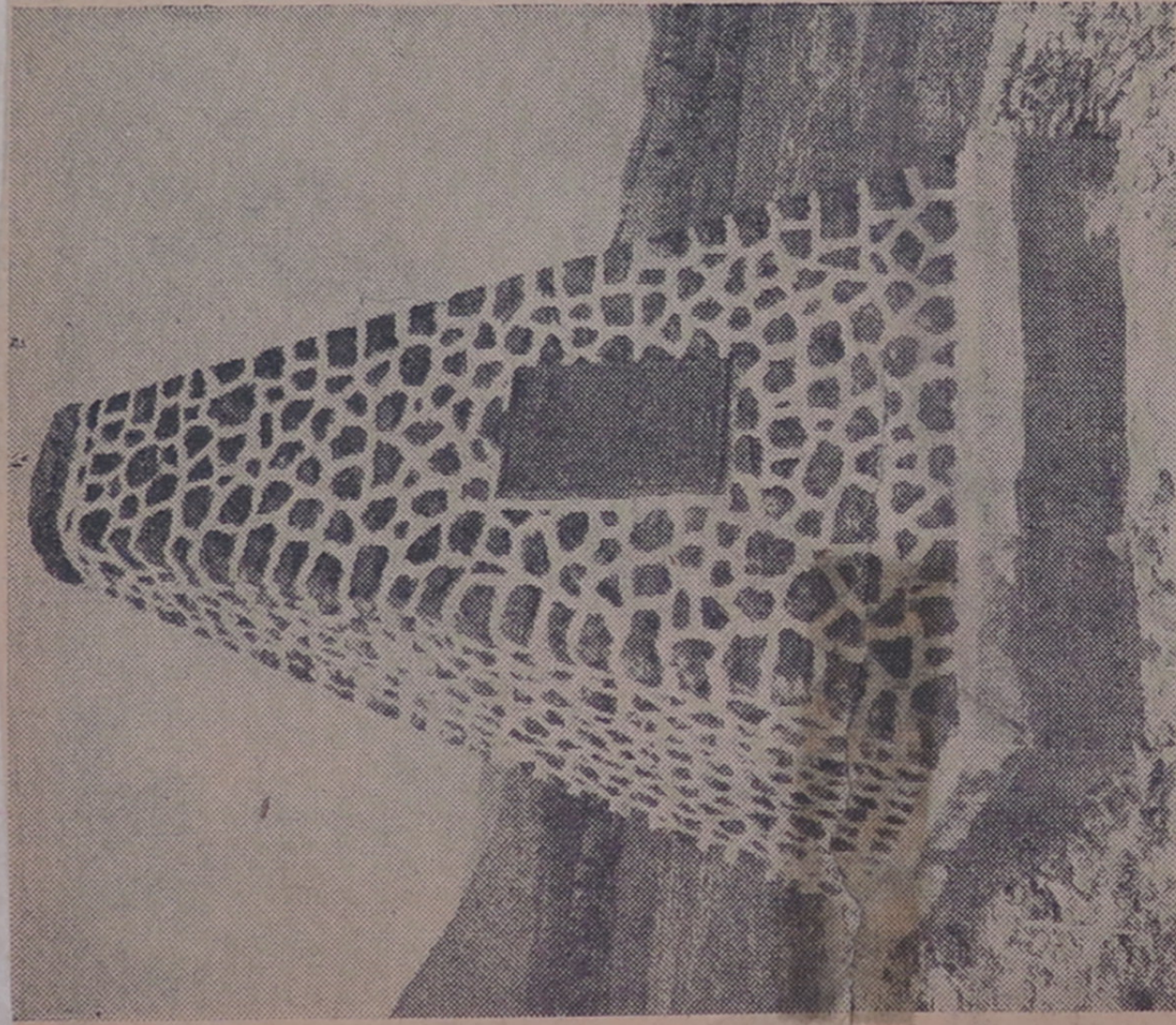
ビーシーの苺農業の歴史
を見れば、バンクラー島
の英系農家が一九一五年頃
先鞭をつけ、ちつぽけなビ
クトリア市場へワゲンに積
んで朝三時頃から賣りに出
掛け、先を争つて安賣りし
て共倒れとなり、これでは
ならぬと集つて組合を作り
貨車積みで本土の市場に乗
り出すようになつてからは
ビクトリアの市場も同々の
値段も安定して賣れるよう

になり、農家も商人も儲か
るようになった。一方フレ
ザー・バレーの方は、第一次
世界大戰の好景氣にあふら
れて苺農家が激増し、その
生産物は委託販賣でキャル
ガリー、エドモントン、ウイ
ニベグ方面へ送り出す。
バンクラー市場は支那人
ペドラーと委託販賣で市價
は三日も保たず崩れてしま
うのが定石であつた。一九
二七年には、ビーシーの苺
生産總量の七八割は日系
人が出すまでになつていた
一度フレザー・バレーの苺
組合が五年契約で生れたが
三年の壽命で倒れ、市場の
混亂は倍加し、バンクラー
市場も東部の市場も二、
三日で崩れ間屋からは悲鳴
の電報が各地へ飛ぶが、盛
り場の苺は容しやなく、摘
んでも摘んでも熟れる、混
亂した市場、チーク・チア
ンスで送る。キャナリーへ
持ち込めば星許を見られて

値切られ、品質に文句をつ
けられ、目方を胡魔化され
カビくさいといつて半値に
タタかれる。踏まれても蹴
られても買つてもらわねば
ならぬ状態になる。それで
も「仕方ない」で諦める。
愚痴はこぼすが、どうした
ら市場の改善が出来るかと
いうことを積極的に考へる
人は極めて少い。

日系人の苺生産量が増す
につれて、「東洋人土地所
有禁止」の問題が毎年州議
會でやかましくなつた。そ
の裏を探つてみると、バン
クラー島の英系農家が自
分達の苦い經驗から組合を
創立し、貨車積みで東部市

場へ出荷し、近郷市場も統
制して、やれやれこれで百
姓も喰つて行けると思ふ矢
先へ、フレザー・バレーの
各驛から出る日系人農家の
委託販賣品で市場はすつか
り攪亂されてしまう。元來
バンクラー島の苺は、メ
ーインランドより十日ばかり
季節が遅いので、彼等は初
荷から混亂した市場へ出さ
ねばならず、あまつさね早
いメーインランドの苺が、お
膝元のビクトリア市場へな
だれ込み、手元の市場まで
奪われては、議會の近くだ
けに問題は政治化するのが
當然だつた。



THIS ELEVEN FOOT CAIRN commemorates the Okanagan Fur Brigade trail which ran 400 miles from Fort Okana to Fort Kamloops.

Fur Brigade

By DOROTHY GELLATLY

A CAIRN, carrying a bronze plaque on which the following words are inscribed to commemorate the Okanagan Fur Brigade Trail, has been raised at Westbank:

"OKANAGAN BRIGADE TRAIL"

"A link in the fur-trading route from New Caledonia (North Central British Columbia), to the Columbia River. First explored by the Astorians in 1811, the trail was used by the North West Company and from 1821 by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Fur Brigades from New Caledonia journeyed overland by this route from Kamloops to Fort Okanagan until 1848.

"The gold-seekers of 1858 coming through the Okanagan Valley, followed the old trail, which also in the early 1860's

became a second route to Cariboo."

The 11-foot cairn, built of local basalt, stands on Highway No. 5, just east of Westbank village, and was erected by the Historic Sites Board, Ottawa.

The story of the old trail goes back to 1810. At that time the Pacific Fur Company was organized by John Jacob Astor, of New York, for the purpose of opening and developing the fur trade on the Columbia River.

This company sent out two expeditions, one overland, the other — consisting of a party of Canadians, among them David Stuart — aboard the "Tonquin," round Cape Horn. Arriving off the mouth of the Columbia on March 22, 1811, after a voyage lasting six and a half months, they established Fort Astoria.

So far as there is any written record, the first white men to ascend the Columbia and Okanagan rivers were David Stuart and his companion, Montigny, of the Pacific Fur Company. In July they left Astoria on a trip up the Columbia and at the junction of the Columbia and Okanagan rivers, built Fort Okanagan. Three months later they travelled north, up the Okanagan River, along the western shores of Okanagan Lake and hence to the junction of the North and South Thompson rivers, where in 1812, they established Fort Kamloops.

Due to crippling reverses suffered in the loss of the "Tonquin" off Clayoquot, the Astoria interests were sold in 1813 to the North West Fur Company, of Montreal. This company had developed the fur trade in New Caledonia south to Fort Kamloops, and following purchase of the Pacific Fur Company the name of Astoria was changed to Fort George.

The North West and Hudson's Bay Company were amalgamated in 1821 and in 1824 Tom MacKay, whose father lost his life on the ill-fated "Tonquin" is credited with blazing the Hudson's Bay Brigade Trail from Fort Okanagan to Fort Kamloops, a distance of some 400 miles.



The Story of The Pipe

When Canada's early fur traders and explorers first met the Indians it was the custom to sit down with these savages and make friends with them.

The traders, of course, wanted to buy the Indians' furs and the explorers wanted the friendship of the redmen when they were travelling through unknown lands.

As they became friends the Indians and the white men smoked the Pipe of Peace.

This ancient Indian ceremony was more than just smoking a pipe, however. It had many important meanings.

For instance, away back in 1735 a party of Indians came down to York Factory, a Hudson's Bay post on the shore of Hudson's Bay in what is now Manitoba.

The braves sat around with the factors who were in charge of the post, and smoked the pipe of peace.

The stem of the pipe was three or four feet long and it was decorated with pieces of lace, bears' claws, eagles' talons, and the feathers of the most beautiful birds.

When the Indians handed the pipe to the factor he took it in both hands, stood up and pointed the stem of the pipe to the east, or sunrise, then to the sky, to the west, and then to the ground.

After this solemn ceremony

he took three big puffs of smoke and then handed the pipe to the Indian chief.

Finally the pipe was passed around the whole group.

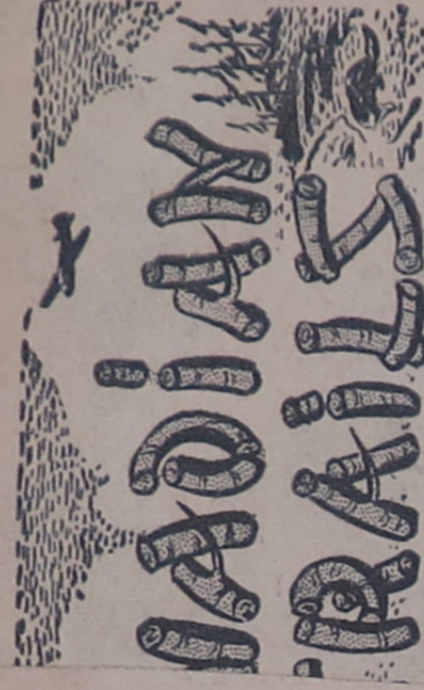
When all the tobacco was smoked the factor took the pipe again, whirled it around his head three times and laid it solemnly on the ground. All the Indians then shouted "Ho" and the ceremony was over.

The meaning of all this ceremony was well known to the Indians and the white men.

It meant: While the sun shall visit the different parts of the world and make day and night, peace, friendship and brotherly love shall exist between the white men and the Indians.

By twirling the pipe over all persons of the two nations, white and red, not only those present at the ceremony, were included in the bond of friendship or brotherhood.

Once Indians and white men had smoked the pipe of peace the fur traders and explorers were able to travel without fear in the areas where Indians of that particular tribe lived.



Lawrence Ships Horsepower

Lawrence's Canada, like stage coaches and stage lines and stage railroads, farmers' and the Red

downstream to Quebec City, the first ship ever to have made the voyage without the use of sails or without men pulling at oars or leaning on paddles.

Everybody, of course, was talking about the steam boats. Then one day they had something new to talk about—not a steam boat but a "team-boat."

Here was a vessel which could travel as fast as the steamboat and didn't need engines or coal or wood to burn. All it needed was a team of horses. Like the first steamer, the Accommodation, the "team-boat" was pushed along by two giant paddle wheels, one on each side.

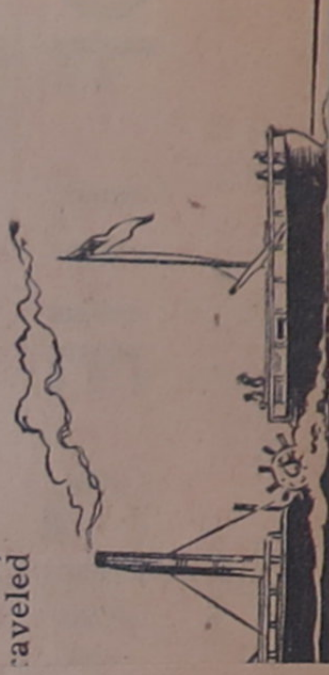
In the Accommodation the engines turned the paddle wheels.

In the "team-boat" the wheels were turned by a team of horses which kept walking around in a deck house pulling on a rope which was attached to the wheels.

In 1819, 10 years after the Accommodation made her first voyage on the St. Lawrence, a "team-boat" was still in service.

The Edmund, operated by two sturdy horses, traveled regularly back and forth across the St. Lawrence between the towns of Cross and Longueuil.

But it was not long before the "team" gave way to steam, and the last horse-boat disappeared from the river.



「君は笑ふ」
達三は、髪ひかゝるやうな
勢ひを見せた。
「私の云ふことを、うそだと
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が毎週にシャブーしにくる
という有様。少し資本がで
れば独立のビジネスを持つと
いうのが信条なのであろう。

Question: I painted my kitchen with a white enamel paint, and the stuff checked or alligatored after drying. What can be done to remove it for repainting, without employing the burning off process (if any)?

Answer: That trouble is usually because the top coat was applied before the coat underneath was thoroughly dry, or else the lower coat, because of faulty oil or mixing, did not dry hard. It may be necessary to take off all the enamel.

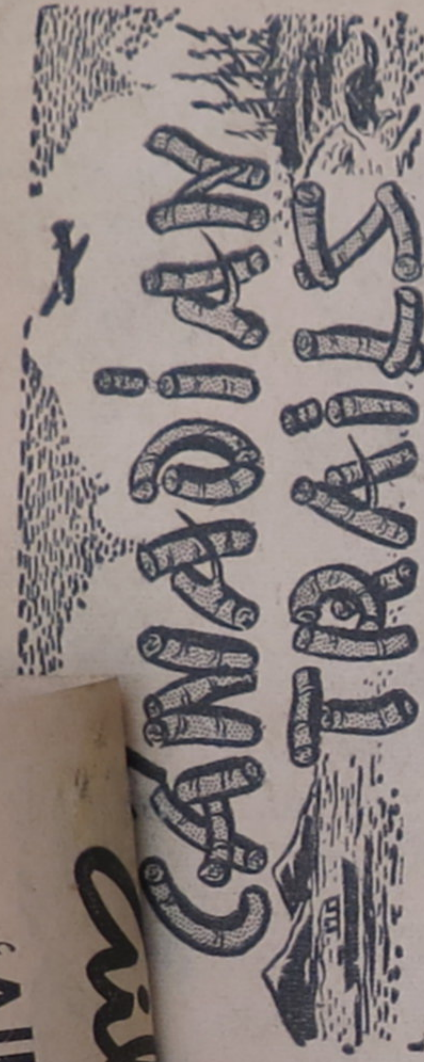
You might be able to get down to a good firm surface by the use of coarse sandpaper wrapped around a block of

'Alligatored' Paint

I advise you to rub off the flaky paint with coarse sandpaper and after dusting thoroughly apply a coat of shellac, thinned half and half with denatured alcohol. Then put on one undercoat of priming coat and finish with the flat paint.

REMOVING CARBIDE ASH FROM WALLS

Question: We painted our basement walls with carbide ash diluted with water, which made the walls real white. Since then we have had trouble each spring with dampness on the walls. Now a waterproofing on the walls, we would like to apply a waterproofer on the first be removed? If so, how can we take it off without injuring the floor?



St. Lawrence Ships Used Horsepower

During our grandfather's time the big cities in Canada, and they were nothing like as big as they are now, had horse cars instead of electric trams.

Horses were also used, of course, to pull the stage coaches that carried passengers between towns and cities, before we had railroads and also to draw the farmers' buggies and wagons, the Red



River carts and other vehicles in, which the pioneers used to travel.

Sometimes horses were used, too, to turn the grindstones which ground the farmers' wheat into flour and they were used years ago, and are still used today, to round up the cattle on western ranches.

The horse has made many important contributions to Canadian history. At one time he was even used to run a passenger boat on the St. Lawrence River.

Shortly after the beginning of the nineteenth century, in 1809, the first steamboat in Canada was built in Montreal.

Called the Accommodation, the new vessel traveled

downstream to Quebec City, the first ship ever to have made the voyage without the use of sails or without men pulling at oars or leaning on paddles.

Everybody, of course, was talking about the steam boats. Then one day they had something new to talk about—not a steam boat but a "team-boat."

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Along CANADIAN TRAILS

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This ancient Indian ceremony was more than just smoking a pipe, however. It had many important meanings. For instance, away back in the days when a party of Indians came to York Factory, a Hudson Bay post on the shore of James Bay in what is now Manitoba.

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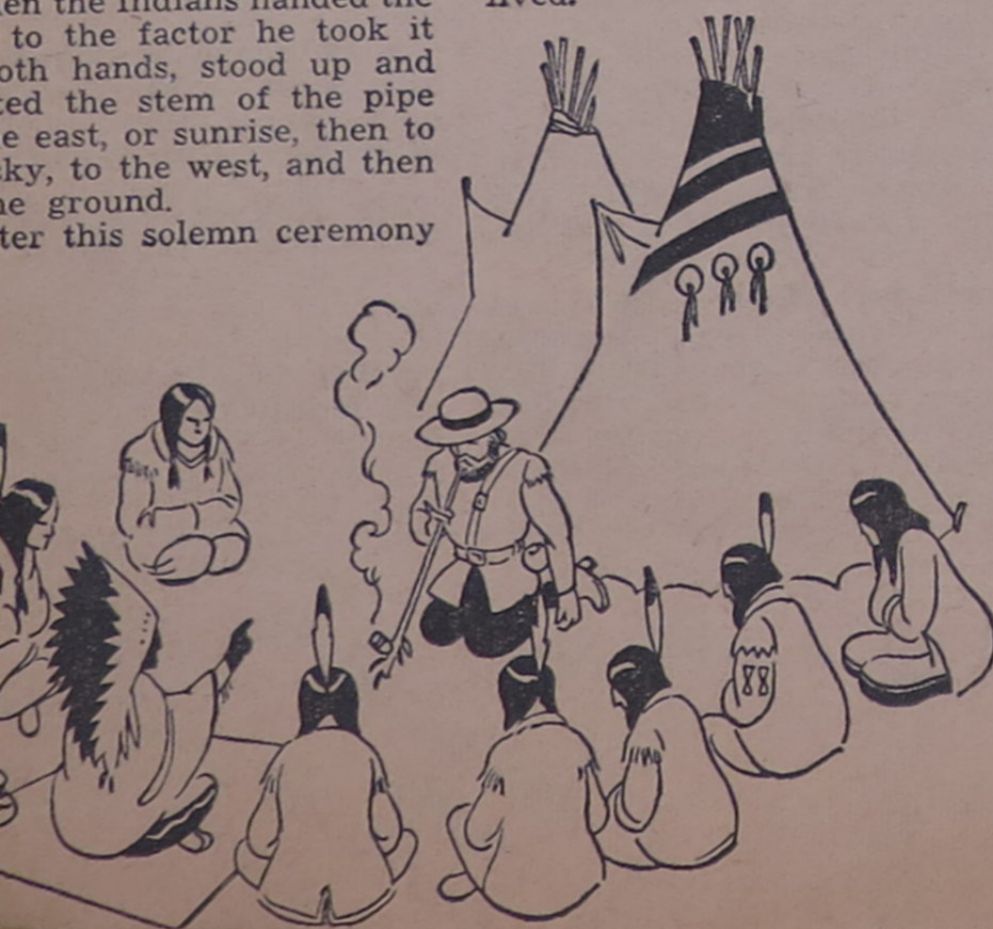
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かわり、彼等は英國人をすい
ジユイシユをあまり好まない
等は應揚の様です。英國人は
れば悪い點もありますが、彼
どこの國民でもよい點もあ
らぬ休校となるわけです。
むのでこの邊の小學校は時
しめてしまふ。子供たちも休
業もする。ジユイシユのハ
ラデーとなるとビタリと店を
合つて大御馳走したりします
ニユー・イヤーをお互に言い
九月にはお正月、ハッピー・

Horsepower

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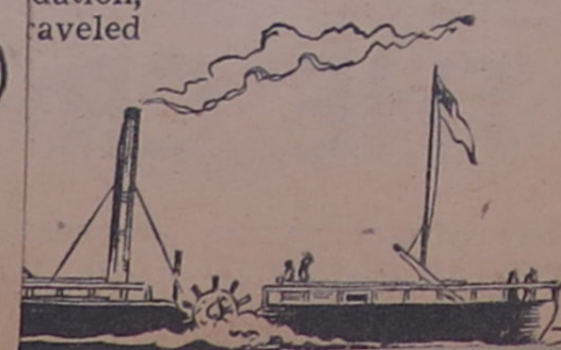
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many to Ca- time he a pas- Law- ginning ury, in oat in ntreal. dation, aveled



ベビー・ボーイが生れたら、とても大喜び。日本人の親達と同じである。十三才になると親類、友人などを招いて随分振舞をする。叔父や叔母になると何百弗も贈るといふが何かといふとお金でお祝いするので貰つた方は便利である。ある人の話では新婚旅行の費用からハウスのダウン・ペイメントまで出来たといふ人もありました。

九月にはお正月、ハッピー・ベビー・ボーイが生れたら、とても大喜び。日本人の親達と同じである。十三才になると親類、友人などを招いて随分振舞をする。叔父や叔母になると何百弗も贈るといふが何かといふとお金でお祝いするので貰つた方は便利である。ある人の話では新婚旅行の費用からハウスのダウン・ペイメントまで出来たといふ人もありました。

私はジユイッシ(ユダヤ人)の多く住んでいる町の真中にジユイッシのお客を澤山もつて美粧院を経営しておりますが、彼等の習慣を見ると、日本人に似通つたところが多いのにビックリします。髪が黒くて脊が低く(例外はあるが)魚をよく食べるが、ボークは絶対に食べない。キュリの漬物は日本人は鹽漬ですが、彼等はガリツクとデイオを入れるだけで違う。

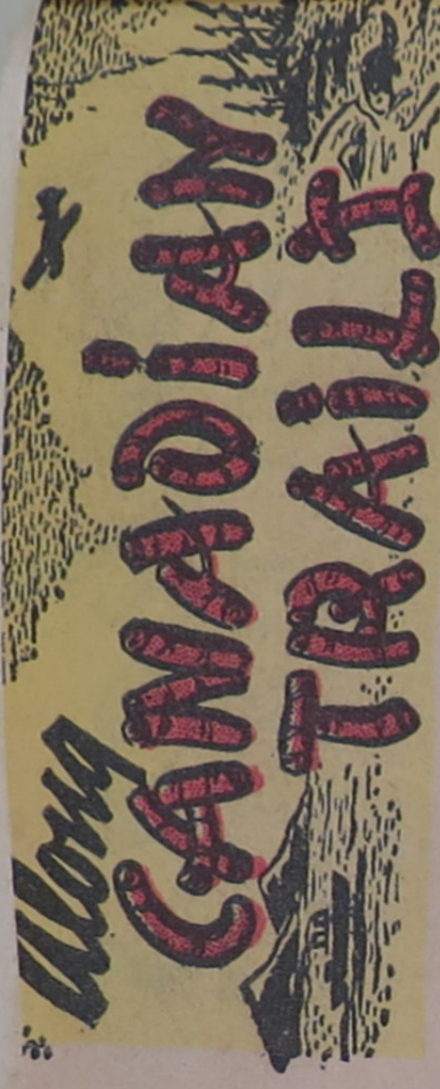
お金をつためることはとても得意で、日中はジャンク屋をしながら町中をあさり歩き、数万弗もする立派な家を持つた主となつて夜はキャデラックを乗りまわすといふことだし、私のところへも幼稚園からハイスクールまでの娘たちが毎週にシャンブーしにくるという有様。少し資本ができれば獨立のビジネスを持つといふのが信條なのであろう。

トロントとユダヤ人

ケーワイ

みんな實業家となつて成功している者が多い。
トロントのファクトリーといへばほとんど大半はジユイッシ系が資本主であり、經營者である。ともかく彼等は人種的に協力して何事でもあつたといふことは日系人にと

つてよい教訓であらう。
トロント佛教會が今度立派なビルディングを購入されたといふニュースは本當にうれし。これからこのホールが色々な催しや披露に使用されることになればどれだけ一般人に便利となることだらう。



FAMOUS CHRISTMAS DINNER

A hundred years ago Fort Edmonton was the centre of Canada's great northwest fur trade. There, within the palisades of the fort, the fur traders met the Indians and exchanged their blankets, rifles, beads and fancy goods for furs.

Life in old Fort Edmonton was hard, but it was also exciting and romantic. And sometimes it was very colorful, too.

For instance, on Christmas Day, 1847, John Rowland, the factor, Father Lacombe, the famous missionary of the North and Paul Kane, the Canadian artist, and many others sat down to a Christmas dinner which was one of the most unusual ever served in Canada.

The dinner was held in the

had been cooked in buffalo marrow, and after the main course they had portions of beaver tail and roast wild goose.

No desserts were served.

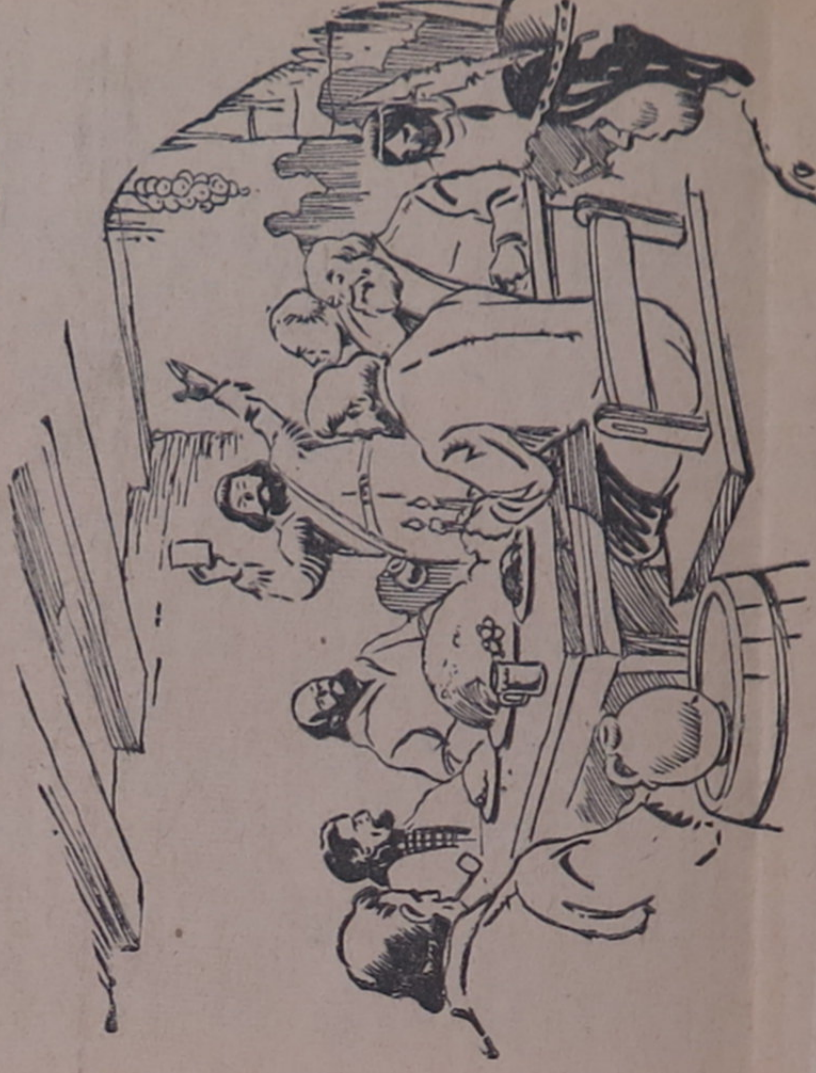
The dinner ended with tea and sugar, and then there was the grand Christmas ball.

To the ball came the Indians with their faces painted in bright colors for the occasion.

The voyageurs wore their gayest scarves and shirts.

Half-breeds from the fur country wore all their ornaments.

All talked in their own tongues—and over the sound of the fiddler's music could be heard the people talking in Cree, French, half French-half English, and English.



Great Hall of Rowland's house, and a record of the meal was kept by some of those who were present.

There were oowis of potatoes and turnips, and piles of bread, all of which had been brought to Edmonton by canoes.

There was a large boiled buffalo hump set on a giant platter in front of the chief factor.

At the foot of the table was a boiled buffalo calf. Paul Kane helped serve a dish of mouffle, which was dried moose nose, and Father Lacombe served buffalo tongue.

Before the main course, the guests had white fish which

Around the edge of the ballroom sat the squaws with their papooses and old men. They all sat on the floor.

French and Scottish tunes were played and the dancers in their moccasins danced the Red River Jig, from away back east in Winnipeg, and the McLeod's Reel, a favorite with the Scottish fur traders.

Nowhere in Fort Edmonton that day was there a Christmas tree, but out in the cold wilderness of the North, fur traders and trappers from Montreal and Quebec gathered for a feast and celebration which was one of the most colorful ever held in Canada.

Immigrants Called

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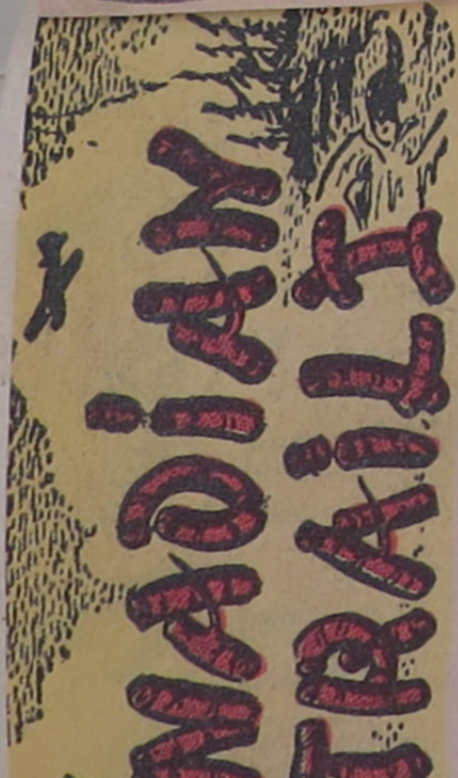
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MADONIA TRAIL

CHRISTMAS DINNER
Two weeks ago Fort was the centre of a northwest fur course they had portions of beaver tail and roast wild goose.

No desserts were served. The dinner ended with tea and sugar, and then there was the grand Christmas ball.

To the ball came the Indians with their faces painted in bright colors for the occasion.

The voyageurs wore their gayest scarves and shirts. Half-breeds from the fur country wore all their ornaments.

All talked in their own tongues—and over the sound of the fiddler's music could be heard the sound of the fiddler's music could be heard.



Merry Christmas

Successful in Christmas success when the 22-18 pitch, followed the fancy way. This success depleted W. total defeat.

4/22/59

Immigration Policy Called Cumbersome

By HERB SURPLIS
From The Vancouver Daily Province Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA—Canada needs more immigrants and needs them now, at least half a dozen speakers declared in the Commons Friday. The occasion was the introduction of departmental estimates by Citizenship and Immigrant Minister W. E. Harris.

Mr. Harris assured the House that his department's aim was "to promote an increase in the population of Canada of carefully selected, readily assimilable immigrants within the absorptive capacity of the country." This means a continuation of policy followed since the war ended.

Succeeding speakers, however, were skeptical that such a policy was being followed. They suggested, in brief, there was too much red tape connected with immigration, not enough inducement was being offered immigrants, and not enough highly-trained displaced persons were being admitted to Canada. They wanted a wider, more generous immigration policy and a target of at least 200,000 immigrants a year.

WAIT TOO LONG

John Diefenbaker (P.C., Lake Centre) thought immigrants had to wait too long before becoming citizens. He suggested that, as in the U.S., they should be permitted to make a declaration of intention to become citizens within two years.

"It would set those people aside as prospective Canadians who were turning their backs on communism and all the things for which it stands," he said.

W. Ross Thatcher (CCF, Moose Jaw) complained that the government had been "maddeningly slow" in its immigration plans. Only about 90,000 persons per year had come to Canada since the war.

"I urge the department to take a minimum objective of 200,000 immigrants a year," he stated.

MORE GERMANS

Mr. Thatcher also suggested more German nationals be allowed to come to Canada, that state aid be given immigrants and, in particular, that Canada tap the pool of approximately 26,000 displaced persons, most of them with university degrees, still in European D.P. camps.

He objected to "a kind of ban on brains."

M. J. Coldwell, CCF leader, also wanted more professional men admitted as immigrants.

George Drew, opposition leader, asserted: "One of the first steps that should be taken is to simplify the immigration procedure at the other end."

YOU CAN

6000 Dutch

Prepared To Emigrate

LONDON (CP)—Dana H. Porter, Ontario minister of development and planning, said if shipping is available it is probable 6000 to 8000 Dutch farm folk will migrate to Canada this year.

He recently completed a visit to Holland where he discussed the migration plan with the Dutch government.

The Dutch will be allowed to take only a small sum of Canadian currency and will have to pay their passage in guilders.

Porter said he discussed with Dutch authorities the possibility of some future plan which would enable emigrants to raise sufficient funds in Canada to purchase farms.

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STATION, VIRGINIA

ALONG CANADIAN TRAILS

Evans, The Man With The Tin Canoe

SINCE the discovery of western Canada there have been two ways of reaching the plains.

Traders and adventurers from France came by way of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes through the Lake of the Woods to Lake Winnipeg and the Red River.

The men of the Hudson's Bay Company sailed north to Hudson Bay then landed at York Factory or Fort Churchill and traveled by York boats up the Nelson River to Lake Winnipeg. At the northern end of the lake they built a post which they called Norway House and it was here that the traders met the man with the tin canoe.

James Evans was a Methodist missionary. He arrived at Norway House in 1840.

In Ontario, before going to the west, he had traveled down the Thames River to St. Clair Lake on a raft with a cabin on top.

On the western plains he had used a dog team which was half wolf. But his greatest invention was his tin canoe.

Donald Ross, chief factor at Norway House, refused to

come famous for something even stranger than that; he made the birchbark talk.

When Evans first started teaching the Indians they had no written language. Night after night he worked in his tent or cabin until he had completed an alphabet for the Swampy Crees.

Using this alphabet and writing on birchbark with bits of charcoal he taught the Indians to read and write.

Evans did not think this was enough, however. He wanted the Indians to have books written in their own language.

There were no printers in the northwest, so he decided to become a printer himself.

First, he took pieces of wood and carved letters on them. Then he melted lead from bullets and the lining of tea chests and made metal type.

For ink he scraped soot from the chimney and mixed it with fish oil.

For a press he used the fur baler, a hand - machine that was used by the traders to press fur bundles together to save room in the canoes.

With this primitive equipment the man with the tin canoe printed 5000 pages and bound a hundred copies of a hymnbook — all printed on birchbark. A few copies still exist and are preserved at Victoria College, in Toronto.



travel in Evan's strange craft and called it a Tin Machine.

But Evans himself paddled his canoe all the way across Northern Canada to the Rocky Mountains and back.

He carried with him a soldering iron to make repairs and the Indians were fascinated by the canoe which they called an "Island of Light."

All across the northwest white men and redmen talked of the missionary and his strange canoe, but Evans be-



Saturday, Nov. 5, 1949

日本への死亡届書など

外務省からニューカナデアンに來信

日本政府外務省管理局在外邦人課から十月二十日付でニューカナデアンに宛て、

本年六月九日付連合國總司令部の指令によつて、日本政府は外國在留日本人と直接通信により在外邦人の自身關係の法的處理をなし得ることゝなつた。ついては新法規に基く自分關係届出方式の解説書を送りますから、届出は右に準據してな

すよう一般へ周知方何分の御配慮を御依頼致します
という意味の手紙とともに参考書類と届出書式のヒナガタを送つて來た。右のうち日本國籍離脱に關する手續きは、既にニューカナデアンで調査して發表すると共に其の後全加市協で書式を印刷して各州チャプター等にも配附したので（書式は全加市協でもニューカナデアンでも得られる）

一般に周知のことゝ思われるとして今頃日本へ婚姻や離婚や出生等の届出でをするものは先ずないであらうが、死亡届だけは戦争以來それが出來ないで手續き未済となつてゐる向きもあるだろうと考えられるので次に其の要項を記載する

▲現在の死亡届は横書きで書式も込み入つていて簡單にフォームを印刷するわけにも行かないが、届書に記入すべき必要事項を番號順に記載して提出すれば受理

されるものと思う

▲届書はカナダから送る場合は二通必要

▲送達先は、領事館がないので直接に次のアドレスで外務省に送ればよい

外務省管理局在外邦人課

死 亡 届

市町村長 殿
昭和 年 月 日届出

- (一)本籍
(二)男女の別及び氏名
(三)死亡年月日——昭和 年 月 日午前 後時 分
(四)死亡の場所

(五)死亡當時の住所地

(六)發病當時の住所地

(七)出生の年月日

(八)配偶の關係——一、未婚

二、有配偶 三、死別 四、離別、生存配偶者年月日

(十)職業——死亡者の死亡當時發病當時、家計の主な職業

(十一)その他の事項

(十二)届出人——本籍、所在（現住所のこと）署名、押印 出生年月日

●死亡届には死亡診斷書を添付のこと

Move Douks Report Urges

Arson, Nudity To Continue Study Declares

A 40-point program which would revolutionize major approaches to B.C.'s ugly Doukhobor problem and bring changes to at least 14 federal and B.C. laws was recommended today by the government-appointed Doukhobor research committee.

The report states that arson and nudity will continue and "could revive to have greater significance yet." The committee wrote get-tough policies for terrorists into its objective proposals for a feasible foundation for successful rehabilitation of B.C.'s Doukhobors.

The committee, in the report, admits "few Doukhobors will like this study."

Key recommendations in the 40-point plan are:

1. That Doukhobors convicted of crimes of violence under the Criminal Code forfeit the privilege of military exemption granted the pacifist Doukhobor community by the Federal Government.

2. That the 3000 fanatical Sons of Freedom Doukhobors be assisted to emigrate if the opportunity should arise. Failing emigration, the Sons should be assisted to relocate in B.C. away from the Kootenays they now terrorize.

3. That existing legislation excluding B.C. Doukhobors and their descendants from voting in provincial and federal elections be repealed.

4. That a \$35,000 fireproof detention unit for potential law-breaking Sons of Freedom Doukhobors be constructed immediately on the lower mainland—preferably close to Oakalla; and that adequate police protection be maintained in the Kootenays.

5. That the Doukhobor form of marriage be recognized under the Marriage Act of B.C.

6. That section 9 of B.C.'s 'Registration of a Live Birth' be revised or expanded to meet Doukhobor objections to the implied profession of allegiance.

7. That, when prosecution of parents for habitual truancy is considered desirable, and local School Boards will not give the necessary consent for action, the superintendent of education exercise his prerogative to do so.

8. That the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Organization be asked to take part in development of irrigation in the entire region now occupied by Doukhobors in the Kootenays.

9. That in order to settle issues concerning the 19,000 acres of former Doukhobor land now held in trust and administered by the Land Settlement Board, a program of selling the lands and buildings to the present occupants and other qualified Doukhobors be started immediately.

10. That section 205-A of the Criminal Code, which deals with parading while nude, be repealed and, that a nude demonstration

(Continued on Page 11)
(See DOUKS)

DOUKS

(Continued from Page 1)

of three or more persons be treated as an unlawful assembly.

11. That a commission on Doukhobor affairs be appointed "to co-ordinate activities of all levels of government as they relate to Doukhobors, and to give leadership in new approaches in meeting the group's problems."

12. That the present consultative committee on Doukhobors be continued, functioning in an advisory capacity to the new commission.

The 20-odd additional recommendations cover the fields of lands, education, social welfare and public health, criminal law and resettlement.

RESETTLEMENT

On the vital issue of resettlement, the research committee outlined its stand in four steps:

A. That the Sons be assisted to emigrate if opportunity should arise for them to go to a nation where their conflicts would be lessened and where health and economic factors would be satisfactory.

B. That, failing emigration, if a site suitable in soil, climate, employment opportunities and social factors can be found, the Sons be assisted to relocate elsewhere in B.C.

C. That, if relocation of the Sons should take place, the operation be placed under the Land Settlement Board.

D. That, failing the location of such a site, the Sons be assisted to rehabilitate in the area they now occupy.

LACK AGGRESSION

Outstanding observations of the scientists on personality characteristics of Doukhobors were generally that they lacked normal aggression, self-assertion and "anything that might be called 'masculine' characteristics." They cannot assume duties of leadership and are both hostile and passive in their thinking.

Report found Doukhobor women usually "more assertive"

is inconsistent with the claim for exemption as a pacifist."

Prof. William G. Dixon, author of the relevant chapter, said "the hope of the advocates of this proposal is that the Sons of Freedom would be so fearful of losing possible exemption that they would hesitate to resort to violence."

"If such a proposal were adopted, the person with a record of violence would almost automatically be refused exemption in case of future war, unless he could show very good evidence of rehabilitation. In this he would be in no different position from any other conscientious objector or who normally has to show that his record of behavior is consistent with his application for exemption."

Elsewhere the report emphasized that "only some of the Sons, strip, burn and dynamite as a protest; the majority of them do not."

Dr. Hawthorn wrote: "Nudism and arson practices of the Sons are motivated primarily by hostility, to the Canadians or other Doukhobors who have been the chief losers of property. The hostility can be lessened by removing some of its causes and by refusing to step into the complementary role which the Sons of Freedom behavior calls for. It can be given better avenue of expression as the means of communication increase."

On nudism, he noted:

"Nudity is a more passive protest, though also an amply hostile one. Again the motivation is complex. Its suggestions of holy simplicity appeal to many who are otherwise made anxious by its use. It still occurs at many meetings attended by non-Doukhobors and at present is aimed most of all at them, and it is employed by a dwindling minority consisting of older women and a few of the older men. Like arson, it remains a potential weapon in the Doukhobor arsenal, and could revive to have greater significance."

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ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

and aggressive" than their men. Women were found to be "more hostile to Canadians and condemnatory in their judgments, and more stubbornly conservative in their opposition to the changes which nevertheless continue to affect their lives."

The report said some Sons of Freedom, having failed to find the community life they crave while they are free, have actually sought jail sentences for the community life such detention brings.

Commissioned in 1950 by Attorney-General Wismer to "make the first comprehensive study of the Doukhobors," the committee was directed by UBC anthropologist Dr. Harry B. Hawthorn. Working members were drawn from top ranks of the UBC faculty as well as several J.S. universities.

342 PAGES

The group's final 342-page report was presented to Mr. Wismer April 29. Doukhobor representatives are having their first look at it today at a meeting in Nelson.

"It is clear to the research staff that few Doukhobors will like this study," said Dr. Hawthorn in his foreword.

"For that, no excuse is given. To be of any use, the report had to be as objective as care could make it. If a sound program for a Doukhobor future is to be constructed, it can only be on the basis of substantially correct knowledge."

ON TERRORISM

On the Sons' terrorism the report noted:

"Instead of adjusting over the years, a large minority of Doukhobors have come into increased conflict with the law. The Sons of Freedom have returned to the jails in larger numbers for arson, dynamiting, nudism and negation of government regulations relating to taxes and schools.

"The briefest of glances shows the possibility of sympathetic spread of their movement to include other Doukhobors, and the unpalatable likelihood of the rise of vigilantism among the incensed people of the West Kootenays."

The report's case for the cancellation of military exemption privileges is: "Violent behavior

DIDN'T TAKE LONG

The report later noted that "it did not take the Sons of Freedom long to discover that nothing could infuriate and confuse the Canadian mind so quickly as the complete removal of clothing."

It continued:

"Such a technique had the advantage of always being available for use.

"The contention of the Sons that there is nothing wrong with nudism except in the minds of the observers has been seconded by some authorities who argue that, while Doukhobor nudism is exposure, it is not indecent exposure and the state should ignore it by repealing existing legislation.

BEST ATTACK

"The best attack against nudism will be a comprehensive program which removes its causes. But there is a case for the application of a penalty, the threat of which will deter many Sons. The problem is to provide punishment which defers but which does not create martyrs."

With this in mind, the committee recommended repeal of the section of the code which brings three years in penitentiary for a nude parading conviction and suggested nude demonstrations be treated as unlawful assemblies, thus making the maximum penalty one year in prison.

Dr. Alfred Shulman, former Essondale psychiatrist and now resident psychiatrist at the Seton Institute in Baltimore, said "Sons of Freedom women use their nude bodies as desexualized objects to browbeat others."

"This desexualized nudity custom, with its implication of complete indifference to the feelings of the men, further diminishes the women's security in the sexual role," he reported.

By comparison, Dr. Shulman noted that "in our society women not uncommonly use their bodies and their clothing in a seductive way to attract and interest men."

The lengthy report also suggested that the attorney-general's department should assume responsibility for Sons detained for demonstration convictions — unlawful assembly, arson,

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ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

The Lord's Prayer in the 20th Century. 2.

GOD, ECONOMICS and POLITICS

by THE EDITOR

OLD soldiers, it is said, never die. But old ideas do, though they sometimes take a long time about it. This is particularly true about the notion that Christian doctrine (theology) has very little to do with the price of tobacco, with passports, with the right to shut our front door and to keep it shut, and with the thousand and one other things that make up our daily life. Christian doctrine, it seems, is only about "pie in the sky when you die," about a world beyond death. The idea seems to be that there is no relation between "the world beyond death" and the present world this side of death. So long as people in general believe that, they obviously won't pay much attention to Christianity—naturally. Why should I be expected to get excited about something that has nothing whatever to do with the things I'm interested in?

But this idea—that Christianity has nothing to do with this world and all its problems—is it true? When I got to know *The General Confession* (which is to be found in *The Book of Common Prayer*), I discovered with a shock that it was packed with dynamite. So I wrote a book, *Down Peacock's Feathers*, to show what a lot it had to do with politics, beer, sport, voting, trades-unionism, etc., etc. *The Lord's Prayer* is an even greater Christian document than *The General Confession*. It is more authoritative. It is made up of Jesus Christ's very own words. It is more familiar. Even yet most people can repeat it. What does it teach? I've been amazed at the answer I have discovered to that question. The Lord's Prayer, in fact, explains the whole history of Europe in the last twenty-five years more clearly than anything else I know. Let me try to tell you why.

"Our Father who art in Heaven,
Hallowed be Thy name.
Thy Kingdom come,
Thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth.

Give us this day our daily bread.
And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us.

And lead us not into temptation,
But deliver us from evil." (or "the evil one.")¹

1. The words "for Thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory," were added in later times. They are not to be found either in St. Matthew (chapter 6, verses 9-13) or in St. Luke (chapter 11, verses 2-5).

Here is *The Lord's Prayer*. Less than a hundred words all told. Never, surely, has so much been said in so few words. It recognizes God as Father and King—a very unusual and striking combination: love and authority. This is one of the strange features about Christianity, that it relates and combines ideas and principles which, in secular, non-Christian thinking, are separated and isolated. In the experience of the world, love and authority are severed from each other. That is why love becomes sentimentalism, and authority becomes cruelty and oppression. But in *The Lord's Prayer* love and authority are aspects of the one reality, God, who is both Father and King.

The will of this God who is both Father and King must become the law and purpose of the whole of life on earth. This is what men are to pray for. "Thy will be done." We are to pray for the desire and the disposition to fulfil this will of God. The greatest obstacle to the disposition to do the will of God is the unforgiving heart and mind. Therefore we are to pray that our hearts shall become merciful and forgiving, because in God's Kingdom there can be no bitterness.

Here in a nutshell is the teaching of *The Lord's Prayer*. But what has it to do with our life today—this life which has become so dark and stressful and painful? Let us begin with this idea of God as Father and that His Fatherhood is a Kingdom.

"Our Father—Thy Kingdom."

This associates, or rather relates together, two different concepts which in the twentieth century, have tended to become separated and indeed isolated from each other. Fatherhood connotes ideas of intimacy, kindness, love, dependence. Kingdom, on the other hand, connotes a very different range of ideas, such, for instance, as remoteness, authority, subjection. A father is head of a family, whilst a king is head of a state. A family is a warm, friendly, intimate association of persons. A state is an impersonal association of individuals. A father is in daily contact with every member of his family. He knows each one. Every member of the family is a person to him—i.e., not just a mere individual with a name, but an individual with rights, with a meaning and significance of his own. But in a state, a kingdom, the king is not in daily touch with the people—they are subjects, not persons. He is remote from the mass of the people, and con-

tacts them only indirectly, through ministers and officials. In human experience, fatherhood and kingship are entirely separate.

The first profound fact about God which the Lord's Prayer reveals is that principles and ideals that are severed in man's experience of the world are closely related in God. In God, *the State is a Family*. In all the world's history, the State has been a cold, inhuman monster—the Leviathan, as a celebrated English philosopher, Hobbes, called it. The State always treats men as instruments, very nearly as things. It does this because it is the expression and embodiment of power. But in God—i.e., the God of Jesus Christ—the State is Family and treats men as sons, because God is Father. And Fatherhood is the embodiment of Love. "Our Father—Thy Kingdom." In God, family and state are united. In other words, power is the instrument of Love.

Balancing Opposites.

Right in its beginning, therefore, the Lord's Prayer touches the sore spot in all the social, economic and political relationships of the world today, which is that principles which are meant to exist in relationship are severed from one another and driven into independent, isolated existence. This artificial severance of ideals is, in fact, transforming our world into hell.

Take this idea of power, for instance—the ability to force your will upon other people. When it is severed from the idea that men and women have certain fundamental, inherent, God-given rights of their own (which arise from the fact that men and women are the children of God, created by Him: "our Father"), then it (power) becomes wholly evil. Power-in-itself treats human beings absolutely as things. The State always does that to some degree. But in so far as the State acknowledges Christian belief about God, its power is checked and limited. But when that belief is lost, and power is divorced from love, then it looks upon men and women wholly and only as things, pawns. That is what happened in the case of Hitler and his Nazis. We are still learning of what the Nazis did to human beings of flesh and blood in the concentration-camps of Belsen and Dachau, in the gas-ovens of Maidanek. This too, is exactly the case of Stalin and his gang in the Kremlin, who are holding down hundreds of millions of men and women. They do not believe that God created man. Power is completely severed from conscience. And we are just beginning to learn what these Red Nazis are doing to human beings, things just as cruel and wicked as Hitler ever

(Cont. p. 15, col. 3)

A Story of True Love

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and Rev. JOHN SMITHURST

IN St. John's Church, Elora, Ontario, in a specially constructed steel vault set in the southeast wall of the building, there is on display a Communion Set in English silver around which there is a story, quite authenticated, which tells of romance, broken hearts, unrequited love, and self-sacrifice seldom equalled in the whole library of the world's famous love stories.

It is the story of Florence Nightingale and the Reverend John Smithurst, which started in the year 1836, when, to an astounded family, John and Florence, who were first cousins, confessed their love for one another. But to a Mid-Victorian family, the proposed union was viewed with horror. The Nightingale family immediately forbade the engagement. In order to give Florence a chance to overcome her 'infatuation,' her family took her to the Continent, while John continued his pursuits as an employee of the firm of Sir Richard Arkwright, one of the inventors of the Spinning Jenny. But the effort of the family failed miserably, for upon her return, Florence and John found that their deep love for one another had only grown more intense during their enforced separation. But still the family irrevocably opposed the marriage, and, finally, John and Florence decided that they must renounce their love.

Florence stated her intention to enter upon a career of nursing. But what was John to do?

The family of Florence Nightingale was closely associated with the Church Missionary Society — C.M.S. — which had been receiving repeated appeals from the Indians at a far-flung outpost of the Empire, the Red River Settlement in Canada, to send them another 'Praying Master,' to relieve the overworked missionary who was ministering to them. It was to such appeals that Florence thought John should respond, with the result that he entered the Church Missionary Training College at Islington to prepare for his work.

In 1839, after an impressive ceremony of ordination by the Bishop of London, John set sail for the Red River Settlement, now known as Winnipeg, Manitoba, then at the end of the earth, to be the first exclusively Canadian Church of England Missionary to the Indians.

John came to Canada first as a Chaplain of the Hudson's Bay Company, and it was intended that he

should live at the Fort Garry Post. But 'en route' he learned that the Indians had built a house for him in their village. Upon his arrival at the Fort, accompanied by the overworked missionary, Mr. Cochrane, John made representations to the Governor of the Fort for his release from Chaplain's duties in order that he might minister exclusively to the Indians.

In his diary John writes, "... the consequence is I am no longer a Chaplain of the Hudson's Bay Company, but simply a missionary. Ambition might have been gratified by the title of Chaplain, wordly interest served by the salary attached to the office, with a residence at the Fort, but conscience would not have been satisfied."

Some idea of the privations and sacrifices which resulted from this decision may be gleaned from this same diary in which he describes his "horse up to its knees in water so that it took three hours to travel fifteen miles," or, "through storm and snow, my shoes freezing to the stirrups, my horse white with hoar frost and icicles of frozen breath hanging round its mouth," or so plagued with mosquitoes that he wrote desperately, "how truly thankful I shall be when winter returns again."

But not all his work was spiritual! Gravely concerned about the hardships and hunger suffered by the Indians through the winter months, he turned his hand to farming and encouraged the Indians in community efforts in order to preserve their life and health throughout the long winter months. Some extent of this work is recorded in his journal. One year he notes freezing and storing "2,000 pounds of buffalo meat and a larger quantity of beef and mutton." (September 1st, 1841) ... "We have now securely stacked all our corn. It is estimated at 300 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of barley, and 200 bushels of potatoes. With this I trust I shall be able to provide for the schools and the poor and the needy."

Under his leadership the work grew

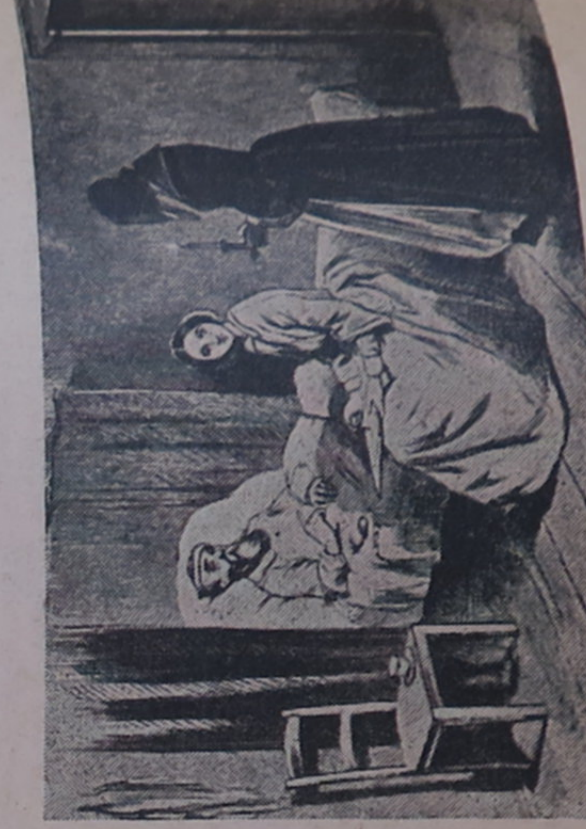
February, 1949



Florence Nightingale, 1820-1910
(Portrait taken in 1852)

to such an extent that he was given an assistant, a superintendent for farm work, and three school teachers. And still he found time to experiment in horticulture. He introduced to the Red River—cucumbers, kidney beans, melons and other novelties.

He published an English-Cree Dictionary, and also a book designed to help the Indians learn English. He established schools in other parts of the country, called meetings, travelled many miles to attend them, and transacted the necessary business with the Church Missionary Society which financed them.



Florence Nightingale and the dying soldier.
From a contemporary drawing made in 1854.

February, 1949

In two instances by recognised. In of 150 men was Settlement from quartered at the voluntarily John Sunday to hold visited the sick dur one later wrote fine work, and honoured by being the governing bo —the Council of

But throughout his inspiration the great woman had sent him to welfare of the Inc if there has ever work done among what John Smith a hundred years One wonders if it that John's first Creek, and Flore reform in Engla Hospital. After t weary years, of fa River, John retur friends who later affirm that he we marrying Florence Disappointed an love, John return after almost a ye never again did h River Settlement. St. John's Chur where he became Under his guida Parish progressed had two Seice Rectory was comp Services were held that Florence, v except to the man gift that touched h at his life's most s doubt it was inter a final symbol of sacrifice—a beau Communion Serv dated 1852.

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The Communion of our Lord's Sacr the Cross of Calva of Mankind—bec persons the symbol one another, their

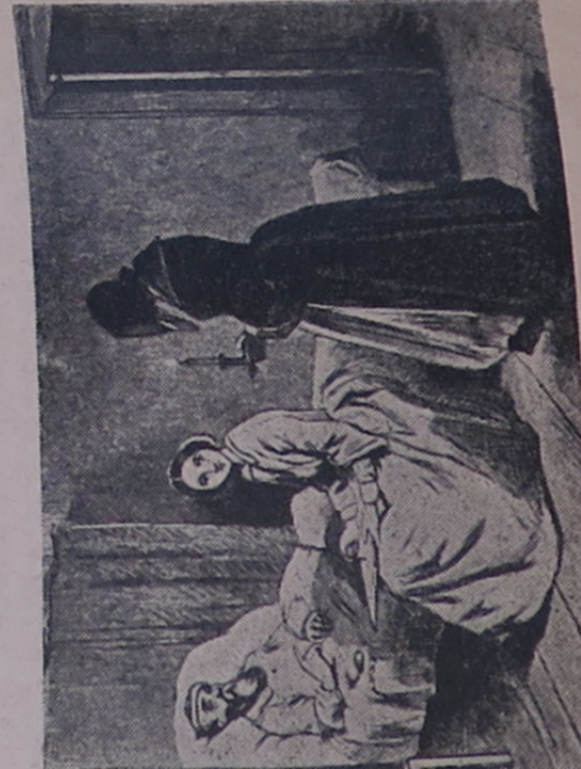
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Florence Nightingale and the dying soldier.
from a contemporary drawing made in 1854.

February, 1949

In two instances his work was publicly recognised. In 1846 a detachment of 150 men was sent to the Red River Settlement from England and were quartered at the Lower Fort. Quite voluntarily John rode seven miles every Sunday to hold services there, and one later wrote to England about this fine work, and John was suitably honoured by being made a member of the governing body of the Red River—the Council of Assiniboia, in 1849.

But throughout this great work, his inspiration was his love of the great woman back in England who had sent him to minister to the spiritual welfare of the Indians. It is doubtful if there has ever been a finer piece of work done amongst the Indians than what John Smithurst achieved almost a hundred years ago at Netley Creek. One wonders if it was only coincidence that John's first work was at Netley Creek, and Florence's first crowning reform in England was at Netley Hospital. After twelve long years, hard weary years, of faithful service at Red River, John returned to England, and friends who later had his confidence affirm that he went with the hope of marrying Florence. But it was not to be.

Disappointed and unrequited in his love, John returned to Canada in 1852, after almost a year in England. But never again did he return to the Red River Settlement. He took charge of St. John's Church, Elora, Ontario, where he became Rector in 1852.

Under his guidance and leadership the Parish progressed and flourished. Elora had two Services a Sunday. The Rectory was completed. The work was extended to Fergus where occasional Services were held. It was at this time, that Florence, veiling her identity except to the man she loved, sent him a gift that touched his heart, touched him at his life's most sacred moments, as no doubt it was intended to do. It was a final symbol of their love and their sacrifice—a beautiful English Silver Communion Service for his Church, dated 1852.

No finer symbol of their sacrificial love could she have chosen. Florence had achieved her ambition to become a nurse. John had fulfilled beyond all desire his bond and his pledge. All that they had sacrificed, including their love for each other, is summed up in that gift which St. John's Church so proudly displays. All that they had suffered and worked for would be called to mind as John used that gift—held it as he repeated those sacred words—THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME.

The Communion—the symbol of our Lord's Sacrifice and Death upon the Cross of Calvary for the Salvation of Mankind—became to these two persons the symbol of their sacrifice for one another, their love and their lives

CHRISTIAN RENEWAL

now devoted in His service, the service of mankind (Florence to man's bodily sufferings, and John to man's spiritual welfare and betterment). The Holy Communion had won two more devoted and courageous lives.

John Smithurst remained the beloved Rector of St. John's Church, Elora, until the autumn of 1857, when ill-health forced him to retire from active work. Broken in health, and it seems in spirit, he built himself a small house on a bush farm in Minto Township, and retired there, naming it, 'Lea Hurst,' after the place where he and Florence Nightingale had known brief happiness.

When failing health necessitated constant medical attention, John returned to Elora to live with his dear friend and successor, the Reverend C. E. Thomson. He was attended during his last illness by his old friend and physician, Dr. Arthur Paget, in whose memory the present hand-wrought sterling silver Communion Set was given.

On September 2nd, 1867, John Smithurst quietly breathed his last at St. John's Rectory. He was buried in the beautiful Elora Cemetery, and over his final resting place there stands a fine memorial cross bearing his name.

Meanwhile, Florence Nightingale carried on her work of mercy. Her story needs no repeating here, for all the world knows the contribution which was made by 'The Lady with the Lamp.' But at her funeral in St. Paul's Cathedral on August 20th, 1910, venerable white-haired and be-whiskered Crimean warriors were among the most imposing of all the uniformed figures at that



Florence Nightingale in 1890, at the age of 70.

impressive ceremony. And in the whole crowded Cathedral probably no one knew of the quiet little grave in Elora, Ontario, Canada, where the early lover of this great lady had been sleeping forty-three years—a lover without whom, there might have never been a Florence Nightingale.

And in this little Church of St. John the Evangelist, is enshrined in a specially constructed glass-enclosed steel vault, the symbol of the tasks, the trials, and the triumphs of these two great and heroic souls.

Text of Scroll with the Florence Nightingale Communion Service.

"John Smithurst, Rector of St. John's Church, Elora, 1852-1857, loved a girl who was his first cousin. Her name—Florence Nightingale—the founder of one of the world's greatest professions—nursing. Because Mid-Victorian prudery forbade the marriage of cousins, John and Florence renounced their love, and dedicated themselves to the service of humanity, John to the souls of men, Florence to the bodies. In 1839, John came to Canada, and went to the Red River Settlement as a Missionary to the Indians. He laboured faithfully there for twelve long years, and then returned to England

to try and win Florence once more. He failed, and returning to Canada, came to Elora as Rector of this Parish. In 1852, Florence sent this Communion Service, the same year she became a nurse. Their agreement had been fulfilled. This Communion Set is the symbol of their sacrifice, and for nearly one hundred years has been used to commemorate a greater sacrifice on Calvary. It touched his life at its most sacred moments. "This do in remembrance of Me." Neither lover ever married. John Smithurst died in 1867, and is buried in the Elora Cemetery. Had it not been for this man and his love for a first cousin, there might have been no 'Lady of the Lamp.'"

THE GOOD TEAM MATE

by SELWYN GUMMER

IN 1934, at the age of 32, an English Rugby International, who for 14 years had won all the honours open to him in the handling-code, turned out on the wing for Bromley, the leading amateur soccer team of that period, and was such a success that he retained his place in the side until he retired from football a season later.

This signal achievement was accomplished by J. Clifford Gibbs, Harlequin, Kent, London, and England. Had he chosen to play rugger and soccer on alternative seasons he might well have joined that select band of men who have represented their country at both games. But, in that event, the history of the famous Harlequins would need to have been re-written, for some of its most brilliant pages record the outstanding feats of this great wing threequarter.

Clifford was born on March 10th, 1902, and was educated at Queens College, Taunton, where he showed early promise of the brilliant athletic career which was to earn him a place among the immortals of the rugby field. At school he excelled on the track; he gained his colours for rugger, soccer, and cricket; and became head-boy.

On leaving school in 1920, he joined the 'Quins, but in the first trial match he fractured his ankle, and did not gain a place in the first fifteen until two seasons later. However, whilst still playing for the 'A' team he was chosen for Kent in the County Championships, and played against the Eastern Counties. He had a 'field-day', scoring six tries. For the next eleven seasons he played for the county in every game without once being dropped, and, if he had consented to play, would have been chosen for Kent in 1933, after he had officially retired from the game.

Clifford's success with Kent in that first match could not be ignored by his own club. He was chosen for the 'Quins' next match, and retained his place in the first fifteen until his retirement eleven years later. He captained the 'Quins', and Kent, and in 1925 was chosen for England against the All-Black who were that season touring Britain. There followed caps against Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and France.

It was in the middle twenties that the 'Quins' developed that technique in the Hospital Seven-a-side Competition which no other team could counter—a technique which was built around their flying wing threequarter J. C. Gibbs. Season after season during this inspired period Clifford Gibbs made the result

of the Seven-a-side Competition a foregone conclusion. Nominally he played at full-back, but actually he was an extra wing. A quick heel by the 'Quins' pack saw Clifford speeding for the far touch-line, making a spare man for the last pass. Once in possession with an open field before him no man then playing football could overtake him. Of course, even Clifford Gibbs could not perform this strenuous manoeuvre more than a few times in each game. Fortunately it was not necessary, for its unexpectedness contributed to its success, and so successful was it that it needed to be attempted only occasionally. But it called for perfect teamwork.

Other great movements than those played out on Twickenham's green turf have had, and still have as their pivot this unassuming but thrustful person. Chief among them is the Central Hall at Bromley. In 1881 Clifford's father started a weekly service in a little cottage. This service so grew in popularity that by 1905 a great building seating 1,300 people was needed to house the congregations who attended Sunday by Sunday. Thus was born the Bromley Central Hall, the only great mission hall in the vast Methodist movement whose Superintendent is a layman.

From childhood Clifford flung himself into the life and activity of the Hall, and in 1928, when he was still only 26 years old (but a great national figure through his sporting triumphs) he succeeded his father as Lay Superintendent, an honorary position which he has held with distinction ever since.

Few tasks can be more exacting than conducting the affairs of a great mission hall, especially in a growing town such as Bromley has been during the past twenty years. But for such a task to be undertaken as the leisure activity of a principal executive of one of the largest printing and binding firms in the country calls for courage, and a dedication which is rare indeed. Here, surely, is a lay ministry of outstanding character.

Lay ministries have come in our day to be regarded as consisting in helping the parson in Sunday duty—taking part in the service, and, occasionally, preaching. This is not the lay ministry of Clifford Gibbs. He would claim to be neither priest nor prophet; although functioning as either at his Lord's behest. It is true that he does say a word in season, and he does minister the means of grace. But it is



J. Clifford Gibbs

as the pivot of a community that he serves his Master most and best. He has gathered around him a band of devoted Christians through whom he reaches out to the limits of Bromley's life. He knows personally, down to the last detail, every worshipper at the Hall, and shepherds them with the kindness and care which he himself has learnt from Him Who is his Good Shepherd.

But in all this it is the well-cared for sheep which catch the eye: the character of this shepherd being known only through the quality of his sheep. For Clifford Gibbs is not the brilliant individualist—the dazzling personality who attracts attention to himself—he has always been the member of a team. As in his Harlequin's days, he often does inspire and finish off the movements, but he depends upon the other members of the team to make the openings. None knows this better than he does himself; a fact which accounts in no small measure for that profound humility, which is among the brightest virtues he possesses.

Yes, Clifford Gibbs is the good team-mate—in business, in church, as on the football field. He always gives the best of himself, and inspires his fellows to heights which without him they could never achieve. He cares no glory; but rejoices in playing the game.

When I asked Clifford what message he had for the young sportsman of today, he simply smiled his disarming smile. That is his message. He needs no words to tell it. His example and life speak volumes. And if those who have not the privilege of knowing him would care to read those volumes they will at least find the titles in I Corinthians 13, particularly in Moffatt's translation of that passage.

行つた。役員は次の通り
△會長勝田芳夫△副會長橋
爪英一△幹事國本親男△會
計山本弘基

トロント日本學園 維持會新幹部

トロント日本學園維持會では
去る九日佛教會堂で總會開催
中川理事長の挨拶、小財園長
の學務報告並にカナダにおけ



生 月 梅 雜 錄

日本の籍を抜く 簡単な方法

歸化人やカナダ生れの者で
日本にも籍がある人、いわゆ
る二重國籍者は日本の國籍を
消す手続きをしたがよいこと
を幾度となく書き、その手續
きを援助もしてきているが、
實際問題としては然うく簡
單ではないので、ついおつく
うとなつて放つてある人々も
あるであらう。

最近も、オタワの日本政府

る日本語の將來に關した感想
枝村幹事の會務、高田會計の
各報告を何れも承認、十一日
の互選で左の通り選定した
△理事長兼議長中川佐助△
幹事枝村秀雄△會計佐藤定
△監査役入澤芳藏、津村ト
クエ△理事新善太郎、高田
賢輔、松山平四郎△相談役
小財園長

在外事務所から日本國籍を抜
く手續きについて發表があつ
た。在來とちがつたところは
カナダ生れの者は、日本政府
の法務總裁に國籍離脱届を提
出しさえすれば、これを受理
し官報に告示したとき離脱の
効果を生じ、法務總裁より本
籍地役場に國籍喪失の手續き
をするので、本人からは別に
喪失届を出す必要はなくなつ
た點である。

これで二世に關する限りで
は一つだけ手数ははぶけるこ
とになつたが、まだく不審
の點や、どうしたら一ばんよ
いかにつきはつきりしない向
きも多いことであらう。今後
も色々な實例を擧げて下さる
と調べて紙上に發表し、一般
の參考にしたいと思う。先ず
最近オタワの在外事務所に問
合せて得た答えから判つた點
をお知らせする。

▲歸化人が國籍喪失届を本
籍地役場へ直接届出る場合は
届書は一通でよい。

▲歸化證明書は届書ことに
一通宛添付するのが正しい。
在外事務所に出す場合は届書
が正副二通いるので證明書も
正副二通つけるのがよい。公
證人に證明書をつくつて貰う

場合復寫紙を添えて二つ作つ
て貰えばよい。

▲二世の國籍離脱に添付す
る戸籍謄本は六ヶ月以内に發
給されたものだが、兄弟姉妹
等で一度に届出る場合は、そ
れらの氏名總てが記載されて
いる謄本一通でもよい。(届書
や市民籍證明書は正副二通い
る)

▲二世の日本國籍離脱届も
歸化人同様にカナダの市民籍
證を得て、その寫しを公證人
が證明したものを添付するの
が原則であるが――

▲出生證明により届出る方
法もある。これは既に結婚等
でカナダでは姓が變つていて
のに、日本の籍は元のままだ
なつて居る場合等に適用する
によい便法でもある。即ち出
生證明により原名で離脱届を
することである。出生證明に
よつて届出の場合は、出生證
明書の寫し二通を公證人が證
明したもの他に次のヒナ型
による「カナダ國籍を所有す
る旨の宣誓書」を添付する必
要がある。

AFFIDAVIT OF CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

....., Being first duly
sworn on oath deposes and says:
THAT (he or she) was born
on the day of

in
THAT (he or she) is the (1st,
2nd, etc. son or daughter) of
(father's full name) and moth-
er's full name), and is at pre-
sent residing at
(present address in full) THAT
(he or she) has not renounced
(his or her) citizenship of Can-
ada nor expatriated the said
citizenship since (his or her)
birth.

And further affiant sayeth not:
(Affiant's Signature)
Subscribed and sworn to before
me on this day of
Notary Public

Moving Day At The Nass

By B. A. McKELVIE

The colorful story of how the first Fort Simpson, constructed at the mouth of the Nass River, was abandoned in 1834, to be replaced by a second fort of the same name, a few miles southward, is told in the pages of the journal of Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, now reposing in the B.C. Archives.

The final phase of the change was fraught with real danger, as drunken savages whooped, fired guns and threatened the lives of the little garrison.

The decision to change the location of the fort was finally made in some haste, after the Russians had refused to permit the Hudson's Bay Company to ascend the Stikine River to construct a post, or to trade with the Indians.

A party, including Peter Skene Ogden, a noted figure in the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company in the west; wise and experienced James Birnie, A. C. Anderson, young but already indicating the ability that was to make him one of the outstanding men in the development of the country, and young Dr. Tolmie, who had recently come to the northwest coast, with chests of heavy tomes on science and religion and an insatiable desire to acquaint himself with the flora, fauna and lore of the land, were on board the Dryad, Captain Alex. Duncan.

They determined upon a new site for the fort. Work was commenced at once. Timbers were taken down from the store and other buildings at the Nass fort and were transferred to what today is known as Port Simpson.

Here they were erected, and the slow process of moving commenced. The big store building was completed; temporary protection was provided by means of a breastwork in front of the building, which was filled with goods.

Thus the various buildings of the older establishment that had been built by Captain Aemilius Simpson in 1831, were transferred.

At last the heavy, squared timbers of the bastions were removed and temporary defensive works erected.

Then the remains of Captain Simpson, who had died as the fort at the mouth of the Nass was being completed, were raised and taken for reburial to the new establishment.

It was a fine fort, the first palisaded home of the Hudson's Bay Company's traders on the north coast.

Dr. Tolmie, when he first



Dr. W. F. Tolmie



Fort Simpson was exposed to northeast gales

—Provincial Archives

saw it in June, 1834, described it:

"Ft. Simpson is situated on a projecting rocky point, on the Eastern shore of the channel, exposed to all the fury of the N.E. gales so prevalent in winter.

"The buildings are placed in the centre of a flat, about 2 or 3 acres in extent, which is elevated about 40 feet above highwater mark & presents a breastwork of bold rocks to the sea.

"It is, of course, cleared & covered with a soil of a few inches depth... Several lodges of the Nasse tribe are scattered around the fort; an excellent path leads from the landing place to the Fort Gate.

Within everything is nicely arranged, court macadamized, pathways of cedar logs formed & over the central one extending from the inner gate to the hall door a broad awning is spread; houses whitewashed outside; dwelling houses covered with cedar shingles which form a very neat roof, wainscoted within."

It was Saturday, August 30, that the final move was to be made. That morning the Indians demanded rum. They did not know when they would get the "turbulent water" again. They bartered everything possible for it.

Soon the major part of the red men were drunk. Then started a period of peril for the white men still in the remnants of the fort.

"From noon till sunset when we embarked, all were under arms and in momentary expectation of having to fight our way aboard (the Dryad) or being butchered on the spot," the doctor declared.

"They attempted frequently to beat down the slight barricade raised on the site of the bastions, but were deterred on seeing us ready with firearms to send a volley among the intruders. About a dozen or 20 Indians with muskets were posted on a hill immediately behind, from whence

they could fire with deadly effect into the Fort at any part.

"Outside the pickets there were numerous & armed with guns, boarding pikes & knives, and endeavoring by their savage whoops & yells to intimidate us.

"Remained quite in this state for some time, but owing to a temporary lull in the clamor outside, ventured to send a few articles to the boats which were in waiting at the beach.



—Provincial Archives

A. C. Anderson

One or two had passed down with wooden utensils unmo-lest, no Indians appearing in sight. Another man was proceeding with a barrel full of miscellaneous articles, & unheeded, when at once several armed villains rushed out from amongst the bushes, & one, more inebriated & therefore more daring than the rest, seized the barrel & with drawn dagger drove the man from his charge.

"He returned to the fort & first meeting me, I went out but seeing the savage advancing with his knife aloft in a menacing attitude, I stepped slowly to the gate & procured

a cutlass from the doorkeeper.

"Thus armed, I walked towards the Indian, who was surrounded by his friends persuading him to desist & at the same time Kennedy issued and addressed the savages. The barrel was rolled to the beach in the meantime without molestation.

"Soon after, a gun was fired from the woods at one of the people employed at the strand, the ball whizzing past his ear.

"Everything of value having been already embarked, no further attempts were made to ship what remained."

The journalist goes on to say that the drunken Indian, Red Shirt, who had threatened him was admitted into the fort to prevent him causing further trouble outside.

Inside the establishment were several sober natives, one of whom, Chief Caxetan, started to berate the warlike Red Shirt for what he had done.

The drunken savage drew his dagger and attempted to stab the chief. Two other Indians, rejoicing in the names of Jones and Cougele, interfered and Red Shirt turned upon them after badly mauling the face of Caxetan.

The situation was such that Mr. Ogden persuaded Jones and Cougele to accompany him on board the Dryad, where he detained them as hostages while the whites withdrew from the dismantled post.

"Now prepared to abandon the fort," Dr. Tolmie wrote. "Held a debate as to the propriety of leaving behind a cache containing 25 gallons Indian rum. It was left, Kennedy (Dr. Kennedy, the officer in charge of the fort) being the only person who wished to take it along with us. Took the precaution of drawing the priming from all the superfluous muskets after each man had been provided with one. As soon as the gate was opened, the armed natives collected around. I went out

first & stood at the threshold until the last person had issued. The Natives then rushed in to pillage & we reached the boats unmolested.

"Soon after, to our astonishment, Caxeton & Jones, from the bank, shouted to us that they wished us to send the boat for the rum & on our refusing, offered to bring it on board themselves.

"They were told to appropriate it to themselves & on this intelligence they brought the rum on board the vessel to be divided by us.

"This act proved them to be possessed of more prudence & foresight than we would have given them credit for. Had the division been made amongst themselves bloodshed would, in all likelihood, have ensued.

"All night a constant hammering was kept up in the deserted fort & dawn revealed several gaps in the pickets, made by those who were so intent on procuring the iron spikes which attached the pickets to the bars."

And so, as the light strengthened, the Dryad sailed, leaving only the skeleton of Fort Simpson standing.



—Provincial Archives

James Birnie

Don't Be Hampered By Convention!

Are there years of wear left in the furniture you have? Then fit the upholstered pieces into your new decorating scheme with fresh slipcovers. Bleach that old desk to new beauty. Let a coat of paint or lacquer put a scarred coffee table back into use — as a real asset to your room.

FORGET THOSE CONVENTIONS

Don't be hampered by convention. Good decorating is placing the furniture the way it serves you best, whether or not that is the usual way.

If you want a quiet alcove for reading, feel free to block off part of your room with sectional bookcases or a spinet piano backed with a low screen.

If your front door opens directly into the livingroom, you can achieve privacy and draft-protection with a firm screen. Then arrange living-room furniture as though this were a permanent wall.

Every room should have one dramatic spot that makes you remember it. In many rooms, this centre of interest is the fireplace — nothing equals it for friendliness and hospitality.

Other rooms have an important bay or picture window. In any case, balance furniture on either side of your strong feature to play it up.

If your room has no natural centre of interest, you can make one with a wall of bookshelves, or even a good sofa grouping.

PROVIDE GROUP FOR CHATS

Usually your main conversation group will be located at the room's centre of interest. Provide plenty of seating where you can chat with friends. Near every seat there should be an end table or coffee table for ash trays and refreshments.

Here are some other activities that need special groupings: For reading, you'll want a comfortable chair, a good lamp, and an end table, located as close as possible to bookshelves. For games, provide a well-lighted card table and chairs (permanent, if you have

Built-Ins May Be Answer

Built-in bedroom closets, with cubbyholes designed to fit your clothes, are the best answer to bedroom storage — and they'll take less floor space than the old four-walls-and-a-ceiling models.

Several narrow doors are much better than one large one. Panel doors mounted on ball-bearing rollers slide smoothly in a metal groove — and don't even take space when they're open.

Rig out children's closets with adjustable hooks and rods which can be raised as legs grow longer. Bedroom storage for toys and hobby materials calls for built-ins when you're building or remodeling. Unfinished sectional chests, cupboards, and shelves can fit almost any space—even corners.

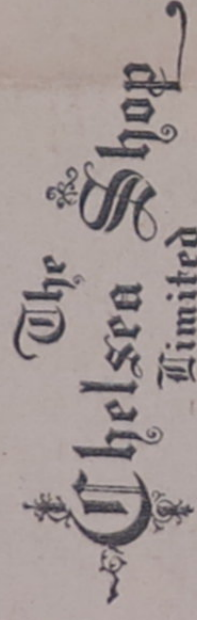
room). If you have a piano, consider the comfort of listeners as well as of the musician. As you plan your room, bear in mind the natural traffic lanes through it. Keeping them clear will save you many steps.

One good rule is to have accessories few and substantial. Large ash trays on oversized coffee tables are just good sense. Even table lamps have grown to astounding sizes in the last few years. However, the size and height

of a lamp depends on the height of the table on which it stands. The bulb should always be at the best height for good light.

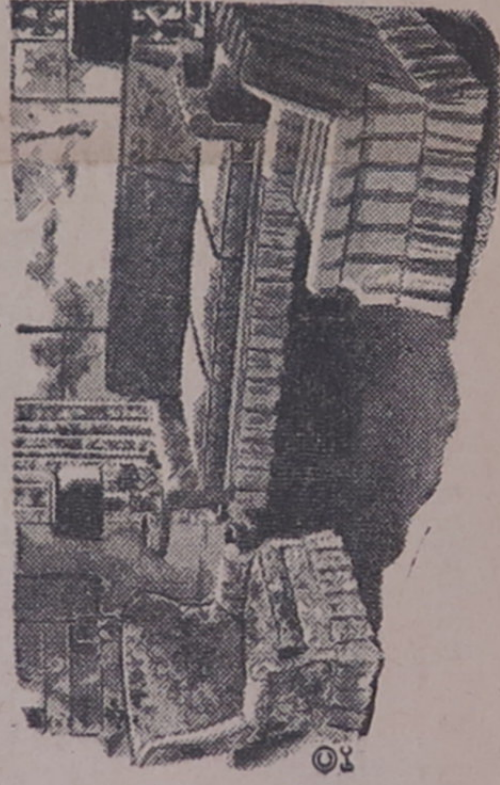
Pictures, too, must look important. Like throw rugs, pictures should be part of a furniture group. Hang them over your sofa, fireplace, desk, or radio — not on an orphan expanse of wall.

Whatever you do, don't let your decorating enthusiasm run away with you. Your family's comfort comes first.



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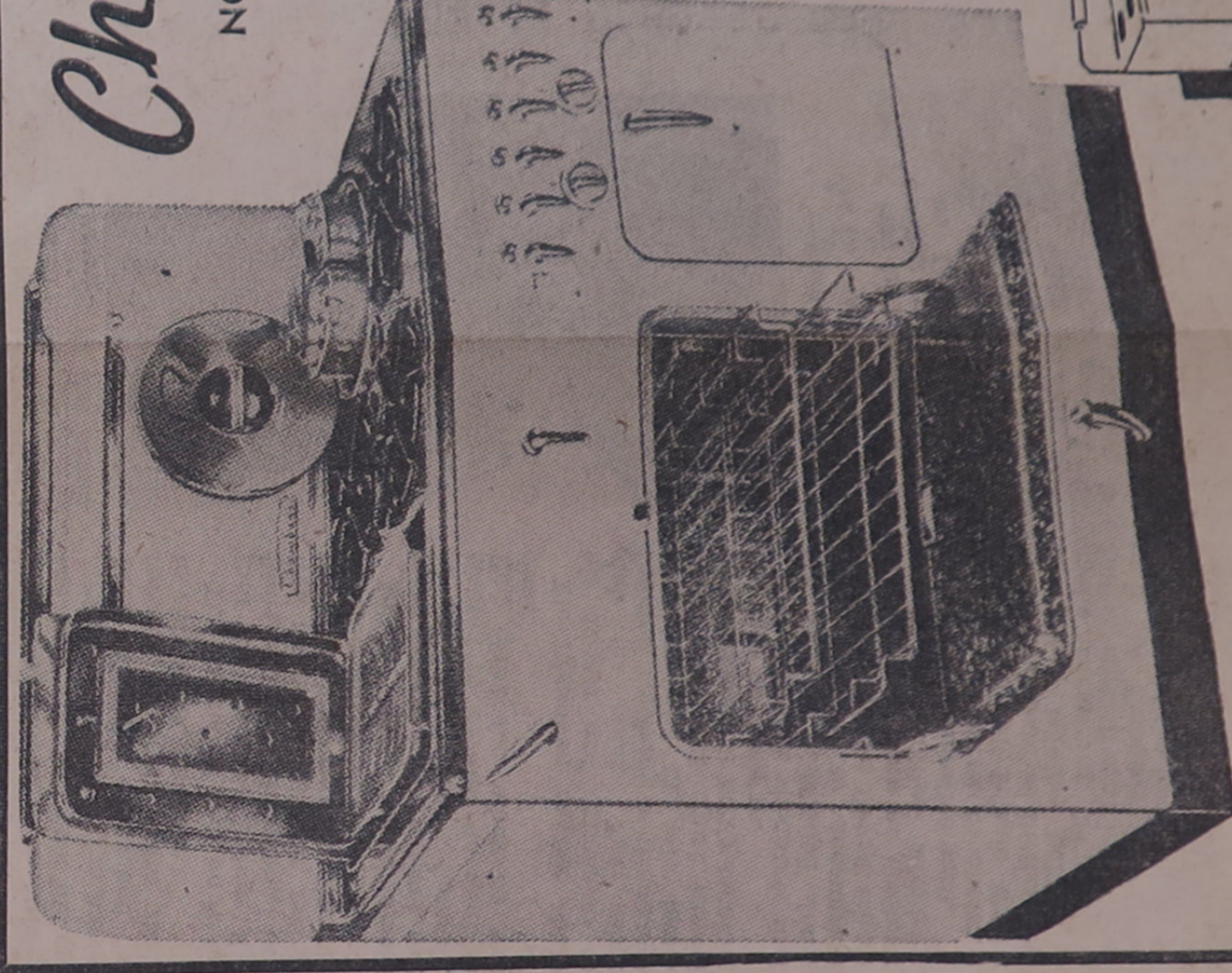
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"School's Open!"

B RITISH COLUMBIA'S educational system—exclusive of private schools and colleges—is carried on at an annual cost of \$35,000,000. There are 162,000 pupils, who are taught by 5600 teachers in upwards of 1000 schools.

The foregoing is the development of one hundred years, for the scholastic institutions of this country had their start at Fort Victoria coincidental with the birth of government in 1849-50.

The first school was a private one, conducted by Rev. Robert J. Staines, who arrived at Fort Victoria in 1849 as chaplain. The Hudson's Bay Company gave him an extra stipend as schoolmaster, while the parents of the children attending paid for their board and tuition.

This school had been in operation only a few months when Richard Blanshard arrived, March 11, and proclaimed the existence of a crown colony government.

Shortly after the inauguration of this school, presided over by the Anglican Church chaplain and his good wife, the Catholic missionary, Father Lemfrid started giving lessons to children of that faith.

While these sectarian schools pioneered the way for present-day educational institutions, there still existed need for a day school. Chief Factor and Governor, James Douglas, as soon as possible, opened such a school.

In 1851, with a party of agricultural workers who arrived on the sailing vessel *Tory*, was young Charles A. Bayley, the son of the bailiff, or superintendent of a farm that was to be established at Cadboro Bay.

The boy, to amuse himself, and having had a fair education, taught the children aboard the *Tory* during the long months at sea.

Upon his arrival Douglas looked him over and concluded that he would be of more use as a pedagogue than a fur trader. So Bayley was paid £40 annually, plus a contribution from the parents, to conduct a school.

The Puget Sound Agricultural Company planned extensive farms at Craigflower, Colwood and Esquimalt. In 1853 Kenneth McKenzie arrived with a large number of laborers for the establishment of Craigflower. He brought with him Robert Barr and his wife. They were school teachers.

Barr had been superintendent of a large industrial

school at Leeds. He wished to marry the charming lady superintendent of the same institution, but the guardians, or School Board, objected, so the lovers defied the edict; married, resigned and Barr accepted the appointment to come out to Vancouver Island as schoolmaster.

James Douglas, recognizing the ability of the young educator, stole him from McKenzie. He transferred Bayley to Nanaimo, and installed Barr as teacher at the school.

The wrath of McKenzie at losing his teacher was great. He wrote to Andrew Colville, the governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in high indignation. Colville replied soothingly that he could hardly discipline Douglas, but that McKenzie need not worry, for he would get him another good teacher.

Months passed and then came a letter from Colville saying that he had found just the man for the job. His name was Mr. Silver, but he could not get him ready for the boat that was to sail in a few days.

So again the parents at Craigflower contented themselves in waiting.

At last, after months had passed another vessel arrived—but no Mr. Silver.

Instead there was a letter from Colville. He had discovered that Mr. Silver would not do at all for Craigflower. He might do to teach the children of the miners at Nanaimo, but certainly not those of Craigflower, for it had been discovered that Mr. Silver was "a member of the Free Kirk."

So there was another long delay before George Clark, a competent pedagogue arrived from the United Kingdom to establish classes at Craigflower in the old building that still stands.

Parson Staines' school was in the fort, the mess hall building being used for that purpose, as well as for divine services on Sundays. A glimpse of that pioneer educational institution of 100 years ago, may be caught from the writings of the late James R. Anderson,



LOOKING TOWARDS the east gate, inside Fort Victoria. On the right is the men's quarters and the school—our first school—On the left, behind the belfry, is the chief factor's house and mess hall. The first legislative assembly met in 1856 in the building on right.

—Photo Provincial Archives



RECESS WAS a happy time for the pupils at Craigflower School. Second school to open, building is now a museum under auspices of Native Sons and Daughters of B.C.

—Photo Provincial Archives

who was one of Mr. Staines' pupils.

"The school was attended by the following boys and girls," he said, "two Andersons, four Rosses, three McNeills, one Pambrun, one Kitson, two Dodds, one Tod, one Forrest, two Frasers, two Yales and

who, on account of their youth, were jostled to one side by the bigger ones.

"One of our greatest joys was feasting our eyes on the sumptuous suppers enjoyed by the bachelors who had quarters immediately under our dormitory. By dint of prying up a board in the flooring and which formed the ceiling of the room below, we were enabled to view the mild orgies of the bachelors, oysters, sherry, port and brandy in abundance... How they ever missed seeing the row of hungry little faces above beats me."

But from these 22 children, housed in a cold garret of a log building, has arisen an educational system that boasts that it is second to none on the continent.

Figures show that in 1877, at which time the Provincial Government bore the entire cost of education, there were 56 teachers employed to instruct 2198 pupils. The cost was \$48,500. Today? \$35,000,000!

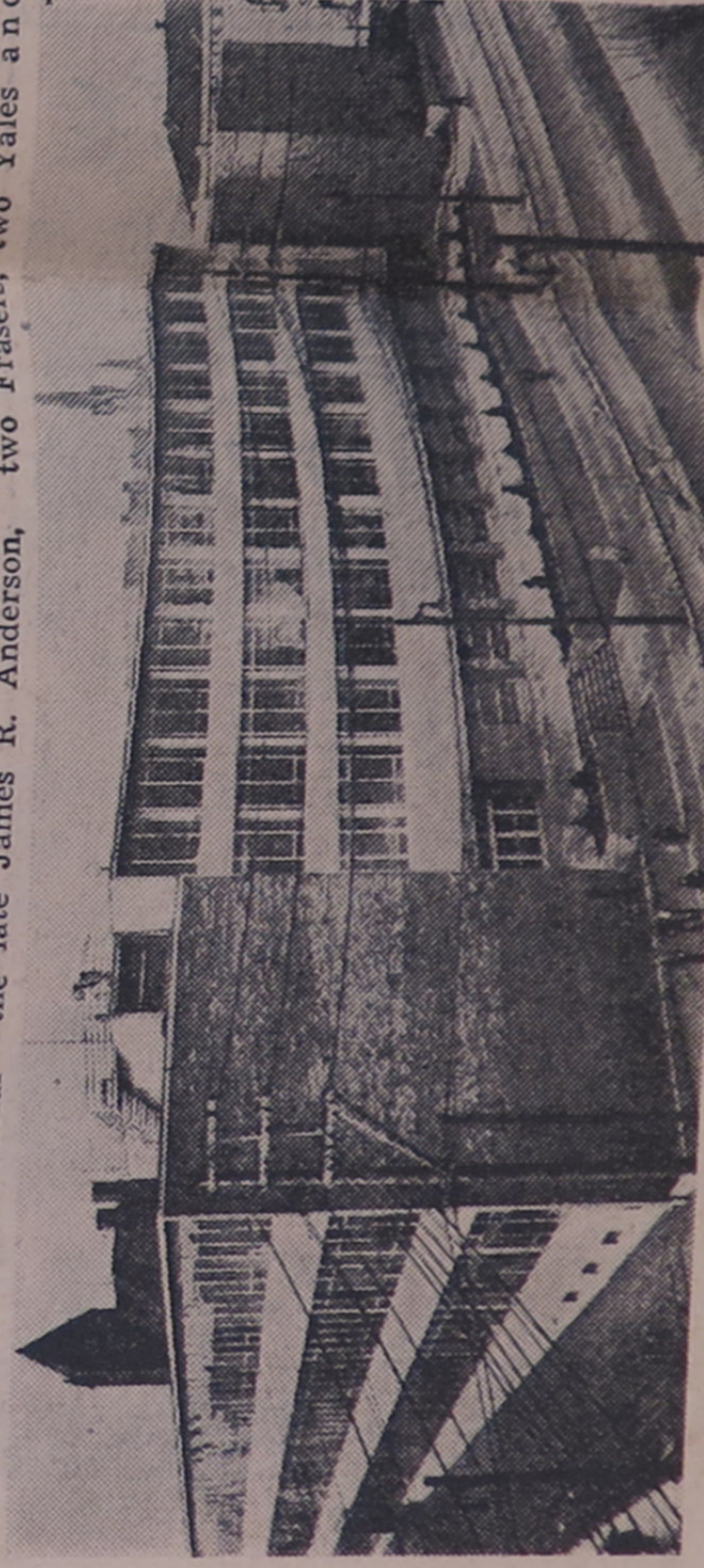
three Kennedys." This enrollment of 22 in 1850 had grown in 100 years to 162,000!

"Mr. Staines, of rather uncertain temper, and disposed at times to be unduly severe in administering corporal punishment," Mr. Anderson commented, "was nevertheless a good student and teacher of natural history... I now realize that whilst he was of uncertain temper, he was endowed with qualities calculated to win the respect and even the love of those who were in rapport with him."

While he was acknowledged by Douglas and others to be a good teacher, his estimable wife was even more proficient.

The children did not have easy times at this first school. The meals were, in accordance with the circumstances, not particularly tasty, while the sleeping accommodation was as uncomfortable as a garret could be.

Another glimpse from the memoirs of Mr. Anderson will suffice: "The sole means of heating the school was a box stove in the room wherein we had our meals and lessons, and devilish cold it was for those

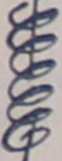


FORT VICTORIA boasted a school in its stockade days. Today, from twenty-four subjects students may choose courses including radar and navigation at Vancouver's Technical Vocational School opened in October 1949, B.C.'s most up-to-date teaching centre.

Photo by Hux Lovely



wee



the world of fashion by Marie moreau

Fashion Picture A Rich One In Paris Shows

Parisian women and Parisian designers have always had a more lavish hand with high style clothes than we on this side of the Atlantic.

But their predilection for dressing their clothes up to a high degree of eye appeal has influenced our own designers in everything from hats to costume jewelry.

Among our latest pictorial arrivals from that fashion centre are shown here which seem to indicate that the new fashion picture will continue to have an important and lavish look for after-five clothes at least.

The white organdy flower hat, the long gloves worn over the sleeves, the exotic costume jewelry, the use of heavy satins in tailored dinner suits are here for us to contemplate . . . to have copied . . . to incorporate in our own wardrobes.

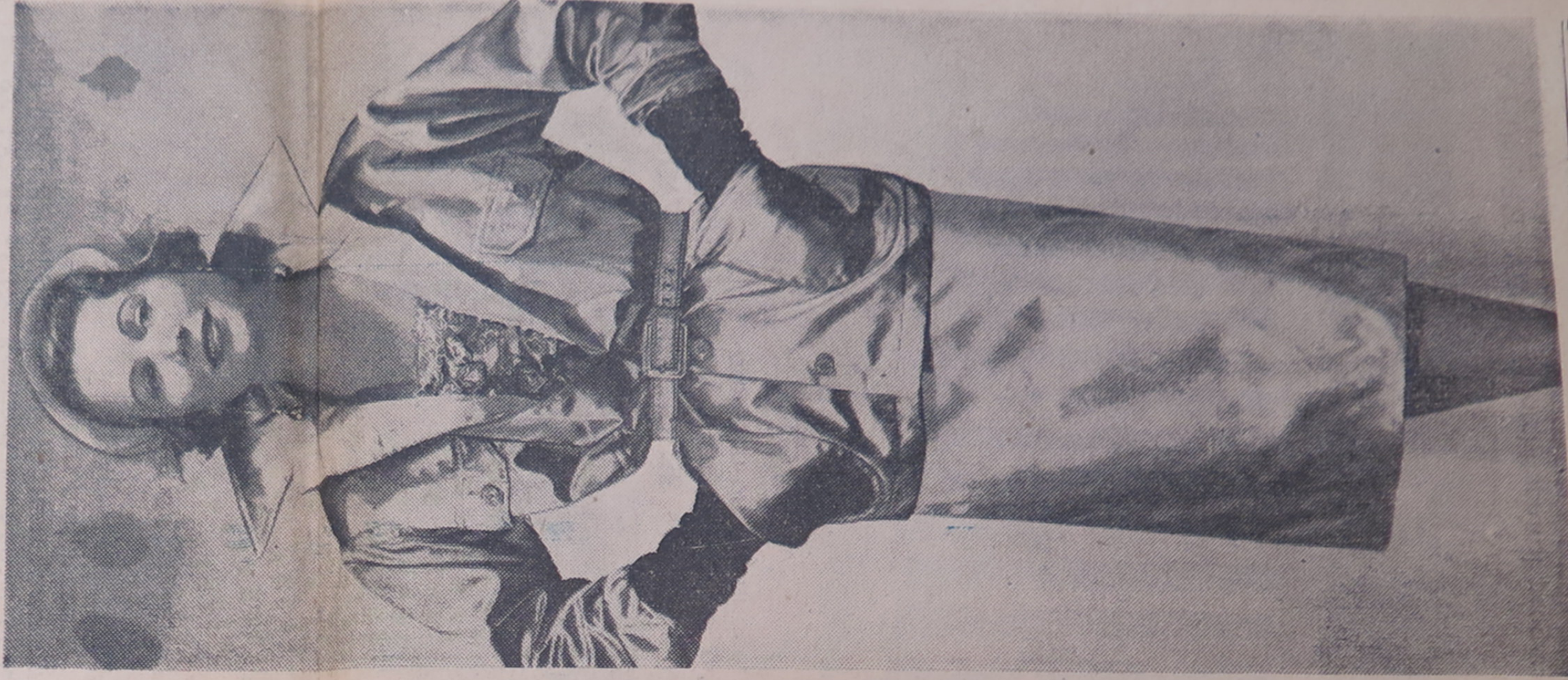
It is an entirely feminine look.

And that look is a universal one which most women will favor because they know it is unquestionably flattering—unquestionably successful.



WHITE ORGANDY ROSES bloom on a small white organdy demi-hat to top with elegance a tailored wool suit or a dinner dress. This one, designed by the famous Parisian milliner Albouy, is shown with accompanying accessories of ornate jewelry and long over-sleeve gloves.

THE TAILORED SUIT as Paris designer Jacques Fath does it in gleaming satin for after-five wear. In grey satin, the tailored jacket unbuttoned to the waistline to reveal a sequinned low-necked blouse. Hat is matching satin.



Building Costs.

PRECISE replacement value of public buildings in British Columbia would make a staggering total, Provincial Government officials say. It has not been calculated, but it is estimated that to replace the province's structures in and about Victoria alone would entail an expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000.

This indicates the construction accomplishment of a century, for in 1850 when government started there were no public buildings, not even a house in which the newly arrived executive, Governor Richard Blanshard of Vancouver's Island, could dwell.

While waiting for the construction of a residence, he had to avail himself of the hospitality of Captain Johnson of HMS Driver, and board on the war vessel until a small house could be built by Hudson's Bay workmen for his accommodation.

◆ ◆ ◆
The first authorization for public buildings was contained in a letter from the Governor and committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, dated January 1, 1851.

The company was acting as agent for the government in financial matters, and the policy of the crown was that colonial revenues must provide for colonial expenditures.

It was announced to Governor Blanshard by the company that in anticipation of the intention of the company and its affiliated organization the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, to make large purchases of land, that the sum of £4000 had been placed on deposit with Chief Factor James Douglas, for the use of the colony, in the construction of necessary buildings.

◆ ◆ ◆
This action on the part of the company in anticipating the revenue from land sales was not, however, appreciated by Governor Blanshard. By this time he did not approve anything that the company might do; he was disillusioned in his dream of governing a large and prosperous colony; he was sick and frustrated.

The fact that the chief item in the proposed expenditure of the £4000 was to be an official residence for the Governor did not mollify him.

The suggested buildings were: the "official residence of the Governor," to be of moderate size; "another of moderate size as a residence for Mr. Staines as chaplain and a temporary building to serve as either church or schoolroom," and "a similar building with chaplain's house at the establishment of the Puget's Sound Company."

◆ ◆ ◆
Of these proposed public buildings, one alone remains, the old school and teacher's dwelling at Craigflower. The Puget Sound Company's farm centre never achieved the importance of having a resident chaplain.

Blanshard, in a reply to the Hudson's Bay Company, objected to the expenditures, more particularly that before construction definite selection of a townsite should be made.

"The situation of Fort Victoria is not at all adapted for a town," he declared. He favored Esquimalt, Victoria harbor he asserted could not be used by any but the smallest vessels, and even they had difficulty in navigating the tortuous entrance.

Having registered his objections to the construction of anything at Fort Victoria, he proceeded to criticize the proposals for the "moderate

sized house" for the chaplain and also the school:

"You do not seem to be aware that the school is a boarding one not a day school, as this recommendation would indicate," he ironically asserted, and continuing "...a moderate sized house would not accommodate the chaplain so long as that office is combined with that of schoolmaster, unless the under master and matron are appointed to take charge of the children and a schoolhouse built."

Blanshard did not tarry in this country to see any of the buildings constructed.

The money was eventually used for the building of a school on the school reserve, between Fort and Yates streets, where the junior high school now stands, and at Craigflower, and the building of the district church on Church Hill, which was later destroyed by fire and replaced by the Christ Church Cathedral which in time was torn down when the larger edifice of stone and concrete was erected on Quadra street.

◆ ◆ ◆
The modern figure of \$10,000,000 for replacement of provincial buildings is regarded as being very conservative, and is mostly centralized about the legislative buildings



Hon. J. D. Pemberton
Surveyor - general of
Crown Colony.

The first resources survey of the natural values of the province was made by J. D. Pemberton, surveyor-general of the Crown Colony.

Shortly after his arrival in the colony of Vancouver's Island, in 1851, he reported to the Hudson's Bay Company in London upon the minerals, soil, timber and fisheries in the vicinity of Fort Victoria.

He found evidences of gold in quartz deposits and rocks within a mile of the fort, he reported; iron and limestone gave promise of future values.

The Douglas fir—which he called a pine—won his admiration. It was better than Scotch fir or Baltic woods in his opinion.

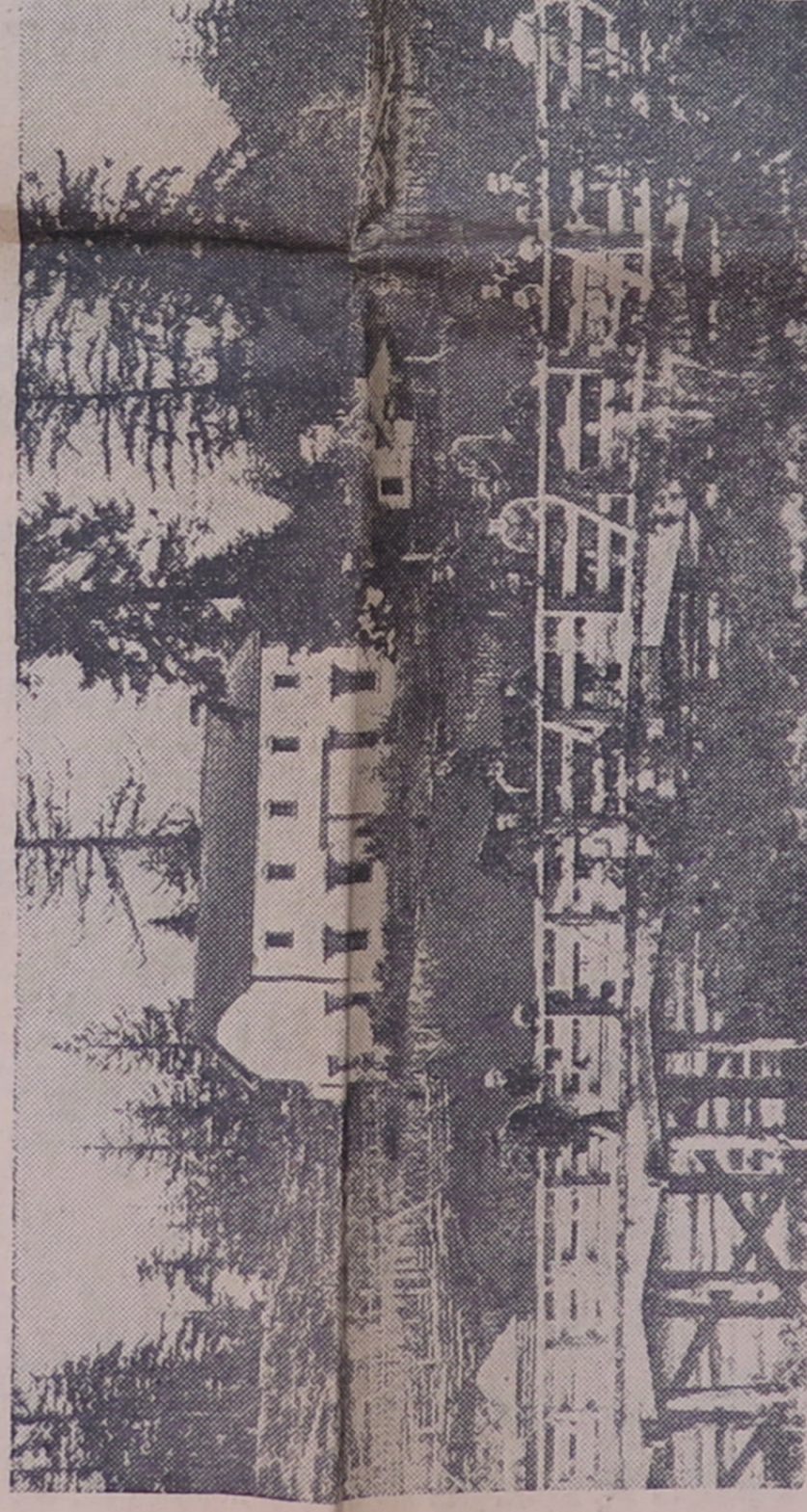
The fisheries were practically untouched. He advised that intending emigrants from United Kingdom should be told of the abundance of game and fish available to minimize the cost of living.

Even after a century, the observations of Mr. Pemberton are interesting reading.

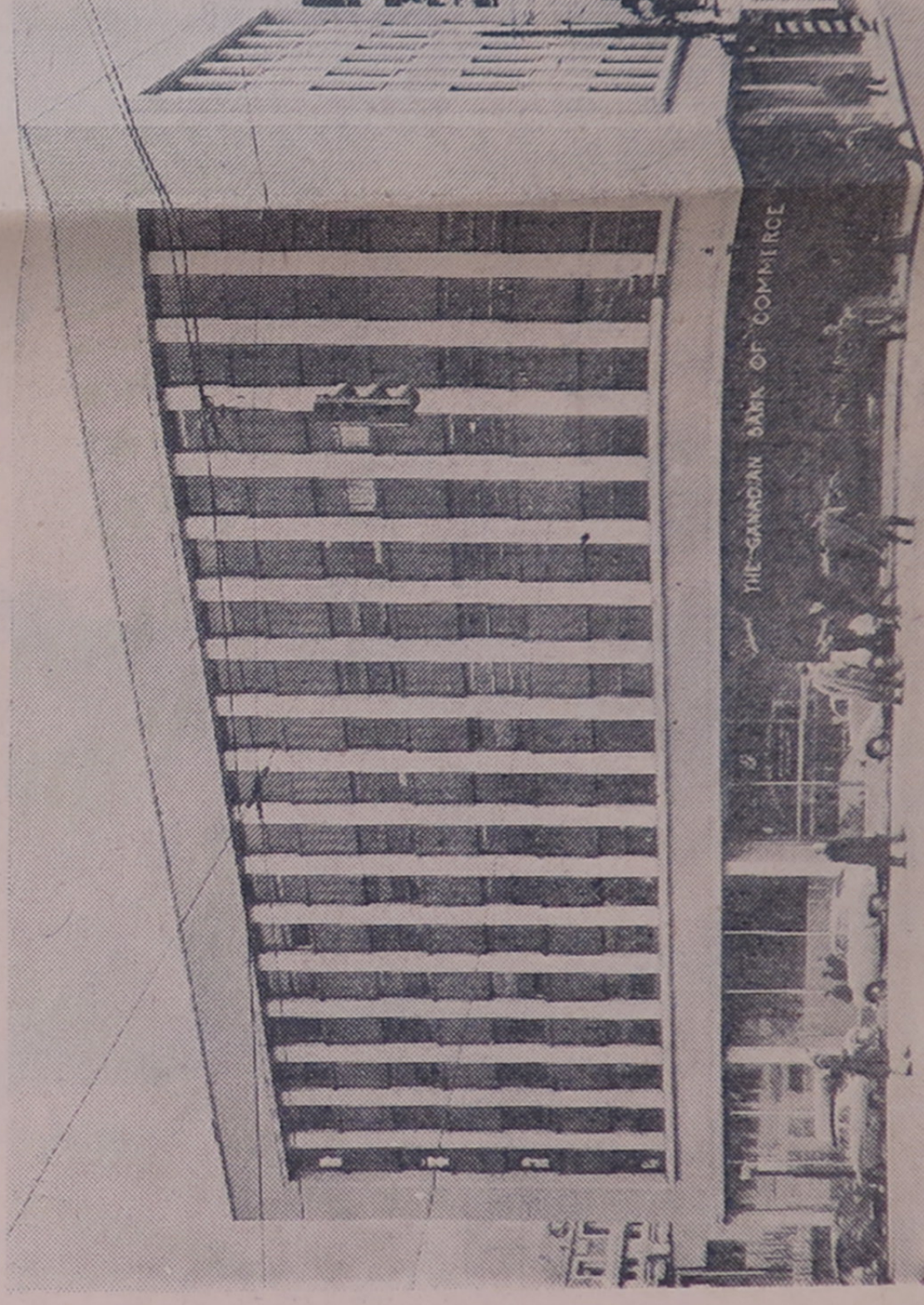
SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1950



—Photo Provincial Archives
FIRST HOME of Dr. Kenneth McKenzie at Craigflower. A familiar landmark, demolished some thirteen years ago to make room for a modern motor court.



—Photo Provincial Archives
CRAIGFLOWER MANOR HOUSE, when the McKenzie family entertained at a picnic in the early sixties. Hosts, guests and naval officers are seen on the bridge.



—Photo by Hux Lovely
A HUNDRED YEARS of architectural progress brings us to this new styled Bentall block—Vancouver's costly marble-faced concrete and steel structure.

Magazine Section
Number Two

THE STAR WEEKLY

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1950

Fiction, Articles
Women's Pages

FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Bone Surgery For Your Dog

By HUGH M.
HALLIDAY

BRIAN, a big Irish setter, had been a Buffalo child's pet and the family guardian for six long and happy years. One evening just before dark, a coal truck ran over Brian, crushing his leg and hip. A splinter of bone protruded through the flesh. Everybody thought Brian's life was over. The humane procedure was to end his suffering. But that was unthinkable; he was one of the household.

A veterinary surgeon in Buffalo had heard that a clinic in Toronto was having success in repairing shattered bones. An appointment was arranged by long-distance telephone and three hours later, having made the trip by air, the big lanky dog was being x-rayed. His leg was so badly damaged that most of the femur had to be replaced with fresh bone from the "bone bank." The new piece was held in place by a metal pin running the full length of the thigh bone. It was a major operation involving the laying back of the flesh and was more of an experiment than a known method. Three weeks later, this Irish setter was frisking about, well on the way to becoming as good as ever.

That was two years ago. Since then amazing results have been obtained. Recently, a veterinarian brought a valuable dog from a U.S. city with a femur broken in nine places. The leg was virtually smashed to a pulp. Yet the broken pieces of bone were successfully fitted back in place around an introduced central support. The dog made rapid and complete recovery.

Early this year Dr. Alan Secord presented, for the first time, a paper before the Ohio State Veterinarians' association on this modern method of bone grafting developed in Toronto. It is the latest success in human surgical methods applied to small animals and is an indication of the constantly rising requirements in the skill and training of the small animal doctor. It is also another yardstick to measure the evolution and the importance of domesticated animals in the lives and affections of human beings.

The problems confronting the small animal surgeon, however, are, in one particular, not so complex. Live bone is easy to obtain. There are many young dogs, say a year old, and of uncertain pedigree, that find it next to impossible to attach themselves to a satisfactory master. They go to the Humane Society and nobody wants them. They get run over on the street. They are young and vigorous. Their bones are the right age to



knit easily. The supply, too, is much greater than requirements. Thus, the bone bank can conveniently be replenished, except for the time and care required in selecting indicated pieces.

Replaced With New Bone

THE bone bank has also been made possible by modern refrigeration. A generation ago it would have been out of the question. Pets now being rehabilitated were then done away with.

In sub-zero temperature bone, when prepared in time, will remain alive for several months. It sometimes happens that even a simple fracture fails to heal, perhaps because the dog is old. The surgeon then opens the flesh, removes the inert bone and replaces it with a similar section that originally belonged to a young dog just reaching maturity.

Immediately the new bone begins to establish itself. But what really takes place nobody seems to know. It may be that the new bone is accepted by its new owner's system, becoming a section of the original structure. Or the dog's circulatory system may commence removing it cell by cell, replacing it in like manner with tissue of its own peculiar nature and creation.

In the case of a simple fracture new bone is rapidly built into the break. If every day or two, as the gap in the fracture closed, the two halves were slightly stretched apart, eventually the limb would become several inches longer than normal. Such is the eagerness with which the normal animal system undertakes repair work. But, whatever is the case, the dog's limb becomes sound and he is restored to his place in society.

In wild nature, when a carnivorous animal

suffers injury, it may have only two choices. One is to slink off and await the consequences of time. The other is to be pounced upon, torn to pieces and devoured by its associates. An animal, however, may show great solicitude for its injured mate. But the law of nature seems to be to "destroy the weaklings, the unfit, convert them to the uses of the active and strong."

Nature tolerates no physical derelicts. Caring for the sick and injured is a human attribute. But the mental attainments of a dog seem closer to human standards than those of any other animal.

For several days, Blackie, a big collie, had lain in a fox snare two miles from camp. How his tiny companion fought her way through snow several feet deep, tunneled under logs when there was no way around, chewed away impeding undergrowth and struggled on to take him food, was an interesting dog story I came upon in the north woods. The heroine was a little nondescript, stubby-legged creature of obscure ancestry.

Serving Unnoticed

BLACKIE disappeared the morning his young master left for a few days' visit in town. Trappers had been putting out poisoned meat for foxes and it was presumed by the men at the lumber camp that Blackie had eaten some of the poison. When the lad returned, he struck out with a couple of the men to try to find his dog. Far into the night he called and whistled. The next day after school he again went out though, along with everybody else, he thought the dog was dead. But he still wanted to find him.

Two woodsmen recalled hearing a dog bark off in one direction. Then the tracks of the little dog were discovered and indications

Veterinary science has made history in the canine world with the development in Toronto of a new method of bone grafting. No longer does a broken limb mean death to a dog. Even the most complicated fractures can be mended and the dog, restored to health and strength, enabled to take part in normal activities like the Irish and English setters above.

were she had been carrying or dragging a load. Previously a hambone, with enough meat on it to feed a couple of men, had mysteriously disappeared from the kitchen. Marks in the snow suggested the little dog had stopped frequently to rest.

That night they went over the trail with flashlights. After going a mile and a half the boy began to call his dog and the dog answered. "Never before in my life did I run so fast through the snow," he related. "I could hear him moaning. When I reached him, he licked my face so furiously I couldn't see to get him loose. His saliva froze in my eyes."

Bones were all about. Old bones gathered from around the kennel, bones from the garbage and supplies from the kitchen also had been pilfered. In some manner the big dog had got one of his front legs in a snare. Instead of tugging and fighting to get loose, as a wild animal likely would have done, he sat down and waited, thus preventing damage to his leg, in weather 30 below zero.

The little dog that kept the captive in food was the most unobtrusive creature you ever looked on. She never barked or demanded anything. If she wanted to go outdoors, she waited until the door was open and then quietly passed through. Her whole character suggested she desired nothing more than to remain in the background until she was needed and then to serve unnoticed. It would seem she could only be where virtue and necessity required her.

If the camp foreman was gone too long, perhaps mapping out a new area for cutting a mile from camp, she unobtrusively would pick up his scent and go in search of him, frequently stopping and stretching up on her hind legs to look about, but never failing to reach her objective.

A dog has tremendous capacity for loving. He enjoys nothing more than being your servant. His loyalty is unmatched. He interprets your thoughts. He worships at your feet. He craves your affection. He fills your heart with companionship while mentally you are alone. He teaches you how to leave the cares of the world behind. His, too, is a life of expectancy; there is something new at every turn of the pathway.

Domestic Strain Developed

FOR a few thousand years the dog has been friend, associate and servant of man. When man left his primitive and barbaric state behind, so did the dog. The original dog was probably a domesticated wolf. Early man would raid the wolf dens for a pup, or, while roaming the woods, pick up a little furry toddler and take it home. The pup would grow up with human associates. No doubt some would revert to the forest and run with the pack or be destroyed by it. Others would choose the new way of life. Eventually a domesticated strain developed.

Likewise, the jackal found his way into the caves and dwellings of early man. The dog of the North American Indians was a wolf from the forest or plains, brought as a

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Painting by Ole Larsen

baby into the family circle. I can visualize no more faithful companion to a person living an isolated life in a forest cabin, beside some northern lake, than a wolf. I can picture him coming to meet me while I am yet a long way off, rearing up and throwing his big forefeet across my shoulders and demonstrating with his affection how glad he is to see me, though toward everybody else he may act as a wild animal.

Only in comparatively recent times have so many so-called breeds of dogs been turning up. For the most part, however, they are all variations of the one original species and, if removed from the influence of man, likely would revert to the primitive type. Indeed, it is hard to know where the wolf ceases and the dog begins. Many of the wolves of Ontario can trace their ancestry to domesticated dogs.

A bulletin issued by the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology in November, 1944, says: "Although we are not confirmed debunkers and take no delight in shattering the illusion of the glowing hunter who believes he has brought down a big bad wolf, the truth must be told. Many of the southern Ontario wolves are dogs—renegade wild dogs, perhaps, but dogs just the same.

"Just how abundant the wolf is is hard to determine, for the issue is clouded by dogs being mistaken for wolves and shot. There is some evidence that brush wolves are interbreeding with stray or renegade dogs. This complicates the problem by making identification of some of the animals more difficult."

(Copyright, 1950, The Star Weekly)

'Guinea-Pig Houses' Give Eye To Future In Revival Of Rotterdam

By H. GEORGE FRANKS

ROTTERDAM

"GUINEA-pig houses" is how the Dutch talk of dwellings now being rushed up in shattered Rotterdam. And "guinea-pigs" they are; for they are of many types and constructed of every conceivable kind of material, with the object of discovering which is most suitable to replace the thousands of homes destroyed by the Germans in 1940.

But strangest of all among the experimental dwellings are some now being built to provide for two families, in an ingenious design devised solely to meet current needs, but with an eye on the future.

Holland's birth-rate is the highest in western Europe, and always, in the past, a Dutchman buying a house has given due consideration to the fact that, in the not too-distant future, his requirements might be greatly in excess of the moment.

So these houses designed to accommodate two families—built in two sections, each having the essential amenities of separate kitchen and shower-room as well as living-room and bedrooms—have been built in such a way that they easily can be transformed into larger single homes by the simple process of knocking down two walls and turning one of the kitchens into a bathroom. The family that

has shown the most rapid increase in size will then stay on, while the other will be transferred to other accommodation which, by that time, should be available.

In the rebirth of destroyed Rotterdam, housing has been made one of the most vital features. Before the war, this famous shipping metropolis of Holland was described as a city of enterprise, courage, and energetic commercial spirit. But even its best friends dared not call it a city rich in architectural beauty. Nor was it in any way famous as a garden city, or even a city with any suburban elegance. Canals filled in to provide a few extra square yards of building space, and the conversion of lovely old mansions into offices and warehouses showed lack of planning and indifference to design.

Then came May, 1940, and the destruction of the centre of the city by a hailstorm of German bombs. In a few hours 645 acres of buildings were lost, including 25,000 houses and apartments, 2,350 shops, 2,000 factories and 1,450 people. Over 80,000 persons were made homeless, and the damage exceeded \$150,000,000.

But within three weeks a new building plan had been drawn up as a basis for a far more detailed scheme which was ready to be put into operation within a few months of the

country's liberation. That new plan provided for an inner town devoted almost wholly to commerce and industry, from which radiated a wide web of roads leading to residential areas intended to house at least 50,000 persons by the end of the present year.

Outside the city the new Rotterdam is quickly beginning to appear from the chaos of tumble-down and unsanitary hovels and tenements a decade ago. The most modern principles of town-planning are being used as a basis, with the wealth of Dutch housing experience and architectural design added to ensure abundance of light, sun, air, and adequate living space both inside and outside the dwellings.

To help builders meet the rapid rise in the cost of materials, the government is giving generous grants and other financial inducements, so that the rents charged will be on the lowest possible level and still give a fair return for investment.

But variety in the character of the building was felt as necessary under post-war conditions as variety in actual style of design and layout. So the houses fall into five main classes.

First came the prefabricated homes, erected for speed and cheapness rather than beauty or stability. Then came the experimental

houses in which a variety of materials were used to test which were the most suitable for noise-proof, cold-proof, wear-and-tear-proof homes. Thirdly came the semi-permanent houses which were more strongly constructed than the prefabs, but only intended to last long enough to outlive the worst period of the housing shortage. Now being erected are the two-for-one houses, designed to accommodate two families now, but each easily convertible into one larger and more convenient home in a few years' time. Finally, there are the most pretentious houses and apartments being built entirely by private enterprise. These are few in number. The houses are mostly for personal use by those who actually ordered their building, while the apartments generally are booked up on long leases even before the foundation stones are laid.

Each of the five categories is playing its part in the revival of Rotterdam, for each meets a definite need in a controlled way. The majority have one living-room, three bedrooms, a kitchen, shower-room and lavatory, and rents range from \$2 to \$3 weekly.

The experimental homes, of which there are about 30 at present, are in South Rotterdam. They are being built in blocks under the supervision of the Netherlands Applied Scientific Research Organization, and almost every floor, wall and roof has a different

material and structure. Scores of new inventions have been used, including such things as plastic water-pipes and cotton walls. Special attention has been paid to heat-and-noise insulation as well as to the most economical methods of ventilation and heating.

These "guinea-pig" houses are still under test and observation by the experts, and the residents are encouraged to criticize, suggest, praise and condemn the materials.

The third class of dwellings, or semi-permanent type, will for the moment consist of about 750 apartments in two different blocks. Most of them have two or three bedrooms with the usual living-room and other smaller rooms, but 50 of them have five bedrooms specially designed to accommodate 16 beds for families where there are 10 or more children (no means unusual in Holland). These apartments rent for about \$1.80 a week, although the larger ones are about \$2.25.

The housing picture in Rotterdam is, on the whole, inspiring, despite the great difficulty in obtaining materials. The original housing plan put forward by the Rotterdam municipality has, of course, been restricted by the government, which has set a maximum quota of new houses every year for the whole country. But it is steadily progressing and should be well on the way to completion within the next five years.

only - this is

Toronto, April 15, 1950

Will Mao Mellow Stalin?

By MAURICE HINDUS

The challenge of Communist China may change Moscow's attitude toward the satellite nations, as well as moderate the east-west cold war



Unlike Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist leader, above left, is essentially rural-minded, and his main aim is to make good his promise of a better life for the famine-stricken people of China, above. Below, Chinese Communists carrying banners and portraits of Stalin and Chinese leaders parade along the waterfront in Canton.



THE Sino-Russian treaty signed in the Kremlin on Feb. 14 clearly demonstrates that Tito's rebellion against Moscow has not been lost on Stalin. Hence his seemingly "magnamorous" treatment of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist leader.

By the end of 1952, unless a peace treaty with Japan has been signed earlier, Stalin is willing to scrap nearly all the Manchurian territorial and economic concessions he had wrested for Russia at Yalta; the port of Dairen, one of the most highly developed in the Far East, is to revert to exclusive Chinese control and so is the naval base of Port Arthur, the South Manchurian railway, the finest in all Asia, is likewise to pass into Chinese ownership. But the Chinese Eastern railway which is linked with the Trans-Siberian remains a Sino-Russian enterprise.

forged himself into a revolutionary in an industrial and urban environment and the slogan of his life has been "dictatorship of the proletariat." If it was not for the factory worker, Stalin would not be Stalin.

In the case of Mao, if it was not for the peasant, there would be no Mao. While Stalin kept organizing strikes of industrial workers, Mao kept organizing demonstrations of famine-stricken peasants. His spectacular rise to power he owes exclusively to peasants. In 1927 when Chiang Kai-shek had set out to exterminate the Communist party which Mao had organized six years earlier, Mao in retaliation flung together the first units of the Chinese Communist army. In 1934 when Chiang Kai-shek threatened to trap this army, Mao started out on his epic "Long March" to the province of Shensi. He walked on foot

Were Mao to follow the example of other Communist leaders and vest Stalin with omniscience, and infallibility, proclaim him as the one man in the world and in the Communist movement who is the supreme authority in all possible fields of human endeavor, he would inevitably lose face with the Chinese people. They would begin to wonder about their leader and their hero who abdicated his right to think for himself, to act for himself and who subordinated his person to an outsider, a foreigner, a man not even racially kin to Chinese. For Mao to accept Stalin as his superior would be to place in the hands of his enemies inside and outside China one of the most potent weapons they could wield against him.

Besides, unlike Gottwald, Rakosi and the other Communist leaders, who spent their war years in Russia and never shouldered a rifle, never exposed themselves to the dangers and agonies of war, Mao, like Tito, was in full command of his armies. He did his own fighting, won his own victories, achieved his own rise to power. It was not until after the Russians had occupied Manchuria that he obtained substantial Russian help—the Russians placed at his disposal Japanese stockpiles of armaments. Thus, Mao owes Stalin almost nothing for the monumental triumph he has won over Chiang Kai-shek. He is as self-made as is Stalin and his self-respect alone would rebel against placing himself in the position of a mere errand boy to anybody. Were he to do so, he would become the laughing stock not only of his enemies, but of the many-million people of China.

In his relations with Mao, Stalin must choose between being a friend of the Chinese leader and no more than his equal, or inviting a clash between himself and Mao. It is not going to be easy for Stalin to strip himself of the super-human glories with which his name has been associated and to deny himself the obeisance and the adulation which his followers have lavished on him, with barely a word of protest from his pen or his lips.

Now that Mao has achieved his political revolution in China, he is under compulsion to carry out his economic revolution. He must make good his promise of a good life for the Chinese people. First and foremost he must solve the food problem of the country and rid it of periodic famine. Even as I write, the Peiping radio reports that 16,000,000 Chinese are facing starvation.

Mere redistribution of the land will not rid China of food shortages. In a country where there is only half an acre of arable land per person to grow food, unreclaimed areas have to be made available for agriculture. If Mao were to spend the \$300,000,000 Russia agreed to advance him on machinery to reclaim wastelands and on fertilizer and implements to improve crop yields, he might, in the course of a decade, have the good luck to prevent a recurrence of famine.

Compromise Seems Needed

BUT Mao's most cherished dream is the industrialization of China. With no industrial revolution to absorb the millions of idle folk in city and village and to manufacture consumer

Dairen, one of the most highly developed in the Far East, is to revert to exclusive Chinese control and so is the naval base of Port Arthur; the South Manchurian railway, the finest in all Asia, is likewise to pass into Chinese ownership. But the Chinese Eastern railway which is linked with the Trans-Siberian remains a Sino-Russian enterprise.

Of course, Mao has had no abondon claim to Outer Mongolia, which has been under exclusive Moscow control for nearly a generation. This People's Republic, with a population of less than 1,000,000 and noted for its excellent pastures, has witnessed a substantial economic and cultural development under Russian sponsorship. The Russians have organized a far-flung educational system, completely Communist, have built factories, highways, hospitals, theatres and have linked its capital with the Trans-Siberian railroad. It was too much to expect that Stalin would cede Outer Mongolia to Communist China.

Nor does the Moscow-Peiping treaty offer the least hint as to the disposition of Sinkiang, China's westernmost province, which Moscow has again and again sought to penetrate. Nearly three times the size of Texas, it is known to possess oil, gold, tungsten, iron and zinc. It is one of the richest undeveloped territories in Asia.

Yet, despite the agreement of Feb. 14 and the exuberant rhetoric which acclaimed it in Russia and China, Mao remains the greatest challenge Stalin has faced since the day in June, 1941, when Hitler flung his armed might against the Soviet Union, even as Tito still remains the greatest defeat Stalin has ever suffered. It will tax all of the generalissimo's sagacity and patience to justify Mao's tribute to him as "the teacher and friend of the peoples of the world and the teacher and the friend of the Chinese people."

Stalin will have to divest himself of the extravagant virtues he has assumed or which his followers, whether out of fear or adoration, have conferred on him, if he hopes to keep the friendship and loyalty of the Chinese Communist leader. He will have to do more: he will have to stop thinking of himself as the only man who knows best how to solve the problems of other nations, especially Communist nations, and particularly a nation like China with a population of 450,000,000, a history and a culture much older than Russia's and a national aspiration no less powerful. It is unthinkable that Mao will submit to Stalin's dictates as unflinchingly as do men like Gottwald of Czechoslovakia or Rakosi of Hungary.

Little Personal Life

A BRIEF survey of the personalities of Mao and Stalin, of certain purely human and deep-rooted differences between the Chinese and Russian people, and of the titanic tasks and problems that are piling up on Mao, will disclose not a few areas of potential and powerful conflict between the Russian and Chinese Communist leaders.

Much younger than Stalin, only 56 years of age, Mao, like Stalin, is of peasant origin. Stalin's grandparents on his mother's and father's side were serfs under the czar. Mao's father was a small landowner who grew more rice than he needed to feed his family, but he withheld his surplus from famine-stricken peasants because they could not pay the extortionate prices he demanded of them.

Both men in their youth rebelled against the type of education they were receiving, Stalin against the curriculum of the parish school and the theological seminary he was attending, and Mao against the formalism of



the Chinese teachers, his pet aversions being mathematics and the classics. At an early age both displayed a passion for poetry and both composed verses. Stalin has long since abandoned this literary pastime, but Mao still indulges in it.

At 16 Stalin was already a confirmed anti-czarist and his tilts with classmates who came from wealthy homes roused in him a deep class consciousness and a strong emotion of class hate. At 17 Mao signalled his rebellion against the tottering Manchu dynasty by cutting his pigtails and prodding friends and neighbors into following his example.

Neither Stalin nor Mao has had much of a personal life or cares for money, luxury or worldly pleasures. Stalin was married twice. His first wife died in 1905, his second committed suicide in 1932. Mao's first wife was a child bride of 14, and he soon separated from

her. His second wife was shot by one of Chiang Kai-shek's generals; his third he divorced and now he is married to a girl of 20. Stalin once proudly proclaimed that he had "no life other than a life of dedication to our great cause." The words apply with equal cogency to Mao. Both men rose to their eminence through personal effort: fighting, crusading, removing with neither scruple nor mercy men who opposed them. Both accept Marxism as their bible, the guide to all knowledge, all wisdom, all progress.

Yet side by side with these extraordinary similarities there are striking differences between Stalin and Mao which could not but develop different mentalities. To Stalin the one trustworthy savior of the revolution is the proletariat or factory worker. "My first teachers," he says, "were the workers of Tiflis," capital of his native Georgia. He

rise to power he owes exclusively to peasants. In 1927 when Chiang Kai-shek had set out to exterminate the Communist party which Mao had organized six years earlier, Mao in retaliation flung together the first units of the Chinese Communist army. In 1934 when Chiang Kai-shek threatened to trap this army, Mao started out on his epic "Long March" to the province of Shensi. He walked on foot all the way, as did all his soldiers. He crossed dizzying mountain ranges and tumultuous rivers, including the Yangtze, and by the time he reached his destination, 6,000 miles from where he started, his army of 80,000 had dwindled to 20,000.

He was in exclusively peasant country in Shensi and he made his home and his office in a cave. From this cave he directed his formidable peasant revolution, distributing land among peasants, building schools for them and recruiting a fresh army. Likewise from this cave he directed and inspired his extraordinary guerrilla war against the Japanese, and launched his triumphant offensive against Chiang Kai-shek.

Can't Afford to Lose Face

THEREFORE, while Stalin is essentially proletarian and urban-minded, Mao is peasant and rural-minded. It is unthinkable that Mao would rush peasants into collectivization as Stalin had done. He will have his own way with the peasants or trouble between him and Stalin is as inevitable as it was between Stalin and Tito when the generalissimo sought to impose a peasant policy on the Yugoslav leader. Mao would no more court the wrath of the peasants who fought and bled for him, than Tito did.

Being Chinese, Mao must reckon with two cardinal traits in Chinese character: a desire to keep face and disfavor of foreigners. On the occasion of Stalin's 70th birthday, Communist leaders inside and outside Russia vied with one another in the extravagant eulogies they lavished on the generalissimo. Stalin was spoken of as "the greatest military genius in the world," "the titan of science," "the leader, innovator and inspirer of victories," "the prophet of the course and direction of history," and even as "our conscience."

Airborne Animals Have Likes And Dislikes, Too

By GEORGE LEONARD

KANGAROOS like to kick in the stomach, ostriches like to peck eyes. When meals are served, orang-outangs like lots of bread and butter while polecats go for hard-boiled eggs. These animal eccentricities are contained in a booklet issued to employees of British Overseas Airways Corporation in an effort to keep animals happy while travelling by air to zoos and private collections. The booklet reveals mammals like semi-darkness while travelling, but birds won't eat unless facing the light. Pythons and anacondas need sacking or felt packed inside their cases to prevent injury to their soft skins and noses. Partridges and pheasants will hammer their heads on roofs of their boxes and get headaches. Canvas is placed two inches below their roof to avoid this. Monkeys are the gregarious type—they're happy when huddled together.

★ ★ ★

Richest fossil find of the past 20 years was recently made in a 250-square-mile area of the Colombian badlands which 50,000,000 years ago was a mudflat along a river. The specimens, found in the Upper Magdalena

valley of Colombia, were collected by Dr. R. A. Stirton, associate professor of palaeontology at the University of California, and his associate, Robert Fields. Among the well-preserved specimens were those of a monkey, a guinea-pig and a condylarth, an extinct dog-like creature with hoofs.

★ ★ ★

New uses for raccoon skins are being sought in the U.S. since the "new look" in fashions has caused women to shun long-haired garments. Trappers have lost interest in raccoons, resulting in an increase in the raccoon population. They complain the animals follow up trap lines and destroy muskrat pelts, while farmers complain that crops are being destroyed.

★ ★ ★

A catalogue listing 1,932 species of wood-eating insects has been completed by Dr. Thomas E. Snyder of the U.S. department of agriculture's bureau of entomology and plant quarantine. It reveals that "white ants" are closely related to cockroaches and thus can trace their lineage to insects that lived 250,000,000 years ago. The termite order itself is about 30,000,000 years old. Termites and ants, which seem to have followed parallel

lines of evolution in body form and organization, are not even distantly related, Dr. Snyder points out. He lists nine new genera and about 20 new species of termites.

★ ★ ★

The newest rodenticide introduced to the market promises to be the best yet produced. Known as "Compound 42," it is derived from dicumarol. Rodents will never become wise to it because it is odorless and tasteless. Unusual feature of the compound is that it is much more effective if taken in very small amounts extending over a long period of time.

★ ★ ★

A new kind of synthetic fabric which experts believe may become a substitute for wool in clothing, as rayon and other synthetics have for silk, is now being improved in the research laboratory of the developers of nylon and orlon. As yet known only as "fibre V," it is said to feel like wool and has practically no shrinkage. One prominent textile man says it is the most satisfactory synthetic material for men's fall and winter clothes he has ever seen. It was invented in England, and is now being tried out for production possibilities in the U.S.

to reclaim wastelands and on fertilizer and implements to improve crop yields, he might, in the course of a decade, have the good luck to prevent a recurrence of famine.

Compromise Seems Needed

BUT Mao's most cherished dream is the industrialization of China. With no industrial revolution to absorb the millions of idle folk in city and village and to manufacture consumer goods, China remains a nation of small family farms and primitive handicrafts, with few railroads and few highways, with the kerosene lamp still a luxury, with shoes and textiles still a struggle and a desperation. To modernize agriculture and to industrialize the country Mao needs not millions but billions in credits, and the fact that Russia has staggered the loan of \$300,000,000 it granted him over a period of five years, eloquently attests to Russia's inability to offer him the monumental sums he must have to achieve his far-reaching aims.

To this writer it is obvious that, unless Mao comes to terms with the west, particularly with the U.S., he cannot hope to modernize and industrialize China, and if he is troubled with famine and unemployment, he cannot count on popular support. Much as he now hates the U.S. because of the support it has given Chiang Kai-shek, he must sooner or later work out some formula of compromise and reconciliation, though he cannot be expected to do so until he obtains U.S. recognition and unless Chiang Kai-shek, in the frenzy of his frustration, ceases to bomb the mainland of China and kill Chinese civilians.

It is logical to assume that now, after Mao has been in Russia for the first time and has met Stalin and other leaders and learned how desperate Russia is for capital and machinery, he will reappraise his attitude toward the U.S. and feel fresh respect for its matchless and monumental achievements in modern engineering.

But can Mao come to terms with the west and especially the U.S. without antagonizing Stalin? The last thing the generalissimo would care to countenance is an economic friendship between China and the U.S., which Russia and the other Communist nations, except Yugoslavia, are now denied. If China, like Yugoslavia, can obtain in the U.S. capital and machinery from which the Soviet Union and its satellites are barred, Stalin may yet change his mind about scrapping the Manchurian concessions which the Yalta agreement accorded him. He has until the end 1952 to make good his pledge.

The areas of potential conflict between Stalin and Mao, psychological and national, economic and political, are at least as varied as those which resulted in the violent feud between Moscow and Belgrade. With infinite skill and energy Stalin has remade Russia, having converted it within a brief span of time from an agricultural to the second largest industrial nation in the world. Now he is facing the momentous task of remaking himself and reshuffling his policies to fit the tasks and the problems that are burdening Mao. Under no circumstances can he hope to keep Mao's loyalty and treat him as a mere satellite.

Indeed, the challenge of Communist China may yet mellow Stalin into a change of attitude toward other Communist nations and into a fresh effort to mitigate the cold war between east and west, so that Communist nations and, first and foremost, China, can obtain in the U.S. the capital and machinery they so desperately need.

(Copyright, 1950, The Star Weekly)

First Steam Hoist Here In 1850

The first steam engine for use in British Columbia was a hoisting engine forwarded in the autumn of 1850 from England for use at the Fort Rupert coal mines.

The mining operations, however, were not sufficiently advanced to require it being set up. It was later moved to Nanaimo, where it was used.

Before it was required at Nanaimo, however, a steam engine—a portable one—had been put in operation at Craigflower. This was used in operating a sawmill; a gristmill, and for cutting fence posts and operating planers. It was set on wheels so that it could be moved from one set of machines to another.

FORT RUPERT, V.I., as it appeared in Governor Blanshard's day. Here was the centre of first coal mining activities. The mines were at a little distance, but miners lived behind the stockades.

First Magistrate

GOVERNOR RICHARD BLANSHARD spent three months of disillusionment in the Colony of Vancouver's Island before he made an appointment under the crown.

In that time he found that there was much complaint, particularly at Fort Rupert, against the Hudson's Bay Company by its laborers and miners. Petitions and accusations, rumors of desertions and of strikes reached the Governor.

He was already at odds with the local management of the Hudson's Bay Company, and gave ready ear to every grievance in circulation about Victoria.

The situation at Fort Rupert, he was convinced, required the exercise of the authority of the Crown such as only a magistrate could wield. He therefore made out a commission to Dr. J. S. Helmcken, surgeon for the Hudson's Bay Company at that place.

It was on June 22, 1850, that he wrote a formal letter to the doctor notifying him that he had been appointed justice of the peace and magistrate.

"You will be pleased as magistrate," Governor Blanshard said, "to inquire into some events which took place at or near Fort Rupert on or about the 7th day of May ult., that being the date of certain letters I have received from John Muir, John Smith, Robert Muir, Archibald Muir, Andrew Muir, John McGregor and John Muir Jr., claiming to be British subjects, residing at Fort Rupert, and declaring somewhat vaguely that they are in fear of their lives."

Continuing, he instructed, "Should it appear to you that this fear arises from any disturbances, threats or existing ill-will between themselves, or other parties, you will be pleased to bind over all such parties so offending to keep the peace toward one another, for such a time, and under such penalties and forfeitures as may seem to you to be fitting, causing security to be given for the same."

Blanshard, who was a lawyer by profession, in two private notes to Helmcken, gave him some hints on how to deal with any cases that might come before him. One or two excerpts from this "Magis-

could only be sustained under Articles of War, or in certain phases of shipping laws. But he gave the magistrate a rather involved but crafty way of meeting such contingencies. It was:

"The proper way to contrive

to bring the offence of absconding under the criminal law, for instance if a man is found running away in a canoe, break the canoe to pieces as contraband; some owner is pretty sure to appear for compensation and declare that it was taken without his knowledge, thus a case of theft is made out for which a man may be whipped legally, or if he has any property not his own with him, seize it; if claimed it must be stolen."

"If a man gets thrashed for impertinence, a very slight fine may be inflicted for the assault on account of provocation, and if he is saucy upon that, it is contempt of court. All common assault fines go to the Crown, not to the plaintiff."

It would appear that the craft of the Governor did not contemplate any recompense for the unfortunate owner of the canoe or the stolen property that was to be destroyed in order to irritate him to lay a charge of theft.

A TOTAL of 61 registered packages and envelopes last year—about twice as many as musicians from all over the world who hope to win the £150 award to the man or woman whose symphony is chosen to be performed at the 1950 Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama.

Entries have been received from the United States, Australia, the Union of South Africa and a number of European countries. Adjudication will begin at once, though it will be some time before a decision is reached. The competition is for a composition for symphony orchestra, of not less than 10 minutes' duration, not more than 40 minutes'.

"Being bound over to keep the peace does not prevent a man from acting as constable, or obeying any command of a magistrate, it is great medicine."

Charges of desertion and mutiny voiced against absconding servants of the Hudson's Bay Company were nonsense, the Governor said, and

—Photo Provincial Archives

FORT RUPERT, V.I., as it appeared in Governor Blanshard's day. Here was the centre of first coal mining activities. The mines were at a little distance, but miners lived behind the stockades.

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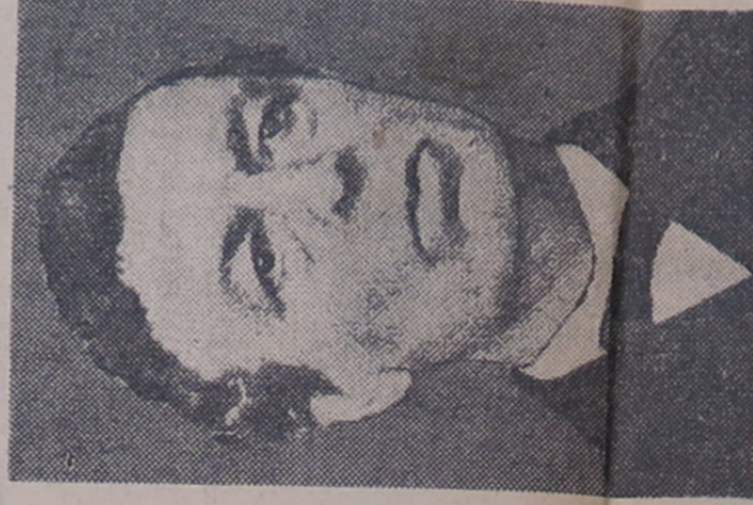
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—Photo Provincial Archives
Capt. W. H. McNeill explored the southern part of Vancouver Is. for Hudson's Bay Co. in 1837. He was captain and chief trader for HBC in charge of Fort Rupert, 1849-50, when Governor Blanshard arrived there.

Coincidental with the establishment of government on Vancouver's Island was the opening of coal-mining operations at Fort Rupert. In the summer of 1849 a small number of coal miners arrived from Scotland to work the deposits at the north end of the Island that had been disclosed to Dr. W. F. Tolmie by Indians.

John Muir was in charge of the group. Difficulties arose between the miners and Hudson's Bay Company clerks in charge at that place, resulting in strikes, slow-downs and eventually in all but two of the miners going to California. They later returned and demanded full pay for the time that they were absent.

The mines at Fort Rupert were unprofitable and were abandoned in 1853, when the men were transferred to Nanaimo, where beds of excellent coal were discovered.



DR. W. F. TOLMIE learned from Indians that coal deposits were located at the north end of Vancouver Island. In 1849 mining started at Fort Rupert but was abandoned in 1853. Dr. W. F. Tolmie was the father of Dr. S. F. Tolmie, at one time Premier of B.C.

Site of Victoria

Fort Victoria was constructed in 1843 upon a site selected by James Douglas following a careful examination of the southern end of Vancouver's Island the previous year.

One of the objects in locating it at the southern tip of the Island was to prove occupancy against the time when the boundary line must be set.

It was imperative to British interests that the Strait of Juan de Fuca be maintained as an open corridor to the mouth of the Fraser River.

Douglasses Arrive

Chief Factor James Douglas moved to Victoria from Fort Vancouver following the settlement of the boundary line, arriving in the summer of 1849. He and his family were accompanied by one or two Indians and a sick sailor.

He brought with him, in gold and sea otter skins, treasure worth something like £30,000.

In a letter to a friend he told of his fears and anxiety until he had this valuable cargo landed safely at Fort Victoria.

100 Years Of Government

By B. A. McKELVIE

One hundred years ago—on March 11, 1850 — government was proclaimed in what is now British Columbia, and the Dominion of the British Crown was established upon the Pacific Coast.

It was a simple ceremony; it was, in fact, an experiment without precedent; there was no considerable body of independent colonists to govern, yet—it was an event of utmost importance.

The democratic institutions that we enjoy today largely stem from that cold, March day in 1850, when Richard Blanshard stood bareheaded in the snow outside the gate of the Hudson's Bay Company's fort and read his commission as governor of the Crown Colony of Vancouver's Island.

Until four years before, the vast territory north of latitude 42 degrees and west of the Rocky Mountains, had been jointly occupied by Great Britain and United States.

Then, June 15, 1846, a treaty had divided the area along the 49th parallel of north latitude and by way of the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the Pacific Ocean.

Now that British sovereignty was established and defined, the Hudson's Bay Company, which had operated under a British licence of trade, was anxious to fix its tenure where it had established forts and farms.

As led to questions directed to the Colonial office upon that subject, and a realization that in order to effectually administer the newly acknowledged sovereignty over such a vast area there must be some form of government.

There was another — and most important factor that hastened the advent of government. It was the existence of coal on Vancouver's Island.

This had been revealed to Dr. William F. Tolmie, of the Hudson's Bay Company's service as early as 1835, but the fact had not been made public by either the company or the British Government until the boundary line was settled.

Coal was of utmost importance, for the shipping and navies of the world were transforming their motive power from wind to steam. Supplies of coal on the Pacific meant much to the nation controlling its production.

The Colonial office knew but little of Vancouver's Island; there was but one organization that was familiar with the situation there; it was the Hudson's Bay Company.

So negotiations were entered upon and eventually the company agreed to administer a colony, manage its affairs and act as its bankers, upon a commission basis.

It was an entirely different form of government that was proposed to that of the East India Company that had already drawn much criticism in the House of Commons.

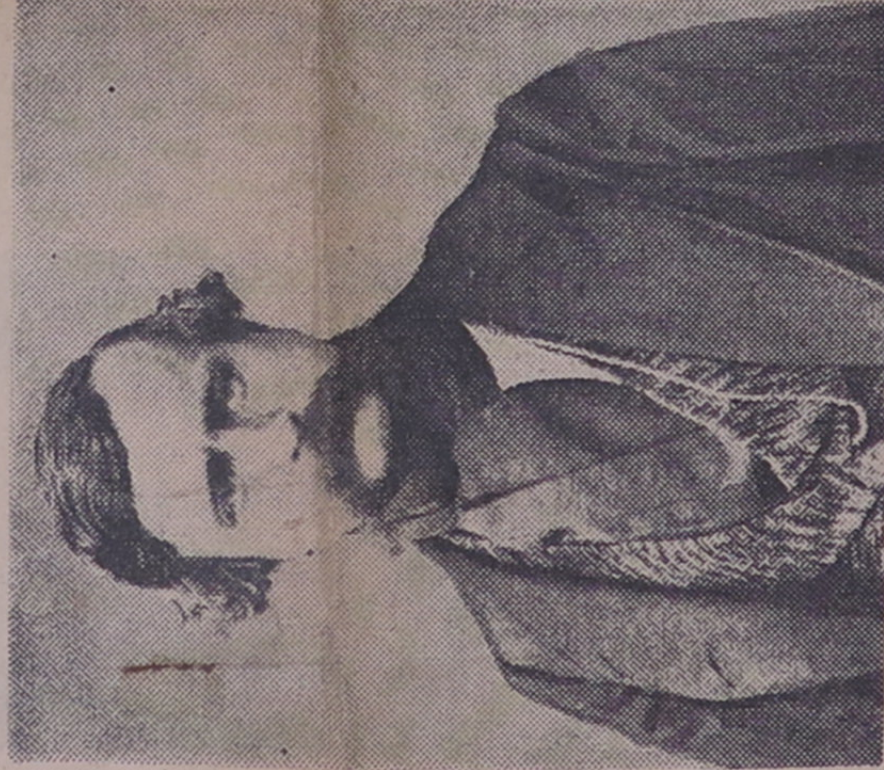
It was agreed that while the machinery of the fur trading organization should be utilized to run the new colony, that the authority of The Crown should be paramount, and so there must be direct representation of the sovereign.

It was on March 10, a cold, snowing day that HMS Driver

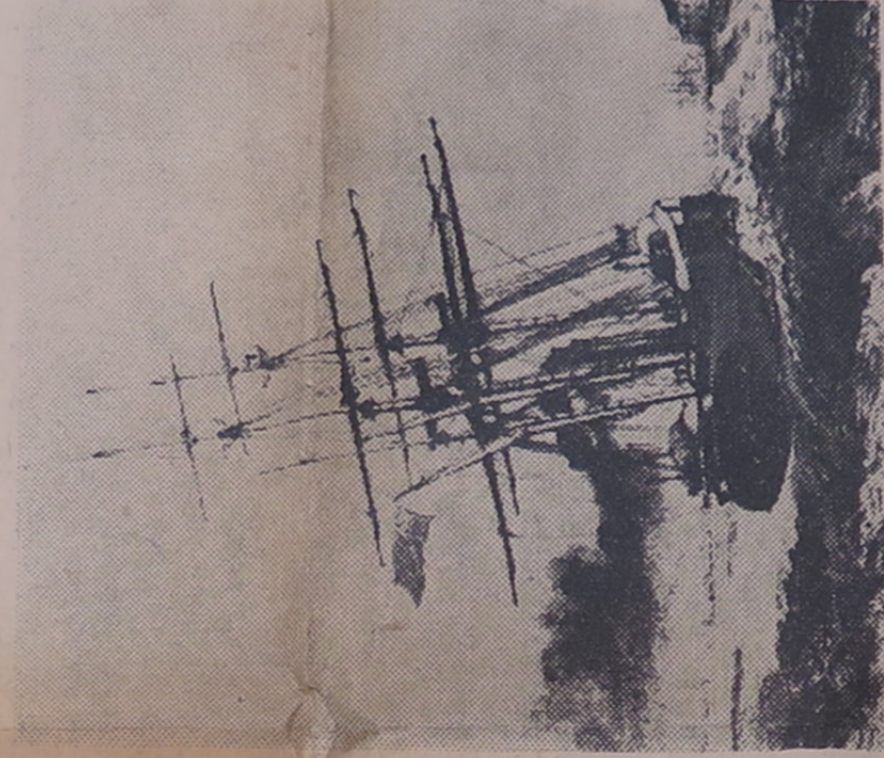


—Photo Provincial Archives

FORT VICTORIA stockade where Crown Government was born. Richard Blanshard stood bareheaded on a snowy day, March 11, 1850 to read his commission as Governor of the Crown Colony of Vancouver's Island. The simple ceremony took place on a cleared space near the main water gate of the Fort.

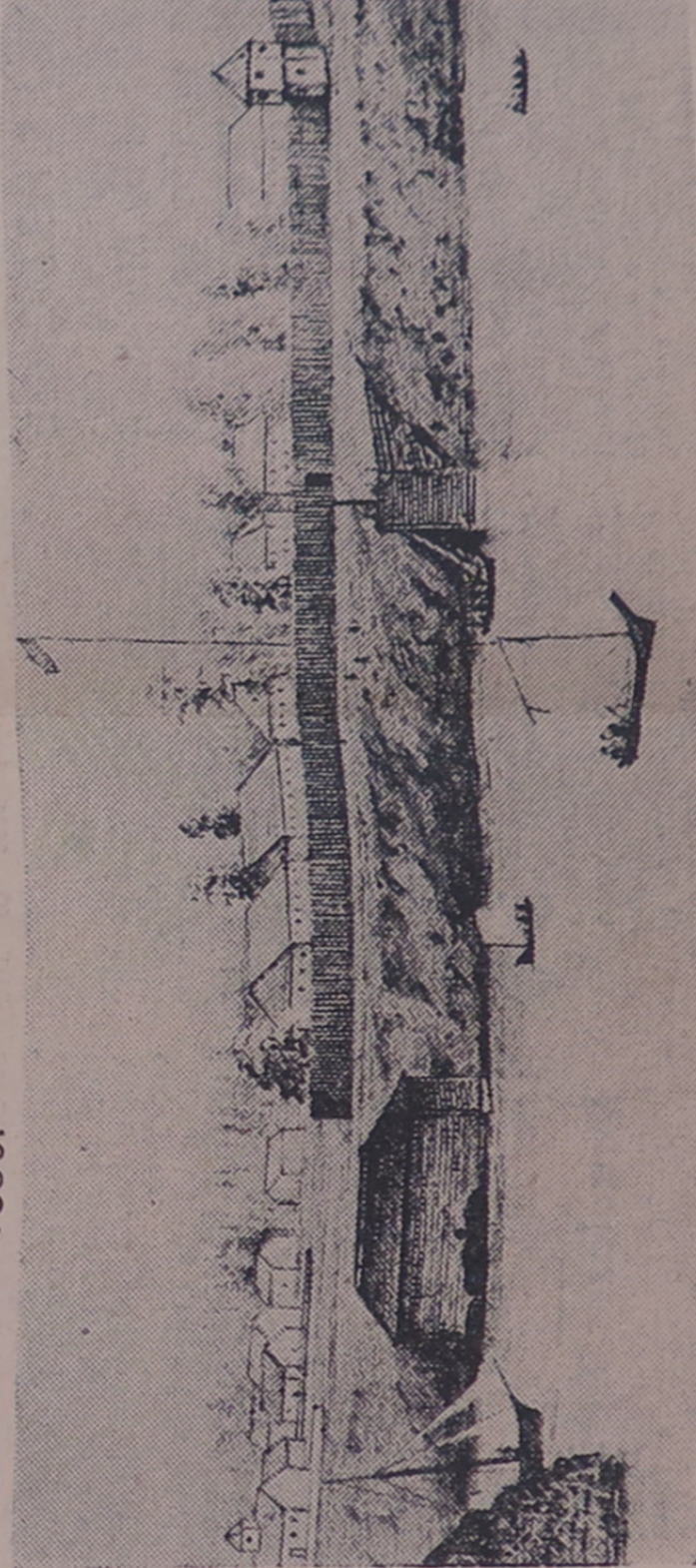


RICHARD BLANSHARD . . . little known portrait of first Governor of V.I., who brought Government by Crown into force on March 11, 1850.



Print property B.C. Archives

H.M.S. DRIVER . . . British warship arrived with Blanshard at Fort Victoria, March 10, 1850, and where he had to stay awaiting erection of a house.



—Photo Provincial Archives

FORT VICTORIA in 1854, showing the location of farms, etc.

arrived, and cast anchor in James Bay. The following day Governor Richard Blanshard landed. He was accompanied by Captain Charles R. Johnson of HMS Driver, some of his officers and a guard of honor.

Outside of the main gate of the fort, there was a little knot of people from the fort, a few Indians, and the officers of the

company. Conspicuous in the assembly was the tall, beaver-hatted figure of James Douglas, chief factor and manager of the Hudson's Bay Company's affairs on the coast.

Dignified and correct, both in deportment and in dress, was Douglas. Disappointed, no doubt he was, for his name had been first advanced for

the high office that this young lawyer, whose entire colonial experience had been in the West Indies and Barbados, was to fill.

But his chagrin was nothing compared to that of Blanshard, who had anticipated that there would be a measure of grandeur—or at least of comforts — attached to the office.

He had accepted the appointment without pay, in the expectation that he would be able to recoup himself from an estate of 1000 acres that he understood was to be his; and from a civil list that the young colony would speedily provide.

With formal politeness Douglas gave him welcome, but regretted to say that the house that had been commenced for the residence of the governor was not completed.

In his initial despatch to the Colonial office, Blanshard, under date of April 10, 1850, reflects his disillusionment by his brief reference to his arrival and to the unpreparedness for his reception;

"I beg to inform you of my arrival at Victoria," he wrote, "the settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company in Vancouver Island, on the 10th March ultimo," in HMS Driver. On the 11th I landed, and read my commission in presence of Commander Johnson, of HMS Driver, and the officers and servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. No lodging being ready for me, I have been compelled to remain on board the Driver, during her stay in the colony . . ."

A few days later he accompanied the Driver to Nisqually to obtain a load of cattle and sheep for "the colony," and he also travelled in the warship to Fort Rupert.

It was some little time before Blanshard's residence—at the corner of what is now Government at Yates streets in Victoria was completed.

Douglas was proud of the workmanship shown in the final construction. But Blanshard continued to complain, and he was not satisfied, although Douglas declared it to be the "best home in Oregon"—which meant the entire West.

It was unfortunate that these two men could not work harmoniously.

Douglas was the directing head in the country of the great fur trading organization, and the clerks and servants of the company naturally looked to him for orders.

In addition, holding that position for the company, he necessarily became the agency for the administrative duties that had been placed with the Hudson's Bay under the arrangement for the conduct of the Crown Colony.

Thus, Blanshard had to rely largely upon Douglas, if he wished to have anything done.

The situation was an impossible one for the unlucky young lawyer, who found that it cost him at the rate of £1100 per year to live in the colony, for he had to pay all his own expenses.

The estate, he discovered, was wild land and it was to be attached to the office and not become the personal property of the executive officer.

After little more than a year he resigned.

In doing so he had to take the first step towards the creation of what eventually developed into the Legislature of today; he appointed a council of three members to conduct government, and the senior officer was—Douglas.

●市民籍を下附する式の時

に行う「忠誠の宣誓」は

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Sixth, his Heirs and Suc-

及び現在の屋主と其のアド
レス▲身長▲体重▲髪の色
色▲眼の色▲直ぐ判る特徴
(傷、ホグロ等)▲獨身か既
婚か▲妻又は夫の氏名▲結
婚した年月日と場所▲妻又
は夫の市民籍▲二十一歳以
下の子供の氏名と出生年月
日

右の意志表示の末尾には「自
分は誠心からカナダ市民にな
る意志を持ち、恒久的にカナ
ダに居住したいと思う」(第十
二項)「自分は歸化してカナ
ダ市民になる前に、自分が負
つてゐる外國の主權(日本政
府)に對する忠節を永久に放
棄する」(第十三項)という二
つのことがあり、これを誓つ
てサインする事になつてゐる

日本籍離脱用紙

全加日系市協では最近日本の
籍を抜く手続きに必要な届
書用紙や日英文の説明書を印
刷して各州チャプターに送つ
たので、歸化人や二世にして
此の手続きをとりたたい者はそ
れぞれ州市協に申込むがよい
次のアドレスの全加市協に申
込んでもよい。用紙はニュー
カナデアンにもある。

National J.C.C.A.,
84 Gerrard St. East,
Toronto 2, Ont.

●日本籍離脱の届書を提出
するに先き立つて用意しなけ
ればならないものは――

▲歸化人の場合は歸化證又
は新しい市民籍法によつて
得てゐるカナダの市民籍證
のカビ―二通がゐる。これ
はノータリー・パブリック
に歸化證又は市民籍を持參
して正副二通のカビ―を作

cessors, according to law, and
that I will faithfully observe
the laws of Canada and fulfil
my duties as a Canadian citi-
zen. No help me God.

と云うのであり、其の意味は
私は法律に従つて、デョー
デ第六世陛下、その嗣子及
び後繼者に對して信義を守
り、眞實なる忠誠を支持し
且つ忠實にカナダの法律を
遵奉し、カナダ市民として
の義務を果すことを茲に宣
誓する。願くば神これを照
覽したまえ。

●意志表示の用紙はニュー
カナデアンにもある。

Basic Credit Union Principles

Credit Unions the world over are essentially similar in their operations. This is particularly true in North America. The following are well established principles which any Credit Union member should be thoroughly acquainted with:

1. Democratic control—each member has only one vote no matter how many shares he holds and there is no voting by proxy except for corporate members who may be represented by one delegate;
2. Credit Union organization is based on a common bond of association (community, occupation, church, lodge, industry, etc.);
3. Membership in a credit union shall be based on character irrespective of race, color or creed and shall be open to persons within the limits of the sphere of operation described in the by-laws;
4. Limited dividend to be paid on share capital, (usually this does not exceed 5%);
5. Limited interest to be charged on loans. In Canada this is limited by law to 12% per annum. The practice of Credit Unions is to figure interest monthly on the unpaid balance which greatly reduces the cost below the 12% limit;
6. Nominal interest to be paid on deposits but not to exceed the rate of dividend paid on shares;
7. Net savings, after setting aside necessary reserves, dividends on shares and interest on deposits may be divided as a rebate of loan interest (or patronage dividend);
8. Credit Unions shall co-operate with one another;
9. Credit Unions shall carry on continuous education among their members.

—from "Credit Unions—A Study of Credit Unions with
Emphasis on the Development in Manitoba."

製して貰えばよい

▲二世の場合は出生證明書
のカビ―二通及び新しい市
民籍法による市民籍證のカ
ビ―二通がゐる。市民籍證
はフオーム・ゼーという書
式を用いてオタワ政府國務
省に申請すれば下附される
が(料金二弗此の用紙も市
協やニューカナデアンに用
意してある

▲歸化證は市民籍證と同じ
効力を持つのであるが、新
しい市民籍證がほしい歸化
人は右同様の手續をすれば
直ぐに下附される

T
る。その時に申請者をよく知
つてゐる人(カナダ市民――
日系なら二世か歸化人)二名

の質問に對してはハツキリし
た聲で答える必要がある。

る。裁判は簡單であるが判事
ベチジョンを出すことが出來
る

たことがあれば何年何月何
日から何時まで(その都度)
何のために行つたか▲職業

及び現在の雇主と其のアド
レス▲身長▲体重▲髪の色
色▲眼の色▲直ぐ判る特徴
(傷、ホグロ等)▲獨身か既
婚か▲妻又は夫の氏名▲結
婚した年月日と場所▲妻又
は夫の市民籍▲二十一歳以
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私は法律に従つて、デヨ
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び後繼者に對して信義を守

製して貰えばよい

▲二世の場合は出生證明書
のカビ二通及び新しい市
民籍法による市民籍證のカ
ビ二通がある。市民籍證
はアフォーム・ゼーという書
式を用いてオタワ政府國務
省に申請すれば下附される

の用紙も市
デアンに用

カナダ市民籍證(歸化證)申請手續

歸化申請の手續きについて
は市協各州チャプターで世
話をしているのであるが讀
者の中から時々尋ねて来る
向きがあるので以下に大体
の順序などを記しておく

手續きの順序

【第一】デクラレーション。
オグ・インテンション(カナ
ダ市民になりたいという意志
の表示)をする。これはそれ
ぞれの地域のカウンテリ・コ
ート(又はジャスティス・オ
グ・ピース)の書記のオフィ
スで、アフォーム・ゼー(二通)に
記入し提出しなければならぬ

【第二】裁判所では右の意志
表示を三ヶ月間構内に掲示す
る。三ヶ月の間にマウンテン
ド・ボリスが本人を調べに來
る。その時に申請者をよく知
っている人(カナダ市民—
日系なら二世か歸化人)二名

の氏名と住所をボリスに告げ
ねばならぬ。ボリスの方では
其の二名の人を訪ねて申請者
のことを聞く。これらの事が
済んだらオタワ政府國務省か
ら「意志表示を受理した」と
いう通知が来る。(此の意志表
示だけではカナダ市民とは認
められぬ)

【第三】右の意志表示をして
から一年後に今度は「ベチシ
ョン・フオア・シチズンシツ
ブ」(正式な市民籍證申請)—
アフォーム・シー——二通を
裁判所に提出する。

【第四】ベチションを出して
から三ヶ月たつと、今度はザ
・コート・オグ・ヒアリング(裁
判)がある。これについては
裁判所から期日や場所を知らし
て來て、本人に出頭方を求め
る。裁判は簡單であるが判事
の質問に對してはハツキリし
た聲で答える必要がある。

【第五】右の裁判にパスすれ
ば判事は書類をオタワ政府國
務省に送達する。國務省で之
れを是認すれば市民籍證を裁
判所に送つてくる。すると裁
判所では本人を呼び出して市
民籍證下附の式を行う。判事
は申請者に忠誠の宣誓をさせ
て市民籍を渡すのであるが
此の忠誠の宣誓がすまねば市
民籍證は有効ではない

妻が歸化申請する場合

妻は夫と同じ時に別個に歸化
したい意志表示をすることが
出来るが(夫がそれをしなく
ても妻だけでも出来る)先づ
夫が先きに市民籍證を得てか
ら、妻が申請する方が手数が
少くてすむ。此の方法による
と意志表示は出さずに直ちに
ベチションを出すことが出来
る

意志表示と申請書 に記入事項

歸化したいと云う意志表示は
十八歳以上の者でカナダに入
國後直ぐにでも出来る。これ
をしてから五ヶ年以内に正式
な歸化申請をすると云うこと
になつてゐる。これには最近
に寫した寫真二枚(三吋×二
吋半)を添付しなければなら
ぬ。意志表示及び申請書に記
入すべき事項は次の各項だか
ら、旅券や戸籍謄本等によつ
て前以て調べたものを英語で
書き記しておくくと便利である

▲氏名▲職業▲住所▲生年
月日▲出生の場所——村
町、市、郡、縣、日本▲現
在の市民籍——日本▲父母
の國籍▲カナダに入國した
年月日▲入國した時の港▲
船名▲入國以來カナダにの
み居たか? 日本を訪問し
たことがあれば何年何月何
日から何時まで(その都度)
何のために行つたか▲職業

日本人の同化の問題

野田 良治

在官中および退官後を
通じて前後五十年以上も
日本人の海外移住に深い
関係を持ち續けた私が、
日本の移住者受入國にお
いて見聞した日本移住者
に對する非難の焦点は彼
等の不同化、少くとも同
化甚だ困難なことであつ
た。
同化不良といふこの同
胞の欠陥を辯護するため
わが國民が盛んに西洋文
明を取り入れ、洋服も着
れば洋服もたべ、萬事大
に西洋化した事實を挙げ
て、日本人は同化容易と
いふよりも寧ろ同化し過
ぎる程であり、西洋人こ
そ却つて不同化であつて
現に永くわが國に在留し
ながら、衣食住萬端一向
に日本化しないではない

において共通または類似
の点多く、言わば大同小
異であるから、ほとんど
同化を必要としない國人
もある。たとえば米國に
移住する英國人、メキシ
コ以南の諸國に移住する
エスパニヤ人、ブラジル
に移住するポルトガル人
などがそれで、その他の
諸國人といへども、概し
て短期間に移住先の住民
と融合し、その異分子た
る特性は消え失せてしま
う。
しかし西洋とは著しく
異つた言語、宗教、文化
習俗を持つ日本人はそう
は行かない。日本人の同
化は、西洋人中で同化最
も不良と稱せられたドイ
ツ人と比べても、更に幾
層倍困難である。そして
この困難を克服するため
日本人は西洋諸國人に數
倍する努力を同化のため
に費さねばならぬ立場に

在るにかゝり、その
努力は實行されていなか
つた。その原因は、移住者
自身が同化の必要なこと
を悟らず、従つて同化し
ようという明確な意志が
なかつたこと、また或る
者は同化しようと思つて
も語學の素養がないため
外國人と交際ができず自
然に日本人ばかり集つて
別の社會を造つたこと、
人種偏見の強い某々國で
は日本人を差別待遇によ
つて疎外したと等々であ
るが、兎に角從前の日
本人海外移住者の大部分
は、同化の試験において
落第したのであつた。
さてこの落第は四圍の
事情已むを得ざるものが
あつたとして、大目に見
ることが出来るかも知れ
ないが、これ等移住者の
中で移住國で子女をもう
けた者の多數が、自己の
分限と子女の分限とが全

然異つてゐる事實を認識
せず、彼等を日本人に育
て上げようとして無駄骨
を折り、却つて彼等の將
來を誤つたことである。
周知の如く、米國、ブ
ラジル、ペルー、アルヘ
ンティナ等多數の邦人が
移住した諸國では、親が
何國人であらうと、國內
で生れた者は一律にその
出生國の國籍を取得する
ことになつてゐる。従つ
て移住者は日本人である
が子女は原則的に言つて
日本人ではない。この分
限の相異を知らざるため
或は知つていながらこれ
を無視して、その子女等
に日本語を無理に教えよ
うと企てたこと、正しい
指導を行うべき任にある
者までが、親たちのこの
誤つた考えに共鳴し、或
は日本人小學校の設立ま
たは維持のために補助金
を與え、或は日本からわ

ざし、教員を派遣し、移
住者受入國の要求する同
化促進に全然逆行する方
途を講じたなどは眞に愚
策の骨頂であつたと評せ
ざるを得ない。
移住者の受入れに極め
て寛大であつたブラジル
の如きも、移民選擇時代
を経て不同化移民制限制
度の時代に入り、また入
國した外國人の同化促進
のために、小學校におけ
る外國語の教授を禁じ、
或は一國民または一民族
のみを多數集團させる移
住地の設定を禁するなど
の方針を立ててゐるから
今後日本人が海外に移住
できる時機が到來した際
受入國の希望ないし要求
にそい得られるよう、今
から移住希望者に同化と
子孫永住を骨子とする教
養を與えて置く必要があ
ると吾人は確信する。
(元ブラジル大使館參事官)

佛教に反省

米國第一主義

ロサンゼルス—去る三月廿八日、佛大教師の日校教師(出席約百名)の協議會では次の數項を決議した

(一)日校の教師は反米的な舉動のない様注意する事(二)す

べて米國第一主義たる事(三)

佛教は今までもまゝ日本的ではなかつたか!反省すべき時

(四)日本でキリスト教が誤解されるが如く、佛教が米國で誤解されない様注意する事

人聲

關してニエロカナデアンでは年末特別號で人々の意見を求めて發表しておいたが、その總括的な意見は過去の日本政府が持っていた移民に對する考え方と全く相反するもので、カナダ人となることを第一とし、そのためには日本を立つ前に豫備教育を施す必要があることとを指摘している。それはカナダ市民としての立場から述べられたものであるが、いまの日本で考えている海外移住策とも一致するものである。日本からカナダへの新しい移民が、いつになつたら實現するか今のところ見當はつかない、だが日系市協で運動して來た

在日者の再入國問題はその先べんをつけたものであり、日系カナダ人の間でこの種の問題を取上げて運動し得るものは市協だけである。全加協では過般の全國大會で、この再入國者援助の方策を續けると共に「デモクラチツクカナダ市民の意義を高く揚げるために「差別的な移民政策の廢止」を要求する決議を行つた。この決議には日系人自身としての裏付けと反省が必要であることを忘れてはならない。いづれにしても、再入國者の問題はかりでなく日本の國情を思い、カナダの將來を考へるものすべからず、市協を支持しなければならぬ理由はこゝにもある。

(問)將來日本から新移民が許される場合が

あると假定して、どういふ心構えの人々が來ることを望みますか?

山家安太郎

(カナダ)

日本に見切りをつけ、者と水杯をして出る人の上陸後はカナダを自らの墳墓の地とする者、生活はカナダの富源開發に献身する者か、或は日本人特殊の技術を以てカナダ産業のために貢献し得る者が望ましく、出稼移民と舊生活を忘れ得ない人は絶対に不可。

小宮山扶三子

(モントリオール)

日本という殻をいつまでも負つて歩くような過去の人でなく「世界人」の一人となる心構えの人を迎えたいと思います。「たとい橋の下の生活をしても、この際日本に歸

らなくては不忠である」などと云つて歸つて行つた人々のあることを思う時、新移民に對しては慎重に考えなくてはならないと思います。

佐藤信次

(ウイニペグ)

西歐諸國では自發的に選良移民政策をとつて居る所が多くその國の牧師がカナダに渡つてカナダ合同教會と手を握りそのセツトルに力を盡して居るのを見ますが、これは實に賢い策で將來日本移民が許されるとしたら日本基督教團が同じ方策を實行したら理想的だと思います。

宇都宮鹿之助

(ハミルトン)

永住決心者であることを出稼的は何時の時代でも同じことを繰り返すに違いないと思う。政府が適

當の機關を作つて、日本出發前にカナダに生活する者として必要な知識殊に社會的、經濟的に日常生活上の態度として心掛けねばならない事情に對して豫備教育を興えること、つまり簡易な「移民學校」卒業者であること。

井手傳

(インガーソル)

昔日の日本政府の移民政策方針は一言にして言えれば大きな失敗だつた。今後は移民教育の機關を設置して(一)徹底的な永住の決意、(二)カナダの國體、政治、法律、社會組織等、(三)更に渡航の上は移住國家の繁榮と文化に貢献するような心構えを豫め作り上げた上で渡航させるというようにしたい。

日本人の同化の問題

野田良治

在官中および退官後をとおして前後五十年以上も日本人の海外移住に深い關係を持ち續けた私が、日本の移住者受入國において見聞した日本移住者に對する非難の焦點は彼

において共通または類似の点多く、言わば大同小異であるから、ほとんど同化を必要としな國人もある。たとへば米國に移住する英國人、メキシコ以南の諸國に移住するエスパニヤ人、ブラジルに移住するポルトガル人などがある。その他の諸國人といへども、概して短期間に移住先の住民

在るにかゝらず、その努力は實行されていなかった。その原因は、移住者自身が同化の必要なことを悟らず、従つて同化しようという明確な意志がなかつたこと、また或る者は同化しようと思つても語學の素養がないため外國人と交際ができず自然に日本人ばかり集つて別の社會を造つたこと、然異つてゐる事實を認識せず、彼等を日本人に育て上げようとして無駄骨を折り、却つて彼等の將來を誤つたことである。周知の如く、米國、ブラジル、ペルー、アルゼンティナ等多數の邦人が移住した諸國では、親が何國人であらうと、國內で生れた者は一律にその出生國の國籍を承得する

さく教員を派遣し、移住者受入國の要求する同化促進に全然逆行する方針を講じたなどは眞に愚策の骨頂であつたと評せざるを得ない。移住者の受入れに極めて寛大であつたブラジルの如きも、移民選擇時代を経て不同化移民制限制度の時代に入り、また入國した外國人の同化促進

カナダ國民の組み立て

『教會とカナダ化運動』(十) 山家生

組合教會の傳道

一八五六年組合教會はハリ
フックスにコットンメーサ
ー教會を設立して活動を開始
した。

アメリカのボーツマウス附
近に散在して居るビルゲリム
スの孫達が集つて相談しカナ
ダ政府に對し、其保證を得て
彼等も亦ノバスコシヤ及びニ
ユーブランズウィック兩州に
移住し來り、其所に彼等は組
合教會を建て殖民地を創始し
た。

一七七〇年には早くもノバ
スコシヤに七人の組合教會牧
師が居たが皆教養の高い人々
で、其中三人はハーバード大
學の卒業生、一人はエール大
學の卒業生であつた。其本國
からも宣教師を送りセントロ

ーレンス河をさかのぼり、原
生林を馬車によつて旅行しモ
ントリオルを根據地とし、そ
れより西部カナダに傳道の歩
を進めた。カナダ國民の教化
傳道に婦人の活動の隠れたる
偉力は筆舌の克く表現を得な
い處である。

前述の各派教會の外にエバ
ンゼリカル派、ルーラル派、
救世軍などの別動隊も各地に
活躍して居るのである。

國民生活に捧る

教會の贈物

新開發國カナダに移住し一
目荒涼たる異郷の空に精神的
にも日常生活にもうるおいな
き殺風景な生活の移民達には
やがてらんまんたる自由の文
化社會を作らんとする高き理
想を以て、彼等を指導教化す

各殖民地を歴訪して熱心に活
動を續けた。
メソヂスト教會
一七六五年にカフラン師を
ノバ・スコシヤに送りブレス

夜を徹すること前後十七回に
及んだと言ふことである。
又ビショツプ・ボンバスは
カナダの西北部アラスカに接
するユーコン地方、マケンシ

も之れを擴張した。
其時代の新國家建設の礎石
をすえた人々は皆勢力旺盛で
堅忍不撓の開拓精神に燃えて
いたのみでなく、皆高遠な

る宗教家が居なかつたら、移
民の群は遂に弱肉強食の草類
の群と化し、現在の如き文化
民族となり得なかつたであら
う。

闘病、育兒、正義の主張、
真理と自由への教育等による
指導がなかつたら「通商は國
旗に従つて進む」事は出来な
かつたであらう。

此れこそ、キリスト教會が
國民への唯一の贈物なのであ
る。故にカナダ民族建設上キ
リスト教會は缺く可からざる
存在なのである。

移民が土着と平和産業に年
一年と進展する間にも此等教
會の事業は益々多事多端であ
つた。

土人教化の爲めに學校を建
て病院を起し、歐州移民の爲
めにも學校病院を經營し、東
洋人移民の爲めには肺病療養
院及び不幸なる婦人、孤兒の
爲めにはビクトリヤに婦人ホ

ームを開き保護を與え東洋人
傳道の爲めに(移民のカナダ
化運動)年々莫大な金額を支
出し、合同教會婦人傳道團の
事業として東洋人移民の二世
子女達にカナダ市民教育の根
本訓練——即ちカナダ化の爲
めに、日支人集團地に幼稚園
を開き、専門的教養ある保姆
教師を聘して全科教育を施し
教會には英語夜學校を開いて
外國移民に英語の教授をなす
など、理想的國民建築への工
作は皆これ等教會の手によつ
てなされて居る譯である。

「アメリカでは日本人が日
曜日にどうする、こうする、
カナダの吾々が同じ事をなぜ
出来ないか」とは度々聴く事
であるが、カナダの宗教傳統
はアメリカのそれとは根本的
に違ふのは以上述べ來つた事
柄で明瞭である。

アメリカ各州に無い聖日法
がカナダに在るのも其の爲め
である。

信仰は自由であるが、民主
國家としてのカナダの社會理
想がキリスト教から根強く發
芽して居る事を忘れてはなら
ない。——(完)

カナダ國民の組み立て

―教會とカナダ化運動―(九)山家生

宣教師達の勞苦

聖公會のカナダ初代の監督

マクレイ師の如きは自分の管

下に在つたマニトバ、サスカ

チワン兩州の人跡稀な平原地

方の傳道區を巡回旅行するこ

と幾十度、一八六九年には北

部サスカチワン州のカンバラ

ンドやゼームスベール方面まで

にも傳道路を延長した。

其中の一回の如きは一千哩

の旅を犬橇に乗つて旅行し、

宿るに人家なく氷雪を避くる

術もない荒野に、零下四〇度

の酷寒に僅かに拾ひ集めた雜

木の吹き火の側で、祈り乍ら

夜を徹すること前後十七回に

及んだと言ふことである。

又ビショツプ・ボンバスは

カナダの西北部アラスカに接

するユーコン地方、マケンジ

―河流域及びアサバスカ方面

の傳道四十年で同じ勞苦をな

めた宣教師達である。

ビショツプ・ストリンガー

師は北氷洋のハーセル島にエ

スキモー人と居を共にし同族

教化の傍らドウソン及びクロ

ンダイキの金山労働者の間に

傳道を續けた。

ビショツプ・ホルムスはビ

ースリバー方面の開拓傳道に

全力を捧げた。

プレスビタリヤン教會(長老

教會)は最初の宣教師を一

七六七年にカナダに送りノバ

・スコシヤに其の本部を置き

各殖民地を歴訪して熱心に活

動を續けた。

メソヂスト教會

一七六五年にカフラン師を

ノバ・スコシヤに送りプレス

ビタリヤン派と協力して相携へて共に開拓時代の苦難を分つた。

即ち一七七九年から傳道區

域を西に擴張しロッキ―山東

の平原州の開拓移民と共にカ

ナダ國民の建設に其勞苦と光

榮を分つたのである。

就中ジョージ・エム・マクデ

ユーガル師は土人の部落の遠

近をいとわす健脚に委せて歴

訪し善意と援助を與え、彼等

の仲間争ひを調停して仲直り

させ彼等の病魔と戦ひ學校を

建て又傳道所を設けて福音の

傳道につとめた。

浸禮教會の活動

一七六三年最初の教會をノ

バ・スコシヤのホートンに設

立しニューブランズウィック

にも之れを擴張した。

其時代の新國家建設の礎石

をすえた人々は皆勢力旺盛で

堅忍不撓の開拓精神に燃えて

いたのみでなく、實に富強な

る理想を堅持し、其上に實行する政治的手腕を兼備した人であつた。

ホートン専門學校はバプテ

スト派の創立になるものであ

るが、九年後にはアカデヤ大

學も此の宗派によつて生れた

のであつた。

一八一九年に此の宗派は外

國傳道協會を起し、第一回宣

教師としてバービー牧師夫妻

をビルマに派遣した。

カナダ國民の組み立て

―教會とカナダ化運動―(十)山家生

組合教會の傳道

一八五六年組合教會はハリ

フワックスにコットンメーサ

―教會を設立して活動を開始

した。

アメリカのボーツマウス附

近に散在して居るビルゲリム

スの孫達が集つて相談しカナ

ダ政府に對し、其保證を得て

彼等も亦ノバスコシヤ及びニ

ユーブランズウィック兩州に

―レンス河をさかのぼり、原

生林を馬脊によつて旅行しモ

ントリオルを根據地とし、そ

れより西部カナダに傳道の歩

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傳道に婦人の活動の隠れたる

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ンゼリカル派、ルーテル派、

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活躍して居るのである。

る宗教家が居なかつたら、移民の群は遂に弱肉強食の畜類の群と化し、現在の如き文化民族となり得なかつたであらう。

闘病、育兒、正義の主張、眞理と自由への教育等による指導がなかつたら一通商は國旗に従つて進む一事は出来なかつたであらう。

此れこそ、キリスト教會が國民への唯一の贈物なのである。故にカナダ民族建設上キリスト教會は缺く可からざる存在なのである。

多民が土着と平和産業二年

ームを開き保護を與え東洋人傳道の爲めに(移民のカナダ化運動)年々莫大な金額を支出し、合同教會婦人傳道團の事業として東洋人移民の二世子女達にカナダ市民教育の根本訓練――即ちカナダ化の爲めに、日支人集團地に幼稚園を開き、専門的教養ある保母教師を聘して全科教育を施し教會には英語夜學校を開いて外國移民に英語の教授をなすなど、理想的國民建築への工作は皆これ等教會の手によつてなされて居る譯である。

「アメリカでは日本人が日

だ。そして一八三〇年からの十年間には平均一年二万七千人の移住があつた。それには英國政府が一年五万八千ポンド

六七年のカナダ聯邦結成までには十個の大學校が各地に設立されていた。ダーハム卿はこれら屬領新

たので西部カナダに移民を送り世界の穀物倉庫の大とびらを開かんと企てたのであつたその當時（一八一二年）或

開拓宣教師

普通英國で言われている言葉に「通商は國旗を追うて進む」というのがある。而も國旗は探検家に従つて新殖民地に進むのである。

通商貿易は新らしい國土の住民の信用なしには決して成立たない。新大陸の住民の信用は宣教師の崇高なる奉仕と教化による友情によつてのみ生れる。アジア及びアフリカの例が其の實際を物語る。

即ち「通商は國旗が宣教師同伴の場合にのみ國旗に従うて進む」と言い得るのである。

佛國のチャンブレインが一六一五年にセント・ローレンスに殖民地を開いた時「神への奉仕の爲めには貧と克己の生活」を誓つた四名の宣教師を同伴した。彼等は土人の教化のために一身を捧げんと決意して移住した人達であつた。

其頃がゼンユイット派の宣教師が移民と共に移住し學校を建て、移民の子弟を教育し病院を建て、病者を勞はり、

貧者に施療し、一六三六年には大學さへ建設したのであつた。一九一四年の調べではカソリック教會の信徒二百八十三万三千人、牧師三千六百人、教區及び傳道所二千七十ヶ所、教會堂二千九百六十五を數うる偉大なる教化成績を舉げて居るのである。

新教の教化事業

一六二〇年信仰の自由を求

めて小さなメーフラワー號で米國ブリマウスに移住したピルグリスムの一隊が新大陸に來た新教徒の最初のものであつた。

ユーゲノ宗團——此れは佛國の新教派で、國教カソリック舊教會と政府から迫害され信仰の自由を求めてと言うよりも事實上、政府によつて國外放逐に會ひ、カナダのニュー・イングランド殖民地に移住した一團である。

英國がボート・ロイヤル占領後（今のノバ・スコシヤのアナボリス・ロイヤル）英國から聖公會の宣教師が始めて

渡來した（一七一〇）一七八三年米國獨立旗の下からのがれて來た五万の總合帝國忠誠組がカナダの各殖民地に定住して以來彼等の教會は常に學校の教師、社會の指導者を供給する慣例に成つていたものである。

開拓時代はすべての缺乏を克服し、時には饑饉にさへ襲はれる事がしばしばあつたが開拓時代の宣教師も亦同じく災難の途を通らなければならなかつたものである。數百哩の山道を踏破し、自らカヌーを繰つり、嚴寒荒天にさらされ乍ら土人や移住者を屢訪して神の福音を以て彼等を慰め異郷の寂しさにやゝもすれば懷郷病に陥り或は粗暴に流れる。彼等に溫い友情の手を差し延べて希望を與へ勵ますのであつた。就中聖公會の宣教師達は、英人開拓移民達の、精神的指導者として無くてはならぬ存在だつたのである。

世界各國中に英國がさん然移民に成功した根本の原因には宗教家の力が潛在して居た事を忘れてはならぬ。

開拓宣教者

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貧者に施療し、一六三六年には大學さへ建設したのであつた。一九一四年の調べではカソリック教會の信徒二百八十三万三千人、教師三千六百人、教區及び傳道所二千七十ヶ所、教會堂一千九百六十五を數うる偉大なる教化成績を擧げて居るのである。

新教の教化事業

一六二〇年信仰の自由を求

めて小さなメイフラワー號で米國プリマウスに多量にシ

カナダ國民の組み立て

『教會とカナダ化運動』(七) 山家生

二大鐵道の開通

前述の入殖移住民は移民の先發隊でいわゆる草分け移民なのである。

彼等は土人以外に住む人もない原生林を征服して大陸に最初の間部部落を創造し、カナダ國民建設の礎石を据えた人々である。

この人たちの堅忍不拔の冒險精神によつてカナダに秘められている無盡蔵の天然資源は發見せられ、つづく移民の潮は一八二〇年から三〇年の十年間に一ケ年平均二万人以上の移民が英國から流れ込んだ。そして一八三〇年からの十年間には平均一年二万七千人の移住があつた。それには英國政府が一年五万八千ポ

ンドの補助金を支出し移民をさかんに奨励したのであつた。

この時代には殖民地の生活もすでに原始的様式から脱し英國國の生活程度に向上して産業も年を追うて發達し交通の便も増し宗教家の指導及び教育も進歩して居て、一八一五年(歐洲ではナポレオンがウオートルーの戦いで英將ウエリントンのために一敗地にまみれた年)にはすでにカナダには二つの大學が設けられていた。即ちノヴァスコシアのキング大學、ニューブランスヴィック大學及びマギル大學がそれで、このほか一八六七年のカナダ聯邦結成までには十個の大學校が各地に設立されていた。

ダーハム卿はこれら屬領新

天地に移住する移民の取扱いに大改革を加え、移民共済金を税金の形で徴收し病人、罹災者などの窮民救済を十分にし、グロス島に檢疫所を設置して移民の健康保護のために非凡な貢獻をした。

この時代までの移民は殆ど全部アングロ・サクソンの單一種族であつたが、西部平原州即ちサスカチワン、マニトバ、アルバタの三州開發のために政府は歐洲各國に代理人を派遣して外國移民の招致に乗り出した。

國內ではカナダ大陸を横断するところの北太平洋鐵道及カナダ北部鐵道の二線を起工し、一八八五年カナダ太平洋鐵道の完成を見、すこしおくれでカナダ北部鐵道も貫通したので西部カナダに移民を送り世界の穀物倉庫の大とびらを開かんと企てたのであつた。その當時(一八一二年)或

る識者は豫言して「混然たる移民招致は決して成功せず、カナダの移民政策は失敗すること明白だ。カナダはよろしく白人の國として保存すべし」と論じた。

しかしながら元來カナダは赤い人種(土人)のものであつた。それを佛國人が入つて其の次に英人が入り込み、然るのち雜人種が移住したのである。佛人は英國人に戦争にはまけたが、かれらの自由は決して奪われなかつた。すべての人種が自由を享樂し得る國土でなくてはならぬ。

□ □ □

渡來した(一七一〇)一七八三年米國獨立旗の下からのがれて來た五万の總合帝國忠誠組がカナダの各殖民地に定住して以來彼等の教會は常に學校の教師、社會の指導者を供給する慣例に成つていたものである。

開拓時代はすべての缺乏を克服し、時には饑饉にさへ襲はれる事がしばしばあつたが開拓時代の宣教者も亦同じく災難の途を通らなければなら

のフリンズ・オブ・トワード島州・インフレインという冒険的な探一擧げられるに到った。

ハドソン湾に来た。その湾内の大河をさかのぼつてエスキモー土人と毛皮の交易をはじめたのが動機となつて、英本國にハドソンズベール會社を創立して手廣くカナダに毛皮集散地を開いた。

英國から探検隊が多勢出か
け英國の殖民地の發見を次か
ら次へとしたが、最初のカナ
ダへの殖民は一六一七年にル
イス・ハーバートという人が

妻子をつれてクベックに入殖
したのが初めてである。

一七六〇年に、それまでは
佛領だつたモントリオールが英
國の手に陥落するまでは、英
佛の殖民地争いが續いた。

一七二三年の英佛平和條約
によつて、アカデヤ（ノヴス
コシア州）ニューファアンラン
ド及びハドソンズベール一帯を
英國が領有し、佛國はケープ
ブレトン（今のニューブラン
スウィック州）、セント・ロ
ーレンス河口の諸島、セント
ジョン（今のプリンスエドワ

ード島）及びクベック（その
當時人口七千）、モントリオ
ール（三千）その他カナダの總
人口僅かに二万六千が佛領殖
民地全体の人口であつた。

一七三二年佛人、デ・ラ・
ヴェレンドライが三名の息子
と共にゼシユウイット派の僧
と少數の信徒を引きつれ、未
開の山河を越えて今のマニト
バ州のウイニベグを開拓し
た。そして尙も西に北に探検
の旅を續けて、サスカチワン
州（その當時は無名の處女林）
の奥地に毛皮の貿易路を開い

た。三人の息子のうち一人は
父に劣らぬ冒険家で、西に北
に土人の足跡を傳つて進み、
ロッキーマウンテンの獸皮をも買い
集めるといふ一千數百哩の毛
皮の貿易路を開始した。

金儲けとはいひながら、野
蠻な土人と野獸の外には住む
ものもない千古そのまゝの原
生林に、零下幾十度の寒さと
戦いながら、馬や犬を伴侶と
して旅を續ける冒険家があつ
てはじめて英國の偉大さが生
れ、膨大なカナダが開けて行
くのであつた。

ロバールは探検家カーシヤの去つた後の殖民地復興のために戦つたが、氣候風土の相違と、創業時代の苦難欠乏に、遂に精根つきて、殘黨を集めてフランスに歸つた。

○

英國のサー・フランシス・ヅレーキ卿は一五七七年インドに到る北西航路を發見しようとして遂に北太平洋に漂着し、偶然にも今のブリタニエ・コロンビヤ州を發見して英領殖民地とした。

同じく英國の貴族サー・ハンプレー・ギルバートは今のプリンス・エドワード島州

になつた土地に殖民し、その地をセント・ジョンと命名、そこを中心にして六百哩半徑の圓をえがき、これを英領と宣言した。

セント・ロレンス河口に殖民を企てた佛國人は、幾度も殖民の入殖に失敗したが、ロバールの後任總督としてデ・ラ・ローチを派遣した。だがこれも建國創業の苦難に耐え得ないで第四回目の殖民に失敗した。

一体佛國人は文弱に流れて殖民地生活に耐久力がないと言われていたが、ここにシャンプレーンという冒險的な探

見家があつて、佛國の殖民を連れてアカデヤ（今のノヴァスタシア州）佛領殖民地を建設し、自分の家族も一六二〇年にそこに連れて來た。

この殖民地には僅か百五人しか居なかつた。そして始めたばかりの殖民地で糧食も少なく嚴寒をしのぐ立派な家屋もない時に英國のカーク總督の率いる英國艦隊がクベックにやつて來た。

英佛戦争が始まつた。即ち殖民地の爭奪戦で、弱り切つて居る佛人側は遂に敗れ一六二九年クベックに英國々旗が擧げられるに到つた。

英佛の殖民競争

一六三二年英佛協定によりカナダ及アカデヤは佛國領となつた。探検家シャンプレーンは六十八歳で死んだ。時に一六三五年。ヘンリー・バドソンという英國の探検家がヅレーキ卿と同じく印度に到達の目的で北西航路の發見を目ざして出帆し北氷洋を右に見ながら西航を擧げてゐるうちに船はいつしか今のカナダの

バドソン灣に來た。その灣内の大河をさかのぼつてエスキモー土人と毛皮の交易をはじめたのが動機となつて、英本國にバドソンスペー會社を創立して手廣くカナダに毛皮集散地を開いた。

英國から探検隊が多勢出たが英國の殖民地の發見を次から次へとしたが、最初のカナダへの殖民は一六一七年にル

ード島）及びクベック（その當時人口七千）、モントリオール（三千）その他カナダの總人口僅かに二万六千が佛領殖民地全体の人口であつた。

一七三二年佛人、デ・ラ・グエレンドライが三名の息子と共にゼンエウイット派の僧と少數の信徒を引きつれ、未開の山河を越えて今のマニトバ州のウイニベグを開拓した。そして尙も西に北に探検

いたつた。命がけの冒険だつたので、到着の時はつとして命拾ひしたほど嬉しかつたと見え、上陸地點を「サンサルバドル」(聖なる救主)と命名した。

アメリカ発見の五年前、一四八七年にイタリア人ジョン・カボット父子が、矢張り印度への新航路発見を目的に西へ西へと航海して遂にカナダの海岸に到着した。彼等は初めはこゝが印度だと信じていたらしい。世界が圓形であるなら、印度大陸へ西からでも行けるという理論から、航海業者間に一種の競争的探見が行われたようである。

細ま略一致

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Saturday, July 29, 1950

カナダ國民の組み立て

『教會とカナダ化運動』(三)山家生

新大陸の発見

カボットと殆んど同時代にアメリカ、ベスバツシーも同じ目的で、今のアメリカ大陸の南の方に到着した。そして直ちに本國に引返して、新大陸発見談を非常に大げさに吹聴した。

それから此の新大陸がアメリカと呼ばれるようになったというのである。

この冒険の精神、この艱難を易々として忍ぶ耐久力、こ

の命がけの冒険事業に於ける僚友間の協力一致等に——人間の精神的要素が、アメリカ発見となり、カナダ、アメリカの新開國建設にまで進展したのである。

一五三四年佛人ジャツ・カシーの船がセント・ローレンス河口まで來た時、彼はこれが夢の國アジア大陸だと思つた。何しろこゝまで來るの

に船体は破れ船具は壊れ船員も變死し非常な困難に遭遇し

たので、目的を達した彼は直ちにフランスに引返し、その翌年再び仕度をととのえて同じ地點に上陸して佛國々旗を立てた。

第二回目の航海には百十人の多勢で來たのであるが、その四分の一は感冒その他の疫病で倒れた。彼はこれがアジアでなく新大陸であることを発見して、その翌年の春佛國に引返し、國王に新大陸発見の報告をなし発見した新大陸が佛領である事を宣言した。

佛國政府は一五四一年に新殖民地總督としてデ・ロバールをカナダに駐在せしめた

カナダ國民の組み立て

『教會とカナダ化運動』(二) 山家生

ユクレイナ人が同化しない
——母國語を忘れ切らないと
非難し排斥のまゝになつた時
ユクレイナ人のカトリック教
會神父ザック博士は左の如く
語つたといわれる。

「私の調べたところでは、
ユクレイナ人達はカナダに到
着したその日から自分自身で
働いて食を求めねばならな
いように仕向けられている。
何も彼等がカナダ人にならう
がなるまいが一向かまつてや

らない。彼等のかゝり知らな
い本國の戦争の故に敵國人扱
いされて居る。その結果とし
て、多分他の外國移民よりも
同様であろうが、同族群居し
同國人の集團を作るようにな
る。この排斥される氣持が、
彼等の生活上に不安を生ぜし
め、自然自國語を捨てきらな
い結果となつたのである。し
かも母國との連絡もそのため
に密接に保たれるようになる
のである。勿論彼等の大部分

はカナダに永住の決心で渡航
したのではあつたが——」

では、何故カナダに同化し
ないような移民を入れるか？

或時サスカチワン州の首都
レジナイナにガリジャ人移民
を満載した四貨車が到着した
その時市民の一人が、それを
見ていたが移民官に向つて

「何故こんな牛馬見たいな
ものを此の國に連れて來るん
だい？」と言うと、官吏は即
座に答えた。

「カナダには成さなくては
ならぬ仕事があるんだが
どうも君たちアングロ・サク
ソン人の背骨が曲らないので
ネー」

同化運動は法律や強制では
効果は舉がらない。どうして

も彼等を遇するに隣人愛を以
てしなければならぬ。そして

この隣人愛は、小學校の教育
ほど顯著な効果を擧げる場所
は他にないのである。

無知無學は國民生活に非常
な危險をもたらすものである

新大陸の發見

一四九二年コロンバスは印
度へ到達する航路發見を目的
に、スペインのバロス港を出
帆して西へ西へと進路をとり
途中非常な困難に遇つたが、
彼の冒險心と堅い信念とは遂
にアメリカ大陸を發見するに

カナダ國民の組み立て

『教會とカナダ化運動』(三) 山家生

新大陸の發見

カボットと殆んど同時代に
アメリカゴ、ベスバツシーも

の命がけの冒險事業に於ける
僚友間の協力一致等に——人

間の精神的要素が、アメリカ

發見は、カナダ、アメリカ

たので、目的を達した彼は直
ちにフランスに引返し、その
翌年再び仕度をととのえて同
じ地點に上陸して佛國々旗を
立てた。

第二回目の航海には百十人
の多勢で來たのであるが、そ

いたつた。命がけの冒險だつ
たので、到着の時はつとして
命拾ひしたほど嬉しかつたと
見え、上陸地點を「サンサル
バドル」(聖なる救主)と命名
した。

アメリカ發見の五年前、一
四八七年にイタリア人ジョ

カナダ國民の組み立て

—教會とカナダ化運動—(一)山家生

(この一文は可なり以前に届いたものであるが、發表の機會を得ずに今日まで延引したことを筆者におわびします——記者)

カナダ建國の歴史はその大部分が移民の歴史であると言える。また移民の歴史はカナダ國民構成のために言論、習慣の異つた各國民を統一同化せしめんとする運動の歴史である。

ある。

十九世紀の末から二十世紀の初頭にかけて潮の如くに流れ込んだ移民を教化指導して現在の一千三百万のカナダ國民をつくつた道程が、カナダの歴史なのである。

現在のカナダ國民を構成している十四ヶ國以上の言語、傳統、習慣を異にしている外國人と、アングロ・サクソン

の傳統と社會理想を縱糸としてフランスの自由を横糸として織りなしたカナダ國民の新裝に融和し同化せしめ、混然一體となつたのが、現在のカナダ國民の姿なのである。

カナダ國民の構成を見ると佛系三百五十万、スコットランド三百四十万、イングランド三百万、アイルランド百二十六万を筆頭に、ユクレニヤ三十万、ドイツ四十六万、スカンジナビヤ二十五万、オランダ二十一萬、ユダヤ十七萬

ポーランド十六萬五千、イタリア十一萬、土人十二萬、ロシア八萬三千、それに東洋人七萬四千、このほか少數づつの歐洲の小國から移民してゐる。

これらの移民にカナダの民主主義と自由を教え、建國の工作に協力せしめるように働いたところの社會機關の中で初めから現在に到るまで、根本的に偉大なる貢獻をしたものは教會である。

國家建設への教會の成し得

る仕事や成しつゝある仕事は(一)學校と教師を供給してカナダ國民の教育事業補助(二)病院と醫師(三)聖書と福音傳道等々である。

普通移民は、その本國語を棄て得ないものである。英語を解するようになつても自國語を保有したがる。ユクレニヤ人、ポーランド人、ドイツ人等みな學校を設けて、その母國語をカナダ生れの子供に教えて國語を保有しようとする。これが同化に非常な障害

となるのである。

母國をすてゝ新開國カナダに移住し、その天然資源と自由を享樂せんと決心して入國したものは、上陸後は一切母國語を廢し英語に没頭すべきであり、そうした移民こそカナダ建國になくなくてはならぬ移民なのであるが、不幸にも母國に執着する移民の傾向から屢々不快なる問題の惹起したことは、カナダ建國道程の上に避けがたいきずであつたのである。