

"Images" and "Issues": The Portrayal of Asians  
in the *Vancouver Daily Province* and the  
*Vancouver Daily World*, 1907 to 1908

by

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### ABSTRACT

This study considers the portrayal of Asian ethnic groups in the *Vancouver Daily World* and the *Vancouver Daily Province* from April 1907 to October 1908. The analysis of content selected from these two newspaper sources demonstrates that press coverage was preoccupied with presenting Asians in a generally negative manner, reflecting and reinforcing the fear and hostility that characterize the response of white British Columbians towards Asians at that time.

The study provides a descriptive framework in which to consider the press "image" of the Chinese, Japanese and British Indians (Hindus and/or Sikhs) who--like the predominant British population--were newcomers to British Columbia. A number of contentious "issues" were imbedded in the endemic xenophobic attitudes held by the white community, manifested as commonly held racist arguments in press coverage concerned with existing socioeconomic conditions and a variety of tentative political and legislative responses to perceived massive amounts of Asian immigration.

During 1907 and 1908, print journalism was the only medium of available mass communication. The two evening dailies chosen for this study provided their respective readership with reports of newsworthy events and timely editorial comment regarding the relevant issues of the day. At the same time, as protagonists in an often bitter contest for increasing circulation in the rapidly growing city, the

*World* and the *Province* were not unbiased in their selection and presentation of issues. In conjunction with other historical sources, these data document a particular version of white response to Asian immigration, derived from white perceptions of Asians presented in the daily press.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Asian immigration was a continuous, non-partisan political issue in British Columbia throughout the latter half of the nineteenth and early decades of the twentieth centuries. A belief that the province should be a homogeneous "white man's country" sustained considerable anti-Asian sentiment,<sup>1</sup> which was rooted in widespread popular fears concerning Asians (Roy 1980a) and manifested in sporadic outbursts of violence against them.<sup>2</sup> At various times, the province introduced restrictive immigration legislation to discourage further Asian arrivals. Despite repeated rejection of provincial immigration statutes by the federal government and the courts, a combination of federal immigration laws and provincial labour legislation institutionalized many underlying racial prejudices and hostilities of the

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<sup>1</sup> Patricia Roy's *A White Man's Province* (1989) documents the prevailing white response to Chinese and Japanese from their arrival until the first World War. Her article "White Canada Forever: Two Generations of Studies" (1979) reviews several earlier related titles, including Peter Ward's *White Canada Forever* (1978), which until Roy's more recent publication was probably the most detailed study of white response to Asians in the early part of this century.

<sup>2</sup> Vancouver had two anti-Asian riots. Patricia Roy's "The Preservation of Peace in Vancouver: The Aftermath of the Anti-Chinese Riot of 1887" (1976) most fully describes the earliest one. The later 1907 riot is detailed in Howard Sugimoto's *Japanese Immigration, the Vancouver Riots and Canadian Diplomacy* (1979) and Robert E. Wynne's *Reaction to the Chinese in the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia* (1978), which also covers similar episodes in Seattle and Bellingham. Two collections of published works, Roger Daniels' *Anti-Chinese Violence in North America* (1978) and James A. Halseth and Bruce A. Glasrud's *The North West Mosaic* (1977), describe many such incidents that occurred in the western United States and British Columbia around the turn of the century.

dominant white population.<sup>3</sup>

During 1907, increasing concerns related to supposedly massive Asian immigration were imbedded in a complicated matrix of visible events and less tangible issues. Potential Canadian trading opportunities in Asian markets had to be regarded in light of the more immediate perception of newly-arrived Asian workers and businesses as unfair competition within the local economy. Japan's success in the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905, and recent hostile interventions in Manchuria and Korea acknowledged Japan as an emerging world power. In 1907, China was experiencing considerable economic hardship, including widespread famine, and internal political revolts indicated the country was in turmoil. Although such events were geographically distant, the prospect that unrest abroad would evolve into a Pacific war became a new source of anxiety throughout coastal North America, influencing both international diplomacy and official government policies with respect to Asian people and their home countries.

In this historical context, newspaper coverage of Asians reflected and built upon widespread prejudices against Asians, particularly as they related to the local impact of immigration (Indra 1979:4, 77, Baureiss 1985: 245). This study considers the portrayal of Asians in the

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<sup>3</sup> Bruce Ryder's *Racism and the Constitution: The Constitutional Fate of British Columbia Anti-Asian Legislation 1872-1923* (1990) documents various discriminatory legal measures taken against the Chinese and Japanese in a variety of domains. Bolaria and Li's *Racial Oppression in Canada* (1988) focuses more on the mechanisms of institutional racism than the legislation itself. Freda Hawkins' *Critical Years in Immigration: Canada and Australia Compared* (1989) and Mabel Timlin's "Canadian Immigration Policy, 1896-1910", in *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* (1960), both discuss immigration legislation in greater detail.

*Vancouver Daily World* and the *Vancouver Daily Province*<sup>4</sup> from 1 April 1907 to 30 October 1908. The temporal scope is chosen to follow immediately a series of Vancouver Trades and Labour Council resolutions advocating restricted immigration and to end in the aftermath of the 1908 Dominion election campaign where the "Asian Question" was an issue. Using a similar form of content analysis, the study partially replicates Doreen Indra's comparison of the *Province* and *World* in *Ethnicity, Social Stratification and Opinion Formation: An analysis of Ethnic Portrayal in the Vancouver Newspaper Press, 1905-1976* (1979) to corroborate her finding that press coverage contributed to a negative stereotype of Asians, with whom they were overwhelmingly preoccupied during 1907 and 1908 (Indra 1979:102).

Further, as L. D. Taylor, publisher of the *Vancouver Daily World*, was an active participant in the Asiatic Exclusion League at the time (Roy 1989:201-202), an additional question is whether or not any measurable difference in the coverage of Asians in the two newspapers can be attributed to this indirect association of the *World* with the Exclusion League. When the portrayal of Asians diverged, what were the surrounding issues or events and how was the presentation different in each newspaper?

#### **THE PRESS IMAGE OF ASIANS IN 1907-8**

As a source of information and opinion, the importance of the daily press cannot be underestimated, for in the early 1900s, it was the only news medium (Rutherford 1978:38, 75; Indra 1979:3). By the summer of 1907, Japanese immigration was featured regularly in front page headlines of Vancouver's daily press:

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<sup>4</sup> Hereinafter, these newspapers are referred to as the *Province* and the *World*, respectively.

SHIPLOADS OF JAPANESE EN ROUTE TO VANCOUVER . . .  
A HUGE INVASION (*World*, 3 July 1907, page 1)

JAPANESE LABORERS ARE COMING BY THE THOUSAND  
(*Province*, 15 July 1907, page 5)

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION IS SIMPLY IMPORTATION . . .  
Organised Effort to Flood British Columbia with  
Cheap and Alien Labor (*World*, 19 July 1907, page  
1)

REGULAR INDUSTRY IN IMMIGRATION OF JAPS (*World*,  
20 July 1907).

Headlines such as these were effective and influential "editorial statements," interpreting the reported events (Rutherford 1978:58).

These anticipated Asian arrivals were described negatively in newspaper accounts, and ridicule persisted in cartoons and in the use of many derogatory terms (Indra 1979:222, Creese 1986:46, Roy 1989). According to one labour contractor, the Japanese were "lazy, morbid and incompetent where work is concerned" (*World*, 20 July 1907, page 1). Editorial voices distinguished the Chinese from the Japanese while making clear why the latter caused so much anxiety:

A Chinese coolie is satisfied to remain one. He does not aspire to anything else . . . it is not only the coarser forms of labor the Jap aspires to . . . in a few years he will soon change the complexion of the province from white to brown. (*Saturday Sunset*, 6 July 1907, page 1)

Or, as depicted by a returning missionary, "the nasty smelling, disease-carrying Oriental with his anti-white ideals stands for the antithesis of all that is the embodiment of the Anglo-Saxon and best European ideals of humanity" (*World*, 12 September 1907, page 9). Reports such as these were frequently the principal source of information regarding Asian minorities for many who had little personal contact with them (Indra 1979:219, Klapper

1960:129). Thus, press coverage became a form of symbolic contact between the ethnic group and white Canadians through which stereotypical notions were generated and sustained (Singer 1983:226).

Not infrequently, racial intolerance underscored more overt concerns regarding Asian immigration, as in this editorial:

out of the teeming populations of their various countries, the number that would be sufficient to completely swamp our white population, would be as the proverbial drop in a bucket. Open our gates freely to all who would come and in five years this province would be irretrievably lost to Canada and the Empire as a white or British state . . . We may deplore or defend race prejudice but our heritage in this splendid province depends upon our ability to keep out the yellow, brown and black hordes who would swarm in here. It may be that in the knowledge of that fact itself some of our race prejudice begins. (*Saturday Sunset*, 21 March 1908, page 1)

This acknowledged prejudice was not confined to Asians alone and any distinct, non-British ethnic or social group was considered unacceptable in British Columbia at the time (Creese 1986:54, Lieberson 1985:120). "With the country filled with Japs, Chinks, Hindus, Siwashes, Doukhobors, Dunkards, Grits and Cheap raised Canadians British Columbia will ere long resemble the Garden of Eden overrun by swarms of locusts and mosquitoes" (*Saturday Sunset*, 9 May 1908, page 16). In contrast, there were few Asians in Ontario, where a newspaper commented:

People in this part of Canada are inclined to look upon the Japanese as a law-abiding, industrious people, and believe that the more we get the better . . . This sentimental cry about Canada being a whiteman's country is the veriest clap-trap. There is room enough in Canada . . . for a hundred million people, and whether a man is brown, or whether he is yellow, olive or copper-coloured doesn't make much difference, so long as he behaves himself, gets a move on and

pays his way. (*Walkerton Telescope*, reprinted in *Saturday Sunset*, 17 August 1907, page 13)

#### **THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VANCOUVER NEWSPAPER PRESS TO 1907**

Prior to the turn of the century, Canadian newspapers often represented the concerns of expanding business interests such as the CPR (McGregor 1946:113-114). Thereafter, individual newspapers became more independent, though not necessarily non-partisan (Rutherford 1978:70, Fetherling 1990:92-94). Print journalism of many kinds expanded rapidly as the general level of literacy improved and city populations increased (Rutherford 1978:48). Increasing coverage of local events interested an immediate community of "less sophisticated and less prosperous" readers (Rutherford 1978:49, 65), supplying much of the same information "in different quantities and with a different flair" (Rutherford 1978:53, 49). Reports of events and issues, chosen according to what individual newspaper editors and owners perceived to be relevant to their respective readership, were often incomplete, inaccurate and interpretive (Hartmann and Husband 1971: 271).

Competing for a limited readership and improved circulation, newspaper reports were frequently sensational (Rutherford 1978:57). Race-related events in particular were often discussed in lurid detail in an immediate context of visible conflict, trouble or hostility (Indra 1979:102,134, 167,219). Thus, race became a social problem in and of itself, and background issues were for the most part unreported (Hartmann and Husband 1971:270-280, Scanlon 1977:240-241, Halloran 1974:28-33) or deliberately ignored (Indra 1979:220). Headlines "tantamount to hate literature" (Baureiss 1985:245) had great influence, especially when the articles which followed were not read

thoroughly (Hartmann and Husband 1971:272).

Many Vancouver newspaper sources contributed to the overall image of Asians in 1907 and 1908. Among them, the weekly *Saturday Sunset* began publication in June 1907: it invariably opposed the influx of Japanese in an overt campaign for a white British Columbia (McGregor 1946:120). Several labour newspapers provided a working class perspective on Asian immigration (Creese 1986, 1988).<sup>5</sup> Among local ethnic publications, the revolutionary *Free Hindustani* supported the exclusion of Hindus from British Columbia at the same time as it advocated the exclusion of the British from Hindustan in its quest for independence (*Saturday Sunset*, 2 May 1908, page 1).<sup>6</sup>

Each of three Vancouver dailies had distinct characteristics. The oldest was the morning *Vancouver News Advertiser*, published since 1888 by Francis L. Carter-Cotton, a former provincial Finance Minister and sitting

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<sup>5</sup> Among them, the *Trades Unionist*, had been published by Sam Gothard, who in 1907 was one of the stalwarts of the newly organized Asiatic Exclusion League. In 1908, the paper recognized immigration generally as "a problem of quantity, whereas Asiatic immigration is distinctly a problem of quality" (April 1908, cited in Creese 1986: 117, 1988:34).

Early in the year, Gothard had joined forces with former Premier Joseph Martin in starting the short-lived *Morning Guardian* (McGregor 1946:116). Martin was later the League's candidate in the 1908 federal election.

<sup>6</sup> In addition to the *Free Hindustani*, there were two Japanese newspapers, the *Canadian News* and the *Great Northern News*, and two Chinese papers, the more established *Wa-Ying-Yat-Po* and *The Chinese Reform Gazette* all being published in Vancouver during 1908 (*Saturday Sunset*, 1 February 1908, page 3). A libel action between the two Chinese language newspapers during the Spring of 1908 was the subject of some editorial commentary in the English language press.

In response to the *Hindustani's* remarks about the "inhuman oppression" of British rule in India, a *World* editorial observed that colonial administration was "far more just than any administrative methods which the agitators for home rule could or would adopt" (*World*, 5 May 1908, page 6).

Conservative M. L. A. Carter-Cotton was a well-read Englishman with an inclination towards political detail and a marked indifference towards local issues, sports news or social chit-chat that may have been of greater interest to his readers (McGregor 1946:106). As a shrewd businessman, he had maintained a less modern newspaper as a direct benefit of having a monopoly franchise on regular telegraph service provided to the morning newspapers (Kerr 1911:577).

Although the *News Advertiser* continued to dominate as Vancouver's morning newspaper in 1907 and 1908, the *Vancouver Daily Province* and the *Vancouver Daily World* were intensely competitive rivals for evening readers (McGregor 1946:114). Each of these evening dailies had a particular personality and appearance, sharing a reputation for providing reliable, thorough news coverage and vigorous editorials to their distinct reading audiences (*Saturday Sunset*, 13 July, 1907, page 1).

The *Province*, started in 1894 (McGregor 1946:92), maintained a more conservative presentation and was "first and last, a business enterprise," according to its publisher Walter Nichol (McGregor 1946:108), who was to become British Columbia's Lieutenant Governor in 1920 (McGregor 1946:132). An experienced Ontario newspaperman not unbiased in his political views or news, Nichol "voiced his opinion quite freely on local and political issues," writing his own editorials during 1907 (McGregor 1946:130). Nichol recognized the more varied interests of his readers, incorporating a great deal of sports coverage, a social page, and a variety of special features into his newspaper. According to the *Saturday Sunset*, however, the *Province* lacked journalistic leadership, and was guided by public opinion rather than having its own convictions (*Saturday Sunset*, 19 October, 1907, page 1).

With reference to the *World*, the *Saturday Sunset* was more ambivalent, uncertain whether the paper was "the organ of the British Columbia Liberals or the Nanaimo Socialists" (*Saturday Sunset*, 22 February, 1908, page 2). In 1905, Louis D. Taylor, a former Business Manager and Circulation Manager at the *Province*, bought the *World* and hired others to write his editorials (McGregor 1946:104, 116). By 1907, the *World* was challenging the *Province* for a greater share of evening readers, offering a much more flamboyant and innovative appearance and claiming to support the "working man" (Indra 1979:15).<sup>7</sup> In addition, the *World* published the *Semi-Weekly World* in a format similar to the evening daily.<sup>8</sup> At the same time, the politically ambitious Taylor was elected Vice-President of the newly formed Asiatic Exclusion League, and was an active participant in the organization throughout the fall of 1907 (Roy 1989:201-202; Wynne 1978:437; *World*, 8 October 1907, page

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<sup>7</sup> At the time of purchase, the *World* had a meagre circulation of 3,000 compared to 8,000 distributed by the *Province* (*Province*, 28 February 1939, page 2). During the spring and summer of 1907, the competition for circulation figures ultimately resulted in the *World* suing the *Province* for libel in its claim to have twice the circulation of any other evening paper. Court reports indicated that the *Province* actual net circulation was 9,983, including a city subscription of 5,277, rural and mail 2,372, leaving 2,334 for "special orders, employees and office sales" (*Province*, 16 July 1907, page 1). On the same date, the *World* had 6,452 net subscription of which about 5,400 were city and about 1,000 rural and mail. Both sides claimed victory in the resulting litigation, due largely to the fact that the *Province* counted the number of copies issued while the *World* only counted those sold (*Saturday Sunset*, 13 July 1907, page 1). On a later occasion when it was printing all three Vancouver dailies on its newer and more reliable press, the *World* published a disclaimer challenging a *Province* claim that it circulated daily more daily copies than all other newspapers on the lower mainland combined (*World*, 11 October 1907, page 13).

<sup>8</sup> The *Semi-Weekly World* was issued regularly on Wednesdays and Saturdays during 1907 and 1908. This smaller bi-weekly journal provided front page headlines, selected news and editorial coverage from the previous day's *Vancouver Daily World* edition.

1,7,9,15; *Province*, 8 October 1907, page 1).<sup>9</sup> In response to the newspaper's support during the December 1907 municipal elections, the League membership praised the efforts of the *World* and its editor, declaring the *World* the official organ of the League (*World*, 14 January 1908, page 8).

Despite the *World's* abundant support for the anti-Asiatic movement, there was never an overt campaign against Asian immigration in the *World* such as there had been in the weekly *Saturday Sunset*.<sup>10</sup> Similarly, while the conservative *Province* overtly expressed negative opinions regarding the impact of Asian immigration, the liberal *World* was also a staunch supporter of Asian immigration restrictions, while usually more sympathetic toward the immigration policies of the Liberal Dominion government (Indra 1979:139-140, 152).<sup>11</sup> Nevertheless, Doreen Indra has suggested that the editorial stances of the two newspapers with respect to Asian immigration and the portrayal of Asians often replicated one another (Indra 1979:224), affirming widely held prejudices. Even though each newspaper's portrayal of Asians may have reinforced the other, the January declaration of the Asiatic Exclusion League that the *World* was the "official organ" of the

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<sup>9</sup> In a later retrospective of his newspaper and political career, however, L. D. Taylor made no mention of his early affiliation with this short-lived organization (*Province*, 25 February 1939 through 26 March 1939).

<sup>10</sup> In contrast, some months later a *World* banner headline did announce a new editorial campaign to make Vancouver a Free Port (*World*, 27 June 1908, page 1). This *World* campaign featured continuous front page headline coverage and numerous related background stories focusing on this issue throughout the summer of 1908.

<sup>11</sup> Under the terms of a chattel mortgage held on the *World*, L. D. Taylor had agreed to the only proviso that he would support the Laurier government (*Province*, 28 February 1939, page 2; McGregor 1946:113).

exclusion movement suggests a consistently stronger, anti-Asiatic position in that newspaper.

#### **CONTENT ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY**

The methodology used in this study is content analysis. Holsti (1969:14) defines content analysis as "any technique for making inferences by objectively and systematically identifying specified characteristics of messages." Krippendorff later refers to it as a "technique for making replicable and valid references from data to their context" (1980:21, cited in Wimmer and Dominick 1987:166, Weber 1985:81n1, Tesch 1990:27). The methodology has been absorbed into many disciplines from its origins in studies of American journalism (Stone et al. 1966:22).

In an early critique of the methodology, John Markoff and his colleagues characterize content analysis as a "methodological ghetto" (1975:7), best referred to as "content coding" or "textual coding" rather than as a total method of analysis (1975:6). According to these authors, one of the largest methodological problems lies in the distinction between manifest and latent content. Only observable features of manifest content--those that can be examined, coded and easily quantified at face value--can be measured using this methodology. Much qualitative data that might be inferred or subjectively interpreted from the data is potentially lost. Latent content--such as what was "really meant" by a statement, phrase, or wording--can only be speculated upon within this methodological framework. In other words, the methodology can often be too narrowly "scientific" or "reductionist," yielding "results uninteresting at best and absurd at worst" (Markoff et al. 1975:2).

The notion that text can be classified into a reduced

number of categories is central to the method (Weber 1989:12, cited in Tesch 1990:79). Clearly defined word frequencies, topics or themes selected and reduced from original text can be unobtrusively measured. The reduced data must be validated by reference to the original text and explained in light of theoretical and substantive concerns (Weber 1989:62-63, Beardsworth 1980:393). Thus, reliable and valid indicators of symbolic content can be revealed that may not be otherwise be apparent within text (Weber 1989:13).

Reduced data classified within a coding scheme must be consistent, unambiguous, exhaustive and as exclusive as possible (Weber 1989:16-24). In this respect, the explicit coding required for computer analysis can enhance reliability and the research emphasis can then be placed on validity and interpretation of the data. Unless the same definitions and categorical framework is used, however, the findings of any one content analysis will not likely be comparable with or replicable by any other.

Computer analysis has the additional advantage of eliminating numerous menial tasks involved in data processing. The methodology becomes time-consuming and often tedious in order to produce results, interpretations and explanations that are both valid and theoretically interesting (Weber 1989:69, Beardsworth 1980:393). Often, excessive amounts of quantitative information obtained from entire texts must be analyzed to ensure that words or identified topics are not taken out of context. Statistical interpretations based on quantified text are not in themselves a goal of content analysis: "counting-for-the-sake-of-counting" might produce valid results that are entirely uninteresting and have little value with respect to any research question (Wimmer and Dominick

1987:170-1). Conversely, a lack of relevant research material may be an interesting finding although providing an insufficient quantity of data for analysis.

### **Applications of the Methodology**

Content analysis can be applied to a study of the image of minority or ethnic groups in diverse contexts. Critcher et al. (1977) studied racism in a number of British newspapers from 1963 to 1970. Following the earlier published work by Hartmann and Husband (1971, 1974), Critcher examines press coverage of specific race-related topics, distinguishing overseas and domestic news, with separate analysis of daily and weekly newspaper sources as they changed over time. Although there are similarities in news coverage, Critcher and his colleagues identify substantial differences in editorial attitudes of the three evening dailies which they examine (1977:108, 118) and some contradictions between editorial perspectives and those employed in news (1977:119). To their credit, the authors acknowledge the limitation of this analytical approach as being somewhat superficial, simply examining "the event as news." The authors recognize the need to explore the personalities and prejudices of the journalists themselves and the interpretation of news by the reading public (Critcher, et al. 1977:188).

Teun van Dijk (1987, 1988a, 1988b) diverges from traditional content analysis, recognizing news reports as a specific sociocultural practice characterized by a particular type of language (1988a:2) requiring a variety of discourse or semantic analyses to provide greater insight into these messages. Like Critcher, van Dijk acknowledges the role of the media not just in selecting and summarizing reported events, but in transforming the events into text according to the non-arbitrary opinions of

the journalists (1988a:154-5). Much like Hartmann and Husband's earlier examination of the British press, van Dijk's case study of the contemporary Dutch press concludes that the portrayal of ethnic groups generally--particularly Tamil refugees--and the degree to which the news defines the presence of ethnic groups as problematic contributes to their marginalization in the host society (1988a:136). Further, this type of "media racism" is practised in all northern white-dominated countries, including Canada and the United States (1988a:151).

There are few published content analyses of the image of ethnic minorities in Canadian newspapers. This may be due to the recognized limitations of the methodology or to a greater academic interest in contemporary communications media, especially television. In his study of native Canadians, for example, Benjamin Singer can only cite two examples of research on Canadian minority groups using this particular methodology (Haycock 1971 and Scanlon 1977, cited in Singer 1983:228). In addition to Singer's study, newer works by Lehr and Moodie (1980) and Eva Stachniak (1991) use content analysis methodology in Canadian newspaper contexts. Recent University of Victoria Masters' theses written by Katherine Harding (1988) and Grace Stuckey (1981) afford some insights into the methodological pitfalls in attempting a study of similar scope, albeit in different historical periods and with respect to entirely different ethnic groups and subject matter.

Doreen Indra uses content analysis most effectively in her dissertation (Indra 1979). By sampling every thirteenth issue of the *Province* and the *World* from 1905 to 1914, and of the *Province* and the *Vancouver Sun* in later decades, she measures the newspapers' portrayal of a broad spectrum of ethnic groups in news stories, letters,

cartoons, and feature articles as well as editorials (Indra 1979:34). In addition, she examines press coverage of Sikhs in every issue of the *Province* during 1976 in a more detailed case study. The work provides an objective and detailed study of the nature of ethnic group portrayal in two Canadian newspapers (Indra 1979:4, 17-18).

### **THE PRESENT STUDY**

As stated earlier, this study partially replicates Indra's work (1979). In contrast to Indra's research, the content methodology used here incorporates the qualitative distinction of news reports and editorials identified by Critcher et al. (1977:118-119). The use of the same Vancouver evening dailies as primary sources, and repetition of the same aggregate topic coding categories adds confidence to Indra's earlier findings regarding the portrayal of Asians in the press.

### **SELECTION OF THE ARTICLES**

A systematic, randomly-initiated sample was drawn from every seventh issue of the *World* and the *Province* in the study period, as seen in Table 1.<sup>12</sup> Like Indra's sample of every thirteenth issue over a broader time period, this procedure ensured that all six regular publishing days of the week were equally represented. The selection of every seventh issue also facilitated the construction of a composite week sample as suggested by Wimmer and Dominick (1987:173). Thus, the complete sample consists of twelve composite weeks of six days each; each day of the week was represented by twelve separate issues published at approximately equal intervals throughout the study period. For descriptive purposes and to measure change over time, the composite week construct was subdivided further into

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<sup>12</sup> All tables in this study are found in Appendix II.

four clearly delineated time periods each consisting of three complete composite weeks.<sup>13</sup> With the exception of the 1 July 1908 Statutory holiday on which neither newspaper was published, there were no missing issues in the sample. Rather than adjusting the sampling procedure in any way, the holiday was included as a sampling date to represent the ten statutory holidays that occurred within the sampling period.

There were two disadvantages to this sampling procedure. First, stories that unfolded from one day to the next could not be followed--each news report or editorial was regarded as a discrete unit, even though they may have been about the same incident or event. Secondly, articles that appeared in one sampled issue of the *Province*, for example, might have been covered in the preceding or following day's issue of the *World*, and thus not included in this sample. There was therefore some unavoidable loss of directly comparable articles.

The unit of analysis was the individual newspaper article, including news reports with or without photographs, news in regular columns, editorials and letters. In order to be included in the sample, these items had to have made explicit, unambiguous reference to one or more of the Asian ethnic groups or to Asians generally.<sup>14</sup> Literary works--including serial novels,

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<sup>13</sup> Selection of every thirteenth issue would also have ensured representativeness in a sample half the size. It would, however, comprise only six and a half composite weeks and a time period construct of ten publishing days not equally divided among days of the week. In addition, such a sample is not dispersed over dates within the month: a sample initiated on the first of the month tends to concentrate on dates around the middle and the end of the month.

<sup>14</sup> The unit of analysis was the article itself, not the number of mentions of the ethnic group: once ethnicity was mentioned, the article was included in the sample. The number of mentions within an

short stories or poetry that irregularly appeared in both newspapers--book reviews, and standalone photographs or cartoons, were initially collected but ultimately excluded from data analysis due to their low numbers.<sup>15</sup> Classified and feature advertising, social page listings, and obituaries were also not considered.

Initially, a survey of all daily issues of the *Province* and the *World* in the study period located articles which explicitly referred to any of the three Asian ethnic groups (Chinese, Japanese and Hindus and/or Sikhs) or to Asians generally. An index of headlines of these articles provided a guide to facilitate later sampling. Altogether, there were 487 available issues of each newspaper during the study period, in which just over 7200 article headlines were originally indexed. A sample of 956 ethnically-salient articles was collected from seventy-one issues of the four o'clock edition of each newspaper.<sup>16</sup>

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article was not considered.

<sup>15</sup> In addition to the low numbers, the initial sample included only works of fiction from the *World* and photographs and cartoons from the *Province*, which did not adequately represent the population from which this sample was derived. A variety of fiction and visual images did occur in both newspapers throughout the study period. Most significant of these was a serial novel of thirteen weekly episodes entitled *The Coming of the Yellow Man* that appeared in the Saturday magazine section of the *World* (and also reprinted in the Saturday *Semi-Weekly World*) during the summer of 1908. These prejudicial tales allegedly documented the "fanatical and inextinguishable" hatred of the Asian for the white man (*World*, 16 May 1908, page 34). A second series, *The Awakening of Asia*, a fictitious account documenting the prospects of war and revolution in the Far East, was advertised extensively in the *World* from mid-October 1908 to begin the following month. For a discussion of this kind of racist tract, see Pat Roy's Introduction to Hilda Glynn-Ward's *The Writing on the Wall* (1974b, originally 1921). No comparable material of this kind was published to this extent in the *Province* during the study period. In contrast, several condensed versions of classics such as Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* and Alexander Dumas' *Three Musketeers* had appeared in the *Province* throughout the summer of 1907.

<sup>16</sup> In order to avoid duplication, a number of special 6 o'clock editions that appeared on microfilm were not considered.

## CODING CATEGORIES

The preliminary categorization of the data was initiated using an expanded version of Indra's aggregate topic coding, which was in turn a version of that used in *Race as News* (Halloran 1974).<sup>17</sup> Several categories were added to measure variability in format--length of articles, headline space, typographical features, page placement and location within the page layout--that contributed to the relative visibility and prominence of the articles (see Appendix I). In addition to these and identification codes for the source, date, page and type of coverage, the author's subjective impression of each article's visibility was rated on a scale from one (extremely high visibility) to five (low visibility).

Each article was identified and coded using the same criteria. As all coding was done by the author, the problem of intercoder reliability was not a factor. The use of a constructed grid template to overlay the individual newspaper pages as they appeared on a single microfilm reader ensured reliability in the measurement of location of individual articles on the page.<sup>18</sup> An assigned grid number for each article defined its headlined location on the page and provided a mapping system that significantly reduced the amount of time required to find it a second time for further study. Although initially, individual data sheets had been devised to record and categorize the required information during a pretest of the

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<sup>17</sup> A similar coding scheme was also followed by Critcher et al. in *Race in the Provincial Press* (1977:180-185) with some modifications. Particularly with respect to "Overseas" news, the topic coding used in Critcher's study is quite specific to current events in South Africa, Rhodesia, and the United States at the time of his writing.

<sup>18</sup> The template used to numerically identify each article's location on the page is included as the "Page Diagram" in Appendix I.

coding categories, the process was found to be extremely slow. Once the coding categories and sampling procedure had been established, the direct transcription of relevant information directly from microfilm to a laptop computer was a far more efficient data collection method.

The collection and coding of data was a laborious process. The headline index created by the initial survey of both newspapers expedited the location and coding of sampled articles. Headline content, however, was not used as the sole criteria for selection. As Singer had previously found (1983:231), only a relatively small proportion of the sample mentioned ethnicity in the headline. Although the headline index was reasonably comprehensive a second more thorough reading incorporated articles which were omitted originally. For the most part, these were small, unheadlined articles with low visibility; it is possible that still others were missed due to their extremely low visibility.

As the issue date, page numbers and headlines in full had already been recorded, once an article was selected for the sample, the format variables were precoded immediately, measuring the author's subjective impression of visibility, typographic features, the amount of headline space, location on the page, and length of the article. Each sampled article was also assigned a unique catalogue number for individual identification. Each article was read in full and extensive notes ensured that there was sufficient information to code at a later point in time since the mention of other ethnicities and/or multiple topics that were too complicated to code in the short period of time

devoted to this initial stage of analysis.<sup>19</sup>

### Topic Coding

As a methodological tool, topic coding was a relatively uncomplicated procedure, facilitated by reusing an existing and fairly elaborate coding scheme (see Appendix I). Large quantities of text were synthesized into meaningful and easily quantifiable conceptual categories. For example, the aggregate topic "immigration" is a fairly broad category that includes all articles that were related to the entry of Asians to Canada. Within this aggregate topic a variety of subtopics delineate more specific aspects of immigration with which the article was concerned, such as deportation, and illegal or too much immigration. Subsequent to coding, several aggregate topic categories were grouped into the broader "image" and "issue" categories which were derived from the data analysis itself.

Nevertheless, a number of restrictions inherent in this process became apparent during the initial coding process and subsequent analysis. First, interrelated issues were of necessity oversimplified or overlooked when

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<sup>19</sup> A methodological problem arose here since the *World* issues that were available on microfilm were obtained through interlibrary loan from Simon Fraser University, usually for only two weeks at a time. This was often insufficient time to locate and code all relevant material, so some microfilm reels had to be returned and requested a number of times. Alternatively, *World* microfilm could also be read at the Legislative Library, subject to restricted access hours. *Province* microfilm was readily available at the University of Victoria library.

If the microfilm was blurred or an individual article too lengthy for comfortable reading, several options were employed to obtain the necessary information. Individual magnifiers proved to be useful aids in viewing shorter articles that were difficult to read. If this proved ineffective, articles were read on other readers that provided better magnification or enlarged photocopies were made from the microfilm. In those few cases where the quality of microfilm was so poor as to render data collection impossible or where pages were missing, the material was read and coded from the available extremely fragile original issues at the Legislative library.

reduced to a single code. Although more than one topic may have been discussed in the context of a single article, only the dominant or primary topic was coded, even though other secondary topics may have been extensively discussed within a single article. This was particularly so in longer articles that focused on multiple topics, where secondary themes often contributed more salient information regarding the image of Asians yet were not the primary focus of that particular article. Although these secondary themes often contributed much to the image of Asians, this contribution was not measurable within the aggregate topic scheme. Thus coding limitations contributed to a potential loss of information.

A further limitation was that a single topic code often said very little about how the subject or the ethnic group was portrayed or evaluated, and often the issue itself was addressed in a superficial manner. A more complete semantic and syntactic analysis, as suggested by van Dijk (1988a), to explore more fully the tone of the articles themselves constitutes an important next step in the analysis but is beyond the scope of this study. Nevertheless, anecdotal remarks regarding article content presented throughout the text which follows provide important insights into the more implicit or qualitative dimensions of content which elude measurement using the predominantly quantitative methodology employed here.

### **Coding for Ethnicity**

Strict application of coding rules limited the sample to include only those articles where there was explicit mention of an ethnic group. Often only the name of the Asian country involved or the site of the event would be mentioned without any explicit reference to the ethnic group involved. For example, in a report headlined "SIXTY

GIRLS KILLED IN EXPLOSION . . . in Japan" (*Province*, 5 October 1907, page 1) the victims are not identified as Japanese. In this case, the article was excluded for its lack of clear reference to an ethnic group, even though the geographic setting suggests the participation of Japanese. Similarly, a news reference to "missionaries to China" (*World*, 3 September 1907, page 8) was excluded but an article headlined "CHINESE MISSIONARIES" (*World*, 3 September 1907, page 10) was included in the sample.

Similarly, the use of an ethnic-sounding proper name, a title, or the familiar name of a celebrity often suggested that a particular ethnic group might be the focus of an article. Although such articles were initially collected, if no explicit or direct mention of any Asian ethnic group was found subsequently, they were excluded from the sample. For example, in a report including the remarks of "Viscount Hayashi, minister of foreign affairs" (*World*, 1 June 1907, page 1), it was not noted that the prominent politician was Japanese. Accordingly, the article was excluded from the sample. Similarly, earlier court coverage of a "libel case of Ung Yang Lan against Chang Chin Jan" (*Province*, 28 May 1907, page 11), individuals whose names suggest they were Chinese but whose ethnicity is unmentioned was also excluded. In contrast, a report mentioning "S. Yakiyama, a Japanese" (*World*, 11 September 1907, page 2) is included. Articles with little more than cryptic remarks regarding an ethnic group met the coding criteria by explicitly mentioning the ethnic group, and thus were included in the sample despite the difficulty in coding topics, about which they said little.

Ethnicity was coded in separate categories depending on whether it was mentioned in the body of an article or in its accompanying headline. Headlines and articles were

both read in full and coded separately according to whether a particular Asian ethnic group or combination of groups was mentioned, whether Asians were referred to in general, or whether there was no reference to ethnicity at all.

Acceptable ethnic referents included English language names for particular ethnic groups such as Japanese, Chinese and British Indian (South Asians) or the religious labels, Hindu and Sikh, that were used indiscriminately to identify any person of colour from South Asia. The more inclusive terms, Asian and Oriental, were also acceptable and could be applied to any and all of these particular ethnic groups. Derogatory terms such as "Jap," "Chink," "Chinaman" and "Hindoo" were commonly used referents regarded as mention of an ethnic group for coding purposes, but distinguished from the other referents.<sup>20</sup> Once ethnicity in any of these forms was located, the article was included in the sample. No attempt was made to distinguish articles which discussed one ethnic group in the body of the article and mentioned another in the headline, although this did occur. There was also no attempt made to delineate those articles which used both headline and article references, or both ethnic and slang terms.

#### **QUANTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF DATA**

Much of the data were precoded as they were collected, and the transcription of all numerically coded data into a spreadsheet file for each newspaper followed. This was a relatively simple though time consuming process. More complicated topic coding was completed at this point,

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<sup>20</sup> Although the term "chink" was a commonly used epithet for Chinese persons during the study period few articles in this sample used this term. The terms "chinaman" or "celestial" were more frequently found in press coverage.

entered directly into the computer and checked for accuracy. Due to the large sample size, the resulting data matrix itself proved difficult to manipulate on a personal computer. The unaltered spreadsheet data files were thus translated into the necessary format for subsequent analysis using the university's mainframe SAS program. Preliminary frequency data generated using SAS provided an enormous amount of quantified detail regarding the sample in a matter of seconds. Using these results as a guide, the original spreadsheet data were subdivided into smaller, more manageable subsets that could be analyzed using a personal computer.

#### **SUMMARY**

As noted earlier, the present study partially replicates Indra's research, demonstrating differences in press coverage of Asians in 1907 and 1908. The study also adds to the sparse research analysis of western Canadian newspapers during this historical period.<sup>21</sup> In addition, the historical perspective on the problems of biased press coverage of minority groups has contemporary relevance as "the highest levels of nonwhite immigration ever" (Phillips 1994:26) during times of high unemployment continue today to generate hostility and fear much as they did during the first decade of this century.

As a context for considering this hostility and fear, Asian immigration and the response of white British Columbia to it, in chapter II, I present a brief discussion

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<sup>21</sup> Rutherford's two volumes *The Making of the Canadian Media* (1978) and *The Victorian Authority: The Daily Press in Late Nineteenth-Century Canada* (1982) and Wilfred Kesterton's *A History of Journalism in Canada* (1967) are invaluable studies in the history of Canadian newspapers. These resources provide considerable information regarding journalism in the more established newspapers of central Canada. Material on newspapers west of Winnipeg is not as fully elaborated.

of the historical background of these data derived from a variety of published historical references, newspaper sources of 1907 and 1908, and archival resources.

Subsequent chapters present the findings of this study. For the most part, the examination of the almost exclusively nominal data that follows is limited to quite simple descriptive statistics. Chapter III includes quantitative summaries of the format and content characteristics of the *Province* and the *World* as well as chronological patterns of coverage in the two newspapers, including preliminary results for both domestic and foreign coverage. Analysis of aggregate foreign and domestic topics delineate the frequency of coverage for each Asian ethnic group.

Domestic coverage is examined further in the topic analyses of chapters IV and V. In chapter IV, I discuss the qualitative findings of less frequent domestic topics which, as a group, focus on the "image" of Asian individuals or ethnic groups as portrayed in the press. In contrast, those more frequently mentioned domestic topics discussed in chapter VI reflect more frequently reported "issues" related to Asian immigration, economic competition and a variety of responses to these issues. The "image"/"issues" division reflects a natural dichotomy in the data themselves and provides a framework for the conclusions which follow.

Combining both quantitative and qualitative findings from this study, I conclude in chapter VI that the portrayal of Asians in both newspapers was much the same, with only subtle differences in coverage based on the amount of editorial emphasis and overall presentation in the two newspapers which both reflect and contribute to the

marginalization of the ethnic group in question. In this sense my findings support Indra's and despite the endorsement of the Asiatic Exclusion League, I find little compelling qualitative or quantitative evidence that the *World* was any more supportive of the anti-Asian movement than the *Province*. Nevertheless, the *World* was generally a more sensational and unconventional newspaper. The discussion of "images" and "issues" provides a context for perceiving the widespread prejudices facing Asian immigrants to British Columbia and a flavour for the prevailing sentiments of the time.

## CHAPTER II

### ASIAN IMMIGRATION AND WHITE RESPONSE

Although in 1907, the predominantly British populace in British Columbia tended to lump all Asians together as minorities who were "not British, not White and not Indian" (Creese 1986:54), they were in fact culturally distinct groups of Chinese or Japanese, or British Indians, commonly identified as Hindus or Sikhs. Driven by hardship and poverty in their home countries, they came to British Columbia, "a province of newcomers" (Roy 1980a:162-163) in search of opportunity (Creese 1988:28) as did many other immigrant groups. At this time, Dominion regulations with respect to immigration differed for each Asian ethnic group and legislation had been introduced to restrict occupations available to all Asians. Despite these more official responses to Asian immigration, common fears regarding Asians persisted, and in this context local politicians, labour leaders, clergymen and many unemployed workers briefly organized to form the Asiatic Exclusion League, which became "the focus of popular hostility and alarm, embodying a long history of race relations without a political channel to receive public protest" (Ward 1978:69).

#### THE CHINESE

The earliest Chinese immigrants had left their homeland in response to political unrest and economic disaster, arriving from California during British Columbia's 1850s Gold Rush. Extensive "chain migration" followed directly from China, providing a large,

inexpensive indentured labour force for railroad construction and in early extractive industries such as mining and lumber.<sup>1</sup> Between 1880 and 1884, an estimated sixteen thousand Chinese men were brought in for construction of the British Columbia portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway on schedule. On completion of the railway, the Chinese might have returned to their country of origin, had adequate provisions enabled them to do so. Now destitute Chinese then moved into other employment sectors in primary industries or domestic service, competing with white labor, or entered the United States illegally.

Their concentration in specific occupations augmented their visibility in British Columbia where they were already stereotyped on the basis of their distinct biological features, incomprehensible language and obvious cultural differences (Baureiss 1987:20-22). As immigrants, the "chinks lend a picturesque effect to mining camps" (*Saturday Sunset*, 21 September 1907, page 15), though retaining "all the thoughts, characteristics and customs of their nation. To assimilate with their new surroundings is . . . impossible" (*Calgary Herald*, reprinted in *Saturday Sunset*, 27 June 1908, page 3). In addition, the formation of segregated and ghetto-like Chinatown communities, synonymous with the associated evils of opium smoking, gambling and prostitution, "embodied all those features

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<sup>1</sup> Edgar Wickberg's edited volume *From China to Canada* (1982) and Peter S. Li's *The Chinese in Canada* (1988) both survey the history of the Chinese in Canada from the earliest arrivals. An earlier publication by Alexander Saxton, *The Indispensable Enemy: Labor and the Anti-Chinese Movement in California* (1971) describes the situation in California, including much commentary on organized white response to the Chinese.

that seemed to set the Chinese apart" (Anderson 1991: 114).<sup>2</sup>

This predominantly male community of (sojourners) worked overseas and supported large extended families in China resulting in an imbalanced sex ratio and the lack of a traditional family structure in Canada. Their practice of sending money home was regarded in negative economic terms in Canada. It is also arguable whether many Chinese had intended to settle permanently in Canada as returning emigrants played a major economic and social role in China: those who did not amass large fortunes as quickly as expected may have delayed their return home to save face (Woon 1983:677).<sup>3</sup>

#### **THE JAPANESE**

Aside from the occasional shipwreck survivors who drifted ashore, the first Japanese<sup>4</sup> emigrants were mostly impoverished peasant farmers or fishermen, who first went

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<sup>2</sup> The formation of voluntary ethnic enclaves or racial ghettos is described by Robert Blauner (1972:87-88), who suggests that community isolation combined with exclusion laws or restrictive labour practices to render assimilation impossible (1972:65). David Lai (1988:1) states there is no precise definition of "Chinatown", "regarded by the white community as a segregated mysterious ghetto . . . but considered by the Chinese people as a home . . . a sanctuary" (1988:xv). Working within the English language historical record, Kay Anderson's more recent work (1991) suggests that "Chinatown" was an evaluative term, an idea perpetuated by Anglo-Europeans as much as it was a geographic locus that facilitated the racialization of people of Chinese ethnicity.

<sup>3</sup> Woon argues that many early Chinese migrants were indebted to their lineage for both the \$500 head-tax and return fares home. In discussing the Canadian situation in a context of sojourning patterns in Thailand and among rural-to-urban migrants in China, Woon dismisses the Li (1980) and Chan (1980,1981) interpretation that the Chinese became sojourners due to the institutional racism in Canada as "too simplistic" (1983:678).

<sup>4</sup> Ken Adachi's *The Enemy That Never Was* (1976) and Charles Young and Helen Reid's *The Japanese Canadians* (1939) both document the history of the Japanese in Canada. Margaret Henderson's "The Japanese in British Columbia" (1908) provides a more colloquial account of the situation at the time.

to Hawaii as contracted plantation workers. From 1867 to 1907, the broad social reforms of the Meiji regime in Japan had allowed emigration for the first time, and there were no restrictions on Japanese immigration to either the United States or Canada (Iino 1983:29-34). Those who came were few in number, more of a novelty, and--although later collectively referred to as "orientals" with the Chinese--regarded more like Anglo-Saxons than were the Chinese (Roy 1989:81). In British Columbia, the Japanese began to work in fishing, mining and the lumber industry where they encroached not only on the employment opportunities of white workers, but also on those of the Chinese.

Like the Chinese, the Japanese were initially welcomed to British Columbia, but were subjected to increasing occupational restrictions and had been disenfranchised since 1896. Unlike the Chinese, established Japanese often sent for their wives and children. By 1908, a "picture bride" system of arranged marriage had developed to promote family building in the new country: working through intermediaries, the heads of two households in Japan would select a suitable woman for the single man living in Canada, pictures were exchanged and a marriage registered in Japan (Ayukawa 1995:107). In contrast to the impermanence of the Chinese, this shift in the makeup of the Japanese community added new demographic concerns related to the increasing birth rate.

The Japanese were regarded as unassimilable and treated as a military threat to the province as well as a moral danger to all (Indra 1979:152, Roy 1980a:163). At a personal level, "the Jap . . . is an insufferable, vicious, bumptious nuisance" (*Saturday Sunset*, 27 June 1908, page 2). Yet Japan's earlier isolationist policies in contrast to the country's sudden emergence as a global power was

also acknowledged: "The Jap, who is intelligent enough to be a possibility, can never be a true citizen of any country but his own . . . He is aggressive and insinuating . . . His conceit is colossal. His ambition is that Japan shall dominate . . . Perhaps in half a century of responsible government he may become a self-governing democrat" (*Saturday Sunset*, 21 March 1908, page 1).

#### **BRITISH INDIANS: HINDUS AND SIKHS**

India at the time was "a mosaic of castes and creeds and cultures" whose only coherence was in their common subjection to "militarist and despotic" British rule (Darwin 1990:147).<sup>5</sup> Reports of economic opportunity, the encouragement of steamship agents wanting to sell transportation for profit, the guarantee of employment under contract labour schemes were among the inducements encouraging immigrants from elsewhere as well (Canada, Royal Commission, 1908a, cited in Misrow 1971:6).

Almost all immigrant arrivals from the Indian subcontinent were Sikhs from the northern Punjab region. Some had already worked for the British army and colonial police in Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Singapore; many Sikhs were already skilled loggers (Norris 1971:231). Early arrivals also included a number of intellectuals and students, some of whom would later become community leaders

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<sup>5</sup> Norman Buchignani's "A Review of the Historical and Sociological Literature on East Indians in Canada" (1977) provides an overview of earlier sources. His more recent *Continuous Journey: A Social History of South Asians in Canada* (1985), co-authored with Doreen Indra and Ram Srivastava is another source in addition to those cited elsewhere in this chapter. Hugh Johnston's *The East Indians in Canada* (1984) provides a condensed history, including some background detail of factors leading to emigration and a short bibliography.

and revolutionaries (Hess 1974:578).<sup>6</sup> The Sikhs maintained a strong sense of community cohesion which made them easily identified and further contributed to their exclusion by white Europeans (Khan 1991:108). The inaccurate "Hindu" religious label commonly applied to all arrivals from the Indian subcontinent was indicative of the ignorance of the receiving community:

The majority of the people of British Columbia knew little about the Sikhs or other Indians. The name they applied to all of them was "Hindus" . . . The fact that Sikhism was a religion and not a province of India did not occur to many. In such an atmosphere the rational frequently tended to fuse into the irrational and the fact into fancy, as is illustrated by the oft quoted remark of a Vancouver dowager who, until she learnt more about them, had always thought that Sikhs were "Sheiks". (Sandhu 1972:35-36)

Collectively, these colonial subjects were more tolerated than other Asians, as

for the Hindu we feel more pity than anything else. He commands both our admiration and commiseration, as we see him in Vancouver, tall, intelligent, clean-cut featured, forlorn, helpless and hopeless . . . The Hindu does not fit in. Few of the arguments which apply against Japs and Chinese can be truthfully applied to the Hindus. Yet the fact remains that he is out of place in Canada. (*Saturday Sunset*, 21 March 1908, page 1)

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<sup>6</sup> The Ghadr party, initiated by expatriate intellectuals in the San Francisco area, actively promoted Indian nationalism until about 1916, advocating a violent end to British exploitation. As early as 1908, Taraknath Das, a University of Washington student who had fled India to avoid imprisonment, was publishing revolutionary materials out of Vancouver (Hess 1974:585), including the *Free Hindustani* newspaper that was moved to Seattle later in the year and subsequently to New York.

During 1907 and 1908, Das was often cited in the local English language press as a spokesperson or translator for the early British Indian community. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1914 (Muthanna 1975:393), despite British objections. Later, he was a noted explosives expert openly preaching sedition in Asia Minor, Europe and China and eventually tried and convicted for espionage in San Francisco. By the late 1920s, Das had returned to Calcutta where he resumed publishing revolutionary tracts.

## CANADIAN IMMIGRATION POLICY AND REGULATIONS

Because of the country's relatively small population at the turn of the century, Canada needed immigrants to provide a labour force for economic development. Thus, from 1896 to 1905, Liberal Minister of the Interior Clifford Sifton had developed an aggressive immigration scheme to encourage experienced farmers from the United States and Britain, as well as European peasants.<sup>7</sup> Sifton's policies were enormously successful in settling the west-- particularly the prairie wheatfields--and an increase in European immigration combined with the diminishing need for labour in the economic depression of 1906 meant the Dominion government was able to close a previously open door to many potential Asian immigrants.

The Immigration Act introduced in 1906 was Canada's first comprehensive federal immigration legislation (Ryder 1990:35). While this statute included no specific restrictions with respect to any race of people,<sup>8</sup> its terms did endow the Dominion cabinet with discretionary powers to prohibit specified classes of immigrants and to deport even British subjects. Further provisions gave the cabinet authority to regulate the amount of money different

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<sup>7</sup> Published promotional material was directed only toward potential European and American immigrants and the Dominion government included no plans for Asian farmers. Asians were more generally regarded as "living machines" and actively recruited by employment agents in labour intensive industries (Avery and Neary 1977:25). By 1908, Chinese market gardeners nevertheless were providing most of the vegetables for British Columbia (Henderson 1908:9).

<sup>8</sup> Ryder (1990:1) emphasizes that legal discrimination was not based on national origin or citizenship, but explicitly on race. The label "nationality or race" continued in the wording of subsequent immigration acts up until 1952, when the term "ethnic group" was substituted (Hawkins 1989:17). See also *Ethnic Demography: Canadian Immigration, Racial and Cultural Variations* for a listing of various definitions of ethnic or racial origins used in the collection of Canadian Census data between 1871 and 1971 (Halli et al. 1990:442-451).

immigrant classes might be required to have as a condition of entry (Timlin 1960:529). By selectively applying these new powers, the Dominion government could ensure that able-bodied white Europeans populated the country, and all non-white potential immigrants be excluded (Hawkins 1989:16, Ryder 1990:74).

Two crises in Canadian immigration occurred about this time. First, a large number of British emigrants, whose fares had been publicly or charitably funded, arrived in Canada throughout 1907 in the midst of a brief economic depression. The Dominion cabinet invoked its authority and early in 1908, issued an order-in-council stipulating that "no person may enter Canada as a landed immigrant if his way has been paid by a charitable society unless that charitable society has been approved by the Canadian Government" (Timlin 1960:523). Thus for the first time, British subjects faced deportation even if they were white. In British Columbia, however, it was occasionally suggested that "pumping in the whites"--such as the sponsored immigrants now subject to deportation--would balance the current influx of Asians into the province, providing "better quality but fewer immigrants . . . a better class of newcomers" (*World*, 22 April 1908, page 1).

This led to the second crisis, largely confined to British Columbia where the demographic impact of increased Asian immigration gave new impetus to the belief that the province would soon be overwhelmed and inundated by an alien, non-white population. British Columbia was "overwhelmingly a province of newcomers", most of whom were British-born or identified themselves as British, (Roy 1980a:162-163), and an increasingly heterogeneous mix of European ethnics (Indra 1979:96). But concerns regarding the more visible Asian arrivals were not unrealistic as

"there were only about 100,000 adult males . . . of whom perhaps 75,000 were whites and 25,000 already Asiatics . . . the size of the incoming stream in relation to the size of the home working population in British Columbia made the economic adjustments not the marginal ones of economic theory but instead large and dominant ones leading even to total displacement of existing labour forces" (Timlin 1960:524).

As a province geographically and politically isolated from the rest of the country, British Columbia's west coast problems might easily be misunderstood by the Dominion government in Ottawa. The only Pacific province provided ports of entry for nearly all Asian immigrants and any provincial control of Asian immigration would have been tantamount to a Dominion exclusion policy (Ryder 1990:10). Any demographic relief such legislation might have afforded British Columbia would also compromise newly established and growing trade relations with Asia, to the detriment of industries in central Canada (Ryder 1990:36).

Under the law, regulations governing each of the three Asian ethnic groups differed. Canada's head tax<sup>9</sup> had temporarily prevented most Chinese from bringing their wives and children with them to Canada. Successive increases in this tax imposed on arriving Chinese reached \$500 in 1903 and dramatically reduced immigration from 4,719 in 1904 to only eight in 1905. By 1908, however, the annual number of immigrants had grown to nearly fifteen

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<sup>9</sup> Chinese head tax provided substantial government income. The reported total for the preceding fiscal year was \$400,000 (*World*, 2 April 1908, page 5); by the Spring of 1908, the net amount for the current year was already \$690,000 (*World*, 19 May 1908, page 1). According to Bolaria and Li (1988:111), the total amount of head tax revenue between 1886 and 1924 amounted to 22.5 million dollars.

hundred (Lai 1973:40).<sup>10</sup> Canadian diplomatic relations with China were motivated indirectly by an Imperial desire for unilateral commercial exploitation (Ryder 1990:24-26).

As a member of the British Empire, Canada's relations with Japan were governed by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. The Treaty ensured reciprocal freedom to enter or reside in each other's dominions (Wynne 1978:403). Britain regarded Japan as a rising international power and both nations shared concerns regarding Russian expansion into China and Korea: the alliance would best protect British commercial interests and territories in Asia (Ryder 1990:24). In deference to these Imperial interests, Canada could not overtly discriminate against Japanese immigration (Ryder 1990:67). Locally, however, there was talk of abrogation of the Treaty, despite the possible forfeiture of tariff considerations and reduction in the present rapid growth rate of Canadian-Japanese trade (*World*, 21 September 1907, page 1).

In January 1908, a "Gentleman's Agreement" was made between Japan and Canada which would not be seen to compromise the British treaty. Under this agreement, the Japanese government agreed to limit the number of emigrants coming to Canada directly from Japan to four hundred per year. The secret agreement was as complex as it was confusing, nevertheless it did limit and control immigration to some extent. Quota restrictions were only enforceable for those departing directly from Japan and

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<sup>10</sup> David Lai (1973) describes the efforts of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association to dissuade further Chinese emigration based on the recognized hostility and hardship they would face in Canada. He concludes that had the Manchu government arranged to restrict emigration as suggested by the CBA in 1903, the complete exclusion of Chinese that later occurred might have been avoided altogether.

thus Japanese already in Hawaii, now subject to restricted entry into the United States,<sup>11</sup> could enter Canada until Canada imposed its "continuous journey" provision later in the year. In addition, the Japanese government applied the quota only to domestic and agricultural workers, and exempted wives and children of Japanese already in Canada (Bolaria and Li 1988:134).

The status of Hindus and Sikhs as "fellow British subjects," created a set of unique political and legal complications for them in contrast to other Asians (Sandhu 1972:29), the immigration situation has been aptly described as "a lovely mess all around" (Timlin 1960:528). Under existing statutes, Canada as a member of the British Empire was obligated to accept as immigrants all British subjects, including the arriving Sikhs. In India, indigenous peoples had begun to challenge the sovereignty of "a few representatives of the British Empire . . . over 150,000,000 . . . racially alien peoples" (Gosnell 1913: 13). The British feared a militant group operating out of Vancouver was organizing an effective campaign of political turmoil within India (Timlin 1960:528).<sup>12</sup> As a potential

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<sup>11</sup> In February 1908, Japanese officials had acceded to an American proposal for registration of Japanese citizens in the United States. Potential emigrants were thereafter as closely scrutinized by Japanese authorities as they were by United States immigration officials on arrival (Sawada 1991:352-359). By voluntarily restricting emigration, the Japanese hoped to ensure a more positive image of their country as an important modern nation. At this time, two passport categories were established that would encourage a better class of emigrant, and distinguish them from those "animal like" earlier emigrants who had allegedly provoked racist acts in the United States (Sawada 1991:344).

American President Theodore Roosevelt also met with Canada's Deputy Minister of Labour, Mackenzie King, in the spring of 1908 to establish a joint Anglo-American position on Japanese immigration, but no further actions were taken (Avery and Neary 1977:29-30).

<sup>12</sup> The brief descriptions of the early political activities of the Ghadr party in North America provided by Gary Hess (1974) and Norm Buchignani (1977) both support this contention.

threat to the British Empire, Hindus and Sikhs could not be allowed to emigrate, yet any restriction against them could not jeopardize the free entry of other British subjects.

During 1908, several measures stemmed the flow of immigration from India to British Columbia. First, the British Colonial administration enforced an overlooked section of the 1885 Indian Emigration Act, under which British Indians could not leave their country as contracted labourers. Secondly, the Canadian government issued an order-in-council which enabled it to exclude as destitute any immigrants not having \$200 in their possession, which would apply to most Sikhs (Avery and Neary 1977:30). Finally, as an emergency measure aimed at suddenly large numbers of both Japanese and British Indian arrivals the "continuous journey" provision was issued as a order-in-council during the spring of 1908. It required all immigrants to come directly from their country of birth or naturalization.<sup>13</sup> With respect to the Japanese, this provision could restrict emigration from Hawaii not covered by the "Gentleman's Agreement." Prohibiting Hindus and Sikhs on the basis of transportation difficulties circumvented the broader political issue of free entry for British subjects: there was "no tangible proof of racial discrimination by Canada" (Misrow 1979:8).

#### **THE EXCLUSION MOVEMENT**

Despite flexible provisions in the newly enacted Dominion immigration law, British Columbia did not curtail its demands for more stringent anti-Asian policies with respect to both immigration and labour (Ryder 1990:75-76).

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<sup>13</sup> Both Dominion and Imperial authorities actively discouraged the CPR from establishing a direct service between Vancouver and Calcutta, despite the company's complaints of a shortage of labour (Avery and Neary 1977:30, also cited in Ryder 1990:73).

Between 1884 and 1908, federal orders-in-council disallowed eight of nine restrictive provincial Immigration Acts directed at Asians.<sup>14</sup> All were in force only for short periods of time and by the time disallowance occurred in Ottawa, the British Columbia legislature was usually passing another law (Timlin 1960:525).

In Vancouver, the local community was not satisfied that the increased political efforts would be sufficient to stop Asian immigration. Plans to form a Japanese Exclusion League were announced early in August, 1907 (*Province*, 2 August 1907, page 14). The organization was to appeal to "all persons, whether members of labor unions or not, who believe in keeping Canada a white man's country" (*World*, 5 August 1907, page 1). In addition to the more conspicuous elected politicians and union officials, the group had much support from numerous unemployed workers (Roy 1989:216) and several prominent clergymen (Ward 1974, Boggs 1925): despite "their great divergences in politics and callings there was a great unanimity on the main issue of Oriental exclusion" (*Saturday Sunset*, 17 August 1907, page 5).

Although League organizers recognized "that a purely Canadian organization would have more interest on [sic] Canadian lawmakers" (*World*, 5 August 1907, page 1), the Asiatic Exclusion League was to be set up along the lines of its Seattle counterpart, taking both its inspiration and tactics from the American parent organization (Woodsworth 1941:78-79, Morris 1963:93). Both groups developed in the

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<sup>14</sup> According to Bruce Ryder, British Columbia was to only province that ever attempted to make its own immigration legislation (1990:34). One exception to disallowance occurred in 1907 when Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir reserved his assent of the B.C. Immigration Act. Reintroduced in early 1908, the Act was soon after declared *ultra vires* by the courts, (1990:35,77) and finally disallowed in February 1909 (1990:68-69). This was the province's final effort to render Asian immigration unlawful.

context of early labour movement concerns, expressing anti-Asian sentiments similar to those of earlier groups.

The initial organization was closely associated with the American anti-Japanese movement, which since 1904 had the support of the American Federation of Labor to extend the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act<sup>15</sup> already in place to include the more recently-arrived Japanese and Koreans (Daniels 1962:29, 1988:119; Penrose 1973:13,97, Sugimoto 1979:104). Following the *San Francisco Chronicle's* 1905 campaign to encourage public support for the movement (Young 1909, Bailey 1964:12-15, Daniels and Kitano 1970:47, McWilliams 1971:18-20, Penrose 1973 *passim*), the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League initially convened at San Francisco in May 1905, attended by invited delegates from sixty-seven local labour organizations.

The main objectives of the San Francisco Exclusion League were both economic and racist, rooted in the belief that a large, distinct community of foreigners such as the Japanese could not assimilate. Their acceptance of lower wages constituted unfair economic competition and citizenship should not be extended to them (Daniels 1962:28). Although the group claimed broad public support for the anti-Japanese political pressure it exerted, it was largely a paper organization, financially supported by the Building Trades Council and State Federation of Labor (Daniels 1962:29, 1988:118; Penrose 1973:18-19). Its major expense was publicity, and through its many pamphlets and journal articles (Yoell 1909) accompanied by biased newspaper coverage, it molded public opinion into an

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<sup>15</sup> The Act was introduced in 1882, the first ethnically discriminatory legislation in United States history (Daniels and Olin 1972:55).

organized opposition to the Japanese throughout California (Penrose 1973:97).

The organization extended out of the San Francisco area into several other Western states--largely through labor organizations--and was renamed the Asiatic Exclusion League in December 1907 (Penrose 1973:15, Daniels 1962:28), growing until immigration decreased in 1909 (Penrose 1973: 21). By 1911, nearly three hundred affiliates in nine states and British Columbia were claimed (Penrose 1973:20), although by this time the League was no longer influential in the United States (Daniels 1972:121) and dormant in British Columbia. Shortly thereafter, the League was no longer tolerated for its agitation "to make Japanese haters of Americans just to convenience selfish interests of a few unscrupulous individuals" (Ichihashi 1971:55-57).

#### **LABOUR AND POLITICS**

Independent of these American activities, at its 1906 Victoria Convention, the Trades and Labor Congress had resolved to exclude all Asiatic people from citizenship (Wynne 1978:404). Within the trade unions, complaints of orientals working longer hours for less money were tempered by a refusal to allow them membership (Hallett 1972:59, Phillips 1967).

During the spring of 1907, the local press clearly articulated the immediate concerns of organized labour. The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council argued that the supply of labour exceeded the demand, contradicting recent Victoria Board of Trade statements that labor was extremely scarce (*World*, 8 March 1907, page 10). After some investigation, the Trades Council passed numerous resolutions to solve the continuing problems immigration seemed to create for the working man. They urged "the

government to break off their agreement with the Salvation Army and other labor contracting agencies," and to ignore the request for a reduction of the Chinese head tax, submitted by

ladies who now waste their time in bridge, whist, pink teas and similar useless functions . . . [as it is] preposterous that the working class of Canada should run the risk of having its standard of life degraded to the level of a Chinese coolie . . . to gratify the whim of an aristocratic lady for a Chinese servant. (*World*, 22 March 1907, page 8)

In mid-summer, R. G. Macpherson, Liberal M.P. for Vancouver, publicly stated that "the government must recognize the all-important fact that this western part of Canada is not to be delivered into the hands of the Asiatics . . . by any constitutional means . . . the influx of Asiatics must be stopped" (*World*, 22 July 1907, page 1). Asked by the local Trades and Labour Council to intervene in the matter of Japanese immigration (*World*, 24 July 1907), Macpherson observed the official dilemma that "so long as they are healthy and of good character there is no machinery under the law by which their entrance could be barred" (*World*, 25 July 1907, page 1) yet he thought the government "would refuse to allow British Columbia to be ruined as a white man's country at the instance [sic] of a few millionaires" (*World*, 25 July 1907, page 1).

Despite Macpherson's optimism that Ottawa would ultimately intercede, the continuing stream of Japanese arrivals caused the local Trades and Labour committee--now working together with Seattle representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League--to "continue the anti-Japanese-Korean immigration campaign" (*World*, 27 July 1907, page 5). In response to reports of another ship carrying five hundred

Sikhs to Vancouver, the Trades and Labour Council committee said it would be "looking into some definite steps to put an end to the whole trouble" (*World*, 29 July 1907, page 1).

### **THE VANCOUVER RIOT AND ITS LEGACIES**

Not content with the rhetoric of their politicians and labour leaders, the newly organized Asiatic Exclusion League began a program of public agitation independent of the labour movement, beginning with a parade and rally to inspire even more local enthusiasm for their cause.<sup>16</sup> The proposed "BUMPER ANTI-BROWNIE PARADE" (*Province*, 7 September 1907, page 1) would be more of a celebration, featuring many prominent speakers and three brass bands in "one of the most impressive affairs of the kind ever seen in British Columbia . . . ample and striking evidence of the sentiment of the citizens of Vancouver concerning Asiatic immigration" (*World*, 6 September 1907, page 1).

On September 8, a capacity audience of two thousand attended the "loud but orderly" meeting (*World*, 9 September 1907, page 2), with many more spectators in an adjacent park.<sup>17</sup> The meeting passed a resolution stating that the presence of orientals was undesirable and existing legislation inadequate to deal permanently with a situation rendered critical by the continued influx of immigrants (Asiatic Exclusion League 1907). The League demanded the

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<sup>16</sup> Sugimoto contends that the League already had gained substantial support, and the parade was planned to draw federal attention to this provincial issue (1979:106-107).

<sup>17</sup> The League itself claimed 25,000 participants and spectators, with 5,000 attending the meeting (Von Rhein and Grant 1907). The number seems high for a city of 80,000 (*Province*, 21 November 1907, page 1). Unlikely as it is that nearly one-third the people of Vancouver would be out in force for such an event, Wynne (1978:412) acknowledges that "figures varied" and lists several possibilities.

immediate enforcement of British Columbia's Natal Act,<sup>18</sup> and the abrogation of any international treaties that might stand in the way of its implementation (Roy 1989:192).

Following a series of inflammatory speeches, including several by visiting American trade unionists and Seattle League representatives, the unruly Saturday night crowd ransacked Vancouver's Chinese and Japanese sections. Though seemingly an "outburst of longstanding racial tension" (Ward 1978:69), the injudicious use of broken beer bottles as weapons "seemed to indicate that the crowd had provided itself with sufficient drink to make the parade a worthwhile Saturday night outing" (Wynne 1978:414).

For the next few days, front page news on any other matter in any Vancouver newspaper was rare. In response to adverse publicity, editorial comment following the riot attempted to minimize the extent of the damage. "The smashing of some thousand dollars worth of glass . . . [was] no reason why the great mass of respectable citizens should feel ashamed . . . had anyone been killed that night it would have been generally agreed that a terrible disgrace had befallen Vancouver" (*World*, 16 September 1907, page 4). The riots were regrettable but "necessary to impress upon the Dominion government the seriousness of the condition that has been caused . . . by invasions of Japanese" (*Winnipeg Tribune*, reprinted in the *World*, 20 September 1907, page 6).

While some editorials commiserated with the rioters, there was dissent regarding mob violence (Wynne 1978:434-5)

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<sup>18</sup> Reference here is to the proposed British Columbia Immigration Act, to which Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir reserved his assent in the spring of 1907 (page 39fn14). For discussion of some of the related political and legal issues, see Roy 1989:220-222, 310fn138).

and greater efforts were made to dissociate respectable citizens from the Saturday night crowd. "At worst . . . the mob which surged through the Asiatic quarters was a good natured mob and easily handled by police" (*World*, 9 September 1907, page 4). Later the question was asked, "Are we, as Canadians with our vaunted superiority over Orientals, displaying that dignity and respect for the law which indicated us to be their superiors in any way? . . . None but the scum of our cities sympathise with such acts . . . none but the scum will take part" (*Saturday Sunset*, 21 September 1907, page 1). An overt concern for law and order immediately followed the riot: civic authorities refused several times to allow further Exclusion League parades in Vancouver (*Province*, 17 September 1907, page 19; 1 October 1907, page 5) and members themselves voted down a motion to hold further demonstrations (*Province*, 24 September 1907, page 3).<sup>19</sup>

No evidence ever established that the Asiatic Exclusion League had incited people to mob action or violence (Sugimoto 1979:129) and neither did organized labor claim any responsibility (Phillips 1967:48). More commonly accepted was the notion that the riot was the work of American fanatics, who at the time were often blamed for labour unrest in the province.<sup>20</sup> Although direct proof of

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<sup>19</sup> The Exclusion League executive informed Laurier that "peace and order . . . will be preserved by the immediate attention to our demands" (Asiatic Exclusion League 1907). In reply, the Prime Minister stressed "that law and order have to be absolutely preserved" (Laurier 1907): Laurier was soon advised that "an authoritative pronouncement to convince those now in control of the Vancouver League of the good intentions of the government would do more than a whole regiment of police to prevent a recurrence of disorders" (McInnes 1907b).

<sup>20</sup> David Bercuson (1977:164-166) describes the Canadian labour movement at this time as being in ideological turmoil. While more-impooverished Italian and Chinese immigrants tended to accept their situation, many radical British and American newcomers challenged the perceived "business unionism and conservative moderation" of the

American responsibility is lacking (Roy 1989:196), it was immediately suggested that Seattle organizers had changed plans for an incident in that city to coincide with the Vancouver arrival of a Japanese diplomat (*Province*, 10 September 1907, page 5). The Vancouver incident

was not an isolated event but a northward extension of the acute anti-Orientalism of California and . . . exclusionists from Seattle and other points took a prominent part in the violent propaganda which preceded the riots. (Woodsworth 1941:78-79)<sup>21</sup>

The riot was, however, "far more serious, both as regards the intensity of feeling and the size of the demonstration, than anything that had taken place against the Japanese on the American Pacific Coast" (Bailey 1964:253).

Whatever its causes, the major impact of the riots was to bring immediate local and international censure (Wynne 1978:419, Sugimoto 1979:137-150, Bailey 1964:252-255, *World*, 17 September 1907, page 4-6). It also induced federal government action in the form of two royal commission investigations (Canada, Royal Commission 1908a and 1908b), three investigations by Deputy Minister of Labour Mckenzie King (1908a, 1908b, 1908c), and a diplomatic parley between Canada and Japan with regard to immigration (Sugimoto 1979:106-107).

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American Federation of Labor, founding the American Labor Union to support more anarchist and socialist causes.

<sup>21</sup> Lord Grey, Governor General of Canada from 1904-1911, wrote to Prime Minister Laurier at the time, suggesting that the riot was "not spontaneous but the work of Seattle and other American organizations" and he requested an investigation of "the abominable attack" (Grey 1907). Laurier was informed also that the "foundation of agitation" in various Pacific coast cities was pinpointed within the San Francisco trade union organization (Duncan 1907). The Asiatic Exclusion League itself was thought to be "the most powerful and the most covert channel through which undesirable American influences" would be directed at B.C. politics and industry (McInnes 1907c).

Locally, a well-organized strike of Chinese workers followed the riot, providing organized labour the opportunity to advertise available jobs to unemployed white domestic labour. The impact of the strike was included in the *World's* lead item under a banner headline "ORIENTALS BUY ARMS." The article immediately focused on the sale of revolvers and knives to hundreds of Asiatics, then decried the absence of Japanese in the lumber mills and Chinese domestics in homes, hotels and restaurants (*World*, 9 September 1907, page 1). The next day, though some Chinese restaurants had already reopened in a "crippled condition" (*World*, 10 September 1907, page 1), those "employing whites [were] crowded to the limit of their capacity" (*Province*, 10 September 1907, page 1).

In the *Province*, the issue of Asians arming themselves was also emphasized in a rare five column wide headline, "CHINESE BUY REVOLVERS FOR DEFENCE IN CASE OF RIOTS" (*Province*, 9 September 1907, page 1). A separate article noted that "chaos reigned" (*Province*, 9 September 1907, page 1) in the absence of striking domestic workers. Subsequent coverage observed that the "horrors of homecooking" had caused many to rejoice at the return of the Chinese (*Province*, 12 September 1907, page 7). Clearly, as a *World* editorial observed, "local civilization [was] once again firmly established on the basis of Chinese cookery" (*World*, 11 September 1907, page 4).

But despite many complex domestic and diplomatic concerns arising from the riot, the underlying problems surrounding the question of Asian immigration persisted. As well as the notoriety, the Exclusion League gained some public support as the result of this episode. Working together with organized labor, it continued to generate hostility toward further immigration and employment of

orientals, by circulating public petitions, passing resolutions, and lobbying politicians.

Many of Vancouver's political elite were active participants. L. D. Taylor, then managing editor of the *World* and later Vancouver's mayor for several terms addressed the October League meeting as did George H. Cowan, city solicitor and soon-to-be Conservative M.P., and Liberal W. W. B. McInnes,<sup>22</sup> (Roy 1989:201-202; Wynne 1978:437; *World*, 8 October 1907, page 1,7,9,15; *Province*, 8 October 1907, page 1). By the end of September, the League had "two thousand paid up members, fifteen percent of whom belonged to the professional or merchant classes" (Wynne 1978:408, Roy 1989:201).<sup>23</sup>

The League established local branches in New Westminster, North Vancouver and Victoria with mixed success (Wynne 1978:443-4, Roy 1989:214-215). Ties between the League and labour organizations were found elsewhere in the Kootenay mining region in the form of letters and petitions to Laurier (Rossland Miners Union 1907; Town of Greenwood 1907; Greenwood Miners Association 1907). A "picturesque" Nicola branch was formed (*Province*, 26

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<sup>22</sup> W. W. B. McInnes was a former M.P. and Commissioner for the Yukon. In 1907, his younger brother Thomas R. E. McInnes was a lawyer who returned from Ottawa to British Columbia as the federal government's "secret agent" within the Asiatic Exclusion League. Both were the sons of former Liberal M.P., Senator and Lieutenant-Governor Thomas R. McInnes. The younger Thomas R. McInnes later changed the spelling of the family name (see MacInnes 1927, Roy 1989:199-201, 304fn53).

<sup>23</sup> Wynne cites McInnes' Special Agent's Report (1907a) here. More conservative figures were quoted by Gordon Grant, League Secretary, who claimed only eight hundred members "more than in either political party" to an October meeting (*World*, 15 October 1907, page 13). Earlier, League Vice President and supposed "immigration expert" Job E. Wilton, claimed over 2000 members (*World*, 23 September 1907, page 1). The League's December books showed seven hundred members, though relatively few showed up for meetings (*World*, 10 December 1907, page 11). See also Roy 1989:304fn62 for archival references.

November 1907, page 11; *World*, 7 November 1907, page 12) following news that cheap labour was needed there (*Province*, 7 October 1907, page 1). In November, the League formed a permanent committee of representatives from the more successful Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver branches to plan expansion within British Columbia (*World*, 18 November 1907, page 7), but there were no further reports from this group in subsequent newspaper accounts during the study period.<sup>24</sup> In December, the Asiatic Exclusion League endorsed several successful Vancouver civic election candidates (Roy 1980b:66). There were a number of issues in the election and "it is impossible to determine the effects of the League's endorsement except to say it did no harm to a candidate" (Roy 1989:216).<sup>25</sup>

#### **THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA**

Following the municipal elections, enthusiasm for the League quickly diminished outside the city and internal dissent grew as a result of a proposed affiliation with an international organization. The short-lived coalition of anti-Japanese groups from six Western states and British Columbia convened in Seattle at the beginning of February (*World*, 3 February 1908, page 8; *Province*, 5 February 1908, page 1), attended by approximately two hundred delegates, who claimed to represent 200,000 through union affiliation

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<sup>24</sup> Outside the province, organized labour's concerns regarding Asian immigration were voiced by the Winnipeg Trade Council (*Province*, 4 October 1907, page 1) and labour groups in Montreal (*World*, 8 October 1907, page 11). Proposals to form Exclusion Leagues in those cities were turned down.

<sup>25</sup> Among those elected was Charles E. Hope, previously acclaimed as school trustee (*World*, 11 September 1907, page 1). Though not prominent in the Exclusion League at this time, Hope is better known for his major involvement in the White Canada Association founded in 1929. In this election, his platform concerns were overcrowded classrooms, the introduction of free textbooks, and "the separation of grown-up Asiatics from white children" (*World*, 6 January 1908, page 9).

(*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, 6 February 1908, page 1). Delegates from the more zealous San Francisco group dominated the convention, and the organization seems to have collapsed due to management difficulties almost before it began.<sup>26</sup> A second meeting was proposed for Vancouver in March 1909 (*World*, 6 February 1908, page 11), although this apparently never took place (Daniels 1962:127, Penrose 1973:22).

Writing to Laurier, T. R. E. McInnes observed that the Seattle convention was to be

an international meeting of all Exclusion Leagues from Mexico to Alaska . . . The extent to which these Leagues will act internationally will then be disclosed. I am inclined to think that our people, if assured of substantial relief from our own Governments, will cut loose from the American Leagues. (T.R.E.McInnes 1908a)<sup>27</sup>

McInnes' concerns that involvement with this group could be dangerous were validated by the militant stance of some participants. One local news report claimed the North American League was to be "an offensive and defensive alliance" (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, 5 February 1908, page 1), as

the grave question raised by the influx of Japanese was ten times more serious than that evoked by the presence of the negro race in the south . . . unless the tide of Oriental immigration is stopped, the white labor will have

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<sup>26</sup> Washington's AFL representative C. O. Young was elected President, but resigned when San Francisco delegates insisted that their own president should head the new organization (McInnes 1908d; *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, 6 February 1908, page 1). The appointment of British Columbia's Sam Gothard as first Vice President gave the group some credibility as an international organization; other named Vice Presidents represented each of the other western states in attendance (*World*, 6 February 1908, page 11).

<sup>27</sup> McInnes was concerned that an international movement that would "involve Western Canada in California's war with Japan" (McInnes 1908d, cited in Roy 1989:217). He predicted the demise of the local League within the month having been "weaned away from American control or influence" (McInnes 1908b).

been driven east of the Rocky Mountains . . . the Japanese will have control of the coast, in labor, in politics and in religion. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, 5 February 1908, page 1; *World*, 6 February 1908, page 11)

One resolution passed asked the "Canadian premier if an armed force of Japanese are now in Vancouver" (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, 6 February 1908, page 1).

Although the initial decision had been made to send a delegation<sup>28</sup> to Seattle (*World*, 14 January 1908, page 8), Vancouver Exclusion League moderates did not wish "to be associated with alien agitators and professional demagogues" (*Vancouver Week*, 25 January 1908, with McInnes 1908b). The more extremist League treasurer Sam Gothard ultimately did attend, possibly as a paid correspondent for the *World* (Roy 1989:218-9) but without authority to speak for the League or commit to any joint activity (McInnes 1908c).

Later in the month, a well-attended meeting of the Vancouver League received Gothard's report on the Convention and initially agreed to the international affiliation (McInnes 1908e, *World*, 11 February 1908, page 12). The resolution to affiliate with the American League was later rescinded by a narrow margin, and Sam Gothard resigned in protest (*World*, 24 March 1908, page 10; *Province*, 25 March 1908, page 7) to form his own branch of the Asiatic Exclusion League, retaining closer ties to the American group (Roy 1989:218).<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> It had earlier been announced that organizations such as labour groups, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce could send a delegate for every one hundred men (*World*, 8 January 1908, page 7).

<sup>29</sup> A complex resolution issued at an earlier executive meeting stated that the League was "opposed to all methods likely to result in violence and disorder [and] condemns the present movement for an anti-Asiatic parade . . . repudiates any connection with the so-called

Members also voted against the planned parade (*World*, 27 February 1908, page 8) as had city council (*Province*, 19 February 1908, page 1). Concerns regarding what might have been a potentially explosive demonstration (Roy 1908) were rooted in the awareness that Vancouver's ranks of the seasonally unemployed increased during the winter months.<sup>30</sup> Another parade, however, would not be "an alleged deliberate attempt of British Columbia politicians to organize riots against the Orientals in this city" (*Saturday Sunset*, 14 March 1908, page 1) as had been luridly reported in the eastern press. Together with the planned convention in Vancouver in 1909, the simultaneous parades planned in Bellingham, Portland, and Vancouver would maintain the appearance of an international endeavour.<sup>31</sup>

#### **THE DEMISE OF THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE**

By February, active membership in the Asiatic Exclusion League may have been as many as nine hundred (Ward 1978:73) it seemed the "life of the organization is practically ended. Although like reptiles it may show by some movement signs of vitality even if dead" (Duncan 1908,

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'citizens committee' now making arrangements to hold same in Vancouver . . . Further resolved that this Executive recommend to the members to rescind the resolution of the last meeting of the League to connect itself with the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America and further recommend that they make no alliance with any other than an exclusively British organization" (Asiatic Exclusion League 1908).

<sup>30</sup> Patricia Roy describes Vancouver as a "mecca" in the off-season due to its mild winter climate. During the recession of 1907-8 the city created temporary relief work and set up a labour bureau, provided beds and meal tickets to the transient unemployed (1981:394-5, see also Roy 1989:216-217).

<sup>31</sup> This would not have been possible without the participation of the Vancouver branch. The Spring 1908 parades were to culminate in a massive San Francisco protest marking the arrival of the Japanese fleet in that port (*Saturday Sunset*, 14 March 1908, page 1). Stories that another Vancouver riot would be aided by American agitators had repercussions in California, where San Francisco police investigated the involvement of the parent group (*World*, 13 April 1908, page 1).

cited in Roy 1989:217). The more "sane and sensible men" (*Saturday Sunset*, 28 April 1908, page 1) of the moderate faction soon gained control of the organization, and it gradually faded away (Roy 1989:219). An editorial in the *World* did acknowledge "the hard work on the part of the officials of the League, to whom the white population of British Columbia is deeply indebted . . . the record is one of which that body may well be proud. The work of the League, however, is not yet done" (*World*, 12 March 1908, page 6).

A diminishing membership continued to meet throughout the spring of 1908 and in April, an enthusiastic crowd of twelve hundred (*World*, 21 April 1908, page 8) heard Sir Charles Tupper respond to Premier Laurier's "airy, almost flippant dismissal of the League's demand for the enactment of a general exclusion law similar to that of Australia" (*Saturday Sunset*, 25 April 1908, page 1).<sup>32</sup> Although Tupper more than competently addressed the question of Asian immigration, another speaker provided such a bad example of "unadulterated, windjamming, wildeyed demagoguery" (*Saturday Sunset*, 25 April 1908, page 2) as to weaken the cause of exclusion altogether. Thereafter, the press rarely mentioned the group until a half-advertised meeting on the first anniversary of the 1907 riot drew only five hundred people (*World*, 4 September 1908, page 1; 8 September 1908, page 10; Roy 1989:224).

The search for a candidate for the upcoming Dominion election dominated summer meetings of the League, "provided the candidate promises to get out with a wire broom and

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<sup>32</sup> Hawkins (1989:8-41) describes the features of both the White Canada and White Australia policies from 1900 until their abandonment in 1962 and 1973 respectively.

sweeps the Orientals and Asiatics off the face of British Columbia" (*World*, 11 June 1908, page 1). A meeting of forty-three persons, some attending for the first time, (*World*, 25 September 1908, page 5; Roy 1989:224), nominated the not entirely popular former Premier, Joseph Martin, *in absentia* as the League's own candidate, even though none of the others opposed Asiatic exclusion (*Province*, 16 September 1908, page 7; *World*, 16 September 1907, page 1, 6; Roy 1989:224).

The active hostility and agitation against Asiatics invoked by the League diminished amid a flurry of government action during an election year. Perhaps the underlying reason for the group's demise was that

The effort of the government to reduce Japanese immigration had undermined much of the *raison d'être* of the league . . . The league's inability to form a "closer union and understanding" among its branches suggests that support for Asiatic exclusion was so extensive in British Columbia that few people thought it necessary to transcend party or personal differences to form a single-minded lobbying group. (*Columbian*, 14 October 1907, cited in Roy 1989:213)

Yet "Asiatic exclusion [would] still remain the sense and sentiment of the community" (*Province*, 24 September 1908, page 6), and the expression of it was in British Columbia a guarantee of electoral success for some years to come. And although this League disappeared as an organization, many of its supporters went on to successful political and media careers, or to participate in anti-Asian groups that reemerged in later decades (Roy 1972, 1974a, 1989, McClatchey 1978 (1919-1921), Ward 1978).

The hostile response of the predominantly white population of British Columbia towards Asian immigration in 1907 and 1908 can be examined in the context of newspaper accounts that document this historical setting. Subsequent

analysis of the data provides further insights into the widely held "image" of Asians and the many "issues" in which they were involved.

### CHAPTER III

#### FORMAT AND CONTENT: QUANTITATIVE FINDINGS

This chapter presents a descriptive analysis of newspaper content regarding Asians generally, and the portrayal of three particular Asian ethnic groups--Chinese, Japanese, and British Indians (Hindus and/or Sikhs). The quantitative analysis includes overall frequencies of articles for each newspaper, their distribution according to the type of coverage and changes throughout the study period. I discuss the chronological pattern of the articles contained in the sample and the proportionate coverage of ethnically salient articles in the two newspapers. Measurable attributes of each newspaper's format such as the layout of the newspaper itself, article location in the newspaper and placement on the page and typographical features of the headline and the body of the article are considered together with the author's subjective impression of visibility and prominence. Quantitative findings with respect to the aggregate topics are then presented for both domestic and foreign coverage and discussed in the context of ethnicity and naming.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL PATTERN

As discussed in the introduction and seen in Table 1, the sample was collected from every seventh *World* and *Province* issue between 1 April 1907 and 30 October 1908. The large sample was dispersed over a nineteen month period, and so the collapsed "composite week" and "period" categories facilitated the comparison of frequency data as it changed over time.

The greatest amount of coverage occurred during composite week four, coinciding with the sudden arrival of large numbers of Asian immigrants, the period of greatest activity of the Asiatic Exclusion League--including the Vancouver anti-Asian race riots--and immediate reaction to these events. Press coverage in both newspapers diminished gradually until interest was revived during the final composite week of the study period, during which the "Asian question" became an issue in the Dominion election campaign. News coverage in both newspapers generally followed the overall pattern. However, the increase in news during the election in composite week twelve was more marked in the *Liberal World*, as it actively defended the policies of the Laurier government, yet wavered in its support of W. W. B. McInnes, the Liberal candidate. In an attempt to salvage the campaign, the *World* put greater emphasis on the "Asian question" than was found in the *Conservative Province*.

A negligible number of small editorials in the *Province* were dispersed evenly throughout the study period in contrast to the bimodal distribution of both news and main editorial coverage in that newspaper. In response to the upcoming Dominion elections, the *Province's* main editorials steadily increased during the final three composite weeks, at the same time as editorial coverage in the *World* plummeted. In contrast, *World's* greater editorial coverage (which included a more varied array of brief editorial comments of its own, smaller editorials written locally or reprinted from other journals than was found in the *Province*) was concentrated predominantly in composite weeks four and five, when Asian immigration peaked as did demands for its restriction.

### TYPE OF COVERAGE

The sample included news coverage (news reports, with or without photos, and news items included in regular columns), editorials (main editorials and small editorial comments), and reader opinion (letters). Articles from the *World* (n=514) contributed 53.8 percent of the total sample, and the *Province* (n=442) 46.2 percent.<sup>1</sup> Overall, the sample was predominantly news coverage, with the greatest variation in the relative frequency of editorial coverage both over time and between the two newspapers.

Table 2 shows the proportion of articles in each newspaper according to the type of coverage and their similar distribution throughout the four time periods in the study period. The total number of articles collected from the *Province* was greater than those from the *World* only during period I. Over 40 percent of all coverage occurred in period II, at a time when the greatest differences between the coverage in the two newspapers were most apparent. In the *Province*, the balance of coverage remained similar to that of the other time periods, with editorial comment dropping slightly from 7 percent to 5.33 percent. At the same time, the *World's* editorial coverage of Asians in period II rose significantly to 23.26 percent (n=50) for that time period. Editorial content in the *World* during period III dropped to only 10.9 percent, yet was still twice the proportion of editorial content in the *Province*. In period IV, the usual distribution of editorial content in each paper was reversed: 12 percent of the *Province's* and 4.88 percent of the *World's* coverage was

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<sup>1</sup> Sampled issues from the *World* indicate this was also a slightly larger newspaper at the time, averaging just over twenty-three pages per issue. In comparison, sampled issues from the *Province* were on average just under twenty-one pages. In both newspapers, the modal size was twenty pages and taken together, issues of twenty pages or less comprise nearly 60% of the entire sample.

editorial content in this period.

### **Domestic and Foreign Coverage**

The sample included both domestic and foreign coverage, distinguished according to where the events took place rather than where coverage originated. Domestic coverage encompassed all news reports and editorials concerned with events that took place in Canada. Those concerned with events that took place outside of Canada were considered foreign coverage.

In each newspaper, domestic coverage amounted to just over two-thirds of all sampled articles. Table 3 shows the pattern of domestic coverage in the *World* and the *Province* is similar to that of the whole sample, both in terms of the composition of the sample and its distribution over time. Small editorials in the *World*, however, were concerned predominantly with domestic issues. Table 4 demonstrates that foreign coverage was more evenly dispersed throughout the study period in both newspapers. Foreign editorial coverage in the *Province* closely resembled its domestic coverage pattern, in contrast to the *World*, where the percentage of foreign editorials was less than half those concerned with domestic issues.

### **NEWSPAPER FORMAT AND LAYOUT FEATURES**

Both the *World* and the *Province* were laid out in a broadsheet format, comparable in physical size to contemporary broadsheet newspapers. The large size of the printed page allowed the display of a wide range of news on a single page with some order of priority, thereby suggesting the newsworthiness assigned to particular articles. This format also allowed for larger visuals-- photographs or display advertising--and very large headlines, providing a more dramatic display than would be

possible on a smaller paper (Evans 1973:40).

Because of its size, the broadsheet can be organized into sections or incorporate pullout pages to aid regular readers to find specific subjects in clearly defined locations. As such, the sectioning of a broadsheet is considered an important aspect of visibility. Sectioning invariably occurred in the *World* and the number of pages and the subject content to be found in each section prominently indicated. In contrast, sections in the *Province* were neither a regular format feature nor were they always clearly demarcated when they did occur. It was often difficult to ascertain if and where sections occurred in the *Province*, particularly when reading from microfilm.<sup>2</sup> Another device for sectioning within the *Province* was a pullout center--usually the Sports pages which were an important feature in that newspaper--but there was rarely any relevant ethnic content on these pages. Similarly, the regular and easily-identified Saturday "Magazine" section in the *World* usually featured works of fiction--serial novels and poetry--and these ultimately were excluded from the sample.

Table 5 indicates 30.13 percent of the sample consisted of front page coverage, generally regarded as the "freshest," most important news of the day (Evans 1973: 57, 66) and clearly more likely to be seen than older or less important stories hidden on the inner pages. Just under half of the sampled articles appeared in the first five pages of either newspaper. This pattern was consistent

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<sup>2</sup> This methodological problem was partially resolved by a random survey of available original issues, where no sectioning had been indicated on microfilm. On this examination, no sectioning was found and it was assumed that this was the norm and that those few issues in which a second section was clearly indicated on microfilm were the exception.

throughout the study period with the exception of dramatic increases in coverage on inside editorial pages that reflect the increase in that type of coverage shown in Table 2. Few articles were located on the back page, considered "the penultimate page" (Evans 1973:54-55) in terms of visibility, and thus, usually advertising space. Findings on back page visibility were inconclusive.

### **Page Makeup**

The *Province* maintained a consistent, very symmetrical layout, reflecting a more conservative nature in its general design. The standardized use of predictable typefaces and routine patterning of headlines and text suggests that it poured "the news into the moulds each day" (Evans 1973:74). The effect was visually oppressive, making reading a strenuous and monotonous task, as the same size and style of headlines appeared in alternate columns along the horizontal line of vision (see Figure 1). Because of this, there was a tendency to read the paper vertically in columns. Articles sampled from this paper for the most part had to be read in their entirety to determine their relative news value as little in the typography or page placement suggested any one article on a page was more newsworthy than another.

The *World* was laid out diagonally, accommodating large banner headlines and occasionally wider two-column headlines and articles down the right side of the front page (see Figure 2). On the inside pages, substantial feature advertising --of which *World* boasted considerably more allotted space than other Vancouver dailies--often visually overwhelmed editorial or news coverage that appeared on the same page. Symmetry was achieved by matching the headline patterns of unrelated articles on a single page. In comparison to the *Province*, the *World's*

# THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

FIFTEENTH YEAR TWENTY EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1908 TWENTY EIGHT PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

PROVINCE ARTIST, FITZMAURICE'S PICTURES, THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN CARTOON

### EXTENSIVE PROGRAMME OF IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED

C. E. R. Co. Will Obtain Full Available Power from Lake Coquitlam.

### FAKE INSURANCE POLICIES ISSUED

Big Shake-up Among Seattle Agents—Take Marine Risks and Pocket Premium Without Making Entry on Books.

### JAPANESE STATESMAN DISCUSSES LEMIEUX AGREEMENT

His Terms Are Being Observed, Says Ex-Cabinet Minister Haga.

### CHILD-KILLER IS SHOT BY FATHER

Chauffeur Whose Machine Ran Over Boy Is Murdered by Parent of Victim—Woman Also Shot.

### TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL DAILY TRAINS THIS WINTER

C. P. R. Is Now Considering the Question of Continuing the Present Service.

### MR. E. J. COYLE HAS RESIGNED

Assistant General Passenger Agent of C. P. R. Severs Connection with Railway After Many Years of Service.

### FIGHTING JOE MARTIN JUSTIFIES HIS NICKNAME

Former Premier Lands Heavy Blow on Politician Who Barred His Way.

### WILL BUILD NEW DAM

Hydraulic Tunnel Will Be Lined—Another 10,000 H. P. Unit Ordered.

### UNEMPLOYED IN WILD RIOT TO-DAY

Hostile Reception by Glasgow Men to-day in Hungary of Prince Arthur of Connaught.

### THOUGHT SHOTS WERE FIRED AT ROYALTY

### HIGHLANDERS WON BRITISH SHIELD

Closing Up of the Year's O. R. A. Competitions at Ottawa.

### WANTED LAWYER TO FIGHT

Figure 1: Vancouver Daily Province front page layout above the fold, 5 September 1908

# JAPANESE MOB BRITISH TARS

## Socialists at Glasgow Attack English Prince

### SHOT DRIVER WHO KILLED CHILD

Distracted Father Who Saw Son Crushed to Death by Auto Takes Summary Vengeance on Chauffeur.

#### CAR'S MAD CAREER

Wanda Marston, London, who was killed by the death of her son, was seen by her husband to be in a state of mind that rendered her incapable of driving the car. The car was seen to be in a state of mind that rendered her incapable of driving the car. The car was seen to be in a state of mind that rendered her incapable of driving the car.

### HUNGER MAD; ATTACK PRINCE IN GREAT PERIL

Glasgow Mob of Socialists Storm Call of Which Prince Arthur Was Duke of York at Glasgow.

#### IN GREAT PERIL

Wanda Marston, London, who was killed by the death of her son, was seen by her husband to be in a state of mind that rendered her incapable of driving the car. The car was seen to be in a state of mind that rendered her incapable of driving the car. The car was seen to be in a state of mind that rendered her incapable of driving the car.

### JAPAN SEEKS OUTLET IN ASIA

Tide of Emigration From Nippon Will Turn Toward Continental Asia, Says ex-Minister.

#### BOYCOTT IS OVER

The shores of Canada now bristled against Japanese immigration by the Emigration agreement with the British government. The tide of Japanese immigration has turned toward Continental Asia.

## SAILORS IN SHANGHAI OUTNUMBERED 10 TO 1

### SWEDEGROUP SOLD TO GRANBY

Rich Copper Property on Murchison Island Reported Sold at Figure Approaching a Million Dollars.

#### IMMENSE DEAL

The Swede group, owned by the late John G. Swanwick, has been sold to the Granby group. The deal is reported to be worth nearly a million dollars.



### FLEET LEAVES "ON TIME"

U. S. Officers Are Proud That Schedule of World Voyage Has Been Kept to the Minute.

#### PLANNED TO CORNER MONEY

Buffalo Smut Set Was Caught to Tune of Five Million by Failure of Turpin's Scheme.

#### NEGRO HELD BY POLICE

Man Charged with Murder of Negro Held by Police.

### But Oriental Mob, Encouraged by Japanese Consul, Was Worst in Fight to Rescue White Woman.

#### SERIOUS OUTBREAK FEARED

Shanghai, Sept. 5.—(World Special Service.)—Outnumbered ten to one, Chinese from a British cruiser at this port put up a desperate battle with Japanese non-commissioned men and a motley Japanese mob today until the police broke up the fight by the fire use of revolvers. They fired repeatedly into the mob and many Japanese civilians were wounded, but were carried away by their compatriots.

#### BUYING WOMAN; THEN STABS HER.

Buffalo Smut Set Was Caught to Tune of Five Million by Failure of Turpin's Scheme.

### DEMENTED; HE HANGED HIMSELF

Man With Fine Record in British Army Taken From Train Insane—Wife May Also Lose Mind.

### Martin Does Battle With

Man With Fine Record in British Army Taken From Train Insane—Wife May Also Lose Mind.

Figure 2: Vancouver Daily World front page layout above the fold, 5 September 1908

layout was dynamic and unpredictable, making innovative use of a myriad of typefaces, changing headlines sizes and patterns from day to day. This diversity of headline typography and layout in the *World*, however, was often a distraction and sometimes had the negative effect of diminishing the emphasis of individual headlines (Evans 1973:78). Whether typographical characteristics that enhanced visibility are used with editorial intent to emphasize the news value of the article, or to satisfy the more creative demands of layout or design is often a matter of speculation. Therefore it is difficult to infer the intent to emphasize on the basis of a typographically interesting and highly visible headline.

Throughout most of the study period, each newspaper had seven ruled columns across each page, characteristic of tabloid rather than broadsheet format and "necessary for a paper presenting lots of short stories" (Evans 1973:72). Articles that were more than two columns in width were extremely rare, and so highly visible when they did occur. Column location alone tended to be inconclusive as a measure of visibility.

An individual article's position on the page was initially determined with respect to three component features of a page grid (see Appendix I). While this was an efficient means to specify an exact location for reading purposes, only "placement above or below the fold" proved to be a reliable measure of visibility. Table 6 indicates the *World's* sample was 59.53 percent above the fold, in contrast to 64.03 percent in the *Province*, which included 36.88 percent at the very top of the page. The pattern varied similarly in each newspaper according to the type of coverage, with small editorials and letters dispersed throughout the page. Other types of coverage, particularly

main editorials, were in more visible locations above the fold, more so in the *Province* than in the *World*. There was little change in this overall pattern throughout the study period.

As a result of the daily use of front page banner headlines, only 3.01 percent front page news appeared at the top of the page in the *World*, in comparison to 29.87 percent in the *Province*. To ensure a prominent location, 44.36 percent of the *World's* front page news was compressed further down the page, yet still remained above the fold. Altogether, more than half of each newspaper's front page news coverage regarding Asians was at or above the foldline (57.14 percent in the *Province*, 55.64 percent in the *World*). Due to the lower placement of news below the banner headlines, the vertical middle of the *World's* front page news was actually slightly lower than the vertical middle in the *Province*.

### **Headline and Article Space**

The size of a headline has an obvious impact on its visibility. Larger headlines--especially those at the top of the page--are most likely to be seen, signalling the relative priority or importance of the report. Due to the constant problem of microfilm distortion, headline space has been measured in terms of the equivalent number of lines of text they represent rather than the actual point size. These raw data were grouped into categories from very small to very large in terms of space alone. Although the space categories do approximate the most common headline patterns, variation in the typographical features in each space category also contributed to their visibility.

Space allotted to banner headlines, where they do

occur, was not included in this measure. And as a measure of visibility, headlines of editorials and letters were also excluded from consideration. Editorials appeared in similarly prominent locations in each newspaper each day. Their headlines are fairly nondescript features, usually small or very small, having only one or two lines of text, similar typographical features and fairly uniform surrounding white space. This lack of variation in headline pattern and a predictable location, usually gave editorials only average or below average visibility.

Table 7 indicates the distribution of *Province* news headlines according to their size was similar on its front and inside pages. In contrast, over half of the *World's* front page news headlines were either large or very large. On the inside pages of the *World*, however, small or very small headlines predominated. There was little change in this pattern throughout the study period.

There was a marked tendency in both newspapers towards smaller articles of a quarter column or less, as indicated in Table 8, especially on the front page. Longer articles of a column or more were more likely to be found in the *Province*, especially on its inside pages.

In addition to the article's placement on the page and the amount of headline and article space, many other format features that enhanced an article's visibility varied so little or were so infrequent that it was not possible to measure this contribution. The limited discussion of these features that follows describes some of the qualitative differences in the appearance of the *World* and the *Province*.

### **Typographical Features and Photographs**

Doreen Indra noted the very small number of illustrated articles, observing that the absence of photos limited the visual impact of news articles (1979:92-93). Despite Indra's remarks and the high visibility of standalone photos or drawings, they were excluded from this sample and articles accompanied by visual images comprise only about one percent of the entire sample. Similarly, the opening paragraph or the entire text of an important article could be set off from the rest of the copy by use of a distinct typographical features, such as a bolder, larger typeface or a greater amount of white space to draw the readers' attention (Evans 1974a:85, 122). In this sample, however, only twelve articles had features of this kind, too few to make any generalization regarding their effect on visibility. Over half of the articles having either visual images or special typographical features were located at or near the top of the page. Accordingly, their high visibility was likely attributable to this prominent placement, augmented by the fact that they may have been more noticeable simply because visual images were so rare in this sample.

Subheadings in longer articles aid in locating specific content and--when used effectively--provide some visual relief in the form of greater white space, a different typography or a bold appearance. More commonly, however, subheadings were indistinguishable from the body of the article in which they appeared. Thus, no measure of this feature was separately taken; subheadings were counted as individual lines of text where they appeared.

Variation in headline typography draws the reader's attention to an article, enhances legibility and readability as well as presenting a more aesthetically

pleasing appearance. For example, the measure "Bold Appearance" was applied to any headline wording that appeared to be darker than other parts of the headline or article. Unfortunately, typographical distinctions cannot always be measured reliably from microfilm and this distinction may be the result of variable film quality or photographic distortion in addition to the actual use of boldface or expanded type, an entirely different typeface in the original printing, or the effective use of white space between the letters and/or words. Precise measurement of typeface in terms of actual point size, text type, or the amount of leading between words and lines used in each newspaper may have provided reliable comparisons of these features had it been possible to attain. However, this meant that almost all headlines had a "bold appearance" on microfilm this measure did not prove to be a valid indicator of visibility.

### **Banner Headlines**

Banner headlines are defined as large, cryptically worded headings that stretch across all or most columns of the newspaper, usually on the front page. A banner headline takes up so much space at the top of the page that other important news items can easily be pushed down to less prominent positions below the fold (Evans 1974b:12-13).

Banner headlines were the exception in the *Province*. The only two banners in that newspaper's sample were associated with sports-related articles and did not appear on the front page. An absence of front page banner headlines provided no opportunity for readers to know what the *Province* regarded as the most important news of the day. Conversely, when banner headlines did occur in the *Province*, they had a greater visual effect than a similar

banner in the *World*, where banners were a regular feature.

Usually one or two, but occasionally as many as five banner headlines would dominate the *World's* front page on any given day in this sample. There were twenty-one front page banner headlines associated with news reports of major issues related to Asians. Because of this disparity, the two newspapers are not comparable with respect to the use of this feature. More importantly, the *World's* extensive use of elaborate banner headlines reduced the amount of front page news coverage it was able to present in contrast the *Province*, as has been mentioned earlier in this chapter (see Table 6).

#### **SUBJECTIVE IMPRESSION OF VISIBILITY**

Both the *World* and the *Province* were broadsheet rather than tabloid formats, ostensibly "serious" rather than "sensational" newspapers. The visual presentation of content in each of the two newspapers is, however, in marked contrast as discussed above. My own subjective impression of the visibility of any individual article was coded on a scale from one (extremely high visibility) to five (low visibility). Subjective impression of visibility could be construed as a time measurement. Articles coded as having "extremely high visibility" were noticed almost immediately in scanning the individual pages. As the time taken to locate an article increased, then my subjective impression of visibility diminished from high to low. Generally, the most visible articles tended to be those with the larger headlines, or those with some kind of unusual feature such as a photograph, a wider or irregular column width, an unusual typographical feature to draw attention to it, or extra white space surrounding the headline or separating it from the next article.

Because of their predictable locations and nondescript headlines, editorials are not discussed in terms of their subjective visibility. News reports coded as having low visibility took the most time to locate and were most often found in more obscure page locations (usually the bottom, or unmarked within regular columns) and lacking headlines. Many were missed altogether on an initial read through the newspapers. Reports located on visually "busier" advertising pages or on a front page overwhelmed by large banner headlines had lower visibility than might have been expected.

Table 9 and 10 show that the few news reports on the front and inside pages having very high visibility were all located above the fold, most of them appearing on the *World's* front page. Visibility diminished as reports appeared in locations further down the page, more noticeably on the front than on the inside pages of either newspaper. Not unexpectedly, larger headlines were also the most visible (see Table 11 and 12 for front page and inside news reports in both newspapers). Again, most news reports having very high visibility relative to larger headlines appeared on the *World's* front page.

#### **AGGREGATE TOPICS: "IMAGES" AND "ISSUES"**

The articles' topics not only provide the context for discussion of an ethnic group but also reflect or create the issues of contemporary public interest or opinion regarding that ethnic group. The aggregate topic categories used in this study are derived from the rules for coding topics and more specific subtopics in Doreen Indra's 1979 study of domestic coverage in the *World* and the *Province*. Although the methodological problems of topic coding have been discussed in chapter I it bears repeating that single topic codes for aggregate topics are

restrictive measures.

Later qualitative analysis lead to the "image" and "issues" dichotomy, a distinction not reported by Indra. Aggregate domestic topics that fell naturally into these two major groupings are discussed separately in chapter IV and V. Topics that contributed to a general image of Asians included those most closely associated with everyday social and cultural matters as delineated within the coding scheme. These are referred to henceforth as "image" topics. Other aggregate topics dealt more with the weightier contemporary political and economic issues, including matters related to immigration and the restriction of Asians. These are referred to as "issues" topics. This dichotomy is maintained throughout the tables and discussion which follows in this and subsequent chapters.

As Indra's study covered a much broader time period and more ethnic groups, many of these original subtopics were not used. Conversely, the more detailed analysis applied to a shorter time period in this study is facilitated by the use of additional subtopics within some aggregates, to be discussed in later chapters (see also Appendix I). In Indra's work, only domestic coverage was examined. Here, the same domestic topic codes are also applied to similar reported events as they occurred outside of Canada, identified here as foreign coverage. This approach makes it possible to identify a number of issues of common concern elsewhere--particularly in the United States and other parts of the British Empire. In addition, the new aggregate topic code "Foreign Affairs" incorporates many newsworthy events that had no parallel in the domestic coverage categories. These are reports of events such as international relations abroad--whether

peaceful or hostile--that involved and made explicit mention of Asians, Chinese, Japanese or Hindus and/or Sikhs. Other than in these quantitative observations, foreign coverage is not discussed further in this study as there were few qualitative differences in foreign coverage in either newspaper.

#### **Distribution of Domestic and Foreign Aggregate Topics**

The overall distribution of domestic topics shown in Table 13 indicates a similar pattern in the *World* and in the *Province* with approximately 40 percent of coverage concerned with "image" topics, 60 percent with "issues" topics. The largest difference in frequency of coverage between the two newspapers was in domestic articles coded as "immigration," where coverage in the *Province* exceeded that in the *World* by 6.51 percent. In most other aggregate domestic topics, however, the relative frequencies in the *World* exceeded those in the *Province*.

This distribution of aggregate topic coverage is consistent over time. Table 14 for the *World* and Table 15 for the *Province* show the emphasis on "image" topics predominated in period I in both newspapers, shifting to the "issues" topics in period II and III. During period IV, press interest in the "issues" remained higher and more closely resembled the overall pattern in the *Province*, comprising 60.47 percent of the domestic sample, in contrast to 45.10 percent in the *World*. The proportion of articles dealing specifically with immigration diminishes steadily and significantly in the *World*, from a high of 19.23 percent in period I to 3.92 percent in period IV. In contrast, immigration coverage increased steadily in the *Province* from 15.25 percent in period I to 23.26 percent in period IV. Domestic crime news received greater coverage in the *World*, with greater emphasis on Asians as

perpetrators than as victims except during period II when the anti-Asian riots occurred.

Table 16 demonstrates that foreign coverage in both newspapers is clearly dominated by articles coded as "foreign affairs" accounting for a third of all foreign coverage. With the exception of period II (see Table 17 and 18) there is generally less emphasis on political, economic or immigration issues in other parts of the world. Overall, the approximately 40 percent coverage of "image" topics remains the same in foreign coverage as it is in domestic, with greater variation in the *Province* (38.18 percent of domestic coverage, 32.19 percent of foreign coverage) than in the *World* (41.88 percent domestic, 42.33 percent foreign).

#### **ETHNICITY**

Mention of an ethnic group in an article was the most important criterion for including an article in this sample. As discussed in chapter I, ethnicity was measured in separate categories depending on whether it was mentioned in the body of an article or in the accompanying headline.

Usually, Japanese and Chinese were clearly identified as persons from separate cultures and countries of origin or by familiar abbreviations "the Jap" or "the Chinaman," considered here as derogatory referents. Alternately, colour referents distinguished the Japanese "brownies" from the Chinese "yellow men," although the latter term was also applied to Asians generally.

The terms Hindu, Sikh and British Indian were more confusing as they were used interchangeably to refer to many diverse indigenous peoples of what was then British

India. Individuals from India were commonly described as "our fellow British subjects," and seldom distinguished from one another in the English language press. All British Indian people were also identified by the term "Hindoo"--regarded here as a slang referent although perhaps a misspelling of the proper religious label--or less commonly as "black men."

Ethnicity was mentioned more commonly in articles than in headlines. Nevertheless, Table 19 shows ethnicity was mentioned in just over half of all sample headlines, the most prominent being to the Japanese in both newspapers. Derogatory Asian referents occurred in 14.75 percent of all headlines in this sample. Mention of ethnicity in the headline was more common in foreign coverage than domestic (see Tables 20 and 21) while the use of derogatory terms in headlines was consistently low.

Although there is a similar pattern in both newspapers with respect to most Asian ethnic groups, the *Province* mentioned the category "Hindus, Sikhs, and other British Indians" where the *World* commonly used the slang referent "Hindoo", a term that was completely absent from the *Province* headlines. In contrast, more extensive use of the slang referent "Hindoo" in the *World's* articles was markedly different from that in the *Province*, where only two foreign articles were found to use the "Hindoo" referent (see Table 21).

Mention of Japanese alone predominated in both newspapers, and together with articles in which the Japanese were mentioned in combination with other Asians comprise just over half the sampled articles from each newspaper: 265 in the *World* (51.6%) and 233 in the *Province* (52.7%).

Derogatory ethnic referents were more commonly used in articles than in their headlines, occurring in just under a quarter of all articles (Table 19). Derogatory referents were also more likely in domestic coverage than in foreign, as shown in Table 20 and 21. Mention of an ethnic group by a derogatory term in the article was the only category in which reference to the Chinese exceeded reference to the Japanese: the long-established practice was to refer to persons of Chinese ethnicity as anonymous "Chinamen," considered here as a slang term.

Tables 22 through 25 indicate the distribution of ethnicity by aggregate topics for domestic and foreign coverage in each newspaper. These tables are based on the number of mentions of ethnicity in any single or composite form. For example, an article that referred to both Chinese and Japanese would be included in both ethnicities. An article that referred to Japanese by both an appropriate ethnic term and a slang term was counted only once. Due to the unavoidable duplication that occurs when individual articles mention two or more ethnic groups, the totals in these tables exceed the sample totals.

In domestic coverage, similar patterns of press interest are maintained in both newspapers, with predominant coverage of the Japanese followed by coverage of the Chinese, and considerably less coverage of Hindus and/or Sikhs. The same pattern appears in the foreign coverage. The ethnic groups are identified more specifically and there is negligible use of the diffuse Asian referent in foreign coverage.

#### **NAMING**

The variable "Names" indicates whether or not the ethnic person or persons are referred to by their proper

name or title within the article or are depersonalized as "the Japanese," "the Chinaman," or "the Hindoo." For the most part, ethnic individuals remained anonymous in both newspapers. Where names are used in this sample, they were twice as likely to be an "ordinary" individual than a celebrity, defined as a politician, royalty, diplomat or sportsperson with a recognizable name. One possible explanation for this is that coding rules excluded articles referring to celebrities by name only and where the ethnicity is not mentioned. Japanese diplomats and politicians--General Kuroki, Prince Fushimi, Consul Morikawa, for example--received considerable press attention throughout the study period to the extent that their names were familiar to most readers, and it was therefore unnecessary to mention their ethnicity. Thus, the actual number of occurrences of naming is perhaps much higher than these results suggest.

Table 26 demonstrates the overall similarity in the incidence of naming in both newspapers: only about a quarter of the articles included named individuals, slightly more in the *Province* than in the *World*. While this pattern remains about the same in the *World's* domestic and foreign coverage, the *Province* has a higher incidence of naming in domestic coverage than in foreign coverage.

In domestic coverage, the pattern of naming varied more by aggregate topic than between newspapers. While celebrities were named in a wide range of aggregate topic categories, the aggregate topic "legislation," which included articles covering a broad range of political and diplomatic activities, has the highest incidence of named ethnic celebrities both in the *World* (45%) and in the *Province* (36.4%). Articles coded as "advocation of restriction," which in both newspapers are focused on the

culture group rather than on individuals there were only single articles in each newspaper where ethnic celebrities were named. The rest did not name any ethnic individual. In contrast, articles in the "image" group tended to be more focused on individuals and small groups, and ordinary individuals were thus more likely to be named. In crime reports, however, non-celebrity Asian perpetrators were twice as likely to be named than are those who were crime victims.

In foreign coverage, the incidence of naming celebrities was nearly equal to that of ordinary individuals in both newspapers. Where naming of individuals did occur in foreign coverage, it was predominantly news from the United States--eleven articles in the *Province* and sixteen in the *World*. In the *World* coverage, six of these sixteen articles were reports coded as "criminal perpetrators" in contrast to the more dispersed topic coverage in the *Province* sample.

This quantitative analysis shows that for the most part, the frequencies of Asian coverage in either newspapers were quite similar in both domestic and foreign articles. The distribution of coverage throughout the study period shows a predominant press interest during the turbulent period II, the fall of 1907, marked by a dramatic increase in editorial coverage in the *World*. Overall, the Japanese were of greatest concern in both newspapers, especially in articles pertaining to the immigration-related issues that induced considerable hostility among local readers during 1907 and 1908. As introduced in the quantitative findings discussed in this chapter, qualitative dimensions of the "images" and "issues" dichotomy are explored in greater detail in chapter IV and V.

## CHAPTER IV

### TOPIC ANALYSIS I - THE "IMAGE" OF ASIANS

Individually, the aggregate domestic topics (see Appendix I and Appendix II, Table 13) which comprise the "image" group are covered by articles few in number and usually small in size. Nevertheless, they contribute much to our understanding of the image of Asians portrayed by the press in 1907 and 1908 as they provide the opportunity for derisive commentary on ethnic groups in the context of reported events. As such, they were readily available to local readers. Of the ten individual topics that comprised the "image" group of aggregates, reports of criminal perpetrators contributed the largest proportion (10%). All other "image" topics represent smaller proportions. These "image" topics are usually small news reports having equally small headline prominence. With the exception of reports of criminal activities, altogether they range from only a quarter column (health) to just under two columns (education) of space throughout the entire study period. Although all ethnic groups are mentioned, the Japanese and Chinese receive considerably more press attention than do Hindus and/or Sikhs (see Table 22 and 23) and reports of criminal activities focus predominantly on the Chinese as victims and especially as perpetrators of crime.

Coverage of "image" topics nearly doubles during period II, then drops throughout periods III and IV (see Tables 14 and 15). As a percentage of each newspaper's domestic coverage, however, "image" topics represent a greater proportion in period I only (55.77% for the *World*

and 54.24% for the *Province*). In subsequent time periods the proportions in both newspapers diminish to 35% or less with the exception of the *World* during period IV when the proportion rises again to 52.94%.

Taken as a whole, the "image" groups of aggregates comprise just over 40 percent of all domestic coverage in both newspapers. They are discussed below in separate sections under the group headings social conditions, cultural evaluation, normal news and criminal activities (see Table 13).

### **SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

The few articles that dealt directly with social conditions in this topic grouping (see Table 27 (I.A.)) report on unsanitary conditions discovered both in Asian living quarters and on incoming ships and are similarly negative in both newspapers. Routine health inspections to control the spread of disease--including bubonic plague, an "extraordinary infectious malady" (*Province*, 22 October 1907, page 4; 30 October 1907, page 1; *World*, 30 October 1907, page 7, 12)--often resulted in the removal of Asians from their homes when unsanitary living conditions were perceived as a health hazard to the community. A front page *World* article headlined "ARE STILL A HEALTH MENACE" colourfully elaborates some of these ongoing concerns:

for three years the stench from these piggeries was abominable and sickened people other than Chinese . . . Adjoining the piggeries are gardens where Chinese grow vegetables which are vended in the city after being washed in a stream of filth that runs from the piggeries . . . [it is] difficult and aggravating to reach the culprits . . . [who are] sacrificing the flavor of their vegetable for safety's sake (17 July 1908, page 1).

While such articles explicitly deplored the

circumstances in which Asian people lived, their education was an even more contentious political dilemma, especially with respect to the Chinese. As this issue was played out in the press, it comprises half of the sampled articles describing social conditions, most of them lengthy and over half on the front page.

Press attention was given to the costly matter of segregated Asiatic classrooms as well as the learning ability of Asian students. In contrast to Hindus, characterized by Rev. R. J. Wilson in his mission report to the Presbyterian Synod as "not on the whole as useful as Chinese . . . [Hindus are] teachable, clever and attentive" (*Province*, 3 May 1907, page 11), the "stolid Oriental" students are described elsewhere as "naturally slow in learning" (*World*, 2 December 1907, page 14).<sup>1</sup> A later *Province* background story provided a more positive perspective:

the forty odd Oriental pupils . . . many of them not even possessing a knowledge of the words they utter, display a patience, a pertinacity, a heroism in their enthusiastic desire to acquire an English education . . . it will mean a greater facility for doing business later on, and that likewise conjures up mental images of good Canadian dollars . . . The Oriental has no time to loaf or to tickle the ear of the lad in front of him . . . He is too desperately in earnest. (*Province*, 18 April 1908, page 3)

The *World's* coverage on this date focused not so much on the abilities of these Asian scholars as it did on the local political response. A lead editorial discussed the latest estimates of School Trustees regarding the cost of

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<sup>1</sup> This characterization contradicts an earlier front page news story (not included in the study sample) noting McGill University honours accorded B.C. Asians, praising the province's education system for this success, but making no comment regarding the abilities of the individual winners (*World*, 17 July 1907, page 1).

the segregated classroom, deploring the "anxiety of the board" in making "every provision . . . for Chinese to whom Shanghai or Canton may have owed an education, but not Vancouver" (*World*, 18 April 1908, page 6). The argument continued as the City Council refused to pay an extra salary for the teacher of the segregated Asiatic class, while the School Board opposed the alternative of having the class "broken up and the Orientals scattered among the white children" (*World*, 27 August 1908, page 16).<sup>2</sup>

The education of the Chinese was closely associated with broader immigration and economic issues superimposed on local concerns. One report referred to the "spectacle" of grown mongolians attending Vancouver schools as "an abuse of a generous law" (*World*, 19 September, 1907, page 15): the receipt of a school attendance certificate would result in the loss of head tax revenue (*Province*, 26 August 1907, page 3).<sup>3</sup> In addition to the financial conundrum, reports including a provincial order-in-council protesting a clause in the federal Immigration Act deplored the use of the province's schools as a "dumping ground for Chinese boys," noting the potentially longer term economic benefit that would accrue to individual Asians:

[it is] unjust that the province's educational system should be burdened with the task of educating these Chinese, the majority of whom are

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<sup>2</sup> Charles Hope, a successful Asiatic Exclusion League candidate in the January 1908 civic elections, chaired the Board at this time. He found insufficient City Council support to prohibit Orientals from coming to school and referred to the City Council as pro-Asiatic.

<sup>3</sup> The Chinese paid a head tax of \$500 on arrival in Canada, then had eighteen months in which to attend school in Canada for a year. They could apply then to have this money rebated (*Province*, 26 August 1907, page 3). Head tax revenue was payable to the Dominion government, with half being returned to the province (Li 1988:38). The cost of education generally was borne by the province, extra costs of separate classrooms and teachers for Asians by local governments. At issue was who should benefit from this tax remission, as it was payable directly to the Chinese applicants.

unable to speak English and who at the termination of twelve months are dumped upon the community to compete with white labor. The educational system of the province is thereby used to increase their efficiency and to render them better able to compete with white labor. (*World*, 15 November 1907, page 1; *Province*, 15 November 1907, page 9)<sup>4</sup>

Announced in a prominent banner headline, the *World* enthused that they "MAY EXCLUDE CHINESE FROM WHITE SCHOOLS." The *Province* coverage of the Victoria meeting was more sceptical and in a somewhat longer article that lacked both banner prominence and front page placement it noted

no objection to the Chinamen obtaining an education, but prefers that it should be at his own expense. The use of the schools of British Columbia to save the thrifty but slippery Celestial his \$500 is resented. (*Province*, 15 November 1907, page 9)

#### **CULTURAL EVALUATION**

Recurring ethnic cultural practices in a variety of domains (see Table 27(I.B.)), particularly those of Hindus and/or Sikhs, were often evaluated as curiosities in press reports. For instance, a Hindu cremation was described as a "three hour dirge" attended by curious whites as well as orientals (*Province*, 9 July 1908, page 7) or dismissed as a "weird ceremony" (*World*, 15 October 1908, page 1). Yet this ancient rite was occasionally positively regarded as "apart from sentimental grounds, the proper manner in which to dispose of the dead" (*World*, 9 July 1908, page 5). The disinterment of skeletal remains, "carried out in accordance with the immemorial custom of the Chinese, who cannot rest in peace until assured that their ashes will find a resting place in their native soil" was reported prominently, and done to avoid the fate of "foreign devils"

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<sup>4</sup> This citation is taken from both newspapers.

(*Province*, 5 June 1907, page 10).

Reports of the ceremonial opening of the first Sikh Temple in British Columbia documented the religious and social significance of this event. The *World's* longer article noted the Sikh "priest" addressed the white audience in the English language, including an explanation of the Sikh religion and his timely comments that "from what he did know from the actions of the Exclusion League, they were not Christian . . . only narrow-minded people could be exclusionist" (*World*, 20 January 1908, page 4). The *Province* observed that the "priest's" English was poor and that "those whites expecting to see something sensational were disappointed, for the ceremony was as routine as the dedication of any Christian Church" (*Province*, 20 January 1908, page 7). A related front page story focused on a difference in the public manners of some participants as

on the return journey from Vancouver a number of Sikhs monopolized all the seats in one of the interurban cars, compelling a number of ladies to remain standing during the entire journey . . . the dusky religionists refused to give up their seats." (*Province*, 20 January 1908, page 1)

Due to conspicuous visits of several dignitaries and the presence of an established Japanese consulate, Japanese ethnic cultural events were covered more frequently than those of other Asians. During the spring of 1907, General Kuroki, a Japanese army commander received a hero's welcome from local Japanese residents (*Province*, 9 April 1907, page 1; *World*, 25 April 1907, page 2). Soon afterwards, civic authorities joined the Japanese community to receive Prince Fushimi officially with great exuberance (*Province*, 21 June 1907, page 1; *World*, 21 June 1907, page 1). As these visitors had names familiar to many readers, their

ethnicity was mentioned seldom in the news stories which thereby are excluded from the sample for coding reasons. For this reason, the actual number of reports of these events is higher than is reported here. While both papers gave similar prominent attention to both visits, the *Province* headlined the titles and not the ethnicity of both visitors, the *World's* headlines emphasized the fact they were Japanese.

In addition to these more conspicuous events, a single report of a meeting of the Japanese Ladies Association noted their plans "to visit suffering Japanese women in this city, and to aid them materially when needed . . . Consul Yada was also present, but being "a mere male", he was not allowed to speak" (*World*, 17 July 1908, page 20).<sup>5</sup>

A review of a visiting group of Japanese fencers noted "their fencing . . . was very nicely done and was voted by the crowd one of the best of its kind ever seen on a local stage. Their acrobatic work was as usual little short of marvellous (*World*, 21 June 1907, page 6). In contrast to this positive report, sports news more often provided yet another opportunity for disdainful remarks regarding ethnic individuals or groups. In one shipping report, for

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<sup>5</sup> Further events in which this group participated were sometimes reported on the social pages of the local press largely due of the prominence of the Consul and the fact that his wife held the chair. Other than these few newspapers accounts, I could find no published reference to the organization, although Margaret Henderson describes the activities of a Japanese Red Cross Auxiliary, with Mrs. Morikawa, wife of the earlier Japanese Consul, as president (1908:10-11).

The lives of women generally were not newsworthy and their numbers were extremely small. When Asian women were mentioned at all, they were most often prostitutes or occasionally in 1908, Japanese "picture brides" (see Ayukawa 1995). Cheng (1984), Glenn (1984), and Amott and Matthaehi (1991), all provide some insights into the lives of Asian women in the United States during the early part of this century. There is an absence of comparable literature in the Canadian context.

instance, an arriving Champion sumo wrestler was described --undoubtedly with some accuracy--as the "biggest Japanese ever landed at Victoria . . . a mountain of fat and muscle weighing 305 pounds" (*World*, 17 August 1907, page 14, 17). The depiction of his perilous descent of the slender passenger gangplank was an unusual inclusion in a shipping report and in contrast with the simultaneous offloading of "475 tons measurement of general freight" (*World*, 17 August 1907, page 14), somewhat demeaning to a first-class passenger. Two oriental sports meets not only excluded white contestants but seemed "to rival a three-ring circus" (*Province*, 20 May 1907, page 14), as "the most interesting and laughable entertainment ever provided in the city" (*World*, 29 June 1907, page 17). That was not surprising since these well-advertised novelty events bore little resemblance to legitimate sport in their subversion of the rules:

over a hundred Chinese, Japanese, Hindus and Indians are taking part . . . [in a] novel football match to be played [with]--no referee, no off-side, no out-of-bounds, four lacrosse goals to be used with the name of the nationality attached to each goal. In order to make a score, each nationality must place the ball in their own goal. (*World*, 29 June 1907, page 17)

That the sporting event was a venue for national pride was exemplified in the *Province* coverage of the meet. Following a banner headline announcing "INDIAN AND HINDU IN A FIERCE STRUGGLE," this article observed that "both men are out for blood for the honor of their respective nations is at stake" and that another match with "the Jap" was anticipated (*Province*, 29 June 1907, page 20).

#### **NORMAL NEWS**

Normal news usually focused on the event itself, and the ethnic individual or group was mentioned only in conjunction with their participation. Routine happenings

and more spectacular disasters such as fires, drownings and accidents--work-related or not--were commonly reported occurrences, described in sensational terms or in the tone of "blaming the victim."

Quite often, both news reports and editorial comments that could be construed as "human interest stories"<sup>6</sup> were little more than cryptic remarks or fillers which induced a more emotional than rational response. These stories as opportunities to deride Asians are often difficult to assess out of the historical context, and are probably best regarded as attempts at very bad ethnic jokes. More serious matters are not taken in jest, but the reports imply fault with some candour. Contributing factors such as opium use, medical problems or insanity often accompanied reports of ethnic deaths.<sup>7</sup> Accounts of many fires in Chinese laundries or shacks directly stated or implied that ethnic victims were living in deplorable conditions.

Reports of ethnic accident casualties were almost evenly divided between the two newspapers, as indicated in Table 27(I.C.), which shows the breakdown of each aggregate topic into sampled subtopics. Where accidents were work-related, they were most likely common sawmill incidents

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<sup>6</sup> Indra did not define what she meant by "human interest story," which here includes stories having a more emotional content or bias. Usually, there is a more personal focus on "oddities in nature and human temperament." The definition is important in the coding process as it was often difficult to distinguish the "odd" from the "culturally different" in many cases. Five very small editorials that appeared in the *World* during the fall of 1907 were coded as human interest stories; the balance of "normal news" consisted exclusively of news reports in equal numbers in each newspaper.

<sup>7</sup> The sample did not include obituaries, which generally indicated Asian ethnicity together with an individual's name. Japanese obituaries were most common, invariably noting whether funeral arrangements were to be Buddhist or Methodist.

involving the collapse of lumber piles or the loss of various limbs. In only one sampled article could the accident be construed as being directly associated with ethnicity. The inquest report made the front page headline in the *World*, which noted that a Chinese individual's "QUEUE CAUGHT FLYING WHEELS" (*World*, 20 May 1907, page 1). Although in contrast, the *Province's* coverage was buried on its back pages, its detailed headline "CHINESE WHIRLED TO SUDDEN DEATH Queue Was Caught in Shafting and Unfortunate Man Had Arms and Legs Broken--Inquest to be Held" told most of the story (*Province*, 20 May 1907, page 17). Diligent readers who went beyond either headline would learn the more titillating fact that the victim had been scalped in the process.

#### **CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES**

Few qualitative differences exist in crime reports, although the *World's* coverage tends to be more sensationalized than that in the *Province*. There are three topic categories for news and commentary on matters before the courts, or various other aspects of criminal activity. Of these, the predominant aggregate topic of "violence, hostility or crime by ethnics" (criminal perpetrators), as an individual aggregate topic category ranked third in terms of relative frequency in the domestic sample (see Table 13). In each newspaper the frequency of articles coded as criminal perpetrators is exactly double the frequency of those coded as criminal victims (see Table 27(I.D.)). Often, it was difficult to determine what the most appropriate coding was, as ethnics were frequently blamed for crimes even when they were the victims. The third coding for criminal activity was the subtopic "ethnics are in the courts" which included civil litigation in which ethnics were involved, under the aggregate topic category, "legislation." The subtopic "ethnics fight each

other" was used in articles where Asians were both victim and perpetrator of a violent crime. There were not instances of Asians being both victim and perpetrator in articles concerned with non-violent crime.

Articles concerned with criminal activity were usually less than one-quarter column in length in both newspapers, a tendency more marked in reports of criminal perpetrators than criminal victims. The sample included general police reports where Asians were mentioned, short news reports of criminal occurrences and a small number of full column articles. Altogether just over six columns of text in each newspaper was given to reports of Asian criminal perpetrators, twice as much space as was afforded criminal victims. Although a full range of headline sizes was found in both newspapers, with slightly more diversity in the *Province*, small or very small headlines were most common in both papers. With respect to reports of "crime by ethnics," there was a tendency for both articles and headlines to be somewhat smaller in the *World* than in the *Province*.

Coverage of "criminal victims" was concentrated almost entirely in period II: each newspaper had only four news articles concerned with "criminal victims" dispersed throughout the rest of the study period. This is in marked contrast to coverage of "criminal perpetrators," as seen in Table 14 and 15, and in further detail in Table 27 I.D. The actual number of sampled articles coded as "criminal perpetrators" was highest during period II, diminishing thereafter in both newspapers. However, as a percentage of each newspaper's domestic coverage within each time period, the pattern differed. In the *Province*, the percentage increased slightly, then dropped dramatically during period IV. The *World's* coverage during period III remained high,

yet in period IV, coverage of criminal perpetrators was almost one-quarter of its domestic coverage, ten times the percentage of coverage of this topic in the *Province*.

The use of slang ethnic referents is significant in crime reports, more so in reference to ethnic criminals particularly the Chinese, and nearly twice as often in the *World* as in the *Province*. Individual criminal perpetrators were frequently named both in the *World* (54.7%) and in the *Province* (73.5%). In contrast, there was an almost equal chance of being named or unnamed as an ethnic victim of crime in the *Province*, yet in the *World* 75% of all Asian crime victims went unnamed.

#### **Crime by Ethnic**

The association of race with crime was made clear in a front page *World* article that announced the 1908 Spring Assize Court under a banner headline. In this article, the lead paragraph, emphasized in bold print, described three cases against alleged Japanese criminals, a small portion of the many cases to be heard. According to this report, "The white, the brown, the black, the yellow and the red men rubbed shoulders, these colors all being involved in the cases that will be heard" (*World*, 5 May 1908, page 1). While the report managed to categorize these individuals according to race rather than their particular criminal activity, guilt or innocence, the presiding judge expressed his concerns--and no doubt those of many readers--that "foreigners, people who are really not of our community . . . arising from impulse or some spirit of alleged provocation" had committed many of the alleged crimes (*World*, 5 May 1908, page 1).

Table 27(I.D.) demonstrates the main differences in coverage of subtopics. The *Province* had an almost equal

number of reports of violent crime, non-violent crime and the outcomes of crime. In contrast, the *World* showed greater interest in the outcomes of crime and reduced emphasis on violent crime, although this may be the result of emphasizing different aspects of a particular event. For example, a *Province* report of a series of chicken thefts described the number of chickens that had been stolen, their value and their current disposition, only incidentally mentioning that the suspected Chinese thief had shot a police officer during the investigation (*Province*, 13 February 1908, page 1). In contrast, the *World's* article on this episode had a sensational headline that noted a "MURDEROUS CHINESE STILL AT LARGE," immediately drawing the readers' attention to the violent nature of the ethnic suspect, "a big burly Chinaman" (*World*, 13 February 1908, page 1) rather than to the theft itself.

In cases such as these, the nature of the crime itself contributes less to the negative ethnic image than does the description of the perpetrator. A Chinese "who might be anything from a dealer in a chuck a luck game to a harmless cook" (*Province*, 16 July 1907, page 1) is also an alleged burglar. Another individual, involved in a knife fight, is characterized as "a rather interesting type of Chinaman. He wears his hair flowing and his eyes are wild" (*Province*, 26 December 1907, page 1). In another case where an accused Chinese uses a knife to defend himself against the blows of a white attacker, the *World* report observes that a "knife in the hand of a Chinese is the same as in the hands of a Japanese" (*World*, 3 January 1908, page 17), but fails to

explain this innuendo.<sup>8</sup>

More significant than these personal characterizations are the numerous suggestions that any kind of criminal activity, particularly if it involved ethnics, is an affront to the prevailing white sense of law and order. In one article, Vancouver Police Chief Chamberlain addressed the perennial issue of gambling evil, saying he is "going to clean the gambling out if I have to tear Chinatown to pieces . . . [as in the majority of recent arrests] patrons were whites and mostly young lads and persons who could not afford to lose the money" (*World*, 18 April 1908, page 1). In addition to implying that Chinatown gambling was an expensive enticement to young whites, he was most concerned that in contrast, the "Chinamen" who were also arrested were able to pay their fines and return to the gambling dens.

A similar scenario is suggested with respect to local opium dens, where in one case a white woman appears to have been a prisoner, yet managed to defeat the charge of vagrancy against herself and gave the police a false (and unreported) name for her Chinese keeper, who had since disappeared (*World and Province*, 27 August 1908, page 1). In another case, the temerity of an "open and daring" smuggling attempt, "calculated to deceive the customs official by its very audacity" (*World*, 29 June 1907, page 1) was begrudgingly admired but deprecated due to the ethnicity of the perpetrators.

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<sup>8</sup> The statement probably intended comparison of this event to a New Years' Eve knifing attack by some Japanese residents on some white revellers. This event had been the lead story in the previous day's edition, and subject of much discussion regarding the rights of Japanese to bear arms, even for their own defense (see next chapter page 104).

Asian ethnicity was often emphasized in headlines of court reports, including those not primarily concerned with ethnic crime. For example, the front page headline "POLICE RAIDED ALLEGED CHINESE GAMBLING JOINT," (*Province*, 2 December 1907, page 1) reports the arrest of three Chinamen (despite a lack of evidence), but half the article is related to other police court cases that had nothing to do with the headline or any Chinese. Similarly, the headline "JAPANESE SUSPECTED OF WHOLESAL THEFT" (*World*, 19 August 1908, page 2) referred only to the first case heard in police court on that date, a matter that was the subject of only one quarter of the article.

The treatment ethnics received in the community often provoked their "criminal" behaviour. In such situations, however, neither the press nor the courts were particularly lenient. An article headlined "FIGHTING JAP WILL SERVE NINETY DAYS" only briefly acknowledges the liability of the complainant's attempt to lock the defendant's brother in a drying kiln. A familiar argument quite unrelated to the event justified the lengthy sentence imposed on this Japanese individual charged with a club attack on a white worker. According to the judge in the case,

we know . . . that white labor does not want to work by the side of yellow labor, and we must take cognizance of that. (*World*, 10 December 1907, page 15)

In another case, the accused had been

annoyed by having rocks and stones thrown at his doors and windows and having been much disturbed . . . had fired the three shots to scare any who might be inclined to indulge in the pastime. (*World*, 17 March 1908, page 8)

Despite supportive testimony from several neighbours as to the "excellent character" of the "Chinaman," he was sentenced to three months. Thus, it is unacceptable for Asian victims to respond in kind to harassment; yet seeking

redress through appeal was generally perceived with contempt as an "expensive taste" (*World*, 7 November 1907, page 15).

### **Crime against Ethnics**

Sensational coverage of criminal events was more typical of the *World* than of the *Province*. For example, in December 1907, the *World's* banner headline read "ANTI-CHINESE RIOT OCCURS IN LETHBRIDGE." The article describes an incident in which a mob attacked orientals and destroyed several restaurants (*World*, 26 December 1907, page 1). The less prominent *Province* headline, "MOUNTED POLICE CALLED OUT TO DISPEL RIOTERS . . ." focused on the immediate solution, rather than on the problem. According to this report, there was "little actual damage" and "a lot of badly scared Chinamen fleeing wildly" (*Province*, 26 December 1907, page 1).<sup>9</sup>

News reports of crime in which Asians were victims often minimized the damage done or made considerable efforts to justify the actions of the white perpetrators. In one case, a Japanese was "BLINDED THEN ROBBED" (*World*, 26 December 1907, page 7) by an assailant who used a pepper that was "stinging but not deadly." The article did not name the victim, who had "a name that conveys little or nothing to the eye or the ear of a white man" (*World*, 26 December 1907, page 7). Having a difficult sounding foreign name was apparently the greater offense. Referring to this incident as a "Bold Hold-up," the *Province* headlined the fact that the victim was blinded yet implied that it was odd for him to have reported the matter since

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<sup>9</sup> This Alberta incident is also discussed by Howard Palmer, who states that the crowd "had been well lubricated by Christmas cheer . . . and "roughed up" a few chinamen" (*Lethbridge Herald*, 1 January 1908, cited in Palmer 1971:38).

he was unable to describe his assailants (*Province*, 26 December 1907, page 1).

Table 27(I.D.) shows that the amount of coverage of "crime against ethnics" was approximately the same in both newspapers, with the exception of those dealing with the Vancouver anti-Asian riot of September 1907.<sup>10</sup> The number of *World* articles is nearly double the number in the *Province*, yet given the historical significance of the riot this quantity is unexpectedly low. Press reports on the riot dominated the front page for several days, focusing on property damage, the disposition of the rioters, and a prevailing concern that law and order be reestablished. Much of the post-riot coverage--including numerous local court reports--does not mention Asians at all, and for this reason is not included in this sample. In contrast to the more diverse perspectives on the event published in the *World*, the *Province* seemed to regard the riot as a simplistic solution to the larger problem of Japanese immigration. *Province* editors did not "quarrel with . . . censure of the violence by which the unrestrained mob seeks to express its hostility, whether to a race or to an individual" but ultimately regarded the anti-Japanese riot as a "really insignificant demonstration" (*Province*, 26 December 1907, page 8).

There was little coverage of ethnic responses to the riot. Under the unremarkable headline, "RAIN KEPT STREETS CLEAR LAST NIGHT" the *World* predicted that "the excitement

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<sup>10</sup> This particular group of topic subcodes includes the more immediate responses and does not provide for articles concerned with the various Royal Commissions that resulted from the riot, in particular the 1907 Report on Japanese Losses and the 1908 Chinese Claims Commission. Both of these are considered within the aggregate topic of legislation in the next chapter (See also Canada, Royal Commission, 1908b and Mackenzie King, 1908c).

was over for the present at all events. Japanese, Chinese and Hindus went about the street as usual . . . the Chinese are returning to their places" (*World*, 11 September 1907, page 1). Smaller articles on less prominent inside pages noted a concern that there was "no one to fill the positions of Orientals . . . [as the] Chinese were afraid to go to work for fear of violence" (*World*, 11 September 1907, page 2). The only sampled article from the *Province* regarding ethnic responses to the riot headlined the fact that the Chinese had returned to work, emphasizing the occupational heroics of "the overworked white waiters, who have been . . . sweating over the red-hot cooking ranges for forty eight hours . . . and practically remained on duty continuously" (*Province*, 11 September 1907, page 1). The fearful Chinese, on the other hand, had "been in retirement in the Chinese quarter" since the weekend riot (*Province*, 11 September 1907, page 1).

More extensive coverage of white response to the riot continued over a longer period of time. The *World* was insistent in playing down the violence, referring to it as a "recent outburst of feeling against Asiatics." In the same article, Vancouver Mayor Bethune acknowledged the city's responsibility to "protect the lives and property of our citizens . . . [and that he did] not care what color a man is or where he comes from, as long as he resides here he is entitled to protection" (*World*, 11 September 1907, page 1). Extensive coverage of a major speech on "the Asiatic Problem" introduced another perspective on the political and economic issues surrounding the riot. Following a personal tour of the Asian quarters, prominent socialist J. H. Hawthornthwaite stated

that he did not see the home of a single Chinese, Japanese or Hindoo that had been molested or destroyed . . . It was just probable the little trouble they had had in Vancouver might bring it

directly into the sphere of practical politics. Not that he wanted them to think this was a political problem. No, he thought it was purely an economic one. (*World*, 14 October 1907, page 13)

In response to his critics, Hawthornthwaite responded that he was

well aware that you can't solve the question by hitting a Jap on the head with a broken bottle, I admit that, but to protect our homes from this terrible competition it is our duty to solve our own problem first and theirs afterwards. (*World*, 14 October 1907, page 13)

The few articles that comprise the "image" group of topics contribute much to the negative portrayal of Asians in the *World* and *Province* in 1907 and 1908. Derision and ridicule characterized both Asian individuals and ethnic groups in the context of revealing press depictions of Asian housing conditions, education, religious activities and the like. Such reports affirmed the belief of many local readers that at best, the lives of Asians were very different from their own, and at worst, that Asians were far inferior to themselves. In this way, news coverage provided a form of indirect contact with Asians in situations that in many respects was comparable to the readers' own everyday lives. Conversely, what was said about Asians associated with the more newsworthy events of the "issues" group of topics was often of less importance than the issues themselves, many of which were more detached from the everyday lives of the local newspaper readers.

## CHAPTER V

### TOPIC ANALYSIS II - ISSUES INVOLVING ASIANS

During the study period, the predominant concern arising from large-scale immigration or "importation" of Asians into British Columbia was that "they" would take jobs from white labour, or compete unfairly with white businesses. Many forms of restriction--including legislation--were tried or suggested as solutions to these multiple problems. The aggregate topics economics, restriction, immigration and legislation often appeared in conjunction with one another and together comprised nearly sixty percent of all domestic coverage (see Table 13). In contrast to the smaller proportion of articles coded as "image" topics discussed in the preceding chapter, coverage of the larger "issues" topics focus on the more newsworthy events of the day with Asians mentioned almost incidentally in the articles, even if their involvement or participation is central.

These are the most complex and interrelated of the major aggregate topics, and consequently, among the most difficult to separate into exclusive categories. Nevertheless, I have endeavoured to discuss them separately in the sections that follow. Where one issue is the primary or dominant topic of an article, another is frequently a secondary theme. While one subtopic is coded as the primary topic for an article, another subtopic in the aggregate can be considered secondary in the same

article.<sup>1</sup> All coverage of immigration, for example, is not completely represented in the aggregate topic "immigration." Articles that either advocate or report restrictive immigration practices for Asians are included in the aggregate topics "restriction advocated" or "restriction implemented." Numerous legislative responses to immigration are included in the aggregate topic "legislation."

Although coverage of these aggregate topics is predominantly news, over three-quarters of all domestic main editorials in both newspapers address these issues, particularly during period II and predominantly in reports concerned with legislative matters.

The Japanese are most often mentioned in conjunction with all of these topics, with the exception of sampled articles in which restriction is advocated where the more diffuse Asian referent is most commonly used (see Tables 22 and 23). Although Hindus and/or Sikhs are mentioned only half as often as Japanese in articles about immigration in both newspapers, articles about immigration--particularly in the *Province*--are nevertheless the most likely to mention Hindus and/or Sikhs. Mention of ethnicity in the headline is relatively high, as is the use of slang terms. In both papers these are used predominantly with reference to the Japanese.

## **ECONOMICS**

Table 27(II.A.) shows that the aggregate topic coverage in each newspaper has a similar pattern for different economic subtopics with three notable exceptions.

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<sup>1</sup> A listing of the aggregate topics and their associated subtopics used in this study is found in Appendix I.

The *World's* coverage includes more articles regarding Asians buying property, owning businesses or as a source of cheap labour. The *Province* also emphasized reports of Asians being employed. A further difference in the grouped category "other subtopics" included commentary on the quality of work done by Asians: in this group of small, diverse articles, subtopics were not necessarily comparable between newspapers.

Considerable press attention focuses on the issue of potential Asian trading opportunities, especially news of shipping routes to the Orient. Much of this type of business and trade coverage deals with financial matters, cargo manifests and the like. For example, two news reports note the success of government efforts to secure Asian markets for Canadian flour, emphasizing that exports were up 800% in ten years. That "the Japanese are under the impression that all wheats are the same" made the "superior" Canadian product more difficult to sell (*World*, 18 December 1907, page 2; *Province*, 18 December 1907, page 4).

Where the direct involvement of Asians in a business enterprise is reported, it is regarded as an intrusion into what should have been a Canadian domain. Under the headline "JAP SCHOONER IN LOCAL LUMBER TRADE," the initial trip of a Japanese trader to Vancouver is labelled "another invasion of Japanese . . . getting business that other boats should have because she is cheap" (*World*, 13 February 1908, page 10). In another business context, the headline "JAPS INVADE PRAIRIE LANDS" (*World*, 11 January 1908, page 1) introduces a front page article describing the purchase of 10,000 acres of C.P.R. farmland and a proposed move to Alberta by a group of Japanese farmers. In contrast to the implied threat in the headline wording, the article notes

that local ranchers welcomed the ready supply of immigrant labour. In both articles, however, negative connotations in the emphatic use of slang ethnic headline referents and suggestions of an invasion are more in line with the less than objective prediction that the "people of the prairies and of the eastern cities will take a full share of the anti-Asiatic agitation, the bulk of which now devolves upon British Columbia" (*World*, 11 January 1908, page 1).

In 1907 British Columbia, Asian labourers were especially welcomed by employers "to overcome the difficulty of a scarcity of men" (*World*, 25 April 1907, page 1), even when the shortage of labour was due to a strike. Many very brief articles record without further comment the numbers of workers heading to jobs or already employed throughout the province in canneries, sawmills, and logging operations. By the fall of the year, however, the possibility of an oversupply of labour is articulated in a small editorial, reprinted from the *Montreal Star*.

It would be easy enough to acquire an Asiatic population of a quarter of a million, but what will the effect be when the labor demand becomes slack. (*World*, 22 October 1907, page 5)

Apprehension that Asian immigrants would displace white workers in the provincial labour force is not new. In comparison to the higher wage expectations of white workers in similar circumstances, the lower cost of Asian labour represents the taking away of working class jobs.<sup>2</sup> Increasing numbers of arrivals augment existing concerns

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<sup>2</sup> In theory, Michael Reich (1978) suggests that racism was actively promoted by capitalist employers to divide the solidarity of the working classes and weaken union organization. Edna Bonacich's split labour market theory (1972, 1979) proposes that such a division ensures that menial tasks will be performed by ethnic groups having the lowest economic status, thus reinforcing their social marginality and forming the basis for an ethnically stratified society.

regarding the employment practices of specific individuals and corporations, notably the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. In the fall of 1907, an offer to supply unlimited labour to Grand Trunk Pacific contractors is met with the corporate response that they were "not in favor of employing oriental labor . . . we have never done so . . . only white labor will be given work on our contracts" (*Province*, 19 September 1907, page 1). Two months later, however, a subsequent news report notes that "Japanese laborers employed in Prince Rupert by the GTP have outnumbered the white laborers four to one" (*Province*, 18 December 1907, page 3). This argument persists into the fall of 1908, when a *World* headline asking "WILL JAPS BE USED ON GTP?" is answered by a company spokesman. He is unaware of any clause preventing the employment of Asiatics, but thought that enough white labourers could not be found (*World*, 12 September 1908, page 1).

The issue for employers is quite clear in other domains as well, for

the Chinese domestic servant on this coast is apparently a necessity. It is impossible to obtain white girls and it would be absurd to say that under those circumstances the services of Chinamen are to be tabooed. (*Province*, 4 September 1908, page 6)

That being the case, then the dire consequences predicted by the *World's* editors are sure to become "THE AWFUL FATE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA":

The ruin of our industries, farms given back to the wilderness, civilization relapsing into a barbarism with closed boarding-houses as its signposts, this we gather is the fact which the Victoria lady expects to overwhelm herself and us unless the Chinese are permitted to come to the rescue of the white man in British Columbia. Nevertheless we hope for better things, but we concede that if British Columbians cannot get on without the Chinese they will quite deserve all that our Cassandra foretells. (*World*, 21 February

1908, page 6)

Although the Asian presence generally alarmed white workers, the three Asian ethnic groups are associated with distinct work ethics. Frank Oliver, the Minister of the Interior, clearly articulates the stereotype of each in a prominently reported speech:

The Chinamen, it is true, are said to be more willing, more likely to remain in the calling to which they are engaged, and are more reliable. There is not doubt, on the other hand, that the Japanese are more adaptable and intelligent, and possibly more industrious . . . more ambitious . . . not as reliable and trustworthy as Chinamen . . . Hindus . . . are not adapted to the climate and environment; and moreover, are not as efficient as Celestials. The Chinaman's position today . . . is exceptionally good individually . . . he has cornered the market. (*World*, 26 August 1907, page 11)

Another employer observes that

[the Japanese] have become very competent, efficient, and almost invaluable. White men, however, if efficient . . . are preferable to Japanese. (*World*, 7 November 1907, page 1)

Popular sentiment, however, favours Hindu labour, as

the native of India has proved himself, under suitable guidance, quite as capable . . . a unit of labor as any native of China or Japan. Not only are the former our own fellow-subjects but they are raised under the influence of our own civilization . . . the foolish fable of the extraordinary efficiency of the heathen Chinese or Jap has blinded us to such a reasonable and fair maxim as "Charity begins at home." We have a duty to perform to our own people. (*Province*, 14 October 1907, page 6)

During the following year, however, there is little charitable news to suggest that "our fellow-subjects" are being welcomed. Under the headline "HINDUS APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE," the *Province* reports a thousand Hindus are out of work and in distress. The article notes "these men as

British subjects saw Italians, Japanese and Chinese being employed on every hand, but work was refused their race almost everywhere" (*Province*, 21 May 1908, page 3). By the fall, the headline "HINDUS STARVE IN VANCOUVER Hundreds Will Be in Desperate Straits Before Winter Is Over--Many Live on One Meal per day" (*Province*, 29 September 1908, page 15) indicates the situation is not at all improved. But as these stories become increasingly hopeless, they are buried further in the back pages of the newspaper.

### **RESTRICTION**

Three aggregate topics include articles in which restriction is advocated, implemented or charged within specific domains, denoted as subtopics. Together, these topics amount to 15.54 percent of the *Province* domestic sample and 17.38 percent of the *World's*. Table 13 indicates that the individual aggregate topic "advocation of restriction" accounts for most of this coverage. Only three articles are coded as "ethnics charge restriction" in the *Province* and none in the *World*. Within the aggregate topic, "ethnics are restricted," the most predominant subtopic was "ethnics are barred from immigration" which accounts for most of the *World's* articles, and over a third of those in the *Province* (see Table 27(II.B.)). The *Province* sample also includes an equal number of articles coded as "ethnics are barred from jobs."

#### **Advocation of Restriction**

Table 27(II.B.) also shows that the *Province* sample has only two-thirds as many articles in this category as in the *World* sample. This was the largest single frequency difference in the domestic sample. Reports coded as Asiatic Exclusion League activity--in which restriction in many domains may have been advocated--was the largest subtopic in this aggregate topic. The immigration issue

was again a prominent concern as was the case for the topic "ethnics are restricted." The amount of coverage of the subtopic "restricted immigration advocated" in the *World* was double that in the *Province*.<sup>3</sup>

Advocation of Asian restriction includes many domains. The argument that Asiatics generally should be excluded from schools (*World*, 5 October 1907, page 7) is usually made in the context of broader concerns regarding their education, as discussed in the preceding chapter. In addition, Asian--particularly Japanese--attempts to access numerous other public facilities are met with mild protests (*Province*, 29 May 1908, page 3; 7 November 1907, page 1). An attempt by twenty Japanese to obtain Canadian citizenship made headline news as "AN EPIDEMIC OF NATURALIZATION Twenty Japanese Sought and Obtained the Little Blue Paper . . ." (*Province*, 7 November 1907, page 1).<sup>4</sup>

During the winter of 1908, a New Year's Eve knifing episode induced considerable press hysteria expressing the community's fear of Asians. A few local Japanese defended themselves successfully against a perceived assault by white men, and calls for disarmament followed. Little more was needed "than the proverbial spark to set the city aflame" as

the Japanese houses and stores continue to be arsenals bristling with weapons . . . the

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<sup>3</sup> In addition to articles that directly advocated restriction, articles where the focus was more on the speaker than the issues are coded as "politicians urge restriction," a subtopic within the aggregate topic of legislation to be discussed later in this chapter.

<sup>4</sup> Despite mention of ethnicity in the headline, more than half of this article dealt with other matters before the court having nothing to do with the Japanese. The judge did comment to counsel for "the little brown men" that "You are evidently not a member of the Exclusion League" (*Province*, 7 November 1907, page 1).

Japanese were eager and waiting for the opportunity of shooting and butchering. (*World*, 3 January 1908, page 10)

The *Province* news report more calmly suggested "it is a federal law which makes it a serious offense to store arms and ammunition for an unlawful purpose . . . the onus is on them to prove that they had them there for a lawful purpose" (*Province*, 3 January 1908, page 3). And at its January meeting, the Exclusion League endorsed a resolution "that the premises of all Orientals be searched and dispossessed of all arms and ammunition" (*Province*, 11 January 1908, page 6). More sensational *World* coverage embellished the resolution, describing

the black menace of military and antagonized Japs armed to the teeth . . . Having appealed to the chief of police and to the mayor for the disarmament of Japs without present result, it was decided to request the attorney-general of the province to immediately take steps to confiscate under section 102 of the code, all arms on Japanese or other Oriental premises, also that the importation of arms in the city by Japanese should be prevented. (*World*, 11 January 1908, page 8)

The most dominant subtopic in this aggregate topic includes articles on Asiatic Exclusion League activities. Coding rules that require explicit mention of an ethnic group as part of the selection process meant that much of the League's press coverage is not included in the sample. It is common to refer to the group as the Exclusion League, and often press coverage of their concerns makes no further mention of Asians. This is not surprising, as at the time the term "exclusionist" was sufficient to imply Asian. For purposes of this study, however, this means that the actual press coverage is somewhat higher than is reported here.

Not unexpectedly, 70 to 80 percent of the coverage of this subtopic occurred during period II when the League was

most active: it dropped dramatically thereafter. Sampled articles varied in scope and size from very short notices of meetings which said little about Asians, to editorial comment regarding League activities, minutes of entire meetings, lengthy political speeches and major presentations in a variety of forums. In the context of these articles, restriction was advocated in a broad spectrum of domains in keeping with the League's mandate.

Early news reports merely announce plans to organize a local anti-Asiatic convention and parade in September, 1907 (*Province*, 26 August 1907, page 1, 4). The same day, the rationale for the League's existence is more fully elaborated in the *World's* apprehensive front page coverage:

Owing to the rush of Japanese to this province and particularly to this port, a point has been reached where the population of the coast south of the boundary line is attaching the highest importance to the Japanese invasion of Canada as representing possibly the most serious Asiatic attack on this continent, threatening republic and Dominion alike . . . there is a growing inclination to make common cause against the yellow or brown peril. (*World*, 26 August 1907, page 1)

Later descriptions of League activities are more staid and less prominently located on the back and inside pages of both newspapers. Regular and special meetings of the League are reported in much anecdotal detail. Organizational strategies are on the October agenda (*Province*, 30 October 1907, page 20) as well as a resolution to congratulate health officials for prompt response to a bubonic plague scare in Seattle (*World*, 30 October 1907, page 14; *Province*, 30 October 1907, page 20). By January, a lead *World* editorial acknowledges the local electoral successes of League candidates, which coincidentally occurs about the same time as the introduction

of "an immigration regulation which practically puts a stop to the influx of Japanese coolies" (*World*, 11 January 1908, page 24).<sup>5</sup> Despite its fragmentation during the spring of 1908, the organization continues to be associated with immigration restriction issues. By this time, the League's platform on exclusion succinctly declares "unequivocally for total exclusion of all class of Orientals as the only solution of the labor problem in British Columbia and the one method whereby the ascendancy of the white race can be maintained" (*Province*, 21 May 1908, page 1).

While articles describing League activities incorporate a broad range of exclusion issues, articles directly advocating employment restriction of Asians argue that this was to protect the jobs of white workers. A news report in the late summer of 1907 noted that the Toronto Trades and Labor Council found no consensus to recommend segregation of the Chinese, though

many . . . were of the opinion that however useful John might be as a laundryman . . . in view of the ever increasing number of the Celestial band he was a great menace to the workers of the city. Others suggested that a heavier tax be levied upon all Chinamen engaged in commercial pursuits. (*Province*, 26 August 1907, page 3)

Later reports from local sources suggest the prevention of Asiatic employment in logging camps and lumber mills, noting the danger in employing Chinamen who did not always understand instructions and the apparent existence of a law which made it illegal for Japanese to handle logs (*World*, 11 January 1908, page 7). The abolition of Japanese fishing licenses on the Fraser is also advocated (*World*, 11

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<sup>5</sup> The reference is to the "Gentleman's Agreement" of January 1908, which imposed a quota on the number of Japanese emigrants as discussed in chapter 2.

January 1908, page 7), with some apparent success.<sup>6</sup> The following Spring, an account of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council meeting reports "favorable progress in the crusade against Chinese cooks, but the difficulty was the fact that white cooks demand higher wages than the Celestials" (*World*, 18 April 1908, page 11).

Articles that directly advocate the restricted immigration of Asians are an important subtopic in the aggregate category not only because of their relatively high frequency but also because of the type of coverage. For this subtopic, the amount of editorial comment is double that of news coverage in both newspapers and except for three *World* front page news reports, articles are located on the less visible inside pages.

Diverse means to curtail immigration are proposed continually in the press. A *Province* correspondent recommended that for "every hundred or a thousand white men in the Dominion who enter Japan in a given time, allow the same number of Japanese to enter the Dominion and no more" (*Province*, 9 August 1907, page 12). Rather than a quota to control immigrants, an alternate suggestion, under the headline "WOULD KEEP TRACK OF JAPS" was

to form a statistical bureau for the purpose of keeping close track on all Japanese who land in Canada . . . for the ordinary coolie is capable of putting things in such a way as would deceive anyone who does not know their peculiarities.  
(*World*, 2 April 1908, page 14)

The National Trades and Labor Council [sic] meeting in

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<sup>6</sup> The following summer, Steveston cannery workers were alarmed by a lack of available help and the curtailed salmon pack. Although 300 "little brown men" had produced the British naturalization papers required to obtain a fishing license, 150 Japanese were rejected. Other Japanese did not apply, nor did the "white fishermen driven off the river years ago by Japanese competition." The hundreds of Japanese were, however, "enjoying an enforced holiday" (*Province*, 17 July 1908, page 1).

Ottawa considered a resolution to increase the Chinese head tax from \$500 to \$1000, although the outcome is not reported (*World*, 2 April 1908, page 1).<sup>7</sup> According to a subsequent short editorial, even this would not be enough.

The Vancouver *World* thinks the poll-tax on Chinese is likely to prove ineffective and that as many Chinamen as can be profitably employed will enter the country, the tax really in the end being paid by the people who employ them. There is a good deal in this. The *World* wants complete exclusion. This may become necessary. (*Victoria Colonist*, reprinted in *World*, 6 June 1908, page 6)

Prohibition of Asian immigration was a frequently suggested solution to white unemployment. When it was perceived that Asian workers had usurped jobs that otherwise might have gone to white workers, a variety of published correspondence and editorial notes most clearly expressed the similar sentiments of these workers, particularly in the *World*.

A letter headlined "ORIENTAL LABOR" plainly stated the fears of the white working man:

We have seen and known them long enough to know they are no good to us . . . it was unfair to allow sixty or a hundred Chinese to herd together like swine in a shed that was not a fit place for half that many swine and we, the white people, living in houses at twenty or thirty dollars per month . . . they will either have to be stopped from coming into this country or we will have to

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<sup>7</sup> The *Province* also covers the same Ottawa meeting on its front page under the headline "ASK \$1000 HEAD TAX ON CHINESE" (*Province*, 2 April 1908, page 1). In both newspapers, coverage is very nearly identical and the resolution was merely listed as one of many. The *World's* multi-deck headline "RESOLUTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED . . ." (*World*, 2 April 1908, page 1) mentioned that Old-Age Pensions were to be considered along with the increase in Chinese poll-tax. Only one of twenty-two lines were relevant to the topic in each article.

get out. (*World*, 8 July 1907, page 6)<sup>8</sup>

The local issue, acknowledged in a later small editorial, is a combination of British pride in their own abilities mixed with racial intolerance.

The presence of Orientals in British Columbia undoubtedly hurts the labor situation. White men do not care to work side by side with Hindoos or other Asiatics. It may be a foolish prejudice, but we think we all have it. We decline to agree with those people who say that we cannot get along without Oriental labor . . . As people of the British race we are surely capable of building up a country. (*Victoria Colonist*, reprinted in *World*, 15 November 1907, page 10)

The abiding demographic concern is that

white men should be overwhelming predominant in every settled part of this country. If no check is put upon the influx of Japanese, British Columbia, with its population of a quarter of a million souls, may soon be possessed by Asiatics. (*World*, 1 August 1907, page 5)

Concerns regarding Asians were related not only to these more tangible demographic and economic concerns, but also to widespread xenophobic fears that underscored the immigration issue. Immigration restriction is a matter of "self-preservation," according to one editorial reprinted from the *Detroit Journal*, which regarded Asians with scorn as "people who never develop, but only pick ripe fruit, who are not pioneers and strugglers" (*World*, 19 September 1907, page 5).

## IMMIGRATION

News reports and editorial comment explicitly concerned with ethnic immigration activities comprise the

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<sup>8</sup> The letter is credited to Jesse Armishaw who, in addition to being a prolific writer of letters to both the *Province* and the *World*, was soon to become a stalwart member of the Asiatic Exclusion League. In later discussions of a second League parade in the spring of 1908, Armishaw "urged every man to come . . . with rifles and revolvers" (Roy 1989:218).

only aggregate topic in which the frequency of sampled articles in the *Province* (n=53) exceeds those in the *World* (n=40). Articles primarily concerned with the arrival of large numbers of Asians clearly dominated the aggregate topic category in both newspapers (see Table 27(II.C.)). Other delineated subtopics include a variety of movement possibilities of ethnic individuals or groups entering Canada illegally, being detained refused and deported, or voluntarily leaving the country.

Most news reports concerned with large numbers of Asian arrivals provide quantitative demographic detail and have little else to say regarding the arriving Asians themselves. In this respect, such reports are similar to the economic news reports discussed earlier in this chapter that simply list the numbers of Asian workers heading to employment opportunities throughout British Columbia. Early immigration news reports are small, often unheadlined inclusions in regular shipping news columns, particularly in the *World*, more concerned with shipping volumes than their "human freight" (*World*, 11 September 1907, page 1). Typically, Asian arrivals are mentioned only as part of an unnamed and quantified passenger manifest: "60 1st class passengers and 200 orientals in steerage" (*Province*, 1 April 1907, page 3).

A dramatic increase in the numbers of Asian arrivals was met with large sensational front page headlines and considerable editorial comment. Anxious not only to record the current figures but also to anticipate enormous amounts yet to arrive, a *World* editorial--reprinted from the *Toronto News*--forecasts

an ugly situation in British Columbia over the influx of Japanese from Honolulu . . . in the year the arrivals . . . may reach twenty five thousand. (*World*, 3 September 1907, page 5)

While this prediction is greatly exaggerated, there is no shortage of prominent headlines to announce the actual arrival of individual ships. The *World's* banner headline announces that "R.M.S.MONTEAGLE ARRIVES WITH 1165 ASIATICS . . . City Hall People Head Movement to Dispose of British Indians", noting further that these Hindoos would be sent to Ottawa by public subscription (*World*, 11 September 1907, page 1). The *Province* also has front page coverage, but the numbers differ somewhat in the much smaller headline: "MONTEAGLE IN WITH NINE HUNDRED HINDUS . . . FEW JAPANESE ON BOARD Civic Authorities Alarmed at Arrival of Hindus in Such large Numbers" (*Province*, 11 September 1907, page 1).

Elaborate headlines tell most of the story, and in terms of space, can equal or even exceed the amount of text that follows in the *World*. In the *Province*, headlines are more commonly half the size of the article. Any further information in the ensuing articles lists quantities of specific ethnic groups, numbers detained and landed, the amount of head tax paid and descriptions of the balance of the cargo manifest.

While headlines in both papers announce the steadily increasing numbers, the *World's* editorials elaborate the fears that are generated by this influx:

three shiploads of Hindoos . . . dumped down on the small community of Vancouver . . . to land a large number of those of a less vigorous race into a congested labor market will most seriously and cruelly interfere with the comfort and happiness of those already there. (*World*, 22 October 1907, page 5)

Anxieties increased and the *World's* editors forecast even more appalling repercussions.

Altogether over ten thousand natives of Japan, India and China have come in and according to the best estimate obtainable, between seven and eight thousand are still here, of whom six thousand are

Japanese, fourteen hundred Hindoos and three hundred Chinese . . . in relation to the numbers of the white population of the province they become overwhelming . . . It follows that if immigration from Asia continues on the same scale it will take but a few years to make Asiatic labor the industrial basis of the province . . . in less than a decade British Columbia would become the paradise of the employer and the Oriental and the invasion of the prairies would be so well begun that nothing short of martial law would prevent anti-Asiatic riots in Winnipeg . . . with the mysterious instinct which has so often proved truer than the theories of statesmen, the people have realized that an invasion is actually in progress, the results of which are more to be feared than those which would follow the landing of Japanese regiments at English Bay. (*World*, 7 November 1907, page 10)

By early January, these editorial concerns permeate the still prominent front page news. Seeing no end to Japanese arrivals, one *World* headline reads "JAP INFLUX TO START AGAIN . . ." and the article observes

now that agitation against the Japanese is less active than it has been for some time, the wily brown men alive to every point of strategy are preparing to still further increase their number in British Columbia . . . the first expedition will be small, merely 150. (*World*, 3 January 1908, page 1)

The same day's *Province* headline also protests "ANOTHER INVASION OF JAPANESE FROM ISLANDS Eleven Hundred and Fifty Asiatics Will Arrive in Vancouver Shortly . . ." (*Province*, 3 January 1908, page 1). In anticipation of even greater numbers than reported in the *World*, the *Province's* slightly longer article is rich in metaphors, and even more distressed.

More Japs . . . will soon arrive in New Japan, as British Columbia is coming to be facetiously termed. They will come from Honolulu . . . through which nearly fifteen hundred Japanese were thrown up last year to be cast upon the shores of Vancouver harbor . . . a fresh deposit of little brown men who will commingle with the

others of their race who, relentlessly as the flow of lava from a live crater, are gradually burying the Anglo-Saxon race in this province . . . [a] fresh Asiatic invasion . . . will bring another thousand coolies. (*Province*, 3 January 1908, page 1)

Rather than supporting the *World's* contention that the latest influx is due to a lack of local agitation, the *Province* suggests the responsibility belongs to the "paternal Japanese government," which cannot prevent these immigrants from "inflicting their presence on this outpost of Great Britain" (*Province*, 3 January 1908, page 1).

Stories of illegal entries or deportations of Asians do not provide as many sensational headlines and frantic descriptions as do those covering the arrivals of large numbers of Asians. News reports are likely to cover seemingly minor incidents, generously augmented with personal ridicule and suspicion directed towards all ethnic groups and any individuals involved in these activities. Two front page articles reporting the discovery of Chinese stowaways on an incoming ship exemplify this. The *Province* used the occasion to make contemptuous remarks regarding the hidden "Chinks," who had been found in bunkers "where nothing but a Chinaman would ever have dreamed of living" (*Province*, 16 July 1907, page 1). The *World's* more elaborate coverage politely called this evidence of "a well organized conspiracy for smuggling Chinamen . . . with every indication of being bad characters" (*World*, 16 July 1907, page 1, 7).<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> White stowaways were treated quite differently by shipping and customs officials and in local press reports. For twelve "of the decent workingman type" arriving as stowaways in the spring of 1908, "it was imperative that they get work speedily to save themselves from charity or starvation . . . officials realize that a lot of men are in need of work and will take a desperate risk to get a decent job. Consequently there was no disposition to take any action beyond putting the men ashore" (*World*, 7 April 1907, page 5).

**LEGISLATION, CITIZENSHIP, AND LEGAL BUSINESS**

Press coverage of a wide variety of political and legal matters together forms an aggregate topic category which has the highest frequency of all domestic coverage in both newspapers. Articles that express the views of politicians at every level of government regarding the restriction of Asians predominate as the largest single subtopic in the aggregate category (see Table 27(II.D.)). Whether in the form of Royal Commission investigations or proposed and enacted legislation, Dominion responses to concerns regarding Asians are reported less frequently and vary in quantity throughout the study period. Coverage of this group of political activities marginally exceeds that given to the politicians themselves.

Most often, what the politicians advocate regarding Asians amounts to little more than political rhetoric, lacking both diplomacy and practical legislative solutions. The newspaper becomes a legitimate forum for personal attacks on the stance of others on these issues; coverage of their many opinions is also an opportunity for each newspaper to emphasize its particular attitudes to Asians. Almost equal coverage is found in both newspapers, doubling during the turbulent period II but otherwise quite consistent over time.

Both the *World* and the *Province* provide early front page coverage for local M.P. R. G. Macpherson speaking to a summer meeting of the Trades and Labor Council (*Province*, 24 July 1907, page 1; *World*, 24 July 1907, page 1). These tandem articles each convey Macpherson's view that the proper Dominion authorities should deal with immigration. While both articles are similar in length, the *Province* article is less prominently located in the lower half of the page. The *World* article, however, is located more

centrally with a headline twice the size of that associated with the *Province* article as well as an accompanying banner headline. Macpherson's electoral obligation is elaborated in the *World*.

I went to parliament on an anti-Asiatic coolie immigration policy . . . I will endeavour as far as lies in my power to have . . . laws dealing with the matter. (*World*, 24 July 1907, page 1)

Shortly thereafter, the very small headline of a brief *Province* article located at the bottom of the front page, "RALPH SMITH, M.P. OBJECTS TO JAPANESE" adequately declares his position that he is "as heartily opposed to the influx of these people as any Westerner can be" (*Province*, 1 August 1907, page 1). The top deck of the *World's* much larger headline acknowledges more abruptly that "RALPH SMITH OPPOSES JAPS" (*World*, 1 August 1907, page 1). Greater prominence is achieved by the placement above the fold and combined headline and article space five times greater than the same front page story in the *Province*.

Smith also recognized that "it is worse than useless for public men and newspapers in British Columbia or elsewhere to continue making a political football out of the oriental question" (*Province*, 19 September 1907, page 6). By the end of the month the perceived lack of political action becomes a partisan editorial concern. A lead *Province* editorial, "MR. MACPHERSON WRIGGLES," comments on the local M.P.'s "unparalleled neglect of duty."

Mr. Macpherson has apparently held no pronounced views on the subject of Asiatic exclusion . . . When the Japanese legislation was going through Mr. Macpherson never opened his mouth . . . as an observer of which way the winds blows he would distance many an expert meteorologist. (*Province*, 27 September 1907, page 8)

The *World's* Liberal editors harshly observe that Conservative Premier McBride "has therefore himself to

thank if his anti-Asiatic speeches are regarded as so much clap-trap, intended for vote-catching purposes and forgotten the moment he is safely in office" (*World*, 19 September 1907, page 4). By mid-December, however, a *Province* editorial particularly praises Ralph Smith's address to the Commons on these issues.

Mr. Smith drew a disquieting picture of 80,000,000 starving Orientals looking, with covetous eyes, across the Pacific Ocean at the fatness of British Columbia, but he reassured the House and the country in the matter of a military invasion. He did not think there was any danger of such a contingency. The race prejudice in itself he considered sufficient reason for limiting the immigration from the Orient. (*Province*, 18 December 1907, page 8)

During the spring of 1908, political coverage shifts from the ample discourse of politicians to legislative and diplomatic measures such as the Lemieux mission to Tokyo, the ineffective 1908 British Columbia Natal Act and subsequent court challenges, and Dominion orders-in-council. The *Liberal World* is quieter on these actions, while the *Conservative Province* seeks to demonstrate the inadequacies of the Liberal Laurier government's immigration policies in its more prominent coverage. Several articulate discussions provide detail regarding the role and authority of various jurisdictions in immigration matters, even though they are buried on the inside and back pages (*Province*, 21 February 1908, page 14; 29 February 1908, page 5). Promise of further Dominion action to remedy the immigration problem return the issue to front page prominence the following month with major headlines in both newspapers (*Province*, 25 March 1908, page 1; *World*, 25 March 1908, page 1). By then, even the *World's* banner headline, "OLIVER HASTILY PATCHES IMMIGRATION ACT" and leading article, "IMMIGRATION ACT FULL OF FLAWS" (*World*, 25 March 1908, page 1) challenge Ottawa. This focus on the

issues provides some respite from the politicians themselves. Relief is only temporary, however, as Asiatic exclusion re-emerges as a partisan issue met with some unanimity in the Fall 1908 Dominion election campaign, and both newspaper editors and politicians resume their most volatile stances on the matter.

For former premier Joseph Martin, the controversial Asiatic Exclusion League candidate, it is a matter of patriotism that "an avalanche of Orientals" should be protested (*Province*, 13 February 1908, page 6). Local Liberal candidate W. W. B. McInnes "declared that his own position was that of the total exclusionist" (*World*, 15 October 1908, page 17) contrary to what many believe to be the position of the Liberal government in Ottawa. That day's *Province* editorial predicts that Laurier's Liberals "would throw open the doors wide to the Japanese," and doubt that McInnes could "compel the government, whose whole policy is of a directly opposite character, to practically exclude the Asiatic" (*Province*, 15 October 1908, page 6). Like Martin, McInnes deemed the exclusion issue important enough that failure to elect him would indicate that "the cause of Asiatic exclusion is not the question of paramount importance to British Columbia which I have for years maintained it to be" (*World*, 23 October 1908, page 2). This is regarded as another election ploy by those attending that evening's Conservative meeting. According to their speaker,

everyone who lives in the west knows that Asiatic exclusion is a dead issue and is only brought to catch votes . . . we are all unanimous . . . that the Asiatic should be excluded. (*Province*, 23 October 1908, page 14)

Earlier, the ultimately successful Conservative candidate George Cowan had even more brazenly articulated his position on both exclusion and what was needed in Ottawa:

so did the Dominion require honest, courageous and intelligent men . . . not in the Oriental sense but individuals of Anglo-Saxon intelligence . . . Nothing so weakens a community as the presence of an alien element openly defying our institutions. (*Province*, 7 October 1908, page 4)

Continuing coverage of the politicians indicates that while each newspaper has their favourites, that allegiance is sustained as much by the individual's past political contributions and affiliations as by their current position with respect to Asiatic exclusion. In contrast, news reports and editorials regarding political events and activities, particularly in the case of interpretations of the three Royal Commissions that follow the 1907 riot, showed subtle differences in emphasis.

Proceedings of the Commission examining Japanese losses in the September 1907 riot (King, 1908c) are published virtually in transcript form in the daily press. Headlines and interpretive commentary focus on different aspects of this event, while a similar amount of article and headline space is devoted to this subtopic in both newspapers. The *Province's* shorter article is a more detailed "Recital of the Riot." Howard Duncan, a local Liberal and counsel for the Japanese government, describes it as a "deplorable affair . . . absolutely unprovoked . . . mainly against the Japanese" (*Province*, 22 October 1907, page 1). The *World's* introductory article notes the Commission's purpose is to "assess the claims for damages sustained during the recent riots by the Japanese" (*World*, 22 October 1907, page 2). The *World's* statement is confusing: does the writer intend to imply the Japanese were rioting, or is this merely an example of poor writing?

At the concluding session, King's closing remarks that

the "attack was not made against the Japanese personally but upon Orientals generally begotten of alarm due solely to the increase in the number of Asiatics arriving . . . unwarranted and unjustifiable, and greatly to be deplored" (*Province*, 7 November 1907, page 6; *World*, 7 November 1907, page 14) is published in full. While these articles lack prominence due to their inside page locations, the *World* article uncharacteristically dominates a page which otherwise has only feature advertising. The *Province's* two column report is no less visible even though it is considerably shorter than the comparable *World* report. King's speech ended a "BREEZY SESSION" (*World*, 7 November 1907, page 14), according to the *World's* more optimistic very large two-column headline, yet to the *Province*, this represents a "WHITE FLAG OF PEACE . . . a Sensational Close" (*Province*, 7 November 1907, page 6).

King's subsequent enquiry into Oriental Labor (Canada, Royal Commission, 1908a) is unevenly covered in the two newspapers over an eight month period. Coverage of the Commission is seldom front page news,<sup>10</sup> yet remains highly visible on the inside pages due to the length of the articles. News reports focus on the commission's communications problems in reiterating many old notions regarding the Japanese character. A *Province* editorial condemns the persistent deceptions of the Japanese.

The difficulties which the Commissioner encountered, in reaching the facts, were not overestimated by us . . . Japanese witnesses deceived the court . . . suppressed knowledge which they should have imparted and affected

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<sup>10</sup> The front page issues at this time are nevertheless related to Asians. The *World's* banner headline asked for the exclusion of Chinese from white schools (*World*, 15 November 1907, page 1), an issue that is also the subject of a *Province* article on that date (15 November 1907, page 9). Both front pages have similar coverage from Tokyo regarding the Lemieux discussions with the Japanese government on immigration matters (*World* and *Province*, 15 November 1907, page 1).

ignorance of conditions of which they were perfectly informed . . . the fact that only one out of all the Japanese witnesses could be induced to tell the truth is a significant commentary on the veracity of the people. (*Province*, 2 December 1907, page 8)

Editorial conclusions regarding the Commission results continue to support existing stereotypes and frequently offered solutions. The *Province* argues for a legislated end to the importation of Japanese labour.

The result of the Commission's inquiry has been to prove that Japanese cheap labor was being brought into Canada on an extensive scale . . . produced all those evils which are bound to flow from the predominance in a white country of an Oriental population . . . [the commissioner should] consider it his duty to . . . call for immediate legislation for the limitation, if not the exclusion of a class of people whose unrestricted entry would threaten our national well-being. (*Province*, 2 December 1907, page 8)

Six months later, the *World's* editorial on this matter is no less xenophobic as it faults the employers and the transportation companies for the influx of unsuitable Asians.

The movement of Oriental laborers to Canada was not spontaneous. It was largely machine made . . . there is present an unavowed fear of the efficiency of the Oriental . . . not well suited to permanent residence in Canada. (*World*, 15 June 1908, page 6)

The final King enquiry (Canada, Royal Commission, 1908b) was delayed until the arrival of a Chinese diplomat the following spring (*World*, 29 February 1908, page 1). By now, the Vancouver Anti-Asian riot is old news, and the Chinese Claims Commission receives only half as much space as did earlier investigations of Japanese losses. Although the *World's* coverage includes four highly visible articles, the *Province* gives greater headline emphasis to the Chinese

Claims coverage in uniformly larger headlines than the *World*.

Nonetheless, the Commission opens to sensational front page headlines in both newspapers: "TRADE OF THE CHINESE TAILOR Shopkeeper Declares Bulk of His Customers Are White Workingmen and Commissioner King Suggests That Exclusion League Should Get Busy" (*World*, 29 May 1908, page 1) and "CHINESE TAILOR SAYS WHITE CUSTOMERS KEEP HIM Commissioner Thinks Exclusion League Should Discourage the Practice . . ." (*Province*, 29 May 1908, page 1).<sup>11</sup> In its headline reporting the investigation's closing session, the *World* notes that " . . . King Compliments Chinese on Their Business Methods" and the article further summarizes his insights into local ethnic relations based on his three exhaustive investigations.

I am sure the citizens of Vancouver will be glad to know that we have reached the last of the riot and something will come of it if it helps us to understand one another better than we have in the past. That ought to be the effect of the inquiry. (*World*, 6 June 1908, page 15)

The *Province*, on the other hand, stresses "THAT FIVE-HOUR RIOT COST FIFTY THOUSAND" in its headline, including King's compliment regarding Chinese business practices that had increased his "appreciation of their character" (*Province*, 6 June 1908, page 11).

The interrelated questions surrounding Asian immigration, its economic impact and demands for its restriction in a variety of domains comprised the most complicated "issues" topics in press coverage throughout during 1907 and 1908. As exemplified in this chapter,

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<sup>11</sup> The tailor prominently referred to in these headlines received a single line of text of the *World's* article, and three paragraphs in the *Province*. In both cases, the headline drew immediate attention to an otherwise prosaic news account.

these matters were reported with considerable and increasing hysteria as news became editorialized, reflecting the dominant fears and hostilities of white British Columbians towards Asians during 1907 and 1908.

## CHAPTER VI

### CONCLUSIONS

This study examines three Asian ethnic groups as they are portrayed in the *Vancouver Daily Province* and the *Vancouver Daily World* from April 1907 to October 1908. The press coverage reflects and reinforces the fear and hostility that characterize the response of white British Columbians towards Asians at that time. This analysis confirms the findings of Doreen Indra (1979:102) that press coverage was preoccupied with presenting Asians in a generally negative manner, creating much of that fear and hostility.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLED NEWSPAPERS

The *World* and the *Province* are distinctive in their political leanings and in their physical appearance and character. The *World* is simultaneously unpredictable, more sensational and unrestrained in both its manner of presentation and its selection of newsworthy events for emphasis. In this regard, it is tempting to conclude that the *World* emphasizes a negative portrayal of Asians in general and the issues surrounding Asian immigration in particular in a dazzling array of banner headlines. There can be little doubt as to the *World's* continuing concern regarding this issue. Nevertheless, banner headlines are a daily occurrence in the *World* reporting an enormous variety of global disasters, local murders and political embarrassments or triumphs with equally great enthusiasm. Thus, while the *World's* use of banner headlines in contrast to the more conservative front page format of the *Province*

clearly demonstrates the difference in character and design of the two newspapers, the data demonstrate no greater or lesser intent to emphasize the relative importance of Asian immigration and its consequences in the two newspapers. As such, this research serves as a methodological cue to remain cognizant of the context from which data are drawn and in which they must be considered.

Similarly, quantitative findings indicate that the *World* sample consists of a greater proportion of editorials, but these data are skewed by the *World's* regular custom of presenting brief editorial comments of its own or reprints from other journals almost as filler material on its editorial pages. In contrast, the *Province* rarely had brief editorial comments at all and, perhaps due to Walter Nichol's habit of writing his own editorial copy, the editorial observations of other publications are more likely to appear as quotations in the body of news reports or the *Province's* own editorials. In fact, no reprints of editorials from secondary sources are found in the *Province* sample at all.

Although the *World* supported the anti-Asiatic movement, there is little evidence to suggest an overt campaign against Asian immigration. As Doreen Indra (1979:224) suggests, the editorial stances of the two newspapers with respect to Asian immigration often replicate one another. That there is not a consequential difference in the portrayal of Asians in the two newspapers adds confidence to Indra's earlier findings. Notwithstanding the news report that "L. D. Taylor was the only newspaper man that the [Asiatic Exclusion League] could look to for fair treatment. Mr. Taylor had shown his colors at all times in favor of the anti-Asiatic movement" (*World*, 14 January 1908, page 8), this study finds little

substantive evidence to suggest that Taylor was any more anti-Asiatic than other members of Vancouver's publishing community at this time, particularly Walter Nichol of the *Province*.

On the basis of these superficial differences in editorial practice therefore it would be misleading to infer an overt campaign against Asian immigration on the part of the *World* or its editor such as that conducted more conspicuously on the front pages of *Saturday Sunset* during the same time period. Neither do these data imply the absence of an editorial campaign in the *Province*, where such a campaign may be construed as easily as a political attack on Ottawa's Liberal immigration policies as a campaign against any particular Asian ethnic group.

#### **METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND QUANTITATIVE FINDINGS**

The content analysis methodology used here is highly quantitative and as a result restrictive in some respects. The summaries outlined in chapter III delineate substantive qualitative findings that may be more useful in relating the data to their context. Nevertheless, the quantitative findings provide precise measures of the chronological patterns of different types of coverage. Together, these methodologies provide a comprehensive representation of the "images" and "issues" surrounding Asians in British Columbia and the anti-Asian sentiments of the white community.

This study differs from Indra's work, which made no attempt to measure variable frequencies of the many types of coverage included in her large sample or consider the distribution of coverage within or between any of the three distinct time periods included in the broader temporal context of her study. Here, the distinction between

various types of coverage included in the sample indicates that there are greater differences between the *World* and the *Province* in terms of their editorial page than in their news coverage. Additionally, both the composite weeks and time periods constructs used in this study are useful devices with which to reliably determine content as it is dispersed throughout the study period.

The distribution of coverage demonstrates a similar pattern of coverage in both newspapers further confirming the similarities between the *World* and the *Province*. In both newspapers, approximately 40 percent of all coverage occurs during the fall of 1907, marked by a particularly dramatic increase in the *World's* editorial coverage. These findings are not unexpected given the turbulent events surrounding the perceived massive Asian immigration that occurred at this time, including the anti-Asian riot of 1907 and the activities of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

#### **THE "IMAGES" AND "ISSUES" DICHOTOMY**

More importantly, the qualitative topic analysis of domestic coverage derived from the quantitative findings lead to the observable "image"/"issue" dichotomy. Here again, this finding diverges from Indra's study primarily in the manner in which I report the findings. Indra's aggregate topic scheme was adequate for coding purposes and I initially recorded the findings for aggregate topics using her numeric order to determine replicability (see Appendix I). Although for the most part this quantitative listing proved adequate, in retrospect this manner of reporting is insufficient to express many of the observed qualitative differences in the text. A simple regrouping of the quantitative findings is instructive in this regard, returning the data once again to their newspaper context.

The "image"/"issues" dichotomy forms a useful framework for examining the more subtle qualitative differences in the data and a context from which to consider the prejudices facing Asian immigrants during 1907 and 1908. Once again the essential difference between "image" and "issues" categories puts them in context, and reveals the "image" topic group--social conditions, cultural evaluation, normal news and criminal activities--represents a form of indirect contact with Asians for many local readers. Press accounts of deplorable housing and health care conditions, descriptions of unique and diverse cultural practices allow readers to identify with Asians and validate commonly held assumptions that the everyday lives of Asians are very different if not inferior. Conversely, reports of the more frequent "issues" group of topics discuss Asians in association with more newsworthy events, where press coverage is frequently politicized, editorialized and most often disconnected from the lives and the comprehension of local newspaper readers. The "issues" group of aggregate topics--economics, restriction, immigration and legislation--are most complicated and highly interrelated compared to the "image" topics. As "image" topics provide the opportunity for ridicule and derision of Asians in the context of more familiar situations and tangible events, the "issues" topics articulate the underlying fear, open hostility and increasing hysteria that characterize the response of white British Columbia to the more complicated issue of Asian immigration and the concomitant political and economic problems.

#### **SUGGESTIONS FOR SUBSEQUENT RESEARCH**

This study details a small portion of British Columbia's cultural history and considers the attitudes of white British Columbians towards Asians as reflected in two

evening daily Vancouver newspapers. Using only a limited number of sources from one city to document the portrayal of Asian ethnic groups provides a unique perspective on concerns that reappear in other cities, other newspapers, and other times. Thus it is appropriate to suggest additional research that may validate these findings or add dimension to them by taking new directions.

Additional replications of this study are warranted. Partial replications might include an examination of editorial content only in the *World* and the *Province* during the same time period. Whether this would verify the existence of a campaign is questionable but an overt anti-Asian editorial campaign did exist in the weekly *Saturday Sunset*. While data derived from the evening dailies is not comparable to the weekly format, a comparison of editorial content in the *Saturday Sunset* with those in the *Semi-Weekly World* is possible and would provide a different perspective on the extent of the *World's* anti-Asian editorial stance.

A more detailed examination, taking the form of a semantic analysis of headlines (see van Dijk 1987), the analysis of a particular aggregate topic (crime reports) or of a single Asian ethnic group could provide additional insight into anti-Asian sentiments of the time. Similarly, a study of foreign coverage that was examined only briefly here could provide interesting insights into local perceptions Asian emigration to Canada. A parallel study of contemporary British Columbia newspapers would no doubt reveal much regarding current perspectives on Asian immigration and changes in attitudes since the early years of this century.

A more detailed analysis restricted to the "issues"

group of aggregate topics (economics, legislation, immigration and restriction) could also include an examination of the associated secondary topics that are beyond the scope of this study. Again, a more detailed semantic or statistical analysis is feasible within the narrower scope of such a study.

In summation, this study provides a particular version of the newsworthy events of 1907 and 1908 as perceived by white British Columbia and reported in the daily press. While the content analysis methodology used here does provide sufficient quantitative data for comparative purposes, it is a restrictive means to examine the more subtle aspects of text. As a result of this study, however, the "images" and "issues" dichotomy emerges from the quantitative findings as a new descriptive framework in which to explore further the qualitative differences in news coverage in this study. While the *Vancouver Daily Province* and the *Vancouver Daily World* present many of the relevant issues of 1907 and 1908, their coverage is neither unbiased nor complete due to their political leanings and separate audiences. For this reason, the findings of this study result in a unique perspective on these issues. Their representativeness is a subject for further enquiry into other newspapers with which these data can be compared.

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**APPENDIX I****GENERAL RULES FOR IDENTIFICATION AND  
MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES**

This appendix defines the attributes recorded for individual newspaper articles collected in this study.

**I.1. IDENTIFICATION**

Individual articles were assigned a unique catalogue reference number prior to coding of data. Numeric codes were assigned to indicate the newspaper source and date as follows:

NEWSPAPER SOURCE:	1=WORLD 2=PROVINCE
YEAR:	7=1907 8=1908
MONTH:	01=January 02=February 03=March 04=April 05=May 06=June 07=July 08=August 09=September 10=October 11=November 12=December
CALENDAR DATE:	number
DAY OF WEEK:	01=Monday 02=Tuesday 03=Wednesday 04=Thursday 05=Friday 06=Saturday
PAGES PER ISSUE:	number

TYPE OF COVERAGE: 01=news report, no visuals  
 02=news report with visuals  
 03=main editorial  
 04=small editorial comment  
 05=letter/correspondence  
 06=inclusion, non-editorial regular column  
 07=standalone photo, cartoon or other visual  
 09=other (fiction--serial novel, poetry, children's stories; magazine features)

AUTHOR: 00=author not mentioned  
 01=author named  
 02=nom de plume/initials  
 03=reprint, secondary source

DATELINE LOCATION OF ARTICLE:

These codes were used to identify both the location of the original source of the news and the location of the reported event, which were not always the same, and were thus coded separately. The location of the event indicated whether the news or editorial was considered domestic or foreign coverage.

DOMESTIC: 10-14=local  
           10=local Vancouver  
           11=North Vancouver  
           12=New Westminster  
           13-14=other Vancouver regions

21-29=British Columbia  
           21=Nanaimo  
           22=Victoria  
           23-29=interior British Columbia

31-39=Canada  
           31=Ottawa  
           32=Toronto  
           33=Montreal  
           34,35,37,38=Prairie locations  
           36,39=other Canada

FOREIGN:                   41-49=USA  
                                   41=Seattle  
                                   42=other Washington State  
                                   43=Oregon  
                                   44=San Francisco  
                                   45=other California  
                                   46=Washington, D.C.  
                                   47=eastern USA  
                                   48=Honolulu  
                                   49=other USA

                                  51-59=British Dominions (except  
                                   British India)  
                                   51=London  
                                   53=South Africa  
                                   54=other British Dominions

                                  71-79=Asia (including British India)  
                                   71=Tokyo  
                                   72=Pekin  
                                   73=Shanghai  
                                   74=Hong Kong  
                                   75=Seoul  
                                   76=Calcutta  
                                   77=Bombay  
                                   78=other British India  
                                   79=other Asian

                                  61,62,65=Europe

                                  63,64=South/Central America

                                  99=other locations (multiple  
                                   locations, combined reports)

## I.2. VISIBILITY

### I.2.1. LOCATION IN THE PAPER

PAGE:                         number

SECTION OF PAPER:         01=front section  
                                   02=second section  
                                   03=magazine section

LOCATION IN SECTION:     01=front page of section  
                                   02=back page of section  
                                   03=inside page

**I.2.2. LOCATION ON THE PAGE:**

(SEE PAGE DIAGRAM FOLLOWING PAGE)

SECTOR: (first number on grid template location)

01=upper left  
 02=upper right  
 03=lower left  
 04=lower right  
 05=foldline/center column

ABOVE OR BELOW THE FOLDLINE: (second number, increasing  
down the page)

01=top of page  
 02-04=above the fold, descending  
 05=at the foldline  
 06-08=below the fold, descending  
 09=bottom of page

COLUMN NUMBER: (third number, numbered from left to  
right across the page)

00=bastard widths, center/right  
 01=column 1, far left side  
 02=column 2, left side  
 03=column 3, left side  
 04=center column  
 05=column 5, right side  
 06=column 6, right side  
 07=column 7, far right side  
 08=column 1, bastard width  
 09=column 2, bastard width

**I.2.3. HEADLINE SPACE AND TYPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES**

HEADLINE SPACE: equivalent to the number of lines of  
 article text (converted later to size  
 categories defined as very small to  
 very large)

HEADLINE TYPE: 00=no headline  
 01=main headline  
 05=standing headline, no marker  
 06=standing headline, with marker

BANNER HEADLINE: 00=no banner  
 01=banner present

BOLD: 01=no bold appearance  
 02=bold appearance

## PAGE DIAGRAM

111	112	113	114	215	216	217
121	122	123	124	225	226	227
131	132	133	134	235	236	237
141	142	143	144	245	246	247
351	352	353	354	355	356	357
361	362	363	364	465	466	467
371	372	373	374	475	476	477
381	382	383	384	485	486	487
391	392	393	394	495	496	497

While it is possible to identify many other TYPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES these may be more relevant as indicators of artistry or design experimentation on the part of the original typesetter, rather than any original concern for greater or lesser emphasis of content. Differences in leading are apparent both in headlines and in the body of articles. It was considered that this may originally have been the result of other editorial considerations (bad writing, unskilled editing that resulted in stretched or squeezed looking articles) than any intent to emphasize text.

This is a grey area in content analysis methodology, bordering the difference between manifest and latent content. The typographical features chosen are relatively simple to work with and discriminate adequately when reading from microfilm where poor film quality, projection lighting, fading of the original document at the time of photographing often compromise or confound a more exacting measure.

#### **I.2.4. ARTICLE SPACE AND FEATURES**

ARTICLE SPACE:	number of lines of text
ARTICLE TYPOGRAPHY:	01=normal text appearance 02=special typographical feature in text (bold, italics, boxed feature)

#### **I.2.5. SUBJECTIVE IMPRESSION OF VISIBILITY:**

- 01=extremely high visibility
- 02=above average visibility
- 03=average visibility
- 04=below average visibility
- 05=low visibility

### **I.3. CONTENT**

#### **I.3.1. HEADLINE AND ARTICLE ETHNICITY**

Coding rules allowed for the exclusion of articles that made no explicit reference to ethnicity. For coding purposes, ethnicity was accepted in the form of either a specific Asian ethnic group, the more inclusive Asian or Oriental ethnic label or a variety of commonly used diminutive or derogatory terms.

ETHNIC GROUP:           00=not mentioned  
                           01=Chinese  
                           02=Japanese  
                           03=Hindu, Sikh, other British Indian  
                           04=Chinese and Japanese  
                           05=Japanese and Hindu/Sikh  
                           06=Chinese and Hindu/Sikh  
                           07=Asians/Oriental in general  
                           08=all groups mentioned

DEROGATORY TERM:       00=not mentioned  
                           01="Chink"/"John Chinaman"/"Celestial"  
                           02="Jap"/"little brown man"/"brownie"  
                           03="Hindoo"  
                           04="Chinks" and "Japs"  
                           05="Japs" and "Hindoos"  
                           06="Chinks" and "Hindoos"  
                           07=derogatory term, Asians generally  
                           08=derogatory term, each ethnicity

#### **I.3.2. PROPER NAMES FOR INDIVIDUALS:**

                          00=ethnic individuals unnamed  
                           01=celebrity ethnic named  
                           02=non-celebrity ethnic named  
                           03=both celebrity/non-celebrity named

### **I.4. TOPIC CODING**

The general rules for topic coding were adapted from Doreen Indra's study (1979:528-540) with some modifications. The basic numbering system remained the same with subtopics within the aggregate topic categories added and deleted to incorporate more specific information that was derived from working within a different time period.

## AGGREGATE TOPIC CODES:

- 100. Housing and Settlement
- 200. Education
- 300. Health and Welfare
- 400. Employment and Economic Activities
- 500. Numbers/Ethnic population size
- 600. Advocation of Ethnic Restriction. White Hostility.
- 700. Ethnics Are Restricted
- 800. Ethnics Charge Restriction
- 900. Ethnic Relations
- 1000. Immigration
- 1100. Legislation, Citizenship, and Legal Business
- 1200. Violence, Hostility, or Crime AGAINST Ethnics
- 1300. Violence, Hostility, or Crime BY Ethnics
- 1400. Cultural Differences
- 1500. Celebrities.
- 1600. Sports
- 1700. Ethnic Organizations, Celebrations, and Events
- 1800. Normal News
- 1900. Foreign Affairs

In addition, the aggregate topic codes were adapted to include foreign as well as domestic coverage by the addition of a number prefix to the original codes.

- 0100-1899=Domestic Coverage
- 2100-3899=USA
- 4100-5899=British
- 6100-7199=Asia
- 8100-9899=Overseas

The numbering scheme above was used in the data collection process and initial analysis. In the detailed list of aggregate topics and subtopics following, the topics are organized into the "image" and "issues" groupings as discussed in the thesis. For this reason, the numbers associated with the original aggregate topics and subtopics are out of sequence.

**"IMAGE" TOPICS****A. SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

- 0100-0199=Housing and Settlement
  - 0101=are overcrowded
  - 0106=cannot find housing
  - 0112=live in unsanitary conditions
  - 0113=are forced to leave their homes
- 0200-0299=Education
  - 0203=special educational provisions
  - 0204=in the schools cost too much money
  - 0208=lack western cultural knowledge
  - 0211=dispersal of...in higher education
  - 0212=adults are attending school
  - 0213=attending school to avoid head tax
- 0300-0399=Health and Welfare
  - 0301=are a hazard to health of whites
  - 0311=have infectious diseases
  - 0312=have psychological problems

**B. CULTURAL EVALUATION**

- 1400-1499=Cultural Differences
  - 1402=eating customs/food differs
  - 1403=morals differ
  - 1404=religious beliefs/practices differ
  - 1406=working practices differ
  - 1407=sanitation/medical practices differ
  - 1408=require special cultural provisions
  - 1409=other cultural differences
  - 1410=unassimilatable/maintain own culture
  - 1411=stick together
  - 1412=do not learn English
  - 1417=have home country loyalties
- 1500-1599=Celebrities
  - 1502=politician in the news
  - 1504=diplomat in the news
  - 1505=royalty in the news
  - 1506=military figure in the news
- 1600-1699=Sports
  - 1602=participate in sports
  - 1603=ethnic-related sports controversy
  - 1604=a Canadian wins over/loses to...
  - 1606=celebrity sports promotion
- 1700-1799=Ethnic Events/Organizations
  - 1702=organizations take a community role
  - 1703=celebrate national holidays
  - 1704=organizations have sinister activity
  - 1705=organize concerts/plays
  - 1707=peaceful Tong activity

## C. NORMAL NEWS

1800-1899=Normal News

- 1801=human interest story
- 1802=victim of accidents
- 1804=commits suicide/dies
- 1806=victim of fire
- 1807=victim of drowning
- 1808=other causes of death
- 1811=work-related accident
- 1812=accident not work-related

## D. CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

1200-1299=Violence/Crime AGAINST Ethnics (VICTIMS)

- 1201=ethnic-related assault victim
- 1202=property vandalized, ethnic incident
- 1203=property/person victim of crime
- 1205=feel isolated from others
- 1206=dealt with harshly by authorities
- 1216=local ethnic response, 1907 riot
- 1217=local white response, 1907 riot
- 1218=ethnic foreign response, 1907 riot
- 1219=white foreign response, 1907 riot

1300-1399=Violence/Crime BY Ethnics (PERPETRATORS)

- 1301=assault persons/destroy property
- 1302=assault/harass/fight each other
- 1307=accused/suspected nonviolent crime
- 1311=given punishment for crime
- 1312=robbery/theft/burglary
- 1313=prostitution/captive women
- 1314=drug/alcohol offenses
- 1315=gambling
- 1316=other nonviolent crime
- 1317=jailed/sentenced to jail
- 1318=fined
- 1319=remand/charges dismissed
- 1320=appeal conviction/fine
- 1321=given capital punishment
- 1323=Tong involvement nonviolent crime
- 1325=charges adjourned, violent crime

**"ISSUES" TOPICS****A. ECONOMICS**

0400-0499=Employment, Economic Activities  
 0401=seek jobs  
 0402=cause unemployment/take white jobs  
 0403=lower Cdn workers living standard  
 0404=are needed for the labour supply  
 0405=work hard or are good workers  
 0407=are skilled workers  
 0408=are unskilled workers  
 0409=other:potential overseas trade  
 0410=are unemployed/cannot get jobs  
 0411=are employed  
 0412=drive Canadians out of business  
 0413=send their money out of the country  
 0415=own/buying up property/businesses  
 0418=are a source of cheap labour  
 0419=are in economic distress  
 0420=take jobs as strikebreakers

**B. RESTRICTION**

0600-0699=Advocation of Ethnic Restriction  
 0601=should be barred from certain jobs  
 0603=should be denied citizenship rights  
 0604=should not...use facilities  
 0605=should not...do things in ethnic ways  
 0606=should not...compete, other businesses  
 0607=should be barred from immigrating  
 0609=Keep Canada White  
 0610=Asiatic Exclusion League activity  
 0611=Asiatic Exclusion League personality  
 0612=1908 Natal Act should be enforced  
 0613=immigration quota advocated  
 0614=head tax should be imposed/increased

0700-0799=Ethnics Are Restricted  
 0701=barred from certain jobs/get less wages  
 0702=denied social services  
 0703=denied rights of citizenship  
 0706=cannot immigrate  
 0707=lack of information restricts  
 0712=1908 Natal Act/OIC applied  
 0713=number of immigrants are restricted  
 0714=head tax is imposed/increased  
 0715=lack of funds restricts immigration  
 0716=immigration paperwork difficulties

0800-0899=Ethnics Charge Restriction  
 0803=claim...barred from institutions  
 0807=claim they cannot immigrate

## C. IMMIGRATION

1000-1099=Immigration

1001=there is too much immigration from ...  
 1002=coming to the country in large numbers  
 1003=are entering illegally  
 1004=arrive/will arrive  
 1005=should be/are aided in immigration  
 1007=being deported  
 1008=refused entry  
 1010=Canada should solicit the "right kind"  
 1013=make money on incoming immigrants  
 1014=are leaving the country  
 1015=rights to enter as British subjects  
 1017=detained, disease  
 1018=detained, headtax  
 1019=detained, no funds  
 1020=deported, disease  
 1021=deported, headtax  
 1023=refused, Natal Act 1908  
 1024=admitted, Natal Act 1908  
 1025=deported, Natal Act 1908  
 1027=stowaway  
 1028=smuggled  
 1029=paperwork  
 1030=invalid passport

## D. LEGISLATION, CITIZENSHIP AND LEGAL BUSINESS

1100-1199=Legislation/Legal Business

1101=politicians urge restriction  
 1104=are in the courts  
 1105=go to the government to protest  
 1107=make bad citizens  
 1108=discussion:immigration reports  
 1109=other  
 1111=comment:provincial legislation  
 1112=comment:dominion legislation  
 1114=foreign intervention, "Asian ?"  
 1115=Royal Commission, Japanese Losses  
 1116=Royal Commission, Oriental Labour  
 1117=Royal Commission, Chinese Claims  
 1118=1908 Natal Act/Order-in-Council  
 1119=dominion response, "Asian ?"  
 1120=provincial response, "Asian ?"  
 1121=Lemieux Mission

**OTHER TOPICS****A. ETHNIC RELATIONS**

0900-0999=Ethnic Relations

0901=organizations try to better relations

0907=good relations with larger society

0908=poor relations with larger society

0915=are a threat to the Western World

**B. ETHNIC POPULATION SIZE (Numbers)**

0500-0599=Numbers

0501=are of a certain population

0506=too many...will lead to trouble

0508=doubt immigration figures accuracy

0509=other

0510=advocate repatriation/relocation

APPENDIX II

TABLES

TABLE 1  
CALENDAR OF COMPOSITE WEEK SAMPLE DATES

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
<u>PERIOD I: 01 April 1907 to 17 August 1907</u>							
Week 1	April 01	April 09	April 17	April 25	May 03	May 11	no publication
Week 2	May 20	May 28	June 05	June 13	June 21	June 29	no publication
Week 3	July 08	July 16	July 24	August 01	August 09	August 17	no publication
<u>PERIOD II: 26 August 1907 to 11 January 1908</u>							
Week 4	August 26	September 03	September 11	September 19	September 27	October 05	no publication
Week 5	October 14	October 22	October 30	November 07	November 15	November 23	no publication
Week 6	December 02	December 10	December 18	December 26	January 03	January 11	no publication
<u>PERIOD III: 20 January 1908 to 06 June 1908</u>							
Week 7	January 20	January 28	February 05	February 13	February 21	February 29	no publication
Week 8	March 09	March 17	March 25	April 02	April 10	April 18	no publication
Week 9	April 27	May 05	May 13	May 21	May 29	June 06	no publication
<u>PERIOD IV: 15 June 1908 to 31 October 1908</u>							
Week 10	June 15	June 23	Stat.Holiday	July 09	July 17	July 25	no publication
Week 11	August 03	August 11	August 19	August 27	September 04	September 12	no publication
Week 12	September 21	September 29	October 07	October 15	October 23	October 31	no publication

TABLE 2  
 DISTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES BY TYPE OF COVERAGE  
 FOR TIME PERIOD I TO IV IN SAMPLE

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE					
	Period I	Period II	Period III	Period IV	TOTAL
News					
news reports	84.00%	87.57%	89.80%	85.33%	86.88%
news, with visual	0.00%	1.78%	2.04%	0.00%	1.13%
news in column	<u>6.00%</u>	<u>2.96%</u>	<u>1.02%</u>	<u>1.33%</u>	<u>2.94%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	90.00%	92.31%	92.86%	86.67%	90.95%
Editorial					
main editorial	5.00%	4.14%	3.06%	10.67%	5.20%
small editorial	<u>2.00%</u>	<u>1.18%</u>	<u>2.04%</u>	<u>1.33%</u>	<u>1.58%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	7.00%	5.33%	5.10%	12.00%	6.79%
Letters	3.00%	2.37%	2.04%	1.33%	2.26%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=100	n=169	n=98	n=75	n=442

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD					
	Period I	Period II	Period III	Period IV	TOTAL
News					
news reports	73.86%	65.58%	79.84%	90.24%	74.51%
news, with visual	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	0.00%	0.19%
news in column	<u>19.32%</u>	<u>8.37%</u>	<u>4.65%</u>	<u>2.44%</u>	<u>8.37%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	93.18%	73.95%	85.27%	92.68%	83.07%
Editorial					
main editorial	3.41%	10.23%	6.20%	2.44%	6.81%
small editorial	<u>2.27%</u>	<u>13.02%</u>	<u>4.65%</u>	<u>2.44%</u>	<u>7.39%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	5.68%	23.26%	10.85%	4.88%	14.20%
Letters	1.14%	2.79%	3.88%	2.44%	2.72%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=88	n=215	n=129	n=82	n=514

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF DOMESTIC ARTICLES BY TYPE OF COVERAGE  
FOR TIME PERIOD I TO IV IN SAMPLE

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE					
	Period I	Period II	Period III	Period IV	TOTAL
News					
news reports	84.75%	84.00%	86.96%	81.40%	84.46%
news, with visual	0.00%	1.60%	2.90%	0.00%	1.35%
news in column	<u>10.17%</u>	<u>4.00%</u>	<u>1.45%</u>	<u>2.33%</u>	<u>4.39%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	94.92%	89.60%	91.30%	83.72%	90.20%
Editorial					
main editorial	1.69%	5.60%	4.35%	13.95%	5.74%
small editorial	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1.60%</u>	<u>1.45%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1.01%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	1.69%	7.20%	5.80%	13.95%	6.76%
Letters	3.39%	3.20%	2.90%	2.33%	3.04%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=59	n=125	n=69	n=43	n=296
VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD					
	Period I	Period II	Period III	Period IV	TOTAL
News					
news reports	63.46%	63.03%	75.90%	84.31%	69.23%
news, with visual	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
news in column	<u>26.92%</u>	<u>8.48%</u>	<u>6.02%</u>	<u>3.92%</u>	<u>9.97%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	90.38%	71.52%	81.93%	88.24%	79.20%
Editorial					
main editorial	5.77%	8.48%	8.43%	3.92%	7.41%
small editorial	<u>1.92%</u>	<u>16.36%</u>	<u>4.82%</u>	<u>3.92%</u>	<u>9.69%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	7.69%	24.85%	13.25%	7.84%	17.09%
Letters	1.92%	3.64%	4.82%	3.92%	3.70%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=52	n=165	n=83	n=51	n=351

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN ARTICLES BY TYPE OF COVERAGE  
FOR TIME PERIOD I TO IV IN SAMPLE

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE					
	Period I	Period II	Period III	Period IV	TOTAL
News					
news reports	82.93%	97.73%	96.55%	90.63%	91.78%
news, with visual	0.00%	2.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%
news in column	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	82.93%	100.00%	96.55%	90.63%	92.47%
Editorial					
main editorial	9.76%	0.00%	0.00%	6.25%	4.11%
small editorial	<u>4.88%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>3.45%</u>	<u>3.13%</u>	<u>2.74%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	14.63%	0.00%	3.45%	9.38%	6.85%
Letters	2.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=41	n=44	n=29	n=32	n=146
VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD					
	Period I	Period II	Period III	Period IV	TOTAL
News					
news reports	88.89%	74.00%	86.96%	100.00%	85.89%
news, with visual	0.00%	0.00%	2.17%	0.00%	0.61%
news in column	<u>8.33%</u>	<u>8.00%</u>	<u>2.17%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>4.91%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	97.22%	82.00%	91.30%	100.00%	91.41%
Editorial					
main editorial	0.00%	16.00%	2.17%	0.00%	5.52%
small editorial	<u>2.78%</u>	<u>2.00%</u>	<u>4.35%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>2.45%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	2.78%	18.00%	6.52%	0.00%	7.98%
Letters	0.00%	0.00%	2.17%	0.00%	0.61%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=36	n=50	n=46	n=31	n=163

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE COVERAGE BY PAGE LOCATION IN VANCOUVER  
*DAILY WORLD AND VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE,*  
 1 APRIL 1907 TO 30 OCTOBER 1908

	PROVINCE	WORLD	TOTAL
Page Location:			
Front Page	34.84%	26.07%	30.13%
2 - 3	8.82%	8.56%	8.68%
4 - 5	9.73%	11.09%	10.46%
6 - 7	12.22%	13.04%	12.66%
8 - 9	8.14%	9.14%	8.68%
10 - 11	6.56%	10.12%	8.47%
12 or over	19.68%	21.98%	20.92%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n = 442	n = 514	n = 956

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED ARTICLES ABOVE AND BELOW THE FOLDLINE  
BY TYPE OF COVERAGE

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE						
	Front Page News	Inside Page News	Main Editorials	Small Editorials	Letters	TOTAL
Page Placement:						
AT OR ABOVE THE FOLD						
top of page	29.87%	41.94%	47.83%	14.29%	10.00%	36.88%
above the fold	20.13%	20.56%	30.43%	14.29%	20.00%	20.81%
foldline	<u>7.14%</u>	<u>5.65%</u>	<u>4.35%</u>	<u>14.29%</u>	<u>10.00%</u>	<u>6.33%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	57.14%	68.15%	82.61%	42.86%	40.00%	64.03%
BELOW THE FOLD						
below the fold	31.82%	25.00%	13.04%	57.14%	60.00%	28.05%
bottom of page	<u>11.04%</u>	<u>6.85%</u>	<u>4.35%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>7.92%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	42.86%	31.85%	17.39%	57.14%	60.00%	35.97%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=154	n=248	n=23	n=7	n=10	n=442
VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD						
	Front Page News	Inside Page News	Main Editorials	Small Editorials	Letters	TOTAL
Page Placement:						
AT OR ABOVE THE FOLD						
top of page	3.01%	22.79%	31.43%	26.32%	35.71%	18.87%
above the fold	44.36%	27.21%	42.86%	21.05%	28.57%	32.30%
foldline	<u>8.27%</u>	<u>9.86%</u>	<u>2.86%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>14.29%</u>	<u>8.37%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	55.64%	59.86%	77.14%	47.37%	78.57%	59.53%
BELOW THE FOLD						
below the fold	38.35%	29.93%	14.29%	42.11%	14.29%	31.52%
bottom of page	<u>6.02%</u>	<u>10.20%</u>	<u>8.57%</u>	<u>10.53%</u>	<u>7.14%</u>	<u>8.95%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	44.36%	40.14%	22.86%	52.63%	21.43%	40.47%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=133	n=294	n=35	n=38	n=14	n=514

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF HEADLINE SPACE IN FRONT PAGE  
AND INSIDE PAGES NEWS COVERAGE IN SAMPLE

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

	FRONT PAGE	INSIDE PAGES	TOTAL
Headline Size:			
No headline	0.65%	1.61%	1.24%
Very small, to 4 lines	30.52%	27.82%	28.86%
Small, to 15 lines	9.09%	17.74%	14.43%
Medium, to 18 lines	38.31%	31.45%	34.08%
Large, to 27 lines	5.19%	2.02%	3.23%
Very large, 28 or more lines	16.23%	19.35%	18.16%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=154	n=248	n=402

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD

	FRONT PAGE	INSIDE PAGES	TOTAL
Headline Size:			
No headline	2.26%	4.76%	3.98%
Very small, to 4 lines	21.05%	37.76%	32.55%
Small, to 15 lines	20.30%	34.01%	29.74%
Medium, to 18 lines	3.76%	4.08%	3.98%
Large, to 27 lines	21.80%	18.71%	19.67%
Very large, 28 or more lines	30.83%	0.68%	10.07%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=133	n=294	n=427

TABLE 8

DISTRIBUTION OF ARTICLE SPACE FOR FRONT PAGE  
AND INSIDE NEWS COVERAGE

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

	FRONT PAGE	INSIDE PAGES	TOTAL
Article Size:			
Very small, to 11 lines	14.94%	10.48%	12.19%
Small, 12 - 25 lines	39.61%	30.65%	34.08%
to 1/4 column, 26 - 50 lines	25.32%	22.98%	23.88%
to 1/2 column, 51 - 100 lines	12.34%	17.74%	15.67%
to full column, 101-200 lines	7.14%	10.89%	9.45%
more than full column	0.65%	7.26%	4.73%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=154	n=248	n=402

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD

	FRONT PAGE	INSIDE PAGES	TOTAL
Article Size:			
Very small, to 11 lines	12.03%	17.01%	15.46%
Small, 12 - 25 lines	37.59%	36.05%	36.53%
to 1/4 column, 26 - 50 lines	32.33%	21.43%	24.82%
to 1/2 column, 51 - 100 lines	14.29%	15.65%	15.22%
to full column, 101-200 lines	3.01%	4.42%	3.98%
more than full column	0.75%	5.44%	3.98%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=133	n=294	n=427

TABLE 9

SUBJECTIVE VISIBILITY OF FRONT PAGE NEWS COVERAGE  
BY LOCATION ABOVE OR BELOW THE FOLDLINE

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

	VISIBILITY					Total
	Very High	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	
Page Placement:						
AT OR ABOVE THE FOLD						
top of page	100.00%	76.47%	2.08%	0.00%	0.00%	29.87%
above the fold	0.00%	21.57%	35.42%	7.69%	0.00%	20.13%
foldline	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1.96%</u>	<u>20.83%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>7.14%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	58.33%	7.69%	0.00%	57.14%
BELOW THE FOLD						
below the fold	0.00%	0.00%	41.67%	61.54%	50.00%	31.82%
bottom of page	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>30.77%</u>	<u>50.00%</u>	<u>11.04%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	0.00%	0.00%	41.67%	92.31%	100.00%	42.86%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=6	n=51	n=48	n=39	n=10	n=154

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD

	VISIBILITY					Total
	Very High	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	
Page Placement:						
AT OR ABOVE THE FOLD						
top of page	19.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.01%
above the fold	76.19%	86.36%	7.14%	8.70%	0.00%	44.36%
foldline	<u>4.76%</u>	<u>6.82%</u>	<u>14.29%</u>	<u>4.35%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>8.27%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	100.00%	93.18%	21.43%	13.04%	0.00%	55.64%
BELOW THE FOLD						
below the fold	0.00%	6.82%	76.19%	65.22%	33.33%	38.35%
bottom of page	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>2.38%</u>	<u>21.74%</u>	<u>66.67%</u>	<u>6.02%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	0.00%	6.82%	78.57%	86.96%	100.00%	44.36%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=21	n=44	n=42	n=23	n=3	n=133

TABLE 10

SUBJECTIVE VISIBILITY OF INSIDE NEWS COVERAGE  
BY LOCATION ABOVE OR BELOW THE FOLDLINE

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

	VISIBILITY					Total
	Very High	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	
Page Placement:						
AT OR ABOVE THE FOLD						
top of page	100.00%	76.27%	8.33%	4.00%	16.67%	41.53%
above the fold	0.00%	16.10%	30.21%	8.00%	16.67%	20.56%
foldline	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>5.08%</u>	<u>6.25%</u>	<u>8.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>5.65%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	100.00%	97.46%	44.79%	20.00%	33.33%	67.74%
BELOW THE FOLD						
below the fold	0.00%	2.54%	47.92%	52.00%	16.67%	25.40%
bottom of page	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>7.29%</u>	<u>28.00%</u>	<u>50.00%</u>	<u>6.85%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	0.00%	2.54%	55.21%	80.00%	66.67%	32.26%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=3	n=118	n=96	n=25	n=6	n=248

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD

	VISIBILITY					Total
	Very High	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	
Page Placement:						
AT OR ABOVE THE FOLD						
top of page	66.67%	45.92%	10.83%	0.00%	18.75%	22.79%
above the fold	22.22%	26.53%	30.00%	25.49%	18.75%	27.21%
foldline	<u>11.11%</u>	<u>11.22%</u>	<u>12.50%</u>	<u>3.92%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>9.86%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	100.00%	83.67%	53.33%	29.41%	37.50%	59.86%
BELOW THE FOLD						
below the fold	0.00%	16.33%	39.17%	39.22%	37.50%	30.27%
bottom of page	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>7.50%</u>	<u>31.37%</u>	<u>25.00%</u>	<u>9.86%</u>
GROUP TOTAL	0.00%	16.33%	46.67%	70.59%	62.50%	40.14%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=9	n=98	n=120	n=51	n=16	n=294

TABLE 11

SUBJECTIVE VISIBILITY OF FRONT PAGE NEWS COVERAGE  
BY HEADLINE SPACE

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

Headline Size:	VISIBILITY					Total
	Very High	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	
No headline	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	0.65%
Very small, to 4 lines	0.00%	0.00%	20.83%	71.79%	90.00%	30.52%
Small, to 15 lines	16.67%	3.92%	4.17%	23.08%	0.00%	9.09%
Medium, to 18 lines	0.00%	49.02%	68.75%	2.56%	0.00%	38.31%
Large, to 27 lines	33.33%	3.92%	6.25%	2.56%	0.00%	5.19%
Very large, 28 or more lines	<u>50.00%</u>	<u>43.14%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>16.23%</u>
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=6	n=51	n=48	n=39	n=10	n=154

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD

Headline Size:	VISIBILITY					Total
	Very High	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	
No headline	4.76%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	66.67%	2.26%
Very small, to 4 lines	0.00%	2.27%	14.29%	86.96%	33.33%	21.05%
Small, to 15 lines	9.52%	11.36%	40.48%	13.04%	0.00%	20.30%
Medium, to 18 lines	0.00%	2.27%	9.52%	0.00%	0.00%	3.76%
Large, to 27 lines	42.86%	11.36%	35.71%	0.00%	0.00%	21.80%
Very large, 28 or more lines	<u>42.86%</u>	<u>72.73%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>30.83%</u>
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=21	n=44	n=42	n=23	n=3	n=133

TABLE 12  
SUBJECTIVE VISIBILITY OF INSIDE NEWS COVERAGE  
BY HEADLINE SPACE

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

Headline Size:	VISIBILITY					Total
	Very High	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	
No headline	0.00%	0.00%	1.03%	0.00%	60.00%	1.61%
Very small, to 4 lines	0.00%	0.85%	49.48%	69.23%	40.00%	27.82%
Small, to 15 lines	33.33%	4.27%	32.99%	23.08%	0.00%	17.74%
Medium, to 18 lines	0.00%	53.85%	14.43%	3.85%	0.00%	31.45%
Large, to 27 lines	33.33%	2.56%	1.03%	0.00%	0.00%	2.02%
Very large, 28 or more lines	<u>33.33%</u>	<u>38.46%</u>	<u>1.03%</u>	<u>3.85%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>19.35%</u>
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=3	n=117	n=97	n=26	n=5	n=248

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD

Headline Size:	VISIBILITY					Total
	Very High	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	
No headline	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%	1.96%	62.50%	4.76%
Very small, to 4 lines	0.00%	7.14%	42.50%	92.16%	37.50%	37.76%
Small, to 15 lines	44.44%	34.69%	49.17%	5.88%	0.00%	34.01%
Medium, to 18 lines	0.00%	11.22%	0.83%	0.00%	0.00%	4.08%
Large, to 27 lines	55.56%	44.90%	5.00%	0.00%	0.00%	18.71%
Very large, 28 or more lines	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>2.04%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.68%</u>
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=9	n=98	n=120	n=51	n=16	n=294

## DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE DOMESTIC TOPICS IN SAMPLE

	PROVINCE	WORLD	TOTAL
AGGREGATE TOPIC:			
<u>I. IMAGE</u>			
A. Social Conditions			
Housing	1.35%	0.85%	1.08%
Education	2.03%	2.56%	2.32%
Health/Welfare	<u>0.68%</u>	<u>0.85%</u>	<u>0.77%</u>
<i>Group A Total</i>	4.05%	4.27%	4.17%
B. Cultural Evaluation			
Differences	3.72%	3.42%	3.55%
Celebrities	2.03%	2.28%	2.16%
Sports	2.36%	1.99%	2.16%
Events	<u>1.01%</u>	<u>1.42%</u>	<u>1.24%</u>
<i>Group B Total</i>	9.12%	9.12%	9.12%
C. Normal News	7.77%	7.98%	7.88%
D. Crime			
Victims	5.74%	6.84%	6.34%
Perpetrators	<u>11.49%</u>	<u>13.68%</u>	<u>12.67%</u>
<i>Group D Total</i>	17.23%	20.51%	19.01%
<i>GROUP I TOTAL</i>	38.18%	41.88%	40.19%
<u>II. ISSUES</u>			
A. Economics/Employment	8.78%	9.40%	9.12%
B. Restriction			
Advocated	10.81%	13.68%	12.36%
Implemented	3.72%	3.70%	3.71%
Charged	<u>1.01%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.46%</u>
<i>Group B Total</i>	15.54%	17.38%	16.54%
C. Immigration	17.91%	11.40%	14.37%
D. Legislation	18.58%	17.38%	17.93%
<i>GROUP II TOTAL</i>	60.81%	55.56%	57.96%
<u>III. OTHER TOPICS</u>			
A. Ethnic Relations	0.34%	1.71%	1.08%
B. Ethnic Population Size	<u>0.68%</u>	<u>0.85%</u>	<u>0.77%</u>
<i>GROUP III TOTAL</i>	1.01%	2.56%	1.85%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=296	n=351	n=647

TABLE 14

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS  
IN DOMESTIC ARTICLES, TIME PERIOD I TO IV IN SAMPLE

AGGREGATE TOPIC:	Period I	Period II	Period III	Period IV	TOTAL
<u>I. IMAGE</u>					
A. Social Conditions					
Housing	0.00%	1.21%	0.00%	1.96%	0.85%
Education	0.00%	3.03%	3.61%	1.96%	2.56%
Health/Welfare	0.00%	1.21%	0.00%	1.96%	0.85%
Group A Total	0.00%	5.45%	3.61%	5.88%	4.27%
B. Cultural Evaluation					
Differences	1.92%	0.61%	8.43%	5.88%	3.42%
Celebrities	5.77%	1.82%	0.00%	3.92%	2.28%
Sports	11.54%	0.61%	0.00%	0.00%	1.99%
Events	0.00%	0.00%	3.61%	3.92%	1.42%
Group B Total	19.23%	3.03%	12.05%	13.73%	9.12%
C. Normal News	17.31%	7.88%	2.41%	7.84%	7.98%
D. Crime					
Victims	1.92%	12.12%	2.41%	1.96%	6.84%
Perpetrators	17.31%	9.09%	14.46%	23.53%	13.68%
Group D Total	19.23%	21.21%	16.87%	25.49%	20.51%
GROUP I TOTAL	55.77%	37.58%	34.94%	52.94%	41.88%
<u>II. ISSUES</u>					
A. Economics/Employment	5.77%	7.88%	8.43%	19.61%	9.40%
B. Restriction					
Advocated	9.62%	17.58%	13.25%	5.88%	13.68%
Implemented	0.00%	2.42%	9.64%	1.96%	3.70%
Charged	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Group B Total	9.62%	20.00%	22.89%	7.84%	17.38%
C. Immigration	19.23%	12.73%	8.43%	3.92%	11.40%
D. Legislation	9.62%	17.58%	24.10%	13.73%	17.38%
GROUP II TOTAL	44.23%	58.18%	63.86%	45.10%	55.56%
<u>III. OTHER TOPICS</u>					
A. Ethnic Relations	0.00%	2.42%	1.20%	1.96%	1.71%
B. Ethnic Population Size	0.00%	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.85%
GROUP III TOTAL	0.00%	4.24%	1.20%	1.96%	2.56%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=52	n=165	n=83	n=51	n=351

TABLE 15

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS  
IN DOMESTIC ARTICLES, TIME PERIOD I TO IV IN SAMPLE

	Period I	Period II	Period III	Period IV	TOTAL
AGGREGATE TOPIC:					
<u>I. IMAGE</u>					
A. Social Conditions					
Housing	0.00%	0.80%	1.45%	4.65%	1.35%
Education	0.00%	1.60%	1.45%	6.98%	2.03%
Health/Welfare	<u>1.69%</u>	<u>0.80%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.68%</u>
Group A Total	1.69%	3.20%	2.90%	11.63%	4.05%
B. Cultural Evaluation					
Differences	3.39%	1.60%	8.70%	2.33%	3.72%
Celebrities	3.39%	0.80%	0.00%	6.98%	2.03%
Sports	8.47%	0.80%	0.00%	2.33%	2.36%
Events	<u>1.69%</u>	<u>1.60%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1.01%</u>
Group B Total	16.95%	4.80%	8.70%	11.63%	9.12%
C. Normal News	15.25%	5.60%	5.80%	6.98%	7.77%
D. Crime					
Victims	1.69%	10.40%	2.90%	2.33%	5.74%
Perpetrators	<u>18.64%</u>	<u>11.20%</u>	<u>11.59%</u>	<u>2.33%</u>	<u>11.49%</u>
Group D Total	20.34%	22.40%	14.49%	4.65%	17.23%
GROUP I TOTAL	54.24%	35.20%	31.88%	34.88%	38.18%
<u>II. ISSUES</u>					
A. Economics/Employment	13.56%	8.00%	4.35%	11.63%	8.78%
B. Restriction					
Advocated	3.39%	14.40%	11.59%	9.30%	10.81%
Implemented	1.69%	4.80%	4.35%	2.33%	3.72%
Charged	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>4.35%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1.01%</u>
Group B Total	5.08%	19.20%	20.29%	11.63%	15.54%
C. Immigration	15.25%	17.60%	17.39%	23.26%	17.91%
D. Legislation	10.17%	20.00%	26.09%	13.95%	18.58%
GROUP II TOTAL	44.07%	64.80%	68.12%	60.47%	60.81%
<u>III. OTHER TOPICS</u>					
A. Ethnic Relations	1.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.34%
B. Ethnic Population Size	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>4.65%</u>	<u>0.68%</u>
GROUP III TOTAL	1.69%	0.00%	0.00%	4.65%	1.01%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=59	n=125	n=69	n=43	n=296

TABLE 16

## DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE FOREIGN TOPICS IN SAMPLE

	PROVINCE	WORLD	TOTAL
AGGREGATE TOPIC:			
Foreign Affairs	32.88%	31.90%	32.36%
<u>I. IMAGE</u>			
A. Social Conditions			
Housing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Education	0.68%	0.00%	0.32%
Health/Welfare	<u>0.68%</u>	<u>1.84%</u>	<u>1.29%</u>
<i>Group A Total</i>	1.37%	1.84%	1.62%
B. Cultural Evaluation			
Differences	4.79%	9.82%	7.44%
Celebrities	4.11%	3.68%	3.88%
Sports	2.05%	0.61%	1.29%
Events	<u>1.37%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.65%</u>
<i>Group B Total</i>	12.33%	14.11%	13.27%
C. Normal News	4.11%	9.20%	6.80%
D. Crime			
Victims	5.48%	9.20%	7.44%
Perpetrators	<u>8.90%</u>	<u>7.98%</u>	<u>8.41%</u>
<i>Group D Total</i>	14.38%	17.18%	15.86%
<i>GROUP I TOTAL</i>	32.19%	42.33%	37.54%
<u>II. ISSUES</u>			
A. Economics/Employment	8.22%	4.91%	6.47%
B. Restriction			
Advocated	6.16%	2.45%	4.21%
Implemented	4.79%	1.84%	3.24%
Charged	<u>0.68%</u>	<u>0.61%</u>	<u>0.65%</u>
<i>Group B Total</i>	11.64%	4.91%	8.09%
C. Immigration	5.48%	7.36%	6.47%
D. Legislation	2.05%	3.07%	2.59%
<i>GROUP II TOTAL</i>	27.40%	20.25%	23.62%
<u>III. OTHER TOPICS</u>			
A. Ethnic Relations	7.53%	5.52%	6.47%
B. Ethnic Population Size	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
<i>GROUP III TOTAL</i>	7.53%	5.52%	6.47%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=146	n=163	n=309

TABLE 17

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS  
IN FOREIGN ARTICLES TIME PERIOD I TO IV IN SAMPLE

AGGREGATE TOPIC:	Period I	Period II	Period III	Period IV	TOTAL
Foreign Affairs	41.67%	24.00%	32.61%	32.26%	31.90%
<u>I. IMAGE</u>					
A. Social Conditions					
Housing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Education	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.56%
Health/Welfare	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>4.00%</u>	<u>2.17%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1.84%</u>
Group A Total	0.00%	4.00%	2.17%	0.00%	1.84%
B. Cultural Evaluation					
Differences	8.33%	8.00%	6.52%	19.35%	9.82%
Celebrities	2.78%	8.00%	2.17%	0.00%	3.68%
Sports	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.23%	0.61%
Events	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
Group B Total	11.11%	16.00%	8.70%	22.58%	14.11%
C. Normal News	8.33%	4.00%	15.22%	9.68%	9.20%
D. Crime					
Victims	11.11%	20.00%	0.00%	3.23%	9.20%
Perpetrators	<u>8.33%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>13.04%</u>	<u>12.90%</u>	<u>7.98%</u>
Group D Total	19.44%	20.00%	13.04%	16.13%	17.18%
GROUP I TOTAL	38.89%	44.00%	39.13%	48.39%	42.33%
<u>II. ISSUES</u>					
A. Economics/Employment	2.78%	4.00%	8.70%	3.23%	4.91%
B. Restriction					
Advocated	0.00%	4.00%	2.17%	3.23%	2.45%
Implemented	0.00%	6.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.84%
Charged	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>2.17%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.61%</u>
Group B Total	0.00%	10.00%	4.35%	3.23%	4.91%
C. Immigration	11.11%	8.00%	2.17%	9.68%	7.36%
D. Legislation	2.78%	4.00%	2.17%	3.23%	3.07%
GROUP II TOTAL	16.67%	26.00%	17.39%	19.35%	20.25%
<u>III. OTHER TOPICS</u>					
A. Ethnic Relations	2.78%	6.00%	10.87%	0.00%	5.52%
B. Ethnic Population Size	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
GROUP III TOTAL	2.78%	6.00%	10.87%	0.00%	5.52%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=36	n=50	n=46	n=31	n=163

TABLE 18

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS  
IN FOREIGN ARTICLES TIME PERIOD I TO IV IN SAMPLE

	Period I	Period II	Period III	Period IV	TOTAL
AGGREGATE TOPIC:					
Foreign Affairs	24.39%	36.36%	34.48%	37.50%	32.88%
<u>I. IMAGE</u>					
A. Social Conditions					
Housing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Education	0.00%	2.27%	0.00%	0.00%	2.56%
Health/Welfare	0.00%	2.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%
Group A Total	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	0.00%	1.37%
B. Cultural Evaluation					
Differences	7.32%	4.55%	6.90%	0.00%	4.79%
Celebrities	2.44%	2.27%	6.90%	6.25%	4.11%
Sports	0.00%	0.00%	3.45%	6.25%	2.05%
Events	0.00%	0.00%	6.90%	0.00%	1.37%
Group B Total	9.76%	6.82%	24.14%	12.50%	12.33%
C. Normal News	4.88%	2.27%	10.34%	0.00%	4.11%
D. Crime					
Victims	12.20%	2.27%	0.00%	6.25%	5.48%
Perpetrators	19.51%	0.00%	3.45%	12.50%	8.90%
Group D Total	31.71%	2.27%	3.45%	18.75%	14.38%
GROUP I TOTAL	46.34%	15.91%	37.93%	31.25%	32.19%
<u>II. ISSUES</u>					
A. Economics/Employment	4.88%	9.09%	3.45%	15.63%	8.22%
B. Restriction					
Advocated	9.76%	6.82%	6.90%	0.00%	6.16%
Implemented	4.88%	11.36%	0.00%	0.00%	4.79%
Charged	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.13%	0.68%
Group B Total	14.63%	18.18%	6.90%	3.13%	11.64%
C. Immigration	4.88%	9.09%	6.90%	0.00%	5.48%
D. Legislation	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	3.13%	2.05%
GROUP II TOTAL	24.39%	40.91%	17.24%	21.88%	27.40%
<u>III. OTHER TOPICS</u>					
A. Ethnic Relations	4.88%	6.82%	10.34%	9.38%	7.53%
B. Ethnic Population Size	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
GROUP III TOTAL	4.88%	6.82%	10.34%	9.38%	7.53%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=41	n=44	n=29	n=32	n=146

TABLE 19

## MENTION OF ETHNICITY IN SAMPLE

	PROVINCE	WORLD	TOTAL
<u>REFERENCE TO ETHNIC GROUP IN HEADLINE</u>			
ETHNIC GROUP:			
Japanese	26.02%	20.82%	23.22%
Chinese	14.25%	10.70%	12.34%
Hindu	10.63%	0.97%	5.44%
Asian	9.28%	9.92%	9.62%
Combinations	<u>1.81%</u>	<u>1.75%</u>	<u>1.78%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTIONS</i>	61.99%	44.16%	52.41%
<i>NO MENTION</i>	<u>38.01%</u>	<u>55.84%</u>	<u>47.59%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<u>USE OF DEROGATORY ETHNIC REFERENT IN HEADLINE</u>			
ETHNIC GROUP:			
"Jap"	6.79%	6.23%	6.49%
"Chinaman"	5.66%	4.09%	4.81%
"Hindoo"	0.00%	4.86%	2.62%
Asian, derogatory term	0.90%	0.39%	0.63%
Combinations	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.39%</u>	<u>0.21%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTIONS</i>	13.35%	15.95%	14.75%
<i>NO MENTION</i>	<u>86.65%</u>	<u>84.05%</u>	<u>85.25%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<u>REFERENCE TO ETHNIC GROUP IN ARTICLE</u>			
ETHNIC GROUP:			
Japanese	40.27%	38.13%	39.12%
Chinese	16.74%	16.54%	16.63%
Hindu	8.14%	1.56%	4.60%
Asian	9.95%	11.87%	10.98%
Chinese/Japanese	7.47%	11.48%	9.62%
Japanese/Hindu	2.94%	0.39%	1.78%
Chinese/Hindu	1.81%	0.39%	1.05%
All groups specified	<u>2.04%</u>	<u>1.17%</u>	<u>1.57%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTIONS</i>	89.37%	81.91%	85.36%
<i>NO MENTION</i>	<u>10.63%</u>	<u>18.09%</u>	<u>14.64%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<u>USE OF DEROGATORY ETHNIC REFERENT IN ARTICLE</u>			
ETHNIC GROUP:			
"Jap"	4.52%	5.06%	4.81%
"Chinaman"	9.73%	13.23%	11.61%
"Hindoo"	0.45%	8.17%	4.60%
Asian, derogatory term	1.36%	1.56%	1.46%
Combinations	<u>1.13%</u>	<u>0.97%</u>	<u>1.05%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTIONS</i>	17.19%	28.99%	23.54%
<i>NO MENTION</i>	<u>82.81%</u>	<u>71.01%</u>	<u>76.46%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=442	n=514	n=956

## MENTION OF ETHNICITY IN DOMESTIC ARTICLES

	PROVINCE	WORLD	TOTAL
<u>REFERENCE TO ETHNIC GROUP IN HEADLINE</u>			
ETHNIC GROUP:			
Japanese	19.59%	16.81%	18.08%
Chinese	14.19%	9.12%	11.44%
Hindu	11.82%	1.14%	6.03%
Asian	10.14%	10.54%	10.36%
Combinations	<u>1.01%</u>	<u>0.57%</u>	<u>0.77%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTIONS</i>	<i>56.76%</i>	<i>38.18%</i>	<i>46.68%</i>
<i>NO MENTION</i>	<u>43.24%</u>	<u>61.82%</u>	<u>53.32%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<u>USE OF DEROGATORY ETHNIC REFERENT IN HEADLINE</u>			
ETHNIC GROUP:			
"Jap"	5.41%	5.70%	5.56%
"Chinaman"	7.43%	4.27%	5.72%
"Hindoo"	0.00%	5.98%	3.25%
Asian, derogatory term	0.34%	0.57%	0.46%
Combinations	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.28%</u>	<u>0.15%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTIONS</i>	<i>13.18%</i>	<i>16.81%</i>	<i>15.15%</i>
<i>NO MENTION</i>	<u>86.82%</u>	<u>83.19%</u>	<u>84.85%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<u>REFERENCE TO ETHNIC GROUP IN ARTICLE</u>			
ETHNIC GROUP:			
Japanese	36.49%	33.33%	34.78%
Chinese	16.22%	15.10%	15.61%
Hindu	7.77%	0.85%	4.02%
Asian	13.85%	16.24%	15.15%
Chinese/Japanese	6.76%	12.25%	9.74%
Japanese/Hindu	3.38%	0.28%	1.70%
Chinese/Hindu	1.69%	0.28%	0.93%
All groups specified	<u>2.03%</u>	<u>1.71%</u>	<u>1.85%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTIONS</i>	<i>88.18%</i>	<i>80.06%</i>	<i>83.77%</i>
<i>NO MENTION</i>	<u>11.82%</u>	<u>19.94%</u>	<u>16.23%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<u>USE OF DEROGATORY ETHNIC REFERENT IN ARTICLE</u>			
ETHNIC GROUP:			
"Jap"	5.07%	6.27%	5.72%
"Chinaman"	13.85%	15.67%	14.84%
"Hindoo"	0.00%	9.97%	5.41%
Asian, derogatory term	1.01%	1.71%	1.39%
Combinations	<u>1.69%</u>	<u>1.42%</u>	<u>1.55%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTIONS</i>	<i>21.62%</i>	<i>35.04%</i>	<i>28.90%</i>
<i>NO MENTION</i>	<u>78.38%</u>	<u>64.96%</u>	<u>71.10%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=296	n=351	n=647

TABLE 21

## MENTION OF ETHNICITY IN FOREIGN ARTICLES

	PROVINCE	WORLD	TOTAL
<u>REFERENCE TO ETHNIC GROUP IN HEADLINE</u>			
ETHNIC GROUP:			
Japanese	39.04%	29.45%	33.98%
Chinese	14.38%	14.11%	14.24%
Hindu	8.22%	0.61%	4.21%
Asian	7.53%	8.59%	8.09%
Combinations	<u>3.42%</u>	<u>4.29%</u>	<u>3.88%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTIONS</i>	<i>72.60%</i>	<i>57.06%</i>	<i>64.40%</i>
<i>NO MENTION</i>	<u>27.40%</u>	<u>42.94%</u>	<u>35.60%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<u>USE OF DEROGATORY ETHNIC REFERENT IN HEADLINE</u>			
ETHNIC GROUP:			
"Jap"	6.85%	7.36%	7.12%
"Chinaman"	2.05%	3.68%	2.91%
"Hindoo"	2.74%	2.45%	2.59%
Asian, derogatory term	2.05%	0.00%	0.97%
Combinations	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.61%</u>	<u>0.32%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTIONS</i>	<i>13.70%</i>	<i>14.11%</i>	<i>13.92%</i>
<i>NO MENTION</i>	<u>86.30%</u>	<u>85.89%</u>	<u>86.08%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<u>REFERENCE TO ETHNIC GROUP IN ARTICLE</u>			
ETHNIC GROUP:			
Japanese	47.95%	48.47%	48.22%
Chinese	17.81%	19.63%	18.77%
Hindu	8.90%	3.07%	5.83%
Asian	2.05%	2.45%	2.27%
Chinese/Japanese	8.90%	9.82%	9.39%
Japanese/Hindu	2.05%	0.61%	1.94%
Chinese/Hindu	2.05%	0.61%	1.29%
All groups specified	<u>2.05%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.97%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTIONS</i>	<i>91.78%</i>	<i>85.89%</i>	<i>88.67%</i>
<i>NO MENTION</i>	<u>8.22%</u>	<u>14.11%</u>	<u>11.33%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<u>USE OF DEROGATORY ETHNIC REFERENT IN ARTICLE</u>			
ETHNIC GROUP:			
"Jap"	3.42%	2.45%	2.91%
"Chinaman"	1.37%	7.98%	4.85%
"Hindoo"	1.37%	4.29%	2.91%
Asian, derogatory term	2.05%	0.61%	1.29%
Combinations	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.61%</u>	<u>0.32%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTIONS</i>	<i>8.22%</i>	<i>15.95%</i>	<i>12.30%</i>
<i>NO MENTION</i>	<u>91.78%</u>	<u>84.05%</u>	<u>87.70%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n = 146	n = 163	n = 309

TABLE 22

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS  
BY ETHNICITY IN SAMPLED DOMESTIC ARTICLES

	JAPANESE	CHINESE	HINDU	ASIAN	TOTAL
AGGREGATE TOPIC:					
<u>I. IMAGE</u>					
A. Social Conditions					
Housing	1.11%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%
Education	2.22%	6.52%	1.85%	0.00%	3.25%
Health/Welfare	1.11%	1.45%	1.85%	1.69%	1.39%
Group A Total	4.44%	9.42%	3.70%	1.69%	5.57%
B. Cultural Evaluation					
Differences	3.33%	4.35%	7.41%	1.69%	3.94%
Celebrities	3.33%	0.00%	1.85%	1.69%	1.86%
Sports	3.89%	0.72%	0.00%	0.00%	1.86%
Events	1.67%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%
Group B Total	12.22%	6.52%	9.26%	3.39%	8.82%
C. Normal News	7.78%	7.97%	9.26%	0.00%	6.96%
D. Crime					
Victims	6.11%	11.59%	7.41%	6.78%	8.12%
Perpetrators	6.67%	16.67%	3.70%	0.00%	8.58%
Group D Total	12.78%	28.26%	11.11%	6.78%	16.71%
GROUP I TOTAL	37.22%	52.17%	33.33%	11.86%	38.05%
<u>II. ISSUES</u>					
A. Economics/Employment	10.56%	8.70%	9.26%	10.17%	9.74%
B. Restriction					
Advocated	9.44%	8.70%	9.26%	42.37%	13.69%
Implemented	4.44%	0.72%	5.56%	3.39%	3.25%
Charged	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Group B Total	13.89%	9.42%	14.81%	45.76%	16.94%
C. Immigration	13.89%	14.49%	20.37%	3.39%	13.46%
D. Legislation	21.11%	13.77%	20.37%	23.73%	19.03%
GROUP II TOTAL	59.44%	46.38%	64.81%	83.05%	59.16%
<u>III. OTHER TOPICS</u>					
A. Ethnic Relations	1.67%	0.72%	0.00%	5.08%	1.62%
B. Ethnic Population Size	1.67%	0.72%	1.85%	0.00%	1.16%
GROUP III TOTAL	3.33%	1.45%	1.85%	5.08%	2.78%
TOTAL MENTIONS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=180	n=138	n=54	n=59	n=431

TABLE 23

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS  
BY ETHNICITY IN SAMPLED DOMESTIC ARTICLES

	JAPANESE	CHINESE	HINDU	ASIAN	TOTAL
AGGREGATE TOPIC:					
<u>I. IMAGE</u>					
A. Social Conditions					
Housing	1.32%	0.98%	2.17%	2.38%	1.46%
Education	0.00%	3.92%	0.00%	4.76%	1.75%
Health/Welfare	<u>0.66%</u>	<u>0.98%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.58%</u>
Group A Total	1.97%	5.88%	2.17%	7.14%	3.80%
B. Cultural Evaluation					
Differences	1.97%	2.94%	10.87%	0.00%	3.22%
Celebrities	3.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.46%
Sports	4.61%	2.94%	6.52%	0.00%	3.80%
Events	<u>1.32%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.58%</u>
Group B Total	11.18%	5.88%	17.39%	0.00%	9.06%
C. Normal News	7.24%	9.80%	2.17%	2.38%	6.73%
D. Crime					
Victims	5.26%	7.84%	4.35%	0.00%	5.26%
Perpetrators	<u>5.92%</u>	<u>20.59%</u>	<u>4.35%</u>	<u>4.76%</u>	<u>9.94%</u>
Group D Total	11.18%	28.43%	8.70%	4.76%	15.20%
GROUP I TOTAL	31.58%	50.00%	30.43%	14.29%	34.80%
<u>II. ISSUES</u>					
A. Economics/Employment	8.55%	13.73%	13.04%	7.14%	10.53%
B. Restriction					
Advocated	6.58%	5.88%	2.17%	42.86%	10.23%
Implemented	5.26%	0.98%	0.00%	7.14%	3.51%
Charged	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.98%</u>	<u>4.35%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.88%</u>
Group B Total	11.84%	7.84%	6.52%	50.00%	14.62%
C. Immigration	19.08%	19.61%	32.61%	11.90%	20.18%
D. Legislation	27.63%	7.84%	15.22%	16.67%	18.71%
GROUP II TOTAL	67.11%	49.02%	67.39%	85.71%	64.04%
<u>III. OTHER TOPICS</u>					
A. Ethnic Relations	0.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.29%
B. Ethnic Population Size	<u>0.66%</u>	<u>0.98%</u>	<u>2.17%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.88%</u>
GROUP III TOTAL	1.32%	0.98%	2.17%	0.00%	1.17%
TOTAL MENTIONS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=152	n=102	n=46	n=42	n=342

TABLE 24

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS  
BY ETHNICITY IN SAMPLED FOREIGN ARTICLES

	JAPANESE	CHINESE	HINDU	ASIAN	TOTAL
AGGREGATE TOPIC:					
Foreign Affairs	39.05%	38.18%	0.00%	0.00%	34.07%
<u>I. IMAGE</u>					
A. Social Conditions					
Housing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Education	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Health/Welfare	<u>1.90%</u>	<u>1.82%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>3.72%</u>
Group A Total	1.90%	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%	3.72%
B. Cultural Evaluation					
Differences	10.48%	14.55%	5.26%	0.00%	10.99%
Celebrities	3.81%	3.64%	0.00%	0.00%	3.30%
Sports	0.95%	5.45%	0.00%	0.00%	2.20%
Events	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
Group B Total	15.24%	23.64%	5.26%	0.00%	16.48%
C. Normal News	7.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.40%
D. Crime					
Victims	14.29%	7.27%	15.79%	0.00%	12.09%
Perpetrators	<u>0.95%</u>	<u>18.18%</u>	<u>15.79%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>7.69%</u>
Group D Total	15.24%	25.45%	31.58%	0.00%	19.78%
GROUP I TOTAL	40.00%	50.91%	36.84%	0.00%	44.38%
<u>II. ISSUES</u>					
A. Economics/Employment	6.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.85%
B. Restriction					
Advocated	1.90%	0.00%	5.26%	33.33%	2.20%
Implemented	0.00%	1.82%	5.26%	33.33%	1.65%
Charged	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>5.26%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.55%</u>
Group B Total	1.90%	1.82%	15.79%	66.67%	4.40%
C. Immigration	6.67%	7.27%	5.26%	0.00%	6.59%
D. Legislation	3.81%	1.82%	0.00%	33.33%	3.30%
GROUP II TOTAL	19.05%	10.91%	21.05%	100.00%	18.13%
<u>III. OTHER TOPICS</u>					
A. Ethnic Relations	1.90%	0.00%	42.11%	0.00%	5.49%
B. Ethnic Population Size	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
GROUP III TOTAL	1.90%	0.00%	42.11%	0.00%	5.49%
TOTAL MENTIONS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=105	n=55	n=19	n=3	n=182

TABLE 25

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS  
BY ETHNICITY IN SAMPLED FOREIGN ARTICLES

	JAPANESE	CHINESE	HINDU	ASIAN	TOTAL
AGGREGATE TOPIC:					
Foreign Affairs	45.16%	31.37%	3.57%	50.00%	34.48%
<u>I. IMAGE</u>					
A. Social Conditions					
Housing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Education	0.00%	1.96%	0.00%	0.00%	1.96%
Health/Welfare	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1.96%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1.96%</u>
Group A Total	0.00%	3.92%	0.00%	0.00%	3.92%
B. Cultural Evaluation					
Differences	3.23%	3.92%	7.14%	0.00%	4.02%
Celebrities	5.38%	1.96%	3.57%	0.00%	4.02%
Sports	1.08%	3.92%	0.00%	0.00%	1.72%
Events	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1.96%</u>	<u>3.57%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1.15%</u>
Group B Total	9.68%	11.76%	14.29%	0.00%	10.92%
C. Normal News	1.08%	9.80%	0.00%	0.00%	3.45%
D. Crime					
Victims	6.45%	3.92%	0.00%	0.00%	4.60%
Perpetrators	<u>5.38%</u>	<u>9.80%</u>	<u>21.43%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>9.20%</u>
Group D Total	11.83%	13.73%	21.43%	0.00%	13.79%
GROUP I TOTAL	22.58%	39.22%	35.71%	0.00%	32.08%
<u>II. ISSUES</u>					
A. Economics/Employment	7.53%	9.80%	7.14%	0.00%	8.05%
B. Restriction					
Advocated	5.38%	7.84%	10.71%	0.00%	6.90%
Implemented	4.30%	3.92%	7.14%	0.00%	4.60%
Charged	<u>1.08%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.57%</u>
Group B Total	10.75%	11.76%	17.86%	0.00%	12.07%
C. Immigration	5.38%	5.88%	7.14%	0.00%	5.75%
D. Legislation	3.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.72%
GROUP II TOTAL	26.88%	27.45%	32.14%	0.00%	27.59%
<u>III. OTHER TOPICS</u>					
A. Ethnic Relations	5.38%	1.96%	21.43%	50.00%	7.47%
B. Ethnic Population Size	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>7.14%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1.15%</u>
GROUP III TOTAL	5.38%	1.96%	28.57%	50.00%	8.62%
TOTAL MENTIONS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=93	n=51	n=28	n=2	n=174

TABLE 26

MENTION OF PROPER NAMES FOR CELEBRITY AND NON-CELEBRITY  
ETHNIC INDIVIDUALS IN SAMPLE

<u>SAMPLE ARTICLES</u>	PROVINCE	WORLD	TOTAL
Individual Named:			
non-celebrity	18.55%	14.40%	16.32%
celebrity	7.92%	7.59%	7.74%
both celebrity and non-celebrity	<u>0.45%</u>	<u>0.19%</u>	<u>0.31%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTION BY NAME</i>	26.92%	22.18%	24.37%
<i>UNNAMED</i>	<u>73.08%</u>	<u>77.82%</u>	<u>75.63%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=442	n=514	n=956

DOMESTIC ARTICLES

Individual Named:			
non-celebrity	22.97%	16.24%	19.32%
celebrity	7.43%	5.70%	6.49%
both celebrity and non-celebrity	<u>0.68%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.31%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTION BY NAME</i>	31.08%	21.94%	26.12%
<i>UNNAMED</i>	<u>68.92%</u>	<u>78.06%</u>	<u>73.88%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=296	n=351	n=647

FOREIGN ARTICLES

Individual Named:			
non-celebrity	9.59%	10.43%	10.03%
celebrity	8.90%	11.66%	10.36%
both celebrity and non-celebrity	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.61%</u>	<u>0.32%</u>
<i>TOTAL MENTION BY NAME</i>	18.49%	22.70%	20.71%
<i>UNNAMED</i>	<u>81.51%</u>	<u>77.30%</u>	<u>79.29%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	n=146	n=163	n=309

TABLE 27  
DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS AND SUBTOPICS  
IN SAMPLED DOMESTIC ARTICLES

I: IMAGE

	PROVINCE		WORLD		TOTAL	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<u>A: SOCIAL CONDITIONS</u>						
<u>Housing</u>						
Ethnics live in unsanitary conditions	3	25.00%	2	13.33%	5	18.52%
Ethnics are forced to leave their homes	<u>1</u>	<u>8.33%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6.67%</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7.41%</u>
	4	33.33%	3	20.00%	7	25.93%
<u>Education</u>						
Ethnics require special education provisions	3	25.00%	5	33.33%	8	29.63%
Ethnic adults are attending school	0	0.00%	3	20.00%	3	11.11%
Ethnics in the schools cost too much money	2	16.67%	0	0.00%	2	7.41%
Ethnics are attending school to avoid head tax	1	8.33%	0	0.00%	1	3.70%
Ethnics lack western cultural knowledge	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6.67%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3.70%</u>
	6	50.00%	9	60.00%	15	55.56%
<u>Health/Welfare</u>						
Ethnics have infectious diseases	1	8.33%	2	13.33%	3	11.11%
Ethnics have psychological problems	1	8.33%	0	0.00%	1	3.70%
Ethnics are a hazard to the health of whites	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6.67%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3.70%</u>
	2	16.67%	3	20.00%	5	18.52%
<i>Group A Total</i>	12	100.00%	15	100.00%	27	100.00%

TABLE 27 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS AND SUBTOPICS  
IN SAMPLED DOMESTIC ARTICLES

## I: IMAGE

	PROVINCE		WORLD		TOTAL	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<u>B: CULTURAL EVALUATION</u>						
<u>Differences</u>						
Ethnic religious beliefs/practices differ	4	14.81%	5	15.63%	9	15.25%
Ethnics require special cultural provisions	2	7.41%	3	9.38%	5	8.47%
Ethnics stick together	2	7.41%	0	0.00%	2	3.39%
Ethnic sanitation/medical practice differs	1	3.70%	1	3.13%	2	3.39%
Ethnic morals differ	0	0.00%	2	6.25%	2	3.39%
Ethnic working practices differ	1	3.70%	1	3.13%	2	3.39%
Other cultural differences	<u>1</u>	<u>3.70%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.69%</u>
	11	40.74%	12	37.50%	23	38.98%
<u>Ethnic Celebrity . . . in the news</u>						
diplomat	3	11.11%	3	9.38%	6	10.17%
military	1	3.70%	2	6.25%	3	5.08%
politician	1	3.70%	2	6.25%	3	5.08%
royalty	<u>1</u>	<u>3.70%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3.13%</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3.39%</u>
	6	22.22%	8	25.00%	14	23.73%
<u>Sports</u>						
Ethnics participate in sports	5	18.52%	4	12.50%	9	15.25%
Celebrity sports promotion	1	3.70%	1	3.13%	2	3.39%
Ethnic-related sports controversy	0	0.00%	2	6.25%	2	3.39%
Canadian wins over/loses to an ethnic	<u>1</u>	<u>3.70%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.69%</u>
	7	25.93%	7	21.88%	14	23.73%
<u>Events</u>						
Ethnic organizations take a community role	1	3.70%	2	6.25%	3	5.08%
Ethnics organize concerts/plays	1	3.70%	1	3.13%	2	3.39%
peaceful Tong activity	0	0.00%	1	3.13%	1	1.69%
Ethnic celebration of national holidays	1	3.70%	0	0.00%	1	1.69%
Ethnic organizations have sinister activities	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3.13%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.69%</u>
	3	11.11%	5	15.63%	8	13.56%
<i>Group B Total</i>	27	100.00%	32	100.00%	59	100.00%

TABLE 27 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS AND SUBTOPICS  
IN SAMPLED DOMESTIC ARTICLES

I: IMAGE

C. NORMAL NEWS	PROVINCE		WORLD		TOTAL	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Accidents:						
work-related	7	30.43%	5	17.86%	12	23.53%
not work-related	<u>4</u>	<u>17.39%</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14.29%</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>15.69%</u>
<i>Accident Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>47.83%</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>32.14%</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>39.22%</i>
human interest story	4	17.39%	10	35.71%	14	27.45%
fire	4	17.39%	6	21.43%	10	19.61%
drowning	2	8.70%	1	3.57%	3	5.88%
suicide	2	8.70%	0	0.00%	2	3.92%
other death	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7.14%</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3.92%</u>
AGGREGATE TOPIC TOTAL	23	100.00%	28	100.00%	51	100.00%

TABLE 27 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS AND SUBTOPICS  
IN SAMPLED DOMESTIC ARTICLES

## I: IMAGE

	PROVINCE		WORLD		TOTAL	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<u>D. CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES</u>						
<u>CRIME VICTIMS:</u>						
Reaction to 1907 riot:						
local white response	6	11.76%	9	12.50%	15	12.20%
local ethnic response	1	1.96%	4	5.56%	5	4.07%
other white response	0	0.00%	1	1.39%	1	0.81%
other ethnic response	1	1.96%	0	0.00%	1	0.81%
<i>Riot Reaction Total</i>	<u>8</u>	<u>15.69%</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>19.44%</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>17.89%</u>
Other Crime Against Ethnics . . .						
property/person victim of other crime	7	13.73%	7	9.72%	14	11.38%
assault victim	2	3.92%	1	1.39%	3	2.44%
ethnics feel isolated	0	0.00%	1	1.39%	1	0.81%
property vandalized	0	0.00%	1	1.39%	1	0.81%
<i>Other Subtopics Total</i>	<u>9</u>	<u>17.65%</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13.89%</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15.45%</u>
<i>AGGREGATE TOPIC TOTAL</i>	<u>17</u>	<u>33.33%</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>33.33%</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>33.33%</u>
<u>CRIME PERPETRATORS:</u>						
Outcomes of crime:						
jail sentence	4	7.84%	6	8.33%	10	8.13%
remanded or dismissed	3	5.88%	6	8.33%	9	7.32%
fine imposed	1	1.96%	5	6.94%	6	4.88%
appeal punishment	0	0.00%	4	5.56%	4	3.25%
other	2	3.92%	0	0.00%	2	1.63%
<i>Outcomes Total</i>	<u>10</u>	<u>19.61%</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>29.17%</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>25.20%</u>
Accused of Non-violent Crime:						
robbery	5	9.80%	4	5.56%	9	7.32%
other non-violent crime	1	1.96%	6	8.33%	7	5.69%
prostitution/offenses against women	3	5.88%	4	5.56%	7	5.69%
gambling	2	3.92%	4	5.56%	6	4.88%
<i>Non-Violent Total</i>	<u>17</u>	<u>27.57%</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>25.00%</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>23.58%</u>
Accused of Violent Crime:						
assault/destroy property	7	13.73%	6	8.33%	13	10.57%
fight each other	5	9.80%	2	2.78%	7	5.69%
<i>Violent Total</i>	<u>12</u>	<u>23.53%</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11.11%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>16.26%</u>
Organized Criminal Activity	1	1.96%	1	1.39%	2	1.63%
<i>AGGREGATE TOPIC TOTAL</i>	<u>34</u>	<u>66.67%</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>66.67%</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>66.67%</u>
<i>Group D Total</i>	<u>51</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

TABLE 27 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS AND SUBTOPICS  
IN SAMPLED DOMESTIC ARTICLES

## II: ISSUES

	PROVINCE		WORLD		TOTAL	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<b>A. ECONOMICS/EMPLOYMENT:</b>						
overseas trade potential	4	15.38%	5	15.15%	9	15.25%
buy property/own businesses	2	7.69%	7	21.21%	9	15.25%
cause unemployment	3	11.54%	5	15.15%	8	13.56%
source of cheap labour	1	3.85%	6	18.18%	7	11.86%
are employed	5	19.23%	1	3.03%	6	10.17%
are unemployed	2	7.69%	2	6.06%	4	6.78%
needed for the labour force	1	3.85%	2	6.06%	3	5.08%
strikebreakers	1	3.85%	1	3.03%	2	3.39%
seek jobs	1	3.85%	1	3.03%	2	3.39%
are in economic distress	2	7.69%	0	0.00%	2	3.39%
send their money out of the country	2	7.69%	0	0.00%	2	3.39%
work hard/are good workers	1	3.85%	0	0.00%	1	1.69%
lower Canadians' living standard	1	3.85%	0	0.00%	1	1.69%
are skilled workers	0	0.00%	1	3.03%	1	1.69%
drive Canadians out of business	0	0.00%	1	3.03%	1	1.69%
are unskilled workers	0	0.00%	1	3.03%	1	1.69%
<b>AGGREGATE TOPIC TOTAL</b>	26	100.00%	33	100.00%	59	100.00%

TABLE 27 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS AND SUBTOPICS  
IN SAMPLED DOMESTIC ARTICLES

## II: ISSUES

	PROVINCE		WORLD		TOTAL	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<u>B. RESTRICTION</u>						
<u>ADVOCATED:</u>						
Exclusion League activity/personality restricted immigration	17	53.13%	20	41.67%	37	46.25%
Ethnics should be barred . . .	8	25.00%	17	35.42%	25	31.25%
from jobs	2	6.25%	4	8.33%	6	7.50%
from citizenship rights	0	0.00%	3	6.25%	3	3.75%
from using facilities	1	3.13%	1	2.08%	2	2.50%
from competing with businesses	<u>2</u>	<u>6.25%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2.50%</u>
Group Total	5	15.63%	8	16.67%	13	16.25%
for a "White Canada"	<u>2</u>	<u>6.25%</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6.25%</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6.25%</u>
AGGREGATE TOPIC TOTAL	32	100.00%	48	100.00%	80	100.00%
<u>IMPLEMENTED:</u>						
Ethnics are barred . . .						
from immigration	4	36.36%	10	76.92%	14	58.33%
from jobs	4	36.36%	1	7.69%	5	20.83%
from citizenship rights	2	18.18%	1	7.69%	3	12.50%
by lack of information	<u>1</u>	<u>9.09%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7.69%</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8.33%</u>
AGGREGATE TOPIC TOTAL	11	100.00%	13	100.00%	24	100.00%
<u>CHARGED:</u>						
Ethnics claim . . .						
they are barred from institutions	2	66.67%	0	0.00%	2	66.67%
they cannot immigrate	<u>1</u>	<u>33.33%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>33.33%</u>
AGGREGATE TOPIC TOTAL	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	3	100.00%

TABLE 27 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS AND SUBTOPICS  
IN SAMPLED DOMESTIC ARTICLES

II: ISSUES

	PROVINCE		WORLD		TOTAL	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<u>C. IMMIGRATION</u>						
large numbers coming	22	41.51%	15	37.50%	37	39.78%
refused entry	12	22.64%	4	10.00%	16	17.20%
illegal entries	5	9.43%	8	20.00%	13	13.98%
being deported	6	11.32%	1	2.50%	7	7.53%
arrivals	2	3.77%	4	10.00%	6	6.45%
leaving the country	1	1.89%	4	10.00%	5	5.38%
make money on immigrants	4	7.55%	1	2.50%	5	5.38%
aided in immigration	1	1.89%	2	5.00%	3	3.23%
too much immigration	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2.50%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.08%</u>
AGGREGATE TOPIC TOTAL	53	100.00%	40	100.00%	93	100.00%

TABLE 27 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE TOPICS AND SUBTOPICS  
IN SAMPLED DOMESTIC ARTICLES

## II: ISSUES

	PROVINCE		WORLD		TOTAL	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<u>D. LEGISLATION</u>						
Dominion response to Asian question:						
Japanese Losses Commission	3	5.45%	4	6.56%	7	6.03%
Oriental Labour Commission	4	7.27%	6	9.84%	10	8.62%
Lemieux Report	4	7.27%	3	4.92%	7	6.03%
Chinese Claims Commission	3	5.45%	4	6.56%	7	6.03%
1908 Order in Council	8	14.55%	3	4.92%	11	9.48%
Other dominion responses	<u>4</u>	<u>7.27%</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8.20%</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7.76%</u>
Group Total	26	47.27%	25	40.98%	51	43.97%
politicians urge restriction	21	38.18%	22	36.07%	43	37.07%
Other Subtopics:						
ethnics before the courts	4	7.27%	5	8.20%	9	7.76%
foreign intervention on Asian question	4	7.27%	4	6.56%	8	6.90%
discuss immigration reports	0	0.00%	3	4.92%	3	2.59%
Provincial response to Asian question	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3.28%</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.72%</u>
Group Total	8	14.55%	14	22.95%	22	18.97%
AGGREGATE TOPIC TOTAL	55	100.00%	61	100.00%	116	100.00%

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