

Source: British Columbia Archives

Call Number: MS-0012

Box: 3

File:

For research or private study  
use only.





Source: British Columbia Archives  
Call Number: MS-0012  
Box: 3  
File:  
For research or private study  
use only.

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z



**5**

CENTS

# The People's Advocate

British Columbia's Progressive Home Paper

**5**

CENTS

VOL. IV, No. 29.

VANCOUVER, B.C., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1938

FULL NO. 185

# JAPAN SPY RING IN B.C. EXPOSED

## Bases Established By Fascist Agents Here; Linked With Nazis

*(This is the second article in a series revealing the alarming extent of Japanese espionage and economic penetration in British Columbia).*

By HAL GRIFFIN

Commenting on British Columbia coastal defense plans in its issue of April 7 this year, the magazine Ken stated:

"Rumor, and thus far only rumor, has it that Japan has oil and other fuel supplies stored at lonely spots along the BC coast, ready for naval attack. It is even claimed that the Japanese have complete navy bases ready for use on some of the

out-of-the-way inlets on the north coast. Japanese interests are said to be working iron deposits and timber resources on the remote Queen Charlotte Islands, a little known group about 80 miles west of Prince Rupert."

### Oil Bases Established On West Coast

Ken named no specific places, gave no facts, but that the rumor was not without foundation is indicated by strangely elaborate Japanese developments at the Surf Inlet mining camp on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

bases have been established under the supervision of a Japanese naval captain, Kuridji Mabata sent to BC from Tokyo expressly to take charge of this work.

Most significant of all Japanese espionage activities here, showing



condemned, and as the censor felt that serious objections could and might be taken against denunciations of this kind of a foreign power friendly to Canada, and as objections have been made on numerous occasions to releasing of films with these tendencies by representatives of foreign governments, we therefore feel that this film would not be in the best interests of our neutrality."

When this decision, made by Robert McKee, Allan Ross and

## Nemichi Puts Pressure On Police

The activities of the Japanese consul, H. Nemichi, have been all that one might expect of the representative of a military fascist aggressor state. The League for Peace and Democracy placed a car on the street carrying a banner urging citizens to boycott goods manufactured in Japan. Consul Nemichi went to Deputy Chief of Police Grundy and told him he 'feared' that if the car remained on the street he would be unable to 'restrain' some of his young men (read fascist provocateurs). He was 'afraid' they might wreck the car. Police immediately 'requested' the League for Peace and Democracy to take the car off the street.

The Japanese consul has also

Mrs. Thomas Bingham for the BC Appeal Board of censors, was read out before an audience of 3,000 people gathered at the Orpheum Theatre to see the picture it was roundly booed. A resolution demanding government investigation of film censorship in BC, and particularly of the influence exerted by Japanese, German and Italian consuls in Vancouver, was passed with only three of the 3,000 people dissenting.

been inordinately active in addressing service clubs and other organizations explaining the circumstances of China's unprovoked attack on Japan. At least, that is the impression one gets from reading the reports of his speeches which are given considerable space in the daily press.

The fine hand of Consul Nemichi could also be discerned in a 16-page pamphlet entitled "Sino-Japanese Conflict Elucidated," issued by the Canadian-Japanese Association in Vancouver and widely circulated. Needless to say, the pamphlet contained official Japanese fascist propaganda, excerpts from speeches, official pronouncements and the like.

## Utmost Done To Defeat Boycott

Fascist elements among the Japanese population in British Columbia have done their utmost through pamphlets, newspaper propaganda and by word of mouth to defeat the Japanese boycott. They have utilized even second-generation Japanese-Canadians working among progressive youth organizations to further their ends.

An example of this is the attempt made by a certain Japanese delegate to the third Canadian Youth Congress at Toronto this year who spent his time during the train journey between Vancouver and Toronto attempting to align first the BC and then the Manitoba

delegations behind his suggestion for opposition to the boycott, using the exploded argument that it would harm the Japanese people. This attempt was defeated when another Japanese delegate at the congress spoke strongly in favor of the boycott.

In this series of articles I have been able to give only a few facts which nevertheless, prove beyond doubt the existence of a widespread Japanese espionage ring in British Columbia. Its activities and the activities of Japanese capitalist interests in obtaining control of the province's natural resources constitute a grave threat to the peace and security of the Canadian people.

## Investigation Must Be Made

No defences, no fortifications will avail the Canadian people if, within the country, fascist agents are permitted to carry on their unceasing efforts, in close collaboration with Canadian reactionary forces, to destroy democratic rights, to exert political influence which leads to banning of films and radio addresses.

No high-minded phrases about neutrality will save Canada from war with a country bent on domination of the Pacific, which states

that "war is not war when undeclared."

Only the fullest government investigation and public exposure of Japanese fascist espionage, together with a determined anti-fascist policy which will shut off supply of Canadian war materials to Japan will assure Canada of that peace which the overwhelming majority of its people desire. This investigation must be made without delay.



Ald. H. D. Wilson  
City Hall, City.



# The New Canadian

THE VOICE OF THE SECOND GENERATION

*Oriental*

VOL. II, NO. 31

VANCOUVER, B. C.

DECEMBER 15, 1939

## Weekly Whirligig

By K. W.

Four news items this week seem to me deserving of comment, all of them of significance, because they apply to various phases of the "Japanese problem."

The first, Alderman Wilson, we are inclined to dismiss with a contemptuous gesture born of long familiarity. We can ill afford to adopt this attitude. He remains a constant and potential menace to our happiness and well being. Let's not forget that Adolf Hitler, too, was once a voice crying in the wilderness.

Alone of Nisei organizations, the JCCL has attempted to meet this menace. But it has not followed up the move of inviting Ald. Wilson to speak in this community. There is a job in hand for the JCCL leaders, to explore the situation thoroughly to see if we cannot take steps to demonstrate convincingly the in-

## Wilson Urges New Anti-Oriental Discrimination

Ald. H. D. Wilson announced in City Council Monday, Dec. 11, that he intends to renew his campaign to secure power for the City to discriminate against Orientals in issuing trade licences.

Although the last attempt to secure a charter amendment empowering the City Council to discriminate in this way was rejected by the private bills committee in the last session of the Provincial Legislature, Ald. Wilson will again seek the same amendment.

## On The Newsfront ...

### UNION FORMS STUDY GROUP

Ocean Falls—At a recent Union meeting, it was decided to form a study group for the purpose of enlightening and educating the members in matters pertaining to Unions and their part in the Labour Movement. This move is heralded as the portent waking of a greater "Union" consciousness, and is expected to pave the way for greater co-operation and harmony between Japanese and Occidental members.

A committee of four was elected to complete the preliminary arrangements, and to map out a program which would best suit the occasion. It is expected the group will get under full swing, early in the New Year.

Old Man Depression has "given up the ghost", as far as Ocean Falls is concerned. The paper machines are pouring forth their song of toil seven days a week, with no let-up in sight. Niseis are apparently taking advantage of this increased production, for they are flocking here from near and far.

### INTER-COLLEGIATE ADVANCE IN SEATTLE PLANNED

Nisei students from the University of B. C. and some twelve American colleges and universities of the Pacific north west are expected to converge upon the campus in Seattle, Feb. 24, in the second N. W. Inter-collegiate Advance, sponsored by the Japanese Students' Club and Fuyo-Kai of the U. of Washington.

The one day conference will be featured by guests speakers and open discussions on problems of Nisei students.

Purpose of the conference, it is stated, is to exchange ideas and theories taught at the respective institutions and to promote closer bonds among the students of N. W. colleges.

The local Varsity Student's Club debate team will travel to Seattle, Dec. 20, to engage in the annual inter-collegiate debate against the team of Minami Araki.

## JCCL To Install New Chapter In Sea Island

Formal organization and installation of the active Sea Island Young People's Society as a chapter of the Japanese Canadian Citizens League will take place at Acme Cannery, Eburne, next Sunday, Dec. 17, it was announced this week by President Harry Fukushima.

Formation of the new chapter, which boasts a membership of some fifty Nisei, many of whom are engaged in the fishing industry, brings the total number of chapters affiliated with the League to eight.

Edward T. Ouchi, League general secretary, and members of the National Executive, will speak at the organization meeting on the aims, history and programme of the Citizens League.



# THE RISING SUN'S DARK

An appraising look at British Columbia's dilemma and how it may affect the Dominion's safety

BY CHARLES LUGRIN SHAW

READING TIME • 19 MINUTES 27 SECONDS

**O**UT in British Columbia, sprawling across a greater area than California, Washington, and Oregon combined, with a seacoast that fringes the Pacific from Puget Sound to the Alaska panhandle, they're building fast bombing planes and mine sweepers and establishing big-gun emplacements.

For this is the British Empire's frontier in the North Pacific, and it faces another empire across the ocean that in the recent past has been none too friendly.

All Canada, and British Columbia in particular because of its location, is taking national defense seriously

now. After generations of peaceful calm, due perhaps to the long friendship with the United States, the next-door neighbor, and isolation from the scene of countless European conflicts, the Dominion of Canada is again at war.

But Mr. Matsuko, the little bespectacled Japanese shopkeeper in Vancouver's crowded Oriental quarter, thinks it's all pretty funny. "Inform, please, why Canada must do

ally undefended, will be dotted with naval air bases; antiaircraft and long-range guns will be located at several strategic points; mines will be ready for rapid laying across the Strait of Juan de Fuca and other vital gateways to the leading West Coast ports, and the naval establishment will be substantially augmented with speedy destroyers and auxiliary craft.

But that is only a part of the answer to the skeptical Mr. Matsuko. The truth is that a form of invasion has already occurred.

When California farmers, industrial workers, and politicians studied the labor markets and population charts a few years ago and, thoroughly alarmed, envisioned a Yellow Peril threatening to engulf the Western World with a tide of Orientals, the statistics showed one Japanese to every forty-four whites, Negroes, Indians, and Chinese. That proportion was regarded as serious enough to raise a howl of fear and indignation that was heard from the Sierras to the Potomac and resulted in a series of laws designed to restrict Asiatic immigration and land tenure. The other coast states, Washington and Oregon, enacted similar curbs.

But while the coast states were busily plugging the holes against a flood of peaceful invaders from the Orient, just across the international border to the north, in British Columbia, the barricades were unable to restrain the onrush. And today in British Columbia, according to the census figures, there is one Oriental to every dozen whites—one Japanese to every twenty-seven whites! And that is only one phase of the problem. Another is that the Japanese birth rate is incomparably greater than that of any other element in the population.

The truth is that Canada's Pacific province is confronted with a racial, economic, and social dilemma, as a result of Japanese penetration, that dwarfs any similar situation ever faced by the Western states. And in the sense that the North American continent is a white man's country, and that British Columbia forms a huge section of the white man's common frontier in the North Pacific, British Columbia's problem is also that of the United States. It isn't comforting for Uncle Sam to contemplate a next-door neighbor on the

these things?" asks grinning Mr. Matsuko as he watches gangs of workmen prepare a site for defense guns in Stanley Park. "The Pacific Ocean is very wide. Japan is many miles away. Surely you do not expect invasion."

The answer to Mr. Matsuko is that Canada isn't taking any chances, even though in a crisis the Canadians might have to depend more on Uncle Sam's Pacific fleet than on their own hastily prepared fortifications. But in a year or so Canada's coast line, long virtu-

Oriental farmers on Lulu Island, B. C.



# SHADOW OVER CANADA

West Coast becoming each year more impregnated with the racial blood of an unassimilable people. A problem indeed and, as every one who has tackled it will testify, the solution is anything but easy.

California, with all its worries over Oriental encroachment in the past, never had such a disturbing spectacle to face as has British Columbia today—a wonderfully rich land sparsely settled but with Japanese boring their way into every vital industry—farming, mining, lumbering, fishing, and commercial trades. Few spheres of human activity in British Columbia are entirely free of the Japanese influence. Even school children do not escape it.

The school situation, in fact, affords a striking illustration of what is happening. In ten years—from 1927 to 1938—the Japanese school enrollment in British Columbia has increased 88 per cent! There are public schools near Vancouver, the province's chief metropolis with a population of nearly 300,000, where the Japanese children outnumber the whites ten to one. A civic committee recently predicted that within thirty years one third of Vancouver's school children would be of Japanese extraction.

British Columbia's chief quarrel with the Japanese is that they cannot be assimilated. They will not conform to Canadian standards. But even if they did, it is doubtful whether they would be completely welcome. The Japanese remain so much slag in the human melting pot—a separate group true to their own traditions and customs. They even maintain their own schools, attended by Japanese children after they have finished their daily studies at the Canadian public schools. Under Japanese instructors the young students speak only the language of their forefathers at these separate classes and are trained to honor their emperor.

The rising red sun of Nippon is casting a somber shadow over the Canadian West Coast. Racial prejudice and dangerous friction continue to grow in a land that since the days of the Indians and fur traders has known only peace.

To trace the origin of British Columbia's contact with the Oriental problem it is necessary to go back to railroad-construction days when Andrew Onderdonk, the brilliant young New York engineer who went west with Darius Mills and later returned to build New York's tunnel under the East River at South Ferry, was contractor for the Canadian Pacific Railway's western division. It was a tough section, through the canyon of the boiling Fraser River that rises in the glaciers of the Rockies and pours its rich silt into the delta lands that face the Pacific.

For this job Onderdonk needed labor that he could depend on, not the riffraff from San Francisco dives and ne'er-do-wells from the gold camps who drifted northward at that time in search of railroad jobs. Onderdonk remembered what Chinese coolies had done for the Central Pacific; they had come close to breaking construction records there. So Onderdonk imported two shiploads of Chinamen and brought in others from California and Oregon—and he finished his contract on time.

Those Chinese railroad laborers gave British Columbia its first experience with Oriental competition, and the white workingman didn't like it.

Laws were proposed to put the Chinaman in his place, and one unique proposal, aimed at the pigtail-wearing Asiatic, was to limit all employment on the railroads to men whose hair was no longer than five and one half inches. But the ingenious suggestion wasn't adopted and the Chinese were. And when the rail-

road jobs were finished, the Chinese didn't go back home across the Pacific, but stayed in the country of their adoption. Some of them drifted to the gold mines of the Cariboo country and to the coast cities, Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster, where they built their crowded Chinatowns.

Long after the last mile of railroad was built for the C. P. R., the Chinese were still entering British Columbia in large numbers. Thousands crossed the Pacific after paying a \$500 head tax, most of the money being paid to the Canadian government by syndicates of wealthy Chinese who held the newly arrived immigrants in a form of peonage for years while they paid off their debt. The fact that Canada received \$21,000,000 from head taxes indicates the extent of the traffic.

But while the laboring man resented the competition of the Chinaman, it was clear from the early days that the Chinese would not be the danger to British Columbia that the Japanese were to become; partly because the Chinese voluntarily restricted themselves to trades that were largely noncompetitive and partly because of their easygoing and tolerant nature. The Japanese, on the other hand, naturally aggressive, envious of the whites and bitter over the social distinctions drawn against them, drove a sharp wedge into the white man's heritage at every turn.

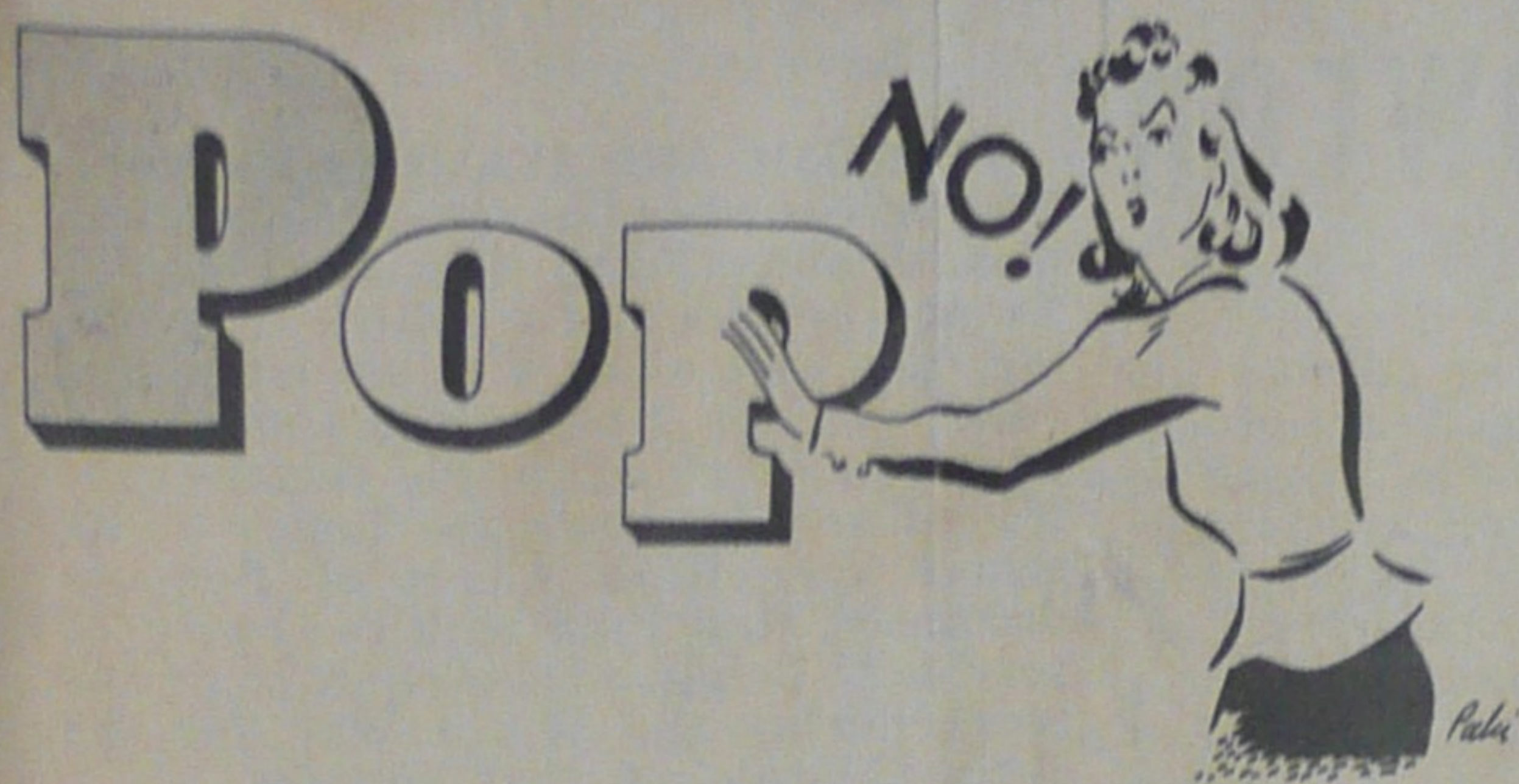
The Japanese came to British Columbia much later than the Chinese. They first settled in the valley of the Fraser River, that once was the greatest salmon stream in the Pacific and the source of a \$30,000,000 industry. Unlike the Chinese, who left their womenfolk at home and who, as a result, are actually decreasing in numbers in British Columbia, the Japanese brought their wives and reared large families. They crowded



Japanese women on a farm near Vancouver. It is reported their wage scale is less than half the minimum paid others

Carol Lane.  
He knew the answer. It seemed to  
Pinky like yesterday—a fellow sea-  
man knifing the mate and carried in  
irons to Cape Town jail. The mate  
had it coming. That made no differ-  
ence to the mate.  
16—Which is an important boundary: the  
Dnieper or the Dniester?  
17—How many enemy planes does an aviator  
have to shoot down to be an ace?  
18—On what island is Honolulu?  
19—What is the difference between porcelain  
and pottery?  
20—Who is the feminine member of the Amer-  
ican theater's Royal Family?  
(Answers will be found on page 47.)  
THE END  
Japanese women on a farm near Vancouver. It is reported their wage scale is less than half the minimum paid others  
less monkey passed under the waves  
to join the legions dwelling, for aye,  
fathoms down in Davy Jones' locker.  
dered man and his killer and a mur-  
the open ports, and a ship and a mur-  
laughed. The sea poured in through  
the open ports, and a ship and a mur-





## MIXED METAPHOR TOPS

ST. VITAL, MAN.—The title of the article The Rising Sun's Dark Shadow Over Canada (November 11 Liberty) must rank tops as a mixed metaphor, even in "journalese."

After such a title only the logical conclusion was lacking. You should have finished with: "Let us beat the serpent to his knees and humble his proud feathers in the dust."—P. M. Chiswell.

## THE DEWEY SCOOP

SOMEWHERE IN CANADA.—Liberty scores another scoop! Tom Dewey's biography by Rupert Hughes is of great interest. You gave us articles by J. Edgar Hoover, and now the life story of the other man who, with Hoover, has been largely responsible for the States' drive on crime.

Every one in Canada is familiar with Dewey's reputation and the great things he has done in cleaning up rackets in the East. But I don't think many Canadians were familiar with how Dewey came to be prosecuting attorney.

There is little doubt that Thomas Dewey will become a famous American name. For this reason Liberty should be congratulated for giving its readers the life story of this man.—Wallace O'Brien.



## WRIGHT BROTHERS MONUMENT IN WRONG SPOT

BALTIMORE, MD.—Paul Bass gave us a 'Tisn't So in October 7 Vox Pop, but I haven't seen others follow suit. However, I will.

The monument on Kill Devil Hill, placed to commemorate the Wright Brothers' flight, does not mark the exact spot of this flight. It is approximately one half mile from the actual site of the first flight. This part of the country consists, to a great extent, of sand dunes, and from 1903 (when the flight took place) to 1928 (when the monument was placed) the winds had shifted Kill Devil Hill about one half mile.—John Trout.

## "THE U. S. IS STILL NOT PREPARED"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Just to say that two months after its publication I am still being called upon for copies of my Liberty article of August 26, The U. S. is Still Not Prepared.—R. L. Bullard, B. S., LL. D., D. M. S., D. S. M., Lieut. Gen. U. S. Army Rtd.

## "NOT SINCE FLOWER OF THE GODS—"

MINOT, N. D.—The Shadow of the Master is superb. The writers are past masters of their art. Not any of your cheap trashy sentimental stuff! Not since Flower of the Gods have we had such a story.—Rosamund Zlivor.

## DARES US ON CHICAGO

OMAHA, NEB.—Is Chicago on your list of towns? Enjoyed Los Angeles, Dayton, Kansas City, and New Orleans exposés, but has Liberty the guts to explain the Chicago and Illinois set-ups?

Perhaps you sell too many copies in Chicago to expose them?—Loophound.

## EFFICIENT EMETIC

TORONTO, ONT.—Sidney S. Lenz' bridge story, Kibitzer's Kiss, is one of the most effi-

cient emetics I've ever come across. I've cut it out and when I graduate I expect to use it in a great many prescriptions.—Medical Student.

## ALL HOLUS-BOLUS

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—I like Mr. Oursler's page in the back of Liberty. Even an editor like Mr. Oursler must needs hear from his "run-of-the-mine" readers once in a while in order to get an idea of our reactions.

I like his human-interest jottings of people—big people, little people—all holus-bolus. We are such funny creatures, with our quirks. And how well Mr. Oursler knows us!—T. R. MacKenzie.

## DOHERTY IN LITERARY HALL

CHICAGO, ILL.—Please accept heartfelt thanks for having released the ace of masterpieces — Newspaperman, by Edward Doherty.

In a special niche in "Literary Hall" I place this most wonderful of word pictures, sketched by the pen of honesty that was dipped deep into the wells of pathos and joy.

From the opening chapter to the two last words, THE END, my interest and curiosity were tautly keyed.—Jewel McCabe Brennen.

## HAWAII'S JAPANESE BABIES

PORTLAND, ORE.—A letter from H. V. LaBombard on the Japanese in Hawaii (October 21 Vox Pop) holds a very true statement when the writer says, "Every child born in Hawaii of Japanese parents



is a subject of the Emperor of Japan."

For thirteen years I worked in the office of a physician in Oregon. Five and one half years of that time we handled various nationalities of whom many were Japanese families. Whenever a child was born in one of these Japanese families, we would be constantly urged to get the birth certificate off to Tokyo immediately.

We frequently asked, "Is this child not an American citizen, and why the rush to send the certificate to Japan?" The reply always was, "He is a Japanese citizen first and American second."—M. A. T.

## "HARDTACK"



"Sumpin's wrong, Norman. I shove my horn out when you do but it don't sound the same."



# Japan Indicts 10 Britons

TOKYO, Oct. 1.—(UP)—Ten Britons, under arrest since July 27, were indicted on espionage charges Monday.

One Japanese also was indicted as 50 others were warned against pro-British activities. Several other Britons were said to be under examination.

Those indicted were Capt. H. N. James retired), Michael Linger, Panya Linger, Hamish Colin McNaughton, Henry W. Blyth, George A. F. James, Ernest W. James, John F. Drummond, William Charles Detraford and R. T. B. Willey. Several were managers of British firms here.

**HELD FOR ESPIONAGE**  
SINGAPORE, Oct. 19. — Kit-suji Kashiwabara, a Japanese, was arrested today and remanded in custody for two days on suspicion of disclosing movements of British troops and planes.

TIT  
for  
T2T!



The Financial News

Oct 11/40

## THE JAPANESE HAZARD IN B.C.

ONE week hence when the Burma Road is opened by Great Britain for traffic to China, Canada in common with the rest of the British Commonwealth, may be in the midst of a crisis with Japan. Only the Pacific Coast of Canada needs to worry about that possible crisis as an immediate threat to safety, law and order. That is because it is only in the Pacific Coast region of Canada that there is any large concentration of people of Japanese birth or racial origin. Are we ready for this crisis?

Perhaps we are. Possibly we can count on the



should continue to take this attitude until such time as we are fully reassured to the contrary.

\* \* \*

We need not look far for evidence of the solidarity of the Japanese amongst themselves.

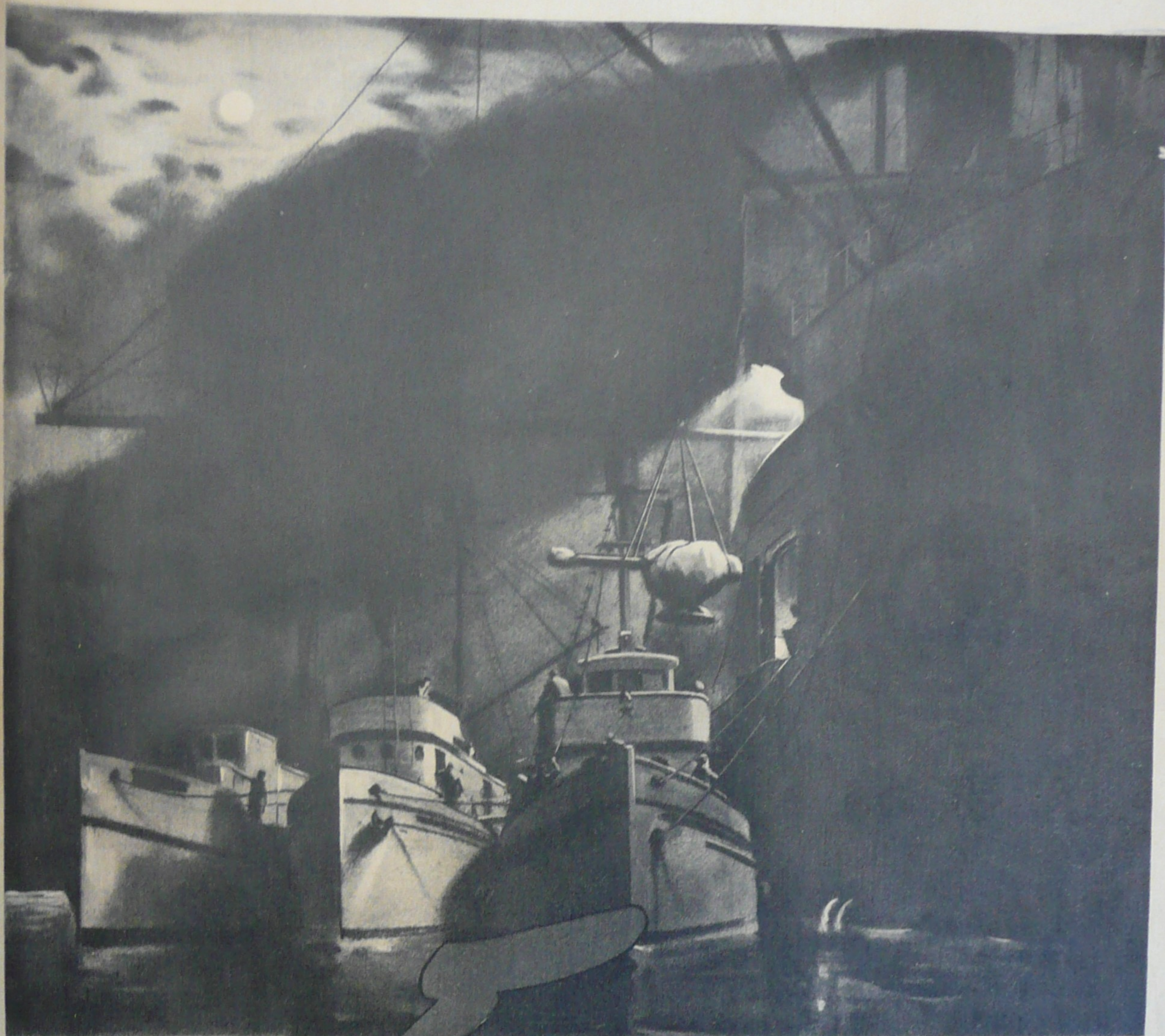
The Japanese individual is not "on his own," as are Canadians. He is backed with capital which may or may not have any relationship with the Japanese Empire but which, in any event, is dispensed by the local Japanese leaders.

A Japanese may be an ill-paid employee one day and a farm owner, a fishing boat owner and operator or a store proprietor the next. He does not ordinarily borrow capital from Canadian banks or institutions. He does not make enough as an employee to buy good land for cash and equip it with machinery. The land and equipment are bought for him and he must make good with it. Where does the money come from?

Canadian fishermen will attest the fact that on the British Columbia Coast the Japanese work together as an air-tight combination. They have the money to buy fine boats and very powerful engines and the fishermen of the coast frequently comment on the fact that many of these marine powerplants, which may cost from \$6,000 to \$8,000, give reserve power and speed beyond the needs of commercial fishing. By the same token, the farmers of the Fraser Valley, perhaps oversuspicious but certainly with a great unanimity, will tell you that the Japanese have the latest and finest motor trucks to serve their small fruit farms and that these big trucks would make excellent transport equipment to move large numbers of men quickly. They are better trucks than the farms require.

These transportation facilities, built up ostensibly and perhaps entirely legitimately and solely for commercial purposes, are potentially of military value should the Japanese of the Pacific Coast prove to be





Japanese tuna clippers can be transformed into torpedo boats in less than four hours.

# 5TH COLUMN IN CALIFORNIA -

## WILL THE JAPANESE BLITZKRIEG STRIKE AT THE U. S. A.?

READING TIME • 7 MINUTES 45 SECONDS

**I**F, a year ago, you had told a Parisian that within twelve months the marching legions of Hitler would be trampling French soil, and that the swastika emblem would fly over the Eiffel Tower, he would have smiled indulgently.

He would have smiled as indulgently as I did back in May, 1939.

For during that allegedly merry month, a member of the United States Naval Intelligence Department told me a thoroughly amazing story about America's lack of preparedness against a Japanese invasion.

That was when U. S. civilians assumed that the country was the best protected in the world. Today part of the bitter truth about U. S. un-

preparedness is known, because a shocked and semi-scared army and navy have blurted it out, and sent it echoing to the far corners of the nation.

Thus again Liberty can take a low bow. In some uncanny manner they have once again called the turn. Lib-

**BY JERRY D. LEWIS**



# City Council To Ask Federal Investigation Of Japanese Schools

The Federal government will be asked by city council to investigate, and possibly close down six schools in Vancouver where Japanese curriculum is alleged to be taught, and to abrogate the gentlemen's agreement governing the immigration of Japanese to Canada.

The decision came as council's reaction to the government's reported protest at agitation against and criticism of Japanese in B.C. and Prime Minister MacKenzie King's declaration he is satisfied of their loyalty.

Urged by Ald. H. D. Wilson, council set up a committee to draft a resolution to the government. He said until the present Japanese population can be incorporated in the national life of Canada it would be folly to continue the gentlemen's agreement.

## Six Schools

Ald. Wilson charged that six national schools in Vancouver are maintained by the education department of the Japanese government. Their curriculum is the same as is in force in Japan. He maintained it is useless to try to make Canadians of Japanese people while this sort of thing is being instilled in the young minds.

The Japanese children, he said, are compelled to attend these schools after they get out from their



ALD. HALFORD WILSON

Bone, will be to deal with the absorption into civic life of the present active force. The Vancouver committee, he explained, will be part of a dominion wide project.

## Plan Celebration

On the suggestion of Ald. Wilson council approved setting up a committee to plan some fitting celebration next year to commemorate the sesqui-centennial of the arrival of Captain Vancouver in Burrard Inlet.

If the war is still in progress the celebration may be schemed to assist the war effort and would be planned to aid the tourist program.

To fill three vacancies on the Town Planning Commission, council by ballot re-elected H. V. Jackson and named E. G. Baynes and C. T. Hamilton to replace Mrs. A. McGovern and ex-Ald. Helena Gutteridge.





In Tia Juana pretty little Chieko Nagasawa was known as something of a hellcat.

## Another Phase of Japanese Espionage

By LLOYD WENDT

IN TIA JUANA'S disreputable

When Chieko enrolled in night

day worked as an inspector in one of the aircraft factories. One evening the girl wanted



were scratches on his face. She screamed when he saw the American and

Japan had suffered insult. He would demand an apology from



In a few weeks Chieko was walking out now and then with an American student. (Tribune Studio photos.)

rapidly in Japanese to the doctor.

"This is a very serious charge," the doctor said gravely, his eyes glinting hatred. "This young lady, ill and helpless, was left under your protection. You have basely and violently assaulted her. She is a national of my country. Our consul will see that her honor is avenged."

The American denied the charge and pleaded with the girl to tell the truth. He knew that no one could have come into the room while he was admitting the charge. He knew that she had brutally torn her clothing and inflicted the scratches. He could not guess. He wanted to marry him to remain in the

"It will be what you call a real case," the doctor said severely. "A despicable man to have a friend in the country. We will go at once

the American government. He would air this horrible perfidy in all the capitals of the world. He would insist that the American should be jailed for the rest of his natural life. Indeed, if only they were in Japan he would disembowel the miserable dog on the spot. Then suddenly the official softened. There was one way the dishonor could be wiped out. The young man could make amends. All that was required, was certain production figures, plans, and duplicate parts from the aircraft factory. These the young man, by his position, could easily obtain. A very small price for so grievous an offense.

The American, thoroughly frightened, agreed. But the next day he courageously changed his mind and went to the police. In that he was careless, for he was followed. When the raids were made none of the Japanese were found. It was known only that the description of the girl remarkably fitted that of Chieko Nagasawa, sometimes seen in pudgy So Yasahura's brothel in Tia Juana.

• • •

It was at So Yasahura's that

They have built tanks large enough to carry torpedoes and holds designed to contain mines. In fact, some of the boats have impressed observers as looking more like mine layers than fishing craft. They are able to cruise 6,000 miles without refueling. Members of the crews are owners of big, ultramodern cameras, altho a Japanese fisherman is ordinarily one of the most impoverished workers in existence.

• • •

Early in 1938 a check was made on a certain Japanese fish-



Shortly after they arrived the girl was taken ill.



"There was one way the dishonor could be wiped out . . . certain production figures, plans, and duplicate parts."

ing vessel, the Taiyo Maru. It was out to sea for 107 days,

kept  
ters  
coas  
Taki  
scrib  
agen  
acco  
in ad  
ing  
foot  
has  
Costa  
devot  
The  
be id  
sion  
flight  
canal.

In  
Mexic  
another  
plemen  
the co  
have l  
do no  
which  
has a  
to own  
its coas  
colony  
The ow  
of their  
country  
trucks,  
evident  
This po  
two hou

Diego.  
It is  
States  
the Ja  
Americ  
interes  
chemic  
one ins  
two Ja  
a Germ  
took a  
drums.  
covered  
somewh  
derness  
where  
Japanes

Mexico  
the wester  
operating  
the flight



Ubyssay (Van) Jan 9/42

# What Japanese Problem?

"They should all be rounded up first and investigated later."

History students will, of course, find it difficult to place that statement. It is not in the Bill of Rights or the Magna Carta. It is in no hallowed, revered, museum-stored document of the rights and dignity of man.

It is none of these. It belongs to one of our more solid burghers—a city alderman, in fact.

This gentleman, of course, was referring to the Japanese in this province. He was well qualified to make that statement, for he has been actively associated with most, if not all, of the Jap-baiting activities in this city for some years. He was present on a public platform in South Vancouver shortly after the start of this war when an overflow crowd of citizens, ably urged and noisily harangued, passed hearty resolutions condemning local employers who retained the services of workers of German origin while "our own" boys stubbed their toes in idleness.

Shortly afterwards, "hoodlums" stoned the windows of a German Lutheran church in that district, to the palpable amazement of the committee concerned.

Later, when no citizens were found garrotted in their beds, when the hysteria had passed, when certain individuals found there was no more political capital to be made out of an unhappy situation, the city relaxed.

But now we have a new scare, a bigger and better scare. It is the old 'Yellow Peril'—which, apart from the unfailing interest of the "comic" strips and Adventure magazine has not unduly kept the adult population from its beds.

And because we still shiver deliciously at the sound of fire-engines and cluster around overturned autos, we are careless of a lot of things.

We are careless of the rights of man, for one, in spite of the fact that the admittedly cardinal principle of our law is that "every man shall be judged innocent until proven guilty."

Reconcile that, if you can, with the statement at the head of this article. We don't like Jew-baiters and Jew-baiting. When did Jap-baiting become patriotism?

We of this generation know something of these second-generation, Canadian-born Japanese. We went through school with them. Many of them are still good friends of ours. And when we read such references (as were recently made here) as "... slick, U.B.C.-trained Jap apes", our stomachs turn over collectively in loathing and disgust.

Born in Canada, conforming to our laws, their darker pigmentation, to our social illiterate, stamps them forever with the impolite, impolitic and incorrect designation of "Jap". Powell street is our counterpart of the German Ghetto, the American Harlem. As in the case of those two charming "Chinese" Canadians who graduated from this university, married and tried to establish their home in one of our more pleasant suburbs (and retired in the face of an indignant uproar) we tacitly bar them from our midst.

What then, are we trying to do—perpetuate Kipling's little jingle to the unsocial, unchristian and totally unnecessary point of making natural, enduring and hopeless enemies of them?





- Combat Zone—from which all Japs are banned.
- Restricted Area—where Japs must avoid military objectives.
- Resettlement Area—where Japs will be placed for the duration.

# THE PEOPLE NOBODY WANTS

An on-the-spot observer tells what happened in the lives of more than 100,000 Japanese when they were ordered out of the Pacific Coast Combat Zone.

By **FRANK J. TAYLOR**

ers, nurserymen, gardeners or in domestic service. It temporarily deprived 71,896 American citizens of their constitutional rights. It launched in its course the greatest hurry-up mass heira this country has seen—one that will change the economics of the Western United States permanently in some respects, as was evident in microcosm from the effect of the order on the life of Takeo Yuchi and the men and women, both white and Japanese, with whom he did business.

"Tak's going to leave a hole here when he pulls out," a professional man who went to school with

unidentified ships at sea and



What did P. B. Committee do re  
permitting expenditure on A.P.P.

Ans

Wilson

↑  
turn page over for reply.



This was not before the P. B.  
Committee. It is the subject  
of a joint bill covering all  
the municipalities. Mr. Hoag  
reported that he has it in  
hand ready for presentation  
to the House!

D.E.M.



AND THIS GOES FOR M.K. AT OTTAWA - WE WILL REGISTER HIM AND HIS GANG SOONER  
THAN YOU REALIZE. GOES ALSO FOR YOU H.W.  
WELL H.W. A POOR LITTLE TIN SOLDIER LIKE YOU  
MAKES PLENTY NOISE NOW BUT  
OUR INVINCIBLE IMPERIAL ARMY AND  
NAVY WILL TALK TO YOU WHEN THE  
TIME COMES  
SOONER THAN YOU REALIZE



The idea of repugnance for British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is unsubtly conveyed by two gei-

sha at gay Axis party in Tokyo. Churchill's initials also stand for "toilet" in Asia as well as Europe.





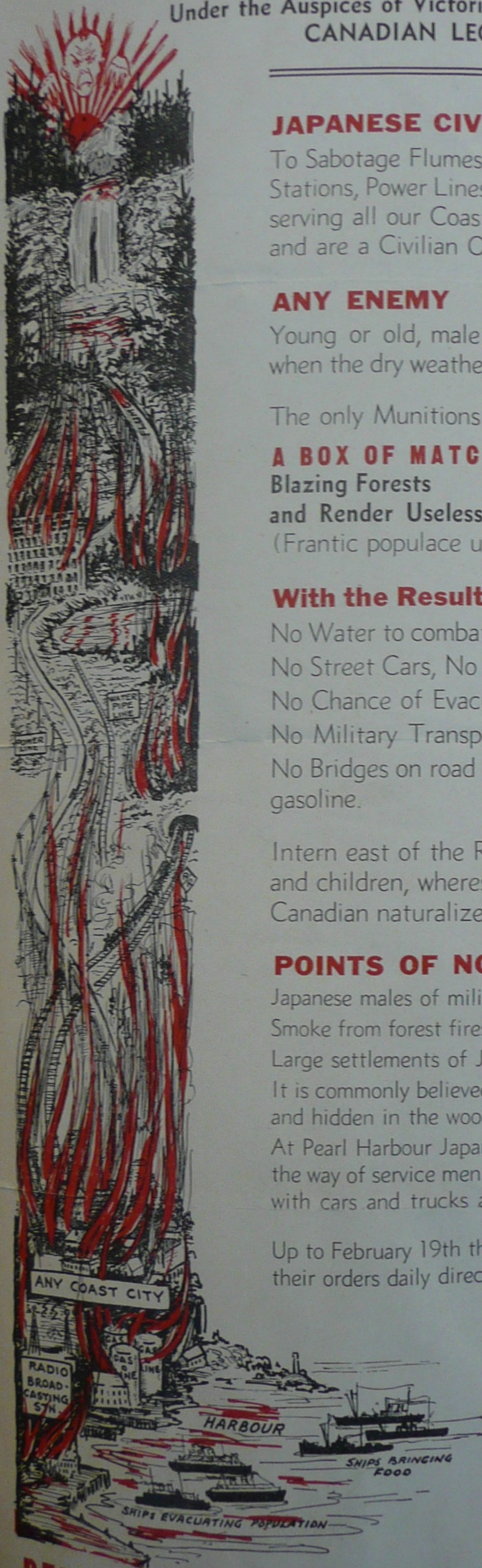
**Down With Britain** banner is carried in a Tokyo mass meeting. All Japanese ~~gangs~~ are parroted in set forms, as few Japanese do any thinking for themselves.

YOU CAN'T SCARE US BY CLOSING OUR SCHOOLS  
WE WILL WAIT FOR THE TIME THE WORD HAS BEEN PASSED  
TO US NOW MAKE YOURSELF EVEN MORE RIDICULOUS H.W. BY TRYING  
TO MAKE SOMETHING OUT OF THIS  
SA-AU-NA-DA



# News Flashes After We Are Dead

Issued by IMMEDIATE ACTION COMMITTEE  
Under the Auspices of Victoria and District Zone Council  
CANADIAN LEGION, B.E.S.L.



## JAPANESE CIVILIAN JOBS ARE:

To Sabotage Flumes to Power Generators, Electric Generating Stations, Power Lines, Reservoirs and their outlets and Pipelines serving all our Coast Cities. These are **inadequately guarded**, and are a Civilian Obligation.

## ANY ENEMY

Young or old, male or female, can render them useless, and when the dry weather comes, sabotage our forests.

The only Munitions needed!

**A BOX OF MATCHES** With which to start  
Blazing Forests                      Blazing Roadsides  
and Render Useless Radio Broadcasting  
(Frantic populace unable to receive radio orders).

## With the Result:

No Water to combat Fires or to Drink.  
No Street Cars, No Elevators, No Light, No Escape.  
No Chance of Evacuating Women or Children.  
No Military Transport.  
No Bridges on road or rail. Harbour and Wharves blazing with gasoline.

Intern east of the Rocky Mountains all Japanese men, women and children, wheresoever born, whether Japanese nationals or Canadian naturalized.

## POINTS OF NOTE:

Japanese males of military age are readily disguised as females.  
Smoke from forest fires makes valuable smoke screen for enemy landing.  
Large settlements of Japanese adjoin Airports.  
It is commonly believed they have large caches of arms in disused mines and hidden in the woods and mountains and in sawmills, etc.  
At Pearl Harbour Japanese residents (supposed to be friendly) blocked the way of service men rushing to their stations by obstructing the roads with cars and trucks across the roads and shooting down airmen.

Up to February 19th they still had their radios, enabling them to receive their orders daily direct from Japan in Japanese.

## Our Demand!

Intern east of the Rocky Mountains all Japanese, men, women and children, wheresoever born, whether Japanese nationals or Canadian naturalized.

**REMEMBER—INTERNMENT INVOLVES NO DISGRACE**