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TELETYPE

FROM THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

67-25(5)

Via J.P.Ry
Express-Prepaid.

Charles G. Lawrence

June 28th. 1946

P.O.Box 94

Golden, B.C.

Personal attention of Hon.

Ian A. Mackenzie, M.P.

Hon Ian A. Mackenzie, M.P.
Minister of Health and Pensions.
Ottawa, Ont. Canada

Dear Mr. Mackenzie I have, with thanks, your letter of the 25th. instant-at hand this afternoon. You state that the regulations of Japanese in Canada is in the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour and that our representations have been placed before him for his consideration. Then you go on to say "I have been advised that further existing law is being enforced and that it is probable that further legislation of a permanent nature will be considered by Parliament in the near future--and further that my representation (our representations) have been noted."

We have relied since last fall on your promises that you would keep Japanese out of B.C., -and also Hon Mr. Bracken made, more or less, the same promises, plus the majority of all B.C. M.Ps. (including Liberal and Prog. Cons.).

May I say, that since last Fall, till now, "Our Dictatorship" in Columbia, seems to consist of Mr. E.E. Chapman, and 2 Japanese Capitalists--and that if your Dept. of Labour has all the authority, you infer it has--than Columbia, has, so far, been under the representations of Mr. Chapman and these two Japanese Capitalists, and that the wishes of Columbia, brushed aside. This sort of thing, is, of course, "utterly impossible" and will not be accepted by Columbia --and we read, in the Press, that, in the present period--that your Govt. has issued an Order-in-Council keeping the Japanese away from the Coast. Therefore your Dept. of Labour insists in forcing Japanese in and upon Columbia. This, is, also, a repudiation of your promises to the people of Columbia (and British Columbia).

I have since 20th. Novr. 1945- to date, shown and explained etc fairly and to the point, to try to help you and your Government, to live up to your promises in last Dominion Election. Our Soldiers (Sailors and R.C.M.P., and Soldiers), have

return to find that Mr. E.E. Chapman and 2 Japanese Capitalists, have taken charge of Columbia and with the co-operation of some part of your Government (presumably the Dept. of Labour) "they" will simply Columbia. This (know as Veteran of First Great War) "they" will simply not stand for--and we, through myself, ask you to stop--and if the Dept. of Labour is enforcing the law--then that law, (judging by actions of your Govt.) is "all for the Japanese and Mr. Chapman (and 2 Japanese Capitalists)". We wish this to be immediately rescinded. There isn't any quota here for Japanese. ~~See Japanese~~. Surely your Govt. will listen to you and those from B.C.. Columbia needs all labour in Columbia (and which she has always had, till now).

We will appreciate your immediate cancellation and immediate "taking out" of Columbia all Japanese--and we still rely and depend on your promises in last Federal Election and you rep. (of course) all of B.C. and all Depts in B.C., and therefore, in charge. Mr. Chapman and the 2 Japanese Capitalists, must be repudiated--as we, in Columbia, have repudiated them, and we depend on you, Please use your influence and forthwith. Yours faithfully,

Charles G. Lawrence
P.O.Box 94, Golden, B.C.

(E.E.O.E.)

Stoke, B.C. 14,999 shares
P.T.O., to Page (2).

44
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Charles G. Lawrence
C/o P.O. Box 94.
Golden, B.C., Canada.

May 12th. 1946.



Honourable Ian A. Mackenzie, M.P.,
Minister Health and Pensions
House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada

re Kootenay-East
Northern-Half--Columbia Electoral District.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie..

Permit me, to again, refer to the Prepaid
Telegram, sent to you under date April 25th. 1946.

Your reply came to Mr. F. Schiesser, who with
others, including myself, signed the Telegram to you --and I was
Chairman of the said Committee (also Chairman of the Mass Meeting
of April 25th. 1946-- of over 300 hundred people-- and Delegates from
all parts of Columbia Riding, and the meeting was unanimous against
the Japanese remaining in Columbia or of being brought in to
Columbia)

There isn't (as I have stated) any quota
in Columbia, for any Japanese, as no Japanese in Columbia, prior to
this 2nd. Great War. Those that have employed Japanese, in Columbia
but only for part of each Year--from Spring to Fall (same, as I
understand it, from Govt. Jap-Camps in West Kootenay)

namely:
A..... Rogers Lumber Co. Ltd., E. E. Chapman, Manager--Spruceville, B.C.,
Rogers, B.C. Ry Station, most all the timber in Glacier National
Park of Canada, on a/c of Chapman, is an American Citizen. The Coy
Spring till Fall--Mr. Chapman, is an American Citizen. The Coy
is owned by American interests--Donald Station, B.C. Spruceville
B..... MacFarland Lumber Interests--Donald Station, B.C. Spruceville
Lumber Coy., Mr. MacFarland, is an American Citizen--he, on a/c
of the average-Snow Fall, only operates from Spring to Fall inc.,
and it is assumed, his Japanese Labour, comes from Govt. Jap Camps in
West Kootenay--come in the Spring and return to Govt. Camps in
the Fall. This is a controlled--to-be a wealthy man, with large
Mr. MacFarland--and he is reputed--to-be a wealthy man, with large
Canadian interests (Stock Farm on Prairie and Lumber Yards, etc).

C..... Ronacher Lumber Co., Atholmer, B.C., Ronacher is a Naturalized
(Austrian-German) Canadian--and he operates at Lake Windermere--
he employs Germans and Japs.
A and B. Japs. work but pt. time (Spring to Fall--at Rogers and
Donald, B.C. on a/c of the average snow Fall--yearly--so none of
these Japs made their homes in Columbia--they worked but pt. time and
came in Spring and returned in the Fall--Japs, may, stay the most
of the year, with Ronacher.

(2)

On April 3rd. 1946, I sent you an Air Mail Reg'd letter--replying to the letter of Jan'y 4th. 1946, from your Secty Mr. C.M. Defieux and to this day and date my said letter, hasn't been acknowledged -- I did not wish you to be under any misimpression set forth in Mr. Defieux's letter of the 3th (Fourth) Jan'y 1946.

At the Private Meeting, held in His Majesty's Court House, at Golden, B.C., under the Chairmanship of Mr. A.W. Anderson, Provincial Govt. Agent, for Columbia Electoral District---on the 20th. Novr. 1945... it was then and there given out--that Mr. E.E. Chapman, wouldn't (also two Japanese Capitalists) permit any Public Meeting to be held in Columbia, by the People of Columbia, to decide whether or not Columbia would permit the bringing in to Columbia of Japanese and their families--and that Mr. Chapman, may erect a Planing Mill at Golden (Planing Mill at Rogers Mill destroyed by fire in 1945) and these two Japanese Capitalists, would erect two Mills at Donald, B.C. and work Japanese Labour--and they may-- send their rough

but all contingent on Golden accepting the Japanese for Settlers--and that the said two Japanese Capitalists--had already secured the instructions, of this self same Mr. Chapman and 2 Jap Capitalists--to operate two Mills at Donald, B.C. and IN OBEYANCE to the Invitation-Private--meeting as held on 20th. Novr. 1945--and I telegraphed you, that same night--- The committee elected at the private Invitation Meeting in H.M. Court House--were the following: A.W. Anderson, Provl. Govt. Agent--; V.G. Hare-Carter; F.P. Thomas; Mr. of Imperial Bank of Canada; and Thos. King, M.P.P. --and the Mass Meeting called for Columbia Theatre--Golden, B.C. on April 25th. 1946--and was attended by Delegates from all parts of Kootenay-East--and it was unanimously passed that all Japs be removed from Columbia Riding--and that no quota in Columbia for any Japanese in Columbia and as none before the War, etc. The Hall was "jammed" and big Crowd outside, in addition. There was no mistake about the decision of that meeting Mr. Mackenzie.

13/4/46
Today, I met Mr. H.G. Clarke--Selective Service Officer, from Vernon, B.C., and at same time, Mr. J.T.A. Harris, Veterans Officer also from Vernon, B.C.. I gave both of them the position of Columbia in re the Japanese--and no need for any Japanese in Columbia--and here before the War--and only way to settle the matter, was to require all Japanese from Columbia--and then thereafter the labour requirements of Rogers--Donald--and Lake Windermere, would be taken care of by our White Residents--inclusive of Veterans of both Gt. Wars and our Indian population. That the bye play of Rogers (Chapman) and MacFarland--and Japanese interests, should not, for the moment, be countenanced---that no excuse for Japanese or Japanese in Columbia and also these two American Gentleman, owe it to Canada, to use only White (Local) Labour--and they are intruding on the rights of Columbia by "ganging up" to keep Japanese labour and to bring in Japanese labour into Columbia--and that also "goes for" Ronacher at Lake Windermere (Naturalized Austrian). I have forty years knowledge of Columbia, Mr. Mackenzie--and Columbia has spoken definitely (first in 1942-- and secondly in April (25th. 1946.

(3)

Mr. Mackenzie., Canada (and C.P.E. et.al.) had some millions of dollars invested in the Parks hereabouts--and we (Columbia) form part of the "Tourist Regime" hereabouts --and to "stand for" the forcing in here of the Japanese--is simply smashing the huge investment hereabouts in the face--and it is smashing the Whites of Columbia and the Veteran-s of both great Wars in the face-- what for: to enable a few, behind the scenes to pave the way, for forcing Japanese and their families into Columbia--it is, in the background, a Plot to sell Columbia Riding, down the River--unquestionably so.

I have given a lot of time, in this matter, Mr/ MacKenzie--and as a Veteran (Overseas) in 1st Great War---I think just that much of my country is head off this low down attempt to sell the District down, for a few, wishing Cheap Labour, and a few wishing to cash in, on selling to the Japanese--etc. &c..

You can rest assured, Mr. Mackenzie, that we have given you the true facts. Columbia, stands behind Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, in his promise to keep Japs out of B.C. and out of Columbia.

(E.&O.E.)

Yours faithfully,

Charles G. Lawrence
Charles G. Lawrence... F.O. Box 94.

Golden, B.C., Canada.

Mr. E.E. Chapman, would be better advised attending to his own affairs--and not interfering with the administration of Canada's affairs--I know quite well, what would happen to me, if perchance I were in U.S.A., (as a Canadian) and dare to pull off "what he has been about" since Fall of 1945. Canada, is running Canada and I believe Canada, will continue to run her own Country--and not permit any such Folks, as to try to force his will on Columbia--.

C.G.L. C.G.L...
NOTE:-----
SENT C.P. Express-Prepaid) P.M. 13th. 1946.



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
OTTAWA

April 29, 1946.


Memorandum to -- Mr. Mackenzie

The Japanese situation at Golden has come to a head again and I thought you might like to be advised as to the action instituted.

The file contains the letters from Chas. G. Lawrence and the replies of the Department of Labour.

It will also be noted that, at our request, Tom King sent in a confidential report on Lawrence. A telegram was received Friday from Golden and is on file. The matter was immediately placed before the Department of Labour and the telegram acknowledged that such action was being taken.

This morning Mr. Pammett of the Department of Labour telephoned stating he had been away on Friday and Saturday and the matter had just come to his attention. At his request a copy of the telegram was sent over to him by hand and it would appear that the Department of Labour will communicate immediately with its Vancouver Office to have the situation personally investigated.


C.M. Desileux.

THORNDEN, M.L.A.
M.C. 1935

Private & Confidential

Hon. Ian MacKenzie, M.P.,
Minister of Veterans' Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.



Apr. 22, 1946.

Dear Ian:-

I have received your letter of the 16th inst. enclosing two letters allegedly written by Mr. C.G. Lawrence. Having seen letters written by a Mr. E.J. Scovill of Golden, I know from the composition that these two were written by him and Lawrence was the tool who signed them. The latter is a trapper, etc., but is looked upon locally as being "bushed". Scovill is smart, but has a queer kink in him nowadays; was a Government Agent here at one time and was Conservative candidate in 1928 against our late friend, Jack Buckham, and strange to say nearly won the election. This Jap business has become an obsession with him, hence reason for the raving.

The story is this:- When the Japs were being evacuated from the coast area and work camps established for them in the interior, the local Board of Trade passed a resolution to the effect that the authorities be asked to establish camps of Japanese on the Big Bend Highway to widen and otherwise improve it, as the Eastern portion started in 1929 was much below present day standards. It was known the Government ~~were~~ using Japanese for this purpose in other sections of the Province and the Board of Trade members thought it would be helpful to have them used on this necessary work. This is what is referred to as "500 or 600 Japs and their families". No thought was entertained of having any families located here. The ultra patriotic called an indignation meeting a couple of nights later to denounce the action of the board and because of this the latter did not act on its resolution when there was such objection taken to it.

As for the Rogers Lumber Company at Rogers, McFarland at Donald and Ronacher at Atholmer hiring Japanese in their lumber and logging operations, I presume they had found it practically impossible to get enough other labour to carry on owing to its scarcity.

The "Private Meeting held in His Majesty's Court House, Golden, on Nov. 25, 1945", was called together because Mr. E.E. Chapman, the manager of the Rogers Lumber Company, wanted to do his planing at Golden because of our much smaller snowfall here than at Rogers, (about



- 2 -

a third), and he thought it might not be possible to employ enough white labour and wanted to know from the leading business men whether there would be objection provided he was obliged to hire Japanese and their children attended local schools. Those present pledged themselves to do their utmost to have enough white help available, but failing any shortage they would not stand in the way of the operators hiring what complement was necessary.

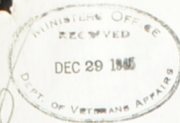
The "Japanese Capitalists" referred to was about three Japanese who wanted to log and saw timber on the Big Bend Highway that the Rogers people were contemplating buying from the Canadian Western Lumber Company of Vancouver. I believe this was recently purchased by them and I am just afraid the above referred to Japs are being given the contract to manufacture the lumber for them and that of course will mean full Jap crews. As for the planer, I feel sure when it is built and in operation there will be enough white help for them. This will be a town job, but although the logging and sawing will be thirty miles out the Big Bend Highway, some of their families may want to live in town. It isn't looked on with favour by but a few, but just what can be done about it we have no answer for.

With kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely,

Thomas King.

67-25(51)



Ottawa, December 28, 1945.

Honourable Ian Mackenzie,
Minister,
Department of Veterans Affairs,
O t t a w a.

Re: Employment of Japanese by Rogers Lumber
Company, Golden, B. C.

My dear Colleague:

I wrote to you on November 23 advising that I was obtaining more information on the above topic, concerning which you wrote to me on November 21.

I have now received a report prepared by the Pacific Regional Office of the Employment Service on this matter which I quote below for your information. Copies of the report have also gone forward from Vancouver to Mr. Hugh Dalton of the B. C. Lumbermen's Association:

" During the past two and a half years the shortage of white workers for the lumbering industry in the Interior of B.C. has been so acute that this Company, in common with many others, resorted to the expediency of employing Japanese labour, temporarily, for production of lumber urgently required for war and post-war purposes.

S.....

" At no time during that period was there any prospect of an influx of 500 Japanese into the Golden district. As a matter of fact, at no time during the period did the maximum number of Japanese employed in B.C. lumbering exceed 1100 for the whole Province.

" The Company's utilization of Japanese labour has been quite successful, and production has been better than average. Nevertheless, its post-war policy is one of replacing Japanese by ex-service men as rapidly as possible. Consequently, there is no reason why Mr. Lawrence or the Golden community should be alarmed about Mr. Chapman's plans for expansion. On the contrary, the developments which he is planning are most commendable.

" Details of his plans were disclosed to the writer, confidentially, some time ago. They constitute a most constructive bit of post-war rehabilitation planning - precisely the sort of enterprise which will go a long way toward the solution of the B.C. rehabilitation and reconstruction problem.

" Briefly, I may say that the development comprises a mill at Golden which will operate the year around. Feeding the mill will be mobile logging and sawmill units scattered throughout the district. Mr. Chapman plans to have the various units in charge of ex-officers of the Canadian Forestry Corps, who will select workmen from the ranks of the men who served under them overseas.

" The enterprise includes, also, construction of permanent homes for the employees, at Golden - homes which will be modern and a credit to the community.

" The effect upon the B.C. reconstruction problem is obvious - a three-way assault upon its major components viz:- rehabilitation of ex-service personnel, housing and stimulation of permanent secondary industries in community centres remote from the congested metropolitan area."

Yours sincerely,
Amma Namara
for Minister

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they are traitors and should be hunted down and hanged. They are part
of the army that shot down the...

Ian, if this plan was to be tried they should first decide on the
maximum assistance per head or head of family. Then those
who were to handle the matter should be well schooled before
they start any negotiating. W H

Wilfred Hanbury

Monte Lake
British Columbia

Personal &
Confidential.

August 1st 1944.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.



Dear Mr. King,

The future of the Japanese in Canada continues to be a problem. I am of the opinion a fairly large percentage of them would leave Canada when they can do so and particularly if they are given some assistance. Should a percentage of them agree to leave there would then be less agitation for the intolerance of expulsion.

Through their close contact with the Japanese the B. C. Security Commission could quickly learn what percentage would leave voluntarily. These Japanese most anxious to remain would bring considerable pressure on the others to leave in order to better the chance that some might remain in Canada.

I suggest that many Japanese would enter into a contract now to leave Canada later.

Provincial Governments control many conditions under which people live and, should they wish to do so, can do much to force emigration from a Province. They have the authority to restrict education, refuse licenses to do business or to practice a profession, to own or operate farms. I would not favor such methods, but offer it as a suggestion that the Provinces are not justified in placing on the Federal Government the responsibility for the Japanese having been hived in one Province.

With my sincere regards, I am,
Yours faithfully,

Arthur D. Egan
mm

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they are traitors and should be hunted down and hanged. They are part
of the army that shot our

WE LOSE THE PEACE

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A study of SATURDAY NIGHT shows that many Canadians, including yourself, are in favor, as a demonstration of Christian ethics, of giving the vote to the Japs.

Basic Christian principles ignored are that a man cannot serve two masters, that sin is subject to punishment, that innocent suffer for the iniquities of others, and that repentance must precede forgiveness.

Mr. Paton has pointed out that the religion of a Jap makes it impossible for him to keep his oath to this country. You do not question this. Treachery is Japanese policy. A Jap's oath that he is a Christian and a Canadian means nothing. "The word and honor of Japan," said Roosevelt at Bremerton, "can not be trusted."

From his point of view, why should a Jap wish to be a Canadian? He is not wanted here and he knows it. His own country, since the Perry incident, has had an unparalleled record. Small in area it is a first-class power, has beaten Russia and Manchester, and, with the object of taking over, it has planted colonies throughout the Americas. It has witnessed our grovelling attitude.

What of repentance? Who ever heard of a Jap expressing regret for Chinese atrocities or the Pearl Harbor massacre? Yet, today, Japs, with pre-war residence east of B.C., have the vote and new arrivals are deprived of the vote for the next election only.

The Vancouver SUN is authority for the statement that "something like 1,600 of those born in Canada were caught by the coming of the war actually in Japan where they had gone for military training - and today many are fighting against the Allies." If they are Canadians, as you say,

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they are traitors and should be hunted down and hanged. They are part of the army that shot our sons in cold blood and raped our daughters. Yet local Japs, bone of their bone, whom you would not trust, are, under a pretence of loyalty, to be allowed to colonize the Dominion. We are to introduce that bestial strain into the Canadian blood-stream - to put Judas, unrepentant, back at the supper table. That is what our boys face should any come back from Japan. What kind of Christianity is this? What kind of people are we anyway?

A Canadian is free to live where he pleases and many Japs will return to the coast. Japan says this is only the first phase of a hundred years war. Canadian citizenship and subsidized births means that a virile Japan wins the first phase and all Japan will take heart. The second phase, with a Jap majority on this Coast, will in time be easy.

What should be the punishment? Well, what do we do with a deadly germ, born in Canada or not? We get rid of it, or - we pay the price. Return all Japs. Canadians must make this decision regardless of what other nations do. The possibility of the innocent exponents have been killed on the matter: we do not stop bombing because innocents have been killed.

SATURDAY NIGHT, instead of answering their arguments, has seen fit to attack the motives of B.C. members. In other words it admits it has no case. When this leading journal takes this stand, what reason is there to believe that the proposed judicial investigation will be any fairer. Under the circumstances the writer will remain -

Anonymous

Vancouver, B.C.
August 16th 1944.

67-25(5)

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE
ON
JAPANESE-Canadians



September 7th, 1945.

Pa

The Hon. Ian MacKenzie, M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Sir:

The enclosed pamphlet entitled, "What About the Japanese-Canadians?" is sent to you by the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians. We commend this pamphlet to you as the clearest presentation of the facts concerning the disruption due to the war and the consequent suffering of this minority group, the greater number of whom, in the words of the Prime Minister on August fourth, 1944, "have been guilty of no act of sabotage and who have manifested no disloyalty even during periods of utmost trial".

Our committee organized in 1942, and now composed of representatives from some thirty organizations, recently presented a brief to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labour, and the Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, in which we set forth immediate steps, which we felt, should be taken by the government, in order to relieve the distress of these people and to aid in their resettlement. We particularly stressed the need for reconsideration of the repatriation plan in the light of the facts that many of those signing to go to Japan, did so, through misunderstanding and misinformation.

Now that the war against Japan is ended, the task of resettlement of Japanese-Canadians necessitates immediate and thorough-going attention. It is a task for the whole of Canada and requires the co-operative effort of government and people. It is no exaggeration to say that the manner in which we deal with this problem determines the measure of our ability to fulfil the pledge made with other nations at San Francisco "to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion".

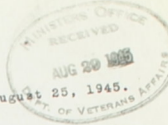
As an elected representative of the people, we appeal to you to give serious consideration to this question and to press for just and liberal treatment for these people. We would appreciate receiving from you an expression of opinion on the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Jas. M. Finlay
Jas. M. Finlay, Chairman.
Donald MacMillan
Donald MacMillan, Secretary.

Address of Secretary:
Mrs. Hugh D. MacMillan,
126 Eastbourne Avenue.

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Ottawa, August 25, 1945.

Honourable Ian Mackenzie, M.P.,
Minister of Veterans Affairs,
OTTAWA.

My dear Colleague:

I am enclosing a copy of a petition received from the Japanese Veterans of the Canadian Army in World War I who were evacuated from the protected area in 1942. I also enclose copy of a letter from the New Denver Branch of the Canadian Legion supporting the petition.

The attached copy of a report by Commissioner Pickersgill comments on the various sections of the petition, and indicates that about fifty Japanese Veterans of the Canadian Army in World War I remain in Canada, of whom all but eight are Canadian Citizens.

I would appreciate your comments on the proposals made in the petition and the accompanying documents on this subject.

There are also close to 150 Japanese Canadian Veterans of World War II concerning whose future status and treatment I would welcome your views.

As you know, various aspects of this whole situation are receiving careful study at the present time in view of the ending of hostilities.

Yours sincerely,

(COPY)

CANADIAN LEGION
BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE
New Denver Branch

NEW DENVER, B.C.,
July 10th, 1945.

The Hon. the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

At the regular meeting of the New Denver Branch Canadian Legion B.E.S.L. copy of petition forwarded to you by Japanese Veterans now resident in the Slokan restricted area was presented to our meeting, as also a letter signed by G.Y. Shoji on behalf of Japanese Veterans asking our support in the text of their petition.

By resolution passed at this meeting the New Denver Branch is one hundred percent behind the petition of Japanese Comrades, who like ourselves offered full service and sacrifice in what we believed to be a fight for a common right.

This Branch is already on record as very strongly opposed to the suspension of Japanese Veterans membership in the legion, and we feel that the time is long past when these men should continue to be penalized for acts and deeds which were not of their making.

A copy of this letter and of the Resolution referred to is being forwarded to our Provincial Command, Dominion Command, the Minister in charge of Veterans affairs and the sitting member for West Kootenay.

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) T.W. Clarke
Secy.

Branch 101,
Canadian Legion B.E.S.L.,
New Denver, B.C.

(COPY)

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

4th August 1945.

AIRMAIL

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Re: Japanese Veterans of World War I.

On receipt of your memorandum of July 5th attaching copy of petition to the Minister from the Japanese Veterans of World War I, I have had an analysis made showing the names, status, present location, family circumstances and details as to property held and disposal of such property, for all of the Veterans shown as such on our records.

I thought this information would be useful to you in determining future policy concerning these particular people of Japanese origin and dependent members of their families.

The following facts are of interest in summarizing the information on the attached analysis.

1. The records show that there are still living in Canada fifty Veterans of the last War who are of Japanese origin. 42 of these are Naturalized Canadians and 8 are Japanese Nationals.
2. 6 of the Veterans, one Japanese National and 5 Naturalized Canadians have signed voluntary declarations requesting repatriation. 3 were undecided about repatriation, 2 of these being Japanese Nationals and 1 being a Naturalized Canadian. The remaining 41 did not wish to sign for repatriation.
3. There are a few cases where members of the families of these Veterans have signed for repatriation when the Veterans themselves did not wish to sign. In one case the Veteran was undecided but his wife and daughters did not sign but stated that they were going to Japan. In another case the Veteran and his wife did not sign but the two daughters did. In another instance the Veteran and his wife did not sign but their seventeen year old son did. This son is employed with the Canadian Pacific Railway and lives at Greenwood. A veteran living at Lemon Creek did not sign but his wife and three daughters also living at Lemon Creek did sign. Another Veteran did not sign but his dependent mother did sign. A Veteran at Slocan City who is a widower did not sign. A twenty and seventeen year old daughters did sign. A son is living in Montreal and his intentions are not yet known.
4. The majority of the Veterans namely 39, live in our Projects. One is interned, two have relocated to Ontario, one to Manitoba and four are engaged in self-supporting employment in British Columbia outside of the Protected Area. Two Veterans are married to Occidentals and are living in the Protected Area having been exempted by the Minister of Justice from all the restrictions imposed upon people of Japanese origin. One Veteran lives in the Yukon.

5. 37 of the 39 Veterans in our settlements have been provided with permanent employment in the settlements. One Veteran living at New Denver is not able to work. He receives a War pension of \$10.00 a month and his monthly income is supplemented by us to bring it up to \$23.00. Another Veteran living at Greenwood is engaged in self-supporting employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
6. A check with the Custodian's Office shows that 18 of the 50 Veterans held property prior to the evacuation, of which there is a record in the Custodian's Office. Four of the Veterans owned farm property which was sold by the Custodian. One had residential property in Victoria which was sold by the Custodian and another Veteran had real property, equipment and furniture which was sold prior to the evacuation for \$1,500.00. Nine of the Veterans owned motor vehicles and fishing equipment which were sold by the Custodian.
7. 22 of the Veterans are married with dependent children. Six are married with only their wives to support and one has a dependent mother. 21 are either unmarried, widowers or whose wives and families live in Japan. One is married to an Occidental but separated from his wife.

I believe that special consideration is due these Veterans but at the same time their petition would be stronger if the claims were based completely on the facts. The claim that their properties and chattels have been sold at half their actual value may be their opinion but is certainly not that of the Custodian. We are informed by the Custodian's Office that all property held by Japanese with the exception of minor articles was independently appraised and the value set before the sale was made. No sales of property of any appreciable value were below independent valuations. You will observe from the analysis that in several of the cases where farm property was held this property was heavily encumbered by debt and the Custodian's Office had to repay these debts when the property was sold.

It was probably true that some of these Veterans have sustained financial losses as a result of the evacuation. At the same time it should be pointed out that this Administration has followed the policy of providing Veterans accommodated in our settlements with steady employment. They were given special tasks, such as guards, watchmen, patrol men, etc., which did not require much physical exertion. We have paid them regular monthly wages of \$45.00 to \$57.00 a month.

The claim that they are now centered in the Interior Housing Projects and receive treatment as enemy aliens is not quite as correct as their statement would suggest. Some of the Veterans who are evacuated are not living in the settlements but are in self-supporting employment outside of the Protected Area in British Columbia and East of the Rockies. While it is true there have been restrictions against these Veterans returning to the Defense Area, there has been nothing to prevent them from relocating elsewhere in Canada and they would have been given every assistance to do this.

The claim that all grants applicable to Veterans have been cancelled is not in accordance with the facts. You will note from our analysis under the heading "Occupation Prior to Evacuation", that a number of Veterans are drawing regular War pensions.

On page 2 of their petition they list seven requests, We will comment on each one of these as follows:-

1. So far as I know, the only privilege which these Veterans are denied which is accorded to other Veterans is that they cannot live in the Protected Area of British Columbia. It is my understanding that all Veterans of the last War of Japanese origin enjoy full rights of franchise, both provincially and federally.
2. We do not know of any grants or pensions applicable to Veterans of World War I which have been taken away from those Veterans of Japanese origin. I would suggest in replying to this petition that they be asked to state what grants or pensions have been taken away.
3. I do think that a good case could be made for a special appraisal of the losses sustained by Veterans of Japanese origin which was caused by their being evacuated from the Protected Area of British Columbia. It does seem to me that if such an appraisal did show specific losses that were sustained that some plan might be worked out through the medium of the Veterans' Land Act to assist these Japanese Veterans in becoming re-established.
4. I would suggest that consideration might be given to allowing the Japanese Veterans the right to acquire property and go into business in any part of Canada with the possible exception of the Protected Area. I am afraid that if this right were granted to them insofar as the Protected Area is concerned before a general decision is made in regard to this question it might lead to a good deal of controversy.
5. As suggested in number 3, I would like to see these Japanese Veterans become eligible for assisted re-establishment similar to that which is being given to Veterans of this war. I would suggest that this might be an appropriate way to compensate them for financial loss and hardship caused by their compulsory evacuation.
6. The only members of their family who would be entitled to join the Veteran wherever he becomes re-established would be those members of his family who are dependent upon his income. This would be particularly the case if a decision should be made to allow them resettlement in the Protected Area. If they resettled outside of the Protected Area there would of course be nothing to stop non-dependent members of their families from joining them. The possible exception to this would be daughters or sons who have signed for repatriation if the Veteran were to re-establish himself East of the Rockies.

I trust that these comments on the enclosed analysis may be helpful in formulating future policy with respect to the Veterans.

I am returning the copy of their petition.

(Sgd.) T. B. PICKERSON,
Commissioner.

(COPY)

P E T I T I O N

To:

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

From:

The Japanese Veterans of World War I.

Whereas: At the outbreak of hostilities with Japan, the Canadian Government deemed it necessary to evacuate all people of Japanese Origin from the Protected Area of the Pacific Coast, all Japanese Veterans were evacuated regardless of the fact that we held the full fledged rights of Canadian Citizenship.

Whereas: The above has resulted in the temporary cancellation of our rights and claims of Canadian Citizenship; yet having the utmost regard for and faith in the Canadian Administration and the democratic principles for which she stands, and for which we so willingly offered our life; we left all our material holdings of twenty-five years of sweat and toil in the hands of the Government Custodian and the Soldiers' Settlement Board, trusting that our interests will be rightfully protected.

Yet be it known:

1. That those properties and chattels have been willfully sold at half their actual value with neither consultation with nor the consent of the rightful Veteran owners.
2. That we have sustained untold financial losses in being uprooted from a homestead built and secured over a period of twenty-five years.
3. That we, who so willingly gave our lives to Canada for the cause of freedom are now centered in the interior housing projects, receiving treatment as enemy aliens.
4. That all Grants applicable to Veterans have been cancelled.

Yet these Veterans, feeling that Canada and her Administration was so pressed by the call to arms that she had no alternative but to neglect the matter of her Japanese Veterans, have waited patiently for the past three years with the fixed faith that the Government will rectify the injustices. Now that the war in Europe has been brought to a victorious conclusion, and the matter of Japanese categorical segregation has been finished; we feel that the time has come when the Administration can and will give our cause due consideration and a christian treatment.

Therefore:
The Japanese Veterans Petition the Canadian Government to rectify the following injustices immediately, and advise as to the policy and procedure to be taken on the matter.

1. That all rights and privileges of full fledged Canadian Citizenship be returned on an exacting par with all veterans of World War I.
2. That all privileges, grants and pensions applicable to Veterans be restored to the Japanese Veterans of World War I.
3. That an immediate appraisal of all material and occupational losses sustained by the Veterans on account of the mass evacuation be made, and the exact amount be restored to them.
4. That the Canadian Government give the Japanese Veterans the right to permanent settlement in any part of the country of Canada.
5. That adequate material and financial aid be given in the re-establishment of which Veterans into the occupation for which they are best suited, in view of the fact that their present circumstances is a direct result of the wartime administrative policies of the Government, and that they should never have been subjected to such injustices.
6. That the members of their families who are now separated throughout Canada be permitted to return and join the family wherever such families should settle to a permanent homestead.
7. That the Government of Canada give the above matter their immediate consideration and advise us as to the formulated policy in giving the matter a rightful treatment.

Of the 250 Japanese Canadian soldiers of the last great war, there are only 54 men left. To these few men, the above matter and its treatment is of the gravest importance. Moreover, in the annals of Canadian History, her treatment of these veterans will remain a shining banner. Therefore, your Honour, we pray that the Canadian Government will give our cause its kindest and rightful consideration.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1945.
In Slocan City, B.C.

(Sgd.) Geo. Yasuzo Shoji
On behalf of the Japanese
Veterans remaining in Canada.

DATE Sept. 10th. 1944.

REPORT NO.

SUBJECT: H. Norman Senior; Esq.
Executive to the Minister.
Ottawa, Ont.

Ban on Japanese

OBSERVATIONS

Dear Norman;

Thanks for your note and interest shown. . .
Something should be done to spike the effort of the
announcement here by Arthur McNamara, National Director
of Selective Service that the Japs are to be allowed and
back here in B.C. and will be allowed to into Logging and
the Fishing Industries. . . Nothing could hit the Public
squarely between the eyes as this announced, and apparent
Policy of the Government has done- there is going to be
one Hallelujah over this and it should be modified other-
wise there will be justified opposition which is just what
should be avoided at the present time. . . It came as a Bomb
shell here and is the talk of the Town. . . If McNamara
is talking out of turn he should be dragged over the Coals-
The Conservatives are going to make the most of it and
that will be plenty- - It is one of the main points of
attack against the C.C.F. and now there is this out burst
of his- - We here have made capital (Political) over the
fact the present Government would stand absolutely apposed
to any return to former conditions among B.C. people- they
do not want them nor will they tolerate them no matter what
McNamara or anyone else says- the Legion and other Vet
organizations, the Fishing and logging personnel and
hundreds of other organizations are directly apposed to
their return and they mean to enforce that even the Bay-
of dumping a few of the Yellow Bellies into the Bay-
The slightest hint or suggestion that their return is
remotely contemplated speaks trouble for anyone attempting
to win a seat here or anywhere else in B.C. with that view
Point. . . McNamara's out burst will have to be toned down
by the Government otherwise I can see nothing but the toughest
kind of a fight for any one seeking election here. . . it is
the Paramount Issue here among thousands of persons- something
point this out to the Powers that be. . .

REMARKS

Sincerely Yours.

Rod. E. L. L.

67-25(5)

The Hon. Gen. A. MacKenzie, K.C.M.G.
Compt. M.C.



Pa

BRIEF ON THE ORIENTAL SITUATION
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
IN THE YEAR
1938.

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[unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]*
B7

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BRIEF ON THE 'ORIENTAL SITUATION IN BRITISH
COLUMBIA IN THE YEAR 1938.

Submitted by Halford D. Wilson and
Harry J. DeGraves:
Aldermen of the City of Vancouver, B.C.
.....

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

Sir:-

As requested at the time of our attendance before
your Board of Review on March 24th, 1938, the following facts
are submitted in support of our contention that the Oriental
situation in British Columbia is vitally affecting the welfare
of not only British Columbia, but the whole Dominion of Canada.

This submission is made with a view to arriving at
a solution of a national problem on a basis of goodwill, and
fair to those immigrants of Oriental extraction who have been
permitted to become legally domiciled in our Dominion, to their
children born in this Country and recognized as Canadian citi-
zens, but also fair to the white population of our Dominion.

We submit that no racial antagonism need be en-
gendered by a free and open submission of the effect of our
immigration laws, past and present, and the facts here pre-
sented are set forth dispassionately to ensure a settlement
of a problem which can and must be dealt with sooner or later.
It is our firm belief that while agreement is possible at the
present time, procrastination will only increase the difficul-
ties which are all too apparent.

We submit that the matter can best be dealt with
under the following headings:-

(2)

1. IMMIGRANTS LEGALLY ADMITTED, WHETHER SINCE NATURALIZED OR NOT.
2. CANADIAN-BORN ORIENTALS.
3. OCCUPATIONAL PURSUITS BY INDUSTRIES.
4. EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS OCCASIONED BY ORIENTAL POPULATION.

Following the above procedure, we submit:-

(1) IMMIGRANTS LEGALLY ADMITTED.

Apparently recognizing from the first the difficulty of assimilation of Oriental peoples into a white man's country, the laws permitting entry have carried restrictions to prevent a high ratio of Oriental residents to white residents.

In regard to the Dominion as a whole, these safeguards have proved satisfactory in that the total Oriental population is a very small percentage of the total population of Canada, but insofar as British Columbia is concerned the concentration of Orientals in this one Province has resulted in the very conditions which the immigration laws sought to avoid.

The result to-day is that in British Columbia we have a group difficult of assimilation into full Canadian citizenship, yet in almost virtual control of the Fishing Industry, the small fruits, market gardening, and greenhouse sections of the farming industry, and the retail sales of fruits and vegetables.

The national training of these immigrants, in comparison with the training of our own youth, enables them by the acceptance of a lower standard of living to become unfair competition to our own nationals. We do not for one minute wish to convey the impression that their standard of living is below that of all our white population, but it cannot be denied that the proportion of income spent by the Oriental on rent, food, and clothing, the three basic necessities of existence, plus luxury expenditures, are considerably lower as a total group taken on a per capita basis, than that of the white population on a per capita basis. Further the contribution made by the Oriental population to the cost of Government by means of land, income, and all indirect taxation is lower per capita than the per capita white population. While drawing the same benefit from parks, roads, fire and police protection, their concentration in houses of low assessable value and on land of low assessment creates a density of population with a paucity of revenue, while residence on fishing boats gives almost entire immunity from taxation.

Our Solution to the Above:

The immediate setting of a quota for Oriental races, such quota to be the percentage ratio borne by the present population of each national group to the total population of this Dominion. That no immigrant be accepted in such national groups if such entry will increase the ratio of that national group beyond the proposed basic percentage.

That all Orientals be compelled to register and be provided with passports, such passport to have both photograph and finger prints thereon. That enforcement of the Vital Statistics Acts be followed up and all Oriental children on registration to have recorded as a protection of their right to residence in Canada, their finger print, or foot print, in addition to other pertinent data demanded.

That concealment of an alien illegally in Canada be made a criminal offence, and where the guilty party is not a Canadian National the penalty be deportation.

That all aliens admitted to Canada be required to carry a passport so long as they shall remain in Canada, such passport to have photograph and finger print identification, and to be carried at all times, and only surrendered in exchange for naturalization papers.

That arrangements be entered into with the Oriental population to permit transfer of part of the Oriental population to other Provinces of the Dominion as occupational pursuits in those other Provinces permit, such agreement to limit the racial populations in British Columbia to that number now registered as resident until the population of British Columbia shall have reached one million and a half people when such fixed number may be increased by agreement.

That right of re-entry into Canada of Orientals who have left Canada, whether born in Canada or not, be limited to January 1st, 1940, except in the case of those Japanese now legally resident here who desire to secure leave of absence in the future, in which case they shall only be entitled to re-entry if they have secured a passport with photograph and finger-print identification.

The question of allegiance of Orientals born outside Canada, but now resident here should be definitely established. That residence in Canada in excess of two years shall require a binding oath of allegiance, without any reservations whatsoever, to agree to subject themselves to conscription by the state in case of war or emergency. In the event of failure to comply with this clause, arrangements to be made to leave Canada within an agreed time.

That Canadian-born or naturalized citizens of Japanese racial origin be compelled to renounce Japanese citizenship. It is well-known that the vast majority of Japanese Canadians are registered with the Japanese Consul, and thus given the status of a Japanese citizen. If it is apparent from the foregoing that Canadian citizenship alone does not satisfy the Japanese Canadian, and it is submitted that dual citizenship prevents assimilation and inspires a feeling of mistrust and suspicion amongst Canadians, concerning the loyalty of Japanese born and resident in Canada.

That no National of any country, having been accepted as an immigrant shall be entitled to re-entry to the Dominion if he left the Dominion and served in the Military, Naval, Air or intelligence services of his country of origin, and further that any Canadian accepting service in the military, naval, air or intelligence service of a Foreign Power

(4)

thereby relinquishes all rights and privileges of Canadian citizenship, and shall make application for re-entry into Canada as a citizen of the power in whose service he was employed.

That Orientals be permitted to own or lease land, engage in commerce only to the same extent as is permitted a Canadian resident of the land of his or her national origin.

That all immigrants shall be required to attend classes in their place of domicile, or if not practical there should be a correspondence course, and in order to remain in the country must qualify on a certain minimum standard of requirements within a reasonable period, these to be based on minimum speaking, reading or writing of the English language, knowledge of responsibility and obligations of Canadian citizenship. No illiterate in the language of his own country to be admitted.

No Oriental, (or other immigrant for that matter) to be permitted to contract his services for long term service, over and above a month to month basis without compulsory renewable clause.

Exceptions to the proposed regulations above suggested to be permitted in accordance with past usage to members of the diplomatic service, trade envoys, or commercial representatives permitted to enter as such and to remain only so long as so engaged.

(2) CANADIAN-BORN ORIENTALS.

It is submitted that having been born in this country these people are entitled to fair and equitable treatment and to an opportunity to fill a place in the life of the Country and to accept the full obligations of Canadian citizenship.

Two courses only appear open to us, (a) a callous disregard of the rights of the individuals born in this country of Oriental parents, or, (b) alternatively, a planned programme of opportunity and responsibility.

The contact of years in our Canadian educational institutions, with the consequent adoption of our customs and habits fits the Canadian-born Oriental for good Canadian citizenship, and an equality of opportunity could undoubtedly be worked out by a joint committee representing the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the Canadian-born Oriental.

Compulsory subjects in our school curriculums of biology and health would be of inestimable value to all pupils.

(4)

(5)

Reasonable opportunity in all pursuits to be open to Canadian-born Orientals, but no industry or pursuit, unless of minor importance and employing less than one hundred people in the Province to be permitted to pass into the control of Orientals, or of our own nationals in the employ or control of Orientals.

That Canadian-born Orientals on reaching the age of twenty-one be called upon to elect under oath their choice of allegiance.

That fishery licenses, entailing as they do the operators' intimate knowledge of our coastal waters, be granted only to Canadian citizens, and to include naturalized citizens and Canadian-born Orientals who have elected Canadian allegiance.

That land ownership or lease, and ownership of natural resources be permitted Canadian-born Orientals only so long as used for their own benefit and not for the benefit of any one or more non-Nationals of Canada.

That the question of the possibility of the complete assimilation of Canadian-born Orientals into the life of the Dominion be a matter of continuous study by research students of the University of British Columbia, and that the Federal and Provincial Governments provide the necessary funds for such research; further at least twenty per cent of students engaged in such research shall be Canadian-born Orientals.

That residence in the Orient for a period of three years or more except under permit of the Dominion Government individually issued, or for study at a recognized Oriental University, or as Commercial representative of Canadian Industry trading in the Oriental markets, shall be considered prima facie evidence of relinquishment of Canadian citizenship by Canadian-born Orientals.

(3) OCCUPATIONAL PURSUITS BY INDUSTRIES:

While the 1931 census was the last official Government Census, the Vancouver Province newspaper on January 3rd, 1938, reports recent investigations indicate a Japanese population of 30,000 and a Chinese population of 22,000 in British Columbia.

Seven articles from the "Vancouver Daily Province" - "Orientals in B.C.", by Bruce Hutchinson, based on data gathered at first hand by Dr. W.A. Carrothers, Chairman of the Provincial Economic Council, in a private capacity, for a book to be published this year are appended hereto. The closing lines of the first article are particularly significant:

"FROM NOW ON, WHATEVER IS DONE ABOUT IMMIGRATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA FACES AN EVER-INCREASING ORIENTAL POPULATION".

(6)

Article three indicates that in competition with white Canadians fifty new Japanese workers, male and female, will enter the competitive labour market in British Columbia every month this year, during the year it is estimated competition in the labour market by Chinese will decrease by ninety-two (92) males, but increase by eight females.

Article four cites the following details in regard to occupation pursuits:

	CHINESE	JAPANESE
Fishing	---	19%
Farmers and Farm Labourers	18%	19%
Personal Service, Homes, Boarding-Houses, Hotels, Restaurants, etc.	22%	10%
Commercial activities, own business.	8%	5%
Unskilled Labour, Common Labour in Mines, Lumbering, Railways, etc.	52%	25%
Lumber, Pulp & Paper.	---	22%

The seventh article is particularly commended to your attention as it so clearly demonstrates the tendency to control more and more of the primary resources and necessities of the Province.

Industries or occupations controller or in danger of control by Orientals:

	CHINESE	JAPANESE	TOTAL ORIENTAL CONTROL
Vancouver Is. Market Gardens	75%		75%
B. C. Mainland Mkt. Gardens	80%		80%
Greenhouse space		18%	50.15%
Fishing license		70%	18%
Fish Salteries		45%	70%
Small Fruit Farming			45% and in control of marketing.

Recent known Japanese acquisitions:

Copper property	Vancouver Island
Iron Deposits	Queen Charlotte Islands
Logging Camps	Vancouver Island
Pulp Timber	Vancouver Island

Assessed Value of Land owned by Orientals \$1,250,000.00

Natural Resources acquired through Companies having White Canadian directors ???????? Unknown.

Membership of the Consolidated Cod Fishermen's Association for the year 1937, appended. It will be noted that Japanese members far outnumber the white members.

(7)

The price control methods of this Association is a matter which has been the subject of a Vancouver City Council investigation.

The Japanese penetration of the Fishing industry has been the subject of much able comment in the Dominion House of Parliament by:

and Mr. Tom Reid, M.P., for New Westminster
Mr. A.W. Neill, M.P., for Comox-Alberni

White fishermen can instance numerous cases of abuse at the hands of Japanese when white fishermen are in the minority in any district. The sworn deposition of Jack Alder dealing with malicious damage is a sample of interference which is all too common.

Business Licenses Issued to Orientals in Vancouver City.

With characteristic racial patience the Oriental is gradually becoming a dominant factor in the business activity of Vancouver. Particular attention is directed to the increase in City licenses issued to Orientals during the past ten years, for example:

BUSINESS	JAPANESE		CHINESE	
	1927 - 1937		1927 - 1937	
Candy, Fruit	58	80	18	16
Cleaners & Dyers	17	115	6	8
Dressmakers	7	44	--	--
Fish Dealers	6	18	2	2
Grocers	56	110	68	27
Green Grocers	0	21	60	118
Hawkers & Pedlars	1	4	75	157
Lodging Houses	79	129	11	11
Wholesale	19	23	13	14

Total Number of Licenses Issued to:

	JAPANESE	CHINESE	TOTAL
In 1927	459	478	937
In 1937	795	644	1,439
	336	166	502

The following are the percentage increases in the ten-year period:

Japanese 74%
Chinese 34.7%

Total Percentage Increase - 53.5%

(6)

Further evidence of the penetration of the Oriental into the commercial business of the City is shown below by giving a few examples of the licenses held by Orientals in relation to the total number of licenses issued to the trade:

CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL NO. OF 1937 LICENSES		JAPANESE		CHINESE		% OF ORIENTALS TO TOTAL
	No.	% to Total	No.	% to Total	No.	% to Total	
Boat Builders	14	4	28.571	--	--	--	28.571
Cleaners & Dyers	230	115	50.000	8	3.478	53.478	53.012
Dressmakers	83	44	53.012	--	4.444	44.444	91.448
Fish Dealers	45	18	40.000	2	7.632	19.826	89.583
Green Grocers	152	21	13.816	118	3.907	64.286	38.095
Grocers	691	110	15.919	27	83.333	29.592	55.326
Laundry Offices	48	3	6.250	40	61.905	64.286	38.095
Laundries	42	1	2.381	26	33.333	29.592	55.326
Poultry	21	7	4.762	22	22.449	29.592	55.326
Tailors	98	4	7.143	157	53.951	55.326	55.326
Hawkers & Peddlers	291		1.375				

We append hereto, two statements prepared by the License Inspector, City of Vancouver, showing the above information segregated according to business carried on.

The competition of these licenses is in many cases unfair competition. Large families permit evasion of the Hours of Work Act and the regulations of the B.C. Department of Labour under and by virtue of the Provisions of the Minimum Wage Act are thus made of non-effect inasmuch as many of these businesses operate as a family combine. Evasions of our laws governing sales on Sunday are flagrant and it would entail considerable staff and expense to stamp out these evasions; the standard of living and hours worked by these operators are such that they constitute unfair competition from every angle.

Small Fruits. The seventh article "Orientals in B.C." shows the Japanese controlling 45% of the small fruit farming of the Province. This forty-five percent control in the entire Province is so preponderant in the Fraser Valley area, adjacent to the Vancouver-New Westminster market, practically half the entire British Columbia market, that the process of peaceful penetration in this area during the last twenty years has ousted the white fruit farmers from the control of the industry. A sight not to be forgotten in this berry growing area is the entire Japanese family of father, mother, children of school age, some hardly of school age, engaged in the work of the farm, especially during the picking season.

Japanese female farm labour in harvesting, because of its efficiency, and low rate of pay, is driving white labour from this activity. Sworn deposition of Cline A. Hoggard, Farmer of Sea Island, B.C. is appended in support of this contention. Only those who have engaged in potato picking

(9)

know the fatiguing nature of this work on the strongest constitutions. No white man can maintain a reasonable standard of living and compete on a basis of less than forty cents per hour.

The foregoing facts clearly indicate an ever-increasing range of activities; it being apparent that in whatever line of endeavour entry is made gradual progress is made until the control passes to Oriental hands. It would not require much stretch of the imagination to conceive of a British Columbia where natural resources and entire primary products of the soil passed within the next twenty to thirty years to Oriental hands by the steady process of infiltration.

(4) EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS OCCASIONED BY ORIENTAL POPULATION.

Education is financially supported in British Columbia by two main sources:

- (1) Land taxation the local support;
- (2) Provincial Aid from Consolidated Revenue Funds.

In view of the foregoing where the cost to a local district is low it does not mean that Oriental children are only a drain upon the tax-paying white population of that area, but are also a drain upon the entire white population of the Province.

We submit hereunder details from one City and two Municipal Districts to indicate this problem. The same problem exists throughout the Province wherever the Oriental has settled.

The following figures taken from the 66th Annual Report of the Public Schools of B. C. shows the Provincial situation:

TOTAL PROVINCIAL ENROLLMENT	TOTAL JAPANESE	TOTAL CHINESE	TOTAL ALL FOREIGN PARENTAGE
118,431	5,499	1,447	20,435

From the above it will be noted that:-

Japanese children represent 4.6% of total school population.
Japanese children represent 26.8% of total children of foreign parentage.
Cost per pupil on total enrollment is shown as \$76.25 per year.
Total cost of educating 5,499 Japanese on above basis \$419,298.75
Total cost of educating 1,447 Chinese on above basis \$110,333.75

RICHMOND MUNICIPALITY.

A farming community in which is also situated the town of Steveston, a large salmon fishing centre, with canneries in this town and at other points on the waterfront. The area is part of the Delta of the Fraser River.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics show population figures as follows:-

POPULATION OF LULU ISLAND (Less Queensborough, suburb of New Westminster)				
Nationality	1911	1921	1931	% increase 1931 over 1911
Japanese	843	1929	2811	240%
Chinese	562	352	451	20% decrease
Whites or others...	1707	2545	4920	188%

This clearly indicates the potential outnumbering of whites in this area.

Total school population 1937, -- 1,801 of which Japanese number 607. Percentage of Japanese children to total enrollment --33.7%.

School Taxes levied 1937 in Richmond \$50,482.19
School Taxes levied against Japanese \$1,771.
Voluntary contribution by Japanese \$2,500.
\$ 4,271.00

Percentage of total school taxes paid by Japanese 8.5%

Thus the white population with 66.3% of the total enrollment are paying the cost of 91.5%

In addition to the foregoing, the Provincial Government pays to the Municipality a grant for Education at \$35,286.11 out of the revenues of the Province as a whole and almost entirely contributed by the white population.

It is interesting to note that of the total tax levy in Richmond by General Rates amounting to \$137,034.83, the Japanese property owners pay \$4,551.00 or only 3.3% of the total land tax, and yet are able to enjoy all the advantages made possible by a White tax-paying Community.

Appended hereto is letter dated March 25th, 1938, from the Clerk of the Municipal Council of Richmond, together with Balance Sheet and Supporting Statements as at December 31st, 1937.

DISTRICT OF MAPLE RIDGE.

Inland from Vancouver, B.C., about twenty-five miles, on the north bank of the Fraser River. -- Small Fruit Aread.

Total School Population, 1262; of which Japanese number 32.1%
Total School Levy, \$31,736.23; of which Japanese levy is 11.03%

(11)

This is a duplication of the situation at Richmond but is not as aggravated a situation as at Richmond as there is no large Japanese fishing population living on boats or in shacks constructed on piles driven into the river bottom.

Letter dated April 2nd, 1938, from the Clerk of the Municipal Council is appended hereto with additional details.

We would particularly draw your attention to his remarks regarding the low value of the building improvements made by the Japanese owners, also his remarks regarding attendance at Japanese schools after regular school hours. We will present this item later in our brief.

CITY OF VANCOUVER.

In this, the largest City of the Province, with approximately thirty-five per cent of the total Provincial population resident therein the Japanese and Chinese in the main live in districts almost entirely Oriental in population. The Japanese are in two main Districts, with the waterfront of Burrard Inlet, East of Main Street, with the Chinese section almost immediately South, but extending westerly three blocks from Main Street as well as Easterly therefrom. The Japanese have populated to a considerable extent the area adjoining the south shore of False Creek East and West of Granville Street Bridge.

Attached is a statement showing the trend in the Oriental School population in Vancouver since 1928-29 to 1936-37.

From this you will note that while the Chinese school enrollment has increased from 1.5% to 1.8% of the total enrollment, the Hindus from .05% to .15% the Japanese have increased from 3.5% to 5.5% of the total school enrollment.

In percentages this means that the Chinese ratio has increased by 20% while the Japanese ratio has increased by 57.1%. The Hindus have a ratio percentage increase of 200% caused by a total increase in enrollment of 38 pupils. At present they are not a vital factor.

We would particularly stress this increasing enrollment as it was during a period of depression when the tendency of youth to remain in school for longer terms and in the higher grades was most marked; in other words while the ratio of white pupils to total population was increasing, the Japanese enrollment not only kept pace with this depression condition, but increased the percentage ratio of enrollment in eight short years by 57.1%. A continuation of this increase for a further thirty-two years would mean approximately 8.6% of the total Vancouver School enrollment in 1944-45 would be Japanese, 13.3% in 1952-53, 20.8% in 1960-61, and 31.5% in 1968-69.

(12)

In no more graphic way can we portray the effects of the present tendency than to indicate this situation, which may arise in Vancouver, the third largest City of the Dominion, viz. the possibility of one-third of the school population of this City being Japanese thirty years from now.

Strathcona School in Vancouver, a modern elementary school, equipped with Auditorium and Gymnasium, is the largest elementary school in the City.

It enrolls -- total pupils --	1445	% of total enrolled (Nearest 1%)
Japanese	674	47%
Chinese	328	23%
Others (Mostly of Foreign Parentage)	443	30%

In one of the best residential districts of Vancouver there are enrolled in Kerrisdale elementary school 18 Japanese, in Point Grey Junior High School 6 Japanese, and in Magee High School, 3 Japanese. These are not all the Orientals in this School, but we make this point to demonstrate the conditions under which this Japanese population lives, while enjoying the best educational facilities of the City at the expense of the white population. All these children referred to above live in the area known as the Celtic Cannery area, at the foot of Blenheim Street, and we attach a photograph of the residences they occupy.

Educational costs in the City of Vancouver average \$91.00 per pupil per year, all of which, except \$12.00 per annum per pupil allowed by the Provincial Government in 1937 is borne by land and improvement taxation. These twenty-seven pupils thus cost the City of Vancouver approximately \$2,133.00 and the Provincial taxpayers as a whole a further \$324.00.

The land and improvement taxes paid to the City of Vancouver for the land and buildings they occupy as residences amounts to approximately \$333.73 in 1938.

The period of free education is grades 1 to 12, compulsory education being from age 7 to 15.

The average cost of 12 years' education, from grades 1 to 12 in Vancouver City is \$1,000.00. With a constantly increasing ratio of Orientals who, in a great majority of cases are not paying taxes of any appreciable amount, the burden on the white population of the cost of education of Orientals alone is unjust, and some method should be devised to ensure that the Oriental population assume the educational costs of their own children.

If the present rate of increase in Oriental school population continues it is only too apparent from the foregoing figures the ultimate burden which will be thrust on white taxpayers.

(13)

Wherever Japanese children are numerous it is the custom for the Japanese community to conduct Japanese language schools, usually held daily and commencing after the close of the public day schools.

In this connection I would point out that pupils in our public schools are not permitted to take courses in the night schools except by special individual permits.

It is felt by educationists that the present load undertaken by the pupils in our public schools is all that they should have to carry if they are to have the opportunity for recreation and other activities necessary to the growing child.

One can understand the natural desire of Foreign born parents to have their children receive some tuition in their national religion and possibly in the parents' language, and the traditions of their country of origin, but we believe that these schools themselves are not in the interests of the children themselves and to some extent nullify the efforts of our educational authorities to absorb these children into the Canadian life. It is recommended that methods be devised to regulate the number of hours which may be spent by pupils in our public schools in the racial and religious schools operated for their benefit by their parents who apparently can afford to support such extra activity, but do not make an adequate contribution to the public education of their children.

It is our belief that when the children reach their teens there is a certain amount of revolt against the national school in addition to the public school, but the veneration of parents which is part of Oriental life ensures continuous attendance.

We believe that these schools are a menace to Canadian national life, and are an indication of an unwillingness to assist in the assimilation of these nationals into our citizenship.

We understand that the Principals of our Commercial and other High Schools in Vancouver can certify to many instances of oriental youths, born and educated through the Vancouver schools leaving High School after graduation and proceeding immediately to the country of their racial origin to enter the commercial life, having attained their training at the expense of Canadians.

Students permitted to enter Canada.

The status of student should be clearly defined to limit entry to bona fide university students from the Orient entering our universities on a student's permit only for post graduate study.

VITAL STATISTICS

The figures set out below have been obtained from the Vancouver Health Department:

1937

<u>BIRTHS</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>			
General	2,035	1,916	3,951		11.18
Japanese	119	126	245		28.75
Chinese	29	34	63		8.11

<u>NATURAL INCREASE</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>			
General			1,159		4.57
Japanese			172		20.18
Chinese (decrease)			46		5.92

It will be noted that in the case of the Chinese there is a decided decrease in population each year, this may be attributed to the Immigration policy adopted in respect to Chinese by our Federal Government some years ago.

Owing to the fecundity of the Japanese race as shown in the table above, British Columbians are faced with a problem that commands an immediate solution by the powers dealing with such matters.

MARRIAGES.

Table 33 and 34 of the Sixty-fifth report of Vital Statistics of the Province of British Columbia for the year 1936 discloses the fact that out of an approximate Japanese population of 30,000 there were only Sixty-five registered marriages.

The number of marriages registered is so out of line with the average for the white population that it tends to support the argument that Japanese do not abide by the law requiring registration of all Births and Marriages.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

We do not wish to stress this matter although it is vital to Canada as a nation, and especially to British Columbia with its long coast line on the Pacific, as such. Such comments are usually conducted in such a manner as to lead to a spirit of recrimination, however we cannot leave the subject without drawing attention to the danger to British Columbia in the event of hostilities with an Oriental Power or the Ally of an Oriental power from the doubtful loyalty to our country in such circumstances of such a large percentage of our population, which danger increases as the percentage ratio of the Oriental races increases.

Attached hereto are reports showing the official 1931 census as it relates to Orientals, a report of Oriental immigration from the year 1930 to 1936, and a statement of births, and ratios of natural increase for the years 1936 and 1937.

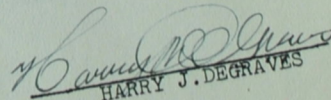
These figures clearly portray the menace faced by the white population unless immediate and effective action is taken to control the percentage ratio of Orientals in the Dominion, and more particularly in this Western Province in view of the facts herein adduced.

We are unable to see any effects in carrying out the ideas herein expressed which should lead the Imperial Japanese Government to protest on the grounds of discrimination. We seek no more rights to deal with our own fireside and those gathered round it than does that Government, in fact our attitude of tolerance and forbearance is the cause of our present difficulty. In this connection we close with quotation from the remarks of Sir Claude MacDonald, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to Tokio, 1902-1912. --

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

The foregoing and the material attached hereto are respectfully submitted in the hope that it will be of some assistance to you in obtaining a proper understanding of the Oriental problem in British Columbia today.

Yours truly,


HARRY J. DEGRAVES

HALFORD D. WILSON

DOCUMENTS APPENDED HERETO:-

- (1) Articles "The Oriental in B.C." by Bruce Hutchinson
- (2) Statements prepared by City License Inspector
- (3) Membership List, Consolidated Cod Fishermen's Assn.
- (4) Deposition by Jack Alder (Fisherman)
- (5) Deposition by Cline A. Hoggard (Farmer)
- (6) Letter from Municipal Clerk of Richmond.
- (7) Letter from Municipal Clerk of Maple Ridge.
- (8) Letter from Assessment Office, City of Vancouver,
re Celtic Cannery.
- (9) Photographs of typical Japanese dwellings.
- (10) Copy of Report "White Canada Research Committee"
(1938).
- (11) Trend of Oriental School population.
- (12) Average Catch of Cod fishermen.

*Re the above. I am endeavouring to obtain
duplicates of the above documents.
Riley*

THE NATIONAL INTERCHURCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE
on
RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE CANADIANS

100 Adelaide St. West, Room 801
Toronto 1, Ontario

REV. W. W. JUDG, D.C.L.
REV. FR. A. E. MCQUILLEN
REV. C. H. SCHUTT, D.D.

REV. GEO. DOREY, D.D.
Chairman
REV. E. H. JOHNSON
Secretary

July 7, 1944.

67-25 (5)

Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, M.P.,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, representing the five largest Christian communions in Canada, wish to lay before you as a Member of our Country's Nineteenth Parliament a matter which threatens to do a very grave injustice to one of our minority groups. We refer to Section 5 of Bill 135 which, if passed, would undeservedly deprive all Canadian citizens of the Japanese race of the right to vote in a Dominion election.

At the beginning of the Pacific war, for reasons of military necessity, all Japanese Canadians suspected of disloyalty were interned. Other members of the Japanese race on the west coast of British Columbia were evacuated to a point at least 100 miles inland. In justice to the evacuees, it should be constantly borne in mind that, on the whole, they co-operated splendidly with the authorities; it should also be remembered that their record ever since has been good; they have neither committed nor even attempted to commit one act of sabotage before, during or since Pearl Harbor; the same fact holds true of the many times larger number of their race in the U.S.A. mainland and in the Hawaiian Islands.

It is now two years since the beginning of the war in the Pacific. In the meantime, the situation has changed materially. In the first place, any fear of invasion has now passed. In the second place, the Government plan of resettlement of the evacuees has been formulated and is meeting with considerable success. Hundreds of the evacuees, as workers on farms and in factories have made marked contributions to Canadian economy and to the war effort. They are looking forward to the time when, as citizens, all restrictions incident to the war will be removed. To what end, therefore, should we now call their loyalty into question and retard their resettlement by gratuitously re-victimizing a group which has already suffered so much.

It is not like Canadians to "kick a man when he is down"; we pride ourselves on being above such meanness.

It seems to us absolutely unfair to put upon the backs of these Canadian Japanese - particularly of the guiltless Canadian born young people among them - responsibility for the actions of the military clique in Tokyo. The majority of them have never seen Japan. They have been brought up and educated in Canada and their life and loyalty are here.

It would also seem a tragic contradiction to have Canadians dying for the liberation of conquered minorities abroad while at home we legislate against a minority simply because of a difference of race or color.

The passing of the proposed legislation likewise would threaten the security of every racial group in Canada and give argument to certain subversive elements which already question the sincerity of our democratic institutions.

We also feel that it would be establishing a dangerous precedent to permit the legislation of any one province to determine the attitude of the country as a whole.

A high spokesman for the Government has promised these people "British Justice". To deprive them of the franchise for nothing they have done would be scarcely in accord with this promise.

Among the groups we touch, which include a large section of the thinking people of Canada, there are many who feel as we indignation against the undeserved discrimination of the proposed act.

We are confident, Honourable Sir, that, when you give Clause 5 of Bill 135 your careful consideration, you will feel as we do that it strikes a dangerous blow at the integrity of Canadian justice. We would respectfully urge that you act to eliminate this clause from the Bill.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) - REV. GEORGE DOREY, D.D.,
United Church of Canada

CANON W. W. JUDD,
Church of England Social Service

FATHER A. E. McQUILLEN,
Roman Catholic Archdiocese - Toronto

REV. C. H. SCHUTT,
Baptist Convention Ontario and Quebec.

THE NATIONAL INTERCHURCH ADV

on

RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE

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Toronto 1, Ontario

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