

Vancouver Centre - Japanese in B.C.,
Censorship of Japanese Papers,
April 1942 - June 1944

67-36

What About the Japanese Canadians?



King George reviews Japanese-American Soldiers in Italy.

—Courtesy of "New Canadian"

by

HOWARD NORMAN AND THE CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

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10c

PUBLISHED BY THE VANCOUVER CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL
FOR CO-OPERATION IN WARTIME PROBLEMS
OF CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

EXECUTIVE

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The expenses for the publication of this pamphlet have been raised by members of the Consultative Council and their friends. Subscriptions for the work of the Council should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. D. R. Poole, Room 813, Dominion Bank Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Single copies of this pamphlet, 10c; 50 copies, \$3.00. Orders, accompanied by remittances, should be addressed to Room 813, Dominion Bank Building, Vancouver, B. C., or to the United Church Publishing House, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2B, Ont.

ISSEI (rhymes with "this way")—"first generation"—means Japanese born in Japan who are resident in Canada or the United States, and includes both Nationals, *i.e.*, those that are Japanese citizens, and naturalized Canadian citizens (kikajin).

NISEI (rhymes with "leeway")—"second generation"—means persons of Japanese origin born in Canada or the United States.

KIBEI (rhymes with "leeway")—"return to America"—means Nisei who have lived for a time in Japan and returned to Canada or the United States.



FORE

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President

FOREWORD

Shortly after the outbreak of the present war, a public meeting of members and delegates of a considerable number of religious, philanthropic and cultural bodies, broadly representative of all political parties and religious denominations, took steps for the organization of the Vancouver Consultative Council. Its special function is the serious and continuous study of problems of citizenship arising from or influenced by wartime conditions.

Among the problems to which most attention has been devoted is that incidental to the presence in Canada of Japanese-Canadians and Japanese nationals numbering, in total, some 8,000 workers and their dependents.

At the present time many questions are being asked regarding these people and many statements are being made that are not in correspondence with fact. Accordingly, the Vancouver Consultative Council has thought that it would be helpful to lovers of truth if as many as possible of such questions and allegations were assembled and briefly discussed in the light of very intimate knowledge.

The drafting of the manuscript was assigned to the Rev. W. H. H. Norman, B.A., S.T.M., minister of St. George United Church, Vancouver.

Mr. Norman resided for many years in Japan, speaks the Japanese language fluently and in other respects is qualified to discuss our Japanese problem with the authority of an expert. On various occasions and in connection with diverse matters, the governmental authorities of this Dominion have availed themselves of Mr. Norman's special knowledge of Japanese affairs.

The Consultative Council will welcome help in the dissemination of this pamphlet and in financing the policies which it represents—notably a projected appeal to the courts to test the validity of discriminatory legislation against the Japanese-Canadians.

NORMAN F. BLACK,
President, Vancouver Consultative Council.

VANCOUVER CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON WARTIME PROBLEMS OF JAPANESE-CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

EXECUTIVE

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R. Poole; Hugh M. Rae, M.A., B.D.;
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INTRODUCTION

"Somewhere in B. C.,
April 23, 1945.

"Dear ———:
" . . . We are in a state of nerves and anxiety about all this voluntary repatriation or go east (i.e., of the Rockies). Roy is interpreting secretary for the committee here and has to go to all meetings, interviews, etc., though we know it is useless to protest. So many have signed to go to Japan; about 95 per cent at Lemon Creek because all that goes with signing that, is so much more advantageous than going east, but we have decided to go east. I would gladly go east except for one thing. The clause which says 'subject to relocation again after the war'. Do we have to move again then? Oh, Lord, when will this thing ever close! It means every time we move we have to leave all the improvements we have made and start all over again. The financial loss is considerable beside all the work we have put into it. Last year we made a new kitchen with new linoleum, large windows, even a door with glass and piped in our own water from quite a distance and now, less than eight months, and off we go again.

"Roy has a chance to go as a sawyer at \$1.00 an hour, north of Kamloops, but he can't go unless he signs to go to Japan. If he signs to go east, X is waiting in the next room to push a job into your face. If you refuse to take it, you lose your job here and maintenance when Roy's not working. . . . If you have a big grown-up family who can all work, then farming is the best job, but where a baby and a mother can't do much and only one to do the work, it isn't very good.

"We sign tomorrow and I hope many will sign to stay. To sign to go to Japan is to make everything so fine for now, but after the war what? To sign to go east may be hard now, but we hope for better later and I pray that I may be right in thinking so. I never did so much useless thinking and worrying before. Our minds get buzzing fiercely after so much arguing without a very certain future to look forward to. But I guess millions are suffering more than us, so why worry. We'll let you know what becomes of us as soon as we know ourselves."

"Yours sincerely,"
F. ———

I do not know by the recipient (Note that she make sacrifices for Canada. Since idea it would have altered the narrative. . . .

As I write this Hitler has won invidious doctrine for Jews for attack for him to pro-



—Courtesy "Canadian Girl"

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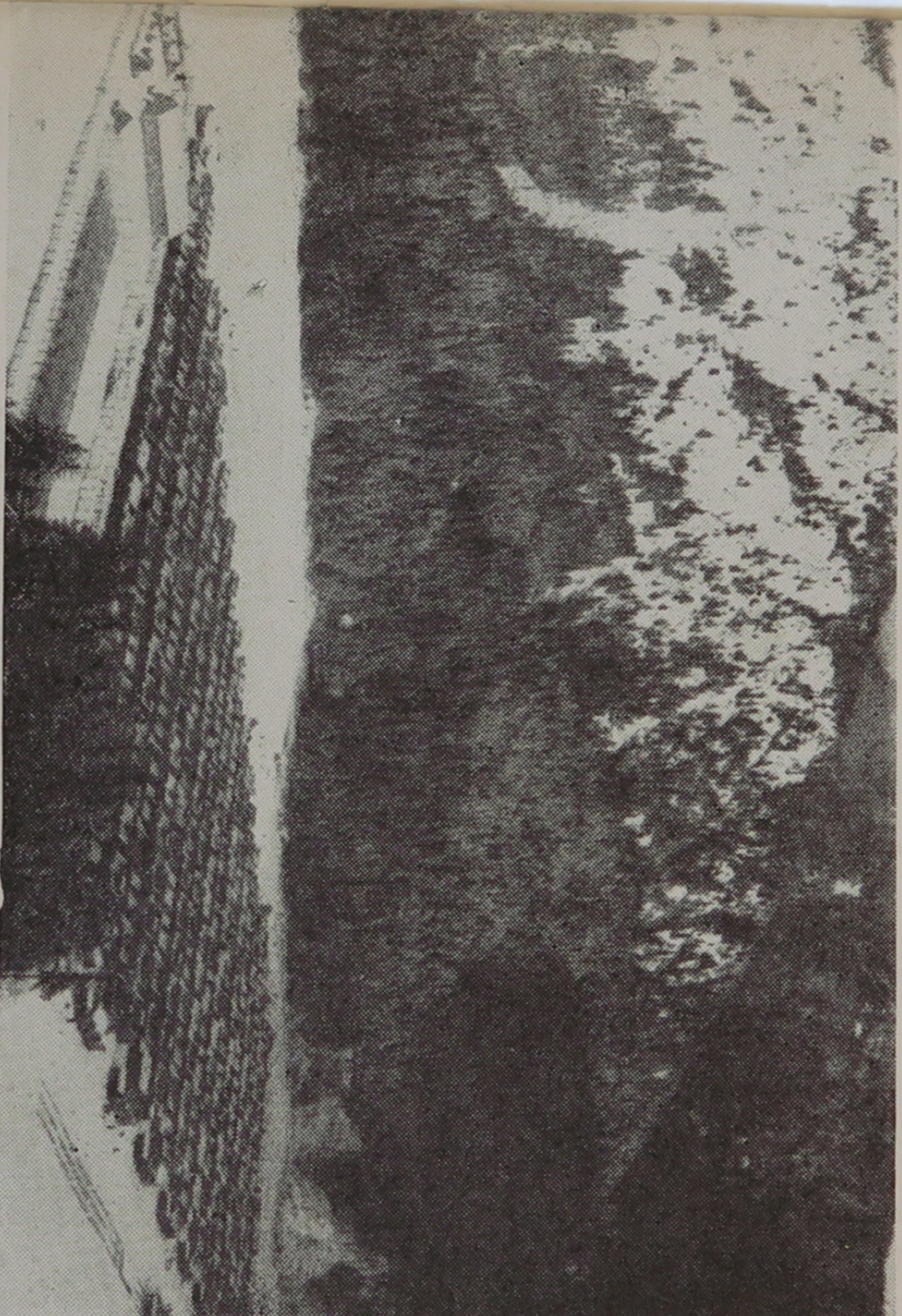
"Yours sincerely,"

F. ____

Page Five

I do not know the writer of the above letter, but I am informed by the recipient that she is a Canadian citizen, born in Canada. (Note that she values her Canadian citizenship, and is willing to make sacrifices for it). Her husband is a Canadian citizen born in Canada. Since it was written in confidence, and the writer had no idea it would be published, I have omitted some sentences and altered the names, but otherwise the letter is reproduced as it stands....

As I write these words, Germany is almost out of the fight, but Hitler has won a victory in Canada. We have succumbed to his invidious doctrine of racism. Hitler's first step was to single out the Jews for attack. When he had finished with the Jews, it was easy for him to proceed with the destruction of other groups within



-Courtesy "Canadian Girl"

Tashme Relocation Centre, British Columbia

Page Six

Germany on the grounds that they were a menace to the Reich, the Folk, and the Fuehrer.

In Canada, under the strain of war hysteria, we have singled out for persecution one of our smaller racial minorities, 75 per cent of whom are Canadian citizens, 61 per cent born in Canada—all innocent, on the declared word of our highest authorities, of any crime against Canada. We have not, of course, descended to Nazi depths of infamy, but we have slandered, insulted and harried them. We now have two laws in Canada—one for non-Japanese citizens, and the other for Japanese-Canadians: we have established the ghetto principle. This is no exaggeration. They are the only citizens any municipal council may debar from residing within its borders. We have continued to pass laws that had nothing to do with military security, which necessitated their evacuation from the Pacific Coast. For example, one of these laws, Bill 135, passed in the House of Commons during July, 1944, affected those Japanese-Canadians who were most thoroughly assimilated and most widely dispersed. It is nothing but a "spite" law, and cannot possibly be justified on grounds of wartime necessity.

We have stumbled, maybe unwittingly, the first step towards Nazism. The fact that we have not allowed the Japanese to starve, that we have given them excellent medical attention, paid relief to the dependents and so on, does not alter the danger of the principle we have established: Canadian citizens by law can be deprived of certain legal rights on the grounds of race. This is one of the cardinal points of Nazism.

The guarantee that we do not take the second step is the redress of the injustices we have committed against them, and the restoration of their rights as citizens. At the same time all disabilities affecting other racial minorities on the grounds of race should be removed.

I should like to acknowledge the generous assistance I have received from many friends (especially those of the Consultative Council) in the preparation of this pamphlet. We are indebted to Messrs. Tozier and Server of the Reports Division, WRA, Washington, D. C., for making several copies of "Nisei in Uniform" available to us, for permission to publish cuts, and for valuable information.

Most of this pamphlet is written in question and answer form. While the "questions" do not represent the views of the writer, they

express honest misgivings and do responsible statements that have Japanese-Canadians. The index end of the pamphlet.

Vancouver, B. C.,
May 1, 1945.



Private Masao
Wounded in a

express honest misgivings and doubts on this problem, and also less responsible statements that have actually been made relative to the Japanese-Canadians. The index numbers refer to the notes at the end of the pamphlet.

—W. H. H. N.

Vancouver, B. C.,
May 1, 1945.



—Courtesy of WRA
Private Masao Okumura, U.S. Army
Wounded in active service in Italy.

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BACKGROUND

1. "Once a Jap always a Jap."

This represents a theory upon which Nazism is based, and violates the experience and observation of many responsible persons who have had intimate contacts with the Japanese-Canadians. . . .

For the past three years Japanese-Americans have been fighting in the United States armed forces in Italy and the Pacific. They are combat and intelligence personnel, not merely army service men in the rear. They have won numerous decorations for bravery and faithful performance of duty. In all essentials they are Americans, and so recognized by their officers and most of the American public.¹ Japanese-Canadians are of the same quality as their cousins across the border.

2. "Are these 'Japanese' not traitors to be fighting against their own motherland?"

No more than George Washington, hundreds of Englishmen, and thousands of descendants of Englishmen were to rebel against the tyranny of George III and his ministers.

3. "The 'Japanese' came to Canada as a fifth column, planted by the Japanese Government."

Anyone who knows the Japanese-Canadians knows that 99 per cent came to Canada just as other immigrants came—to better their lot. The Japanese Government has shown no interest in the Japanese who settled on the North American Pacific coast, but it has utilized injustices against these Japanese to whip up imperialistic propaganda within Japan.

Many Japanese who have come to Canada have clearly shown that they wish to be Canadian citizens. I think of H——, T——, who settled in Prince Rupert, broke his ties with Japan, would not register his children at the Japanese Consulate, took out naturalization papers, has been a good member of the church, and whose son, because of his father's record, was accepted in the Canadian Army.

The behaviour of 160,000 persons of Japanese origin in Hawaii, who were in a much better position, due to the location of the islands, and their proportionally great numbers, to embarrass the United States military and Naval authorities, but remained loyal to the land of their adoption, is further evidence on this point.

4. "The 'Japanese' are

We are discussing the no treachery committed On August 4, 1944, in the said: "It is a fact that it has been charged with years of the war." The Americans in the United States in Hawaii. Since unfounded concerning the latter, FBI: "There was no such December 7, or subsequent

5. "The 'Japanese' are

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But ordinary people themselves. Samuel H was arrested at the time of his Japanese friends he returned to his home coffee, which, of course, did they remind him of troops in Hong-Kong, in Canada who were in kindness they received Bott, Mr. George Gran May McLachlan, and

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6. "Why should we treated our soldiers

They are Canadian to sink to Japan's level imitate fascists?

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4. "The 'Japanese' are treacherous."

We are discussing the Japanese-Canadians, and there has been no treachery committed by any of the 24,000 Japanese-Canadians. On August 4, 1944, in the House of Commons, Mr. Mackenzie King said: "It is a fact that no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of the war." The same holds true of 100,000 Japanese-Americans in the United States, and the 160,000 Japanese-Americans in Hawaii. Since unfounded rumours have been widely circulated concerning the latter, we quote Mr. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the FBI: "There was no sabotage committed prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that date."²

5. "The 'Japanese' are a cruel race."

There is no evidence for it among Japanese-Canadians. In Japan the people have been brutalized by fascism, as they have in every other country in the world where it has prevailed.

But ordinary people all over the world are decent when left to themselves. Samuel Heaslett, Church of England Bishop in Tokyo, was arrested at the time of Pearl Harbour. After third degree inquisitions, he was released on April 8, 1942, thanks to the efforts of his Japanese friends. They could not be too kind to him when he returned to his home. They brought him gifts of tea, sugar and coffee, which, of course, were severely rationed. Not by any word did they remind him of the victories Japan was winning over British troops in Hong-Kong, Burma, or Malay.³ Among Canadians now in Canada who were in Japan after Pearl Harbour, and can testify to kindness they received from Japanese are Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Bott, Mr. George Grant, Misses Ella Lediard, Katherine Greenbank, May McLachlan, and Sybil Courtice.

We are not forgetting the atrocities committed by Japanese, and they will not be forgotten. The above instances of kindness merely show that cruelty is not a racial trait.

6. "Why should we treat 'Japanese' here well when they have treated our soliders and civilians so brutally?"

They are Canadian citizens. Moreover, to do as Japan does is to sink to Japan's level. How can we hope for a better world if we imitate fascists?

7. "Japanese' have criminal tendencies."

The following figures, taken from the 1931 census, show that the Japanese-Canadians are among the most law-abiding citizens in the Dominion.

**Japanese and Other Inmates of 35 Canadian Corrective Institutions
Released June 1, 1931, or During 1930.**

| Nationality or Race | Institutions | Percentage of All Inmates | Percentage of Dominion Population |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|---|
| Japanese | 17 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Chinese | 175 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| British | 8,654 | 54.0 | 51.9 |
| Others | 7,178 | 44.8 | 47.5 |
| | <hr/> 16,024 | <hr/> 100.0 | <hr/> 100.0* |

8. "White men could not own property in Japan. Why should we let 'Japanese' own it here?"

What was done in Japan has nothing to do with the scandal of denying Canadian citizens the right to buy real estate in Canada now. Japanese-Canadians are citizens by law, but are unable to buy land in the Dominion. Theoretically, they can do so on receipt of a licence from the Minister of Justice, but since P.C. 1457 was passed in February, 1942, "there have been sixty-nine applications for a license, either to purchase or lease. Of these applications only two to purchase have been granted, and in both those cases, the reason for granting the license was to permit the Japanese-Canadian in question, who had previously purchased the land, to obtain the title in order that he might convey the land to a non-Japanese to whom he had sold it."⁵

(However the eighth question is based on an incorrect premise. Foreigners were able to own land in Japan. My father, who was a Canadian citizen all his life, owned house and land in Japan. In August, 1940, I sold, on behalf of the United Church of Canada, a piece of land it owned in Toyama Prefecture. Those interested in the matter are referred to "Alien Land Tenure in Japan", by Robert K. Reischauer.⁶)

ASSIMILATION

9. "The 'Japanese' are superficial."

This question "assimilation," where the oriental can be perceived as superficial. The chief indistinguishable types. The chief intellectual—common chief vehicle of ideals, songs, poet rule do not become first generation Canadians are used educated in our school Canadian", a note that their idleness persuade as Canac

10. "But the difference is insuperable."

Here we are white, evidenced, the southern United on any Christian, or Marxist basis.

11. "Marriage between races is not common, successful. I think who has been hap

ASSIMILATION AND DUAL CITIZENSHIP

9. "The 'Japanese' cannot be assimilated."

This question is based on a misunderstanding of the word "assimilation," which does not necessitate intermarriage. An oriental can be perfectly assimilated without marrying a white. The physical differences of the oriental—skin, features, hair, stature—are superficial. "Japanese" blood when taken from a donor is indistinguishable from "English" blood; it falls into the same four types. The chief organs of assimilation are social, spiritual and intellectual—commerce and industry, schools, churches, clubs. The chief vehicle of assimilation is language, which conveys ideas and ideals, songs, poetry, religion, law. First generation Japanese as a rule do not become perfectly assimilated for this reason; neither do first generation central Europeans. Second generation Japanese-Canadians are usually well assimilated because they have been educated in our schools and speak English easily. Read "The New Canadian," a newspaper published by Japanese-Canadians, and note that their ideals are Canadian. They write, feel, argue and persuade as Canadians.

It should be remembered, however, that assimilation is a two-fold process. There is the person who is assimilated and the community which assimilates him. If some of our oriental Canadians are imperfectly assimilated, the fault is frequently ours. We hold them at arm's length.

10. "But the difference in colour between oriental and white is insuperable."

Here we are up against the inveterate racial prejudice of the white, evidenced, for example, in prejudice against the negro in the southern United States. Prejudice of this sort cannot be justified on any Christian, scientific, humanist, rationalist, liberal, socialist or Marxist basis.

11. "Marriage between white and oriental is impossible."

The facts are that successful marriages do occur. Though they are not common, they occur often enough to prove they can be successful. I think of a naturalized Japanese, at present in Canada, who has been happily married to a white woman for thirty years.

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June 1, 1931, or During 1930.

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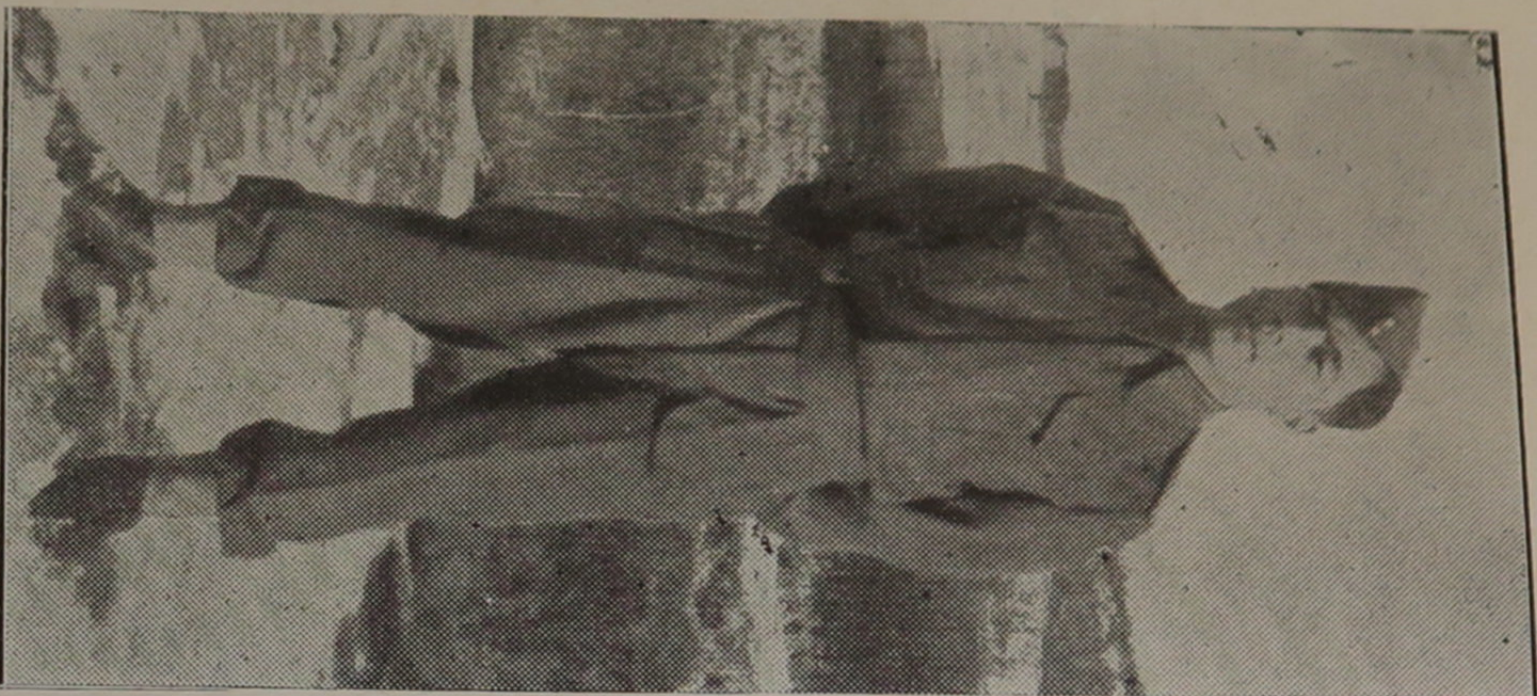
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Page Twelve
Their son is in the Canadian Army, and their daughter is married to an occidental.

12. "Intermarriage between occidental and oriental brings out the worst in both racial strains."

See "Race-Crossed Children" in This is denied by sociologists. See "Race-Crossed Children" in the magazine "Asia", September, 1942, for one study of this. Of the dozen or so mixed marriages I have known personally, the marriage,



**NISEI CANUCK SERVES IN
MEDITERRANEAN
(February 26, 1944)**

JIM OSHIRO

... on combat service
Edr. James Oshiro of Kenora, Ont., is believed to be the first Canadian-Japanese to see combat service in the Mediterranean area. He is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Oshiro of Kenora, who are old-timers in that district. Born and educated in Kenora, he was an active athlete, playing hockey and basketball for the school team. A Kenora high school grad, he was a popular member of the local Young People's Society.

—Courtesy of "New Canadian"

and the children born of the union ever the factors for success we success hinges on the character and the attitude of relatives and Canadian, that is his own business democracy. Racial prejudice of to ruin a marriage that otherwise

13. "What about the dual citizen

If dual citizenship were successful treated better many hundreds of children at the Japanese Consulate who cancelled their registration did we not demand, as does the twenty-one a man must declare allegiance he may have? During not given Japanese-Canadians declare themselves?

Dual citizenship, however Japanese race in Canada. It For example, British persons who or their children, have dual citizenship cannot be used to prove or disprove

**ECONOMIC AND
14. "The 'Japanese' birthrate
Canadians."**

In connection with this, entrusted with administration "During the period between the in British Columbia was approved rate was at or below the occidental

15. "The 'Japanese' work for whites off the market."

It must be remembered for cheap labour were large into the country. The Minimum

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and the children born of the union, if any, turned out well when-
ever the factors for success were present. In all marriages the
success hinges on the character and compatibility of the principals,
and the attitude of relatives and society toward the marriage.

We insist that if a young white wants to marry an oriental
Canadian, that is his own business; he should be free to do so in a
democracy. Racial prejudice of outsiders should not be permitted
to ruin a marriage that otherwise would be happy.

13. "What about the dual citizenship of the 'Japanese'?"

If dual citizenship were such an offense to us, why have we not
treated better many hundreds of Japanese who did not register their
children at the Japanese Consulate, and those Japanese-Canadians
who cancelled their registration? We whites run this country. Why
did we not demand, as does the United States in such cases, that at
twenty-one a man must declare his loyalty and renounce any other
allegiance he may have? During the past three years why have we
not given Japanese-Canadians who are loyal to Canada a chance to
declare themselves?

Dual citizenship, however, is not confined to persons of
Japanese race in Canada. It is to be found in several countries.
For example, British persons who are permanent residents of Brazil,
or their children, have dual citizenship. It is a legal status and
cannot be used to prove or disprove a person's loyalty.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

14. "The 'Japanese' birthrate is so high they will outnumber white Canadians."

In connection with this, the Department of Labour, which is
entrusted with administration of Japanese-Canadian affairs, states:
"During the period between the wars the average Japanese family
in British Columbia was approximately four persons and the birth-
rate was at or below the occidental level."⁷

15. "The 'Japanese' work for such cheap wages that they drive the whites off the market."

It must be remembered that white employers in the search
for cheap labour were largely responsible for bringing orientals
into the country. The Minimum Wage Laws worked out in such

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active athlete, playing hockey and
basketball for the school team. A
Kenora high school grad, he was a
popular member of the local Young
People's Society.

—Courtesy of "New Canadian"

a way that orientals were not covered by its clauses and employers were permitted to hire them at lower rates of pay.⁸ Our orientals are not to blame for this.

It should be noted, however, that this problem is not limited to Japanese immigrants. Forty years ago, for instance, there was such an influx of central Europeans to the coal mines of Pennsylvania that American-born miners were thrown out of work. The European immigrants did not join the trade unions, which in many cases collapsed.

But the sons of these Europeans wanted the same wages as native Americans, and aspired to the same standards of living. They became good unionists. The same process takes place among Canadian-born Japanese. 61 per cent of our Japanese-Canadians were born here.⁹ They make good unionists. The name of Buck Suzuki, for instance, is known to many fishermen as a good Japanese-Canadian unionist.

Isolation and segregation makes cheap labourers of the Japanese-Canadians. When they are accepted into our social labour, it becomes impossible to use them as a supply of cheap

16. "The 'Japanese' have a lower standard of living than the whites."

No section of the community adopts a low standard of living by choice. However, the standard of living of the Japanese-Canadians has risen steadily since their coming to Canada. Isn't that why so many white hate them? "That the standard of living of the Japanese will at least equal that of the white groups is indicated by the rapid progress already made."¹⁰

What is our standard of living anyway? According to the 1941 census, the majority of the Canadian people have incomes of \$1500 or less. Others must struggle along on \$5000 or more.

17. "The 'Japanese' monopolized the fishing industry on the British Columbia coast."

This was never true. According to the "Monetary Times," October, 1944, page 34: "Before December, 1941, Japanese interests held less than 14 per cent of the total fishing licenses issued in British Columbia; supplied probably less than 10 per cent of the

labour, and not more than industry."

A good many people unconsciously, attribute to Japanese and other orientals were largely due to the fur of Newfoundland and the Japanese, also suffered.

18. "If the 'Japanese' are hated in British Columbia"

Quotations could be many white citizens of Canadians as good neighbors' experience of a large midst, Greenwood Council may say that their record law-abiding under very property were taken from lifetime, and they were he spite of this they have been . . . and we feel that, given citizens of Canada."

"The sentiment of those of Kaslo, New Denver have sheltered the Japanese. In the fall of 1944, when they planned to close Kaslo as petitioned that the Japanese

The dislike of many Japanese-Canadians has been includes, to a lesser degree British Columbia Legislature the protest of its more enthusiastic 1200 East Indians—I through six large white these East Indian Canadian educated in British Columbia

Much of the dislike synthetic; it is whipped up

were not covered by its clauses and employers
them at lower rates of pay.⁸ Our orientals
this.

However, that this problem is not limited
is. Forty years ago, for instance, there was
trial Europeans to the coal mines of Penn-
born miners were thrown out of work. The
did not join the trade unions, which in many

these Europeans wanted the same wages as
inspired to the same standards of living. They
s. The same process takes place among
e. 61 per cent of our Japanese-Canadians
make good unionists. The name of Buck
s known to many fishermen as a good
unist.

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labour, and not more than 5 per cent of the capital required in the
industry."

A good many people in British Columbia, consciously or
unconsciously, attribute their sufferings during the depression to
Japanese and other oriental Canadians. These hardships, however,
were largely due to the functioning of our society. The fishermen
of Newfoundland and the farmers of Ontario, where there were no
Japanese, also suffered.

18. "If the 'Japanese' are all right, why are they the objects of
hatred in British Columbia?"

Quotations could be offered in support of the statement that
many white citizens of British Columbia regard the Japanese-
Canadians as good neighbors. One will be sufficient. After three
years' experience of a large number of Japanese-Canadians in their
midst, Greenwood Council declared: "We have watched them and
may say that their record has been very good. They have been
law-abiding under very difficult conditions. Their homes and
property were taken from them, many of them lost the savings of a
lifetime, and they were herded around more or less like cattle. In
spite of this they have been cheerfully waiting for the end of the war
... and we feel that, given an opportunity, they would be loyal
citizens of Canada."

"The sentiment of the people of Greenwood is common to
those of Kaslo, New Denver and Slocan City, other centres which
have sheltered the Japanese since their expulsion from the coast."¹¹
In the fall of 1944, when the British Columbia Security Commission
planned to close Kaslo as a relocation centre, the white citizens
petitioned that the Japanese-Canadians be allowed to stay there.

The dislike of many people in British Columbia for the
Japanese-Canadians has been cultivated for the past fifty years, and
includes, to a lesser degree, other orientals. For instance, the
British Columbia Legislature defeated in its 1945 session, against
the protest of its more enlightened members, a proposal to enfran-
chise 1200 East Indians—British citizens—that are thinly scattered
through six large white communities in the province. Many of
these East Indian Canadians, like other orientals, were born and
educated in British Columbia.

Much of the dislike of orientals in British Columbia is
synthetic; it is whipped up by political rabble-rousers or less reput-

Page Sixteen
able publicists. It is similar to Hitler's use of the Jews as a political bogey.



—Courtesy of "New Canadian"
BUDDIES TOGETHER
Pte. Alda, Japanese-Canadian, lights up for Pte. Lee, Chinese-Canadian.

MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS

19. "The 'Japanese' knew the British Columbia coast better than the whites and had mapped it thoroughly."

This is one of the scaremonger cries of British Columbia. The writer would be glad of any first-hand evidence that Japanese fishermen mapped the British Columbia coast. When excellent maps can be bought at any ship-chandler's in the world, why should fishermen bother to make their own maps?

We do not deny the possibility of Japanese spies having been in British Columbia, just as Great Britain and the United States doubtless had their agents in Japan. Obviously, out of several

thousand Japanese boys be dangerous to the interned by the R.C.M. "dangerous aliens."¹² that since the R.C.M. petent to handle cases of vilification, 99 per cent of the Japanese legal disabilities:

20. "There are 6000 ing the Allies."

A typical rabble made by politicians deal in detail with Canadian authorities informed me that the authorities include the greatest authority in had access to official basis of such information exaggerated.

21. "What have the

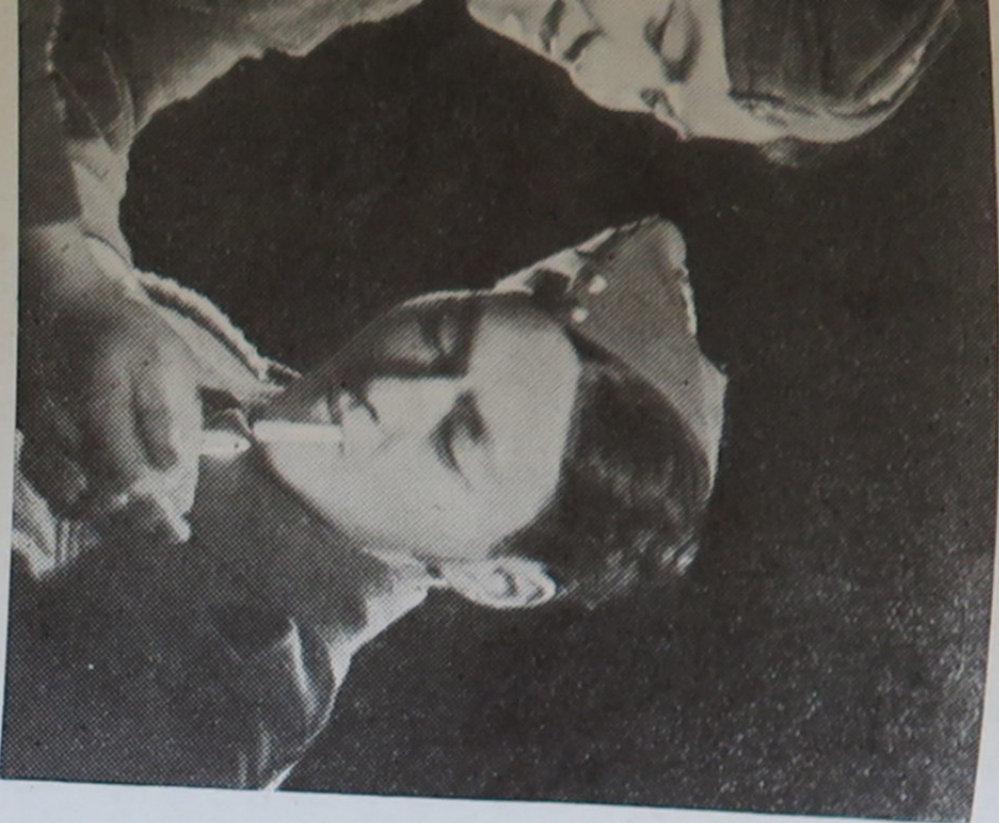
They would have help us. Hundreds Army in 1939, but we the Japanese-American

The Japanese-Canadian "have materially increased sugar. They have hospital work and done what we allow gently their part in They have contr and acted as blood d

22. "How could Japanese cable difference They would be United States has u

similar to Hitler's use of the Jews as a

Page Seventeen



—Courtesy of "New Canadian"
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CONSIDERATIONS

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Japan. Obviously, out of several

thousand Japanese born in Japan who came to Canada some might
be dangerous to the Dominion. Yet altogether only 178 were
interned by the R.C.M.P. shortly after December 7, 1941, as being
"dangerous aliens."¹² Our whole contention in this pamphlet is
that since the R.C.M.P. have interned the disloyal, and are com-
petent to handle cases of treachery, we should dispel the poisonous
fog of vilification, suspicion, and prejudice which persists against
99 per cent of the Japanese-Canadians without reason, and remove
the legal disabilities against them.

20. "There are 6000 former British Columbia Japanese now fight-
ing the Allies."

A typical rabble-rousing cry without evidence to support it,
made by politicians anxious to secure votes. It is impossible to
deal in detail with this charge. I have made inquiries of four
Canadian authorities, official and unofficial, and they have all
informed me that they do not have this information. These
authorities include Professor Forrest LaViolette, probably the
greatest authority in Canada on the Japanese-Canadians, who has
had access to official documents. They all agreed, however, on the
basis of such information as they had, that 6000 was greatly
exaggerated.

21. "What have the 'Japanese' done to help our war effort?"

They would have done a great deal more if we had let them
help us. Hundreds of Japanese-Canadians volunteered for the
Army in 1939, but we refused all except a handful. The record of
the Japanese-Americans has proved our mistake.

The Japanese-Canadians, according to Mr. Humphrey Michell,
"have materially increased the production of lumber, fruit and
sugar. They have helped railway repair, tanning, dry cleaning,
hospital work and domestic serving."¹³ In other words, they have
done what we allowed them to do. If we had treated them intelli-
gently their part in the war effort would have been much greater.
They have contributed to the Red Cross, bought Victory Bonds
and acted as blood donors at Red Cross clinics.

22. "How could Japanese-Canadians, if enlisted, make any appre-
ciable difference in our war effort?"

They would be invaluable as intelligence personnel. The
United States has used Japanese-Americans, teamed with white

Americans, as interpreters in Pacific combat areas. Obviously they are needed now in Burma and Malay by the British forces, for even if most Japanese soldiers commit suicide rather than surrender, one prisoner taken alive is sufficient to reveal valuable information.

In answer to a question by Mr. Angus McInnis, Mr. Mackenzie King revealed in the House of Commons that "Canadian-born Japanese have been recruited for war purposes at the request of Britain and other Commonwealth governments."¹⁴ Why are they being enlisted?

If the Canadian Army authorities are planning to participate in the war with Japan, they must be training white Canadians to use the Japanese language. But no matter how hard our boys may study, they cannot expect in a short time to speak fluently and understand readily so difficult a language as Japanese. The only reason Japanese-Canadians have not been taken into our army—with a few exceptions—is race prejudice: if we take them into the army, we have to give them full rights as citizens.

The military minds of Great Britain and United States are neither concerned at the moment with racial problems, nor are they obscured by race prejudice. They are intent on winning the war, and they are using Japanese-Canadian and Japanese-American soldiers because the results have been justified.

Incidentally, it speaks pretty well for the loyalty of those Japanese-Canadians who are entering British armies abroad that the treatment they have suffered the past three years has not made them unwilling to fight for the Empire.

THE JAPANESE-CANADIANS SINCE 1941

23. "Have we not treated the 'Japanese' pretty well since Pearl Harbour?"

No, we have not. We have evacuated them from the Protected Area of the British Columbia coast, and left other enemy aliens there. We informed them that their property would be protected by the Custodian, and then shortly after they had been evacuated, we started to sell it. In the United States the Japanese-Americans were evacuated, but their property was not sold. We passed Orders-in-Council prohibiting them from obtaining hunting licenses and sporting and commercial fishing licenses anywhere in Canada.

They must have police unlike the yellow passport. None of these restrictions less their children born Council specify "persons ion between Japanese r Canadians of Japanese st

24. "The greatest pains a fair price for their

Farms and houses de Japanese-Canadian prop the houses were broken block of farms in Fraser Board—the property waz whites have to hand ove it is expropriated and t by the government.

25. "We housed them dependents relief, an

If housing two fami in tarpaper houses, eigh we did. (This has happ of our most industriou performance.

The children have b of the relocation centres influence, and a minimu children. For three ye been denied chances th Educational facilities h unbearably expensive. children were at first de they were admitted on t cial assistance lent by t was withdrawn, and the the fee were overdue, th had four children, and 22nd the School Board p

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33-CANADIANS SINCE 1941

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They must have police permits to travel certain distances—not unlike the yellow passports that Jews had to carry in Tsarist Russia. None of these restrictions has applied to other enemy aliens, much less their children born in Canada. Yet most of the Orders-in-Council specify "persons of the Japanese race," making no distinction between Japanese nationals and second or third generation Canadians of Japanese stock.

24. "The greatest pains have been taken to see that they received a fair price for their property."

Farms and houses deteriorate very rapidly if left untended, and Japanese-Canadian property was left untended. In many cases the houses were broken into and robbed. Then—except for a block of farms in Fraser Valley that was bought by the Veterans' Board—the property was bought up by speculators. But when whites have to hand over their property for government purposes, it is expropriated and the owners are paid the full assessed value by the government.

25. "We housed them well, built hospitals for them, paid their dependents relief, and educated their children."

If housing two families that did not know each other before, in tarpaper houses, eighteen feet by twenty-four, is good housing, we did. (This has happened in many cases.) Making dependents of our most industrious racial minority is not a praiseworthy performance.

The children have been the greatest sufferers. The segregation of the relocation centres has meant a maximum of Japanese family influence, and a minimum of contacts with white, especially white children. For three years these children, born in Canada, have been denied chances that other Canadian children have enjoyed. Educational facilities have been inadequate and in some cases unbearably expensive. In Grand Forks, for instance, the Japanese children were at first denied admittance to the local school. Later they were admitted on the payment of fees. From 1944 the financial assistance lent by the British Columbia Security Commission was withdrawn, and the fee has been \$5 per child per month. If the fee were overdue, the child was not allowed back. One father had four children, and had to pay \$20 monthly. On December 22nd the School Board presented a bill for \$185 for 37 public school

Neither the provincial nor the federal government has assumed responsibility for secondary education. Three leading denominations have struggled to do this for high school children. They have had to use the "public school" rooms **after** the usual school hours.

26. "If life in British Columbia Relocation Centres is so unattractive, why do they not move east?"

It should be remembered that 8000 of the 24,000 formerly in British Columbia have moved east of the Rockies; most of these are fairly well settled. But they never will take roots in the east unless we allow them to purchase house and land.

Of the others, many are fearful under compulsion, and have had cause to distrust the government. They feel they have been made a political football, and that the Canadian government has no real concern for them as human beings, but yields to whatever political pressure is applied.

They are afraid of entering the unknown world of Canada east of the Rockies. When Lethbridge, Edmonton, or Chatham expels a dozen or so Japanese-Canadians who have been working there, or refuses to allow a Japanese applicant to enter, this is reported in the papers. The evacuees would "rather bear those ills they have, than fly to others they know not of." Living herded up against one another, the prey of the worst gossip-mongers, cut off from wider social contacts, unable to imagine a reasonable future, they are badly demoralized.

Many of them are too old to start life anew.

27. "Then why not send them all back to Japan, first, second and third generations?"

Canada's discrimination against them on racial grounds already sufficiently resembles Hitler's treatment of the Jews. To send them all back would indelibly stain Canada's name. By our law 75 per cent of them are Canadian citizens; 61 per cent were born here, and have citizenship as a birthright. We cannot legally deport Canadian citizens innocent of any crime. It would be unjust to deport the

nationals only, for many of the fifteen years or more, have apparently been refused them. (There is no Canada with his parents when he was in his late twenties, and is known as a leader among his people in his own country, but he has not yet had out success). Only a few of them have received since 1923 have received.

It would be an act of social justice to live in Japan. Prior to that time, for a short period, or with the help of unhappy, and returned to Canada in Canadian ways, and could not live in social and political conditions; Japanese people not hire them; Japanese people (cratic) thoughts, hounded them in Japanese language and

It would be an act of social



Two Kindergarten Helpers

se Parents' Group.¹⁵ Most of these parents' financial resources have been exhausted. In the Grand Forks only; we are all to blame. I do not the federal government has assumed any education. Three leading denominational do this for high school children. They public school" rooms after the usual school

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against them on racial grounds already treatment of the Jews. To send them in Canada's name. By our law 75 per cent; 61 per cent were born here, and t. We cannot legally deport Canadian e. It would be unjust to deport the

nationals only, for many of them have been resident in Canada fifteen years or more, have applied for naturalization papers, and been refused them. (There is the case of E. O. who arrived in Canada with his parents when he was six months old. He is now in his late twenties, and is known to several occidental Canadians as a leader among his people in assimilation to Canadian ways. He has tried to secure his naturalization papers more than once without success). Only a few of the hundreds who applied for naturalization since 1923 have received it.¹⁶

It would be an act of social cruelty to send Japanese-Canadians to live in Japan. Prior to the war those who visited Japan, either for a short period, or with the intention of staying, were usually unhappy, and returned to Canada. They were accustomed to Canadian ways, and could not adjust themselves to a life that was lacking in social and political freedom. Japanese employers would not hire them; Japanese police, suspicious of dangerous (democratic) thoughts, hounded them; relatives were annoyed at their slips in Japanese language and thought their manners boorish.



—Courtesy "Canadian Girl"
Two Kindergarten Helpers, Somewhere in British Columbia

Some of them, of course, smarting under the discrimination they had suffered on this continent, stayed on in Japan, but large numbers returned here.¹⁷ Incidentally this is further proof of their assimilation.

And we want to exile little children, born in Canada and knowing no other country, to a Japan prepared for them by the butchers of Nanking from within, and American Superforts from above!

28. "Send them to Japan as missionaries of democracy."

The hypocrisy and cynicism of this proposition, made more than once by public men in British Columbia, is shocking. What democracy could they tell of? One that had always denied them the franchise in British Columbia, sold their property by public tender, denied them civil rights, and then exiled them from the country of their birth? . . . How can a man be a missionary of democracy unless he goes willingly?

29. "Will not the 'Japanese' flock back to the coast if the restrictions on them are lifted?"

What is happening in the United States, where the property of Japanese-Americans on the Pacific Coast was not sold, and where the ban on their return was lifted on January 2, 1945, leads us to believe that this will not happen.¹⁸ Give them a reasonable job, a chance of striking roots—and they will go where we send them. On account of racial prejudice the Japanese-Canadians need the right to acquire property to safeguard themselves. Their purchase of property could be supervised by duly appointed officials to prevent their congregating in communities.

30. "The eight provinces east of the Rockies say they will not keep the 'Japanese' who have been relocated there after the war is over."

Since the policy enunciated by the government is the only practical humane policy, it is up to you and all good Canadians to see that each province takes a proportion of Japanese-Canadians. National unity, seriously strained by the stresses of war, will be weakened still further if a town or city is permitted to refuse the entrance of Canadian citizens on the grounds of race. Every municipal body should co-operate in the settlement of this wartime

national problem—it is no just as they do in other w

The Japanese-Canadian population of Canada that in strict proportion to pop less than twelve million. men, women and children number 61 per cent were b of one per cent of Canad Chinese in Canada, but th —apart from the war lin are fairly well dispersed a

31. "What is the significance of the British Columbian Japanese? While the Order in

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national problem—it is not merely a British Columbia problem—
just as they do in other wartime problems.

The Japanese-Canadians are so few in relation to the total
population of Canada that we do not even need to allocate them
in strict proportion to population. Our total population is a little
less than twelve million. Persons of Japanese race in Canada—
men, women and children—number less than 24,000, and of this
number 61 per cent were born in Canada. That is less than one-half
of one per cent of Canada's population. There are twice as many
Chinese in Canada, but they do not constitute as serious a problem
—apart from the war line-up of China and Japan—because they
are fairly well dispersed across the Dominion.

31. "What is the significance of the Government order issued to
British Columbian Japanese on March 12, 1945?"

While the Order in question consists of seven parts, its out-
standing features are embodied in the three extracts here following:

(1) The first informs "those who will be returning to Japan
that provision has been made for their return." (Particulars in this
connection are set forth in another notice issued on the same date
and "HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION
FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN".)

(2) "Japanese-Canadians who want to remain in Canada should
now re-establish themselves east of the Rockies as the best evidence
of their intentions to co-operate with the Government policy of
dispersal."

(3) "Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be
regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian
Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal."

High officials have stated that these provisions do not neces-
sarily imply a compulsory exodus of all persons of Japanese stock
residing in British Columbia, but the official bulletins have in many
cases been interpreted in some such terms as: "For God's sake go
back to Japan—or else!"

The certainty of continued jobs or government support for the
immediate future if they signed up for return to Japan was no small
consideration in the case of middle-aged men who have already
been once uprooted and have seen the fruits of years of labour
vanish. Furthermore, many of them were bewildered and alarmed

by the formal verbiage of the official documents. Many were moved by intolerable anxieties associated with the disruption of families, the uncertainty and inadequacy of protection against discriminatory treatment if they went east, and the failure of the Government to make evident just how far it is willing to go in assisting the re-establishment of evacuees who act upon the Government order to migrate eastward. Would they be relieved of present restrictions upon the purchase or lease of real property necessary for economic security and the establishment of permanent homes? Was there any guarantee that this second evacuation would be the last?

The terms of the proclamation and the circumstances attending registration reduced to despair not only the older people—mostly Japanese nationals—but many of the younger Japanese-Canadians as well. The experiences of the last three years have left painful impressions of a Canada that seems intent upon denying to them an opportunity to attain things so supremely important to youth: equal chances in the educational field, a good job, fellowship, hopes for the future, the establishment of real homes. These unfortunate young people think in terms of the Canada that they themselves have known in the past three years. They are embittered or sick at heart, and inclined to welcome transfer to Japan as at least providing a change!

Moreover, parents who decided to return to Japan naturally wanted their young people to go with them. As might be expected, pressure, ranging all the way from the appeal based on family ties, to browbeating, scolding and nagging has been brought to bear upon the younger folk who wished to remain in Canada. It is not surprising that in these circumstances many of the young people have signed up to go to a land that most of them have never even seen and in which they will again find themselves to be foreigners! In this pamphlet the writer has avoided all party politics. However, at the present time when war is raging, it is inevitable

In this pamphlet the writer has avoided all party politics. However, at the present time, when wartime passions are aflame and when the imminence of a general election provides temptation to make partisan issues out of matters upon which good citizens should stand shoulder to shoulder, it is perhaps inevitable that the Government orders will be employed for election purposes. Voters who hate all orientals, and particularly the Japanese-Canadians, will rejoice in the fact that a very considerable number of these Japanese-Canadians are choosing deportation to Japan; other citizens, who are concerned that public policy should accord with

the traditional principles of the traditional cause for satisfaction. Many of the similar cause for satisfaction have been chosen to be deported have chosen to be deported.

INTERNATIONAL

Other statements that subject could be included are very important in the commercial implications.

Many Canadians are our treatment of the Japanese future war. They should Spain in 1739 had more that it was the indignity of which whipped up the 'Jenkins' Ear. . . . In the Union of South Africa a practice of racial segregation. Union. Indignation ran passed, the Government amendment to the Reciprocity act meted out to white persons in which there is any discrimination against Indians.

The western coast of
integral part of the Pacific
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with them for our com-
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Our treatment of the future. The preceding have been imposed on them made of the insults i

the traditional principles of "British Justice" will be asked to find similar cause for satisfaction in the fact that the people to be deported have chosen to go "voluntarily".

There is no doubt that many evacuees in British Columbia have signed to return to Japan voluntarily. But we believe that many who have signed have done so because the "choice" was presented in such a way that tolerable life in Canada seemed impossible to them.

INTERNATIONAL AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS

Other statements that are frequently made relative to this subject could be included, but we must consider two aspects which are very important in the world of 1945—its international and commercial implications.

Many Canadians are frankly incredulous when it is said that our treatment of the Japanese-Canadians is one of the seeds of a future war. They should be wiser. The war between England and Spain in 1739 had more than one cause, but historians are agreed that it was the indignity offered to one Englishman, Robert Jenkins, which whipped up the war, and it is still known as the War of Jenkins' Ear. . . . In the summer of 1943 the government of the Union of South Africa introduced a law extending to Natal the practice of racial segregation as it existed in other states of the Union. Indignation ran high in India, and when it was finally passed, the Government of India passed through both houses an amendment to the Reciprocity Act, by which the same treatment is meted out to white persons resident in India from the Dominions in which there is any discrimination on grounds of race against Indians.

The western coast of Canada and the United States forms an integral part of the Pacific basin. On the other side of that basin are the peoples whom we call orientals. If we are to live and trade with them for our common good we must realize that they are human beings.

Our treatment of the Japanese-Canadians augurs ill for the future. The preceding pages have indicated the handicaps that have been imposed on them on racial grounds. No mention has been made of the insults in the press and on the platform. A typical

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decided to return to Japan naturally o go with them. As might be expected, y from the appeal based on family ties, d nagging has been brought to bear wished to remain in Canada. It is not umstances many of the young people and that most of them have never even again find themselves to be foreigners! writer has avoided all party politics. , when wartime passions are aflame and eneral election provides temptation to aters upon which good citizens should is perhaps inevitable that the Govern- ed for election purposes. Voters who icularly the Japanese-Canadians, will very considerable number of these oosing deportation to Japan; other that public policy should accord with

The matter of trade with the Orient is of special concern to British Columbia, and indirectly, with all of Canada. Prior to the war this trade bulked large in the prosperity of the Lower Mainland of British Columbia. "War prosperity" has made many of its citizens forget that when war industries fold up, and rehabilitation abroad is well started, they must again trade with the Orient. With Russia thrusting south in the Pacific for new trade, with the United States emerging from the war as the colossus of the Pacific, Canada will meet keen competition in its Asiatic markets. The use of the boycott by China against western nations over past years should remind us that trade is not merely a matter of dollars and cents. Justice and goodwill to orientals, both citizen and alien, within Canada and abroad, will pay dividends.

In a world gone mad with war, appeals to religious and secular ideals fall on cynical ears. But if the teaching of the New Testament and the future of the universal Christian church mean anything to Christians; if our precious British heritage of freedom, and justice mean anything to conservatives; if personal dignity and tolerance mean anything to liberals and humanists; if the brotherhood and equality of man mean anything to socialists and communists—we will unite to see that, amidst the much greater problems which confront Canada today, the problem of the Japanese-Canadians is justly solved.

your Member of Parliament
all Canadian citizens
subject of the Japanese
a helpless minority.
give them this pamphlet
STAY WITH IT
cannot build it in a day

1. The Decade

1. The Decree
on every person of Japanese ancestry should apply equally to all Americans and those who are obliged to do this, as well as to the lawyer or interpreter who is sworn before him to form to be sworn before him and those who wish to remove from the removal of

2. Removal of restrictions to Canada, restriction to the Dominion and Province granted to all oriental to the customary form of rehabilitation.

3. **Rehabilitation**—The needs of the war, and necessary financial assistance attained. Many of the assistance till their de-

To rehabilitate support but in need present the taxpayer Japanese-Canadian and

There is little doubt that families are convinced again if the rehabilitation necessary, a fair job, locality, they will go

STUDY THE PROBLEM. Get the facts; don't believe rumours. The Consultative Council will be glad to send further material to speakers and study groups.

STAND FOR JUSTICE. Let the candidates in your riding or your Member of Parliament know that you want a square deal for all Canadian citizens, Japanese-Canadians included. When the subject of the Japanese-Canadians is raised, speak a good word for a helpless minority. If your friends are stubborn, don't argue; give them this pamphlet.

STAY WITH IT. We are building a new world, and we cannot build it in a day.

A SUGGESTED POLICY FOR THE JAPANESE-CANADIANS

1. **The Declaration of Loyalty.** Since the R.C.M.P. have a file on every person of Japanese race in Canada, it is not necessary that each one should appear before the Loyalty Tribunal. Only nationals and those whose loyalty may be in question should be obliged to do this, and in each case the person should have a lawyer or interpreter if he so desires. For most Japanese-Canadians a form to be sworn before a J.P. would be sufficient. The disaffected and those who wish to go, of course, will be sent to Japan.

2. **Removal of Restrictions.** With the declaration of loyalty to Canada, restrictions should be lifted and disabilities removed. The Dominion and provincial franchise in all provinces should be granted to all oriental Canadian citizens now deprived of it, subject to the customary formalities.

3. **Rehabilitation.** The Japanese-Canadians are social casualties of the war, and in some cases need rehabilitation. Where necessary financial assistance should be given until self-support is attained. Many of them, like white dependents, will require social assistance till their death.

To rehabilitate Japanese-Canadians who are capable of self-support but in need of temporary assistance is good economy. At present the taxpayer is footing the bill for the administration of Japanese-Canadian affairs.

There is little danger of the Japanese forming "little Tokyos" again if the rehabilitation is administered wisely. If two or three families are convinced that they will be given rehabilitation if necessary, a fair job, and the chance to establish a home in a certain locality, they will go there. That confidence is lacking at present.

by a Vancouver columnist when the
embled in the manning pool at Hast-
their relocation: "Stanley Park has its
w Hastings Park has its monkeys, too,"
f Venice" to see how Shylock felt about
imagine ex-Japanese-Canadians taking
n.

be unnoticed by other orientals. Our
East Indian Canadians and Chinese
gh to a lesser degree at present. China
s about it, and they, with the other
e vast store of raw materials in the
technological skill, with their hatred
pan against us if we continue in the
nk we can forever keep them in our
ree to one.

n the Orient is of special concern to
tly, with all of Canada. Prior to the
the prosperity of the Lower Mainland
sperity" has made many of its citizens
es fold up, and rehabilitation abroad
trade with the Orient. With Russia
or new trade, with the United States
colossus of the Pacific, Canada will
asiatic markets. The use of the boy-
nations over past years should remind
matter of dollars and cents. Justice
h citizen and alien, within Canada
.

war, appeals to religious and secular
t if the teaching of the New Testa-
iversal Christian church mean any-
scious British heritage of freedom,
nservatives; if personal dignity and
erals and humanists; if the brother-
an anything to socialists and com-
e that, amidst the much greater
nada today, the problem of the
ved.

APPENDIX A

PERSONS OF THE JAPANESE RACE IN CANADA

(Figures obtained from Canada Year Book and British Columbia Security Commission)

DISTRIBUTION

June, 1941: Resident in British Columbia, 22,274;
In other parts of Canada, 950.

As at March 31, 1945:

| | Japanese Nationals | Naturalized Canadians | Canadian Born | United States Citizens | Married to Whites, and Their Offspring | Totals |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|--------|
| British Columbia | 4,097 | 2,352 | 9,091 | 1 | 42 | 15,583 |
| Alberta | 785 | 420 | 2,342 | 1 | 7 | 3,555 |
| Saskatchewan | 33 | 35 | 84 | — | 8 | 160 |
| Manitoba | 212 | 158 | 666 | — | 5 | 1,041 |
| Ontario | 569 | 256 | 2,134 | 5 | 26 | 2,990 |
| Quebec | 90 | 53 | 391 | 2 | 8 | 544 |
| Maritimes | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Yukon & N.W.T. | 4 | 10 | 13 | — | 1 | 28 |
| | 5,791 | 3,284 | 14,721 | 9 | 97 | 23,902 |
| British Columbia | 5,627 | Children | Adults | | Total | |
| Alberta | 1,178 | 112 | 48 | | 15,583 | |
| Saskatchewan | 720 | 112 | 321 | | 3,555 | |
| Manitoba | 2,664 | 456 | 326 | | 160 | |
| Ontario | 456 | 1 | 88 | | 1,041 | |
| Quebec | 1 | 20 | 0 | | 2,990 | |
| Maritimes | — | — | 8 | | 544 | |
| Yukon & N.W.T. | — | — | — | | 1 | |
| | 10,778 | 13,124 | 23,902 | | 28 | |

("Children" are all those under sixteen. On reaching the age of sixteen they must register with the R.C.M.P. and are listed as adults).

AP
OUTLINE OF MEASURE
JAPANESE RACE(A summary of only the writer acknowledges his indebtedness to the author of the War-time Legal Status of Per
Kunio Hidaka).January—Order-in-Council
persons of Japanese race in
December 17—P.C. 9766
P.C. 9761. Immobiliza
later, impounding of same.
dian citizens of Japanese race
begins.February 5—Governme
leave the Protected Area (V
Columbia) before April 1
R.C.M.P. permission.All enemy aliens to sur
their possession. . . . This is
Japanese race, whether nat
enforced in regards to other
of course, to evacuate the
not completed till August 3Adults are permitted
person. If beds, etc., are ta
February 24—P.C. 145February 26—Govern
to acquire land. See Pointenforced on all persons o
Anyone breaking curfew is
tions were made for doctor

February 27—Creation

mission to superintend the
Commissioners are appoinMarch 4—Persons of
approved by the B.C.S.C.

NESE RACE IN CANADA
Year Book and British Columbia
(Commission)
UTION
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| 13 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 14,721 | 9 | 97 | 23,902 |
| Adults | | | |
| 9,956 | | | 15,583 |
| 2,377 | | | 3,555 |
| 48 | | | 160 |
| 321 | | | 1,041 |
| 326 | | | 2,990 |
| 88 | | | 544 |
| 0 | | | 1 |
| 8 | | | 28 |
| 13,124 | | | 23,902 |

en. On reaching the age of sixteen
are listed as adults).

APPENDIX B

OUTLINE OF MEASURE TAKEN AFFECTING PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE IN CANADA SINCE 1941

(A summary of only the most important measures taken. The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to the excellent study, "The Wartime Legal Status of Persons of Japanese Race in Canada", by Kunio Hidaka).

1941

January—Order-in-Council P.C. 117. Voluntary registration of persons of Japanese race in Canada.

December 17—P.C. 9760. Compulsory registration of same.

P.C. 9761. Immobilization of all Japanese-Canadian vessels; later, impounding of same. Suspension of licenses issued to Canadian citizens of Japanese race. Government sale of these vessels begins.

1942

February 5—Government order: all male enemy aliens must leave the Protected Area (west of the Cascade Mountains, British Columbia) before April 1, 1942, and may not return without R.C.M.P. permission.

All enemy aliens to surrender cameras, radios, firearms, etc., in their possession.... This is later amended to include all persons of Japanese race, whether naturalized or Canadian-born, and is not enforced in regards to other enemy aliens. (It was found impossible, of course, to evacuate the Japanese-Canadians by April 1; this was not completed till August 31).

Adults are permitted 150 pounds, children 75 pounds, per person. If beds, etc., are taken, evacuees must pay freight.

February 24—P.C. 1457. No person of Japanese race permitted to acquire land. See Point 8 in the body of the pamphlet.

February 26—Government order. Dusk to dawn curfew is enforced on all persons of Japanese race in the Protected Area. Anyone breaking curfew is liable to 30 days' imprisonment. (Exceptions were made for doctors and certain individuals).

February 27—Creation of the British Columbia Security Commission to superintend the evacuation of persons of Japanese race. Commissioners are appointed early in March.

March 4—Persons of Japanese race to live only in places approved by the B.C.S.C. (This order was aimed at some Japanese-

vents, had already moved into the C.S.C. in control of the life and race. All property must be real estate of evacuation. of appraisal. This forecasts the security, peace, order, and welfare and proceeds from November 44

Persons of Japanese race born in birthright, have never had the there was no racial franchise right provinces, these Japanese- te when they crossed the Rockies not depriving citizens of Japanese the Rockies of the vote, prevented m exercising it).

ENCES

by WRA and the War Department, l from the Consultative Council at 2c smanship; Norman F. Black. Christian An excellent study on this problem.

eastett. Morehouse Gorham Co., New Reid and Carrothers. University of nt of Justice, Ottawa, April 4, 1945. n Japan; Second Series, Vol. 13. 1936.

Japanese Affairs in Canada, 1942-44;

1945. p. 3.

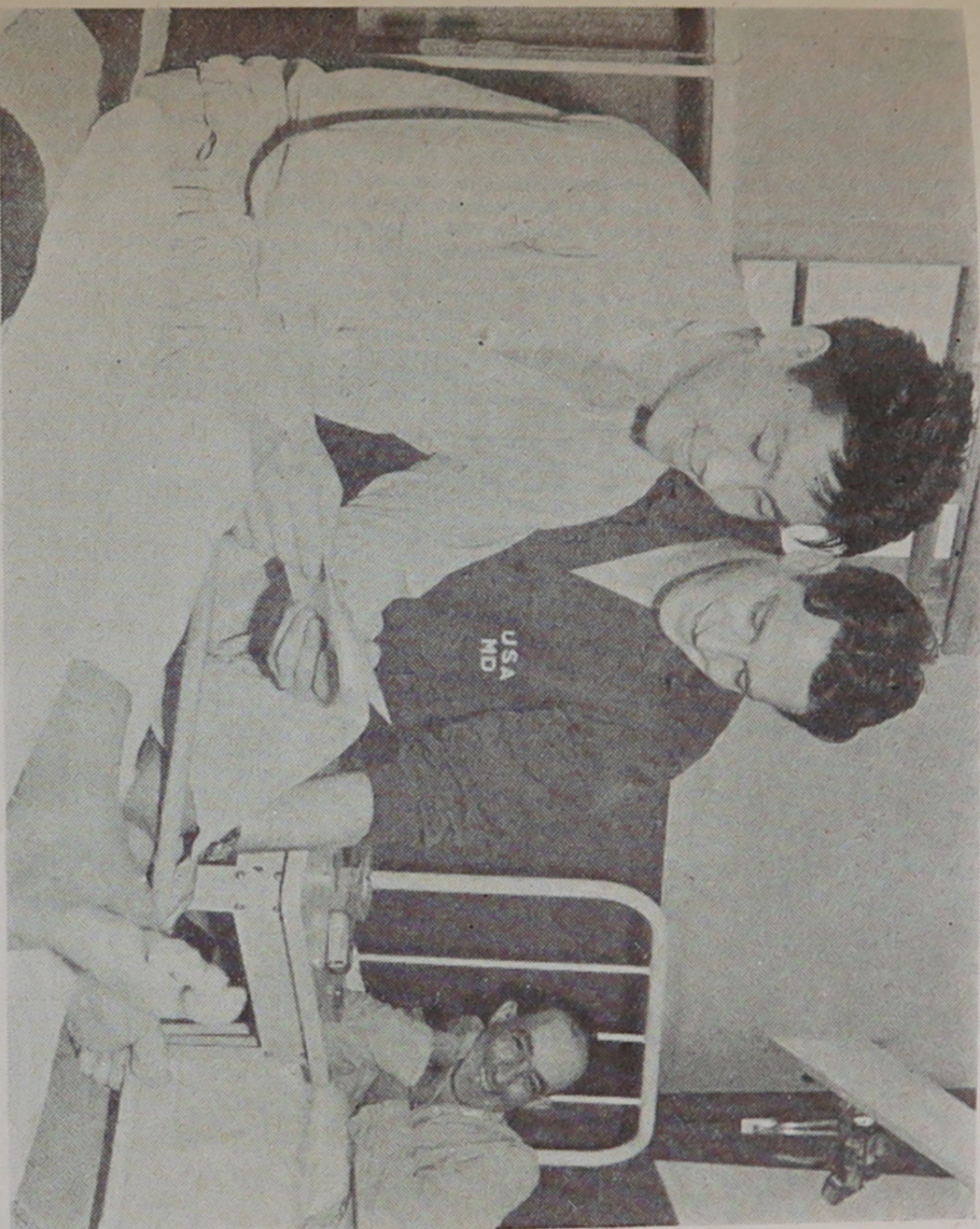
er News-Herald, March 26, 1945. p. 4. mbol of Racial Intolerance; Carey 1944. p. 150.

¹⁵ From a letter written by the Japanese Parents' Group, Grand Forks, February 22, 1945.

¹⁶ The writer has been unable to secure figures for this. The estimate is based on the statements of a Vancouver lawyer who has handled large numbers of Japanese applications for naturalization the last thirty years; the Japanese minister of the former largest Japanese church in Vancouver, who himself, resident in Canada for twenty-five years or more, has been unable to secure naturalization, and others. The Secretary of State can refuse naturalization with no reason for refusal stated.

¹⁷ See *Prejudice*, by Carey McWilliams for similar experiences of the Japanese-Americans. p. 314 ff.

¹⁸ "Between January 2, 1945, when the lifting of the mass exclusion orders (announced on December 17) became effective, and April 14, about 1870 evacuees returned to the West Coast from WRA centres. During the same period about 3940 went eastward from centres." Letter from Arnold M. Serwer, Acting Chief, Reports Division, WRA, Washington, D. C.



A Japanese-American wounded soldier and his pal.
—Courtesy of WRA

Londoners Aid Red Cross; Donating to Blood Bank

Nisei Groups and Individuals Joining in City Activities Proving Successful Intervention into Canadian Society; Plan Discuss

BY GEORGE

Nisei American Unit Awarded 960 Service Decorations in Italy

Returns Home from Europe with DFC, Air Medal; 17,600 American Nisei Serve in U. S. Forces

Air Gunner Hero Seeks Service in Pacific

NORTH PLATTE, Nebraska. — A Nisei American, Sergeant Ben Kuroki, is seeking service in the Pacific.

17,600 American Nisei Serve in U. S. Forces

December 23, 1944

A NISEI SOLDIER SERVES IN ITALY

(From the Keene, Ontario) This week Rev. C. A. Hill received the following letter from Gunner James Foster, Italy, written under date of March 31st, and it is so interesting we pass it along to our readers. Gun. Foster is son of Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Medium of Keene, Ont., and has been in Italy since last fall.



44 Unit Gathers In Livorno Drive

The 44th Regimental Headquarters of the 44th Central Postal Directory is located in Livorno, Italy.

Gen. Mark Clark Praises Japanese American Unit

WASHINGTON—The War Department last week identified 85 Japanese casualties in recent fighting in Italy. The announcement listed 26 American soldiers of action, 57 as wounded and 3 as killed in action. All are members of the Japanese American unit of the Fifth Army's crack 31st Division in Italy in recent weeks according to newspaper reports. A dispatch said recently that Lt.-Gen. Mark W. Clark, 5th Army commander, gave high praise to the battalion on a visit on Christmas day. Decorating Nisei and promoting both to commissions as captains, Gen. Clark said the battalion had done "a superb job and that 'the United States Army was proud of the unit.'"

U.S. Nisei Sergeant Air Gunner Presented to King and Queen

President Roosevelt Declares Japanese Americans Loyal

"my hands were tied with a rope from morning until almost bedtime—for about a year."

Nisei Veteran of Dieppe Raid Home from Nazi Prison Camp

(Special to the Vancouver Daily Province) NELSON, March 12.—A Nisei commando, Pte. David L. Tsubota of Montreal, returning to Canada after two years imprisonment in the Grimsby, reports the New Canadian in a front page story. The English-born Nisei, spending a month's leave at his home, was captured at Dieppe, 1942, but was discharged "after the war." He was accepted in the Black Watch (R.H.R.) on July 18, 1940, and about a year later went to England. His father fought at Vimy Ridge in the last war, and is now attached to Canadian Army headquarters in London. He told a New Canadian writer that while in Germany, "my hands were tied with a rope from morning until almost bedtime—for about a year."

Nisei Give Lives For America

WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Henry Stimson last week announced that 34 Japanese American soldiers of the 100th Infantry Battalion of General Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army had been killed in action in Italy to date. The Secretary of War also announced that 17 Nisei American soldiers had been wounded.

No Act of Sabotage Commissioner

He declared that there was no act of sabotage by Nisei American soldiers to intern American soldiers.

VANCOUVER—Race prejudice actions were apposed by Deputy Commissioner of Police and American Consul General in the handling of North American Japanese during the last week of the annual annual Association week. International week was made in Vancouver last week. He was on Japanese in Canada. He declared that many of the recommendations and people he stated that the public has been misled by the press. He stated that the public has been misled by the press. He stated that the public has been misled by the press.

Nisei American GI's Maintain Brilliant Star-Spangled Record

Nisei Americans on the Western Front in France gained a reputation for loyalty and courage. They were the first to land on the beach at Normandy and the first to enter the city of Paris.

HOOD RIVER NISEI KILLED IN ACTION IN SOUTH PACIFIC

His name was stricken from the roll because his name was Japanese. He was killed in action in the South Pacific.

Former Envoy to Tokyo Pleads Fair Play for Nisei Americans

NEW YORK—Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan and special assistant to the Secretary of State, pleaded in an address last week for fair treatment of loyal American citizens of Japanese descent, reports the New York Times.

Nisei American Combat Unit With 5th Army Advance in Italy

mj

OTTAWA, 29th June, 1944.

My dear Colleague,-

As a victim of the attacks of the
"New Canadian", I have no use for it.

The only excuse to justify its existence
is that it keeps up the "morale" of the Japanese.
As far as I am concerned, I do not care one iota
for that.

It is my opinion the rag should be
suppressed.

Yours sincerely,

The Honourable L.R. LaFleche,
Minister of National War Services,
O T T A W A.

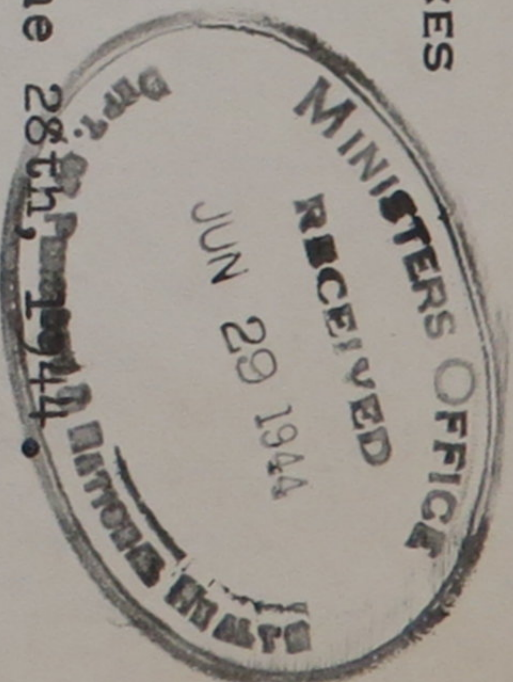


CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

U R G E N TPERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

OTTAWA, June 28th, 1944.



My dear Colleague,

This afternoon Mr. Tom Wayling phoned me to ask whether I had had a report on a Japanese paper, "New Canadian", about which there appeared in the "Vancouver Sun", on the 15th of this month, an editorial which I quote below:-

—
"NO EXCUSE FOR IT

"New Canadian" ought to be suppressed. This is the Japanese newspaper, now issued in Kaslo, and allowed by the government to live with the apparent objective of keeping up morale amongst Canadian Japanese.

Instead of applying itself to constructive policies, "New Canadian" has developed into a mere rag of corrupt propaganda, abuse and libel. Mayor Cornett is the latest victim and for the attack against him there was not the slightest justification, except that the Jap editor did not like something the Mayor had said.

Articles in "New Canadian" are censored, but only from the standpoint of whether the contents are subversive to the war effort. The censors are not advisers on questions of fact or propriety.

This Japanese paper, as at present operated, can serve no useful purpose to Canada-at-war. That is reason enough to have the government order it dropped. There is the additional reason that it is a waste of good, white paper and of time and attention of busy postal and censorship authorities."

At the time Mr. Wayling called me, I had not had the report, but, a little while later, a Secret and Confidential report, dated today, was delivered to me. A copy of this report is enclosed herewith.

Inasmuch as this matter will very probably have had some repercussion in British Columbia

/2.... P.t.o.

*Secret and
Confidential*

Ottawa, June 28, 1944.

The Honourable the Minister

On June 24 a clipping was sent from your office, entitled "No Excuse for It" and being an excerpt from the Vancouver "Sun" of June 15. It was an attack on "The New Canadian," published at Kaslo, B.C., and the underlined paragraph seems to be a fair and accurate summing up of the situation as far as Censorship is concerned.

As you may know, "The New Canadian" in its issue of June 10 carried a small item on the front page in which they commented on the stand of Mayor Cornett of Vancouver that all Japanese should be repatriated after the war. The chief comment was: "No matter what the lyrics, Vancouver's Mayor blows a Nazi tune". That material would undoubtedly have been passed by Censorship. We contacted, however, our representative at Vancouver, Mr. John Graham, Regional Censor, who was asked to prepare a full report on "The New Canadian." Anticipating that the attacks by the Vancouver "Sun" might lead to a question in the House, we are sending you enclosed the report prepared by Mr. Graham, and we might add that the Chief Censors of Publications fully concur in these views. The enclosed report is for your file and may serve as a basis for an answer if an interpolation is made in the House.

Deputy Director.

22
The New Canadian is one of several Japanese-Canadian newspapers which was published in Vancouver before Japan entered the war. Subsequently the other newspapers were closed, but The New Canadian was allowed to continue. This choice was made, I am informed, on the recommendation of Superintendent Meade of R.C.M.P. who regarded its editor, K.T. Shoyama, as the most suitable man to operate a journal serving people of the Japanese race in Canada.

Editor Shoyama was born in British Columbia in 1916. His parents reside in Kamloops, B.C. He was educated in B.C. schools and was graduated from the University of British Columbia. I am told that while he is able to speak Japanese he rarely uses that language, as he argues that Japanese in Canada should speak English and forget their native tongue.

When the Japanese were removed from the Coast, Shoyama went to Kaslo, where he arranged to use the presses of the Kaslo Kootenaiian to print his weekly publication. Under arrangements with Censorship, duplicates of all his material are sent to the Vancouver Regional office of Censorship prior to publication. Japanese text is also sent to us, along with English translations. The Japanese is checked against the English by the Postal Censorship foreign languages branch here. Any changes or deletions required by this office are described by telegraph to Shoyama. Approval of each week's material is also wired to him by Censorship.

Censorship policy with regard to The New Canadian is, generally, along the same lines as followed for Canadian publications except that Shoyama for his own protection has agreed to submit everything to us; a Canadian paper is not obliged to submit but may do so if it wishes. Our yardstick of Censorship with The New Canadian is the Defence of Canada Regulations -- they are allowed to publish any material freely as long as it is not subversive and does not violate security requirements. In practice we are somewhat stricter with the Japanese paper in borderline cases than we would be with Canadian papers, but endeavour to allow the widest possible freedom of expression.

The instructions on which this policy is based have been laid down by Censorship Headquarters, and it is interesting to note that, under date of March 12, 1943, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs applied a similar yardstick when consulted about a story submitted by The New Canadian. At that time he wrote: "I can not conceive of any newspaper in Canada incurring penalties by publishing a letter of this character, nor can I conceive of any one being punished for saying or writing such things as these". The standard he set in his opinion appeared to be the same as used by us -- namely, what can be passed safely for a Canadian paper can also be passed for The New Canadian.

I have been examining material for The New Canadian since I entered Censorship in September 1942, and my considered opinion is that the newspaper has proved of great value to Canadian authorities as well as the Japanese. The tone of Shoyama's articles has always been calculated to maintain the morale of the Japanese. He has consistently advised them to accept their war-time position with patience and common sense. He has strongly supported plans for relocation of the Japanese in other parts of Canada, and has always encouraged them to avail themselves of opportunities to leave the B.C. camps and seek a new existence in the East.

It is obvious that an organ reiterating such policies among the Japanese must have been of assistance to Canadian authorities in helping to counter discontent and ill-feeling which could have created an unfortunate situation.

At the same time, it must be said that Shoyama is quick to attack anything which he regards as an injustice against the Japanese, and he has always been particularly active in his opposition to proposals for expulsion of Japanese who hold Canadian citizenship or were born in Canada.

It is my view that only by a policy of free expression can the usefulness of The New Canadian be maintained. The Japanese realize that Shoyama is allowed to speak freely and they therefore can accept his views as being expressed honestly and in good faith. On the other hand, any repressive policy would render the paper impotent as an organ of influence among the Japanese, for they would soon realize that Shoyama was not free to speak his mind.

Suggestions have been made in some newspaper quarters recently that publication of The New Canadian should be suspended. It is my sincere opinion that such a step would be unwise for, in the absence of a reliable medium, the Japanese would be at the mercy of gossip, rumor, and uninformed opinions circulated by letter or word of mouth. Such a situation would be very unhealthy, but should never arise as long as the Japanese people can turn to a medium which they can trust.

While the foregoing views are my own, I have also interviewed Mr. George Collins, Superintendent of the B.C. Security Commission, and he shares my opinion. He has found the paper of great assistance to his administration in many ways. He, too, would regret suspension of the paper and, in this regard observes that he fears it would be replaced by unauthorized, surreptitious mimeographed sheets. In the past he had occasionally found such sheets in circulation and has always halted their operation immediately.

I have also interviewed Sgt. J. Barnes, the R.C.M.P. official charged with administration of Japanese matters. Sgt. Barnes is emphatic that The New Canadian has been of immense assistance to his work in that it has helped to keep the Japanese reasonably satisfied. He has found, too, that constant examination of the paper has kept his department abreast of all activities and trends among the Japanese. In addition, it has served as a useful medium for official announcements and statements directed to the Japanese.

Sgt. Barnes has a very high personal regard for Shoyama, which can best be summed up in his expression that he considers the editor as a "solid type of young Canadian".

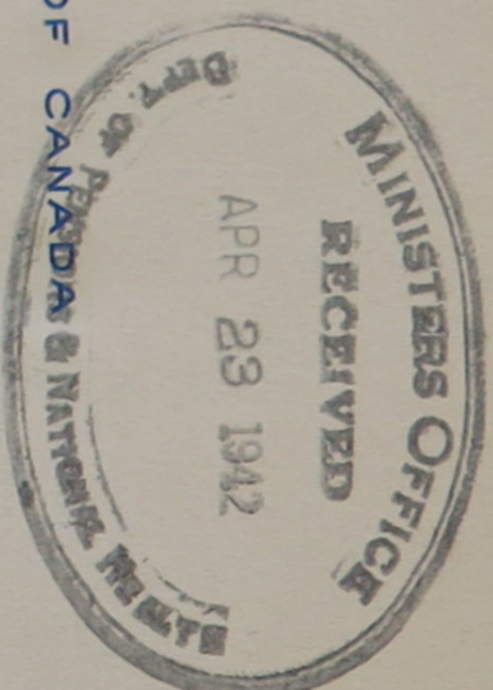
For the views of my predecessor, Mr. Lew Gordon, I refer you to the last paragraph of a letter he wrote July 25, 1942, which reads:

"I wish to advise you that Shoyama's publication circulates wherever Japs evacuated from the Pacific Coast may now be located--even into the beet fields of Southwestern Ontario. It is my personal belief that the material carried in Shoyama's paper, so far, has been exceedingly beneficial to the morale of his scattered people".

John Graham,
Regional Censor of Publications.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA & NATURAL RESOURCES



Ottawa, April 22, 1942

My dear Colleague,

I have your letter of the 20th instant relative to "The New Canadian". This undoubtedly crossed my letter of yesterday's date and I would appreciate the opportunity of discussing it with you at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Norman MacKenzie

Honourable Ian A. MacKenzie,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa.

67-25(2)

mm

Ottawa, 20th April, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Colleague,-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, enclosing memorandum in regard to the article appearing in "The New Canadian". I beg to enclose:-

1. Copy of the article in question, in English and Japanese.
2. Copy of an interview given by myself in both the "Vancouver Sun" and the "Vancouver Province".

You will observe that the headline in the "Province" absolutely misinterpreted the context of the interview or of the report given to the City Council.

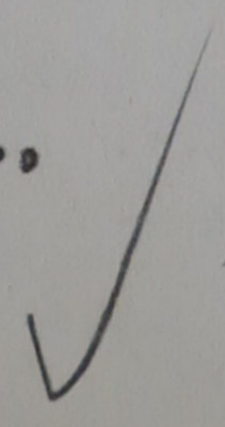
I consider Major Taylor's procedure, in rushing to a Japanese paper (if the interview alleged therein is correct) is entirely indefensible.

I do not believe we can tolerate criticism of any member of the Government in an enemy press.

The comments of Mr. Lew Gordon, the Vancouver censor, are of no consequence, as he is an unutterable Tory.

I feel certain that the feeling of all our British Columbia members will be for the suspension of this paper.

The Honourable Norman McLarty, M.P.,
Secretary of State of Canada,
O t t a w a.



2.

It is an absolute insult to have a sheet
in Japanese type critical of anyone in the Government.

Yours sincerely,

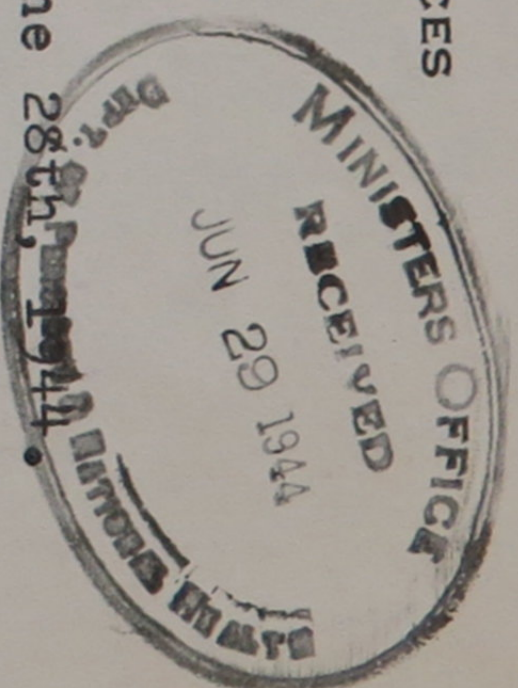


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DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

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Instead of applying itself to constructive policies, "New Canadian" has developed into a mere rag of corrupt propaganda, abuse and libel. Mayor Cornett is the latest victim and for the attack against him there was not the slightest justification, except that the Jap editor did not like something the Mayor had said.

Articles in "New Canadian" are censored, but only from the standpoint of whether the contents are subversive to the war effort. The censors are not advisers on questions of fact or propriety.

This Japanese paper, as at present operated, can serve no useful purpose to Canada-at-war. That is reason enough to have the government order it dropped. There is the additional reason that it is a waste of good, white paper and of time and attention of busy postal and censorship authorities."

At the time Mr. Wayling called me, I had not had the report, but, a little while later, a Secret and Confidential report, dated today, was delivered to me. A copy of this report is enclosed herewith.

Inasmuch as this matter will very probably have had some repercussion in British Columbia

/2... p.t.o.

I should appreciate your remarks at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa - Canada.

'COAST JAPS MAY NEVER COME BACK'

.. MACKENZIE

The Dominion government is rushing removal of Japanese from British Columbia as fast as possible, and nearly all Nipponese should be moved from their Hastings Park camp within three or four weeks.

These assurances, and a suggestion British Columbia Japs may never be permitted to return to coast areas, or possibly even the province, were given to the City Council today by Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of pensions and health.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and Hon. J. L. Halston, minister for defense, met aldermen at an early morning conference in Hotel Vancouver.

The pensions minister allayed fears the park might be used as a Japanese detention camp for the "duration," and announced the government may not complete its plan to expropriate the park and its buildings but arrange to rent the property from Vancouver Exhibition Association.

FAST AS POSSIBLE.

"It is the government's plan to get these people out of B.C. as fast as possible," the minister stated. "Every single man, woman and child will be removed from the defense areas of this province and it is my personal intention, as long as I remain in public life, to see they never come back here."

In connection with the council's fears about use of Hastings Park, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said: "I think most of your worries will be over in three or four weeks. By that time, there will be few Japanese left at the park."

MEDICAL PROBLEMS.

The minister revealed his hopes for early removal of Hastings Park Nipponese have been raised by encouraging offers from other provinces to accept them for labor programs and by "other development" which he said he would not be at liberty to divulge for two or three days.

Numerous difficulties in connection with the Hastings Park camp and evacuating Japanese from it, were emphasized by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. He made particular reference to medical problems of the cantonment.

He pointed out it can not be expected the camp will be completely cleared within a month, but that the evacuation is being hastened beyond expectations.

"We may come to an agreement regarding rental of the park property and discard expropriation proceedings," the minister asserted. He could not promise, however, that it would be possible to hold Canada Pacific Exhibition at the fair grounds this year.

Ald. Charles Jones told the ministers there is justifiable unrest in Vancouver generally and East Hastings, particularly, regarding Japanese occupation of the park.

Aldermen failed to obtain much satisfaction from the ministers on other problems between the city and government which they hoped to iron out at the half-hour meeting.

ASK HOWE TO COME.

Ald. H. D. Wilson, civic airport chairman, urged the ministers to influence Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of munitions and supply, to come here as soon as possible to effect an agreement regarding the government's planned expropriation of Vancouver airport.

The alderman pleaded also for recognition of Vancouver's potential industrial capacity, which he claimed is not being utilized to the fullest extent in the war effort.

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Ian Mackenzie Clarifies His Jap Statement

*Vancouver Sun
April 6/42.*

The Vancouver Sun has been asked to publish the following official statement:

Hon. Ian Mackenzie today stated that he exceedingly regrets that his remarks in answer to questions made at a meeting with the City Council should apparently lend themselves to possible misinterpretation, and in order to clarify the situation he desires to state:

1. That his remarks were not intended to convey the idea that the Japanese would be removed in three or four weeks, but within three or four weeks definite plans, which are now under development by the commission, would then be completed so that the orderly removal of these people would be accelerated. He thought he had made it clear that when he stated they would not all be removed within a month, and that it would be impossible to hold a fair this fall, that this clearly indicated that the matter could not be dealt with in a few days. What he sought to convey was that there was no idea of making Hastings Park a place of permanent location or habitation for Japanese.

2. The minister desired to make it very clear that he was fully in agreement with the statement of the chairman, Mr. Austin Taylor, that in dealing with the Japanese it should be done in the British way.

3. The minister also wanted to make it very clear that his reference to the return of these people at the conclusion of the war was entirely a personal expression of opinion, and he hoped the Canadian delegates at the Peace Conference would urge that these people would be repatriated to the country of their origin, but at no time did he have any thought that the families who are separated under the present situation should not be, when conditions permit, reunited.

4. The minister desires to emphasize that the government has complete confidence in the commission, and any steps taken by the commission within their powers have been and will be fully supported by the government of Canada.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

Ottawa, April 18, 1942

My dear Colleague,

Confirming our conversation on the 'phone this morning, I am herewith enclosing the memorandum forwarded to me by the Press Censors.

When you have had an opportunity of perusing it, I would appreciate it if you would return it to me together with your comments as to the most appropriate action that you believe I should take in connection with it.

Yours sincerely,

Hereward Stoddart

Honourable Ian A. Mackenzie,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa.

✓



CENSORSHIP CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE
PRESS CENSORSHIP

OTTAWA, Canada,
April 18, 1942.

MEMORANDUM ON JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN CANADA,
ESPECIALLY "THE NEW CANADIAN"

When Japan attacked Pearl Harbour there were three Japanese newspapers published in Canada. Two of these, "Taifiku Nippo" (Continental Daily News) and "Minshu" (Daily People), were in the Japanese language. The other was "The New Canadian," printed in the English language.

Shortly after the outbreak of war with Japan, it was suggested to the publishers of the two Japanese-language publications that their continuation under the present state of affairs might lead to misunderstandings and difficulties and they agreed voluntarily to suspend publication.

"The New Canadian," which was published by and for second and third-generation Japanese in Canada, was edited by a couple of graduates of the University of British Columbia, and whose contents had been quite loyal and unobjectionable before Pearl Harbour, was thus left as the sole mouthpiece of the Japanese in Canada. "The New Canadian" was handled in the earlier stages exactly like all other Canadian publications: it was subject to post-publication censorship. However, when feelings began to run high at the Coast over the presence of so many Japanese in defence areas, the Press Censors deemed it prudent to exercise somewhat closer control over this publication. They asked the editors to submit all copy before publication. This was readily accepted. This pre-publication examination began on March 10.

Since that time nothing has appeared in "The New Canadian" that did not meet the approval of Mr. Lew Gordon, our Regional Press Censor at Vancouver. Mr. Gordon sends us regularly his memoranda based on such examination, and we are satisfied that he has eliminated from submitted copy anything which might be held to contravene Defence of Canada Regulations. Indeed he has gone somewhat further than this and has eliminated a great deal of material which, while not illegal, might have given rise to unpleasantness and misunderstanding.

The issue of April 4, which we understand is the one referred to by Honourable Ian Mackenzie, contained a statement prepared especially for "The New Canadian" and given to it by Major Austin C. Taylor, Chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, who is in charge of the movement of Japanese out of the British Columbia defence areas. This statement was submitted to our Vancouver Press Censor before it was used. It was a reply to certain statements reportedly made by Honourable Ian Mackenzie as published in the Vancouver press of the same date.

Memorandum on Japanese Newspapers

18/4/42

Major Taylor has been using "The New Canadian" as the only existing Japanese-Canadian newspaper to reach the Japanese of that area with instructions and orders. We understand from our Vancouver Press Censor that he has found the existence of this newspaper quite useful in this connection.

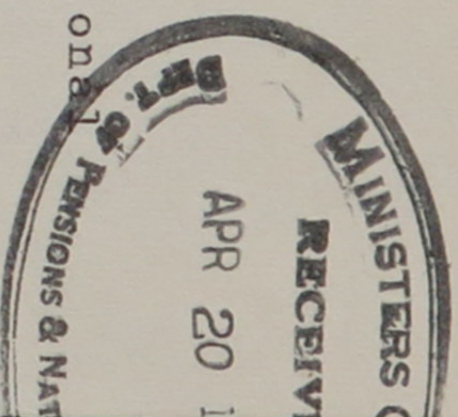
As our files here did not contain a copy of the April 4 issue, we wired yesterday asking for a copy to be sent by airmail. This had not arrived when this memorandum was being prepared. We are, however, assured by telephone that the issue of April 4 did not contain anything - other than the statement of Major Taylor - which could be construed as criticism of the Government.

F. Charpentier,
W. Eggleston,
PRESS CENSORS FOR CANADA,

Per:

W. Charpentier

WE/md



For the information of the
Minister of Pensions & National
Health.

A. MacNamara.

Pa
P.P.A.
17th Apr

C O P Y

67-25(2)

Deputy Minister of Justice
Ottawa.



Ottawa 14th April 1942

J.R. 6450

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of April 10, enclosing copy of a wire from the Minister of Pensions and National Health to the Minister of Labour, with reference to the publication of Japanese papers, I wish to confirm our telephone conversation in which I referred to Regulation 15 of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941. This Regulation empowers the Secretary of State of Canada to make provision by order, for preventing or restricting the publication in Canada of matters as to which he is satisfied that the publication or the unrestricted publication thereof, would or might be prejudicial to the safety of the State or the efficient prosecution of the war.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) F. P. Varcoe,
Deputy Minister.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Associate Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O t t a w a.

67-25(2)

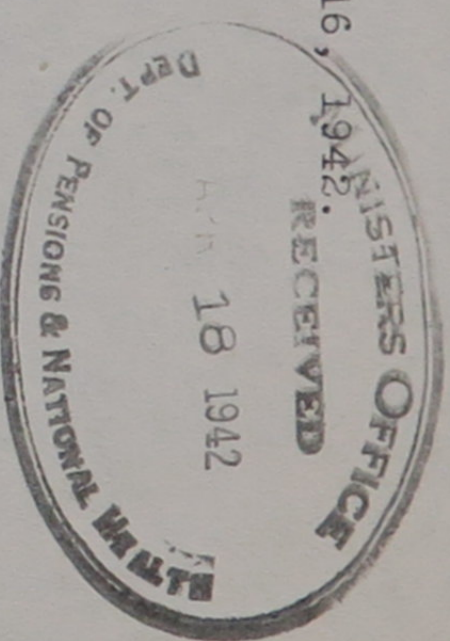
BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

MARINE BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B.C.

COPY FOR
HON. IAN MACKENZIE.
AIR MAIL

April 16, 1942.



Honorable Louis St. Laurent,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. St. Laurent:

Your personal letter of April 15th regarding Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead. As you will recall one of the conditions under which this Commission was formed was that I could have who I wished as associate commissioners.

For the time being at least I would much prefer for the good of the cause, that you replace me with someone more suitable as it is absolutely imperative, if this Commission is to function, that we have, for a few weeks at least if not for a few months, the services of Assistant Commissioner Mead. He knows the Japanese, he understands their peculiarities, has contacts, not only with the police but with other departments necessary to insure the success of our endeavors. Although I appreciate the difficulties of Commissioner Wood and the other departments nevertheless I must without hesitation request your tolerance with the duties of this Commission for the time being at least.

I am hopeful that the organization we have set up will start to bear fruit in the immediate future so that the duties of the Commission will from then on be mechanical, at which time we will gladly cooperate in every way possible to immediately release Assistant Commissioner Mead.

Yours very truly,

Austin C. Taylor,
Chairman, B. C. Security Commission

ACT/JM

8

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ACT

67-25(2)
April 11, 1942

Hon Ian Mackenzie
Minister of Pensions & National Health

Some 2500 Japanese have already left the
"protected areas."

3,000 will go to Ontario -- a few hundred are
already at Schreiber.

B.C. road camps in Hope-Princeston, Jasper-Blue
River, and Revelstoke areas will take 5,000

I believe Manitoba Government is erecting 500
houses for the sugar-beet industry and that 500 are going to
the Alberta beet fields.

What Is YC
Cheers for Ian

PENSION COMMISSION

67-25(2)

Editor, The Sun: Sir, -- In
answer to the article "B. C. Jap-
nese" (from the Ottawa Jour-
nal) in your paper, April 14:

The person who thinks that
Ian Mackenzie may be wrong in
his statement about the Japs, is
the one who is wrong. The Japs
must not come back.

The only reason any person in
Vancouver or elsewhere would
want the Japs back, would not
be for their usefulness, but for
their cheap labor.

Anyone with a memory can re-
call when the logging camps and
other industries were over-run
with Japanese and white men
were on relief. Was that fair-
ness? No, cheap labor.

Three cheers for Ian.
Cumberland, B. C. M. HENRY.

C.P.C. 23 30M-2-38 Req 44

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and children has
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a permanent lodgment.
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with the provincial government for the accommodation of the
Japanese - but relates to their disposal to the country of their
racial origin after the war, We must first win the war.

The people of B.C. appreciative of the co-operation
extended by some other provinces in helping to solve a very difficult
problem.

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67-25(2)
CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

Memorandum:

from

James Maclellan

Secretary

Advice by H

W.D.

C.P.C. 23 30M-2-38 Reg 44

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That accounts for 9,000 men and the women and
children of 1,000 of them.

Accommodation for 7,500 women and children has
been found in the "ghost towns" of B.C.

Hastings Park in the heart of Vancouver is a
vast clearing house. Its peak accommodation may be over
10,000 but there is no idea of making it a permanent lodgement.

Re the
~~xxx~~ eventual policy to be adopted I stated in Vancouver as
follows:

"The minister's reference to the return of these
people at the conclusion of the war was entirely a
personal expression of opinion, and he hoped the
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| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|-------------------|--------|
| Full Rate Message | DL |
| Day Letter | NM |
| Night Message | NL |
| Night Letter | |

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

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HON IAN MACKENZIE 281

ON CNR TRAIN NO 2 CAR 101 ARRIVING 835P EDMN

YOUR WIRE IN REFERENCE TO THE NEW CANADIAN HAS BEEN DELAYED IN
REACHING ME DUE TO MY ABSENCE FROM THE CITY STOP AFTER DISCUSSING
THE MATTER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE I AM REFERRING YOUR WIRE
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE AS MATTERS OF THIS KIND I AM INFORMED COME
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THAT DEPARTMENT
HUMPHREY MITCHELL.

'Mackenzie All Wrong'

-Major Austin Taylor

VANCOUVER, B.C., Apr. 4. — In an emphatic statement issued this afternoon to The New Canadian, Major Austin C. Taylor, chairman of the B. C. Security Commission, flatly denied remarks attributed to the Honorable Ian Mackenzie in the Vancouver press at noon today.

Mr. Taylor declared that the Minister of Pensions and National Health is "not author-

ized to speak for the Commission" insofar as he was concerned.

(Mr. Mackenzie is quoted in the press as having declared that all Japanese would be out of the protected area in three or four weeks, including those in Hastings Park.)

The statements made by the Honorable Mr. Mackenzie are entirely without foundation," said Mr. Taylor.

GOVERNMENT TAKING OVER PARK

"In the first place, it is impossible to evacuate all the Japanese in the Prohibited Areas in three to four weeks. In the second place the Government is, as far as the Commission knows, expropriating Hastings Park.

"In the third place, neither the Commission nor anyone else knows what the eventualities will bring forth insofar as the future of the Japanese evacuated is concerned. But one thing is certain it is not the intention, under any circumstances, to prevent the families from being re-united.

"The Honorable Mr. Mackenzie," the Commission chairman continued, "is reported to have made reference to some mysterious announcements regarding the evacuation of the Japanese.

NO MYSTERIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

"There are no mysterious announcements to be made that I know of other than announcements as to taking more Japanese into lumbering camps, logging camps, pulp mills and so forth, where they will receive a better remuneration than they will in road camps," he declared.

"I wish to reiterate," emphasized Major Taylor, "that any unfavorable conclusions that may be drawn from the Honorable Ian Mackenzie's remarks are entirely without foundation."

Members of the Commission were obviously concerned over the harm that may come to the government program because of unwarranted political interference. Major Taylor stressed that he and his fellow-commissioners were intent only upon proper handling of the job entrusted to them by Ottawa.

ビィシィ、セキユリテ、コミツシ
ヨンのティラィ委員長は、本日
晩香坡プロヴアインス紙及び晩香坡
サン紙に、オタワのマケンジィ恩
給相の意見が發表された事を見て
非常に驚いてゐる旨を述べた。
ティラィ委員長は他のコミツシ
ヨンと共に、マケンジィ委員長の關
する限りでは、マケンジィ大臣に
コミツシヨンの代つて發表する權
能を與へてゐないことを言明する
マケンジィ大臣によつて行はれ
た聲明は、全然根據なきことであ
る。第一に、防衛地帯内にある日本
人を三週間から四週間の間に立ち
退かせるといふことは不可能事であ
る。第二には、ティラィ委員長の知
る限りでは、政府はヘストラングス
パークを使用しつゝある。
第三には、コミツシヨンの其の
他の誰れ人も、日本人移動に關連
しない。

ティラィ委員長の聲明

して將來如何なる事が起つて來る
かは知らない。しかし如何なる事
があらうとも、家族が再び一しよ
になる事を阻止するなどいふ積り
のない事だけは確かである。
マケンジィ大臣が、日本人移動
に關し或る種の奇怪な發表が行は
れたと言つた旨傳へられてゐる。
ティラィ委員長は、奇怪なる發表
などすべきことはない旨を言明す
る。ティラィ委員長は更に多くの
日本人を、木材キヤンズ、ロギン
グキヤンズ、バルブミル等に入れ
るといふこと以外には知らない。
それ等の所では、彼等は道路工事
に行くよりも遙かに良い報酬が得
られるのである。
ティラィ委員長は、マケンジィ
大臣の意見から引出されるかも知
れぬ不都合なる結論は根據なきも
のであるといふ事を重ねて言明し
たい。
一九四二年四月四日

ビィシィ、セキユリテ、コミツシヨ
ン
委員長
オィスデシ
ティラィ