

DEPORTATION

18
PRIVY COUNCIL
APPEAL
1946 - 7

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whether these orders-in-council
(giving the Canadian government
authority to deport Japanese na-
tionals) are ultra vires or not."
Mr. Brewin replied: "But it would
be against the principles of interna-
tional law for British subjects to be
sent to Japan without the consent
of the receiving country."
Mr. Brewin contended that "the
old sentence of outlawry" now has
been abolished in criminal cases.
"The question is whether orders
made during the war period can be
said to apply during the post-war
period," said Mr. Brewin.

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...archbishop's condition,
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*Canadian
Press Clipping
Service*

481 University Ave., Toronto

TORONTO DAILY STAR
ONT. DEC. 26/46

POWER, BUT NO JUSTIFICATION

8795
From the Orillia Packet and Times
The privy council has decided that the Dominion government has the power to deport the Canadian citizens of Japanese extraction. But that is no reason why the crime should be perpetrated. The treatment of Japanese residents and citizens has been a shameful blot on Canada's war record. It could, to some extent, be expunged by compensation for the robbery of their property inflicted on many of them. The chief complaint against the Japanese in British Columbia appeared to be that they worked too hard.

THRICE UNL...

Sept. 24/46 Star
A Challenge to Canadian Democracy

The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians has been unceasing in its efforts in behalf of the Japanese in this country. In its current bulletin the committee draws again to the public's attention the fact that Canadian citizens of Japanese origin are being persecuted, regimented and deprived of civil rights because of their racial origin. The committee has denounced the dominion government's decision to deport the Japanese, and has appealed to the Privy Council.

It should be noted that the sufferings of the Japanese in Canada are due not alone to the prejudices of their neighbors, but to official government policy—a policy based on the supposition that the handful of Japanese in Canada were “a menace to the security of the state.” Although the prime minister declared in August, 1944, that “no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with an act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of the war,” the dominion government has permitted treatment of the Japanese similar to that from which minorities suffered under the Nazis in Germany and in other occupied countries.

It seems incredible that today, over a year since the war ended and without any proof of much if any disloyalty, the government continues to restrict and regiment every Japanese throughout the country.

Among the examples of confiscation of Japanese homes are the cases of Sergeant Buck Suzuki and Yazuso Shoji, both with distinguished war records. Sergeant Suzuki was born in Canada and his parents lived here for over thirty years. He, together with another Japanese-Canadian, gave the surrender order to the Japanese in Southeast Asia, and has earned other service credits. This soldier's house, lot and furniture, valued at \$7,000, were sold by the custodian of alien property for \$1,963, and his wife and child forcibly moved to Ontario. The property of Mr. Yazuso Shoji, which consisted of a two-storey house, 19 acres of land, four chicken houses, an electric incubator and 2,500 fowls, was sold for \$1,492.59. Mr. Shoji was sent a cheque for \$39.32 after

the government official deducted taxes and “sundries!”

The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians appeals to men and women with pride in this country's democratic traditions to help put a stop to the persecution of Japanese-Canadians. Inquiries and aid to the movement should be directed to Rev. Hugh MacMillan, 126 Eastbourne Ave. Toronto 12. *Patience for files*

NO MORE JAPS WILL BE DEPORTED, OTTAWA SAYS

By **ROBERT TAYLOR**
Star Staff Correspondent

Ottawa, Jan. 24—The federal government is revoking the orders of council which provided for the deportation of persons of Japanese racial origin who had asked earlier to be sent to Japan.

It is also revoking an order in council providing for the setting up of a loyalty commission.

The powers of the Dominion government to take this action was upheld by the privy council last year, but among Liberal and Progressives of the Dominion there has been a great deal of criticism of this war-born policy.

The view widely held was that the government had yielded to a form of racial discrimination demanded by both major parties in B.C., though opposed by the C.C.F.

By ending these orders in council, the Dominion government is eliminating this threat lying over many of Japanese racial origin in Canada.

In all, nearly 7,000 of Japanese racial origin made written requests for deportation in a survey conducted in the spring of 1945 by the R.C.M.P. The methods used in making the survey were protested

THIS 'MONTE CARLO' BROKEN--WITH SHOTS

Nice, France, Jan. 24—(BUP)—They broke the bank early today in the gambling casino of the Palais de la Mediterranee to the tune of 4,000,000 francs (\$33,600).

The three men who achieved the feat dear to the dream of gamblers didn't depend on luck. They used sub-machine guns in holding up the cashier.

by many, who said the police had used intimidation.

Of the group asking to be sent to Japan, 2,946 were Japanese nationals; 1,466 were naturalized Canadians and 2,491 were Canadian-born. About 6,000 have been transported from Canada to Japan already, and pending the cabinet's decision, announced today, no others were sent to Japan.

C. H. Millard, national director of the United Steelworkers of America, said his union "welcomes the decision on the part of the government to revoke the act under which the Japanese were to be deported.

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*The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief
Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to
arbitrary measures.—JUNIUS.*

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1947.

Retreat Under Pressure

Grudgingly, as usual, and chiefly in an effort to avoid having to face direct criticism from the floor of Parliament, the Government has finally withdrawn most of the Orders-in-Council affecting the Japanese-Canadians. Born of emergency, the Orders were carried into the peacetime period far beyond any conceivable danger these people might have presented. The Orders represented a gross infringement of the natural liberties of both native and naturalized citizens, and will remain a blot on the record of the Canadian people.

The Government's gesture is again good as far as it goes, but it is not complete. It has given up the power to force deportation, except on recognized grounds applicable to all immigrants. It will, however, continue to provide free passage to those wishing to return permanently to Japan. The iniquitous "loyalty commission" has also been given up. This does not remove the fact that no separation was made of the loyal and the disloyal among the 4,000 who have already been repatriated to Japan. It does not bring together again the large number of families ruthlessly broken up for all time, by the application of the deportation orders. The right to cancel the citizenship of naturalized Japanese who leave Canada has also been abolished. The recognition of the error the Government committed in that respect does not, however, go so far as to restore citizenship to those from whom it was wrongfully taken.

Mr. King's bad conscience regarding Japanese property is revealed in his promise to remedy injustice, if it can be proved. He asserts rather limply that the Government is of the opinion that "the sales were made at a fair price." This is not an opinion widely held among those who know the facts. Most of the Japanese, led to believe that their property would be held in trust for them until the crisis was over and they were resettled elsewhere in Canada, lost everything they possessed; not only real estate and fishing boats, but personal belongings hallowed by use and family affection. No cash handout will adequately repay many of these losses. Mr. King should go further and identify and punish the officials responsible for this betrayal of the nation's good faith.

Two important restrictions remain. Japanese-Canadians will still have to go to the police to obtain permission to make a trip away from home beyond the limited radius allowed at present. This is ostensibly to "ensure the success of the resettlement" in parts of Canada other than British Columbia. The success of the Government's resettlement policy is of far less significance than that native Canadians and others granted citizenship by this country, should have to go to the police to be able to travel. A Government which is capable of an enormity of that nature is equally capable of extending such a ban to other unpopular elements of the community, if it thought, as it does in this case, that it would win votes thereby.

The other restriction is that one element of the population is forbidden its natural right to work at any occupation it chooses. Hitler Germany treated the Jews this way. No Government should consider it within its power to forbid any man to earn his living in any lawful manner. That, if anything, should be his own choice. This country needs people who will work hard at jobs they like and know how to do. For many of the 20,500 Japanese-Canadians this will not be possible.

Least satisfactory of all in this deplorable matter is the resistance the Government has shown in rectifying its error, and restoring the lost rights. It has been driven to it by an outcry of exceptional strength, and even now has not had the grace to go all the way, and put these people on an equal footing with their fellow-citizens of every race. Its vauntings about Canadian citizenship will mean much more when it treats that privilege as sacred beyond anything political conniving might demand. Then its claim to the name "Liberal" will be founded on right, rather than usurpation.

4,000 JAPANESE SENT HOME UNDER ORDER—PREMIER KING

Special to The Star

Ottawa, Jan. 24—Prime Minister King announced today that the government has decided it is unnecessary to continue in force orders-in-council permitting, as an emergency measure, the deportation from Canada of persons of Japanese origin.

In making his announcement, the prime minister issued the following statement:

"The decision of the government respecting certain orders-in-council relating to persons of Japanese origin in Canada marks the substantial completion of a program contained in the statement I made in the House of Commons, Aug. 4, 1944. At that time I indicated the following 'tentative measures' which the government proposed to put into effect:

"(a) Separation of the loyal from the disloyal among the persons of Japanese origin in Canada, and the removal from Canada of those who were disloyal;

"(b) Provisions to enable those loyal to Canada to remain and be treated 'fairly and justly'; and

"(c) Settlement throughout Canada, rather than exclusively in British Columbia, of persons of Japanese origin remaining in the country.

4,000 Have Left

Under the provisions for assisted movement from Canada which the government put into effect, the separation of those whose continued presence would be undesirable in Canada has been accomplished on a voluntary basis. Nearly 4,000 persons of Japanese origin have now left Canada and returned to Japan. Among these were the Japanese whose deportation would have been necessary had they not gone voluntarily. Accordingly the provisions of the order-in-council (P.C. 7355 of Dec. 15, 1945) permitting deportation as an emergency measure have been repealed. In view of the government's decision, it is no longer necessary to continue the authority given by the order-in-council (P.C. 7357 of Dec. 15, 1945) authorizing the establishment of a special commission to investigate the loyalty of persons of Japanese origin. That order, therefore, has also been repealed.

"The government is retaining the authority to provide free passage and financial assistance to persons of Japanese origin wishing to move to Japan on a voluntary basis. The order-in-council (P.C. 7356 of Dec. 15, 1945) respecting the revocation of the Canadian status of naturalized persons of Japanese origin who leave Canada has also been repealed. This repeal will not, of course, restore the Canadian status of persons who have already lost such status.

Fair Prices for Land

"With respect to the property of persons of Japanese origin who were removed from the Pacific coast, and whose property was sold by the custodian, the government

FIND BLOOD ON SILL AT SCENE OF ENTRY

Special to The Star

Midland, Jan. 24—Police are investigating two break-ins here last night. Parker's cigar store was robbed of \$52 and French dry cleaners was entered, but no money had been left at the latter. Entry was gained through the back door of the cigar store.

Gordon Parker heard a noise but thought it was a rat. In the case of the French dry cleaners, two small windows were broken and there was blood on the sill. This is the fourth break-in within the past few months.

is of the opinion that the sales were made at a fair price. In all cases a complete appraisal was made before disposition. The total of the prices secured is greater in aggregate than the total appraisal value. To ensure, however, the fair treatment promised in 1944, the government is prepared, in cases where it can be shown that a sale was made at less than a fair market value, to remedy the injustice.

"Of 20,000 persons of Japanese origin now in Canada, there are fewer than 1,700 who have not as yet settled in new homes and employment. Of these 1,700, a large proportion are aged persons, invalids, or persons otherwise unemployable. These persons are still in government relocation centres.

"In 1941, out of a total population of 23,149 persons of Japanese origin, 22,096 resided in British Columbia; only 1,153 resided in all the rest of Canada. On Dec. 31, 1946, the total had decreased to 20,558. Of this number only 6,776 were in British Columbia; while 13,782 now live in other parts of Canada. Since 1941 the population of British Columbia of Japanese origin has declined by 15,320—or approximately two-thirds. In addition, the pre-war concentration on the coast has been eliminated.

Free Transport

"To assist in resettlement of persons of Japanese origin the government provided free transportation to new locations in Canada, gave financial assistance in resettlement and, through the department of labor, assisted in securing suitable employment outside British Columbia.

"To ensure the success of the resettlement, the government has decided to continue the restrictions on movement which are at present in effect. The provisions respecting fishing licenses which apply to persons of Japanese origin will also be continued. All other orders-in-council and special controls respecting persons of Japanese origin, other than those necessary to complete the administration of assets already vested in the custodian, have been revoked."

HOPE LIFTING OF JAP BAN TO END RACE RESTRICTIONS

By ROBERT NIELSEN
Star Staff Correspondent

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—The national C.C.F. leader, M. J. Coldwell, whose party has fought unceasingly for removal of discrimination against Canadians of Japanese origin, today expressed pleasure at the revocation of orders-in-council under which these people were deported to Japan.

He tempered his approval of the government's action, however, with a demand that compensation be granted loyal Japanese Canadians for property losses suffered during the war.

"With these skeletons of our treatment of the East Indians, the Chinese and the Canadians of Japanese origin in our national cupboard, it was very difficult for Canadians to participate with clear consciences in the debates at the United Nations Assembly on racial discrimination," he said. "I am glad the orders-in-council are discontinued."

Told that the announcement did not mean the end of restrictions on the movement and settlement of Japanese-Canadians in this country, Mr. Coldwell declared:

"All other restrictions interfering with the liberty of Canadians, regardless of racial origin, should be removed also. Perhaps the manner in which properties have been sold over the heads of some Canadians of Japanese origin, while they were

serving overseas in our armed forces, should be reviewed and adequate compensation made to such sufferers."

Expected Ottawa Move

Members of the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians who for more than two years opposed the government order-in-council, were delighted today to hear the order had been revoked.

Said Rev. James Finlay of Carlton United church, chairman of the committee: "I rather expected that that was what the government would do. We expected the government would take action consistent with the present situation."

George Pathan, president of the Toronto Civil Liberties association remarked: "We congratulate the Dominion government for its action. We feel it is a great victory for the people who refuse to be swept away by prejudice and wartime hysteria and who fought for the just treatment of their fellow-Canadians."

"We do not believe the premier's confidence in the actions of the custodians of Japanese property is justified," he continued. "We hope a thorough investigation will be made and adequate compensations be given to those who suffered such financial losses. We hope also that all of the restrictions of the owning property and freedom of movement will be similarly cancelled."

Racial Persecution by Order-in-Council

The Prime Minister yesterday announced a revision of policy concerning the Japanese in Canada. This will be welcomed by many citizens, especially by those who have been conducting a public campaign for it. The improved policy is in large measure a tribute to the sense of fairness and humanity on the part of many Canadians.

The government's action cannot yet be considered satisfactory. Only a few of the unfair restrictions have been removed. Considerable injustice still remains to be corrected.

Under the revised policy, the Japanese in Canada will continue to suffer from racial discrimination, and most of it induced by remaining orders-in-council. So far the government has put an end to some forms of official persecution. It has not ended official discrimination. It has not ended police rule over Japanese-Canadians.

The satisfactory aspects of the announced policy are these:

1. No longer will persons of Japanese origin be liable to deportation. Those who signed the so-called "repatriation" paper will not be forced to go to Japan. Nor will they lose their citizenship rights.

2. Compensation for property losses will be made to those who can prove that the public custodian sold their possessions at unfair market values.

3. A "loyalty commission" will not be set up, and no Japanese will be harried into proving loyalty to Canada. (The Prime Minister said that the recent deportation program has removed from Canada those who might have been found disloyal, or suspected of disloyalty, hence there is no need of such a commission. It is presumed that all who have remained are loyal.)

4. Certain special wartime controls which restricted the lives of Japanese in Canada have been revoked.

But on the debit side of this announcement are these points:

Persons of Japanese origin, even those born in Canada, may not move freely about the country, as do other citizens. The government will continue the wartime restrictions on their movements, to control their dispersal in the country. This means the Japanese will continue to live under police surveillance. If a man in Toronto wants to go to Montreal to visit a sick parent or child, he must first obtain a permit, just like the Negroes in South Africa.

Fishing licenses will continue to be denied to Japanese on the west coast.

The Prime Minister's statement has placed under a cloud of suspicion all who were "repatriated" to Japan. He said that with their departure, suspicion of disloyalty has been removed from the Japanese in Canada. Yet none of those who left had a chance to prove their loyalty, they had no chance to defend themselves against charges of disloyalty, and they never will have an opportunity to clear themselves.

Among the departed are many citizens of Canada, by naturalization and birth. Many among them left their children or other relatives in Canada. Tragedy has been added to their lives by the official presumption of guilt. It is a shocking statement.

Several thousand families have been broken up. Parents were torn from their children in Canada and literally dumped in Japan. Citizenship rights were cancelled. The doors of Canada are barred to them, and these families cannot for a long time, if ever, be reunited.

Among the 4,000 who were deported are young people who were born in Canada. These native Canadians were dumped on to foreign soil. Many among them cannot even speak Japanese and they were raised under Canadian standards of living. To them too Canada's doors are now barred.

An unknown number have lost their homes and business properties through arbitrary action on the part of the government's custodian of alien property. Yet the burden (and the expense) of proving unfair treatment has been placed on the shoulders of the Japanese who suffered loss and persecution!

WILL DEPORT NO MORE JAPS ORDER IS REVOKED—MR. KING

Ottawa, Jan. 24—The federal government is revoking the order-in-council which provided for the deportation of persons of Japanese racial origin who had asked earlier to be sent to Japan.

It is also revoking an order-in-council providing for the setting up of a loyalty commission.

The powers of the Dominion government to take this action was upheld by the privy council last year, but among Liberal and Progressives of the Dominion there has been a great deal of criticism of this war-born policy.

Eliminates Threat

The view widely held was that the government had yielded to a form of racial discrimination demanded by both major parties in B.C. though opposed by the C.C.F. By ending these orders in council, the Dominion government is eliminating this threat lying over many of Japanese racial origin in Canada.

Concerning the sale of property of persons of Japanese origin on the Pacific coast, Prime Minister King said in a statement today that the government is of the opinion such sales were made at a fair price. He pointed out an appraisal had been made before such sales were made. However, he said, the government was prepared to "remedy the injustice" in cases where it could be shown that a sale was made at less than a fair price.

Mr. King also announced today that the order-in-council revoking the Canadian citizenship of persons of Japanese origin who have left Canada has been repealed. He pointed out this would not affect the status of persons who already have lost their citizenship through leaving Canada.

Mr. King continued: "To assist in the resettlement of persons of Japanese origin the government provided free transportation to new locations in Canada. To ensure the government has decided to continue the restrictions on movement which are at present in effect. The provision respecting fishing licenses which applies to persons of Japanese origin will also be continued . . .

In all, nearly 7,000 of Japanese racial origin made written requests for deportation in a survey conducted in the spring of 1945 by the C.C.F.P. The methods used in making the survey were protested by many, who said the police had used intimidation.

Of the group asking to be sent to Japan, 2,946 were Japanese nationals; 1,456 were naturalized Canadians and 2,491 were Canadian-born. About 8,000 have been transported from Canada to Japan since the war, and pending the cabinet's

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Victory for Democracy

Revocation of the federal government orders in council on the Japanese-Canadians represents a victory for an aroused Canadian people, F. A. Brewin of the Co-operative Committee for Japanese-Canadians, said.

"This very great victory for the forces of democracy," he declared, "shows what can be done when democracy goes into action."

He said that "men of good-will" throughout the Dominion rallied to the protection of these persons of Japanese racial ancestry and but for this work by many groups, including the Co-operative Committee for Japanese-Canadians, these people would have been deported. Mr. Brewin was the counsel who fought the legality of the order-in-council right up to the privy council. He added, however, that they would protest the decision to retain control over the movement of Japanese in Canada. "They should not be treated in a different way from any other Canadian citizens," he said.

"They should have full freedom, and we will press that view on the government."

Asks Compensation

By ROBERT NIELSEN
Star Staff Correspondent

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He tempered his approval of the government's action, however, with a demand that compensation be granted loyal Japanese Canadians for property losses suffered during the war.

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Said Rev. James Finlay of Carlton United church, chairman of the committee: "I rather expected that that was what the government would do. We expected the government would take action consistent with the present situation."

George Pathan, president of the Toronto Civil Liberties association remarked: "We congratulate the dominion government for its action. We feel it is a great victory for the people who refuse to be swept away by prejudice and wartime hysteria and who fought for the just treatment of their fellow-Canadians."

"We do not believe the premier's confidence in the actions of the custodians of Japanese property is justified," he continued. "We hope a thorough investigation will be made and adequate compensations be given to those who suffered such financial losses. We hope also that all of the restrictions of the owning property and freedom of movement will be similarly cancelled."

"To us, as Japanese-Canadians, it is one black mark lifted from the meaning of the word Canadianism," stated George Tanaki, chairman of the Japanese-Canadian Committee for Democracy.

"It means a new era under the new Canadian Citizenship Act, and that Canadian people will become less involved in racial discrimination," he added.

Another member, Albert Watson, said: "I didn't think the government would go through with their deportation plans because of the terrific pressure brought on them from people right across the country."

"If the government has changed its policy now," said Mr. Watson, "this is not the end of the question. The government ought to go all-out. Japanese were literally robbed of the property and chattels because of the war. They now should be recompensed for their losses. The government should set up a commission and hear each individual case on its merits. A real injustice has been done."

DIES IN BARBER SHOP

Collapsing after leaving a chair in a Dufferin St. barber shop last night, Gavin G. Hamilton, 52, of Laurier Ave., died suddenly. Coroner Dr. C. N. Mooney said death was due to coronary thrombosis.

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TORONTO DAILY STAR

THE WEATHER

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55TH YEAR

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1947 — 40 PAGES

REVOKE JAP DEPORTATION ORDER

Canada's Right to Deport Japanese Upheld in Privy Council Judgment

By JAMES McCOOK

London, Dec. 2 (CP).—The Privy Council today upheld the Canadian Government's right to deport undesirable Japanese, including naturalized British subjects of the Japanese race.

In a judgment handed down by Lord Wright, the Privy Council dismissed an appeal against deportation made by the co-operative committee on Japanese Canadians and supported by the CCF government of Saskatchewan.

The appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada opened here last July 16 before five law lords headed by Viscount Simon. The appellant contested the legality of orders-in-council passed under the War Measures Act Dec. 15, 1945, providing for the deportations.

Dominion government representatives, supported by the government of British Columbia, argued that 10,000 of the 24,000 Japanese in Canada had signified their desire to go back to Japan. These, the Dominion government claimed, along with about 500 "undesirable" Japanese nationals, should not be allowed to remain in Canada in peacetime.

Properly Applied

The Privy Council judgment said deportation could properly be applied to non-Canadians under Canadian law.

Speaking of the appellant's argument that at the time of the passing of the orders-in-council allowing deportation, there was no emergency to justify continuation of the powers in question, the Privy Council found:

This contention found no favor in the Supreme Court of Canada. Their lordships do not accept

the Privy Council said that, although there could be no justification for exercise of exceptional powers granted by the War Measures Act if "it be clear that an emergency has not arisen or no longer exists," "very clear evidence of an emergency has not arisen since the emergency no longer exists. . . ."

Under the orders as originally passed, Labor Minister Mitchell was given authority to deport:

1. Japanese nationals who still were being held in internment under the Defense of Canada Regulations at Sept. 1, 1945, and also Japanese nationals who had requested repatriation to Japan

with legal status as a British subject or a Canadian national, might be deported.

The Privy Council said it noted the argument that deportation usually was taken to mean a person affected as an alien. Therefore, there was implied a prohibition against deportation of Canadian nationals.

"As a matter of language, their lordships take the view that 'deportation' is not a word which is misused when applied to persons not aliens," the judgment said.

"Whether or not the word 'deportation' is in its application to be confined to aliens or not remains therefore open as a matter of consideration of a particular statute in which it is found."

Used in General Sense

The War Measures Act dealt with emergencies in sweeping terms and the Privy Council took the view that it used the word "deportation" in a general sense and as action applicable to all persons, irrespective of nationality.

"This being in their lordships' judgment the true consideration of the act, it must apply to all persons who are at the time subject to the laws of Canada," the judgment said.

"They may be so subject by the mere fact of being in Canada, whether they are aliens or British subjects or Canadian nationals. An order relating to deportation would not be unauthorized by reason that it is related to Canadian nationals or British subjects."

The Privy Council saw no reason to exclude from the scope of the general powers under the War Measures Act a power to take from persons their status under Canadian laws as British subjects and Canadian nationals.

Canadian Counsel

F. A. Brewin, Toronto lawyer, argued the appeal for the co-operative committee. Appearing for the Dominion government and British Columbia were Gordon Wismer of Vancouver, British Columbia Attorney-general; Frank Gahan, London barrister, who formerly lived in Hamilton, Ont., and H. E. O'Donnell, KC, of London.

A majority of the seven justices of the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the government had no power to deport the wives and children of men sent to Japan.

Pending the outcome of the appeal to the Privy Council, the government decided there would be no forcible deportations. Its announced intention, however, was to assist any one who desired to go to Japan voluntarily at an early date.

Under the orders as originally passed, Labor Minister Mitchell was given authority to deport:

1. Japanese nationals who still were being held in internment under the Defense of Canada Regulations at Sept. 1, 1945, and also Japanese nationals who had requested repatriation to Japan

2. Naturalized British subjects of the Japanese race who requested to go to Japan and who did not revoke such request prior to Sept. 1, 1945.

3. Canadian-born Japanese who asked to be sent to Japan and who did not revoke such request before an order for deportation was issued.

4. The wives and children of those deported.

Would Lose Status

Another order provided that naturalized British subjects deported would lose their status as British subjects or Canadian nationals. A third order provided for establishment of a commission to investigate the advisability of deporting some Japanese who have not signified their desire to go to Japan.

Women and children were not asked to signify whether or not they wished to accompany husbands and fathers who had requested to go to Japan. The Canadian Government planned to send the wives and children so that families would not be broken up.

Male Japanese who signed requests to be sent to Japan mainly did so while the Pacific war still was under way. The government contended that such action meant that those Japanese never could become good citizens.

Cabinet Review Next Step On Action Involving Japs

Ottawa, Dec. 2 (CP).—The question of compulsory deportation of Japanese will have to be reviewed by the Cabinet before any further action is taken, government officials said today.

While the case was before the courts the government proceeded with the shipment to Japan of those Japanese in Canada willing to return. So far, about 4,000 have been moved across the Pacific.

Meanwhile, there has been a sporadic migration of Japanese eastward across the country, and some officials here indicated they were inclined to the belief that this scattering had largely eliminated any necessity for wholesale deportations.

An official concerned with the movement of the Japanese said they were now "pretty well scattered." There still remained about 6,000 in British Columbia, but there were none in the coastal areas.

Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labor, said the next batch of Japanese to leave voluntarily probably would sail for Japan in the next month. About 250 now were at Vancouver waiting for a ship, and a few more applications were still arriving. The late applicants might be able to join the others in the embarkation.

Beaches resident, as they volunteered to conduct. first 'cello with the Toronto phony orchestra.

In the orchestra there are a few, very few, professional musicians who are teachers and play in other orchestras, who have given up one night a week to practice for the big event.

The concert master is a girl, Dorothy Jackson, who is a stenographer. The bass player, Paul Wortman, is a university student. Practice nights some housewives have to stack dishes in the sink to get to the school in time.

The Beaches Lions Club is sponsoring the orchestra and paying expenses until it gets on its feet. After that it will be entirely on its own.

Report Stepinac Now in Hospital

New York Times Special to The Globe and Mail. Copyright

Rome, Dec. 2.—According to unconfirmed reports from Belgrade, Monsignor Aloysius Stepinac, archbishop of Zagreb, was taken from Lepograva Penitentiary in Northern Croatia to a hospital because it was believed that he is suffering from tuberculosis.

The archbishop's condition, according to these reports, is causing considerable anxiety. Some hope was entertained at the Vatican that because of his failing health he may be set free when he leaves the hospital.

"I think that will be the final shipment," Mr. MacNamara said.

Undeterred by the Privy Council decision upholding the right of the Canadian Government to deport Japanese from Canada, the Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians intends to press for removal of the powers granted by parliament to the cabinet.

"The Privy Council has decided that, in the emergency of war, the government has the legal right to exile Canadian citizens for such reasons as seem good to it," said Mrs. Hugh MacMillan, secretary of the committee. "The sweeping nature of this power requires that the parliament and people of Canada should be vigilant in seeing that it is not abused. The Privy Council has made it clear that this power of exile was conferred by parliament solely for the emergency of war. The war is now over."

"We now call upon the government, in the altered circumstances since the orders were passed, to announce that the policy of forcible deportations has been abandoned, that remaining restrictions on Japanese-Canadians are to be removed and that fair compensation will be made for the grievous property losses they have suffered through no fault of their own," Mrs. MacMillan said.

Seren

481 University Ave., Toronto

THE LETHBRIDGE HERALD
ALTA. DEC. 13/46

Not Creditable to Canada

895
The Privy Council judgment on the appeal case in respect to Japanese deportations is not a declaration that Canada's government took the right course. It is merely a finding that Canada under the War Measures Act, had the power to do what it did.

It is surprising that a Government calling itself Liberal followed the procedure it did in connection with Canadian citizens of the Japanese race. It is all very well to deport traitors but that is not the course Ottawa took. It never established that a single Canadian Japanese citizen was disloyal. Prime Minister King himself said that not one Canadian-born Japanese "has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of war." There were few, if any cases of Japanese living in Canada and not Canadian citizens, doing anything to harm Canada's war effort. The Government's course actually was inspired wholly by the prejudice against the Japanese which political groups have long stirred up in British Columbia.

The main thought with us in the consideration of this issue is that the policy followed is wholly contrary to the best British tradition. We boasted of keeping our pledged word to Belgium in the First Great War and to Poland in the Second Great War, but here at home we flagrantly break our own word. When people become citizens of Canada they assume certain responsibilities and as long as they carry out those responsibilities they are assured they will be treated on a level with other Canadian citizens.

It is not a question of whether we dislike the Japanese, it is the more pertinent question: "Are we going to live up to our pledged word to people who lived up to their responsibilities?" What was done in the case of the Japanese could now that the precedent has been established, be applied to Canadian citizens of other races, if prejudice prompted it. Canadian citizens of Japanese birth had no more right to be deported than Canadian citizens who had come from other enemy countries. The policy is bad, it is a reflection on our laws and our traditions, and should be righted if Canada is to follow ordinary justice and fair play. If we do not break from the course we started, then we are encouraging racialism. We deplore racialism elsewhere, why should we practice it here? Nothing inspired our hatred of Hitler as much as the Nazi treatment of minority peoples. Let us be consistent. The United States is far ahead of us in its treatment of the Japanese. There has been no deportation of American citizens of Japanese race. It may be all right to send back to Japan Japanese residents with Japanese citizenship, but it is absolutely contrary to the traditions of British institutions, which we claim to be our own, to deal with actual citizens of Canada as we have done with those of the Japanese race. As long as we allowed them to become citizens we should leave them free to remain in Canada. It is only when they break their pledge to us that we should deport them.

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(Lethbridge Herald)

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Sept. 24/46 Star
A Challenge to Canadian Democracy

The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians has been unceasing in its efforts in behalf of the Japanese in this country. In its current bulletin the committee draws again to the public's attention the fact that Canadian citizens of Japanese origin are being persecuted, regimented and deprived of civil rights because of their racial origin. The committee has denounced the dominion government's decision to deport the Japanese, and has appealed to the Privy Council.

It should be noted that the sufferings of the Japanese in Canada are due not alone to the prejudices of their neighbors, but to official government policy—a policy based on the supposition that the handful of Japanese in Canada were “a menace to the security of the state.” Although the prime minister declared in August, 1944, that “no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with an act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of the war,” the dominion government has permitted treatment of the Japanese similar to that from which minorities suffered under the Nazis in Germany and in other occupied countries.

It seems incredible that today, over a year since the war ended and without any proof of much if any disloyalty, the government continues to restrict and regiment every Japanese throughout the country.

Among the examples of confiscation of Japanese homes are the cases of Sergeant Buck Suzuki and Yazuso Shoji, both with distinguished war records. Sergeant Suzuki was born in Canada and his parents lived here for over thirty years. He, together with another Japanese-Canadian, gave the surrender order to the Japanese in Southeast Asia, and has earned other service credits. This soldier's house, lot and furniture, valued at \$7,000, were sold by the custodian of alien property for \$1,963, and his wife and child forcibly moved to Ontario. The property of Mr. Yazuso Shoji, which consisted of a two-storey house, 19 acres of land, four chicken houses, an electric incubator and 2,500 fowls, was sold for \$1,492.59. Mr. Shoji was sent a cheque for \$39.32.

the government official deducted taxes and “sundries!”

The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians appeals to men and women with pride in this country's democratic tradition to help put a stop to the persecution of Japanese-Canadians. Inquiries and aid to the movement should be directed to Rev. Hugh MacMillan, 126 Eastbourne Ave. Toronto 12.

Return for files

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*The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief
Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to
arbitrary measures.—JUNIUS.*

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1947.

Retreat Under Pressure

Grudgingly, as usual, and chiefly in an effort to avoid having to face direct criticism from the floor of Parliament, the Government has finally withdrawn most of the Orders-in-Council affecting the Japanese-Canadians. Born of emergency, the Orders were carried into the peacetime period far beyond any conceivable danger these people might have presented. The Orders represented a gross infringement of the natural liberties of both native and naturalized citizens, and will remain a blot on the record of the Canadian people.

The Government's gesture is again good as far as it goes, but it is not complete. It has given up the power to force deportation, except on recognized grounds applicable to all immigrants. It will, however, continue to provide free passage to those wishing to return permanently to Japan. The iniquitous "loyalty commission" has also been given up. This does not remove the fact that no separation was made of the loyal and the disloyal among the 4,000 who have already been repatriated to Japan. It does not bring together again the large number of families ruthlessly broken up for all time, by the application of the deportation orders. The right to cancel the citizenship of naturalized Japanese who leave Canada has also been abolished. The recognition of the error the Government committed in that respect does not, however, go so far as to restore citizenship to those from whom it was wrongfully taken.

Mr. King's bad conscience regarding Japanese property is revealed in his promise to remedy injustice, if it can be proved. He asserts rather limply that the Government is of the opinion that "the sales were made at a fair price." This is not an opinion widely held among those who know the facts. Most of the Japanese, led to believe that their property would be held in trust for them until the crisis was over and they were resettled elsewhere in Canada, lost everything they possessed; not only real estate and fishing boats, but personal belongings hallowed by use and family affection. No cash handout will adequately repay many of these losses. Mr. King should go further and identify and punish the officials responsible for this betrayal of the nation's good faith.

Two important restrictions remain. Japanese-Canadians will still have to go to the police to obtain permission to make a trip away from home beyond the limited radius allowed at present. This is ostensibly to "ensure the success of the resettlement" in parts of Canada other than British Columbia. The success of the Government's resettlement policy is of far less significance than that native Canadians and others granted citizenship by this country, should have to go to the police to be able to travel. A Government which is capable of an enormity of that nature is equally capable of extending such a ban to other unpopular elements of the community, if it thought, as it does in this case, that it would win votes thereby.

The other restriction is that one element of the population is forbidden its natural right to work at any occupation it chooses. Hitler Germany treated the Jews this way. No Government should consider it within its power to forbid any man to earn his living in any lawful manner. That, if anything, should be his own choice. This country needs people who will work hard at jobs they like and know how to do. For many of the 20,500 Japanese-Canadians this will not be possible.

Least satisfactory of all in this deplorable matter is the resistance the Government has shown in rectifying its error, and restoring the lost rights. It has been driven to it by an outcry of exceptional strength, and even now has not had the grace to go all the way, and put these people on an equal footing with their fellow-citizens of every race. Its vauntings about Canadian citizenship will mean much more when it treats that privilege as sacred beyond anything political conniving might demand. Then its claim to the name "Liberal" will be founded on right, rather than usurpation.

Edinburgh Jan 47
"REAL CANADIANS"

Japanese Deportation Order Repealed

SCOTS CANADIAN'S VIEW

The repeal of the order to deport persons of Japanese race from Canada marks the end of a long and vigorous campaign on their behalf in which practically all religious denominations, youth organisations, labour groups, and women's societies, as well as individuals in Canada took part.

The Rev. Hugh MacMillan, who took a leading part in this campaign, and who is at present doing research work in Edinburgh, told a representative of *The Scotsman* that there were, at the outbreak of war, some 23,000 people of Japanese race in Canada, of whom about 50 per cent. were Canadian born, most of the rest having lived there a quarter of a century.

"They had no more to do with the war than we had, and there was no evidence among them of disloyalty when the war was on. Their record was pretty clean," said Mr MacMillan, adding that the younger among them "wanted into the fight."

Japanese Americans, he recalled, had a distinguished record in the war. It was a very sore point with the Japanese Canadians that they were not trusted. Some of them actually made their way over to Britain and were accepted for service in Burma, and later the Canadians, seeing that they were doing well, took a few companies into the Intelligence Corps, in proof that they did indeed trust them. These men served with the Canadian and British Forces in the East, and some hundreds have returned as war veterans.

PROBLEM OF DISPERSAL

The Canadian Government's policy was one of dispersal throughout Canada, but this raised difficulties from an anti-Oriental group, and when it was decided that they must not be on the west coast there was a hesitancy about receiving them in the interior because of this anti-Asiatic feeling.

In December 1941 there was special registration for persons of Japanese race, and their fishing boats were seized. In February 1942 they were summarily ordered from coastal areas to camps in the interior, with personal baggage only. The following month all their property was vested in a custodian "for protective purposes." Early in 1943 the custodian was granted power to sell or dispose of the properties of evacuated persons. In March 1945, all persons of Japanese race of 16 years of age and over had either to sign applications to go to Japan or establish themselves east of the Rockies.

That many of them did sign an application to go to Japan was later taken in some quarters as proof of disloyalty. Those who supported "our Japanese Canadians" pointed out that they only did so to avoid the rigours of camp life or because they thought they had to sign. They would have landed in Japan as foreigners.

In September 1945 the Government's desire to proceed with the deportation of 10,347 of Japanese racial origin as soon as possible was declared, and in October a Bill was introduced with a clause authorising deportation and revocation of nationality. This Bill was withdrawn as a result of the opposition of Parliament and people. In December 1945, however, came the Government's Orders in Council authorising the deportation.

PUBLIC OPINION AROUSED

Public opinion was aroused, and a Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians asked the Government to test the legality of the Orders in Council before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court having declared them invalid in so far as they applied to the wives and children of those who signed the repatriation forms, but valid with respect to other groups to be deported—two of the judges dissenting in the case of Canadian-born and naturalised citizens—an appeal was made to the Privy Council in London.

"Legality is not all," was the answer of the Co-operative Committee to the Privy Council's declaration to the effect that the Canadian Government was acting within its powers. It was pointed out that the Privy Council was concerned only with the legality of the Orders in Council, and not with the moral justice of the policy of deportation.

Press, radio, universities, Trade Unions, youth groups, social agencies, and churches combined to protest. That their protest has been effective is proved by the repeal a few days ago of the deportation orders.

Also revoked is the order for setting up a Loyalty Commission—a kind of "denazification" machinery. It has further been decided to remedy injustice where it can be shown that the property of persons of Japanese race was sold at an unfair price. It happened in some cases, Mr MacMillan pointed out, that homes that had been built up during a lifetime were confiscated.

Some 4000 Japanese went back to Japan and are supposed to have gone willingly. At least half of them were born in Canada. Under the new arrangement they may possibly be allowed to return if they wish. If justice had not been done to these people, against whom, as the Canadian Prime Minister had declared, no instances of sabotage could be laid, Mr MacMillan said, "it would have gone down to history longer than the atomic bomb."

He described these people as good citizens, and although the earlier settlers among them tended to form a "little Tokyo," he thought that was as much Canada's fault as theirs. They lived for their work, and the younger generation were "real Canadians." They went in for education, and many of them were members of the various Canadian churches. The young people, he said, did not even know the Japanese language.

Mr MacMillan mentioned among distinguished Japanese Canadians Dr Yachiyo Yoneyama, the first woman to graduate from the faculty of dentistry at the University of Alberta. She has been given the greatly coveted honour of a Guggenheim Fellowship for research work in New York.

Mr MacMillan's missionary educational work for the Presbyterian Church in Canada has taken him to China, Japan, and Formosa, and he has spent 15 years in the Far East. During the War he worked for the British Government in Washington and San Francisco. He was born in Toronto, Canada, and his mother came from Skye.

The Scotsman
Edinburgh Jan. 47

Biographical info

WILL DEPORT NO MORE JAPS ORDER IS REVOKED—MR. KING

Ottawa, Jan. 24—The federal government is revoking the orders-in-council which provided for the deportation of persons of Japanese racial origin who had asked earlier to be sent to Japan.

It is also revoking an order-in-council providing for the setting up of a loyalty commission.

The powers of the Dominion government to take this action was upheld by the privy council last year, but among Liberal and Progressives of the Dominion there has been a great deal of criticism of this war-born policy.

Eliminates Threat

The view widely held was that the government had yielded to a form of racial discrimination demanded by both major parties in B.C., though opposed by the C.C.F.

By ending these orders in council, the Dominion government is eliminating this threat lying over many of Japanese racial origin in Canada.

Concerning the sale of property of persons of Japanese origin on the Pacific coast, Prime Minister King said in a statement today that the government is of the opinion such sales were made at a fair price. He pointed out an appraisal had been made before such sales were made. However, he said, the government was prepared to "remedy the injustice" in cases where it could be shown that a sale was made at less than a fair price.

Mr. King also announced today that the order-in-council revoking the Canadian citizenship of persons of Japanese origin who have left Canada has been repealed. He pointed out this would not affect the status of persons who already have lost their citizenship through leaving Canada.

Mr. King continued: "To assist in the resettlement of persons of Japanese origin the government provided free transportation to new locations in Canada. To ensure the government has decided to continue the restrictions on movement which are at present in effect. The provision respecting fishing licenses which applies to persons of Japanese origin will also be continued."

In all, nearly 7,000 of Japanese racial origin made written requests for deportation in a survey conducted in the spring of 1945 by the C.C.M.P. The methods used in making the survey were protested by many, who said the police had used intimidation.

Of the group asking to be sent to Japan, 2,966 were Japanese nationals; 1,466 were naturalized Canadians and 2,491 were Canadians. About 6,000 have been transferred from Canada to Japan already, and pending the cabinet's

decision, announced today, no others were sent to Japan.

C. H. Millard, national director of the United Steelworkers of America, said his union "welcomes the decision on the part of the government to revoke the act under which the Japanese were to be deported."

The prime minister issued the following statement:

"The decision of the government respecting certain orders-in-council relating to persons of Japanese origin in Canada marks the substantial completion of a program contained in the statement I made in the House of Commons, Aug. 4, 1944. At that time I indicated the following tentative measures which the government proposed to put into effect:

"(a) Separation of the loyal from the disloyal among the persons of Japanese origin in Canada, and the removal from Canada of those who were disloyal;

"(b) Provisions to enable those loyal to Canada to remain and be treated 'fairly and justly'; and

"(c) Settlement throughout Canada, rather than exclusively in British Columbia, of persons of Japanese origin remaining in the country."

4,000 Have Left

Under the provisions for assisted movement from Canada which the government put into effect, the separation of those whose continued presence would be undesirable in Canada has been accomplished on a voluntary basis. Nearly 4,000 persons of Japanese origin have now left Canada and returned to Japan. Among these were the Japanese whose deportation would have been necessary had they not gone voluntarily. Accordingly the provisions of the order-in-council (P.C. 7355 of Dec. 15, 1945) permitting deportation as an emergency measure have been repealed. In view of the government's decision, it is no longer necessary to continue the authority given by the order-in-council (P.C. 7357 of Dec. 15, 1945) authorizing the establishment of a special commission to investigate the loyalty of persons of Japanese origin. That order, therefore, has also been repealed.

The government is retaining the authority to provide free passage and financial assistance to persons of Japanese origin wishing to move to Japan on a voluntary basis. The order-in-council (P.C. 7356 of Dec. 15, 1945) respecting the revocation of the Canadian status of naturalized persons of Japanese origin who leave Canada has also been repealed. This repeal will not, of course, restore the Canadian status of persons who have already lost such status.

Fair Prices for Land

"With respect to the property of persons of Japanese origin who were removed from the Pacific coast, and whose property was sold by the custodian, the government is of the opinion that the sales were made at a fair price. In all cases a complete appraisal was made before disposition. The total of the prices secured is greater in aggregate than the total appraisal value. To ensure, however, the fair treatment promised in 1944, the government is prepared, in cases where it can be shown that a sale was made at less

fewer than 1,700 who have not as yet settled in new homes and employment. Of these 1,700, a large proportion are aged persons, invalids, or persons otherwise unemployable. These persons are still in government relocation centres.

In 1941, out of a total population of 23,149 persons of Japanese origin, 23,096 resided in British Columbia; only 1,153 resided in all the rest of Canada. On Dec. 31, 1946, the total had decreased to 20,558. Of this number only 6,776 were in British Columbia, while 13,782 now live in other parts of Canada. Since 1941 the population of British Columbia of Japanese origin has declined by 15,320—or approximately two-thirds. In addition, the pre-war concentration on the coast has been eliminated.

Free Transport

"To assist in resettlement of persons of Japanese origin the government provided free transportation to new locations in Canada, gave financial assistance in resettlement and, through the department of labor, assisted in securing suitable employment outside British Columbia."

"To ensure the success of the resettlement, the government has decided to continue the restrictions on movement which are at present in effect. The provisions respecting fishing licenses which apply to persons of Japanese origin will also be continued. All other orders-in-council and special controls respecting persons of Japanese origin, other than those necessary to complete the administration of assets already vested in the custodian, have been revoked."

Victory for Democracy

Revocation of the federal government orders in council on the Japanese-Canadians represents a victory for an aroused Canadian people. F. A. Brewin of the Co-operative Committee for Japanese-Canadians, said:

"This very great victory for the forces of democracy," he declared, "shows what can be done when democracy goes into action."

He said that "men of good-will" throughout the Dominion rallied to the protection of these persons of Japanese racial ancestry and but for this work by many groups, including the Co-operative Committee for Japanese-Canadians, these people would have been deported. Mr. Brewin was the counsel who fought the legality of the orders-in-council right up to the privy council. He added, however, that they would protest the decision to retain control over the movement of Japanese in Canada. "They should not be treated in a different way from any other Canadian citizens," he said. "They should have full freedom, and we will press that view on the government."

Asks Compensation

By ROBERT NIELSEN
Star Staff Correspondent

Ottawa, Jan. 24—The national C.C.F. leader, M. J. Coldwell, whose party has fought unceasingly for removal of discrimination against Canadians of Japanese origin, today expressed pleasure at the revocation of orders-in-council under which these people were deported to Japan.

He tempered his approval of the government's action, however, with a demand that compensation be granted loyal Japanese-Canadians for property losses suffered during the war.

"With these skeletons of our treatment of the East Indians, the Chinese and the Canadians of Japanese origin in our national cupboard, it was very difficult for Canadians to participate with clear consciences in the debates at the United Nations Assembly on racial discrimination," he said. "I am glad the orders-in-council are dismantled." Japanese-Canadians in this country, Mr. Coldwell declared:

"All other restrictions interfering with the liberty of Canadians, regardless of racial origin, should be removed also. Perhaps the manner in which properties have been sold over the heads of some Canadians of Japanese origin, while they were serving overseas in our armed forces, should be reviewed and adequate compensation made to such sufferers."

Expected Ottawa Move

Members of the Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians who for more than two years opposed the government order-in-council, were delighted today to hear the order had been revoked.

Said Rev. James Finlay of Carlton United church, chairman of the committee: "I rather expected that that was what the government would do. We expected the government would take action consistent with the present situation."

George Pathan, president of the Toronto Civil Liberties association remarked: "We congratulate the dominion government for its action. We feel it is a great victory for the people who refuse to be swept away by prejudice and wartime hysteria and who fought for the just treatment of their fellow-Canadians."

"We do not believe the premier's confidence in the actions of the custodians of Japanese property is justified," he continued. "We hope a thorough investigation will be made and adequate compensations be given to those who suffered such financial losses. We hope also that all of the restrictions of the owning property and freedom of movement will be similarly cancelled."

"To us, as Japanese-Canadians, it is one black mark lifted from the meaning of the word Canadianism," stated George Tanaki, chairman of the Japanese-Canadian Committee for Democracy.

"It means a new era under the new Canadian Citizenship Act, and that Canadian people will become less involved in racial discrimination," he added.

Another member, Albert Watson, said: "I didn't think the government would go through with their deportation plans because of the terrific pressure brought on them from people right across the country."

"If the government has changed its policy now," said Mr. Watson, "this is not the end of the question. The government ought to go all-out. Japanese were literally robbed of the property and chattels because of the war. They now should be recompensed for their losses. The government should set up a commission and hear each individual case on its merits. A real injustice has been done."

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THE NEW CANADIAN
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Co-operative Committee Comment

Decision Will Not Halt Further Moves Against Discrimination

TORONTO.—Judgment by the Privy Council that the Canadian government has a legal right to deport Japanese Canadians will not alter the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians campaign for abandonment of the forcible deportation policy, the removal of discriminatory legislation and the indemnification for property losses suffered in the evacuation, the committee declared this week.

Following is the full text of the statement issued on Dec. 2 following the announcement of the Privy Council decision:

The Privy Council has decided that, in the emergency of war, the Government has the legal power to exile Canadian citizens for such reasons as seem good to it.

The sweeping nature of this power requires that the Parliament and people of Canada should be vigilant in seeing that it is not abused.

To provide for mass deportation on racial grounds, would indeed be a grave abuse of this extraordinary power. The Privy Council has made it clear that this power of exile was conferred by Parliament solely for the emergency of war. The war is now over. All the Japanese Canadians who wish to do so have left for Japan. The remainder have been resettled throughout Canada and are making a substantial contribution by their labor and skill to the various communities across Canada. The hard feelings of war-time have died down.

We now call upon the Government in the altered circumstances since the orders were passed, to announce that the policy of forcible deportation has been abandoned, that remaining restrictions on Japanese Canadians are to be removed and that fair compensation will be made for the grievous property losses that they have sustained through no fault of their own.

The Co-operative Committee and

the many citizens across Canada who have joined them in opposing the policy of deportation will not relax their efforts to secure justice for the Japanese Canadians. We will seek an interview with the Prime Minister at the earliest possible moment.

Rezes Steveston