

On Japanese Ceratium,
Antigenes Not Exile

1946

1946

Our Japanese Canadians



CITIZENS NOT EXILES

*"No free man shall be taken or imprisoned or dis-
possessed or outlawed or banished or in any way
injured—except by the legal judgment of his peers
or by the law of the land.—Magna Carta, 1215 A.D.*

THE ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL MUST BE RESCINDED BECAUSE THEY . . .

1. Provide for the exile of Canadian citizens, putting the value of citizenship into contempt.
2. Cancel naturalization without reason.
3. Are not now related to the war emergency.
4. Purport to be based on requests to be sent to Japan while evidence indicates that the requests were not voluntary.
5. Threaten the security of every minority in Canada, a land of minorities.
6. Cannot be enforced without grave injustice to innocent persons.
7. Constitute a violation of International Law.
8. Are based on racial discrimination, now defined as a crime against humanity by the International Military Tribunal.
9. Will imperil Canada's international relationships.
10. Are in direct contradiction to the United Nations Charter.

MEANWHILE . . .

Our Japanese Canadians are denied basic human rights. They are still subject to all the restrictions of Orders-in-Council passed under the War Measures Act though these have already been removed from other groups. Almost a year after the end of the war, Canadian citizens and nationals alike are denied freedom of movement and the right to purchase land and homes. No restitution has yet been made for the property of Japanese Canadians which was sold without the consent of the owners, and at ruinous prices.

Rehabilitation grants amount to the meagre sums of \$45-\$60 for an adult and \$15 for a child. (Grant allowed for going to Japan: \$200 for an adult and \$50 for a child.)

IT NOW . . .

Write or wire the Prime Minister to abandon the Orders-in-Council authorizing deportation. Send a copy to your Federal Member.

1. Ask that any person against whom there is substantial proof of disloyalty be given a fair trial as provided in the Immigration and Naturalization Acts.
2. Ask that only those who now wish to go to Japan be sent.
3. Urge that all others be given full citizenship rights immediately.
4. Ask the Government to introduce an adequate rehabilitation programme including the following points:
 - a. Full compensation for the loss of property;
 - b. Adequate grants for re-establishment;
 - c. Rehabilitation training.
5. Operate with others in your community to protect the interests of Japanese Canadians and to provide for their welfare.
6. Finance the Privy Council appeal.
7. Finance contributions from all over Canada enabled the Committee of obligations involved in the Supreme Court case. Now it is appeal again to the generosity of all interested people.
8. Contributions to the Treasurer, Miss Constance Chappell, 299 V., Toronto, or to your local Co-operative Committee.

The Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians,
126 Eastbourne Ave., Toronto



OUR JAPANESE CANADIANS

At the outbreak of the war with Japan on December 7th, 1941, there were in British Columbia some 22,317 persons of Japanese racial origin. Of these, 7,300 were children under 16 years of age. Outside of B.C. there were approximately 1,000. Of the total, 75 percent were Canadian citizens, either by birth or naturalization. The majority of the remainder had lived in Canada over thirty years, and many of these had been refused naturalization. Their record of law-abiding, industrious citizenship has been surpassed by no other group in the country.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION BY ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL

- Dec. 17, 1941—Special registration for persons of Japanese race . . . Seizure and Government sale of their fishing boats and suspension of their fishing licenses.
- Feb. 26, 1942—Persons of Japanese race, irrespective of citizenship, summarily ordered from Coastal areas to relocation camps in the interior. Allowed only personal baggage up to 150 pounds; children, 75 pounds.
- Feb. 27, 1942—Persons of Japanese race forbidden to acquire land or houses, without special permit from the Minister of Justice.
- March 27, 1942—All property of persons of Japanese race vested in a Custodian "for protective purposes only."
- April 21, 1942—Government promised the provinces to remove all relocated persons of Japanese race at the end of the war on request.
- Jan. 19, 1943—Custodian granted power to liquidate, sell or otherwise dispose of the properties of evacuated persons.
- March, 1945—All persons of Japanese race 16 years of age and over suddenly confronted with the alternative of signing applications to go to Japan or of establishing themselves east of the Rockies.
- Sept. 17, 1945—Letter to General MacArthur expressing the Government's desire to proceed with the deportation of 10,347 persons of Japanese racial origin as soon as possible.
- Oct. 5, 1945—Bill 15 introduced in Parliament with a clause authorizing deportation and revocation of nationality. Bill withdrawn as a result of the opposition of Parliament and people.
- Dec. 17, 1945—Parliament by-passed by Orders-in-Council P.C. 7355, 7356, 7357, which authorized the deportation.

APPEAL TO THE COURTS

To halt deportation proceedings the Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians asked the Government to test the legality of the Orders-in-Council before the Supreme Court.

On February 20th a majority of the Supreme Court ruled the Orders-in-Council invalid insofar as they applied to the wives and children of those who signed "repatriation" forms. A majority of the Court, however, held that the Orders were valid with respect to other groups to be deported, although two of the judges ruled that Canadian-born and naturalized citizens could not be deported.

The Co-operative Committee have therefore entered an appeal to the Privy Council in London.

LEGALITY IS NOT

It must be recognized with the legality of the and the moral justice of ment cannot make the leg in Canada. A humanitari

THE NATION'S V

Every section of soc protest against the inju people and subjecting t telegrams and letters to representatives indicate been made and to mal in all the leading cent the facts to the people universities, trade uni with one voice expre

"Legality is one thi it cannot escape behind

"In the Orders-in- astounding defiance of nessed."—*Saturday N*

"It is hoped that light of justice and

"If these people in what respect is s Jews? It has now c ada's honour are be

"Since this is a r the racist principle

"The judgment of 12,000,000 Can do not take steps

THE WORL

"We the peo human rights an race, sex, langu

"It is for ea for all to reme Minister King

"Victory fo To seek veng lations or in Churches, G

"Any id ments snate

JAPANESE CANADIANS

At the outbreak of the war with Japan on December 7th, 1941, there were in British Columbia some 22,317 persons of Japanese racial origin. Of these, 7,300 were children under 16 years of age. Outside of B.C. there were approximately 1,000. Of the total, 75 percent were Canadian either by birth or naturalization. The majority of the remainder had been in Canada over thirty years, and many of these had been refused citizenship. Their record of law-abiding, industrious citizenship has been equalled by no other group in the country.

DISCRIMINATION BY ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL

1941—Special registration for persons of Japanese race . . . Government sale of their fishing boats and suspension of their licenses.

1942—Persons of Japanese race, irrespective of citizenship, summoned from Coastal areas to relocation camps in the interior. Personal baggage up to 150 pounds; children, 75 pounds.

1942—Persons of Japanese race forbidden to acquire land or to acquire special permit from the Minister of Justice.

1942—All property of persons of Japanese race vested in the Government for protective purposes only.

1942—Government promised the provinces to remove all persons of Japanese race at the end of the war on request.

1942—Custodian granted power to liquidate, sell or otherwise dispose of properties of evacuated persons.

1942—All persons of Japanese race 16 years of age and over were required to sign with the alternative of signing applications to go to the interior themselves east of the Rockies.

1942—Letter to General MacArthur expressing the Government's opposition to the deportation of 10,347 persons of Japanese race if possible.

1942—Bill introduced in Parliament with a clause authorizing the Government to change nationality. Bill withdrawn as a result of opposition in Parliament and people.

1942—Parliament by-passed by Orders-in-Council P.C. 7355, authorized the deportation.

COURTS

In the proceedings the Co-operative Committee on the Government to test the legality of the Orders-in-Council before the Supreme Court.

A majority of the Supreme Court ruled the Orders-in-Council applied to the wives and children of Japanese Canadians in "enemy" forms. A majority of the Court, however, held that the Orders were valid with respect to other groups to be deported. The judges ruled that Canadian-born and naturalized persons have therefore entered an appeal to the Supreme Court.

LEGALITY IS NOT ALL

It must be recognized that the Privy Council will be concerned only with the legality of the Orders-in-Council, not with the policy of exile and the moral justice of that policy. The Canadian people and Government cannot make the legal appeal to London an excuse for inactivity here in Canada. A humanitarian solution of the problem is necessary and urgent.

THE NATION'S VOICE

Every section of society throughout the country has raised a voice of protest against the injustice of singling out this small group of innocent people and subjecting them to harsh treatment. The mounting volume of telegrams and letters to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet and the Federal representatives indicates the nation's will to correct the mistakes that have been made and to make restitution. Co-operative Committees of citizens in all the leading centres across Canada have pledged themselves to bring the facts to the people and stop the deportation. The press, the radio, the universities, trade unions, youth groups, social agencies and churches have with one voice expressed their concern.

"Legality is one thing. Ottawa still faces a moral responsibility from which it cannot escape behind a cloak of legalism."—*Toronto Globe and Mail*.

"In the Orders-in-Council the Government has performed one of the most astounding defiances of the will of Parliament that this country has ever witnessed."—*Saturday Night*.

"It is hoped that the Government will reconsider and amend its policy in the light of justice and humanity."—*Toronto Star*.

"If these people are to be deported on the basis of pure racial discrimination, in what respect is such action different from what the Nazis in Europe did to the Jews? It has now come to the place where not the Japanese, but Canada and Canada's honour are being put on trial."—*National Inter-Church Advisory Committee*.

"Since this is a nation of minorities, every Canadian citizen is directly involved in the racist principle which the Government is now pursuing."—*Winnipeg Free Press*.

"The judgment of the Supreme Court . . . also touches the lives and destinies of 12,000,000 Canadians, and the consequences to them may be tragic too if they do not take steps to protect themselves."—*Vancouver Daily Province*.

THE WORLD'S VOICE

"We the peoples are determined . . . to encourage and promote respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."—*United Nations Charter*.

"It is for each nation to remember that 'Over all nations is humanity.' It is for all to remember that 'Justice is the common concern of all mankind.'"—*Prime Minister King at the United Nations Conference, San Francisco, April 27, 1945*.

"Victory for the United Nations brings with it a new responsibility to God . . . To seek vengeance against their former enemies by mass expulsion of their populations or in any other manner, can only bring fresh disaster."—*World Council of Churches, Geneva, February, 1946*.

"Any idea of migration, expatriation, or those deportations by which governments snatch populations from their lands and homes, is deplorable."—*Pope Pius XII*.

Our Japanese Citizens Not Exile Canadians

1946

**THE ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL MUST BE RESCINDED
BECAUSE THEY . . .**

1. Provide for the exile of Canadian citizens, putting the value of citizenship into contempt.
2. Cancel naturalization without reason.
3. Are not now related to the war emergency.
4. Purport to be based on requests to be sent to Japan while evidence indicates that the requests were not voluntary.
5. Threaten the security of every minority in Canada, a land of minorities.
6. Cannot be enforced without grave injustice to innocent persons.
7. Constitute a violation of International Law.
8. Are based on racial discrimination, now defined as a crime against humanity by the International Military Tribunal.
9. Will imperil Canada's international relationships.
10. Are in direct contradiction to the United Nations Charter.

MEANWHILE . . .

Our Japanese Canadians are denied basic human rights. They are still subject to all the restrictions of Orders-in-Council passed under the War Measures Act though these have already been removed from other groups. Almost a year after the end of the war, Canadian citizens and nationals alike are denied freedom of movement and the right to purchase land and homes. No restitution has yet been made for the property of Japanese Canadians which was sold without the consent of the owners, and at ruinous prices.

Rehabilitation grants amount to the meagre sums of \$45-\$60 for an adult and \$15 for a child. (Grant allowed for going to Japan: \$200 for an adult and \$50 for a child.)

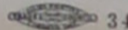
ACT NOW . . .

- (1) Write or wire the Prime Minister to abandon the Orders-in-Council authorizing deportation. Send a copy to your Federal Member.
 - a. Ask that any person against whom there is substantial proof of disloyalty be given a fair trial as provided in the Immigration and Naturalization Acts.
 - b. Ask that only those who now wish to go to Japan be sent.
 - c. Urge that all others be given full citizenship rights immediately.
- (2) Ask the Government to introduce an adequate rehabilitation programme including the following points:
 - a. Full compensation for the loss of property;
 - b. Adequate grants for re-establishment;
 - c. Rehabilitation training.
- (3) Co-operate with others in your community to protect the interests of Japanese Canadians and to provide for their welfare.
- (4) Help finance the Privy Council appeal.

Generous contributions from all over Canada enabled the Committee to meet all obligations involved in the Supreme Court case. Now it is necessary to appeal again to the generosity of all interested people.

Send contributions to the Treasurer, Miss Constance Chappell, 299 Queen St. W., Toronto, or to your local Co-operative Committee.

Issued by The Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians,
April, 1946. 126 Eastbourne Ave., Toronto

 34

Our Japanese Canadians

**CITIZENS
NOT
EXILES**

"No free man shall
possessed or outlaw
injured—except by
or by the law of the