

ACCESS REVIEWED:

RECORD GROUP 25

ACC. ~~89-90/029~~

VOL/BOX ~~41~~ 5761

FILE 104(5) p1 file pocket

Open X PD Closed

Date 18/8/89

104 (5)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES RECORDS
DEPOT DES ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
OTTAWA

THE
OFFICE SPECIALTY
Manufacturing Co. Limited

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORIES
NEWMARKET CANADA
BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

STEEL AND WOOD OFFICE EQUIPMENT
FILING SYSTEMS AND SUPPLIES

RED folio

4526 E

229222

DECLAS
ACCESS TO INFORMATION
L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION
EX
DATE / DATE
18/11/88

File Pocket 104(§)

In The Supreme Court of Canada

IN THE MATTER OF A REFERENCE AS TO THE
VALIDITY OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL OF THE
15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1945 (P.C. 7355, 7356
AND 7357), IN RELATION TO PERSONS OF THE
JAPANESE RACE.

FACTUM OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL
OF SASKATCHEWAN

ALEX. BLACKWOOD, K.C.,
*Deputy Attorney-General, Solicitor for
The Attorney-General of Saskatchewan.*

McILRAITH & McILRAITH,
56 Sparks St., Ottawa,
Ottawa Agents.

In The Supreme Court of Canada

IN THE MATTER OF A REFERENCE AS TO THE
VALIDITY OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL OF THE
15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1945 (P.C. 7355, 7356
AND 7357), IN RELATION TO PERSONS OF THE
JAPANESE RACE.

FACTUM OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL
OF SASKATCHEWAN

ALEX. BLACKWOOD, K.C.,
*Deputy Attorney-General, Solicitor for
The Attorney-General of Saskatchewan.*

McILRAITH & McILRAITH,
56 Sparks St., Ottawa,
Ottawa Agents.

In The Supreme Court of Canada

IN THE MATTER OF A REFERENCE AS TO THE
VALIDITY OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL OF THE
15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1945 (P.C. 7355, 7356
AND 7357), IN RELATION TO PERSONS OF THE
JAPANESE RACE.

FACTUM OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL
OF SASKATCHEWAN

In this Reference The Attorney-General of Saskatchewan
10 adopts and relies on the Factum filed herein by the Co-Operative
Committee on Japanese Canadians.

DATED this 17th day of January, 1946.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. BLACKWOOD,
Of Counsel for the Attorney-General
of Saskatchewan.



CANADA

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN

HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or *net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.*
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour.

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at _____
from _____
to _____ and will take applications at _____

_____. Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age and over is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



CANADA

告 示

ビーシー州内に居住する日系人總てに對して

- 一、日本人ナショナル及び其他の日系人にして日本へ歸らうとする者に關する申請規定が設けられ労働大臣の告示により夫れが發表され、財産及び旅費運賃に關する條件も公けにされた。
- 二、日系カナダ人にしてカナダに留まりたいと欲する者は政府の散在政策に協力する彼等の意向を證明するためにロッキー以東へ再定住すべきである。
- 三、ロッキー以東に於ける就職口を受諾しない者は、後でカナダ政府の散在政策に協力しない者として取扱はれる。
- 四、數千人の日系人は既にロッキー以東に満足に再定住してゐる。
- 五、有望なる就職の機會がある此の際、ビーシー州外に於ける
- 六、カナダ内に再定住することを欲する者を援助するためには日本人轉住局、職業紹介所及セレクチヴ・サーヴィス當局が、地方の諮問委員會の援助を得て、カナダ中を通して各種の産業や就職分野に亘り且又適當なる就職口の最も良い見込みある地域に於て適當なる就職の機會を開くことに今春は特別な努力を拂つてゐる。
- 七、労働省はまた東行する家族全部に對しては旅費及び荷物の運賃を無料で支給するほか旅行中の食費及び家族の數に準じた再定住手當をも支給する。

一九四五年三月十二日、晚香坡にて

日本人轉住局長

テー・ビー・ペツカースギル

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



CANADA

示 告

ビーシー州内に居住する日系人總てに對して

- 一、日本人ナショナル及び其他の日系人にして日本へ歸らうとする者に關する申請規定が設けられ労働大臣の告示により夫れが發表され、財産及び旅費運賃に關する條件も公けにされた。
- 二、日系カナダ人にしてカナダに留まりたいと欲する者は政府の散在政策に協力する彼等の意向を證明するためにロッキー以東へ再定住すべきである。
- 三、ロッキー以東に於ける就職口を受諾しない者は、後でカナダ政府の散在政策に協力しない者として取扱はれる。
- 四、數千人の日系人は既にロッキー以東に満足に再定住してゐる。
- 五、有望なる就職の機會がある此の際、ビーシー州外に於ける現在の就職と定住の好機會を利用しない者は、後になつたら就職と定住の状態が一層困難となり遅延することによつて彼等自身の將來に大なる迷惑を蒙る事になるであらう。
- 六、カナダ内に再定住することを欲する者を援助するためには日本人轉住局、職業紹介所及セレクトヴ・サーヴイス當局が、地方の諮問委員會の援助を得て、カナダ中を通して各種の産業や就職分野に亘り且又適當なる就職口の最も良い見込みある地域に於て適當なる就職の機會を開くことに今春は特別な努力を拂つてゐる。
- 七、労働省はまた東行する家族全部に對しては旅費及び荷物の運賃を無料で支給するほか旅行中の食費及び家族の數に準じた再定住手當をも支給する。

一九四五年三月十二日、晚香坡にて

日本人轉住局長

テ・ビー・ペツカースギル

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



CANADA

示 告

ビーシー州内に居住する日系人總てに對して

- 一、日本人ナショナル及び其他の日系人にして日本へ歸らうとする者に關する申請規定が設けられ労働大臣の告示により夫れが發表され、財産及び旅費運賃に關する條件も公けにされた。
- 二、日系カナダ人にしてカナダに留まりたいと欲する者は政府の散在政策に協力する彼等の意向を證明するためにロッキー以東へ再定住すべきである。
- 三、ロッキー以東に於ける就職口を受諾しない者は、後でカナダ政府の散在政策に協力しない者として取扱はれる。
- 四、數千人の日系人は既にロッキー以東に満足に再定住してゐる。
- 五、有望なる就職の機會がある此の際、ビーシー州外に於ける

- 現在の就職と定住の好機會を利用しない者は、後になつたら就職と定住の状態が一層困難となり遅延することによつて彼等自身の將來に大なる迷惑を蒙る事になるであらう。
- 六、カナダ内に再定住することを欲する者を援助するためには日本人轉住局、職業紹介所及セレクチヴ・サーヴィス當局が、地方の諮問委員會の援助を得て、カナダ中を通して各種の産業や就職分野に亘り且又適當なる就職口の最も良い見込みある地域に於て適當なる就職の機會を開くことに今春は特別な努力を拂つてゐる。
- 七、労働省はまた東行する家族全部に對しては旅費及び荷物の運賃を無料で支給するほか旅行中の食費及び家族の數に準じた再定住手當をも支給する。

一九四五年三月十二日、晚香坡にて

日本人轉住局長

デー・ビー・ペツカースギル



CANADA

NOTICE

To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin Now Resident in British Columbia

1. Japanese Nationals and others of Japanese racial origin who will be returning to Japan, have been informed by notice issued on the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour, that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return. Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.
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.
4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.
5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, will find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.
6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment are best.
7. The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.



CANADA

NOTICE

To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin Now Resident in British Columbia

1. Japanese Nationals and others of Japanese racial origin who will be returning to Japan, have been informed by notice issued on the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour, that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return. Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.
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.
4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.
5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, will find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.
6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment are best.
7. The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.



CANADA

NOTICE

To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin Now Resident in British Columbia

1. Japanese Nationals and others of Japanese racial origin who will be returning to Japan, have been informed by notice issued on the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour, that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return. Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.
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.
4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.
5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, will find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.
6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment are best.
7. The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.



CANADA

NOTICE

To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin Now Resident in British Columbia

1. Japanese Nationals and others of Japanese racial origin who will be returning to Japan, have been informed by notice issued on the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour, that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return. Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.
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.
4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.
5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, will find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.
6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment are best.
7. The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.



CANADA

NOTICE

To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin Now Resident in British Columbia

1. Japanese Nationals and others of Japanese racial origin who will be returning to Japan, have been informed by notice issued on the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour, that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return. Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.
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.
4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.
5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, will find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.
6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment are best.
7. The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.



CANADA

NOTICE

To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin Now Resident in British Columbia

1. Japanese Nationals and others of Japanese racial origin who will be returning to Japan, have been informed by notice issued on the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour, that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return. Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.
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.
4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.
5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, will find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.
6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment are best.
7. The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.



CANADA

NOTICE

To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin Now Resident in British Columbia

1. Japanese Nationals and others of Japanese racial origin who will be returning to Japan, have been informed by notice issued on the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour, that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return. Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.
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.
4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.
5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, will find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.
6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment are best.
7. The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



CANADA

告 示

日系人にして自から進んで日本へ歸る申請をなす者に對して

カナダに居住する日系人にして戦後若しくは其の取極めが出
來次第に自から進んで日本へ歸る申請をなす者に關して次の如
き決定が出来た事を發表することを勞働大臣はカナダ政府から
委任せられた。

一、カナダに在る彼等の財産(動産及不動産)の處理より生ずる
純上り金及び歸國の時存在するクレヂット(貸金)は彼等に
渡す事にして戦争終結後歸國する時日本へ轉送してやる。

二、カナダと日本との間のナショナル交換の取極めの下に戦争
終結前に日本へ歸る者の場合は、歸國者の携帶し得る所持
品や金額は制限されてゐるので、外務省の是認の下に敵産
カストヂアンは、斯かる歸國者に對してはカナダに残して
行く財産若しくは夫れが賣れた場合に生ずる純上り金を證
示する受取證を發給し、戦後に彼等の財産若しくは其の處
理より生ずる純上り金を入手する事が出来るやうにする。

三、日本へ歸る者總て及び彼等と同行する家族總ての旅費は彼
等の携帶品の運賃をも含めてカナダ政府から無料で支給す
ることを保證する。

上記の保證はカナダ政府に對して日本へ歸る正式の申請書を
既に提出してゐる者若しくは今後日本人轉住局長の決定する期
間内に此の目的を以てカナダ政府に申請書を提出する者に適用
する。

之れ等の保證は日系人にして自由意志による以外の方法で送
還される者に對しては適用しない。

一九四五年二月十三日、オタワにて

勞働大臣 ハンフレ・ミツチエル

特別に派遣されるマウンテッドボリスは 月 日よ

り 月 日まで に出張

し に於て申請書を受理する。

十六歳以上の日系人總ては右の期日内に特別に派遣されるマ
ウンテッドボリスに歸國に關する彼等の意向を報告しなけれ
ばならぬ。

一九四五年三月十二日、晚香坡にて

日本人轉住局長 テー・ビー・ペツカーズギル

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



CANADA

示 告

日系人にして自から進んで日本へ歸る申請をなす者に對して

カナダに居住する日系人にして戦後若しくは其の取極めが出
來次第に自から進んで日本へ歸る申請をなす者に關して次の如
き決定が出来た事を發表することを勞働大臣はカナダ政府から
委任せられた。

一、カナダに在る彼等の財産(動産及不動産)の處理より生ずる
純上り金及び歸國の時存在するクレヂット(貸金)は彼等に
渡す事にして戦争終結後歸國する時日本へ轉送してやる。

二、カナダと日本との間のナショナル交換の取極めの下に戦争
終結前に日本へ歸る者の場合は、歸國者の携帶し得る所持
品や金額は制限されてゐるので、外務省の是認の下に敵産
カストヂアンは、斯かる歸國者に對してはカナダに残して
行く財産若しくは夫れが賣れた場合に生ずる純上り金を證
示する受取證を發給し、戦後に彼等の財産若しくは其の處
理より生ずる純上り金を入手する事が出来るやうにする。

三、日本へ歸る者總て及び彼等と同行する家族總ての旅費は彼
等の携帶品の運賃をも含めてカナダ政府から無料で支給す
ることを保證する。

上記の保證はカナダ政府に對して日本へ歸る正式の申請書を
既に提出してゐる者若しくは今後日本人轉住局長の決定する期
間内に此の目的を以てカナダ政府に申請書を提出する者に適用
する。

之れ等の保證は日系人にして自由意志による以外の方法で送
還される者に對しては適用しない。

一九四五年二月十三日、オタワにて

勞働大臣 ハンフレー・ミツチエル

特別に派遣されるマウンテッドボリスは 月 日よ

り 月 日まで に出張

し に於て申請書を受理する。

十六歳以上の日系人總ては右の期日内に特別に派遣されるマ
ウンテッドボリスに歸國に關する彼等の意向を報告しなけれ
ばならぬ。

一九四五年三月十二日、晚香坡にて

日本人轉住局長 テー・ビー・ペツカースギル

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



CANADA

告 示

日系人にして自から進んで日本へ歸る申請をなす者に對して

カナダに居住する日系人にして戦後若しくは其の取極めが出
來次第に自から進んで日本へ歸る申請をなす者に關して次の如
き決定が出来た事を發表することを勞働大臣はカナダ政府から
委任せられた。

一、カナダに在る彼等の財産(動産及不動産)の處理より生ずる
純上り金及び歸國の時存在するクレヂット(貸金)は彼等に
渡す事にして戦争終結後歸國する時日本へ轉送してやる。

二、カナダと日本との間のナショナル交換の取極めの下に戦争
終結前に日本へ歸る者の場合は、歸國者の携帶し得る所持
品や金額は制限されてゐるので、外務省の是認の下に敵産
カストヂアンは、斯かる歸國者に對してはカナダに残して
行く財産若しくは夫れが賣れた場合に生ずる純上り金を證
示する受取證を發給し、戦後に彼等の財産若しくは其の處
理より生ずる純上り金を入手する事が出来るやうにする。

三、日本へ歸る者總て及び彼等と同行する家族總ての旅費は彼
等の携帶品の運賃をも含めてカナダ政府から無料で支給す
ることを保證する。

上記の保證はカナダ政府に對して日本へ歸る正式の申請書を
既に提出してゐる者若しくは今後日本人轉住局長の決定する期
間内に此の目的を以てカナダ政府に申請書を提出する者に適用
する。

之れ等の保證は日系人にして自由意志による以外の方法で送
還される者に對しては適用しない。

一九四五年二月十三日、オタワにて

勞働大臣 ハンフレー・ミツチエル

特別に派遣されるマウンテッドボリスは 月 日よ

り 月 日まで に出張

し に於て申請書を受理する。

十六歳以上の日系人總ては右の期日内に特別に派遣されるマ
ウンテッドボリスに歸國に關する彼等の意向を報告しなけれ
ばならぬ。

一九四五年三月十二日、晚香坡にて

日本人轉住局長 テー・ビー・ペツカースギル



CANADA

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Minister of Labour.

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at

_____ from _____
to _____ and will take applications at

_____. Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age and over is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.



CANADA

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Minister of Labour.

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at

_____ from _____
to _____ and will take applications at

_____. Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age and over is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.



CANADA

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Minister of Labour.

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at

_____ from _____

to _____ and will take applications at

_____. Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age and over is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.



CANADA

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN

HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Minister of Labour.

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at

_____ from _____

to _____ and will take applications at

_____. Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age and over is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.



CANADA

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Minister of Labour.

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at

_____ from _____

to _____ and will take applications at

_____. Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age and over is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.



CANADA

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Minister of Labour.

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at

_____ from _____

to _____ and will take applications at

_____. Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age and over is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.



CANADA

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Minister of Labour.

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at

..... from

to and will take applications at

..... Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age and over is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.

4606-C-13-40
File Pocket ~~10898-A-40.~~

SUBMISSION TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
JAPANESE CANADIAN PROPERTY

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
84 GERRARD STREET EAST TORONTO, ONTARIO
NOVEMBER, 1948

SUBMISSION TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
JAPANESE CANADIAN PROPERTY

ENTERED BY THE

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

84 GERRARD STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONTARIO

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

	Page
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	1
<u>PART I: ECONOMIC PROGRESS</u>	
Immigration and Settlement	3
Occupational Distribution	6
Agricultural Expansion	8
The Fishing Industry	9
Lumbering and Wood Products	11
Commercial Developments	12
<u>PART II: GOVERNMENT POLICY AND THE PROPERTY PROBLEM</u>	
The Development of Evacuation Policy	15
Evacuation Movements	17
Impact of Evacuation Policy upon Property Administration	20
Evacuation Programme gave Opportunity for Economic Profiteering	22
Problems in Property Management and Liquidation	23
<u>PART III: EVALUATION OF PROPERTY</u>	
Urban Real Estate - Land	27
Urban Real Estate - Buildings	28
Farms	28
Business Enterprises	29
Fishing Vessels and Gears	29
Automobiles, Radios, Cameras, and Firearms	29
Household Chattels and other Personal Property	29
<u>PART IV: CONCLUSION</u>	30

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE I:</u>	Occupational Distribution of Japanese Canadians in B.C., 1941	7
<u>TABLE II:</u>	Investment and Annual Production of Japanese Logging Companies in British Columbia, 1933	12

To the Honourable Mr. Justice Henry Irvine Bird,
of the Court of Appeal of British Columbia,
Commissioner:

This submission is made by the National Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association and its component chapter organizations in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. This national body was founded by a conference of representatives of various Japanese Canadian organizations throughout Canada on September 2, 1947. It has as its primary aims the protection of the economic and social welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the Dominion and the development of a truly democratic society wherein fundamental rights and liberties are preserved for all citizens.

The decision of the Federal Government to appoint the present Royal Commission to investigate and report on claims for property losses incurred by persons of Japanese ancestry as a result of their evacuation from the coastal areas of British Columbia during the year 1942 has been received by this Association with deep gratification. In taking such action, it is believed, the Government is moved by its desire to extend a reasonable measure of compensation wherever possible to those individuals who were called upon by the emergencies of war to assume a burden of financial sacrifice so much heavier than that borne by the national community at large. The Association accordingly has sought to co-operate at all times with the Commission in its admittedly difficult task of evaluating these losses. It has prepared and distributed claim forms, assisted where possible in the filling out of such forms, provided interpreters and information, and in general worked in close liaison with the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians in Toronto.

It is not intended in this submission to consider individual claims for property losses. Rather it is proposed to outline for Your Lordship's consideration such background material and general information as appears relevant to the problem. These are discussed under the following three heads:

- (1) The economic progress achieved by the Japanese people in Canada during the half-century preceding 1942.

(2) The conditions under which the Japanese people were evacuated from the coastal areas of British Columbia during 1942.

(3) The various factors suggested for consideration in determining "fair market value" under the terms of reference of the present inquiry.

PART I

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Immigration and Settlement

When, early in 1942 and under the grim compulsion of global war, the Federal Government finally decreed the complete removal of the Japanese Canadian minority from the British Columbia coast, it brought to a drastic and disruptive end a half-century's advance towards economic security and success. The story of the struggle of that half-century, beginning with the early arrival of eager, though bewildered young men, is an intensely human one, beneath all its political, social and economic ramifications. It cannot, of course, be related here in detail: but it is essentially the self-same history of many other immigrant groups from the Old World to the New -- a story of extravagant hopes and prospects quickly deflated by the press of unexpected reality; a gradual acceptance of and adjustment to actual conditions; a transformation from hopes of easy and quick success into the determination to build for the future; a compelling impulse to rise to higher economic and social status; and through the long process, the steady, inevitable sinking of roots deeper and deeper into the new soil. All this was as true of the Japanese immigrants as it was of those from across the Atlantic. And it is against a background such as this that the economic aspects, no less than the psychological implications, of wartime evacuation may properly be assessed.

The early migration of Japanese to Canada was a part of the general wave of emigration from Japan consequent upon the opening up of that country by American forces in 1854. By 1890 a small number of immigrants had pressed on beyond Hawaii and the American state to engage in the salmon fishing of the Fraser River. From that date the province of British Columbia itself, only two decades previously linked by its first railway to eastern Canada, entered into a period of rapid expansion and development. The great inflow of capital from

Great Britain into the Dominion reached west across the Prairies, pushing new rail lines through the mountains to the Pacific and tapping the rich resources of the coastal area -- the salmon fishing, the coal mines, the virgin forests and the rich farm lands of the Fraser Valley. This rapid development created a peak demand for manual labour, a demand which, as Young, Reid and Carrothers have pointed out, could not be met by immigrants from the remote Atlantic seaboard. The Orient alone could provide the men to do the "spade work" and between 1896 and 1908, about 26,000 immigrants came to British Columbia, often lured by the promise of high wages and the fantastic stories of great wealth. Thousands came by arrangement of the Japanese emigration companies which operated under contract from Canadian concerns. Two of the largest such concerns, W.L. Mackenzie King officially reported in 1908 in his capacity of a Royal Commissioner investigating "methods by which Oriental labourers have been induced to come to Canada," were the Wellington Colliery Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway. These are names highly suggestive of the contribution by these immigrants toward the early economic development of the Province.

Of the large number of contract workers who arrived up to 1908, however, many remained in Canada a relatively short time. Some moved on to the United States before 1901. Some had come only as seasonal workers. Many others returned to Japan in thorough disillusionment, not only with the hard fact of their economic servitude, but also dismayed by the early agitation and prejudice directed against them. For throughout this period of rapid immigration, public unrest and opposition had been growing steadily stronger. It culminated finally in the riot of 1907, which led to the first concrete restriction of Japanese immigration into Canada. This was effected by the first Gentlemen's Agreement of 1908, under which Japan agreed to permit only the following four classes of people to emigrate to Canada: (1) returning immigrants and their wives and children; (2) emigrants specially engaged by Japanese residents in Canada for bona fide personal or domestic service; (3) labourers under specifically-worded contracts

approved by the Canadian Government; and (4) immigrants brought in under contract by Japanese resident agricultural holders in Canada. A total annual quota of 400 persons was fixed for all but the first group. In 1924, the agreement was modified to reducing the quota to 150 persons. In 1928 a further limitation was introduced (extending the 150 maximum) to include the wives and children of Japanese residents in Canada within the quota limitation. The 1928 revision continued in force until the outbreak of the war, but actual immigration remained well below the limit. From 1933 to 1940 the average number of new immigrants was less than 80 in each year.

While the total volume of immigration was thus substantially limited in three important stages, an even more significant change took place in the character of this immigration. Prior to 1908 the movement to Canada had consisted, as in the earlier instance of Chinese immigration, almost entirely of adult men. But subsequent to the first agreement the number of female arrivals exceeded that of male immigrants in almost every year up to 1940. The consequences of this change are clearly reflected in the composition of the population in each census year. In 1901 the census reported 4,700 Japanese in Canada, all of whom were male; in 1921 there were 10,500 males and 5,300 females and of the total number, 4,300 were children born in Canada. By 1931, these figures had changed to 13,000 males and 9,200 females, including Canadian-born children.

These changes in the character of immigration and in the composition of the Japanese population were both reflections of, and important influences upon the economic progress of the immigrant group. Migration from Japan had begun as a transient movement of young, adult males hoping for quick and early fortune. Thousands who came to Canada remained only very briefly once they learned the actual prospect. But those who remained did so with serious intentions of permanent settlement. These intentions found concrete expression through the immigration of women and the establishment of normal family life. In turn these developments were stabilizing influences of the greatest impor-

tance. The compelling drive of family responsibilities gave full play to inherent attitudes of thrift and industry coupled with an insistent urge for economic self-improvement.

This economic advance followed a familiar pattern. First the immigrants accepted the status of unskilled workers, floating from job to job and camp to camp, receiving the lowest wages. Then came the gradual acquisition of skill and knowledge, the command of higher wages and accumulation of capital. This was followed by an initial investment in some kind of productive resources and the establishment of permanent homes. In turn, an initial investment led to further capital accumulation and investment in further capital resources. These were distributed for the most part among modern fishing boats and equipment, market gardens and small farms, urban mercantile or service businesses, and processing and manufacturing establishments of various kinds. For those who remained in the wage-earning group, there was a strong tendency to shift from the extractive and mobile stages of industry, such as the logging camps or railway section gangs, to more fixed and stable employment, such as in the pulp and paper mills or the sawmills in larger centres with wider employment opportunities, where normal homes could be established and school facilities for children obtained. In general the case histories of hundreds of Japanese Canadian families settled in Canada for over thirty years reveal the repeated story of an upward struggle for economic stability or self-sufficiency, -- an economic independence offering in some degree protection from the vagaries of employers and discriminatory policy and from complete destitution in times of economic depression. It will be of value to note some of the highlights of this occupational picture as it obtained at the time of evacuation.

Occupational Distribution

Young, Reid and Carrothers have provided us with a concise description of the economic advance of Japanese immigrants, noting particularly how the range of activities undertaken gradually expanded.

"In four decades the Japanese immigrants covered by the survey extended the range of their economic activities from six occupations in 1893 to over sixty by the end of the period. During the early years they were concentrated in industries involving heavy labour and a moderate amount of skill, such as lumbering, fishing, mining, railroading and domestic service. They gradually moved out of the occupations and industries through which they entered the economic life of the Province, into farming on the one hand, and occupations of a commercial and service nature on the other, such as clerks, proprietors of stores, restaurants and rooming houses, and business and the professions. The shift from the major industries to the commercial occupations occurred particularly in the twenties when expansion in fishing, lumbering, mining and railroading came to an end and a decline set in, partly because of the agitation and discrimination against the Japanese in these industries, but also because the Japanese like other people were seeking better conditions and a higher social status in the community."

In 1941, the Federal Department of Labor reported the following distribution of occupations applied to all Japanese Canadians gainfully employed fourteen years and more:

TABLE I OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS IN B.C., 1941

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Percentage of All Japanese Canadians</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Gainfully Employed</u>
Agriculture	18.8	3.9
Fishing	16.3	15.0
Labourers (n.e.s.)	14.7	5.1
Manufacturing	13.4	2.5
Services	12.9	1.8
Trade	8.4	2.4
Lumbering	8.3	5.1
Transport & Communication	2.9	.9
Clerical	2.1	.7
Miscellaneous	2.2	--
All Occupations	100.0	2.8

Source: Canada Department of Labor, "Report on Japanese Affairs," 1944.

Agricultural Expansion

It will be noted in the foregoing table that by 1941 agriculture was the most important occupational endeavour of the Japanese Canadian group. During the previous two decades, more and more of the early immigrants had accumulated the necessary capital to purchase small land-holdings and had turned to farming as a securer means of livelihood. With limited capital resources they were unable to acquire developed farms in well-settled areas. Almost without exception they took up uncleared land lacking the advantages of location and access by main highways. But over the two decades many of these backroad, marginal holdings were built up and developed into fertile farms of high productivity, and as settlement pushed back further and further, they gained steadily in value.

In taking up land for farming, the settler's first task was to cut down trees and brush to clear a spot large enough for home and garden. The original cost of the holding and the assessed value were usually low because of the poor condition of the roads and the relative abundance of wild, undeveloped land. With the digging of drains and building of irrigation systems, the gradual clearing of more and more land, the adding of auxiliary farm buildings; the farms were steadily improved. As settlement increased, roads were improved and gravelled; power and telephone services were brought in, often financed by the individual farmer; rural mail was provided; and the railway station hamlets increased in size and services.

New crops were planted and land productivity was increased from year to year as farmers instituted crop rotation and diversification, developed new methods of tillage, and improved the varieties of plants. Co-operative marketing and buying services were organized to bring better returns for produce sold and to effect savings in essential purchases. Co-operative organization was extended to processing and canning, particularly of small fruits, the most important product of many Japanese farmers; and some protection was thus provided against

the fluctuations of the market. By these methods the farmers, acting in concert, were able steadily to increase their cash income.

While rapid advance was being made in farm development, both in expanded acreage, improved crops and produce, and in better marketing facilities, most rural municipalities adopted a policy of giving every encouragement to farm improvement. As a general rule, assessed values of farms were low in the first instance, largely because the land was non-producing. They were not increased in any way commensurate with the increased productivity nor the values of the farms resulting from the improvements. Some municipalities, in fact, maintained a lower tax rate on improved land than on wild land in order to encourage such development. Thus in 1942, the Municipality of Maple Ridge had a general tax rate on improved land of 16 mills in contrast with the rate on wild land of 30 mills.

It is, of course, well known that specialization based upon intensive agriculture was a major characteristic of this period of expansion enjoyed by Japanese Canadian farmers. Forces of economic necessity and occupational aptitude had induced a strong concentration in the small fruits industry. A secondary concentration occurred in the greenhouse industry, while individual operators built up important and substantial poultry farms, market gardens and nurseries. In these particular farm avenues the Japanese farmers were aided not only by habits of unremitting industry, but also by the fact that their families of growing children in many instances had reached the age when they were able to make an all-important labour contribution to the building up of the family enterprise.

The Fishing Industry

The Japanese in Canada have had a long association with the fishing industry. The fact that they have held a relatively prominent position in this field (see Table I) has led to some strong agitation by others similarly engaged.

It should not be overlooked, however, that the entry of the Japa-

nese fisherman was a critically important factor in the development of the industry to the point where it became one of basic importance to the British Columbia economy.

It appears a historical fact that the development of the industry would have been retarded if it were not for the Japanese immigrants who brought certain valuable experience from their homeland.

At a later stage when competition became more intense and the dependence on immigrants lessened with the entry of later arrivals, a very strong movement arose to restrict the activities of the Japanese fishermen.

Successive attempts to reduce licenses to the Japanese were substantially effective, until in a period just before the war, less than 15% of licenses issued were held by fishermen of Japanese ancestry. Notwithstanding this small percentage, however, the efficiency of this particular group had developed through many years of experience and they continued to be an important factor in production.

The Japanese fishermen in the course of time had acquired the best possible types of boats and equipment, and thus at the time of evacuation their capital investment was substantial.

The increasing mechanization in the industry, over the period of several decades, for instance, had seen the transformation of oar-propelled boats to gasoline and diesel boats together with modern drums for reeling in nets. Considerable investments were made in the various kinds of nets to be used with varying conditions of season and water levels.

The fact that Japanese fishermen were faced with restrictions (not applying to other fishermen) -- such as not being allowed to move from one fishing district to another -- made it necessary for them to improve their techniques to the highest level possible, and this involved high investment for the best type of equipment.

The early fishermen were not discontented with the living quarters supplied by canneries -- such as shacks along the Steveston dykes, but as they gradually absorbed the influence of western cul-

ture and their Canadian-born and Canadian educated children grew up, they made increased efforts to improve their living conditions. Even in the unpicturesque cannery-provided houses, it became not unusual to find good quality home furnishings.

Development in the fishing industry was, of course, accompanied by boat-building, canning and processing industries which employed a considerable number of Japanese.

The Japanese are credited with the development of the herring fishing and salt herring industries.

Lumbering and Wood Products

The more important communities where the Japanese were employed in lumbering were Vancouver, New Westminster, Fraser Mills, Mission City, Woodfibre, Ocean Falls, Port Alice, Alberni, Royston, Fanny Bay and Courtenay.

There was a trend over a period of years for workers in forest products industries to move to more fixed sawmill industries in order to enable them to make homes, and secure education for their children, whereas in the earlier days they were willing to accept the lot of migratory forest workers.

This was true especially in Vancouver, New Westminster, as well as the smaller centres of Chemainus, Duncan, Port Hammond, etc. Even when the workers went into the woods for employment, they maintained homes in adjacent centres. As with the fishermen, the stimulus of Canadian-educated children made itself felt in the desire for better home furnishings and comforts for the home.

Some of the forest workers eventually became fairly large logging operators and by 1933 there were some fourteen such operators in British Columbia. The following table gives the extent of these operations:

TABLE II INVESTMENT AND ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF JAPANESE LOGGING
COMPANIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA 1933

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Capital Investment</u>	<u>Annual Production</u>
Fanny Bay Logging Company	\$ 200,000	\$ 135,500
Deep Bay Logging Company	200,000	135,500
Cartwright Bay Logging Company	40,000	67,500
Highland Logging Company	20,000	35,000
Feelmore " "	10,000	54,000
Stolts " "	4,000	13,000
Taniguchi " "	15,000	40,000
Takahashi " "	500,000	570,000
Maeda " "	6,000	20,000
Uyenaka " "	25,000	60,000
Channel " "	20,000	31,500
Mission " "	8,000	23,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,048,000	\$1,185,000

Source: Records of the Japanese Consulate, Vancouver (The Japanese Canadians by Young and Reid).

Commercial Developments

At first the Japanese immigrants looked for employment in the Province's basic industries of fishing, agriculture, lumbering and in various unskilled employment, but there was soon a trend towards settling into urban communities where they started modest retail and service establishments.

In 1931, 907 trade licenses were issued to persons of Japanese ancestry in the coastal areas.

In Vancouver, there was some publicity over the fact that a trade license was issued to one out of every ten Japanese, when the average for the city was one for every twenty-one persons, and there was some talk of restricting the number of trade licenses to Japanese.

Such a step, of course, would have been a fairly serious blow to a group who found themselves faced with restrictions in almost every field of employment into which they ventured.

The importance of the large part of these Japanese-operated

business establishments did not lie so much in the amount of business transacted or the investment represented as in the fact that they provided a livelihood for many individuals who were not fitted for any other type of employment.

The shopowners, the shoemakers, the carpenters, were often the people who had spent the more active part of their life engaged in physical labor, who had accumulated two or three thousand dollars to provide for an independent livelihood when they were no longer capable of hard work. That they found themselves turning to commercial enterprises on a small scale reflected too the lack of employment opportunities requiring less physical strength and suitable to the more elderly group into which the earlier immigrants were emerging.

These small business enterprises for the most part did provide a living, and in more cases than otherwise, represented the sole security for the family until the children were old enough to support the family. Probably because these businesses represented so much to the individual shop owners, and partially too because of their reluctance to depend on public welfare organizations, business failures were extremely rare even during the worst periods of the depression years, and very few families went on relief.

With the evacuation, this unique economic structure was broken down.

It is rather important to bear in mind when considering the valuation of the Japanese business enterprises to note two factors:

(1) These businesses had, to the Japanese, a peculiar intangible value in addition to what may be represented in financial terms -- a value, which they were required, to ignore altogether in making their claims. This intangible value lies in the fact that these small commercial enterprises were the only tangible means of security and livelihood known to its owners. They represented a goal reached after many years of toil.

(2) The years immediately before the war when the nation was

getting back on its feet after the depression seemed to have coincided with the period when a large number of Japanese enterprises had reached the stage of having become established. In other words, the generally favourable outlook for the future which the Japanese businesses faced at the time of evacuation did reflect, but is not altogether attributable to the generally increased tempo of economic activity which was beginning to make itself felt at that time.

PART II

GOVERNMENT POLICY AND THE PROPERTY PROBLEM

The Development of Evacuation Policy

The introductory section of our submission to the Royal Commission has been devoted to a summary description of the overall economic status of the Japanese minority, noting especially the development of that status and of social stability over the years. This second section is concerned with an attempt to trace the highlights of the unfolding policy introduced by the Federal Government in dealing with the repercussions on the domestic front of the disaster at Pearl Harbor, and particularly with those aspects of policy bearing directly upon the property problem.

It is, of course, well known that the prospect of the War in spreading to the Pacific Area after 1939 had caused keen concern and widespread popular agitation centered upon the 20,000 persons of Japanese ancestry settled on the British Columbia coast. The tensions and prejudice, which trace their roots back to the early history of the minority group, had once again been raised to a high pitch. So acute was the war agitation that the Federal Government late in 1940 undertook steps to ease the situation by appointment of a special committee of inquiry. In January, 1941, the Prime Minister tabled the report of the Committee which urged the importance of checking irresponsible attacks upon the Japanese in British Columbia "as an integral part of civil security and national defence." The Prime Minister announced that a special registration of all persons of Japanese origin would be immediately undertaken by the federal police as a key supervisory measure. He further announced the appointment of a small Standing Committee composed of representatives of the military, the federal police, and civic and legislative authority to advise the Government upon the developing situation. These measures, it was widely felt, contributed an important stabilizing influence not only

during the months of increasing international tension of 1941, but also during the few weeks of relative calm immediately after Pearl Harbor.

A review of the events of the critical three months up to March, 1942, however, makes it clear that the wholesale evacuation was in no wise conceived as a conscious policy from the beginning; nor were plans of any kind formulated to deal with all the ramifications of this tremendous disruption until after the decision had been forced upon the Federal Government.

The initial action of the Government was to add to its supervisory, precautionary measures. Some forty Japanese nationals were detained under the Defence of Canada regulations, most of whom were cleared and released from custody within a year's time. Under advisement of the police, the Japanese language schools and newspapers closed down voluntarily. Shortly thereafter, the special registration was made compulsory and tightened up under a new order-in-council; and policy was formalized to prohibit the operating of the fishing boats, which had already been impounded as an emergency measure.

Public opinion in its initial reaction was inclined to accept this precautionary phase as adequate, but only for a brief period; and by the middle of January the Government had evolved a more stringent, but still moderate policy. The announcement of January 14, 1942, made known the intention of the Government to undertake partial evacuation, by establishing a "protected area" from which "all enemy aliens" would be excluded. Strict surveillance of all Japanese nationals was to be continued, with added prohibitions on the use of short-wave radios and cameras. And it was proposed that the exclusion of Japanese Canadians from the Armed Forces should be continued, but provision made to set up a special Civilian Corps. In implementing this policy, the Minister of Justice on February 5, 1942, ordered all male enemy aliens of 18 to 45 years to leave the protected coastal area.

Acceptance of "partial evacuation", however, proved only momentary. By the middle of February a widespread campaign urging complete

evacuation was in full swing. Pressure was both organized and popular, and bowing before the irresistible flood a drastic change in policy was finally adopted. On February 26, Orders-in-Council were made public announcing the new situation. All prohibitions with regard to a number of special articles such as radios and cameras were extended to Canadian citizens as well. A curfew regulation was introduced confining everyone to their homes between sunset and sunrise. And every person of Japanese race, citizen and alien, male and female, young and old, was ordered "to leave the protected area forthwith."

Evacuation Movements

As previously stated the protected area was designated on January 29, 1942, and on February 5, 1942, Japanese nationals of 18 to 45 years were ordered to leave the area by April 1. On February 24 the exclusion order was revised and extended to order out all persons of Japanese ancestry forthwith. Following the exclusion order for Japanese nationals on February 5, two weeks later work camps were authorized on February 19, 1942 -- a week prior to the total exclusion order.

Except for the property of interned persons which came under Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy 1939, no public agency was available at this stage for the protection of Japanese property, other than fishing vessels which were subject to the divided authority of several Government agencies. When men were ordered to leave for road camps no provision was ready to care for their property. It was not until March 4, 1942, that the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property was given jurisdiction under Order-in-Council P.C. 1665. This official, however, for the first several months provided no physical facilities and confined his activities to receiving reports on property from Japanese persons as they were transported from the protected area. No advice was forthcoming as to public facilities and no central storage depots were provided. Because statements had been made that baggage was restricted to 150 pounds per adult and 75 pounds per child, al-

though in actual practice more was permitted, most of the property and belongings were left behind in homes. It had also been stated that freight and any amount in excess of the allowance would be charged to the owner.

For a large number of persons from areas outside the City of Vancouver, the removal had two stages; the first was from their homes to Hastings Park Clearing Station, and the second from the Park to Interior British Columbia. Particularly significant are the removal orders of the first stage when persons were ordered from the outlying areas of British Columbia and because of the precipitate nature of the evacuation, in the absence of public facilities they lost a large portion of their household goods and the equipment for their occupation. For example, a former resident of Hyde Creek could do nothing with his household and real property because he was given only two hours notice to vacate. Persons in Cumberland were given a week's notice to move to Hastings Park, and were told that one suitcase and one clothesbag were the only baggage allowed. A person with a rooming house was ordered to a road camp on March 29, 1942; when he refused to leave before settling his business matters, he was interned. A person from Nanaimo reports that he was ordered to Vancouver on twelve hours notice, but because this was physically impossible, he was given two days. During the interval when he was packing his belongings, a soldier followed his every movement. The only baggage he was allowed amounted to two suitcases and one clothesbag.

On March 27, 1942, a New Westminster family was given twenty-four hours notice to leave the protected area. The father and eldest son of the family were already at a road camp, consequently they experienced considerable difficulty in packing.

After reaching Kaslo a former Steveston fisherman sent for his household chattels. When he opened the crates he found that all valuable articles had been stolen.

A person from Georgetown near Prince Rupert states that he was

evacuated on very short notice and was allowed 170 pounds baggage made up entirely of items such as blankets and things for personal use which he placed in one suitcase and one clothesbag. He asked to be permitted to take his trunk with him but this was refused. After he reached Hastings Park on April 4, 1942, he asked that his trunk and remaining baggage be shipped to him. Months later in Slocan he received the trunk and three boxes but when the boxes were opened it was discovered that they were empty and the contents had been stolen.

A person from Qualicum Beach reports that on March 17, 1942 at nine o'clock in the morning he was ordered to take his family out of the area on the train leaving at eleven thirty o'clock. Because this was impossible he pleaded for an extension of twenty-four hours, which was permitted. He was able to take only his bedding with him. During the twenty-four hour period he disposed of his household goods by selling, and otherwise, as best he could at very great loss.

Another person from Qualicum Beach describes the conditions under which he surrendered his automobile in March of 1942. He was ordered on March 11 to deliver his automobile to a representative of the Custodian with the understanding that he would be re-imbursed for all expenses connected therewith. About noon the next day he joined a convoy of Japanese automobiles from Cumberland enroute to Victoria. It reached Victoria about five o'clock that afternoon whereupon registration took until ten o'clock that night. All gasoline and oil was bought by the owner and no reimbursement was made. Further complications arose because of the curfew. He had to take a taxi to the hotel, and also had to meet all expenses.

Cases such as the above were typical, and similar conditions were experienced by the Japanese in their movement from their homes and later again when they reached the interior towns. The economic loss arising from such conditions has affected all the Japanese. Men ordered to road camps, both before and after the Custodian was placed in charge of Japanese property on March 4, 1942, had no facilities for

storing their belongings. The minimum amount of baggage, which they were allowed, consisted only of bare essentials for physical survival; such as, blankets, heavy work clothing, boots, etc.; their other belongings had to be left with their families or stored with friends. Persons interned were able to take even fewer things with them; usually the clothes they wore, a towel and a toothbrush. Their other belongings also were left behind in an indefinite state. When families moved, the accumulated possessions of many years of domestic life were on their hands; with no storage facilities other than their own homes and some community buildings, their predicament was worse. It was out of the question for them to take their possessions to Hastings Park, to the interior towns, or to sugar beet farms in Alberta and Manitoba. Consequently, very little property was shipped and resulting therefrom, because of the attitudes of some sections of the public and because of the general circumstances of the period, a large proportion of these belongings were lost or stolen.

Impact of Evacuation Policy upon Property Administration

A review of the foregoing circumstances points still further to the contention made earlier that evacuation was not initiated on a broad plan nor as a permanent movement. It is only in the light of this fact that the failure of the Government to take adequate steps for the protection and preservation of property can be explained. The Government provided no facilities for the protection of property while the evacuees still remained in the protected area, other than the formality of registration. Caught unprepared, there was forced upon the Government a civilian undertaking of such magnitude and complexity that it was not able to find personnel capable of realizing all the programme entailed. Under the emergency conditions it was called upon to face, it was unable to formulate policies and procedures adequate to cope with the problems as they arose. As a consequence, there was unnecessary suffering and hardship on the part of the people and the loss of economic resources on a large scale.

There had been no previous preparation by the Custodian to include the administration of Japanese property within his organization. The first instructions given the Custodian under Orders-in-Council P.C. 1665 of March 4 and P.C. 2483 of March 27th, 1942, were to assume management and control of evacuee property "as a protective measure only." The first sign that the removal had assumed permanent aspects came with Order-in-Council P.C. 5523, on June 29, 1942, whereunder "protection only" was abandoned and powers of disposition by "sale, lease, or otherwise" of agricultural land was authorized, and again with P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943, when such powers were extended to all Japanese property within protected areas.

Further evidence of the temporary nature of the evacuation programme is given in the provisions of P.C. 3213 of April 21, 1942, where upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, the British Columbia Security Commission was empowered to enter agreements with the Government of any province relative to temporary placement of persons of Japanese race for the duration of the war, with the understanding that such persons were to be removed upon the termination of the state of war.

Even as recent as July, 1944, during the course of the debate on a section of the War Services Electors Bill, which deprived certain Japanese Canadians of the franchise for the war period, the Prime Minister in the House of Commons stated that the franchise was denied because the Japanese Canadians were moved as a temporary measure and were to be returned at the end of the war.

From these official statements, the removal would have to be viewed as an undertaking similar to the evacuation of civilians from other war zones and it would not be unreasonable to expect that evacuated persons would be permitted to return to their homes as soon as permitted by military exigency. For this reason, persons spent the short time available storing their personal property, often without crating, in their attics, basements, rooms, barns, etc., and in some

instances did no more than lock the windows and doors as they left. Where quarters were rented, persons without storage space often had to resort to quick sales or to leaving their goods in community halls, temples, churches and schools. Because proper public facilities were not provided, and because they had to resort to makeshift arrangements for storing possessions, the change in policy from temporary removal to permanent resettlement has made a very high percentage of loss inevitable.

Evacuation Programme gave Opportunity for Economic Profiteering

Where occupations had both White and Japanese persons, unfortunately a division on racial lines was promoted as a matter of historical tradition and each group eyed the other as competitor. This was the case in fishing, small fruit growing, and in the small retail trades. It was clearly evident to White groups that a competitive advantage could be gained by making use of war hysteria to eliminate the Japanese entirely from certain occupations. They would benefit from higher prices, the result of reduced supply caused by the removal of the Japanese from the industry and steadily increasing demand for products and services from improved economic conditions.

During the summer^{of} 1942 and 1943, certain White persons who had taken over Japanese berry farms for the season on short leases or purchase, organized the Berry Growers Protective Association and applied to the Government for a subsidy at a time when berry prices were their highest since the first World War. This is an example of the attitude of some sections of the general population at that time. Not content with reaping the benefit from the toil of Japanese berry farmers they wanted to live off the general taxpayer as well. In other fields, it has been freely reported that many articles were pilfered from fishing vessels while impounded. Skiffs and life-boats were stolen, net houses were broken into and nets, gear and equipment stolen or damaged. Automobiles left at designated points were stripped of tools and even inner tubes and tires were replaced by those of poorer quality.

The Custodian's policy to liquidate the holdings of persons of Japanese ancestry without reserve by public auction methods eliminated any possibility of the conditions required for a fair market value being applied. By no interpretation could the seller be classed as a willing seller; moreover, the sales being part of government policy of liquidation were, in effect, compulsory and were to be carried out regardless of price. The only willing person under the circumstances was the buyer who saw that all material conditions were fully weighted in his favour and he was in a position to take full advantage of them. Under the circumstances normal competitive bidding would be discouraged, and sales would be completed at abnormally low prices. The sale price by the Custodian could not, therefore, be regarded as the fair market price.

Problems in Property Management and Liquidation

It is apparent that under the foregoing conditions, Government policy in management and disposal of property did not give adequate and sufficient protection to the owners' interests. The primary function of a custodian is to conserve the assets of the owners. In this case it may be stated that this first function, due to the particular circumstances which obtained, was not successfully fulfilled. Aside from property sold directly by owners prior to the establishing of the Custodian's office, much property which should have been the responsibility of the Custodian was not adequately protected. In regard to household goods and movable property left in the homes before and after the Custodian assumed responsibility, insufficient protection was the cause of large quantities of valuable possessions being lost. In the sale of automobiles, unnecessary depreciation resulted from mishandling and lack of proper care. In addition, sale by auction without reserve, under conditions of forced liquidation, resulted in low-bidding and low prices. Boats and gear also received similar treatment in sales. Real property, businesses and equipment suffered a similar fate for the same reasons.

Some of the most serious examples of property loss and destruction are recorded in the reports of the auditors of the Custodian. They are now a matter of public record. The Proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee, May 8 to June 26, 1947, furnish further information on losses and damage to property.

The auditors for the Custodian, P. S. Ross and Sons, in their report of October 20, 1943, state:

"We understand that many requests have been received from evacuees to have shipped to them at their present address certain articles which, in some cases, have necessitated the unpacking of a carton or other container in order to locate the particular thing or things requested. We were also informed that storage places have on a number of occasions been broken into and containers ransacked, and as a result the belongings of one evacuee mixed with those of another, thus destroying means of identification of ownership with the office records"

Mr. Mathieu, assistant deputy custodian states in his report of January 15, 1947 (page 39):

"It is also true that a certain type of citizen considered the abandoned homes of evacuees an opportunity to engage in theft and vandalism which were in evidence in many cases before our field men or agents had an opportunity of taking charge .

"Even in the better class districts this was in evidence and perhaps an outstanding example may be given in connection with the property owned by the former Japanese consul in the Shaughnessy district of Vancouver. This house was under the control of the protective powers until the capitulation of Japan.

"At the time the property was handed over to us in December, 1945, Mr. K. W. Wright, counsel to the Custodian, and Mr. F. G. Shears, director of our Vancouver office, inspected these premises with Mr. Baeschlin, representing the Swiss government. Every piece of plumbing had been removed, light fixtures and switches had been disconnected and taken away and even leaded glass doors and windows had been taken from their frames and were missing. This had occurred in one of the best districts of Vancouver and according to representatives of both the Spanish and Swiss authorities, the house had been broken into time after time even although it was boarded up after each depredation.

"Our own experience in regard to buildings which had been used for storage was somewhat similar to that of the Japanese consul's house. Breakings-in were frequent, entrance being made in some cases by the use of fire escapes, through windows which were boarded up or covered with a grill or through basement doors.

"It may be of interest to record that a building on East Hastings Street, registered in the name of a Japanese association and which certain Japanese had filled with chattels, was left by them in the care of Messrs. Norris and McLennan. Upon request for the shipment, through the Security Commission, of some of the contents of this building, we requested Mr. McLennan to accompany one of

our staff to the building for the purpose of selecting the goods required for shipment. Finding it impossible to open the front door, access was made through a rear entrance when it was discovered that thieves had entered by the front door and had then barred it from the inside with planks. The place had been ransacked, lids of boxes torn off and the entire contents scattered over the floor....."

Although these reports are undoubtedly familiar to Your Lordship, the above quotations are given at length because of their importance. It was partly as a result of the above information to Members of Parliament that the whole matter was referred to the Public Accounts Committee which undertook a thorough investigation of the terms under which Fraser Valley farm lands were sold to the Veterans Land Administration. This investigation revealed that agricultural lands were evaluated following Order-in-Council P.C. 5523 of June 29, 1942, at \$ 911,156.00, and sold for \$ 593,390.00 in the face of assessment values which totalled \$ 1,250,000.00. It is submitted that as a general practice in this area, assessed value is a determination selected for taxation purposes. In some cases, they were below original cost and in most cases certainly far below market value. Although this was a general policy in most municipalities the Veterans Land appraisals were 2 per cent and assessed values were as much as 40 per cent, above sale price.

The Proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee, May 12, 1947, at page 114, show that the spot valuations of the Advisory Committee to the Custodian of May, 1943, compared with assessed value and Soldier Settlement valuation for seventeen properties, as follows:

Soldier Settlement valuation	\$ 28,232.00
Assessed value	\$ 31,119.00
Advisory Committee valuation	\$ 43,100.00

The Advisory Committee valuations for the seventeen properties in this instance were 39 per cent above assessed value and 53 per cent above Soldier Settlement valuation. This will indicate that Soldier Settlement valuations were far too low.

On page 115 of the Proceedings, a list of forty-three properties

withdrawn from the Veterans Land Administration offer until matters of title were cleared, and subsequently advertised and sold by the Custodian, is given as follows:

Veterans Land Administration appraisal	\$ 39,571.00
Veterans Land Administration offer	\$ 38,876.00
Custodian appraisal	\$ 73,312.00
Custodian sale price	\$ 82,183.50

It is noted that the Custodian appraisal was 90 per cent and sale price was 112 per cent above the offer made by the Veterans Land Administration. This would indicate further that the Veterans Land Administration transaction was not made on the basis of free trading and fair market price. Therefore it is submitted that prices received from the sale of these farm lands should be examined with this condition in mind.

Furthermore, when the final offer from the Veterans Land Administration was lower than appraised value, all amounts were uniformly scaled down without attention to individual cases. In view of this administrative action, it cannot be stated that either the Advisory Committee to the Custodian, or the Custodian, had proceeded in the sale with a view to getting the owners a fair market price when entertaining offers from the Veterans Land Administration. Accruing losses to Japanese owners would, therefore, be substantial, and legitimate claims before the Commissioner will be for sizeable amounts.

Even in the case cited above, there is no indication that the \$ 82,000.00 total figure, the selling price of the Custodian was the fair market price. It is re-emphasized that the circumstances surrounding these cases would encourage low-bidding. Compulsory sales over the protest of owners would allow buyers to withhold high offers and yet acquire the desired property.

Sales of this type are unprecedented; there was no recourse to arbitration, nor any appeal to the courts as provided under the War Measures Act in cases of expropriation by the Crown.

PART III

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY

It is not intended here to discuss at length the technical legal aspects of the terms of reference of the Royal Commission, which it is felt, will be adequately and fairly dealt with by Your Lordship with the assistance of Counsel for the claimants and for the Government. We realize that the task of evaluating the losses suffered by the claimants is an extremely difficult one, requiring infinite patience and skill, and above all an appreciation of the human and economic aspects of this unprecedented forced movement. This work is not made easier by the emergency nature of the evacuation as described above or by the fact that six years or more have now elapsed since that time and that the claimants are now scattered in almost every province of the Dominion.

It is felt that the determination of "fair market value" under the terms of reference is an economic problem as well as a legal one, involving consideration of such factors as original cost, replacement cost, prospective earning power, general price levels, and the existence or non-existence of an open market free from compulsion. In order, therefore, that every claimant can be treated fairly we respectfully urge that as a minimum condition the factors set out below should be considered, depending on the type of property for which a claim is made.

(1) Urban Real Estate - Land

- a. Sales realization from adjacent parcels sold freely at about the same time.
- b. Assessed value of the specific parcel adjusted by the average relation of assessed value to the sale price for comparable parcels in the same or comparable locality.
- c. Earning value assuming the parcel is to be developed to the highest usefulness possible in its location.
- d. If the land is occupied by old buildings, the fact that present earnings may not be a good criterion of probable future earnings when the old buildings are replaced with

modern structures, perhaps designed for more appropriate uses from the point of view of the land location.

- e. Trend of market value of adjacent land as reflection of environment factors on probable future earnings.

(2) Urban Real Estate - Buildings

- a. Assessed value of buildings adjusted by the average relation of assessed value to the sale price of comparable buildings in the same or comparable locality.
- b. Original cost and replacement cost of buildings.
- c. Earning value based on past experience and prospects in the future.
- d. Evaluation of other pertinent factors such as exceptionally favourable leases, working capital employed in administration of building, nearby developments which affect the value, etc.

(3) Farms

- a. General level of farm values from recent sales records of comparable farms in same locality.
- b. Original cost, depreciation, and replacement cost of buildings and other fixed improvements.
- c. A farm being both a productive unit and a home, a number of special factors to be given careful consideration in each individual case: e.g.,
 - i. kind of crops that can be grown advantageously on the soil.
 - ii. extent to which fertility of the soil has been depleted or built up.
 - iii. character of road system serving the farm.
 - iv. accessibility of markets for each possible crop.
 - v. annual rainfall or source and cost of irrigation water.
 - vi. nature and abundance of water for stock and domestic use.
 - vii. adequacy of natural and artificial drainage.
 - viii. character and adequacy of fences.
 - ix. accessibility or approach of rural electric lines.
 - x. aesthetic setting of the farm home.
 - xi. annual tax rate.
 - xii. social character of the neighbourhood.
 - xiii. educational facilities available.
 - xiv. alternative uses to which all or part of the farm could be put.

- xv possibility of future revenue producing activities of importance, such as site for waterfront development, highway, powerline, tourist resort, etc.

(4) Business Enterprises

- a. Original cost and replacement cost of physical assets (buildings, machinery, equipment and land).
- b. Historical and reproduction preliminary-expense value: This includes the fair capital allowance for the necessary expenses incurred in the organization and promotion of the enterprise.
- c. Going-concern value: The element of value in an assembled and established business doing business and earning money, in comparison with one not thus advanced. The value element is the present worth of the near-future earnings of the going plant during the period required to duplicate the enterprise and place it in operation.
- d. Goodwill value: This is something different from going-concern value. It was succinctly stated by Lord Eldon in 1810 as "the probability that the old customers will resort to the old place". The unit of measurement of goodwill value is one-year's purchase of the excess of the profits of the business over reasonable interest on the fair value of the property. The number of years by which the unit value is multiplied in individual cases depends on the kind of business involved.
- e. Other intangibles: These may include favourable leases, contracts, options, trade secrets, trade names, patent rights, copyrights, etc. where they are present.

(5) Fishing Vessels and Gear

About the same list of possible elements of value exist as noted above for other business enterprises. In addition, a factor of great importance in 1942-43 was the practical impossibility of replacing these physical assets under the existing conditions of very short supply.

(6) Automobiles, Radios, Cameras, and Firearms

- a. Replacement cost.
- b. W.P.T.B. price ceilings.

(7) Household Chattels and Other Personal Property

- a. Replacement cost.
- b. Intrinsic and sentimental value not replaceable.

PART IV

CONCLUSION

This submission has been concerned with drawing to the attention of Your Lordship certain background material which we believe is directly relevant to the issue under consideration by your Commission. It would appear that in spite of careful, painstaking investigation and deliberation, many practical and imponderable difficulties stand in the way of achieving a precision of just and reasonable awards. In the alternative, we respectfully suggest a broad appreciation of all the circumstances which shaped the problem into its present form is fully merited.

The first part of our submission has sketched the historical background of Japanese immigration into Canada, noting the conditions of their early arrival and employment in this country. In common with most immigrant groups, their's was a struggle over the years to establish economic security. In this struggle they were motivated not merely by individual self-interest, but even more important by the fact that the immigration of women had brought about a fairly balanced population and a family structure was rapidly built up. Homes were necessary for families. And growing numbers of immigrant fathers sought stability of income and employment, as well as a necessary advance in economic status. In general this provided a strong motivating force to accumulate savings and to establish self-owned enterprises whenever possible.

By the end of the first four decades of the century, the immigrants from Japan, first generation fathers and mothers, were reaching an established status in years, and large numbers of their Canadian-born children were achieving maturity. These joined the ranks of productive workers, and family income in the years immediately preceding the evacuation of 1942 increased rapidly. Increased income led in turn both to acquisition of durable consumer goods such as home furnishings,

radios, electrical appliances, automobiles and chattels, which Canadian-educated children looked upon as necessities; and to increased investment in capital goods such as improved housing, larger farm acreage, farm equipment, expanded commercial premises, and fishing vessels and gear. An overall conclusion was that the standard of living of the immigrant group was rising rapidly, not only because of improved economic conditions, but also because of the advancing productivity of the people themselves.

The second part of our submission has reviewed the course of evacuation policy, noting particularly how the problem of property management and subsequent disposal was thus influenced. The first programme adopted by the Federal Government was a moderate one, contemplating the exclusion from the "protected area" only of male enemy aliens between the ages of 18 and 45 years. But public pressure led over the course of a brief six weeks to the adoption of far more extreme measures, the carrying out of which imposed an extremely heavy burden upon unprepared administrative agencies of the Government. Particularly was this true of the Custodian's Office which was suddenly called upon to provide for the effective management and control of all the real and personal property of 21,000 people scattered up and down several hundred miles of British Columbia coastline. Moreover, when wholesale evacuation was first initiated, it was not looked upon as a permanent movement. For this reason neither the evacuees themselves, nor the Government itself, realized that extensive precautions were necessary for the protection and preservation of their property.

Not least of all the actual mechanics of the evacuation contributed to extensive losses. In many cases only very brief notice to move was given, necessitating hasty and precipitate action. With no storage facilities, and with restrictions on baggage permitted for transport out of the protected zone, large quantities of personal property was stored under makeshift arrangements. Possessions could

not be taken to the Hastings Park Clearing Station in Vancouver, to the Interior Towns, to sugar beet farms, road camps or internment camps, but often had to be left behind to an indefinite future. The overall picture was one of a large group of people engulfed in a crisis beyond their control. Confusion, rumour and counter rumour, doubt and dismay were acute psychological characteristics which precluded rational behavior. The Government itself was unable to offer adequate mechanical facilities to meet the confusion of the emergency situation, or to give needed encouragement and advice.

However, concerned the Custodian's Office actually was in protecting evacuee property, substantial losses were inherent in the entire situation. Reports of the auditors for the Custodian indicate that theft and vandalism of the property were not uncommon in the City of Vancouver. It is likewise indicated that real and personal property in the outlying areas and isolated camps, as well as in the farming areas of the Fraser Valley were subject to equal, if not greater, destruction and theft. In the actual process of liquidation, a wholly abnormal and unprecedented situation was created. When goods and chattels were sold at continuing public auctions, it was clear that the normal conditions of free trading did not apply. Because it was known that liquidation would be effected without reserve, bidding could not be described as competitive, and auctioneers, working on a commission basis with minimum prices, tended to seek rapid disposal of goods in large quantities rather than adequate unit prices. The Proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee contain information which indicates that transactions between the Custodian and the Veterans Land Administration in regard to Fraser Valley farm lands were not resolved on a basis of "fair market value." Nor can the wholesale liquidation of a large number of urban holdings within a short space of time be regarded as a normal procedure guaranteed to maintain the property rights of the owners.

In the third section of our submission, we have attempted respectfully to suggest to Your Lordship some of the considerations

entering into the problem of valuation as being of concern to the evacuee claimants. It would appear that many relevant questions, including prospective earning power, are involved in the determination of value. Conditions and approaches differ with the different classes of property, compelling a wide economic review. The needs of property valuation are, we most earnestly submit, of a very broad nature which find their parallel in the comprehensive appraisal of all the many varied factors involved in wartime evacuation.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS K. SHOYAMA, President,

GEORGE TANAKA, Executive Secretary,

National Japanese Canadian Citizens
Association,
84 Gerrard Street East, Toronto 2, Ont.

November twelfth, Nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

REPORT COVER CO. 516
CALLOW BROTHERS LTD.
TORONTO

File pocket of 104(5)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date June 5, 1944 Publication House of Commons Debates

Page 3655

Mr. REID: I want to ask a question of the minister but, first I want to draw to the

attention of the committee and the country an important statement that the minister made this evening, the significance of which may have been overlooked. There are opinions in this country, both political and otherwise, that the Japanese in this country are Canadian citizens. But the minister in answer to the hon. member for Fraser Valley said that one of the reasons why we have to treat the Japanese in this country fairly is that there is an agreement governing the treatment we shall accord to the nationals of Japan and that if we do not treat them accordingly Japan will object. But if the Japanese in Canada are Canadians, why should we worry? I trust that everyone gets the significance of the minister's answer.

We in British Columbia hold that the Japanese owe allegiance to Japan, that Japan counts every one of them as her nationals, and the minister has substantiated our point of view because he has said that they are all Japanese, and they being Japanese we must not offend Japan by our treatment of these Japanese, because we have some Canadian citizens in Japanese custody and if we offend the Japanese in Canada Japan will hold us to account. I hope those who are championing the Japanese in this country will take note of the minister's statement to-night, which to me is very significant. He has said what we have always held and hold to-day, that in spite of all the froth and stuff being said about the Japanese in Canada, every one of them still belongs to Japan and Japan is holding us and will hold us to account.

Mr. GRAYDON: Who are championing the Japanese in Canada?

Mr. REID: The leaders of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation in British Columbia are championing them. Let me draw the attention of the leader of the opposition to what was said a short time ago. The leaders of the C.C.F. in British Columbia are saying that those of us who hold the view that the Japanese in Canada are still Japanese and should be sent back to Japan are just indulging in political propaganda. It is the leaders of the C.C.F. who have brought this question into the realm of politics and who are saying that we are acting under a party whip, that the old parties have a whip and that they crack it over our heads. If you took a secret vote of the people of British Columbia you would find that the rank and file of the C.C.F. are with us in this fight. But they dare not open their mouths because their leaders say that they would rather retire from the party than submit to that kind of thing. This is going to be one of the fights in British

[Mr. Reid.]

Columbia. The leaders of the C.C.F. in British Columbia have become the avowed champions of the Japanese in this country, and of that I shall speak later on in this house. The statement of the minister to-night places the Japanese in Canada where we have always placed them. They belong to Japan, the minister says, and we must abide by the international agreement and treat the Japanese in Canada fairly.

The question I wanted to ask the minister regarding this vote, which is not as large as last year's vote, when \$2,000,000 was spent, was this. Statements have been made in this house and in British Columbia that some of the work done on this road by the Japanese was a scandal. Delegations from the board of trade of Vancouver have said the same, that the road work done by the Japanese, who receive only twenty-five cents an hour, is a scandal. The minister speaks of dollar for dollar value. Has he taken note of this charge that has been made? Can he tell the people of this country that we are getting value for the money spent on the roads?

Mr. CRERAR: No. Under the circumstances I think we are getting as reasonable value for the money expended as we could expect. We have to keep in mind what the position is. The Japanese have been evacuated from the Pacific coast and sent into the interior of British Columbia. We employ them at work. If a Japanese is not working satisfactorily you cannot say, "You are off the job," as a contractor would say to a workman who was not giving him satisfaction. That probably results in not as efficient work from the Japanese as a whole as a contractor would get from a similar number of labourers he had hired to work for him. But in the light of all the circumstances I think a reasonable return is being secured for the money expended.

Somebody asked me a moment ago if I knew how many of the people employed on these projects were Japanese nationals and how many were not. I am unable to give that information. The hon. member for New Westminster states that Japan considers as Japanese nationals all these people, whether born in Canada or not.

Mr. REID: That is important.

Mr. CRERAR: I have no knowledge personally of the views of the Japanese government on this point, although I have no reason whatever to question the statement of the hon. member for New Westminster. Our officers cannot inform me how many may be regarded as Japanese nationals and how many, under our laws, would not be so regarded.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

Mr. FRASER (Peterborough West): The minister mentioned a little while ago that we had to be very careful because of Canada having nationals in Japan. In the return mentioned by the hon. member for Comox-Alberni and dated Thursday, March 2, 1944, it is stated that in these camps they have 204 radios. I wonder whether the Japanese are allowing the Canadians in Japan to have radios. Also I see that in Roseberry camp we are supplying eight school teachers; in New Denver camp, thirty teachers; in Slocan camp, ten teachers; in Kaslo, nine; in Sandon, eight; in Lemon Creek, twenty-four, and in Tashme, twenty-nine. Are these children taught English or are they taught Japanese in the camps?

Mr. CRERAR: I have no knowledge on the particular point, because I believe the camps to which my hon. friend refers are not under the direction of this department.

Mr. FRASER (Peterborough West): Oh, yes; New Denver and Tashme are under the department; at any rate Tashme is. The hon. member for New Westminster mentioned the C.C.F. party in connection with the Japanese. I know that the hon. member for Vancouver East, who unfortunately is not here to-day, gave a talk here to a group of ladies who have what is called a school for citizenship every Wednesday night, and in his address he said that Japanese should intermarry with Canadians.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Who said that?

Mr. FRASER (Peterborough West): The hon. member for Vancouver East. He said practically the same thing in this chamber last year.

Mr. GILLIS: Nonsense.

Mr. REID: It won't be tried out in his family.

Mr. FRASER (Peterborough West): No; That is the trouble with the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation party; they like to try things out on somebody else, not on themselves. Could the minister find out if these teachers are teaching English or teaching Japanese. Every one of them is a Japanese. I think he should also find out if our nationals in Japan are privileged to have radios.

Mr. CRERAR: My hon. friend was referring to the camp at Tashme?

Mr. FRASER (Peterborough West): Yes.

Mr. CRERAR: That is not one of the camps where people are employed for this work.

Mr. FRASER (Peterborough West): Then will the minister name the camps?

Mr. CRERAR: Tashme camp is under the Department of Labour. I do not know whether the Japanese in these camps have radios. I cannot say, and I do not think anyone here can say, whether Canadians interned in Japan have them or not.

Mr. SINCLAIR: We can say that they have not. They have not even Red Cross parcels.

Mr. CRERAR: That may be.

Mr. SINCLAIR: That is so.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Just read the papers.

Mr. CRERAR: However, the camp of which the hon. member for Peterborough West was speaking is, I understand, Tashme. That is not one of these.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: The men are taken from Tashme and come out on the road. Do not tell me they are not on the Hope-Princeton highway. I have ridden on a truck with them. The Japs get better treatment than I did.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date June 5, 1944 Publication House of Commons Debates

page 3652

Item agreed to.

Employment of persons of the Japanese race and/or Japanese nationals, \$1,000,000.

Mr. NEILL: Mr. Chairman, I will not detain the committee, and I do not propose to reopen the whole Japanese question because we discussed it the other day and we rested on the promise of the then acting leader of the government that we would have a definite statement of policy from the Prime Minister later on. I am rising to-night only to make a correction in a statement that has been very much circulated. I might pause here for a minute to say I wonder why it is that whenever this subject comes up the information furnished to the public is so very often misleading and invariably misleading in favour of our Japanese enemies. The hon. member for New Westminster in his speech the other day said, I think, that there was a group of officials in Ottawa—I do not exactly know how he put it—who were very, very sympathetic to the Japanese. I begin to think he is right.

As I say, why is it that information is always or often at any rate false and apparently so absolutely innocent. The other day the Minister of Labour made this statement. I am sorry he is not in his seat at the moment, but before I say what I am going to say, may I say that I am perfectly certain he did not intend to deceive the house when he made his statement. He is not built that way. Before he made the statement he expressed sympathy with our point of view. He said, as reported in *Hansard*, that seventy-five per cent of the Japanese in the dominion were born here. Well, that is absolutely and entirely false. That is all that is wrong with that. The correct figure is twenty-eight per cent—a vast difference. Once you start a lie going, goodness knows how far it will go. I repeat that the minister did not make that false statement wilfully. He just repeated what somebody else had handed him. Some day in the distant future perhaps we shall be able to get around to those officials alluded to by the hon. member for New Westminster and deal with them adequately. Look how it spreads. Here is an article in "Canada at War." It is supposed to be an accurate description, of course, of our efforts in action in the war. This is what appears on Page 55:

Seventy-five per cent of the Japanese in Canada are Japanese-Canadians.

That is, born in Canada, as stated by the Minister of Labour. As I say, the only trouble with that is that it is entirely false. There can be no doubt about that. I have in my hand a

[Mr. Marshall.]

booklet called "Removal of Japanese from the Protected Area in British Columbia." It is a report issued by the British Columbia security commission. They knew all about it, if anyone did. Here is what they say on page 3:

In March of 1941 the many thousands of Japanese domiciled in Canada, practically all of whom were in British Columbia, had been required to register themselves with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the resulting records reveal the following details: Canadian born 6,727, naturalized 7,011, nationals—

That means Japanese not naturalized.

—9,758; United States citizens 16; total 23,512.

If you analyse those figures you will find that instead of seventy-five per cent being Canadian born, it is only twenty-eight per cent. Why the difference? Oh, if you trace it down far enough somebody will say, "We made a mistake," but why are the mistakes always on the one side? This pamphlet is circulated far and wide; it goes across the country, to our men in the trenches and everywhere else. "Oh," they say, "do not make a fuss about it; seventy-five per cent of the Japanese are born in Canada." It is not seventy-five per cent but only twenty-eight per cent.

Here is something else which was just put in my hands, and remember that I do not go around hunting for trouble. Not long ago the hon. member for Peterborough West asked for a return showing the Japanese who have been allowed to remain in the protected area, out of which they were all supposed to be moved. The return brought down—and I did not ask for it—showed something like ninety-seven. I glanced over the list, and was attracted by the occupations of these people who have been allowed to remain in a protected and therefore dangerous area. Some of their occupations are: aircraft fitter; Empress hotel laundry; retired; no occupation; lawyer; warehouse foreman; cook-house employee; tap dancer—you will readily understand the necessity for having a tap dancer remain in this area—floor lady; factory worker; candy packer; dentist, and so on. I thought there was something funny about it, and took it upon myself to write the department concerned and ask why it was necessary to have so many Japanese in that area. They wrote back and said that they had looked into the thing and that there had been a mistake of forty, that some forty of these people should not have been on the list. Can they not bring down a return covering ninety-seven people without being wrong about forty of them? If I had not dug into that it would have gone out to the world, whatever object they sought to achieve by making this mis-

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

leading statement in a return brought down at the request of the hon. member for Peterborough West.

I rose for the purpose of putting hon. members straight about that seventy-five per cent, but while I am on my feet perhaps I may be permitted to present something else to the committee which came to me not half an hour ago. I have in my hand a copy of a bill introduced in the house of representatives at Washington on May 9, 1944, not a month ago, by Mr. Mott. The bill is, "To provide for the deportation of Japanese aliens." I quote the first sentence of section 2:

Within thirty days after the approval of this act the attorney general of the United States shall proceed to prepare warrants for the deportation of all undesirable aliens as defined in section 1 of this act.

I think it was the minister now before us who told us the other day that to a large extent we would have to be guided by the policy of the United States in regard to the Japanese. Well, this is a sample of that policy. Of course this bill has not been passed as yet; it was introduced only three weeks ago, but at least it is evidence of what some thinking and perhaps foresighted men in the United States congress are doing. I must correct myself. It was not the minister now before us; it was the then acting leader of the government who said that we would have to be guided to some extent by the policy adopted by the United States. At any rate I would present this bill as an illustration of what the people of the United States are thinking about this subject.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject *Japanese in Canada*

*File packet of
104(s)
RGR*

Date *May 5, 1944* Publication *House of Commons Debates*

Removal of enemy aliens including Japanese nationals and other persons of the Japanese race from the protected areas in British Columbia, \$2,750,000.

Mr. STIRLING: Would the minister bring us up to date with regard to the location of the Japanese removed from the evacuated areas, where they have gone within and without the province of British Columbia?

Mr. MITCHELL: This is a break-down of the province of British Columbia: Interior housing centres—this is as of April 1, 1944—11,214; road camps, 418; self-supporting projects, 3,162; miscellaneous, 1,188. That makes a total of 15,982. Those in the other provinces are as follows:

Alberta	3,483
Saskatchewan	146
Manitoba	1,043
Ontario	2,558*
Quebec	394
Maritimes	1

Total..... 7,625

* 431 interned.

In the Yukon and northwest territories there are twenty-nine, giving a total for Canada of 23,636.

Mr. STIRLING: The first figure the minister mentioned was 11,214, which I think he said were those in the settlements?

Mr. MITCHELL: That is the interior housing centre.

Mr. STIRLING: Has the minister the number in Tashme by itself?

Mr. MITCHELL: 2,488.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date..... Publication.....

MAY 5, 1944

2741

Mr. NEILL: Did the minister give the number of Japanese born in Canada?

Mr. MITCHELL: I will get that figure.

The CHAIRMAN: I know the committee realizes how difficult it is to have hon. members speak in their proper order in connection with an item of this kind. If hon. members are agreeable I shall call first the hon. member for Vancouver South, then the hon. member for New Westminster and then the hon. member for Comox-Alberni. I got into trouble the other day over this matter, and I do not want to get into trouble again.

Mr. STIRLING: I suggest that an hon. member be allowed to carry on with a few questions which are interlocked; it appears to me that we would make better progress in that way.

The CHAIRMAN: The committee will realize the difficulty which faces the Chairman, in that I have no list of speakers. I have to make my own list as I go along, and already several hon. members have asked if they could be placed on the list. Generally I try to alternate between the different parties, and I have found that to work well for over a year now.

Mr. NEILL: Certainly it would facilitate the work of the committee if after an hon. member has started to ask questions he could be allowed to go on and finish them.

Mr. STIRLING: In British Columbia a certain amount of work is going on in connection with several road schemes, such as the Hope-Princeton road. I understand there are sixty-eight Japanese working at the Hope end of it and 120 at the Princeton end, and of course it is the very great hope of all those living in the southern portion of British Columbia that this work will be carried forward as quickly as possible. I realize that those in charge of the work are dependent for their road machinery upon what they can get from the government of British Columbia and from the parks branch, but I should like to know from the minister whether it is proposed to endeavour to get additional Japanese into these two camps in order that the work may be hastened. I am given to understand that these sixty-eight Japanese at the one end and 120 at the other are principally single men who were collected from other settlements and camps within the province, who were ready to go and work on that road. Close by you have the settlement of Tashme; in fact the Hope-Princeton road passes by Tashme, where the minister says there are 2,488 Japanese, no doubt including men, women and children. I should like

to know whether the minister has any hope of strengthening the gangs working on that road from the inhabitants of Tashme.

Mr. MITCHELL: At the present moment there is no intention of strengthening those gangs, though something may be done next winter.

Mr. STIRLING: Then what is the policy of the government for the coming summer?

Mr. MITCHELL: As I indicated in my statement to the committee, the Japanese come within the national selective service regulations in regard to direction; and in view of the demand for labour, particularly in the summer months, we intend as far as possible to move these people into those industries where it is necessary to fill the gap in relieving the man-power shortage during the summer months.

Mr. STIRLING: Even to the extent of taking them from that province to another one?

Mr. MITCHELL: Yes, I would say so.

Mr. STIRLING: Then would the minister tell the committee the arrangements in regard to pay for these men who work in the road gangs?

Mr. MITCHELL: The pay for labourers is twenty-five cents an hour, and there are special rates for foremen and so on. The basic rate is twenty-five cents an hour.

Mr. STIRLING: With deductions for board?

Mr. MITCHELL: Yes, a deduction of sixty cents a day for board.

Mr. GREEN: This item covers the sum of \$2,750,000, and is described as being for the removal of enemy aliens including Japanese nationals and other persons of the Japanese race from the protected areas in British Columbia. I take it—and if I am wrong in any of these statements I would ask the minister to correct me—that practically all this money will be spent in connection with the Japanese.

Mr. MITCHELL: Yes.

Mr. GREEN: And that it is really not for the purpose of removing them from the protected areas, since they have been removed from those areas already, but rather for their maintenance in other parts of Canada where they happen to be at the present time or to which they may be sent. Then I think hon. members should realize that this is only one of the votes with respect to those people of the Japanese race in Canada. For example,

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

2742

COMMONS

there is another item to be found at page 414 of *Hansard*, under the Department of Mines and Resources, in the amount of \$1,000,000, which is described as being for the employment of persons of the Japanese race and/or Japanese nationals. I presume there would be a vote also under the Department of Justice for the cost of maintaining the Japanese who are interned, who according to the minister number some 431, and there may be other items as well. So that the Japanese problem is now costing the federal government and through the government, the people of Canada several million dollars a year.

In addition to the cost to the Canadian people, it is now quite clear that the federal government has assumed full responsibility for the movement and welfare of the Japanese people in Canada. I would point out that in most cases a Japanese cannot go from one part of the country to another without obtaining a permit. They are strictly under the control of the federal government at the present time. This means also that the federal government will be responsible for the disposition of all people of the Japanese race in Canada after the war, and will be solely responsible for finding some solution of this Japanese problem, because the government now is in the position that it cannot abandon these people, nor can it pass the responsibility on to any other government. That responsibility rests exactly where it belongs; that is, with the federal government. That is a fitting place for the responsibility to rest, because the federal government, as distinguished from the government or people of British Columbia, was responsible for allowing the Japanese to come to Canada.

Federal governments, one after another, have refused to heed the pleadings and the warnings of the people of my native province, and of members of all parties, with the exception of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, who have come here from that province. Time and again the Canadian government has even refused to heed the action of provincial governments of British Columbia, which have gone as far as to pass a provincial immigration measure which would base the test as to whether or not people should be admitted to British Columbia upon the applicant's ability to speak an European language. So that throughout the whole picture British Columbia has been the catspaw, and it does not propose to remain in that position any longer.

I suggest to members from other parts of Canada that this is a far-flung country. There are some things which affect one portion of the country far more acutely than they do another. People of all parts of Canada, including

[Mr. Green.]

those who happen to live in my own province, are intelligent, sensible and idealistic. Perhaps in British Columbia they are even more so than in other parts of Canada! But I do suggest that where one part of the country is affected by a question of this type, representations made by Canadians living in that part of the country should be heeded. Failure of Canadians east of the Rockies to help out in respect of this Japanese problem during a period of decades—in fact ever since the turn of the century—has caused more bitterness in British Columbia against eastern Canada than any other single issue. And if that problem is not faced now by the Canadian government it will, in the future, cause even more bitterness.

There will be many other Pacific problems arising from time to time. British Columbia is the only Canadian province facing the Pacific. I hope Canada will pay attention to British Columbia in the future, when Pacific problems have to be considered by the nation as a whole.

But, to get back to my subject: This Japanese problem is the federal government's mistake. There has never been a real federal policy in the matter, and I am afraid that is the position to-day. The federal government is just drifting.

Mr. MITCHELL: What does my hon. friend mean by "drifting"?

Mr. GREEN: The Minister of Labour was in the navy during the last war; he should know what is meant by drifting. I repeat that the federal government seems to be drifting in respect of this question, although it is costing Canada millions of dollars a year, and it is perfectly obvious that the solution must come from the federal government.

In the debate which took place last year about the end of June, I outlined something of the history of the Japanese problem in Canada. I do not purpose repeating that to-day, but intend to deal only with what has happened since last year's debate. Since that time several hundred more Japanese have come east of the Rockies. Only a few minutes ago the minister gave the figures to the hon. member for Yale, but for the purposes of the record I propose going over them again. They show that as of March 31, 1944—not quite six weeks ago—there were in British Columbia a total of 15,982 Japanese. That is still more than two-thirds of the total number in Canada. That group is divided up as follows: 11,214 are in interior housing centres, and of course they are being kept there at the expense of the government; 418 are in road camps; 3,162 are in self-supporting projects,

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date..... Publication.....

MAY 5, 1944

2743

and 1,188 are described as miscellaneous. Most of those Japanese in British Columbia came from the protected area at the coast; they have been dammed back, so to speak. In the Yukon and Northwest Territories there are 29.

Then, coming east of the Rockies we find that in Alberta there are 3,483; in Saskatchewan, 146; in Manitoba, 1,043, and in Ontario, 2,558; although of that number 431 are in internment camps, as dangerous to the state. In Quebec there are 394, and in the maritime provinces, only one. How he or she managed to get down to the maritimes, I do not know; but the fact remains that there is one person of the Japanese race in the maritimes. This makes a total number east of the Rockies of 7,625, or less than one-third of the total of 23,636 Japanese in Canada.

In the United States the great bulk of the Japanese were concentrated on the Pacific coast, just as in Canada they were concentrated in British Columbia. Our neighbours have succeeded in moving away from the three-Pacific coast states all but about one-sixth of the Japanese who were there prior to the war. I believe that those who remain are in California, some of them in the camp at Tule Lake, where there has been so much trouble, and which I believe is occupied by Japanese who are strongly anti-American, and the rest are in the camp at Manzanar. The Americans have left only one-sixth in their Pacific coast states, while Canada still has two-thirds in British Columbia.

Mr. MITCHELL: But they are still in concentration camps in the United States.

Mr. GREEN: No; the Americans are putting them out to employment. As I have said, several hundred have been moved east of the Rockies in the last year.

Mr. MITCHELL: They still have a larger percentage than we have in concentration camps.

Mr. GREEN: That may be. There have been several hundred moved back east in the past year. So that the government has made some attempt at dispersing the Japanese across Canada. That has been done largely by persuading or by coercing individual Japanese to come east, and then trying to reestablish them here on a permanent basis. The result of that movement has been that the brightest young Japanese have come east—and they deserve credit for so doing, for coming back and trying to begin life anew in eastern Canada. Of course that means that the group which remained in British Columbia are going to be just that much more difficult to assimilate.

Then, some have been brought east of the Rockies under the selective service organization, and I believe a few family groups have been moved east by the government—but very, very few. Probably that is the reason that the numbers who have come east have been so small. The Japanese are a people who stick together in families, and it is difficult to persuade families to allow individual members to move away. I think they will be taken out of British Columbia in large numbers only when arrangements are made by the government to take them in family groups.

The action of the government in the past year may be described as a half-hearted attempt at dispersing Japanese across Canada. Actually it has only scratched the surface. If the problem is to be handled in this way it will take years and years to remove the Japanese from the coastal province.

Another feature is that practically all these Japanese who have been moved east of the Rockies have been placed in other provinces, on the basis that if those provinces do not want them to stay there after the war the government will remove them. That was a clause that was put in the agreements which were negotiated originally between the British Columbia security commission, which was the agent of the government, and the respective provincial governments. I believe that is the position to-day.

Furthermore, no Japanese are being placed in a town or district where there is any objection to them. For example, a few days ago we saw a report of a complaint by Forest Hill village against any Japanese domestics being employed. I believe a protest was made by the city of Ottawa against any Japanese coming here, and no Japanese have been brought to this city.

There is a provision that after the war they are to be removed on request, but no one knows where they are to be moved to. That is one question the people of British Columbia want answered. Is it the intention of the government to take all these Japanese back to British Columbia? Is it the intention to send them to Japan? Is it the intention to negotiate with the provincial governments to permit those who have been settled in the east to remain? Just what is to be done? Probably the federal government does not know what it proposes to do, but these are questions that will have to be answered.

Another factor is that the Japanese in British Columbia continue to hold back; they refuse to go east. I suppose they know a good province when they see one, but in any event it is quite difficult to get them to move from

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

2744

COMMONS

British Columbia. That complicates the situation considerably. A commission was appointed by the government a few months ago to investigate the welfare of the Japanese in the interior settlements. Its report, dated January 14, was tabled in the house, and in referring to the question of dispersing the Japanese it states that much more can be done in this connection when the British Columbia security commission has more cooperation from the Japanese. It is a good deal like the calling up of men for the army. It is a sort of half pleading and half coercive proposition; it is a half and half policy that really is not getting results.

Another difficulty is that the Japanese who come east are not allowed to lease land or business premises. The minister will correct me if I am wrong in this, but I believe that that is the situation. The Japanese themselves have suggested that some provision should be made by the government to subsidize the reestablishment of families who move east, but apparently there have been no arrangements made for that at the present time.

I have been unable to get the exact figures, but I understand that between 1,000 and 2,000 Japanese have asked to be sent back to Japan.

Mr. MITCHELL: You have not been able to get a boat for them.

Mr. GREEN: That is the responsibility of the minister. When the ss. *Gripsholm* went back last fall she took sixty-one Japanese who had requested to be sent home, and now many more have asked to be sent to Japan. Hon. members should realize that those who ask to go back are not all Japanese nationals.

You cannot divide the Japanese in Canada on the basis that the Japanese national is disloyal, while the Japanese who is a naturalized Canadian or who has been born in Canada is loyal to Canada. All those who went from British Columbia on the ss. *Gripsholm* were either naturalized Canadians or Canadian-born Japanese.

I think the minister will admit that the fact that a Japanese is naturalized means very little in so far as his loyalty to Canada is concerned. Generally naturalization is acquired for economic reasons, to obtain a fishing licence or for some similar reason. I have here the January 8 issue of the *New Canadian*, a weekly paper published by the Japanese in British Columbia in which they refer to what I have just mentioned, that naturalization or place of birth means very little. They say:

Equally well known is the fact that some, though born or naturalized in Canada, are not interested in their citizenship and would welcome the opportunity to go to Japan. Some have already done so; and others have signified their intention by applying for repatriation.

[Mr. Green.]

No attempt has been made by the federal government to ascertain what Japanese are loyal or what Japanese are disloyal. For example, I do not see how you can expect a Japanese who is a shintoist to be loyal to Canada, because part of his religion is the worship of the emperor of Japan. Such a man or woman could not be expected to place Canada first in his or her loyalty. In the United States they have tried to find out who is who among their Japanese. I have here volume 90, number 35, of the *Congressional Record* of February 23, 1944, and on page 1999 is shown the question they asked their Japanese, as follows:

Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America, and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor or any other foreign government, power or organization?

A total of 5,333 Japanese said, "No." The record continues:

In other words, they were not willing to swear allegiance to the United States, and they were not willing to forswear allegiance to the emperor of Japan. One thousand five hundred and fifty-five answered the question in a qualified manner or did not answer it at all. Therefore, we have this situation: we have 6,888 people in these camps who refused to unqualifiedly swear allegiance to the United States.

The United States house passed a law on that date, February 23, which permitted a person to renounce his United States nationality. The following section was added to their nationality act:

(i) making in the United States a formal written renunciation of nationality in such form as may be prescribed by, and before such officer as may be designated by, the attorney general, whenever the United States shall be in a state of war and the attorney general shall approve such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defence.

Nothing of that kind has been undertaken here.

Mr. MITCHELL: What is the use of it when you have it?

Mr. GREEN: When you have what?

Mr. MITCHELL: Under present conditions I do not think that would be worth the paper it is written on.

Mr. GREEN: You suggest that these people should be left here whether they are loyal or not?

Mr. MITCHELL: The mere fact that they sign such a thing as you speak of is no indication of their allegiance to the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date..... Publication.....

MAY 5, 1944

2745

Mr. GREEN: You mean it would not be any indication of whether they would be loyal to Canada?

Mr. MITCHELL: I would not think so.

Mr. GREEN: Then why does the minister have this declaration in his national selective service mobilization regulations:

That I make this declaration with full knowledge and understanding that I am thereby deprived forever of all rights and privileges to be naturalized in Canada as a British subject and that I thereby become liable to deportation from Canada whenever such deportation may be practicable.

That is a declaration put out by the minister's own department in connection with aliens who are called up and do not want to serve. They have that option.

Then the attitude of the Japanese government continues to be what it has been from the start, namely, take a direct and active interest in their people who are in Canada and in other countries. If the Japanese government would only leave these people alone, things would not be so bad; but right from the start, in every nation to which they have migrated, the Japanese have been under the direction and control and have received the active support of the home authorities. That very fact has constituted and still constitutes a sinister threat to any nation that allows the Japanese to settle within its borders. For example, the Japanese government sent on the *S.S. Gripsholm* a lot of Japanese books and Japanese food to be distributed among the Japanese in Canada. A few years ago it took a census of all the Japanese in Canada and the United States; on January 28 of this year there was a significant broadcast from Tokyo; I have a report of it here; the heading is "Tokyo claims interned Japs being persecuted." The broadcast said:

The fact that our brethren, who have been making strenuous efforts on the front lines of overseas expansion—

Mark those words: "on the front lines of overseas expansion".

—are faced with all kinds of persecution in enemy nations, is truly beyond mere words of sympathy.

That had reference to the Japanese in Canada and the United States.

Another development during the year has been the inquiry by the royal commission to which I referred, which found that by and large, the Japanese in the settlement camps were living under better conditions than they had been before the war, that they were being well treated and that they had really no cause for complaint whatever.

Another thing that has happened during the last year has been that a final report has

been published by the United States general who had been in command of the removal of Japanese from the west coast states, Lieutenant-General John L. Dewitt. He pointed out in his report many things with regard to the Japanese in the United States. The report was quoted as saying that invariably Japanese communities on the west coast flanked strategic installations, while there were no Japanese in nearby available farming sections. The report says:

It was difficult to explain the situation by coincidence alone.

Another paragraph from the report said that the west coast Japanese were "a tightly knit, unassimilated racial group", which constituted "a potentially dangerous element" from a military viewpoint and "military necessity required their immediate evacuation to the interior".

Incidentally, in my riding, just three months ago certain vacant property which had been held for years was sold by the custodian of enemy property; that property was found to belong to interests in Japan; here they were holding several vacant blocks in the middle of a residential district of Vancouver, and the significant fact was that the property lies on a hill overlooking the city, from which hill the whole city of Vancouver could have been brought under fire.

Another fact to be remembered is that all ties of the Japanese in the protected area have been cut. Their fishing boats have been sold, their properties have been sold—all their ties have been cut. It is not as though they were firmly rooted there.

Then, finally, I think the committee must give some consideration to the attitude of the people of British Columbia on this question. They do not propose to be left with the problem any longer. British Columbia faces the Pacific and the people of that province do not want the Japanese out there where they can be in contact with Japanese merchant vessels plying in and out of our harbours. There is the same feeling among the lads who have gone overseas from our province. I have here a statement made by one of these lads writing from overseas. He says:

It is just about time—

That was in February of this year.

—the people in eastern Canada realized that we will not stand for the Japs coming back. I think if the federal government allows them to return to British Columbia there will be serious trouble. All the British Columbia lads here feel very strongly about it.

I think the great majority of the people of British Columbia feel that if the Japanese cannot be resettled on a permanent basis in

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

2746

COMMONS

eastern Canada, then one term of the peace treaty should be that the Japanese in Canada should be returned to Japan in exchange for Canadians who are under Japanese control. Or if not to Japan, it might be possible to make arrangements for them to be reestablished in some territory in the Pacific under the control of the united nations.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Send them to Toronto.

Mr. GREEN: The hon. member for Fraser Valley will have to speak for himself. They could be properly reestablished in some of the territories that are being taken away from Japan and should be given full compensation. This may seem drastic and yet it has been done before. For example, shortly after the last war there was trouble between Turkey and Greece, and several hundred thousands of people were moved at that time; Turks were removed from Greece and Greeks were removed from Turkey. I have here a book entitled "The Lost Peace", by Harold Butler, formerly secretary of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations. At page 229 he describes that exchange of population. He says:

The process of interchange would be difficult and often painful, but experience has shown it to be practicable. Nearly four hundred thousand Turks who had dwelt for generations in Europe were uprooted and transferred across the Bosphorus, while a large number of Greeks whose forefathers had for long lived in Asia Minor were brought back to Hellas. Their absorption took time and money. I saw some of the Greeks in Euboea and the Peiraens, where they were beginning to make a new life under very hard conditions. But they were no longer surrounded by alien and often hostile neighbours, and by degrees they found their niche in Greek national life. In the long run they and their children would come to enjoy greater happiness and security among their own people. A source of endless friction between the two races had been cut out by a drastic but salutary surgical operation.

He points out that the Germans followed this principle of avoiding racial conflicts by forcibly removing their compatriots from the Baltic states. He says:

What they did brutally and ruthlessly can be done with much greater success by friendly agreement under international auspices. The segregation of races with strong mutual antipathies is one of the conditions of peace in eastern and southeastern Europe.

I ask for a clear-cut announcement of government policy on this whole Japanese problem. Let me place these questions before the minister. Is it the plan to remove all the Japanese from British Columbia, or are some to be left there, and, if so, how many?

[Mr. Green.]

Are they to be kept out of the province of British Columbia for good? Can the minister give us assurance that they will not be sent back to British Columbia?

Are any plans under way for returning any of these Japanese to Japan? If so, what group or groups?

What does the government propose to do with those Japanese in other provinces if the government of any province requests their removal after the war?

These are questions which should be answered by the minister. I would urge upon him to realize that the problem is not yet solved. We have not begun to solve the Japanese problem in Canada. Further, the problem will not solve itself, nor is it of the type that can be forgotten, and so evaporate; it has to be worked out, and it must be worked out by the Canadian government. I hope that when the minister has a chance to speak on this matter he will give us an answer to the various questions I have asked him.

Mr. MITCHELL: I will answer my hon. friend in a few words. I cannot tell him what is to be the after-war policy with respect to the Japanese. This dominion is not the only pebble on the beach. I suppose all these questions will be decided at some international gathering charged with laying down policies with respect not only to this question—

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: What is the minister's opinion?

Mr. MITCHELL: That is all right, but—

Mr. GREEN: May I point out to the minister that not one of these questions has to do with after the war. I asked: Is it the plan to remove all Japanese from British Columbia? Are they to be kept out of that province for good? Can the minister give assurance that they will not be sent back to British Columbia? Are any plans under way for returning any to Japan; if so, what group or groups? What does the government propose to do with those in the other provinces if the government of any province requests their removal after the war? Not one of these has a thing to do with an after-the-war programme.

Mr. MITCHELL: I am making my speech.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Answer the questions. We do not want speeches.

Mr. MITCHELL: I have said there is a body of public opinion, particularly in British Columbia, favouring the return of all Japanese, whether nationals or born in this country. That viewpoint has been expressed. As I have indicated previously, I do not know, and I

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

MAY 5, 1944

2747

do not think anybody knows at the present moment what will be the policy of this government or any other. When all is said and done, let it not be forgotten that we have not yet won the war. Unless we do win it, we shall not have much say about the matter.

I know something about the difficulties and complexity of this Japanese problem. I am not going to tell the committee the conditions under which I went to British Columbia or surveyed the war in the Pacific and the Atlantic, the problems of Hong Kong, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies. I am not going to tell that story because it cannot be told at the present time. But when hon. members talk about the movement of Japanese, let me ask, how can you expect any agency, whether governmental or private, to accomplish the free movement of these people in face of the objections which my hon. friend has in his mind when he casts doubts upon the Japanese as individuals? Remember the conditions which have been built up. We must face the fact that many people in eastern Canada feel that every Japanese is walking around with a knife in his hand.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Why are you sending them back to British Columbia after the war?

Mr. MITCHELL: Nobody has said that we are going to.

Mr. SINCLAIR: Why do you not answer the hon. member's questions?

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Your agreement says that you will send them back to British Columbia.

Mr. MITCHELL: The agreement does not say anything of the sort, and my hon. friend knows it.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: It certainly does say it. Table the agreements. You are afraid to.

Mr. MITCHELL: I cannot say any more than that. The problem has been made more difficult by the expressions of some hon. members and some other people in this dominion. I feel that our achievement up to date in connection with the Japanese problem in this country is as good as that of any country which has to deal with this very difficult problem. We have endeavoured to—

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: —keep them in British Columbia.

Mr. MITCHELL: —move the Japanese to productive employment rather than keep them in camps. My hon. friend spoke of the financial commitments. I believe that the labour department estimate is correct. The fact that the Department of Mines and

Resources contemplate an expenditure of a million dollars for this purpose during the coming financial year cannot reasonably be charged to the Japanese problem as undertaken by the Department of Labour, because it is productive employment. I do not know, but I assume that they want to build roads, and that sort of thing. If the Japanese were not to do that, other people would have to be paid to do it.

I think I have answered pretty well all my hon. friend's questions.

Mr. GREEN: You have not answered any yet.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Not one.

Mr. GREEN: If the minister will take the trouble to read from the transcript of *Hansard* the questions I asked him about five minutes ago—

Mr. MITCHELL: I think I answered them all. As to one particular question my hon. friend asked me, what will be done, whether now, to-morrow, and after the war, frankly I do not know.

Mr. GREEN: I have noticed that when the minister is dealing with his estimates, instead of answering the questions, in many cases he makes a speech. That is what he has done on my questions.

Mr. MITCHELL: I do not think there is any law against making a speech in this chamber. My hon. friend has just made a forty-minute speech.

Mr. GREEN: I will just repeat these questions. Is it the plan to remove all Japanese from British Columbia? Are they to be kept out of that province for good? Can the minister give assurance that they will not be sent back to British Columbia? Are any plans under way for returning any to Japan; if so, what group or groups? What does the government propose to do with those in the other provinces if the government of any province requests their removal after the war?

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Hear, hear. Straight questions.

Mr. MITCHELL: If I may be permitted, before six o'clock—it is almost six o'clock—

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: You can answer them before six o'clock.

Mr. MITCHELL: My hon. friend does not need to be clever.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: It is not necessarily being clever at all. We want an answer.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date..... May 5, 1944

Publication House of Commons Debates

of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation are unanimous in their views on this very important question. May I say at the outset that I take the strongest objections to any person or party accusing me, when I speak on this subject, of speaking from a racial point of view. There are those who are always looking upon the world from a theoretical or idealistic point of view. Then, there are those who have idealism but who never forget the realities of life that are facing the country. And, of course, there are those who, when facing questions, have no idealism at all. May I say that I am one of those who, while having quite a lot of idealism, likewise endeavour to face the facts. It is most unfortunate indeed that this question, which is now becoming something of a national one, should have in British Columbia become a political question. I say without fear of successful contradiction that the cause of this lies entirely with the leaders of the C.C.F. party, because up until 1933 or 1934, the Japanese question in British Columbia was never a political question. The entire population and all political parties in existence at that time were unanimous in their opposition to the encroachment of the Japanese. Before 1933 no one would have thought of getting up on a public platform or going around lecturing regarding the Japanese; because it was understood among the people of British Columbia that this question was an economic one, although British Columbia had borne the brunt of the Japanese problem without any sympathy or support from any other province.

But when the late respected leader of the C.C.F. rose in the House of Commons and said that if he and his party were elected they would grant the vote to the Japanese, the question then for the first time in the life of our province became an active political question. I challenge anyone to examine my own political activities and say that I ever during any election mentioned the Asiatic question or the Japanese. My views, however, have been long known, and have been frowned on by some. Those in higher circles and some theorists said: "This man Reid, hates the Japanese." I refute that. I do not know what can be done to bring them to our viewpoint, but we who hold this view do so dispassionately and without hatred. What we did was from a sense of duty, because we realize, and have realized throughout the long years, the grave danger that faces this country, and the fact that if this problem is not solved by the people of Canada it will ever occur and reoccur as time goes on.

I shall not have time in the forty minutes at my disposal to deal with every aspect

After Recess

The committee resumed at eight o'clock.

Mr. REID: Under this item of \$2,750,000 for the removal of enemy aliens including Japanese nationals and other persons of the Japanese race from the protected areas in British Columbia, I have some questions I should like to ask the minister regarding the Japanese who are in the interior; but before doing so I wish to make certain remarks, following those made by the hon. member for Vancouver South this afternoon.

The hon. member for Vancouver South pointed out that all hon. members from British Columbia with the exception of those

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

2750

COMMONS

regarding the question; but the one danger we feared in British Columbia if the Japanese were given a vote was this, that they do not look upon the vote as we do, nor would they vote individually. If the Japanese were given the vote I feel sure that in whatever province they were located they would vote en bloc. It is my personal view that if they were voting in any province that would permit them to vote, other than British Columbia, everyone of them would vote C.C.F.

Mr. NEILL: Why not?

Mr. REID: It is strange that that party has taken unto itself the job of supporting the Japanese 100 per cent; and the Japanese support the C.C.F. 100 per cent. The minister may if he wishes to do so, refute the statement I am about to make, but it has been seriously said and never refuted that before the Japanese met the British Columbia security commission and had a conference with them they met the leaders of the C.C.F. party and discussed their position with them. I have no personal knowledge of the truth of it, but that statement has been made publicly and, so far as I am aware, has never been challenged.

I came to the House of Commons in 1930. I can well remember the resolutions introduced by myself on the Japanese question, and how I was laughed at when I pointed out the encroachments that they had made, how they controlled the British Columbia coast with their fishing boats, and that their maps were better than the Canadian government maps and likewise our admiralty maps. Those statements were admitted in this house by Lord Bennett, who was then Prime Minister.

Members from the maritimes and from the other provinces have said to me in the corridors here: "Oh, we are tired of hearing about the Japanese." I want to say to these people in all kindness that I still hold those views and that in taking the stand I am taking I am taking it not altogether on behalf of British Columbia—although primarily that is true—but on behalf of all the Canadian people. I challenge any member inside the house or any individual outside the house to refute the statement which I am about to make, namely, that the Japanese in Canada are an unassimilable race. I have made that statement all through the years in which I have been protesting against them. Is there an hon. member who will rise in his place and say they can be assimilated in this country by marriage? I know I have heard it advocated by those idealists, but who in all practicality would do it? These theorists do not want the experiment tried in their own family, but they are perfectly willing to have the experiment tried in some other family. They do not

want the Japanese to marry into their family, or their family to marry into a Japanese family.

If the Japanese are unassimilable, would any hon. member rise in his place and argue the contrary? If so, I would like to hear him. Are we then to allow 23,000 of them to live here and grow and grow? For, mark you, the reasons for their coming here were not, as many think, like those of the Chinese. The Chinese came to Canada in the early days when there was a labour shortage here and at a time when our railways were expanding. But the Japanese did not come here under the same auspices. The Japanese came here later under a definite plan. I could quote article after article going back to 1900 and even earlier than that to show that there was a great plan for the conquest of the Pacific coast, if not the world, a plan laid down by the Japanese hierarchy. They set out in those days to encircle with Japanese the countries surrounding the Pacific ocean. The Japanese came here with the help and under the auspices of the Japanese government, and settled on the Pacific coast. That is one reason why they did not settle inland. The Japanese government wanted them on the coast. Had we not taken their boats away from them and taken them inland when war was declared, no one could have foretold what action they might have taken.

I intend to read one article, Mr. Chairman, and I do so in order to link it up with the statement I have made that they are here under a definite plan or understanding with the Japanese government and assisted by the Japanese government. May I point out that in 1937, according to the Japanese government records, some \$45,000,000 were returned to Japan from Japanese immigrants on the Pacific coast; that is from South America, the United States and Canada. The sum of \$45,000,000 was returned as part of the loan which they received. The Japanese government went further in its long-headed scheme for world conquest. It saw to it that the Japanese immigrants coming to this country and other countries on the Pacific were equally divided as between males and females. You will find that the number of males and females are very nearly equal, though that is not so in regard to the Chinese or the Hindus. Of course that was part of a definite plan; the Japanese government realized that there had to be women here with the men if the Japanese population in Canada were to increase. In the case of the Chinese, only about ten per cent are women, while only about one per cent of the Hindu population are women. As a result, these two races have not caused any

[Mr. Reid.]

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date..... Publication.....

MAY 5, 1944

2751

great problem in this country. On the other hand, the Japanese, if left alone, in time would present a very difficult problem. Here you have people who have sworn allegiance to the emperor, even though they may have been born in Canada. The Japanese are people whom the government of Japan looks upon as Japanese citizens. If you were to look up the blue papers that have been issued by Japan you would find that in counting the number of fishermen employed in Japan before the war, the government had included the Japanese fishermen on the Pacific coast.

I repeat, for the benefit of those who have given little heed to our warnings, that in this country we have some 23,000 people almost equally divided as between males and females, who have been allowed to live their own lives, speak their own language and practise their own Shinto religion which, as the hon. member for Vancouver South has said, requires them to own allegiance to the emperor. May I give the committee an interesting statement made to me by a prominent Japanese, to whom I was speaking just before war broke out with Japan. I said, "I suppose the Japanese people are much like the people in Germany, and that the common citizens have little to say in regard to war?" He replied, "Mr. Reid, when the Japanese emperor speaks we must not even think in contradiction of his decree." I said, "Does that apply to the Japanese in this country?" And his answer was, "It does." Time and again we have made the statement that Japanese, whether born here or coming to Canada, owed allegiance first to Japan, and I should like any hon. member to tell me how one can be a citizen of two countries at the same time. I am very sorry that the hon. member for Vancouver East is not present this evening. I am not going to say anything about his views, but I wish he were here to take part in the debate. He is perhaps as emphatic and dogmatic in his views in favour of the Japs as I am in mine, only on the opposite side. The hon. gentleman has been lauded in some quarters as having taken a brave stand, but I do not know that it has been any braver than the stand some of us have taken. My name was passed on to Japan at one time as public enemy No. 1, and knowing the strong-arm methods of the Japanese I do not know which was the bravest stand.

The hon. member for Vancouver South spoke of what was taking place across the line. We are not holding the minister responsible for this problem; we all realize that it is not his doing and that he cannot help it. It is a matter for the government itself, but it is important to mention these matters even

at this time, and with a war on. For many years we endeavoured to get the federal government to act in the matter, but no action was taken until war was declared. Now we are just afraid that when the war is over and the War Measures Act is repealed, the whole problem will once more be left on the doorstep of the people of British Columbia. We are going to fight against that every inch of the way. Those are my views, and I think the minister will agree that my statements have been very reasonable. I am wondering if the minister can tell us whether any approach has been made by the British Columbia security commission to the Japanese, asking if any of their number will renounce their Japanese citizenship and their allegiance to their emperor. Some take the stand, "We should do something more for the Japs." I take the stand that the Japanese, and all other races, will have to do something more for themselves. Some may say, "Well, the mere signing of a paper or taking of an oath does not mean very much," but it is strange that up to the present not one Japanese, either native born or Canadian born, has offered to renounce his allegiance to Japan and swear allegiance to this country. I doubt very much whether in the strictly legal sense a man can be given the rights of this country while he owes allegiance to Japan, and to the Emperor. You do not have to take my word for that; it is in evidence. In 1934 the hon. member for Comox-Alberni and I went before the committee considering this matter, where we had an opportunity of asking some questions of the Japanese who appeared there. I asked one of the Japanese professors this question: "In the event of war, to which country would you consider you owed allegiance?" Without hesitation he replied, "Japan." He was appearing before that committee, saying that he was a Canadian and a British subject, and asking for the vote. I am very glad I took part in those proceedings, and so helped prevent those people from being allowed to vote. As I say, the right to vote in British Columbia would be but the first step, for the Japanese would not vote as other people do; they would vote as the No. 1 man Jap told them, who in turn would take orders from the Japanese council.

I must hurry along; my time is going, and there are a few questions I should like to ask the minister. I wanted, however, to place my views before the committee to-night in the hope that the minister would carry them to the government and that they might be considered seriously. We all realize that the matter cannot be solved at this moment, with the war on. The minister has pointed out that we do not know how the war will end

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

2752

COMMONS

or what the peace terms will be. We realize that what he has said is perfectly true; nevertheless we would like the most sympathetic hearing we can possibly get from the government. I stated last year, and I repeat now, that I am just a little perturbed because I know that close to the government is a group of these higher officials who have no practical sense at all, who are thinking in theoretical terms and whose type of mentality has helped to bring the world to this pass. They refuse to face facts; and knowing that this group is around here, I am just a little afraid of their influence when the time comes to settle this great problem.

It has been suggested that we should soft-pedal the whole question because there may be repercussions in Japan. It has been said that the Japanese will pick up the things we say here and perhaps use them to inflame racial hatred among the people of India. That may be; but in my practical mind I sometimes wonder how the people of India can discern between what is true and what is false in all they have been told by the Japanese, because I do not suppose bigger liars than the Japanese leaders ever existed, and certainly they are peddling a lot of lies throughout the world to-day.

However, to support what I was going to say a little while ago regarding the menace of leaving them there, let me read this to the committee—and I am not going to weary hon. members with a lot of reading. An article by John W. White in the *Saturday Evening Post* of June 27, 1942, regarding 300,000 Japanese in Brazil, who came there in a period of ten years, states in part:

If any doubt remained as to the political motives behind the Japanese government's keen interest in forcing these colonies on to the South American countries, it was dispelled in April by Tokyo itself. The spokesman was Montonoa, a former administrator of one of the colonies in Brazil, who, significantly enough, had been called home to take a position in the emperor's government. In a belligerent interview in the newspaper *Asahi* he warned Brazil that any restriction of Japanese "rights" in the Amazon valley would be considered a hostile act against the imperial government. The Amazon zone, he said, "morally" belongs to Japan, because the Japanese colonists have spent ten years reclaiming it from the jungles. After charging Brazil with having done nothing to develop the resources of the Amazon, he enunciated the interesting theory that natural resources, wherever found, belong to those who develop them. And this apostle of Japanese culture stated further that he considered this Japanese colony as a province of Japan.

I leave that for the serious thought of hon. members from other provinces, who perhaps have not before given much serious thought to this question. I ask them to think about

[Mr. Reid.]

the problem. And might I remind them that after this war, if we are to take an active interest in the affairs of other countries, I do not see how much progress will be made in thinking about other countries if other provinces in this country refuse to take stock of problems which exist in their own country.

I have some questions to ask, and some comment to make about the first one. I note at page 13 of the report of the British Columbia security commission that the commission who are handling the Japanese are holding back \$250 per adult Japanese, and \$50 for each child, as a rehabilitation fund. This raises some misgivings in my mind as to why there is a rehabilitation fund. What is the motive behind it? What is the idea behind the British Columbia Security Commission's gathering a rehabilitation fund? Where are these people to be rehabilitated? It is true that they are spread out now in some of the other provinces. Members from Alberta can perhaps say whether or not this is correct, but some people from Alberta have told me that many people in that province are beginning to be worried lest the Japanese are there to stay—and they do not want them. A few people in the other provinces, when spoken to, will say, "Yes, they are splendid workers." But I pointed out to them that when the Japanese came to British Columbia in the early days we did not see the hidden hand of Japan. We did not realize that they were an arrogant race. We thought the Japanese were similar to the Chinese, and would be more cooperative. But the moment they became powerful they almost captured the fishing industry, and other business as well; and it was then that the arrogance of the Japanese became apparent.

Therefore I say to the minister that we are perturbed. We want this matter to be taken seriously, because I believe that if this problem is not solved now, and that we leave 23,000 of them, fifty per cent men and fifty per cent women, the strength of that group in twenty-five years from now will be enormous. It will lead to trouble. No one can tell what can happen to Japan, and we cannot annihilate a complete nation. They can rise again—who knows? No one can foretell. But leaving them here, with their allegiance to Japan, whether born in this country or not, using their own language, and obeying the laws of Japan, is something which will lead to trouble, and should not be tolerated in this country any longer than we can help. That is one question I want to ask the minister.

Then I would ask this one: The British Columbia security commission says it was found that the procedure at present followed is to release assets of the Japanese, when

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

MAY 5, 1944

2753

requested to do so. Reports are prevalent—I have no way of proving them—that the Japanese are taking these assets and buying property again through the medium of Canadian citizens. In British Columbia tracts of land are being bought, obtained by the Japanese through the release of these assets. It is said that certain white Canadians—and I use the term “white” in contrast to the Japanese—are acting as agents. It is stated that these sales are proceeding apace, and that when the war ends, all the Japanese will have to do will be to come back to British Columbia, and these properties they have bought, or are buying at the present time, will be released to them. I should like a statement from the minister on that point.

I also notice that the minister in his speech said that some 21,000 Japanese had been evacuated. I wonder where the other 2,000 have gone?—because there were more than 23,000 of them. That is something further which perturbs me. The rehabilitation fund looks to me like a move by the British Columbia security commission to make provision now so that the Japanese will not be moved, but will remain here. I do not know whether the government has given assent to that policy; but a full explanation is due this chamber as to why it is being done.

One could go on at greater length, but I do not wish to cover the ground discussed this afternoon by the hon. member for Vancouver South. I have endeavoured to touch upon other aspects of the problem, and I have pointed out that in so far as the people of British Columbia are concerned this problem is looked upon as a very serious one indeed. I repeat it is most unfortunate that one party has taken the Japanese, so to speak, under its care, and has become their champion. I know that all members of that party do not agree with them, but I did notice that—

An hon. MEMBER: What party is that?

Mr. REID: It is the C.C.F.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): The great humanitarian party!

Mr. REID: The idealists and theorists of this country are probably leading the people along the wrong path.

Mr. MacNICOL: Not the idealists—the theorists, probably.

Mr. REID: Like many others, especially those among us who know what we are talking about in this connection, I have been endeavouring to speak from a practical point of view. We reiterate the statement I made that if the Japanese are left there the problem

will recur. The reason I speak to-night is that we want to keep this issue alive, and to warn the government of our feelings. We are pointing out that after the War Measures Act is withdrawn the Japanese question might be left to the provinces again, and there is no doubt in my mind where they will go—because the Japanese government wants them on the coast.

I am very sorry the hon. member for Vancouver East is not in his seat at the moment; I will not use his name by way of criticism, but I would say this to him: If you are going to reinstate the Japanese in British Columbia and to give them the vote, then you cannot, after having done that, say to them, we are not allowing you to work here, there, or elsewhere. And I want one of the C.C.F. party to rise in his place in the house and say they will put the Japanese back in the fishing business. I want a statement on that question. In 1934 I was one of those who took steps to get them put out of the fishing business. That was long before 1939 or 1944. I fought the matter all the way through, but I was only laughed at. I take strong exception to anyone who says that I have done this because of racial hatred. I did it from a practical point of view. I tried to take a lesson from what has occurred in other countries. Let the C.C.F. say they will give the Japanese jobs and they will find the Japanese will get back in the fishing business. If they give the Japanese the vote and they become full-fledged citizens of the province, will my hon. friends take the stand that they cannot go here, there or anywhere. They will be able to go where they like. Let them again get a foothold in the fishing business and the other fishermen of British Columbia will find out what will happen. As the representative for New Westminster I feel that I should fight for the heritage which rightfully belongs to the people of this land.

My time has about expired, but I wanted to put these questions to the minister. Here are some more questions I should like him to answer. What has been paid for hospital accommodation for the Japanese? Would he explain the rehabilitation plan and the plan for employment? How many are still being maintained and how many are employable? Is maintenance being withheld from Japanese who are employed? We hear a great deal about the shortage of men. If they are all that they are claimed to be by some members of the government and by the C.C.F., why do we not take steps to make them work instead of maintain them? That is, if they are Canadian citizens, if they are as good citizens

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date..... Publication.....

2754

COMMONS

as the minister sometimes says he thinks they are, why are they lying back and not working during this period of man-power shortage?

Here is another question I should like the minister to answer if he can. I received a telephone call the other night from a newspaper reporter in Toronto. He asked me a question for which I have not as yet found an answer. He wanted to know if the Japanese who are under the control of the mounted police come under the price ceiling regulations with regard to wages. I asked him why he wanted to know and he said that a friend up the street had a Japanese working for him for \$65 a month; she was working around the garden and doing things like that. She left because someone else offered \$100 a month. The reporter wanted to know if everyone in this country was under a price ceiling regarding wages. I think this point should be cleared up, perhaps not by the Minister of Labour but by some other minister. Are these people under these regulations, or are they being protected and allowed to do things which ordinary Canadian citizens are not allowed to do?

I have endeavoured to deal with this matter with as little heat and in as reasoned a manner as possible. I feel very strongly and believe that we in this country should not allow other groups of people to stay as Canadians and still own allegiance to other countries. If that is allowed to continue we can never make a great country of Canada in the future. That is my belief and I have always held it. As long as I am going into this question may I point out this other fact. I hold the view that if we had had two or three languages throughout the length and breadth of Canada the peaceful and harmonious relations with our neighbour to the south would not be as close and friendly as they are at the present time. I hold to the belief that the turmoil and trouble now taking place in Europe are due, in part at least, to the many languages spoken on that continent. I am against groups coming from other lands and attempting to perpetuate their own languages and carry on as they did in the country they came from. At a later stage of the proceedings I shall perhaps enunciate my views more fully on this.

I thought it my duty to-night to join with the hon. member for Vancouver South and other hon. members from British Columbia in pointing out that this is a national problem which cannot be settled just by brushing it to one side. I consider it to be my duty to let this committee and the country know the feelings of the majority of the people in the

[Mr. Reid.]

constituency I represent. In closing, I again ask the minister to give me answers to the questions I have asked.

Mr. MITCHELL: Mr. Chairman, I think I can answer both the hon. member for New Westminster and the hon. member for Vancouver South who have asked me several questions with regard to policy. The first question had to do with immediate policy, and in reply I would say that the government will take such action from time to time in regard to the removal and transfer and movement of Japanese as may be consistent, prudent and advisable in the light of existing circumstances.

With regard to post-war policy, I think I expressed our opinion this afternoon. May I say to my hon. friends that I have definite views on this question, views just as strong as those expressed by the two previous speakers—

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Do you agree with them?

Mr. MITCHELL: —but they are sitting there and I am sitting here, which is an entirely different matter. In view of changing conditions on account of the war I am not in a position to forecast government policy. But I do thank hon. members for taking it for granted that we shall be sitting here when the war is over. May I say to my hon. friends that when the opportune time arrives, and there is a question of timing in these matters, I think they will find that the policy of this government will be in conformity with the broad interests and ideas of the Canadian people.

The hon. member for New Westminster has been a close student of this question and he lives in close contact with the problems which have arisen in British Columbia. He raised a question about something in the report of the British Columbia security commission with regard to the rehabilitation grant or assets of \$250 for grown-ups and \$50 for each child. The purpose of this is not to rehabilitate in the sense in which that word is generally understood. Where there are assets, those assets are reduced to that point before they receive any assistance from the Canadian government in the way of maintenance.

Another question raised was that of our own people buying farms on behalf of Japanese in a surreptitious way. This matter has been investigated on a number of occasions by my department and up to this point we have not been able to ascertain that such a condition exists. It may be that it does exist, but it has been investigated by the mounted police and no evidence has been forthcoming that would warrant such an assumption.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

MAY 5, 1944

2755

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Is there a law in British Columbia that prevents the Japanese from holding land?

Mr. MITCHELL: At the present time, absolutely, by order in council under the defence of Canada regulations.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): That is only temporary.

Mr. MITCHELL: As to the payment of maintenance in the camps, no maintenance is paid to any Japanese who is employable; let that be clearly understood. My information is that there is no one in the settlements who is unemployed and that those outside are employed in gainful occupations. As I indicated this afternoon, they come under the national selective service regulations, and the committee can rest assured that where these people can meet the needs of labour in parts of the dominion, where direction is necessary, the regulations will be put into force.

Before taking my seat I wish to thank the hon. member for New Westminster and other hon. members for bringing the viewpoint of British Columbia on this problem to the attention not only of myself but also of the house and the country.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Under the defence of Canada regulations are the Japanese considered as alien enemies? If so, how can it be that they come under the regulations of national selective service?

Mr. MITCHELL: They are persons of the Japanese race.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Well, we are at war with Japan. The government declared war against Japan with great acclaim, although we have not been fighting against them very much.

Mr. MITCHELL: Seventy-five per cent of the Japanese in the dominion were born here.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): That does not make them Canadians.

Mr. REID: Will the minister answer the question I asked as to a discrepancy in the figures, and also as to the Japanese language being taught to the children?

Mr. MITCHELL: The discrepancy arises in this way. One figure deals with the Japanese evacuated from the protected areas, and the other figure deals with those outside the evacuated areas. The two together give the total.

Mr. REID: What about teaching the Japanese language?

Mr. MITCHELL: As far as my department is concerned, no teaching is being given in the Japanese language. But we cannot stop the parents from talking to their children in Japanese. However, no official recognition is given to the Japanese language in the matter of teaching.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Are they not teaching Japanese in the schools right now?

Mr. MITCHELL: Not officially.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Oh, well!

Mr. MITCHELL: Not in the schools that we are operating.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: You are supplying the school and they are teaching the Japanese language.

Mr. MITCHELL: No, they are not. My hon. friend will have to take my word for it.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: You take my word. You are wrong, and I know it.

Mr. MITCHELL: I am not taking your word for it. I know, and you do not.

Mr. NEILL: Mr. Chairman, any remarks I make with regard to the Minister of Labour and his policies will not be addressed as criticism of him. I have watched with great interest his career since he first came into the house as an independent member and I think he has done well under very difficult circumstances. Perhaps it would have been better for his reputation and for his conscience if he had not been in the position he is in to-day, for he has almost admitted that while he possesses one set of views he is compelled, by the principle, I suppose, of cabinet solidarity, to do something that is against his conscience. All I can say is that I sympathize with him, but I do not admire him for that.

Mr. MITCHELL: Is a man in public life supposed to have a conscience?

Mr. NEILL: It was said by a member of this house a few days ago that after his experience in Ottawa he viewed all men as crooks until he found to the contrary. I do not subscribe to that idea at all. I deprecate it. I want to say that in the 245 men in this house there is not one bit more crookedness than anywhere else.

Mr. MITCHELL: I agree.

Mr. NEILL: I was going to say that the form which this debate has taken to-night illustrates a point that came up when we were held up to reproach on the ground that we were delaying the house by debating the proposed changes in the rules, and finally were

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

2756

COMMONS

charged with holding up the war effort and hurting our boys in Europe. I have spoken only three times in this long session, and what I was doing the other day when we were debating the proposed changes in the rules was to preserve for our boys on the other side when they come back a right which would have been taken away from them if that thing had been railroaded through as was intended. But for that unreasonable fight, as it has been called, that we put up, the members here to-day would have found themselves checked, for, if the proposed change in the rules had been put through, the hon. member for New Westminster and the hon. member for Vancouver South would have found themselves limited to speaking for only twenty minutes, or half what they did, and they would have found that they could speak only once. The result would have been this. The minister would have had two courses open to him. He could have heard what the members said and then just sat tight and laughed off our criticism and have felt that he did not need to answer it because the rules would have said that we could speak only once in committee. Or he might have taken another line. He might have said in reply to some member who had spoken, "Your statements are false," and the member to whom he addressed himself could not have replied because he would have had the right to speak only once. That is the right, the right to speak, that we were fighting for the other day, and it will be seen to-night what a good thing it was that we did fight for it.

I appreciate the remarks of the hon. member for Vancouver South. He put the case clearly and with not the slightest suggestion of appealing, as the hon. member for Vancouver East always says we do, to racial jealousy and racial ill-feeling. Even the hon. member for Vancouver East could not possibly say that the hon. member for Vancouver South injected any element of ill will or racial feeling or anything of that kind, because he was most temperate in his remarks.

If ever there were a time when a member should feel impelled to express the views of his constituents, I feel that it is now. I have never in all the many years that I have represented my riding seen such a unanimity of purpose, such a grim, black determination along the lines that we have advocated here this afternoon, of removing the Japs from Canada at the close of the war. Almost every public body—the legion, the city council, boards of trade, labour unions, the I.O.D.E., for even the ladies have a share in it—has expressed itself, and in no measured terms,

[Mr. Neill.]

and without qualification, that they want the Japs removed from Canada. They want that, and they want nothing less.

The Minister of Labour said just now that the Japs in British Columbia are seventy-five per cent of the total. I saw that somewhere else some time ago, but it is simply not so. I have the figures here, and after I sit down, if anybody wishes to challenge my statement, I can quote them. But it is not seventy-five per cent. I admit that he might be bewildered as to what figures he should use, because all kinds of figures are put out for the asking. The hon. member for Westminster talked about a little inside clique which was on terms of friendship with the Japanese. I do not know where the friendship comes in or who professes it; I do not think it is shared by the Minister of Labour, but the fact remains that you can get any kind of fake figures you like. I have a statement in my hand showing a difference of six thousand between the number of Japanese at a certain time and six months later. They do breed, but they do not breed as quickly as that. However, I have not time to go into that.

The hon. member for Vancouver South suggested that there were only twenty-five thousand of them and that it should not be such a terrible job for the government to deal with them, and he gave a very good illustration based on what happened in one of the European wars, where they traded Greeks for Turks, or Armenians, and four hundred thousand people were transferred. The scheme worked well and benefited all parties to the deal; ultimately it made for their peace and good will and happiness. There is a long difference between twenty-five thousand and four hundred thousand. But let the door be opened, and they will have to be counted not in hundreds of thousands but in millions, because the Japanese like the western part of Canada. There is an idea that Japan is being crowded out of its own lands. That is nonsense. They have a large island—I think it is Hokkaido—where there is plenty of room for them, but they do not like the climate; they much prefer to come here, where they find a more congenial climate.

The hon. member for Vancouver South also asked, if they are not expatriated where will they go? I would ask the minister that question; he ought to have some idea what he proposes to do. Apparently that is a forbidden subject. We can spend a large amount of time on discussions looking to the post-war period; are we going to do nothing with this question, the most burning question in British Columbia? Apparently it must not be dealt with. The Mexicans have a word "manana",

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date..... Publication.....

MAY 5, 1944

2757

meaning to-morrow, and apparently it is in that spirit that we are asked to deal with this matter.

The Japanese have to be taken away. Where are they to be shipped, or where are they to go when they are taken away from our province? I hold in my hand an agreement which bears the minister's signature, or which, at any rate, he sanctioned. It was made between the British Columbia security commission and the province of Alberta. Let me read one sentence:

The commission agrees to remove or to have removed from the province—

And this applies to other provinces.

—upon the termination of the state of war now existing between Canada and Japan, the Japanese temporarily placed or maintained within the province pursuant to the terms of this agreement, as requested so to do by the province.

The other provinces—Alberta, Manitoba, possibly Saskatchewan, and I am not sure about Ontario—would not allow the Japanese to be admitted until this agreement was signed. They are to be taken away from those provinces at the end of the war. Where are they going? To British Columbia? Why unload them on British Columbia? We did not bring them into existence or bring them to our province, and we did not sign an agreement of this kind because it was from our province they were taken away on account of the war. Why unload them on us? Why should our wishes not be respected? Our objection should be the more readily regarded, because we know them from long experience, whereas Alberta knows of them only from what it has heard from us.

It has been suggested that they might be left where they are, say a couple of thousand in Alberta, the same number in Ontario, and so on; that it would not matter so much if there were a few Japs here and there, rather than twenty-five thousand in one area, and that by and by the whole thing would sort of simmer down, for people are very forgetful. As a British Columbian I would not mind an arrangement like that, but as a Canadian let me say that this would only be spreading the evil. If you put your hand on a pool of water it spreads; it does not disappear. It is very much as though we discovered three hundred cases of smallpox in Canada, and instead of segregating them all in one place and providing doctors and nurses to attend them, we spread them over a number of different towns and said, nobody will notice a case of smallpox here and there, and everything will be lovely. On the basis of that theory we are going to start clusters, centres, cancers if you like, of this alien pagan race in every province, all

reaching out and spreading out like some evil pool of poison in the province, and by and by they would unite.

Remember that, by the law of the dominion government, if any province gave an alien the right to vote in a provincial election the dominion will follow suit. The Prime Minister said himself in this house that he would adhere to that, and that if British Columbia or any other province allowed them to vote in provincial matters he would allow them to vote in dominion elections. They did vote recently in the Ontario election and they can vote in a dominion election in other than British Columbia. They vote in the other provinces, because ours is the only province which has withheld the vote from them, it being the only province really interested. If you allow them to spread all over the dominion, it may well happen that some man who has got in by a close vote, and has reason to believe that two hundred Japanese voted for him, would be likely to favour them when he is elected. Once let them get the vote and that is what will happen.

Some people have the idea that it is only a small matter because only twenty-five thousand are involved. It is only twenty-five thousand because we got legislation passed preventing their entry. I have been here since 1922, and I have piles of speeches which I made on the subject, and with some results. We got an act passed in 1924 cutting down Japanese immigration. They were coming in at the rate of eighteen hundred a year and we got the immigration reduced to one hundred and fifty. The United States government out of a clear sky passed a law in, I think 1924, prohibiting altogether the entry of Japanese. It was at that time we made a fatal mistake. I begged the Prime Minister almost on my knees to put into the law the word "oriental". He excluded Chinese, but he did not exclude Japanese, though the number was cut down to one hundred and fifty.

The hon. member for Westminster said something about Brazil. When the Japanese were shut out of the United States they made advances to Brazil, and negotiated one of these cursed gentlemen's agreements, which only binds one side, to allow them to come in. This happened around 1925. Some years ago—I cannot recall the exact year—Brazil abrogated that gentlemen's agreement, repudiated it lock, stock and barrel, and prohibited the entry of any more Japanese. They found that the gentlemen's agreement worked there just as it had done here. The Japanese ran railroads through it and came in by hundreds and thousands, until Brazil got its fill of them and passed this prohibition law. That is a fine

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

2758

COMMONS

illustration of a race which had had no previous intercourse with the Japanese, finding from bitter experience what it amounted to.

I tried to put a bill through in 1938, and if it had passed perhaps things would not be quite as bad as they are now. But I prophesied, even at that time, what would happen, and before that, as I say, I got the immigration rate cut down to one hundred and fifty.

Here we are in the middle of a ghastly war, confronted on every side by evidences of the atrocities of this enemy, and we are here discussing, with our fingers in our mouths, what further privileges we can grant the Japanese. Someone said that the soldier would not recognize us here. What would the soldier think if he knew that we were trying to let more Japanese in, and to keep them here, instead of providing for our own men, so that they would have a place to go fishing and somewhere to live under the sun when they came back. Are they sitting in the diet in Japan discussing what further privileges we can have in their country? I wonder how many white men vote in Japan under any circumstances. What is sauce for the goose is certainly sauce for the gander.

The minister left out one of the stock government phrases; I will give it to him for what it is worth because he may find it useful. I have heard it so often that I have almost forgotten it. Oh, yes; "That, of course, is a matter of policy which will be disclosed in due course." Well, he did not bring out that one, I admit, but he rang all the changes on the rest of the political evasive gags.

I heard this years ago from another cabinet minister. He said: "It will be time enough to talk about removing Japs; I will attend to this after the war." If you do not do it now you will not do it later. It reminds me of a story about the devil. The devil was holding a committee meeting in hell one time. He had been approached and told that there was an evangelical revival taking place on the earth. He was afraid that it might succeed in ruining his power, and so he said to his assembled devils: "I will give great privileges and honour to anyone who can stop the thing. Have any one of you anything to suggest or a plan to stop this revival of which I am afraid?" One devil said one thing and one another. One said: "Send me; I will tell them that there is no hell." The devil said, "Oh, you are a fool; everyone knows there is a hell. A lot of people are living in a hell right now." One suggested one thing and one another, and finally one little old devil in the corner said, "Send me; I will tell them there is a hell and there is a heaven, but—there is lots of time

[Mr. Neill.]

yet." The devil said, "You are the man, you go." He went and the revival was killed. Lots of time! Those are the words we are to get to-night from the government, to-morrow and to-morrow. Let me tell the minister that to-morrow it will be too late. After the war is over, after you make peace, you will not be able to approach on this question any nation that has been at war. We presume we shall give them decent terms, but you cannot at that time say to them: "We want to export, deport or expatriate your nationals," because a lot of them are British subjects. You cannot do that after the war. They could refuse to take them. This has to be part of the terms of peace. That is why we are so insistent that it should be made part of the terms of peace when the nations meet to work out the terms.

The minister said, and I think it was uncalled-for, that some of the speeches made in this house to-night and others made along that line recently actually make it more difficult for the government to settle this matter. He did not use the word "war", but the government always end up every reply to criticism like that. It does not matter if it is the question of the collection of garbage. They will end up by saying: "You had better be careful now or we shall accuse you of trying to hold up the war effort." The minister did not use the words "war effort", but he said something very nearly approaching that. I should like to know why the elected members of this house should be criticized for making some definite effort to find out what the government is going to do at the peace table with a bunch of people like the Japs. It will be too late to do it after that.

What we want from the minister, and I make no bones about it, and what the people want, is a pledge that a demand of that kind will form part of the peace terms, and that the government will use their best efforts to see that it is carried out. Of course I admit, as the minister said, that we are only one among a lot of nations, and what the other nations want will certainly have to be considered. No one says anything else. Why twist our statements? Why put words in our mouths? What we do ask is that the government declare their policy on this question. What we ask them to do is to declare that this will be the policy of the government, which the minister speaks for, when they come to discuss the terms of peace, and that the Prime Minister will stand up, advocate, demand and press for that policy, and that he will do his best to see that this is carried out.

Canada has been great in war; she will be great in peace and at the discussing of the

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date..... Publication.....

MAY 5, 1944

2759

peace terms. She will not be thrown down. Other nations may not be sympathetic, but she will not be thrown down. A demand couched with the ability, eloquence and force of the Prime Minister behind it will not be thrown down. That is all we ask. If the minister cannot pledge that just now, why not adjourn the debate? All that we have been doing for a while has been to adjourn things anyhow. Let the minister adjourn the debate until Monday and then tell us to what extent he can meet us in that regard. Above all, do not tell us that we are holding up the war effort because we want a statement. We are entitled to a statement. What is the speech from the throne? Is it not a policy, a programme and an enunciation of views and matters of policy that will never be passed this session? Before the Prime Minister went to London he unloaded a whole lot more, some additions and some just reiterations of what he was going to do this session, things that will take quite a long time. It is not a statement of policy for the session; it is a statement of policy of the party, and I would expect that the government will be going to the country on it.

If you glance through the speech from the throne and what was unloaded on us the other day I think you will admit, if we can do all that, surely the minister can do something about formulating a policy for the future. Some of the stuff in the policy is a chart for the next twenty years. It will not hurt to go a little farther with this policy and reassure the people of British Columbia in this respect. Does he not want support; does he not want help? With the exception of the hon. member for Vancouver East and a few people whom he represents, there are very few people in British Columbia who do not want the Japanese treated as we have suggested; and I do not say that with any ill will toward the Japanese. I say in all kindness that it will be in the best interests of the Japanese themselves, because if they return to their fishing boats and so on and our men come back from overseas and hear of the atrocities that have been perpetrated against our men in the east, it will be bad for the Japanese, not for the whites alone. There will be blood shed. We want to avoid that. It would be far better for the Japanese. Let them go their way and let us go ours.

I have not said anything about race or creed. I have not attempted to raise that issue at all. But we say, as the hon. member for New Westminster said, that these people will not assimilate and cannot assimilate. They do not want to assimilate. The real

test of assimilation is marriage. You cannot get anything else without that. They simply do not want to do that. They approach you and say it makes their heart bleed on election day when they see white men going to vote and they cannot. That is all poppycock. When the war broke out we had to close sixty-nine Jap schools, entirely Jap staffed, where they taught the Japanese language, Japanese culture and Japanese doctrines. We got some of their stuff. It was all written in Japanese, of course. We got some of their textbooks translated. It was anti-white man stuff. They used to leave the white schools where they got all they could out of our culture, and go across the road to their own schools, and where there were not enough pupils to run a school they had travelling teachers going around spreading their propaganda or what they call the Jap culture. These are the people we are asked to accept.

We are then told: "Oh, but you are talking about the first generation. Of course, they are more or less attached to their own country, the same as we would be." That is not so. In the committee that the hon. member for New Westminster talked about we had some very clever Japs as witnesses. One was a professor; another was a dentist; another was a teacher, and there was another man. They told us all about why they wanted to vote. I said to the one who was a college professor: "You have a habit of registering your child with the Japanese consul, and therefore he remains a Jap; yet at the same time he is born in Canada and claims all the rights and privileges of a British subject." He said: "Yes." I said: "That is a pretty good thing for you." He said: "Yes, we find it quite a convenience." I said: "What about those schools? Do you think it is a good thing to have these schools where they teach the very opposite to what is taught in our schools?" He said, "Of course, it is a pity, and we older ones wanted to do away with them, but the third generation, or the younger generation thought we had better keep them on." So much for that. It is the third generation that want them. It is currently reported by those in a position to know, such as the secret intelligence officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, that the third generation is the one that has to be watched, because they are better educated and they know how they can work acts of espionage and things like that. They give the information, and so on. He is a trained man. He may appear perfectly fair in many respects, but he is a spy for all that.

I ask the minister not to evade the issue, but to be honest and frank. He did evade the question asked by the hon. member for

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

2760

COMMONS

Vancouver South. He said that these things are to be considered. It is the same old reply. For heaven's sake, take a definite stand. Give us a definite understanding so that we can go home and tell our people exactly why we were turned down. Let us know, and then they have the remedy in their hands. Do not let us go home and say that we were handed a lemon, and a very sour lemon at that. If we are to have this Jap love feast, let us say so. The hon. member for Vancouver East, whatever his feelings, at least is the spokesman of the C.C.F. and he never misses an opportunity to speak for his oriental friends. If the minister would pledge his government to fight for the repatriation and exclusion of these people, that is all we ask; and all we want is a definite statement. If there is any doubt about it, leave it over until Monday.

With regard to the other nations, I have spoken of that already; I know the other nations must be consulted. The Prime Minister might go to the peace conference and be turned down, but we would not hold that against him. I will take his word for it if he gives this House of Commons the pledge that he will do his best at the peace conference to get this thing put over. That will be all right as far as I am concerned, and I think the people of British Columbia would take him at his word. But we will not be satisfied with anything less, any subterfuge, any side-tracking, any "to-morrow". Those things are not for us; we want a definite pledge. I am not talking now in the interest of votes, for I am not going to run again; that is well known. But if it were the last thing I could do I would still fight for that policy. It is the thing for British Columbia, where our children and grandchildren have to live. It will be only a generation or two until the Japanese will overrun western Canada, unless we do something about it. For that reason I join with the other hon. members who have spoken, and I believe that every hon. gentleman coming from British Columbia, with the one sad exception, is of the same opinion.

Mr. RALSTON: I wonder if I might intervene for a moment, just on one subject. The committee is discussing an item under the Department of Labour dealing with the removal of enemy aliens from protected areas. Quite naturally the committee has drifted into a debate on a much broader subject which I know is extremely close to the hearts not only of members from British Columbia but of members from all over Canada. However, what the hon. member for Comox-Alberni, with his usual crispness and, if I may say so, his usual irony and, if I may add, his usual forcefulness, has discussed to-night is a matter of

[Mr. Neill.]

government policy with regard to the post-war period, a matter which does not come under this item at all, but which has to do with the Department of External Affairs, and which involves one of the most serious and grave considerations with which we have to deal. I submit to my hon. friend that no other domestic question can be of any greater importance, as affecting our external affairs, than this question of the Japanese, and I say that any declaration of policy made in respect of that question must be made after the most serious thought and study, and with every word of the statement carefully weighed. I make that statement because, as we all know, at the present time there are Canadians in Japanese hands. I am perhaps more interested in that angle of it from the point of view of my department than any other hon. member, and I suggest that you cannot have responsible ministers simply rising in their places and, right off the bat, declaring what are going to be our post-war policies with respect to the Japanese, in view of the situation in which we find ourselves. I am not timid; if it would do the slightest good to make a declaration to-night I would, if necessary, communicate with the Prime Minister, who is the Secretary of State for External Affairs, but I do not think there is any necessity for that, for that question does not arise under this item. I know the Prime Minister has had this matter under his personal consideration; I know he realizes the gravity of it, and I know that when the time comes a statement will be made.

My hon. friend, of course, will say that this is "to-morrow" of which I am speaking. I am speaking of to-morrow, but a to-morrow perhaps not as far away as my hon. friend may think. I believe I can promise the committee that a full statement will be made this session with regard to this matter of policy, in so far as it can be forecast at this stage. More than that I cannot say; more than that I do not think the committee ought to ask. The estimates of the Department of External Affairs will be under consideration. Those estimates will afford ample opportunity to discuss this whole matter and for the Prime Minister, as Secretary of State for External Affairs, to deal with it. I ask the committee to accept this statement, made in all good faith, not simply for the purpose of putting off, but because the matter is serious and one on which, I quite frankly tell hon. members, neither I nor, I think, any of my colleagues in the government here feel qualified or in a position to make a declaration, in view of the gravity with which this particular question is surrounded.

Mr. NEILL: If I might say just another word, personally I would accept that sugges-

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Publication.....

MAY 5, 1944

2761

tion. If we can get a definite statement like that this session I think that is a reasonable proposition, though I am speaking only for myself.

Mr. ESLING: Perhaps I might offer a few words in connection with the internal situation in which we are very much interested locally. The federal government accepted the responsibility of evacuating the Japanese, and the policy was to decentralize them. That policy was carried out largely by centralizing about one-third of them in Kootenay West. Therefore you will see that we have considerable interest in the matter, particularly in view of the fact that we also have seven or eight thousand Doukhobors, so that we have quite an interesting community. Anyone who reads the report of the royal commission must conclude that the Japanese are very well cared for; in fact, in many respects it must be admitted that they receive more consideration and care than our own people are given. They are granted an allowance if they are unable to earn a living; they are provided with shelter and all conveniences, and I think they are quite satisfied. There is not very much cause for grievance on the part of the Japanese.

In that connection I should like to cite one instance. In my district there are four or five small communities totalling about five hundred people, and the nearest doctor is thirty-eight miles away. The fee for coming to that settlement is \$1 a mile. I am not disputing the fee; I am pointing out that greater consideration is given to the Japanese, because in the Japanese settlement they have a thoroughly modern hospital, with everything right up to the minute, with a well paid attendant physician, nurses, orderlies and so on.

I do feel, and all my people feel, a very keen interest in what is to happen to the Japanese at the conclusion of hostilities. The hon. member for Comox-Alberni just read the agreement by which, on the conclusion of the war, these Japanese are to be removed from the interior settlements. The other day, in order that the appropriate department of the government might have ample opportunity for consideration, I placed this question on the order paper:

Will the Japanese be removed from the settlements in Kootenay West on the conclusion of hostilities?

The reply was that this is a matter on which the government had not yet arrived at any decision. Naturally that is a matter of interest to our people. They want to know if they are going to have the Japanese in Kootenay West for all time, or whether any effort is to be made to remove them. For

instance, there is a method of allocating family groups to practically every community in Canada. Well, thus far out of about 8,000 settled in my district, it is indicated in the answer to a question placed on the order paper that in the course of three years they have been able to remove 700. At that rate it will be eight or ten years after the conclusion of the war before they are removed.

The government preaches—we hear it over the radio—the spirit of cooperation in aid of the war effort. I cannot conceive of any greater spirit of cooperation among the various provinces than a willingness to accept a percentage of these Japanese. But when we talk about sending them to Toronto, or to a city in any other province, there are always resolutions in protest saying, "We do not want them; we are perfectly satisfied to have them remain in British Columbia." But we in British Columbia are not satisfied, and we hope that that matter will be given some thought.

Now, as to disposing of them, it makes no difference whether they be native-born, naturalized or nationals. The same disposition will have to be made of them. They cannot remain very well in British Columbia because we have taken their agricultural lands and turned them over to the soldier settlement board. That is an indication that there is not much prospect of putting them back on the coast—and the coast has indicated that it will not have them. May I assure the government that we in the interior think we have had enough of them. Certainly we shall have had enough by the time the war is concluded.

I would ask hon. members to visualize what would happen in any community in this dominion if there were planted alongside that community either 6,000 or 7,000 Doukhobors or 6,000 or 7,000 Japanese. It would not take long for those Japanese to enter all the fields of industry and business. Then there would be further trouble.

I am not going to ask the minister any questions connected with external affairs, but I am going to ask him one question, and give him plenty of time to answer it. This is not a difficult question, but it is one which very seriously and closely affects the community in my district. Regardless of the defence of Canada regulations, which permit a certain amount of leniency toward Japanese, and regardless of any other measures, I want to ask the minister if he will not assure the people of British Columbia in Kootenay West that the Japanese shall not be permitted to purchase land, and that they shall not be per-

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

2762

COMMONS

mitted to engage in business. I am asking the government to do that, in cooperation with the provincial government.

In other words, continue to let the permits be given out either by the selective service branch, or by the wartime prices and trade board, but in connection with that let it be known that the provincial government must also issue a business licence. It is not fair for these Japanese to be placed in a district so that they may open various lines of business—not so many just now, perhaps, but they will soon be growing. It is not fair to have them engage in business in competition with merchants who have been in business trying to eke out an existence for the last forty or fifty years. I am making a simple request, and if the minister will just give us the assurance I ask, we shall trust to the future, so far as having the Japanese removed from that district is concerned.

Mr. MITCHELL: With reference to the Japanese owning any property, may I say that that cannot be done without permission of the Minister of Justice. To my knowledge I do not think any permission has been granted to Japanese, whether nationals or otherwise, to purchase property. My hon. friend may rest assured that the representations he has made this evening will be kept in mind by myself and passed on to the Minister of Justice.

Mr. ESLING: May I interrupt the minister? We have had this matter before the Department of Justice and before the Department of Labour, because there are indications that the Japanese are engaging in business. It would be a simple matter for the minister or the government just to assure the people of Kootenay West that the government is not going to permit those Japanese to go into business, either by licence, by purchase of land, or by the rental of premises for business purposes. Having endured the Japanese and the Doukhobors for all this time, the people of Kootenay West are entitled to a break, and to a little consideration.

Mr. SINCLAIR: I am one British Columbia member who, as yet, has not had an opportunity to put his views on the Japanese question before the committee. I have listened to what the Acting Prime Minister said as to the appropriateness of this discussion on this item. It is my intention to speak entirely within the item.

The attitude of British Columbia members toward the Japanese question cannot be laid to war hysteria. For forty years British Columbia members of parliament have come to this

[Mr. Esling.]

House of Commons and have said the same thing. Very early they realized that the Japanese could not be assimilated into their province, and they have said so. Year after year after year they have received these nebulous assurances that the matter was being studied, and that some policy would at some time be brought down. In the discussion to-night in which British Columbia members have taken part there has not been a single word of racial antagonism. There has been no mention of the horrors of Hong Kong, or of what the Japanese have done to United States and Canadian prisoners, or to the British prisoners they have taken. We have put it to-night as British Columbia members have put it for the last forty years, on the ground that Japanese do not fit into British Columbia, to begin with, or into Canada, secondly.

I am in the very happy position to-night of representing a coastal constituency in which there is not one Japanese—and that for the first time in forty years. I hope, and the people of my riding hope that that condition will continue after the war. I believe all the people of British Columbia, with the exception of the leaders of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, are agreed that the Japanese must go—the veterans, the trade unions, the womens' organizations, and, above all, the soldiers, sailors and airmen who are fighting for this country.

We hear about the problem of sending 23,000 Japanese back to Japan. Right to-day I am told that in this country we have over 30,000 German prisoners of war, and we all know that they will be hustled back to Germany very quickly and easily after the war is over.

Mr. REID: We hope so.

Mr. SINCLAIR: So that I can see no difficulty at all in getting 23,000 Japanese who are still Japanese—and so long as they are Shintoists and worship the emperor, they are all Japanese—back to Japan. However, the time perhaps is not opportune to discuss the removal of Japanese from Canada to Japan after the war, but certainly this is the opportune time and it is appropriate under this item to discuss the removal of the Japanese from the protected areas in British Columbia to the rest of Canada.

For forty years British Columbia members have come to Ottawa and talked about this Canadian problem. The rest of the members have regarded it as a British Columbia problem. But, put 23,000 Japanese for the duration of the war in the other eight provinces, and it will become a Canadian problem, and we shall hear the hon. member for Temis-

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

MAY 5, 1944

2763

couata, the hon. member for Regina, and the hon. member for Cumberland raise their voices, as we have raised our voices all these years. And for the first time they will decide that the Japanese have no place in our Canadian life.

There has been a problem of defence. When the war is over we shall still have to think about defence. When Japan is beaten there will still be millions of Japanese who will stay on and breed again as they have done in the past—because they breed like rabbits. Twenty years from now, and they will again be looking for living space; let us not misunderstand that. We must have a white bulwark built up through which the Japanese cannot pass.

The Japanese who are interned must be well treated, and they are well treated. Our own standards of decency demand that and we do not want reprisals upon our boys who are prisoners of war. The only suggestion of persecution that has come from any Japanese has come from the 8,000 who have been transported east of the Rockies. There are many good Canadians who live east of the Rockies who do not regard that as any special persecution.

The people of British Columbia want answers to these questions, not necessarily from the Minister of Labour because, after all, he is the head of only one department. He has indicated to-night that no matter what he may think as a cabinet minister, as a private member he thinks as we do. In British Columbia we have heard another cabinet minister say that the Japanese shall not come back to British Columbia after the war. But the people of British Columbia want answers from the government to the four questions asked this afternoon by the hon. member for Vancouver South, which cover purely domestic matters and which should be settled right now even though we are at war.

The people of British Columbia would also like to hear some members from other provinces speak on this issue. For too long this has been considered to be only a British Columbia issue. We were all pleased early this session to hear the hon. member for Davenport speak learnedly and well about the problems of the west. The eastern members should consider some of the problems facing British Columbia on account of the Japanese and the Doukhobors. The people of British Columbia would like to hear from C.C.F. members from other provinces whether or not they are going to welcome the Japanese with the same open arms as the hon. member for Vancouver East.

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): Mr. Chairman, I have listened to a number of British Columbia members speak about the Japanese. The hon. member for Vancouver North who has just taken his seat said that no member from the east has ever spoken on the Japanese question. I would draw his attention to the fact that a couple of years ago when the Japanese question was so pressing I was attacked by labour unions of one kind or another in Ontario for saying that we would take the Japanese under supervision if nothing else could be done with them. We did that and to a certain extent we relieved British Columbia of their problem. But we do not want them after the war and we took them on a definite understanding.

I have known the Japanese for a great many years since I am connected with a company that has done business with them. I do not want to see the Japanese put in the same category with the Chinese. You cannot trust a Japanese. I admit that we have not raised our voices enough about this matter, but if hon. members will cast their minds back they will remember that every time the Japanese were referred to in this House of Commons the ambassador from Japan would be sitting in the gallery. The next day we would have the Prime Minister or somebody on the opposite side saying, "Hush, or they will declare war on us."

We do not want the Japanese and that is all there is to it. If we have to take them as internees under supervision we are quite willing to do so, but we do not want them competing with labour in Ontario. In listening to what has been said to-night, I was struck with the thought that if Bill No. 37 were in operation and these things were said outside the house, we would all be in gaol. Let the C.C.F. tell us the reason for this bill.

Mr. REID: I am pleased to hear the hon. member say that he does not want the Japanese, but where will he put them?

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): As the hon. member for Vancouver South has said, the same problem has been handled before by the Greeks and the Turks in times gone by. I do not think we shall have any difficulty in handling it. The hon. member for Vancouver North has said that it will not be a very great job because we have 30,000 German prisoners who will have to be sent out after the war.

Mr. NEILL: What is the name of the bill to which the hon. member referred, and who introduced it?

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

2764

COMMONS

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): It is Bill No. 37 and it was introduced by the hon. member for Vancouver East. It is to amend the criminal code and perhaps I should read it.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we would be going too far in the discussion to read a bill which has nothing to do with the item.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: What party is that?

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): I do not know. As I say, I do not want any slurs and aspersions cast upon the Chinese during this discussion. There are some very fine Chinese in my riding in the city of Toronto; in fact I think I have one of the finest in Canada. His name is Chung Hong, and there is another one by the name of Ernie Marks. I am very much interested in the Chinese and I happen to be a patron of their patriotic society. I like them and I do not want them mixed up with the Japanese. They have done a wonderful job; that is all there is to it. I hope I have made my position clear as far as the Japanese are concerned. All hon. members have to do is to read some of the things said about them by Admiral Nimitz. It is such things as these that let us know just what the Japanese are.

Mr. O'NEILL: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I was not too enthusiastic about discussing the Japanese, but after listening to the remarks of the Acting Prime Minister who referred to matters of policy I think I would be remiss in my duty as the member for Kamloops if I did not say something with respect to the Japanese question. The hon. member who has just taken his seat has said that he is quite prepared to have the Japanese in Toronto for the duration of the war.

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): I did not say in Toronto.

Mr. O'NEILL: But he does not want to have them after the war.

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): I said in Ontario, under supervision. We have some of them now.

Mr. O'NEILL: In Ontario, but they are not going to have them after the war. Where are they going to be?

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): Back in Japan.

Mr. O'NEILL: That is quite all right, but we do not know whether they will be back in Japan or not.

As the hon. member for Vancouver North has said, this is not a question for British Columbia alone; it is a question that concerns the whole Dominion of Canada and it should be so treated. Before the Japanese were moved from the restricted area on the coast

[Mr. Neill.]

there were none in Kamloops, and now North Kamloops looks like little Tokyo. There are seven or eight hundred of them there. In June, 1942, we were given an undertaking that the Japanese would not be permitted to have any gasoline or to own cars or trucks; they were not to be permitted to have cameras or radios and so on. I want to tell you, Mr. Chairman, that the white people around Kamloops have no gasoline to take their families out joy-riding on Sunday. Some of the newest, finest, biggest and best cars in Canada are owned and operated by Japanese, and they are out joy-riding on Sunday in those cars. Naturally, when the white people see that, they want to know what the government intends to do about the Japanese after the war, and I think they have a perfect right to ask that question.

The loyalty of the Japanese has at times been questioned. Some people have said that there has never been a case where it has been shown that there was any disloyalty by the Japanese, and certainly no sabotage. I am not in agreement with that statement. When the Japanese had to be moved out of the restricted area at the coast, a chain of the finest camps I ever went into was built for them around the Yellowhead pass from Jasper to Blue River, and two thousand Japanese were moved in there to work on that road. Immediately the Japanese started to stage sit-down strikes and what have you, until finally they had to be moved out of there. Their principle grievance was that they were not permitted to live with their wives and families. Well, what about our soldiers, our sailors and our airmen? They are not permitted to live with their families. They have to go to the fighting front alone. But when the Japanese come along, you have to provide them with accommodation where they can live with their wives and families. After they were moved out of the Jasper district, they were taken to South Slocan. I have here photographs of one of the camps. The government spent hundreds of thousands of dollars putting up buildings to house the Japanese, while many of the wives and children of our fighting men could not get a place to sleep. Yet we did all that for the Japanese! Then we have the leader of the house rising in his place and asking us what our policy with respect to the Japanese should be. Well, Mr. Chairman, if the employees of the Department of Labour would not make the statements they do in public, perhaps members of parliament from British Columbia would not be making the statements they are making on the floor of

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

MAY 5, 1944

2765

the house. But a Mr. Trueman of the Department of Labour made this statement in Toronto. He said:

The reason for mass evacuation of Japanese from Pacific coastal areas was not because of the Japanese but because of the white residents. The problem was one of mass hysteria and race prejudice.

Mr. NEILL: Who was Mr. Trueman?

Mr. O'NEILL: He is one of the employees of the Department of Labour. He was put in there to handle the Japanese question.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: A scab.

Mr. O'NEILL: In my judgment, he is a Jap. A man who would make such unforgivable statements and display such ignorance of our Japanese question should not, I submit, be left in that position. That is one man who keeps the people of British Columbia believing that this government intends to keep the Japanese here when the war is over—and we certainly do not want them.

Many more things could be said about the Japanese, but I am going to close my remarks to-night by asking this question. What does his government—not the Department of Labour but this government—intend to do about the Japanese who own short-wave radio sets in Canada? They are operating short-wave radio sets in Canada right to-day, and when they can have a short-wave receiving set, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they have a transmitting set as well. They have them right in my district now. They get more privileges than anybody else in Canada. It is commonly said that the restrictions on butter and sugar do not apply to the Japanese. I do not know whether that is true or not. But certainly the restrictions placed on white men in getting gasoline and in getting lumber to use around the farm do not apply to the Japanese. There are no restrictions of that kind with respect to them. The Japanese get all the lumber they want, and there is a lot of activity going on. These Japanese are presumed not to be buying that land. Then who is buying the land for them? Surely we are entitled to know who the men are who are acting as agents for the Japanese. There must be somebody there who is doing that, because nobody will move off his land and let a Japanese take possession until he gets paid for his land—and the Japanese are moving in there. There are some five hundred to six or seven hundred Japanese right at Kamloops now. Before the war they were not there. Our position is just the reverse of that of the hon. member for Vancouver North. He has not any Japanese now, and he hopes it will remain that way. We have the ones he

had before the war, and we hope that they will not be around Kamloops after the war. We do not say they have to go back to Vancouver North. It would be considered unparliamentary if I were to tell you, Mr. Chairman, where they should go. But at least I can say that they should go back to Japan.

Mr. BURTON: Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my appreciation of the addresses we have heard this afternoon from members from British Columbia, starting with the hon. member for Vancouver South and on down the line. They have presented their case very well. They have kept the bitterness of racial hatred out of it, especially after the Minister of National Defence gave the committee some reasons why we should not carry this debate to any great length, for the safety of our own in other places.

As I listened to hon. members from British Columbia presenting their case to-day and sensed the intensity of their feeling on this question, while I am not intimately acquainted with the Japanese problem, I have considerable sympathy with the hon. members. I spoke to this house just a short time ago on another matter and pleaded then with the house to be tolerant so far as the racial origins of Canadian citizens were concerned. Since that time the request has been made that someone from this group should speak. I am not the leader of this group, nor do I take it upon myself as the youngest member of it to speak for the group. But I have always felt with respect to any group of people that we welcomed to these shores, so long as they endeavoured to become true and worthy citizens of Canada, there should be no discrimination against them. I have held that view all these years, and I appreciate the fact that hon. members from British Columbia, in discussing the case of the Japanese, refrained from bringing racial hatred into the discussion, although as the debate progressed I fear the tone became worse because of the fear or hatred some members had of the political party to which I happen to belong.

In my opinion this question is too important to be used as a pretext for stirring up the feelings of the people. Yet some hon. members could not avoid dragging in references to the party to which I belong. They could not practise the tolerance which they displayed to what is certainly a far greater danger to the country than the C.C.F. They could not refrain from the opportunity of playing a little politics on a question of such vital concern to them and to the rest of Canada. One hon. member even brought up a reference to Bill No. 37. It was entirely beside the point; but he did not tell the

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date.....Publication.....

2766

COM

committee that his own leader in Ontario passed a similar bill last session; he refrained from mentioning that his own dominion leader, while Premier of Manitoba, and with the support of hon. gentlemen of the opposite party, passed a similar measure. It is all right when the Liberals do it; it is all right when the Conservatives do it, but lo and behold—

The CHAIRMAN: Order. I brought to the attention of the hon. member for St. Paul's when he was speaking that a discussion of Bill No. 37 was out of order, and I must apply the same principle to the hon. member for Humboldt.

Mr. BURTON: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, to have gone beyond the limits on this question. I bow to your ruling and acknowledge that it is correct. May I ask, however, why, when questions like this are under consideration, some hon. members seize the opportunity to indulge in little party bickerings for the sake of partisan advantage. To my hon. friends from British Columbia I would say that, if the issue is as serious as they have represented it to be, and I do not doubt their word, it behooves them to try to engage the good will of all of us to have it properly settled. In making my plea for racial tolerance and good will, I had primarily in mind those who are prepared to become true and worthy citizens of Canada. If the people to whom the hon. members refer refuse to become true and worthy citizens, that is another matter, but they must still be regarded as human beings. Whether British Columbia or any other province wants them or not, we have to find some way of dealing with the problem in a truly Christian manner. That is my reply, as far as I am concerned, to hon. members who wanted to hear an expression of opinion from the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation group.

Item agreed to.

Transfer of ex-coal mine workers back to the industry, \$250,000.

104(s)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Japan

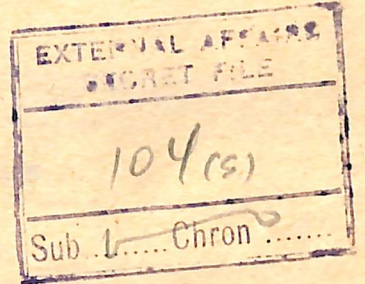
27/10/44

Date.....

April 28, 1944

Publication.....

House of Commons Debates



Mr. Mitchell

Special emphasis has been placed on reallocation of Japanese, both singly and in family groups, to areas where essential industries have urgent labour shortages.

By the end of 1943, there were 4,000 Japanese in self-supporting employment in British Columbia (including women and children), 4,700 on the prairies, and 3,000 in eastern Canada, these totals in each case including a few hundred who were there prior to Pearl Harbor. Thus approximately one-half of the Japanese in Canada were supporting themselves at useful labour in various parts of Canada at the end of 1943.

During 1943, there were approximately 4,700 Japanese working on sugar beets in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, an increase of 1,000 over the preceding year.

About 600 Japanese have been employed in lumber camps in British Columbia and approximately the same number in woods operations in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario. The latter were transferred from farms and will return to farming this spring.

Japanese in the settlements of British Columbia have produced 35,000 cords of fuel wood, of which 20,000 cords have been shipped to Vancouver, also 1,700,000 board feet of lumber and a variety of other wood products.

There also are at least 2,000 more Japanese men and women scattered from British Columbia to Quebec—as railway section hands, fish and vegetable and fruit canners, domestics, and cooks, factory and office workers, dry cleaners, tanners, and so on.

With few exceptions, the Japanese in Canada, especially the Japanese Canadians, who are seventy-five per cent of the total number, are working industriously and causing no trouble.

Mr. GREEN: How many are interned?

Mr. MITCHELL: I do not know. I could only give an off-the-record-guess.

Mr. ROEBUCK: Has there been any sabotage?

Mr. MITCHELL: None at all. The Department of Labour plans in 1944 to apply selective service direction more fully to the

employable Japanese not yet in essential industry, thereby also accelerating the reallocation programme.

104(5)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject..... *Japanese*.....

7 *[Signature]*

Date *April 28, 1944* Publication *House of Commons Debates*

Mr. MITCHELL: The situation in Calgary is that they want no more men there at all. In the other plants there is some difficulty at the moment, particularly at Edmonton. We did offer to move a certain number of Japanese into this industry, but I am given to understand that this offer was refused by the industry itself. In the very tight labour situation which exists to-day, sometimes we cannot be too choosy as to the labour we may employ. Everything it is humanly possible to do is being done to face up to the labour situation in the packing plants. At the present time we are passing through a seasonal period when, by the very nature of things, there is a movement of labour from industry back to agriculture, and I can only repeat that everything possible will be done to man the packing plants in western Canada.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.		
Sub.	Chron.	Filed

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1/11/44

Subject.....

Date March 23, 1944 Publication House of Commons Debates

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	104 (s)
Sub.	104 (s)

JAPANESE NATIONALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mr. ESLING:

Will the Japanese settled by the British Columbia security commission in West Kootenay localities be removed at the conclusion of the war?

Mr. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, the content of this question involves a matter of future policy in relation to persons of the Japanese race in Canada, on which the government is not in a position to make a declaration at this time.