

23-2-13-1 p 2 Representations & Resolutions
General

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THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
CANADIAN SECTION



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1944-45

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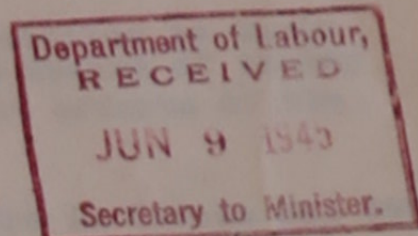
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ALBERT G. WATSON

Publication
"RECONCILIATION"
23

Room 303,
74 KING STREET EAST
TORONTO 1, ONTARIO
EL. 7032.

June 6th, 1945.



The Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
The Dominion Government,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Honourable Sir:

We are attaching herewith a statement with reference
to the Japanese-Canadians which is self-explanatory.

We believe that the way in which we, as a nation, deal
with this problem is the acid test of Canadian democracy. We,
therefore, urge that you implement our recommendations.

Yours respectfully,

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION,

J. Lavell Smith
.....
J. Lavell Smith, Chairman.

A. Godfrey Watson
.....
A. Godfrey Watson,
Executive Secretary.

AGW/W

Statement with reference to the Japanese-Canadians

I Re Canadian citizens of Japanese origin:

WHEREAS it is stated that a large percentage of those in British Columbia relocation centres have applied to go to Japan after the war, and

WHEREAS we believe that among the reasons for their decision is their sense of injustice at the denial to them of citizenship rights and the hazard of taking up their lives anew in central and eastern Canada, in spite of the best efforts of the Government Commissioners on replacement, and

WHEREAS this sense of insecurity in locating elsewhere in Canada has been made acute by war-time emergency restrictions, Federal and Provincial, that in our judgment need no longer be imposed;

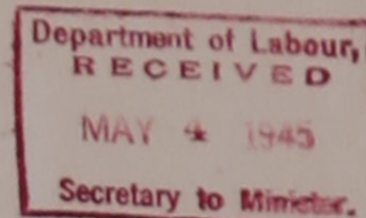
WE, the members of the National Council of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, petition the Prime Minister of Canada and his cabinet to recognize now the citizenship of Canadians of Japanese origin and grant them their full rights.

WE urge in particular,

1. THAT the Dominion Government seek at once ways and means of encouraging and aiding Canadians of Japanese origin to locate in the various provinces of the Dominion and to assure the Provinces and Municipalities that it is in the interest of this Dominion that permanent settlement should be encouraged by them, not only as a method of dispersal but also as an implementation of the rights of Canadian citizenship.
2. THAT the restrictions with respect to the purchase of property by Canadians of Japanese origin be lifted.
3. THAT those desirous of settling east of the Rockies be assisted in re-establishing themselves in those lines of work for which by experience and training they are equipped.
4. THAT all who have suffered financial loss with respect to property and the instruments of their livelihood as a result of relocation ~~shall~~ be indemnified.
5. THAT those who for any reason may have signed the application to go to Japan be informed that they are free to reverse their decision and to register their change of mind accordingly.

II Re Japanese nationals resident in Canada:

WE urge that in the interest of justice Japanese nationals with a clear record be given opportunity to remain in Canada and take out Canadian citizenship after the war, and that in the meantime as many disabilities as possible be removed.



163 Mount Pleasant Road,
Toronto, May 1st,
1945.

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labor,
O T T A W A.

Dear Sir:-

I have just heard that the Dominion Government has past an edict that the Japanese, (Canadian born) of B.C., must decide to either go back to Japan or else move to the Eastern Provinces.

I understand that in coming East they are given no promise of being able to earn a livelihood, rent or own property or security of any kind.

I therefore ask that these restrictions be lifted; that an agreement be made between Federal and Provincial Governments whereby they may move among us as Canadian Citizens, having the same Freedom and privileges as the Canadian Germans or Italians have had, and expect to have.

Thank you,

Isa. M. Byers



BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

12th April 1945.

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re: BROADCAST FROM VANCOUVER.

I am enclosing a copy of broadcast
given recently over the National network of the Canadian
Broadcasting Corporation. I referred to this broadcast
in a memorandum to you dated March 28th, 1945.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

*Noted
17/4*

C O P Y.

THIS WEEK:
March 31-45.
4.45-5.00 PM. PDT.

ANNOUNCER: What should be done with the Japanese in Canada?
Tonight's programme "This Week" brings you two different points
of view on this problem which is receiving such wide attention
at the present time.
Our speakers are two well-known British Columbia citizens -
Mr. Austin Harris of Richmond community on the lower B.C.
mainland, and Dr. Norman Black of Vancouver.
First we will hear from transcription the view expressed by
Mr. Austin Harris on this question.
Mr. Harris.

DISC: NUMBER ONE

ANNOUNCER: And now to bring you a second point of view on this matter, here
is Dr. Norman Black of Vancouver - Dr. Black.

DISC: NUMBER TWO

ANNOUNCER: This evening we have brought you the opinions of two British
Columbia citizens on the question - "What should we do with the
Japanese." You have heard views expressed by Mr. Austin Harris
of Richmond community and Dr. Norman Black of Vancouver. This
has been another programme in the series of topical broadcasts
under the general title of "This Week."

Another programme in this series will be heard next Saturday
at this same time.

THIS IS THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION.

C O P Y.

"THIS WEEK"
March 31st, 1945.
4:45 to 5:00 p.m. PDT
Austin Harris.

I feel that I can speak with some authority on the attitude of at least one prominent British Columbia community on this subject, "What Should We Do with the Japanese."

Principally, we do not want these people back in our community. And added to that, we feel that after fighting the Japanese for all these years we should now take action to deport those still left in our midst - that is send them back to their native land.

It has been said on many occasions that our Canadian government has no power to repatriate the Japanese. It is my contention, and that of many of my fellow residents in Richmond community, that no person of Japanese ancestry can be a true British subject as long as every Japanese born in a foreign country must register with a Japanese consul or with the Japanese homeland. I insist that no person can be a subject of two countries and be loyal to both any more than a man can have two wives and be loyal to both.

Then again the Japanese do not want to assimilate any more than we do. Personally, I would estimate that less than five percent of intermarriages are successful for those involved.

I speak as one who has lived on the lower mainland of British Columbia for over half a century, and who has had dealings with the Japanese in several lines of business during that time. I have had occasion to make a study of this question over a period of more than forty years. And I honestly believe that I am in a better position to comment on the question than many of those who have not had sufficient experience even to tell a Japanese from a Chinese.

I would like to read you an extract from the Encyclopedia Britannica eleventh, twelfth or thirteenth edition, volume 5. It reads: "Japanese resident of Australasia - that includes Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand - in 1904, seventy one thousand one hundred and twenty nine. In 1906 the number had reduced to three thousand two hundred and seventy four. This means that in two years Australasia deported sixty seven thousand eight hundred and fifty five Japanese.

Expediency, rather than race hatred, seems to have moved the Australasians to halt further incursions and to deport those Japanese already there. Their action helped to save their country in later years from barbaric conquest, it shortened the Pacific war immeasurably, and it saved countless thousands of Allied lives. Do we here in Canada owe a similar duty to our future generations? Action which I believe we may shortly be called upon to take may decide this question.

It is idle to say that Canada, emerging from a bloody war in which the Japanese have committed countless atrocities upon millions of innocent people cannot achieve constitutionally that which Australasia achieved constitutionally when at peace.

Race hatred does not have to enter the case at all. We admire a lion in his cage, but common sense tells us not to let him loose in our midst.

If the other provinces of Canada with only a few years experience don't want the Japanese, is there any reason why British Columbia,

with a half century of painful experience should be saddled with them when so many of us most decidedly don't want them. Especially in view of the fact that British Columbia would be the point of invasion from the West in the event of another Pacific War. It is widely believed here that the Japanese were in British Columbia before the war for one purpose only - that of peaceful penetration. It has been said that the Japanese were brought here by the big business interests for cheap labour. Such was not the case. It has been proven from their own writings that over a hundred years ago the Japanese were talking of aggression against the Americas. This was long before there were big interests here. Many of the Japanese here at the time of Pearl Harbour were here for the sole purpose of aiding their countrymen when they invaded our coast. If the enemy had struck at our coast instead of Pearl Harbour, where would we be today.

We have been told lately of plans for the appointment of a commission for the purpose of separating the loyal from the disloyal Japanese. I believe with many others who have known the Japanese from direct contact, that there are none loyal to the British Crown.

The Japanese conception of religion is entirely different to ours. Their whole standard of living and mode of living is so different to ours that it would seem impossible for the two groups ever to live and work together peacefully.

Between the time of Pearl Harbour and the movement of the Japanese from the coast area, I, and many others in Richmond community were told by numbers of Japanese including many of those born in Canada, that in less than six months the Japanese soldiers would be in B.C. and that we would be working for them. Others said that the Japanese soldiers would be in British Columbia before the security commission could get the B.C. Japanese moved away from the coast.

Industrially these people are not needed. I have good reason to know that individually the great majority of the officials of the western canning companies do not want these people back on the coast. Since the Japanese were moved from the coast the fishing industry has carried along as though there had never been any Japanese in the country.

My contention is that every Japanese, male or female, allowed to remain in Canada after the war is going to take the place of a white man or woman. And that man or woman may be returned from our services. Are these returned people going to stand around, watch the Japanese doing their work and do nothing about it?

I believe it is the duty of everyone on the home front to do all in their power to see that the returned men and women have jobs that will enable them to live at a fair Canadian standard.

I know that this whole question of what we should do with the Japanese is one which requires a great deal of thought, but I feel - and I know that a great many people in our rural British Columbia communities feel - that the Japanese must not be allowed to come back to our communities to take over businesses, industries, and jobs which should be kept for our own service men.

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Reproduction v Resolution
Journal

C O P Y.

SCRIPT FOR SPEECH OVER NATIONAL HOOK-UP

OF THE C.B.C.

Saturday, March 31st, 1945, at 4.45 p.m.

In the military interests of Canada as a whole, the federal government evacuated from their homes in the coastal area of British Columbia a large number of inoffensive people. Hundreds of them were Canadian citizens by birth, some of them third generation Canadians. Others were Canadian by naturalization, still others were Japanese nationals. For a matter of years prior to that event, Canadian residents of Japanese stock had been subject to continuous and searching official scrutiny by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Responsible officials of that body have assured the people of Canada that no single case of sabotage is attributable to our residents of Japanese ancestry. These same authorities, and the Prime Minister himself, have borne witness that in the overwhelming majority of cases the conduct of evacuees has been irreproachable.

In any large and unselected group of folk there will be people of different sorts, - some of them perhaps undesirables. However, the Japanese in Canada have always been conspicuous for their law-abiding habits, industry and thrift, for their scrupulous cleanliness and pleasing manners, and for their eagerness to Canadianize their children by securing for them the advantages of the best educational opportunities available to them.

Such few of our Canadian residents of Japanese blood as have shown themselves undeserving of a home in this country are to be deported. Any others who may desire to return to the land of their ancestors are promised liberal treatment by the Canadian authorities. Indeed, an obvious defect in recent official pronouncements is that they seem calculated to encourage those who may be willing to abandon their status as British subjects and citizens of Canada, rather than to encourage those evacuees who, through these difficult years, have remained unshaken in their fidelity to this land of their adoption.

However many there may be who despair of re-establishing livable social conditions and economic security and have come to the sorrowful conclusion that Canadian law is inadequate for the protection of their rights and dignity, there will certainly be many others who will elect to remain in this country - which for most of them is the land of their birth. For these people homes must be found by the same federal authority that deprived them of the homes that they occupied prior to evacuation. Decent respect for their legitimate interests, and for the interests of all Canada, requires that these unfortunate folk should be dispersed among the various Canadian provinces. That same respect for the legitimate interests of these people, uprooted in implementation of military policies aiming at the security of the Dominion as a whole, calls for a readiness on the part of provincial governments to forget their feuds and wounded dignities and to remember that we are all Canadians.

It is possible that the Dominion government has not taken steps that would have facilitated provincial co-operation. It is also possible that evacuees are at present distributed East of the Rockies on the basis of federal promises, the fulfilment of which has turned out to be politically impossible and socially indefensible. If so, the relevant agreements must be revised and the several provinces must, with all the cheerfulness possible under the circumstances, grapple effectively with their responsibilities as parts of this Dominion. The call is for statesmanship and a practical demonstration of loyalty to Canada.

Clear announcement is overdue as to what assistance the government which deprived these people of their homes is prepared to extend to them in the establishment of new homes.

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Reproduction v. Resolution
General

A clue to the correct policy may be found in consideration of what we would have done if, for purposes of national security, it had been necessary to evacuate from their homes any considerable number of Canadian residents and citizens of Occidental stock. There can be no doubt that their real property would have been expropriated at a fair price; that the federal authorities would have accepted any necessary financial responsibility for their economic re-establishment in other parts of the Dominion; and that the provincial authorities would have given all needed co-operation for the solution of a national problem. I think that my hearers will agree with me that the accident of complexion is insufficient ground for denying neighbourly treatment to any group of Canadian citizens.

The population of Canada consists of racial or national groups every one of which is a minority group. The relations between a number of these sections of our population leave much to be desired, and it is the business of statesmen, and of good citizens in general, to fight sectionalism and racism with all the weapons at their disposal. Every evidence of antipathies based upon creed or ancestral stock, no matter against what minority these antipathies are directed, constitutes a danger to the unity of Canada. Ungenerous treatment of any minority endangers the rights and security of other such groups.

Fellow Canadians, the dictates of magnanimity and generosity rarely lead us astray. In this case policies based upon those dictates will protect the dignity of Canada and make it possible for our country to do its duty. Without generous cooperation on the part of the provinces that duty cannot be performed.

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Republition v Revolution
General

copy

Victoria Branch
THE CANADIAN PENSIONERS' ASSOCIATION
OF THE GREAT WAR (INC.)

225 Pemberton Bldg., Fort St.,
Victoria, B. C.

24th March 45

W. L. Mc.Kenzie King. Esq.,
Prime Minister.

Honorable Sir.

Re Japanese in Canada

At a recent meeting of this Association the following opinion was recorded. Resolved by the Canadian Pensioners Association Victoria Branch. that in the interests of Canada, as a whole, and in particular of this Province of British Columbia.

All persons of Japanese Blood and ancestry be repatriated to Japan as soon as possible, at the Conclusion of Hostilities with that Country. and be it further resolved that Japanese be disallowed, entry into Canada for all time.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

We Remain Honourable Sir.

Yours Respectfully

Canadian. Pensioners. Association

(Sgd.) R. C. Keane

Hon. Secretary.

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Repatrication v Resolutions
Amend

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES
Canada
DIRECTORATE OF CENSORSHIPRECORD NO. CAN. 3040/45
PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

FROM: ALBERT H. YOUNG BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR 1009 DOMINION BANK BLDG., 207 WEST HASTINGS ST., VANCOUVER, B.C. None		TO: MR. SHIGERU OUYE 104 WEST AVE. S. HAMILTON ONTARIO. None	
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EIM/LW
Mar. 21.

COMMENT

POLITICALCriticism of Action of Can. Govt. re Japanese Nationals

To friend:

Contents of letter is as follows:

I thank you for your letter of the 5th instant. I surely was surprised but very pleased to hear from that "fella" who trotted often to and from Maikava Stores and my office.

Maikava store building is empty and not yet sold, but the warehouse building at the rear was sold about a year ago for only one thousand dollars or thereabouts. Powell Street is bit by bit getting to be Shinsan-Machi. When you come back and go visiting there you will hear a weird music produced by scratching a couple of string tied to a stick at the end of which is a small round wooden box. You know the kind I mean.

I concur and sympathize with you and people similarly situated as you in what you say about the doings of the Custodian's office. When you read British and Canadian history, people had to be always alert and vigilant to preserve their rights; do not you think that people of the Japanese race also must fight for their rights? If you have time, read how the "bill of rights" was obtained. The Britishers spend big sums of money for a principle, but not so with the people of Japanese race. I urged and pleaded with them, I mean those who have money, including your relatives, to raise money to do this, but they said no, so I was powerless to do anything except to send protest after protest which had no more effect than those protests that were sent to Japan by signatory nations of the "Kellogg Pact" when Japan invaded China. When the war is over, the Japanese people in Canada will surely regret their failure to help themselves. I think they have too much faith in something that I think will not be of any use to them, that is "Kokusaidampan". The regulations authorizing the Custodian to sell your property were made under the authority of the War Measures Act and so the purpose for which they were made, should be to advance the war efforts of Canada or for such other good reasons. But do you believe for one moment that disposing of your real and personal property will help Canada in anyway? I cannot believe this and I am at a loss to understand it, and no other person can understand it either, so it should have been a matter for the Court to decide. There is a saying that "laws come to the assistance of the vigilant, and not of the sleepy".

I hope soon I will have the pleasure of seeing that "fella" trotting into my office."

Nothing else of interest.

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I.R.B. C. 11

CONFIDENTIAL

F. CHARPENTIER,
DirectorW. EGGLESTON,
Director

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES
Canada
DIRECTORATE OF CENSORSHIP

RECORD NO. CAN 2842/45

PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

FROM:

T. F. McWilliams
Barrister Etc.
Kelowna, B.C.

TO:

The Editor,
The New Canadian
Kaslo, B.C.

LIST: None

LIST: None

DATE OF COMMUNICATION March 7, 1945	DATE OF POSTMARK	KIND OF MAIL	MAIL NO.	REGISTER NO.	SERIAL NO.
LANGUAGE English	PREVIOUSLY CENSORED BY	STATION DISTRIBUTION		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R Released C RS SENT WITH COMMENT TO—	
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DIVISION (OR SECTION) General	TABLE 156	EXAMINER 156	D.A.C.	REVIEWER	EXAMINATION DATE March 10/45	TYPING DATE March 15 1945
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EJT/MB
March 15

COMMENT

Copy of letter from T. F. McWilliams to the editor of the New Canadian.

March 7, 1945.

C
O
P
YThe Editor,
The New Canadian,
Kaslo, B.C.

Dear Sir:

From an issue of your paper which was handed to me some time ago it appeared that the proposals which I made some time ago relative to re-settlement of the Japanese in Canada had come to your attention as had also the resolution of the Kelowna Board of Trade advocating total repatriation of all Japanese, although of course, the word "repatriation" is not apt when referring to Canadian-born Japanese. You will also have observed that the re-action to the Board of Trade resolution has not been favourable. At the meeting referred to I did not press for consideration of my proposals partly because we had at the time a local situation which was most unsatisfactory due to the failure of the B.C. Security Commission to implement its undertakings to our local Committee (which has been remedied and explained following a visit of Mr. Pickersgill here) and partly because I recognized from the tone of the meeting that the proposals would not then receive unbiased consideration. However I did warn that in my belief the total repatriation approach would not get anywhere and that it would be necessary to deal with the matter from a different angle. Events have indicated that such belief was well founded.

The matter of a just and reasonable settlement of this problem is one which has given me a great amount of concern, primarily because I do not believe that the approach thus far has been such as is likely to lead to that kind of a settlement. Two considerations appear to me of primary importance, these being (1) that a very definite and heavy responsibility rested upon the government of Canada and thus upon the people

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CONFIDENTIAL

W. EGGLESTON,
DirectorF. CHARPENTIER,
Director

of Canada toward those people who have been uprooted and made homeless and (2) that in fulfilling that responsibility care must be taken that the solution shall be such as will make for the ultimate assimilation of those of Japanese race who may remain in Canada, so that the future will be freed from the danger of any race problem.

In the proposals which I made I suggested that all Japanese nationals and their children under sixteen years of age be returned to Japan. I confess that I was not even then satisfied with that suggestion. Further reading and consideration have compelled me to the conclusion that such action is not justifiable. I find that I cannot square with my conscience the proposition of sending back to Japan children who have been born in Canada and who have grown to any age in this country, provided their parents agree to the conditions which I would set up. The same applies in respect of Canadian-born Japanese girls who may be married to Japanese nationals. Either all Japanese should be given the option of remaining in Canada on compliance with the conditions or those compulsorily sent to Japan should be only unmarried Japanese nationals and married Japanese nationals with wives of Japanese birth but without children (or possibly with children born since Pearl Harbour only). On that point I have not yet fully come to conclusions.

The matter of conditions is that to which I should expect you would possibly take immediate exception. No one recognizes more clearly than I do that to set up conditions such as were proposed by me, and particularly that providing for a ten-year agreement, involves infringement of the ordinary rights of Canadian citizenship. However, it is my belief that, if the end to be achieved justifies such a course, we should not hesitate to take it. The ends to be sought are those of (1) providing with homes and means of livelihood those who have been forcibly taken from their homes and whose properties and means of livelihood have been taken from them (2) Settling such people in locations and under such conditions as will contribute most to their being absorbed into the social, economic and political life of the country.

It is the latter consideration which gives me most concern. There is no great difficulty involved in the first part of the problem if no account is to be taken of the second part, since it would be a simple enough matter to establish Japanese colonies with government subsidy, etc. But to do that would militate more than anything else, against achievements of the second objective.

A factor in the situation which must be recognized by both people of Japanese origin and those who are most anxious to reach sound conclusions in this matter is that the re-settlement of Japanese in such manner as to make for real assimilation involves great difficulties, owing to opposition to Japanese settlement, which exists both in British Columbia and on the other side of the Rockies. Both racial and economic elements enter into the picture. It is for that reason that I have felt that the goal will never be reached under a purely voluntary set-up. I think you will agree that the best possibilities from the standpoint of assimilation will arise if those of Japanese origin are well dispersed and I think it is true that the more widespread the dispersal the better should be the conditions for assimilation. The efforts of the government in the direction of permanent dispersal have not been very satisfactory thus far. Having in mind the readiness with which antagonisms have been and are likely to arise and be exploited any plan must give assurance in two directions. It must give assurance to those in British Columbia that the dispersal will not be merely temporary, for the dominant objection raised in connection with the government's proposals of dispersal (which are very nebulous indeed) is that they give no guarantee that within a few years all the Japanese will not be back at the Coast or in the Okanagan. On the other hand, it seems to me that to work out an effective dispersal it is equally

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Reproduction of Resolution

necessary that assurances be given to communities east of the Rockies against an undue influx into any community. I fear that without such assurance many well-disposed people will take the position that they will not welcome any Japanese, since if they do and there is no restriction, they will possibly be only inviting a large influx into their district. That would militate very strongly against proper dispersal. The only sound attitude is that which accepts it as the responsibility of those of other than Japanese origin to accept as fellow-citizens those of Japanese origin. If there is suspicion and antagonism, which seem to me inseparable from an unplanned and uncontrolled dispersal, it will be impossible ever to develop the attitude of mind toward Japanese-Canadians which is essential to success. That is why I have considered that from the standpoint of the Japanese-born themselves they should be ready to accept conditions and restraints for a period for the sake of the long-term objective to be attained. I am sure that the more enlightened at least among the Japanese themselves must recognize that a future of their racial stock which looks toward and is progressing toward real assimilation into the life of Canada in all respects is something to be preferred to a continuation of racial animosities and prejudice, with untimely development, possibly of a serious racial problem in Canada. That is why in my suggestions I have suggested conditions which, having in mind the purpose to be achieved, appear to me justifiable.

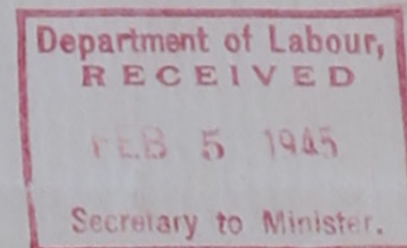
I have written thus frankly to you, since I have felt anxious to have the re-actions of one of those who would be most intimately affected. There may be points of view which I have failed to take into account and which one should take into account in arriving at sound conclusions. For that reason I would appreciate it very greatly should you see fit to write to me giving me your attitude toward the arguments which I have advanced. I am writing to you confidentially and not for publication or to have my communication referred to in any way and I can assure you that anything you may write to me will be similarly regarded.

Yours faithfully,

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Reproduction v. Resolution
Bureau

GREENWOOD, B.C.
JAN. 28TH 1945.

HONORABLE H. MITCHELL.
MINISTER OF LABOR
HOUSE OF COMMON.
OTTAWA, ONT.



DEAR SIR:-

I BEG TO TAKE LIBERTY FOR WRITING THIS
LETTER TO YOU REGARDING THE REPLACING JAPANESE
PLAN.

I THINK THE PLAN OF YOURS TO DISTRIBUTING
JAPANESE ALL OVER CANADA, AND HELP THEM TO MAKE
SUPPORT THEMSELVES, IS VERY GOOD, BUT VERY UNEASY
PLAN IT IS, WHEN CONSIDERED FROM JAPANESE STAND
POINT.

IT IS NEEDLESS TO SAY THAT, AFTER THE WAR
ALL MUNITION FACTORIES WILL BE CLOSED UP, AND THE
NUMBER OF JOBLESS PERSONS WILL BECOME NUMEROUS WITH
RETURNED SOLDIERS FROM THE FRONT.

WHAT IS MORE, THE COST OF LIVING WILL NOT
BECOME AS LOW AS THAT OF BEFORE THE WAR, WITHIN
2.3 YEARS, BECAUSE TO REDEEM THE VICTORY BOND AND

2

OTHER PURPOSE THE GOVERNMENT WILL NEED MORE MONEY THAN THEIR REVENUE, AND SO IT IS QUITE NATURAL TO IMPOSE WAR TAX NEWLY OR CONTINUE THE PRESENT ONE IN EFFECT.

IN ADDITION TO THOSE ABOVE MENTIONED, WHICH WILL MAKE JAPANESE SITUATION MORE HARDER, I AM AFRAID OF ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING WILL BECOME MORE FURIOUS THAN NOW WHEN SOLDIERS COME BACK AND WORK WITH JAPANESE SIDE BY SIDE, BECOUSE JAPANESE WHO CAN WORK WITH RETURNED SOLDIERS, THAT MEANS JAPANESE CAN BE PLACED IN THE POSITION OF RETURNED SOLDIERS WHENEVER IT IS NECESSARY FOR EMPLOYER, THEREFORE JAPANESE ARE THE COMPETITOR FOR SOLDIERS WHEN THEIR EXISTENCE HAPPEN TO BE AGAINST SOLDIERS INTEREST. NO BODY LIKE COMPETITOR, SPECIALY SO, WHEN HE IS ENEMY ALLIANCE.

NUMEROUS JOBLESS, HIGH COST LIVING AND ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING WILL MAKE IT VERY HARD FOR JAPANESE TO LIVE IN CANADA AFTER THE WAR. EVERY JAPANESE HAVE THE SAME ANXIETY AS MINE, THIS ANXIETY WILL GREATLY HINDER THE RELOCATION PLOBLEM, INSPITE OF THE KIND CONSIDERATION OF AUTHORITY, WHO ARE TRING TO RELOCATE JAPANESE BEFORE THE WAR END AND LET

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Reproduction of
General

3

LET THEM ESTABLISH THEIR FINANCIAL FOUNDATION BEFORE
SOLDIERS COME BACK.

IF THE RELOCATION PLAN DON'T WORK AS QUICK AS
EXPECTED, MORE TROUBLE AND EXPENDITURE WILL FALL DOWN
ON THE GOVERNMENT'S SHOULDER, AND AS FOR JAPANESE, THEY
WILL BE PRESSED HARDLY BY THE B.C. SECURITY COMMISSION
TO GO OUT TO SELF-SUPPORTING EMPLOYMENT IN THE EAST.

IF THEY VENTURE TO RELOCATE TO EAST, FINANCIAL
UNEASINESS MAY FOLLOW. TO EASING THIS UNEASINESS, GOVERN-
MENT WILL HELP THEM IN FINANCIALLY OR WITH SOME MEANS, I
THINK. BUT SUCH KIND OF HELP WILL NOT LAST AS LONG AS
THEY WANTED TO BE, ON THE CONTRARY, IT NEED TIME TO
MAKE BUSINESS WELL PAYABLE.

WHAT, THEN, SHALL WE JAPANESE DO?

WHY DON'T THEY GO BACK TO JAPAN?

WHY THEY PREFER CANADA THAN TO GO JAPAN AFTER WAR?

WELL, IF THEY THINK, THEY CAN LIVE ON DOWN THERE
OR DON'T LIKE CANADA, THEY WILL GO JAPAN, OTHERWISE
THEY STAY HERE. AND IN CASE OF ME, I CAME HERE
AT 1912, HAVE STAYED HERE 32 YEARS WITHOUT VISIT
JAPAN EVEN 1 TIME, NATURALLY NO FREINDS IN THERE
WITH RELATIVES BUT QUITE STRANGER, AND HAVE NO

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Reproduction v Resolution
Amend

4

IDEA HOW TO MAKE LIVING. MANY OLDER JAPANESE IN CANADA HAVE THE SAME CONDITION AS MINE. AND SOME JAPANESE MAY STAY HERE BECAUSE THEIR CHILDREN PREFER CANADA.

AT ANY RATE, IF THEY ARE GOING TO STAY HERE THEY MUST MAKE EARNING, SO THAT THEY WANT THEIR FINANCIAL FOUNDATION WHICH THEY HAVE LOST BY THE EVACUATION THEY DONE UNWILLINGLY. TO MAKE UP THAT LOSS THEY MADE, GOVERNMENT MAY HELP THEM.

IT IS VERY GRATEFUL TO BE HELPED BY GOVERNMENT, AND GOVERNMENT MAY THINK, THAT JAPANESE MAY SATISFY THIS PLAN, BUT THE FINANCIAL FOUNDATION WHICH THEY HAVE LOST WAS TRUSTWORTH, ON THE CONTRARY, THEY MUST IN YOUR PLAN WORK HARD AGAIN TO MAKE THEIR BUSINESS FOUNDATION AS FIRM AS BEFORE, AND IT IS QUITE DOUBTFUL WHETHER THEY CAN BUILT IT UP AS GOOD AS BEFORE EVEN WITH YOUR HELP.

SO THAT, I THINK, THIS RELOCATION PLAN IS A LITTLE UNFAIR.

IS THERE, THEN, ANY WAY WHICH MAKE BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND JAPANESE GOOD? YOU MAY ASK.

YES! HERE IS MY PLAN, BUT I SCARE THIS PLAN

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Reproduction v Resolution
Bund

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Bureau

5

WILL MAKE YOU LAUGH, YET I CAN'T STOP TO WRITE YOU ABOUT IT WITH THE ENGLISH EVEN IT IS SO POOR.

PLAN

WHAT GREATLY NEED AFTER THE WAR IN JAPAN AS WELL AS CHINA AND OTHER PARTS OF ORIENT, ARE PULP, WHEAT, LUMBER AND SCRUB IRON, SO PRODUCE THOSE PRODUCTS BY JAPANESE MAN POWER UNDER THE CONTROL OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, AND EXPORT THEM TO THE ORIENT. GOVERNMENT MAY, OF CAUSE, SUPPLY THEM FOR DOMESTIC DEMAND, BUT IT WILL GET IN THE WAY OF PRIVATE COMPANY.

IF YOU START MY PLAN FROM NOW, YOU CAN GET THOSE PRODUCTS BEFORE THE WAR COME TO THE END, EVEN IF YOU TRY HARD NOW TO PUT JAPANESE IN THE ~~POS~~ POSITION FOR WORK IN EAST, THOSE WILL BE TAKEN AWAY BY WHITE MAN AFTER WAR WITHOUT DOUBT. THEN ANOTHER JAPANESE PROBLEM WILL FALLOW TO BE SOLVED.

SUPPOSING, THAT A QUARTER OF 16000 JAPANESE WHO ARE NOW IN THE INTERIOR SETTLEMENT, GO BACK TO JAPAN BY SEGREGATION AFTER THE WAR, THE REST OF 12000 JAPANESE WILL TAKE PLACE TO PLAY MY RELOCATION GAME. OF CAUSE, I HAVE NO IDEA, THAT, HOW MANY JAPANESE WILL LEAVE HERE FOR JAPAN BY SEGREGATION

6

THIS NUMBER OF $\frac{1}{4}$ OF 16000 IS ONLY MY SUPPOSITION.
THE 12000 JAPANESE, AFORESAID, SHALL BE REPLACED
TO - ONTARIO AND QUEBEC FOR PULP INDUSTRY
BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR LUMBER
PRAIRIE PROVINCES FOR WHEAT
ALL OVER CANADA FOR SCRAP IRON.

PLACING MANY JAPANESE IN ONE TOWN OR DISTRICT
WILL CAUSE ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING, SO THAT YOU ARE GOING
TO SCATTER THEM ALL OVER CANADA, THAT IS VERY GOOD
FOR A WHILE, BUT ALL JAPANESE, EVEN THE CANADIAN
BORN JAPANESE NOW IN EASTERN CANADA ARE VERY
ANXIOUS ABOUT THEIR POSITION AFTER THE WAR, SO THAT,
INSTEAD OF SCATTERING THEM ALL OVER IN CANADA,
ESTABLISH SEVERAL JAPANESE VILLAGE IN 3 OR 4 PROVINCES
AT SOME REMOTE PLACE, NOT NEAR TOWN AND MAKE
THEM WORK UNDER CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT AS BEFORE
SAID. TO MAKE SOMETHING LIKE INDIAN VILLAGE,
BUT WITH AN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN THERE.
THIS IS MY PLAN. TO MAKE THOSE NEW VILLAGE,
ALL BUILDING MATERIALS, LIGHTING, PLUMBING AND HEATING
SYSTEMS USED AT ALL INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS CAN BE
USED.

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1 JAPANESE DOCTOR SHOULD BE PLACED, IF HIS EARNING IS NOT ENOUGH, GOVERNMENT WILL HELP HIM FROM THE PROFIT MADE BY THEIR BUSINESS THERE. 1 SCHOOL SHOULD BE BUILT, STUDENTS MUST PAY THEIR TUITIONS BECAUSE THEY PAY NO MUNICIPALITY TAX. TEACHERS SALARY WILL BE PAID BY GOVERNMENT AS ABOVE. BLOCKS OF HOUSES FOR FAMILYS, MESS HOUSES FOR SINGLE MAN, AND THEY, OF CAUSE PAY RENT, LIGHT AS ORDINARY PEOPLE. STORES WILL BE ALLOWED TO OPEN, POST OFFICE UNDER GOVERNMENT EXPENSE.

ANY JAPANESE CAN GET OUT OF THIS VILLAGE BUT NO ONE CAN MOVE IN THERE EXCEPT TEMPORARY VISIT OR BY MARRIAGE.

NOW I HAVE MENTIONED THE OUTLINE OF MY PLAN AS ABOVE, AND CAN SAY NOTHING FURTHER THAN THAT, BECAUSE I HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PULP, LUMBER WHEAT NOR SCRUB IRON AND ADMINISTRATION BUSINESS TOO.

SO THAT, NOW, I ASK YOUR PARDON TO LET ME TELL YOUR HONOUR, BY THIS OPPORTUNITY, ABOUT ONE THING WHICH I LIKE TO BE UNDERSTAND BY YOUR HONOUR. THAT IS, WHY CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DOES NOT USE JAPANESE TOWARD MINARAL AND COAL MINE BUSINESS?

8

IF YOU SECURE ANY MINE IN ALBERTA OR ANYWHERE AND
MAKE IT RUN BY JAPANESE MAN, SUPERVISED BY GOVERNMENT
APPOINTED SUPERVISOR AND ENGINEERS, THEY WILL PLAY THEIR
PARTS WELL, WHAT IS MORE SO, WHEN THEY ARE GOING
TO STAY IN CANADA BY SEGREGATION.

NO JAPANESE
WILL MAKE TROUBLE IF THEY ARE PAID WELL AND THEIR
LIVING ARE DEPEND UPON THAT MINE BUSINESS.

NO JAPANESE WILL TRY TO DESTROY THE WAY BY WHICH THEY
ARE MAKING MONEY, INSTEAD OF GRATIFY FOR LIVING
PEACEFULLY IN THE COUNTRY WHERE THEY ARE CALLED
ENEMY ALLIANCE.

BEFORE I AM GOING TO PUT PERIOD ON MY
LETTER I THANK YOU FOR YOUR KINDNESS FOR SPENDING
YOUR VALUABLE TIME TO READ THIS LETTER,

RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

K. Sano.

KOMAZO SANO
59 YEARS OLD JAPANESE
NATIONAL.

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Reproduction v. Reproductions
General

~~23-2-13-1~~
23-2-13

OTTAWA, February 5, 1945.

AIR MAIL

Mr. Kamazo Sano,
Greenwood,
B.C.

Dear Mr. Sano:

The Honourable Mr. Mitchell has asked me to acknowledge your letter of January 28 explaining your proposals for the settlement of Japanese evacuees in various parts of Canada at useful employment.

The plan which you propose is indeed interesting, and I wish to thank you for bringing it to our attention. You may be sure that it will receive full consideration.

Yours very truly,

HTP/vm

A. MacNamara.



House of Commons
Canada

Department of Labour
JAN 1945
To:.....
☐ DRAFT LETTER
☐ YOU HANDLE
☐ YOUR COMMENTS
☐ SEE ME PLEASE
☐ NOTE & RETURN
☐ GET FILE FOR ME

437 Seymour St.,
Kamloops, B. C.,
January 15, 1945.

Mr. Arthur MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a petition signed by nearly all the residents of Savona. I would very much appreciate your having the B. C. Security Commission or some one in authority make an investigation into this matter with a view to having it straightened out.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am

Yours truly,

T. J. O'Neill

T. J. O'NEILL, M. P.,
Kamloops, B. C.

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Journal

23-2-13-1 P 12
Representations
by Residents

To The Federal Government of Canada, The Provincial Government
of British Columbia and all officials having authority
respecting Japanese in Canada:-

The Petition of the undersigned residents of the village of
Savona, British Columbia and its vicinity, Showeth :-

- 1- That a business resident of Ashcroft, B. C. (25 miles away)
very recently bought one of the very best houses in the
village of Savona, and this week began placing Japanese on
the property.
- 2- In view of the diabolical and treacherous way in which the
Japanese started their war, the beastly atrocities marking
their conduct of it, the petitioners can view the sight of
any Japanese or endure the thought of them only with horror
and extreme antipathy:
- 3- Your Petitioners consider it a gross outrage to have these
Japanese thrust into their community and ~~be~~ respectfully
request that they be at once removed from our neighborhood:
- 4- We wish to declare our loyalty to our country and our deter-
mination as far as we can to continue it along the best British
lines and as the whole racial setup of the Japanese is utterly
opposed to our ideals we are against their promimity now on
any terms whatever, and if need be are pledged to do what we
can to cause their removal from our midst.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that each and all of
you so far as you have power and influence will cause our
wishes as above expressed to be carried out with celerity
and dispatch. 473 names.

Signed at Savona, B. C.
this 9th day of December, 1944

A. Styer
J. M. O. Dawson
James J. Lupper
Harold A. Philkins
Grace Colwell
Eva M. Miller
Dorothy M. M. Fardak
Ivy Wilson
Frances Hughes
Louise Styer
A. Cooney
E. M. Villiers
Edith E. M. Villiers

request that they be at once removed from our neighborhood:

4- We wish to declare our loyalty to our country and our determination as far as we can to continue it along the best British lines and as the whole racial setup of the Japanese is utterly opposed to our ideals we are against their proximity now on any terms whatever, and if need be are pledged to do what we can to cause their removal from our midst.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that each and all of you so far as you have power and influence will cause our wishes as above expressed to be carried out with celerity and dispatch. 73 names

Signed at Savona, E. C.
this 7th day of December, 1944

A. Styer
J. M. Edan
James J. Supper
Harold A. Phillips
Grace Colwell
Cora M. Miller
Dorothy M. Miller
Guy Wilson
Frances Hughes
Elaine Styer

A. Cooney
E. M. Villiers
Edith, Ethel, Villiers
Bernard E. King
Starnce L. Wilson
W. E. Imbry
M. Dvorsky
B. Parker
P. Edwards
J. E. Villiers, DNR
F. A. Johnson
Wm London
W. J. Villiers

Smith, Curtis
W. Lester
John Wilson
Chas. Hayer
J. J. Villiers
David Thomson

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Representations & Resolutions
General

Mr B. E. King
E. S. Fee.
A. Lehr H
J. L. M. Forland
Douglas Walter Christian
James D. Statters
Eva Ward.
Jack Christian
John E. M. M. M.
C. C. Brousseau
C. A. Wilson
J. Henstock.
J. Swinn
Catherine M. Adam
Wm H. Biggs
E. M. Lead
M. A. M. Lead
Fred. Morris
Mrs A. Styer
Elizabeth Leighton
E. M. Y. Edwards

Smith, Curtis
W. Leskin
John Wilson
Chas. Hays
J. J. J. J.
David Thomson

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Representations & Resolutions
Board

Elizabeth Orr McFady.
Olive M. Leighton
Annie M. Wilson widow
J. B. Leighton J.P.
Samuel Leighton
Mary D. Parkin
Mary Turnbull
Wm McIntosh
P. T. Swale
Anna Swale
N. T. Cooper
Mrs. A. R. Watson
Mr. Charles D. Watson
H. Panchot
Wallace A. Watson
Ethel N. Wilson
Charles P. Benstock
Hallie E. London
Mrs A. Lehr
Miss P. Edwards
Mrs Ann Motch
Andrew Blansky
Smith Curtis
W. Leskin
John Wilson
Chas Hayer
Jacqueline
David Thomson

23-2-13

AIR MAIL

Ottawa, December 11, 1944.

URGENT

Mr. George Collins,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

On December 1 I wrote you concerning an
incident referred to us by Mr. T. J. O'Neill, M.P.,
involving a Japanese family recently settled at
Savona, B.C.

I would be obliged if you would let me
have a report on this matter as soon as possible or,
better still, a telegram giving the particulars.

HTP/MM

A. MacNamara.

Jap. General.

Ottawa, December 1st, 1944.

AIRMAIL

Mr. George Collins,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. T. J. O'Neill, M.P., telephoned
in connection with a situation at Savona, B.C.,
involving a Japanese family recently settled there
and has sent over a copy of a wire which he has re-
ceived in this connection which is enclosed herewith.

We advised Mr. O'Neill that we would
obtain a report on the matter and see what the situation
was. I have no doubt that this case has come to your
attention and would be glad to have your early advice
thereon. Perhaps you could wire on receipt of this
letter.

Enc.

A. MacNamara.

23213-1 P12
Reproduction of
General

COPY OF TELEGRAM

DEC. L , 1944.

SAVONA, B.C.

T. O'NEILL, M.P.

OTTAWA.

THE FOLLOWING WIRE WAS SENT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL MAITLAND
VICTORIA B.C. OVER THE SIGNATURES OF JAMES LEIGHTON A FEHR
AND SMITH CURTIS SEVEN JAPANESE BROUGHT IN HERE HESTERDAY AND
PUT INTO ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE ALLEGEDLY BY
THE OWNER MRS. A. JOHNSON HOTEL KEEPER ASHCROFT OUR INHABITANTS
HERE FEEL IT AN UNBEARABLE OUTRAGE AND ASK YOU TO CAUSE RE-
MOVAL OF JAPS IMMEDIATELY PETITION FOLLOWING STOP THE FOLLOWING
REPLY RECEIVED FROM E. PEPLER DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL RETEL
CONTROL OF JAPANESE IN HANDS OF FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AND PROVINCE
HAS NO JURISDICTION IN REGARD TO SAME HOWEVER AM MAKING INVESTI-
GATION INTO YOUR COMPLAINT END OF MESSAGE AS THE PEOPLE OF
SAVONA AND VICINITY RESENT THE PRESENCE OF THESE JAPANESE WE
ASK YOU AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS CONSTITUENCY TO TAKE THE
NECESSARY STEPS SO THAT THEY ARE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY

(SGD) A. FEHR J.P.

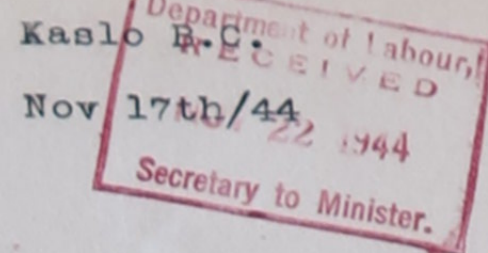
23-2-13-1 P 12
Reproduction
General

23-2-13
The Hon. Humphrey Mitchell Esq.

Minister of Labor:

Dear Sir:

personal



I have listened with a great amount of interest to your speech at Edmonton on the unity of all nations in Canada and you will pardon me I am sure for bringing you attention, (especially as it comes under your direct supervision) pertaining to the Japanese, may I digress for a moment and ask why these people who have committed no breach of our statutes should be treated in the way they have? Taken from their homes lawfully acquired and placed in interior places crowded into narrow spaces yet with it all they have not as yet shown that bitterness of spirit that any other nation would. Their personal and precious belongings sold for a pittance at auction. I have personally seen these goods sold in Vancouver, their possessions sold at less than 25% per cent of value. Your B.C.S.C. whose personal ^{living} ~~like~~ at the coast and have no doubt been affected by the race hatred ~~instilled~~ inculcated by politicians such as Howard Green and Ian McKenzie one on each side of politics. Let me also tell you that Howard Green's father who was sick unto death last February owes his life to the Japanese Doctor Shimo-Takahara who attended to him faithfully and brought him back to normal health. Yet this Doctor who is regularly registered and a member of the B.C. Medical Association is denied the right to act as superintendent of the Victorian Hospital in Kaslo according to the order issued by the head of your B.C.S.C. medical director Dr. Arthur. Please look into the actions of the heads of this depart-

Page No 2 Hon. Minister of Labor

who live at Vancouver and direct the affairs of this Japanese community five hundred miles away, and are not in touch with them except when they make a jpy ride, when fishing and hunting is good, check up on the number of employees you have at the coast and the large amount of overhead that is incurred by them.

Do this and I for one will spread the doctrine that you have preached to-night for the unity of nations within Canada.

Will be pleased to answer any questions you may want to ask relating to this Japanese question and having lived in this Kootenay District nearly fifty years can do so.

During the late ^{drive} ~~drive~~ for Victory bonds the Japanese people contributed Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred dollars, how little did the German nationals who are free at the best wages give not any.

Yours truly,

Frank T. Abey

Frank T. Abey

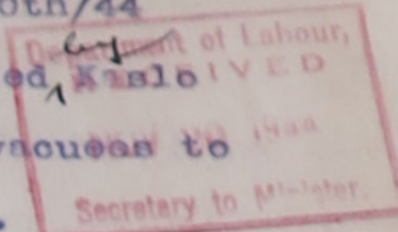
23-2-13-1 P 12
Kootenay
Board

Hon. H. Mitchell
Min. of Labor

Dear Sir:

Kaslo B.C.

Nov 10th/44



On the above date a public meeting was called Kaslo Board of Trade to discuss the removal of Japanese evacuees to other parts of B.C. a fair representation was present. President G. Baker opened the meeting and was elected chairman C.R. Fahrni Secretary.

After a free discussion it was unanimously moved that the following resolution be sent The Canadian Premier The Minister of Labor and the Chairman of the B.C.S.C.

"Whereas in May 1942 the B.C.S.C. entered into an agreement in the form of leases with the City of Kaslo and citizens for certain buildings and acreage, the said leases being for the duration of the war with Japan and whereas the B.C.S.C. are endeavoring to abrogate these leases by moving the Japanese wards of the Government to other places in B.C. and have publicly announced this to be their immediate policy, thereby causing large additional cost of domiciling them after the large expense incurred in placing them in Kaslo.

Therefore be it resolved that this meeting called thro t the Kaslo Board of Trade respectfully ask that their contracts be lived up to and the Kaslo Kaslo Japanese be left here until permanent homes are found for them in the east. " These people have shown themselves to be good living people, causing no trouble anre content to remain here for the duration. They have contributed very substantially to the war effort by buying Victory Bonds, and the Japanese ladies have materially assisted in Red Cross Work.

It is quite possible to find employment for these men in Lumbering and in heeded road work for the Government right in this district.

yours truly,

C. R. Fahrni

Secretary Public Meeting

*Copies sent to
Prime Minister
Supt. B.C. S.C.*

C O P Y

Kaslo, B.C.
Oct 10th /44

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

Re Japanese Evacuees

Having been a resident of Kaslo for thirty years and a member of the City Council when the council agreed to accept the Japanese Evacuees said agreement was for the duration of the war with Japan.

It is with the thought of giving you first-hand information regarding how they responded and facts that you should know that I am writing this.

Your opposition will undoubtedly use them in the coming election your fair attitude towards these unfortunate people, which is so different from those of the Pro.Cons. and your own representatives in B.C.

Over twelve hundred Japanese were originally housed here in buildings belonging to the City of Kaslo were renovated and they gradually became reconciled and now feel more or less contented until they have been notified by the B.C. Security Commission that they are again going to be moved.

The Japanese High School Students attend the City School and have proven themselves ardent students, they paying the city school for their tuition, they have also a public school with Japanese School teachers (6) nearly three hundred in attendance.

For the first two years three million dollars a year was allotted to the entire Japanese evacuees the bulk of this going to Government employees, the overhead is tremendous, the proportion of employees is entirely out of proportion to the number of evacuees.

During the two and one half years that they have been resident in Kaslo there has not been one police court case, no trouble with the English speaking citizens, they have been very industrious and courteous.

The action of the Enemy Custodian has been very trying to these people, a number of Japanese left their personal belonging in the hands of white people at the coast, subject to them sending for them the Custodian placed them in warehouses at Vancouver then turned them over to public auctioneers who sold them at

2.

ridiculous prices, the bulk of them going to second hand and junk dealers, not one quarter their value being obtained, when the returns are credited practically nothing is left.

The majority was thus used but there were certain favored ones who received different treatment.

A prominent Japanese merchant dealing in drugs and sundries was permitted to bring his entire stock into the Slocan district and also purchased up all the Japanese goods sold by the Custodian these people wonder why he was permitted to continue in business even the B.C. Security built a store and rented same to him, at Bay Farm near Slocan. The public are asking why should these people a large number of them being natural born Canadians be taken from their homes and placed in camps their goods taken from them and immense amounts of money spent in keeping them.

It is conceded that it was a wise measure to remove them from the coast but why treat them in the way they have been?

These people born in Canada their parents coming in legally is this democracy? what are our boys being sent over seas for? Now I understand it was supposed that the authorities were trying to assimilate these people yet the only ones permitted to bring goods into these camps were bringing in Japanese medicines which are made in Japan.

I am enclosing in this letter a paper published in Kaslo by a Canadian and he voices the opinions of practically all the citizens yet I understand that measures are now taken to send some of the staff to other camps so if you take any action take it now.

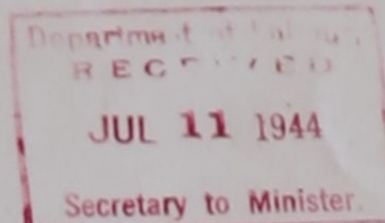
Yours truly,

"Frank T. Abey"

23-2-13-1 p 12
Reproduction of Revolution
General

This copy of resolution, which was submitted to the Annual Convention of The Farmers' Institute, District "D" recently held in Kamloops, is being forwarded to you for your information and necessary action.

Jas. R. Colley,
Secretary,



REMOVAL OF JAPANESE FROM B.C.

WHEREAS the national laws of Japan claim the right of control of all its nationals until after their obligation to military services has expired: and WHEREAS the male of the full age of seventeen years or upwards does not lose Japanese nationality until or unless he has completed active service in the Japanese Army or Navy; and WHEREAS the entire influx of Japanese and their offspring were mostly domiciled in British Columbia, grouped in colonies where they assumed complete dominance in civil and local life to the hazard and detriment of Canadian standards so essential to our freedom and progress: and WHEREAS native Japanese work for starvation wages until such time as they secure partial or complete control of their chosen vocation, all to the detriment of Canadian labour; and WHEREAS the cowardly attack of the Japanese Government on our good neighbour, the United States of America, at Pearl Harbour, brought Canada instantly to war against Japan; and WHEREAS it was necessarily deemed by our Government, as a result of this act of treachery, most essential to our safety that we immediately remove all Japanese from British Columbia;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we do hereby petition our Government -

- (1) Never again to allow any future settlement of Japanese in the Dominion of Canada, and that at the end of the war, or sooner if possible, all employers be forbidden to employ persons of Japanese ancestry;
- (2) That we advise our government in the opinion of this body that immediately following this war, all persons of Japanese ancestry be removed from Canada;
- (3) That in the meantime no person of Japanese ancestry be allowed to carry on business in British Columbia either directly or indirectly;
- (4) That in the meantime no person of Japanese ancestry be allowed to hold, own, or lease land or any interest in land or in any body corporate directly or indirectly and that any land or interest in land or in any body corporate held by such person of Japanese ancestry or by any agent or trustee in trust for him be forthwith forfeited to the Crown.

DRAFT

Ottawa, March 18, 1944.

Mr. W. K. Esling, M.P.,
House of Commons,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Esling:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of March 17, 1944,
concerning the conduct of businesses in Slocan Valley settlements by
Japanese.

A misunderstanding appears to have arisen between two
distinct matters in this connection, viz., power to buy or lease a building,
and license to conduct a business.

Section 39E (3)(b) of the Defence of Canada Regulations
as amended on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice by P.C. 7902
of December 20, 1943, now reads: 9702

"Nothing in this Regulation shall deprive a person
of the Japanese race of capacity to lease any building
or part of a building for a term not exceeding one
year or from month to month or for some lesser periodic
tenancy".

As heretofore, a Japanese can only acquire or hold title to land or growing
crops on a license from the Minister of Justice. I advised the Nelson
Retail Merchants' Association accordingly on February 8, 1944, in reply
to their resolution.

Concerning conduct of businesses, the Honourable Mr. Mitchell
advised you in his letter of February 28. In the settlements administered
by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, it was necessary soon after
evacuation to permit Japanese to engage in barbering, shoe repairing, dry
cleaning, and similar services which were not available otherwise to the
large evacuee populations. In the case of Lemon Creek, ~~which~~ is entirely a
Commission town, ~~There were no businesses or services of any description~~
~~before evacuation, and white merchants have since set up stores there to~~
~~take care of the Japanese trade.~~

I am I don't believe it is

2/over

*but I don't understand the basis
of the justification for the request received by you from
the local business merchants association. That they
should not be permitted to engage in business activities in that*

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Reproduction v Resolution

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Reproduction v. Resolution
Bureau

- 2 -

Licenses to conduct businesses in the towns where the Japanese
reside would be issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board where
necessary, as far as the Federal Government is concerned.

Yours very truly,

HTP/DMP

A. MacNamara.

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Reproduction v. Resolution
Amend

Ottawa, December 13, 1943.

Air Mail

Mr. H. G. L. Strange,
Director, Research Department,
Searle Grain Company, Limited,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Strange:-

The Honourable Mr. Crerar has passed your letter of December 7th re Japanese to this Department for consideration and reply, as Japanese evacuation and relocation is under the authority of the Minister of Labour.

You are to be congratulated on your tolerant and democratic attitude toward these people. From our experience and that of the R.C.M.P., the ~~vast~~ majority of Canadians of Japanese racial origin are loyal and industrious. It was necessary to intern only a small number as dangerous to the safety of the state.

Defence authorities considered it necessary early in 1942 to evacuate all Japanese from the Pacific Coast Protected Area as a matter of security. Of the 23,000 who were so evacuated, about 7,000 have dispersed east of the Rockies and are busy re-establishing themselves between Alberta and Quebec, practically all on a voluntary basis. Another 5,000 are scattered in small groups throughout the interior of British Columbia in self-sustaining employment. The transportation to employment is paid by the Government and in all cases this Department (especially Selective Service) tries to ensure fair treatment and prevailing wages.

2/over

The balance of the Japanese (about 11,000) are located in temporary housing centres in the interior of British Columbia where they are given free housing, education, medical services, etc. If unemployable, they are given maintenance at B. C. rates and if employable they are urged to accept a wide variety of employment opportunities in all parts of Canada, located by Selective Service and by the Placement Staff of the British Columbia Security Commission. To those single physically fit male Japanese Canadians who refuse to accept employment voluntarily, during the present manpower shortage, we are beginning to apply compulsory direction to essential industry by Selective Service, as is also being applied to other groups of citizens.

The Japanese when evacuated were allowed to take personal property with them, and many sold other property before they left. Control of the remainder (including real property) was vested in the Custodian's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, which has been gradually selling same at a fair valuation to prevent depreciation. The funds from such sale are made available to Japanese in the Housing Projects to support themselves, down to certain limits, or in other parts of Canada to re-establish themselves. Further particulars of disposition of Japanese property can be obtained from the Department of the Secretary of State, Custodian's Branch.

As to the future of the Japanese in Canada, I may say that in the case of the Japanese Nationals this will largely depend on the peace conference at the end of the war and other conditions at that time. The Japanese Canadians can do a great deal to impress their loyalty and industry on the other people of Canada, and thus secure fair treatment and justice both now and after the war.

Yours very truly,

HTP/VA

A. MacNamara.

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Reproduction v. Resolution
Amend

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

A. L. SEARLE,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
N. L. LEACH,
PRESIDENT
J. M. GILCHRIST,
VICE-PRESIDENT
S. A. SEARLE,
VICE-PRES. & TREAS.
H. G. L. STRANGE,
DIRECTOR
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH DEPT.



WINNIPEG,
CANADA

MEMBERS
WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
VANCOUVER MERCHANTS EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

OFFICES
WINNIPEG
CALGARY
REGINA
FORT WILLIAM
EDMONTON
SASKATOON
NEW WESTMINSTER

December 7th, 1943.

The Hon.
Minister
OTTAWA

Mr. Macdougall

Dear Mr.

people of
Columbia
They were
Canadian
could speak
however,
it was re

official
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property?
accommoda

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influence o
quite the contrary I believe myself.

*This letter was
forwarded to
Hon. Mr. Mitchell
from Hon. Y. A.
Cowan's office*

H. G. L. Strange

young Japanese
in British
kind of a Camp.
They were all
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They thought
Canadian citizens.

It has been the
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that kind of
to live in Camps.

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are poor citizens. Indeed

With best wishes.

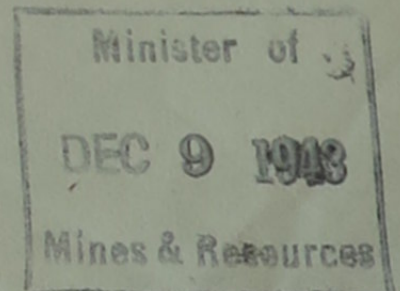
Yours very truly,

H. G. L. Strange

H. G. L. Strange,

Director, Research Department.

HGLS/EF



SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

A. L. SEARLE,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
N. L. LEACH,
PRESIDENT
J. M. GILCHRIST,
VICE-PRESIDENT
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H. G. L. STRANGE,
DIRECTOR
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH DEPT.



WINNIPEG,
CANADA

MEMBERS
WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
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OFFICES
WINNIPEG
CALGARY
REGINA
FORT WILLIAM
EDMONTON
SASKATOON
NEW WESTMINSTER

December 7th, 1943.

The Hon. T. A. Crerar,
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources,
O T T A W A, Canada.

Dear Mr. Crerar:-

The other day I met a group of young Japanese people on the train, travelling East from a place in British Columbia where they had been, I think, in some kind of a Camp. They were surprisingly favourable to Canada - they were all Canadian citizens born in this country - and only one of them could speak Japanese. They appeared to be somewhat bewildered, however, about the treatment they had received. They thought it was rather harsh considering they were loyal Canadian citizens.

Could I ask you to let me know what has been the official treatment of these people? What, for instance, has happened to their property and to the funds derived from this property? What is the future of these people? What kind of accommodation is provided for those who have had to live in Camps.

If your own good Department is not the one interested in this matter, could you pass this letter over, please, to those who are dealing with it.

I lived among the Japanese in the Pacific for a number of years. I know them quite well and I do not at all take the attitude of some that these people, who are away from the influence of their Military Government, are poor citizens. Indeed quite the contrary I believe myself.

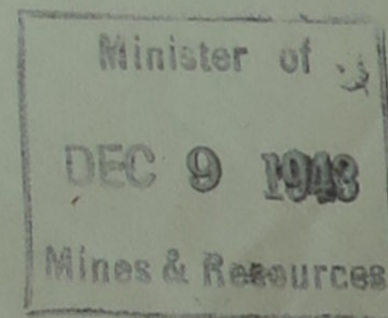
With best wishes.

Yours very truly,

H. G. L. Strange

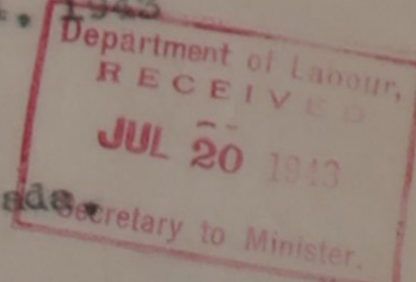
H. G. L. Strange,
Director, Research Department.

HGLS/EF



Res.
Ottawa, July 14, 1943

H. Ballantyne, Esq.,
General Secretary (Part-Time),
The Religious Education Council of Canada,
Room 417,
299 Queen St. West,
Toronto, Ontario.



Dear Sir:

The Prime Minister has asked me to acknowledge your letter of July 7th, making representations on behalf of the Religious Education Council of Canada, regarding O.C., P.C. 469, respecting the sale of the property of evacuated Japanese.

Mr. King wishes me to inform you that similar representations have been received from the Board of Home Missions of the United Church of Canada, and that the Minister of Labour, has already given assurance on behalf of the government that they will receive careful consideration. Mr. King wishes me to assure you that the representations contained in your letter will be considered at the same time by the government.

Yours faithfully,

H. R. L. Henry
Private Secretary

JWP/PM

COPY

THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION COUNCIL OF CANADA
Room 417, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

July 7th, 1943

Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Our organization comprises leaders of religious education in all the Protestant Churches of Canada, namely, The Church of England in Canada, the United Church of Canada, The Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Baptist Church, the Churches of Christ (Disciples), The Evangelical Church, with a membership strength of nearly 3,000,000, a large body of influential people who are vitally interested in Christian citizenship.

Recently the attention of our Executive Committee was called to the action of the government by Order-in-Council No. P. C. 469, authorizing the sale of property and possessions owned by Japanese now evacuated from British Columbia. We are not unmindful of the serious problems confronted by the government respecting Japanese resident in our country at a time when we are at war with Japan. We realize there are many grave aspects of this problem which the government has had to face, and appreciate the difficulties confronted in attempting to reach an acceptable and wise solution.

It seems to us, however, that on this specific issue respecting property the measures taken are unwarranted and will have an unfavourable effect upon Japanese citizens in Canada both now and in the post-war situation. We wish, therefore, to respectfully protest the action taken and also to suggest the following safeguards in carrying out the Order in Council:

1. That sales of property and possessions should not be made hastily and only when deterioration might affect value.

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Bureau

-2-

2. That in any contemplated sales the owner should at least be notified and probably conferred with before final action. We assume that the proceeds of sales are held by the Custodian in trust for the owners.
3. That property sales of Canadian Japanese citizens should not be made at all unless the owner agrees to their disposal and we urge repeal thereof forthwith.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

Yours faithfully,

"H. Ballantyne"

General Secretary (Part time)

23-2-13-1 P 12
Reparations & Resolutions
General

Ottawa, July 9, 1943.

Honourable Norman McLarty, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

My dear Colleague,-

The Committee representing the United Church of Canada interviewed me recently concerning Government administration of the Japanese evacuees in Canada, and left with me a memorandum conveying their views on this matter.

Section 111 of the memorandum concerns Japanese property and reads as follows:-

"111 - PROPERTY:

We have noted with dismay that an Order-in-Council was passed authorizing the setting up of a Commission to proceed with the sale of all Japanese-held property in the protected area, and that the definition of this is such as to include the property of all individual Japanese, whether born in Japan or born in Canada, and that the proposal envisages the sale of the homes, the furniture, and every vestige of property which the Japanese were not able to carry with them into the re-location centres.

amuse

We cannot believe that the Dominion Government fully appreciates the effect that this Order-in-Council is producing among the Japanese people themselves, and among those who value civil liberty and freedom in this country, and we urge that the utmost consideration be given before proceeding with this sale. We believe that this forced sale should not be proceeded with in the case of the property of individual home owners, unless they them-

over 2..

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Representative v Resolution

-2-

selves request it."

I have advised the Secretary of the General Council of the United Church that this matter is under your jurisdiction and that you would probably be replying directly on this phase of Japanese administration.

Yours sincerely,

HMP/HMM.

(SIGNED) HUMPHREY MITCHELL

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Reproduction v. Production
General

2

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Representations & Resolutions

RESOLUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE
UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

RE JAPANESE IN CANADA

In the light of the experience of the past year, in connection with the evacuation of the Japanese from the protected area in British Columbia, the Executive of the General Council decided to present the following resolution to the Prime Minister of Canada:-

We should, in the first place, like to express our appreciation of two matters in connection with the evacuation:

1. - The decent, humane attitude of the individual officers, who have been responsible for the personal contact with the Japanese people. From reports that have come to us and from the observation made by officers of our Church, we feel that the Canadian people have no cause to be ashamed of the actions of the representatives, who have been dealing with the Japanese.

2. - We should like to commend the Government and all the agencies concerned for the provision made for the medical and health care of these people. It is our opinion that this has been adequate and that the health of the various communities has been well looked after.

On the basis that all enemy aliens in Canada should be treated according to one principle, we regret that the Japanese group has received different and harsher treatment than that meted out to other alien enemy groups in Canada. We appreciate the fact that the gathering of large Japanese colonies in a particularly vulnerable area necessitated evacuation, but we feel that the methods employed - the mass evacuation, the concentration in large camps, the limits put on the movement from one place to another, the prohibition against owning or leasing land (all of which have been applied not only to Japanese nationals, but to thousands of Canadian-born Japanese) - are wrong. No other alien group has been so treated.

I - HOUSING:

We particularly wish to place before the Government the fact that in our judgment the housing of the Japanese people in all the re-location centres in British Columbia is deplorable. We recognize that haste was necessary, although we are not prepared to admit that a wiser provision could not have been made, but in any event, the present housing of these people is not such as can be considered to be in any way adequate, except as a very temporary measure. We regret to note that in spite of this there is no evidence that this situation is likely to be remedied.

II - EDUCATION:

We regret that no provision was made for public school education for many months after the Japanese had been moved away from the protected area. We would draw the attention of the Government to the fact that a very large percentage of these people own property in the Province of British Columbia, which property was paying taxes for education. They had contributed, through the years of their residence in British Columbia, towards the building and equipment of schools which their children attended, and now they were transferred to areas where there was no public school education. We are glad to note that some provision has been made in most of the communities for some form of education, but we regret to note that this education is being carried on, for the most part, by untrained teachers and is not at all in keeping with the standards of education which obtain in other communities, and particularly that the Japanese people are the only enemy alien group in Canada which is denied the ordinary privilege of public school education.

We would also draw the attention of the Government to the fact that provision for secondary education is practically non-existent in these re-location centres, and such as does exist is for the most part carried on voluntarily by the Japanese people themselves at extremely high cost and under tremendous handicaps. We are not asking that this group of enemy aliens be selected for special

treatment, but we do want to emphasize that the chief sufferers from this lack of provision are all Canadian-born Japanese, who have every right to expect that they will be able to obtain the same secondary education as is given to every other Canadian.

III - PROPERTY:

We have noted with dismay that an Order-in-Council was passed authorizing the setting up of a Commission to proceed with the sale of all Japanese-held property in the protected area, and that the definition of this is such as to include the property of all individual Japanese, whether born in Japan or born in Canada, and that the proposal envisages the sale of the homes, the furniture, and every vestige of property which the Japanese were not able to carry with them into the re-location centres.

We cannot believe that the Dominion Government fully appreciates the effect that this Order-in-Council is producing among the Japanese people themselves, and among those who value civil liberty and freedom in this country, and we urge that the utmost consideration be given before proceeding with this sale. We believe that this forced sale should not be proceeded with in the case of the property of individual home owners, unless they themselves request it.

IV - OCCUPATION:

We regret the fact that hundreds of Japanese will, now that the period of construction in the camps has come to an end, be without useful occupation. We realize that the Japanese people themselves have not been too eager to venture into new employment in parts of Canada unknown to them, although some have found employment in Alberta and Manitoba.

Nevertheless, we believe that no real progress can be made in turning these thousands of "boarders" into producers until the present regulations in this regard are repealed. It is our belief that they should not be compelled as the only way of life to work for some other person or corporation, particularly when in too many cases they cannot in this way make a satisfactory living.

V - ENLISTMENTS:

The Government of the United States allows American Japanese to enlist in the armed forces. If it is not possible to adopt a similar policy in Canada, we would suggest that consideration be given to the formation of some sort of Service Unit among the Canadian-born Japanese. This would be a great step in allaying the fears and suspicions, which inevitably arise when they are under the present regulations.

VI - SECOND GENERATION JAPANESE:

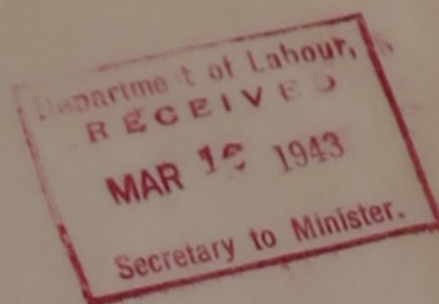
We would urge the Dominion Government to further the establishment of Committees representing the Nisei Japanese in all the re-location communities. We believe that the dependence on the older people, which was perhaps inevitable as representatives of the communities, is not in the best interests of Canada, and the younger generation should be encouraged to set up Committees which would be recognized by the Government as the representatives of Canadian-born Japanese in their dealings with them.

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Reproduction v Resolution
General

MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa.
Referred from the Prime Minister's office
to the Minister of Labour, the Custodian of
Enemy Property, and to External Affairs.

H. R. L. Henry
H. R. L. Henry
Private Secretary



March 15, 1943

Mr. Hendrell,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Madam:

The Prime Minister has asked me to acknowledge your letter of March 9th, in which you express concern for the treatment of Canadian Japanese, and their satisfactory rehabilitation in the past-war period.

Mr. King wishes me to let you know that your representations in this matter will be brought to the attention of his colleagues for their information and consideration.

Yours faithfully,

H. R. L. Henry
Private Secretary

AEH/PM

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Reproduction & Resolution
Bureau

COPY

1723 Pendrell, Vancouver, B.C.
March 9, 1943.

To the Right Hon. McKenzie King, and Mr. Ian McKenzie,
House of Parliament,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing you as a citizen concerned about the maintenance of democratic rights, and recognition of the minority groups in this country to share in all our rights and privileges. My immediate concern is for the satisfactory rehabilitation of the Canadian Japanese.

While well aware of the reasons for the removal of the Japanese from the Coastal Defence area for the duration, we in the West are anxious that plans be made for a permanent solution.

First I should like to protest against the Order-in-Council providing for the sale of Japanese property. While I feel it will be in the interests of Canada as a whole that the Japanese be allocated to those areas where they can best fit into the economic and social life of the country without being concentrated in any one locality, I think this method of disposition of the property is quite unjustified. Surely some exchange of property from other areas could be made with the consent of the Japanese themselves. Certainly the decision to dispose of properties should be well considered, and dealt with by the House of Commons.

Many Canadians in the West have had only friendly relations of the Japanese and look upon them as good neighbours. That their good will be maintained and that they be given the rights and responsibilities contingent upon Canadian citizenship is essential to the establishment of harmonious community life in the future.

I would therefore urge you to consider the importance of maintaining those democratic rights within the country for which we are fighting abroad.

Yours faithfully,

"Mrs. Mildred Fahrni".

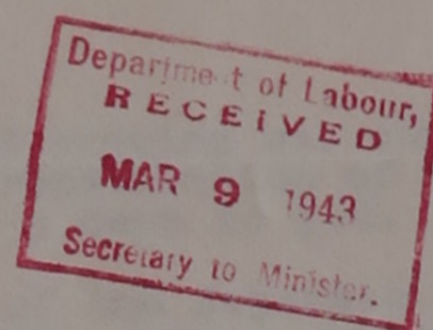
23-13-1 P 12
Reproduction v Resolution



House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa, March 8, 1943.

Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.



Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am requested by the Tofino Board
of Trade to forward you a copy of the enclosed letter.

I entirely agree with their views,
and I may say that they very largely represent those of the
general public of British Columbia.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. Neill.

Comment

Encl.

HM

23-2-13-1 P 13
Reproduction & Resolutions
Board

TOFINO BOARD OF TRADE

Tofino, B.C.
27th February, 1943.

A. W. Neill, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Neill:

At a meeting of the Board held last evening was considered and adopted a resolution regarding the repatriation of resident Japanese and I was requested to forward a copy to you.

"Whereas, previous to the removal of the Japanese from vulnerable areas in British Columbia there were a number of Japanese families resident on this West Coast of Vancouver Island, members of our Board from personal experience found that:

"Japanese, either nationals or Canadian born, though professing allegiance to Canada, still remained Japanese owing primary allegiance to Japan. Their intense loyalty to all Japanese customs, habits and ways of life, entirely foreign to Canadian Institutions, prevent the possibility of their ever being assimilated. Their standard of living being lower than the average Canadian standard renders them unfair competition for Canadians with whom they compete in business and industry. After the war is won the problem of rehabilitation of our own Canadians will be sufficiently great without the problem of rehabilitating an alien Japanese minority.

Therefore, the Tofino Board of Trade urges that all Japanese, either Canadian born or otherwise, be repatriated to Japan where they owe primary allegiance."

Our Board knows and appreciates the stand you are taking on this vital issue.

Yours faithfully,

SGD. W. Armitage,
Secretary.

23-2-13-1 P 13
Repatriation & Resolutions
Board

AUXILIARY



OVERSEAS

The Right-Honorable,
The Prime Minister of Canada.
O T T A W A. Ont.

1013 Queens Avenue.
VICTORIA. B.C.
9th January. 1943.

Sir,

At the Annual General Meeting of the Victoria Auxiliary, Canadian Forestry Corps, (Overseas Fund), Registered under the War Charities Act, held on Friday 8th January, 1943, the following Resolution, was regularly moved, seconded and carried unanimously.

"WHEREAS the military and naval staffs on this Pacific Coast, together with a number of well-informed officials have for many years repeatedly warned of the danger to the security of British Columbia, owing to the settlement of large numbers of Japanese within the strategic areas of this Province.

And whereas the present Federal Minister of Pensions and National Health, the Hon. Ian Mackenzie, has recently publicly stated that as far as he is concerned no Japanese would ever again be allowed to come to B.C.

BE IT RESOLVED that this meeting of the wives and mothers of Canadian soldiers now serving overseas, do protest the foolish and uncalled for remarks of G.E. Trueman, the Ontario member of the B.C.Re-Placement Commission. Particularly we resent his inference that the "White People" of this Province in any way differ from other Canadian citizens or are open to criticism by an outsider, we also refute his statement that Japanese, (whose country is now at war with this Dominion) have any rights or grievances whatever.

Be it further resolved, that this meeting urgently requests the Right Hon. the Prime Minister of Canada, and the Dominion Government to remove this official, who lives two thousand miles from the Pacific Coast and is apparently ignorant of the very dangerous situation now existing in British Columbia and that he be replaced on the Commission by some individual well-versed in the Japanese problem as it affects this vitally strategic area.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Hon Minister of Pensions and National Health and the Federal member for the City of Victoria, R.W.Mayhew Esq. "

Yours truly,

Jean Webb

(Mrs.) (Jean Webb)
Hon. Secretary,
Victoria Auxiliary, C.F.C. (Overseas Fund).

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Reproduction of Resolution