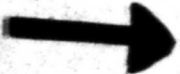


Immigration Branch

(RG 76, Volume 87)



File 9309, part 19	Japanese Immigration, 1947-1949
File 9309, part 20	Japanese Immigration, 1949-1952
File 9309	Reports of Board of Review on Illegal Immigration, 1933
File 9309, part 3	Japanese Immigration - Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943
File 9309, part 1	Japanese Immigration - Form file - (Lists), 1908-1909
File 9309, part 2	Japanese Immigration - Form file - (Lists), 1909-1910

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

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IMMIGRATION  
9/11/42

# Jap Probe Hears of 'Morii Strongarming'

First direct evidence as to strongarm methods assertedly used by Etsuji Morii to enforce his will on Vancouver Japanese was given today by Koki Iwasaki, former editor of the Continental Daily News, as the "Black Dragon probe" resumed at the Court House.

Under cross-examination by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for R.C. Security Commission and RCMP, Iwasaki said the incident occurred while Nisei (Canadian-born Japanese) were preparing to send a delegation to Ottawa as part of an attempt to win the vote.

A Nipponese named Matsuyama was very much in favor of the Nisei campaign, the witness said. Morii, who later became liaison man for the Security Commission, disapproved, saying "It's too early, yet."

## PULLED FROM CAR; BEATEN

"I was riding in Mr. Matsuyama's car," Iwasaki testified. "At that time, a man came along, pulled Matsuyama out of the car, and beat him. As he did so, he said, 'This will happen to all who oppose Morii!'"

Witness stated the assailant was a Japanese called Shirago, who was employed at the Showa Club, identified earlier in the hearing by witnesses as a gambling club operated by Morii.

## PRASED GERMANS

Questions by Mr. Locke drew from Iwasaki an admission that on November 12, 1941, his Japanese-language paper printed an article in which the Germans were praised, and the British were referred to as dishonest. The article, he said, was a reprint from another publication, and was written by a Japanese woman living in Iran.

Titled "Impressions of Iran," it claimed that the people of Iran "looked on the Germans as clean and honest," but thought the British "dishonest," and went on to mention "the bad influence of the British and the Russians."

Iwasaki, whose newspaper was closed on December 7, 1941, admitted an RCMP officer called on him with a warning against publishing any more such articles.

"Did you stop?" Mr. Locke asked.

"Yes, I watched it," Iwasaki replied. "I was careful."

He said the newspaper's president lived in Japan.

In the course of the session, J.

W. de B. Farris, K.C., appearing for the Vancouver News-Herald, rose to inform Judge J. C. A. Cameron, commissioner for the Federal Justice Department, that his client was mistaken in a claim that Morii has been seen walking Vancouver streets long after the date on which he was supposedly excommunicated from the coast.

## RCMP 'BLACKLIST'

Sen. Farris also expressed surprise that Iwasaki had not been interned after the Iran article was printed.

Iwasaki, questioned by Mr. Farris, told of a "blacklist" in the hands of the RCMP, on which appeared his name and names of "16 or 17" of his associates in a plan for a self-supporting evacuation settlement at Lillooet. Some of these listed were, he alleged, removed to road camps, although deferments had originally been granted them.

# Morii Suggested 'Illegal' Jap Obtain Alibi

VANCOUVER (CP)—Machege Higo, 36-year-old Japanese, today told Judge J. C. A. Cameron that Etsuji Morii suggested an alibi to him when he was required to register with the RCMP, after 15 years illegal residence in Canada.

Higo said Morii, who later became head of a liaison committee which assisted the British Columbia Security Commission in evacuating Japanese from the Pacific coast, told him to say he had been brought here in 1909 by his father, although actually he came ashore when taken ill aboard a Japanese ship in 1926.

Higo's statements were made in evidence given to Judge Cameron, who is investigating charges by the Vancouver News-Herald that a branch of the Japanese Black Dragon Society was active in British Columbia.

He said there was no doctor aboard the ship and "before I recovered from my illness the ship had sailed. I have been here ever since."

He said he saw Morii at the Nippon Club in August, 1941, and asked for his help.

"Japanese were being registered at that time," he said, "and I was worried as I had no passport. Morii advised me to tell the authorities I came here with my father in 1909."

Higo said he had never paid Morii for his services.

Asked whether he knew "of any other Japanese who were in Canada illegally and who were protected by Morii," Higo answered "No."

9309 Blip

14/11/42

THE VANCOUVER SUN

# Morii Believed China Conflict 'Holy War'

Etsuji Morii, a British subject by naturalization, believed in 1939 that Japan was waging a "holy war" with China, although he was aware that Englishmen were being insulted and ill-treated by Nipponese troops blocking Tientsin.

Stern cross-examination by Senator J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., tried this admission Friday afternoon from the little Japanese who figures prominently in News-Herald charges.

Sen. Farris was still grilling the witness when the hearing was adjourned by Judge J. C. A. Cameron, commissioner presiding to 10 a.m. Monday.

## \$5500 LOAN

Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Federal Minister of Justice, has not

yet answered a request by Sen. Farris that the RCMP file on Morii be produced at the inquiry.

Morii, answering Sen. Farris through an interpreter, said he retired from management of Nippon Auto Supply Co. seven years ago with \$15,000. He denied that he was convicted under the Liquor Act in 1925, and explained that neither he nor his wife had grudging loaning \$2550 and \$3000, respectively, for Japanese relief at the time of the evacuation.

"I would have given everything I had for the benefit of the Japanese people," he said.

Morii took credit for checking an attempt by Wartime Security Commission, Japanese committee

of 150, which worked with his own three-man liaison group, to raise \$50,000 for relief by open subscription among Nipponese. The objective, he felt, was too high, and in line with a counter-proposal, \$4000 was donated by seven of the more prosperous business men. This sum, Morii said, was exclusive of the loan made by his wife and himself—a loan which they did not expect to recover.

## FIGHTING FOR PEACE

The witness testified he learned the Sino-Japanese conflict was a "holy war" from Japanese language newspapers delivered at the Nippon Club, described earlier in the hearing as a meeting place for the more prominent members of the community. He

credited the assertion to Prince Konoye, then Premier of Japan.

"Did you believe right from the start this was a holy war?" Senator Farris asked.

"Yes, because they were fighting for peace," Morii answered.

He denied hearing that Japanese national policy was to drive whites out of China, but after close questioning, admitted "seeing something" of the Tientsin outrages.

"I felt very badly," he said. "I was sorry for it."

NOV 21



Regina  
Leader-Post  
10/11/42

## Says Black Dragon Associate in B.C.

(By Canadian Press)

VANCOUVER, Nov. 10. — A United church minister Monday told the public hearing into charges by the Vancouver News-Herald that an associate of the Japanese Black Dragon society exists in British Columbia; that some of his information had come from a secret service agent.

Rev. W. Norman gave evidence after Ted Ward, News-Herald reporter who wrote the news story on the Black Dragon society, said one of his sources of information was the clergyman.

Mr. Norman, a member of the Vancouver consultative council to assist the B.C. security commission in evacuating Japanese from defence areas, said some of his information came from a Mr. X.

He said he could not reveal the man's name as he was a secret service agent.

Judge J. C. A. Cameron, of Belleville, Ont., conducting the inquiry, asked if he would write the name on a piece of paper. Mr. Norman agreed to do so and the judge said the name will be divulged only to counsel for the News-Herald and the security commission.

### Couldn't Reveal Names

Ward repeatedly told the court he could not reveal the names of his informants as they were given under a pledge of secrecy.

## Claims Japs Terrorized

VANCOUVER, Nov. 10. — Japanese who assisted Etsuji Morii on a liaison committee that worked with the B.C. security commission were able to receive deferments in their own evacuation from the Pacific coast, Yoriki Iwasaki, former editor of a Japanese newspaper published here, declared Monday. The commission was in charge of an evacuation movement.

Iwasaki, who edited the Continental Daily News before the Japanese evacuation, appeared as a witness before Judge J. C. A. Cameron, who is inquiring into charges by the Vancouver News-Herald of activity here by a branch of the Black Dragon, Japanese secret society.

After saying Japanese here were afraid of Morii, Iwasaki said he witnessed a "beating up" administered to a Japanese named Natsuyama before the war when a group of Canadian-born Japanese sent a delegation to Ottawa to urge that the franchise be extended to them.

"Morii was opposed to this move," said Iwasaki, "and warned a number of Japanese against having anything to do with it."

He said Natsuyama was pulled from his car and beaten up and said "this will happen to all people who oppose Morii."

"I am a newspaperman. I cannot reveal the sources of my information," Ward said. "Besides that, some of them did not reveal their names to me."

Judge Cameron said that Ward, by withholding names of so many of his informants, was stultifying the case. He would have to consider whether he wouldn't have to demand that Ward reveal some of the names.

### Shielded by Morii

Mr. Norman, former resident of Japan, said he had received information about Japanese who entered Canada illegally and were shielded by Etsuji Morii.

Morii was head of a Japanese committee that worked with the security commission in the evacuation.

"Mr. X told me," said Mr. Norman, "that he was working with the Royal Canadian Mounted police until he found they were working with Morii and that he then would not co-operate with the R.C.M.P. any more."

The hearing is continuing.

FRONTIER CLOSED

## Morii Turncoat, Witness Charges At Jap Inquiry

VANCOUVER (CP) — Etsuji Morii, head of a Japanese liaison committee co-operating with the British Columbia Security Commission evacuating Japanese from the Pacific coast, was suspected by some Japanese as "acting as a spy" for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a witness said Thursday.

R. Yoshida, naturalized fisherman, said the suspicion was held by Japanese who resented Morii's position of influence with the security commission.

Yoshida was giving testimony at the public inquiry into charges by the Vancouver News-Herald that an affiliate of the Japanese Black Dragon Society existed in British Columbia.

Morii has been associated with the Japanese society through his picture and part of a speech he made at nearby Steveston which appeared in the society's publication in Japan.

Yoshida said that Japanese generally trusted Morii until he co-operated in evacuation of Japanese nationals.

### FAVORED JAPAN

Attitude of those favorable to Morii changed when they realized his group was "favorable to Japan" and whatever it did would be for Japan, the witness said.

"On account of his attitude to this country, they were dissatisfied with Morii and his group . . . up to that time Morii had been talking loyalty to Japan. All of a sudden he swung about and started talking loyalty to Canada. They were outraged."

Yoshida said this indignation arose, not from the new loyalty to Canada, but because "we have no use for a turncoat."

### DEPORTATIONS

"The Japanese people don't like him (Morii)," Yoshida continued, "because it is commonly said that Morii gave information which resulted in the returning of illegal entrants to Japan. They think very low of him."

Cross-examined by counsel for the R.C.M.P. and the Security Commission, Yoshida said he believed illegal entrants should be returned to Japan, "but a man who tells such a thing has a low character."

Yoshida added that Japanese here had not resented Morii's co-operation with the police in 1931-1932 when 1,000 illegal entrants were rounded up and deported to Japan.

The inquiry is continuing.

## B.C. Japs Afraid Of Strong-arming

VANCOUVER (CP) — Tateo Suzuki, 25-year-old Japanese fisherman, today told Judge J. C. A. Cameron, who is investigating charges by the Vancouver News-Herald of Black Dragon activity in British Columbia, that Etsuji Morii was feared by British Columbia Japanese in much the same way United States gangsters once were feared by Americans.

Morii was head of a liaison committee which assisted the B.C. Security Commission in the evacuation of Japanese from Pacific coast areas.

Suzuki testified Vancouver Japanese were afraid of being "strong-armed" if they did not obey Morii's wishes.

The Allderton  
12/11/42

## MORII BEAT JAP VETERAN

### Board's Liaison Man Got Mad When Booklet Criticized

VANCOUVER, Nov. 11.—A Japanese veteran of the First Great War said today he had been attacked by Etsuji Morii two years ago for opposing publication here of a pro-Japanese booklet.

Testifying at the public inquiry into charges by the Vancouver News-Herald that an associate of the Black Dragon Society exists in B.C., George Shogi said the attack took place at the Nippon Club.

Shogi, who said he was a sergeant in the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry in the last war, testified he was called by telephone to the club where Morii attacked him.

"He grabbed my neck and hit me two or three times, loosening my upper teeth," Shogi said. "I did not attack him. I ran away."

Shogi said Morii was known as a ju jitsu expert.

Morii was chairman of a Japanese committee which co-operated with the British Columbia security commission in evacuation of Japanese from coastal areas.

Pit. Lt. Frances Henry, formerly with the R.C.M.P., said Morii had aided the police in clearing up illegal use of naturalization papers and birth certificates by Japanese.

"During my eight years with the Mounted Police," the officer said, "Morii was never paid a nickel by the police. He was the most reliable Japanese we could go to."

POOR COPY

12/4/42

# Morii 'Trusted Figure' Says Ex-Police Officer

A picture of Etsuji Morii as a volunteer aide of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and a trusted figure in the British Columbia Japanese community was given by Flight Lieutenant Francis Henry, RCAF, during the Remembrance Day session of the "Black Dragon probe."

It is expected that Morii will take the witness stand this afternoon. He is represented by Alfred E. Bull, K.C., whom he retained on the suggestion of the commissioner that it would be well for him to have counsel.

Morii, diminutive head of the three-man liaison committee which worked between B.C. Security Commission and Nipponese, was no "stool-pigeon," the former RCMP constable insisted.

## KNEW HIM AS MOUNTIE

Flt. Lt. Henry, first witness called by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the Security Commission and the federal police, based his testimony on dealings with Morii that began in 1932 and continued until Henry joined the air force in 1940.

The session was held in the officers' mess of RCMP Barracks, as the Court House was closed for the holiday.

Other witnesses before Judge J. C. A. Cameron, commissioner presiding, included George Shogi, world war veteran who said that Morii assaulted him in the fall of 1940, and Sadao Makiawa, Powell Street merchant and fish exporter, who broke down Tuesday under searching examination by Judge Cameron.

All Japanese witnesses denied that they paid Morii to arrange evacuation deferment for them.

## AUTHOR OF ARTICLES

Flt. Lt. Henry said that neither in Japan nor in Canada had he heard of the Black Dragon Society, nationalist organization alleged by the Vancouver News-Herald to be active in this province with Morii as its chief.

Judge Cameron ruled that the author of the articles with which the probe is concerned is a "compellable witness," and must answer questions asked by Mr. Locke as to the identity of the person who furnished him with information used in the stories.

"So far, I haven't heard any evidence that this would affect the safety of the state," he said.

If the safety of the state were involved, Judge Cameron added, he would be prepared to hear this evidence in camera.

The enquiry is continuing at the Court House today.

## IN CANADA ILLEGALLY

Machige Higo, 36, Japanese national, admitted at today's session that he entered Canada illegally in 1926, and that when registration of Japanese was ordered he went to Morii for help.

Higo testified that Morii told him he had better say he entered the country with his father about 1908 or 1910.

He denied that he paid Morii money at that time or at any time thereafter. Higo also denied making a statement to a fellow-Nipponese that there were a number of other Japanese in Canada illegally and that these were protected by Morii.

A Nipponese gardener with 10 children in Canada is in no position to pay \$3000 "tribute" for deferment of his evacuation even if such a sum were asked of him. Tomonaka Tateishi, voluble little Japanese national, made this plain to Judge J. C. A. Cameron as the probe proceeded Wednesday.

In mingled Japanese and English, Tateishi vigorously denied having paid "protection money" to Morii.

"I have 10 children," he burst out. "How can I pay that? You make me laugh, eh?"

Incidentally, Tateishi has three more children in Japan.

9309 Clipp

RECEIVED  
1942

"Did you ask Mr. Kaiti about these atrocities?" asked Senator Farris.

"No," replied Morii, "I had no occasion to. There wasn't much time and there was a large crowd."

He was still on the stand when the inquiry was adjourned to Monday.

Early in the day Morii denied he was in any way connected with the Sokiki-Ki, an allegedly Fascist Japanese organization.

Previous witnesses described the organization as an affiliate of the Black Dragon Society.

*Victoria Times 10/11/42*

# Secret Service Man Gave Information On Black Dragon

VANCOUVER (CP)—A United Church minister told the public hearing into charges by the Vancouver News-Herald that an associate of the Japanese Black Dragon Society exists in British Columbia, that some of his information had come from a secret service agent.

Rev. W. Norman gave evidence Monday after Ted Ward, News-Herald reporter who wrote the news story on the Black Dragon Society, had said one of his sources of information was the clergyman.

Mr. Norman, a member of the Vancouver consultative council to assist the B.C. Security Commission in evacuating Japanese from defence areas, said some of his information had come from a Mr. X.

He said he could not reveal the man's name as he was a secret service agent.

Judge J. C. A. Cameron of Belleville, Ont., conducting the inquiry, asked if he would write the name on a piece of paper. Mr. Norman agreed to do so and the judge said the name would be divulged only to counsel for the News-Herald and the Security Commission.

## GIVEN IN CONFIDENCE

Ward repeatedly told the court he could not reveal the names of his informants as they had been given under a pledge of secrecy.

"I am a newspaperman, I cannot reveal the sources of my information," Ward said. "Besides that, some of them did not reveal their names to me."

Judge Cameron said that Ward, by withholding names of so many of his informants, was stultifying the case. He would have to consider whether he wouldn't have to demand that Ward reveal some of the names.

Mr. Norman, former resident of Japan, said he had received information about Japanese who entered Canada illegally and were sheltered by Etsuji Morii.

Morii was head of a Japanese committee that worked with the Security Commission in the evacuation.

"Mr. X told me," said Mr. Norman, "that he was working with the RCMP, until he found they were working with Morii, and that he then would not co-operate with the RCMP any more."

The hearing is continuing.

# Pro-Japan Address Is Denied

Morii, In Black Dragon Case, Answers Questions On Tientsin Incident

## Charged By Paper

Vancouver, Nov. 14 — (CP) — Etsuji Morii, testifying yesterday at the public inquiry into charges of activity of the Japanese Black Dragon Society in British Columbia, denied making a speech at Vancouver in December, 1939, which was in any way favorable to Japan.

Morii made his denial through an interpreter during cross examination by Senator J. W. de B. Farris, counsel for the Vancouver News-Herald which charged an affiliate of the Black Dragon Society exists in B.C.

Head of a Japanese committee which worked with the British Columbia Security Commission in evacuating Japanese from the Pacific Coast, Morii has been linked with the Society through his picture and excerpts of a speech he made here which appeared in the society's Tokyo publication.

## NEWSPAPER PRODUCED

After reading from files of the Vancouver Daily Province an item concerning an incident in Tientsin June 26, 1939, when a Briton and his wife were said to have been stripped by Japanese, Senator Farris thrust the newspaper in front of Morii and asked:

"What do you remember about that?"

"I don't think I ever heard about it," Morii answered.

"I thought every Japanese in town would have been talking about it," the Senator said.

Morii then said he remembered hearing something about the incident at Tientsin and felt very sorry to hear of it.

"Early in your evidence," Senator Farris said, "you spoke of the Sino-Jap conflict as a holy war, to win the peace of the Orient. Did that (Tientsin incident) sound like a holy war?"

"I did not give much thought to it," replied Morii.

Then Senator cross examined Morii about a visit to Vancouver in 1939 of a Mr. Kaiti, head of the Sokiki-Ki (fatherland) Society of Japan.

## MORE QUESTIONS

"I understand you went down to the boat to meet him," Senator Farris said.

Morii replied he had heard of Kaiti's arrival and understood Kaiti wanted to see him.

Morii Averted Trouble, Mountie Testifies

## B.C. Japanese Were 'Ready to Fight'

If Etsuji Morii had chosen to use his influence among British Columbia Japanese against the authorities rather than on their behalf, the evacuation from the Coast defense zone could not have been completed without calling in the military.

This evidence was given at the "Black Dragon" probe today by Sgt. John K. Barnes, head of RCMP intelligence in British Columbia.

### TWO GROUPS OPPOSED

Sgt. Barnes, who spoke warmly of the aid Morii had given Federal police and B.C. Security Commission, testified that organized resistance against the general evacuation order of February 25, was directed by two groups composed largely of Nisei or Canadian-born Japanese.

Complaints as to Morii's activities and character, Sgt. Barnes said, were not heard until the Nisei learned they would be unable to escape evacuation.

"The Nisei believed that Morii had sold them out," he said under examination by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the RCMP and the Security Commission.

He quoted one Nisei as stating in his presence:

"If we stand fast there are not enough bayonets in this area to drive us out."

### MORII 'VILIFIED'

Asked whether Morii could have influenced the evacuation one way or the other, the officer declared:

"Morii could have affected it in a very big way. There was organized resistance among a certain group. If he had felt the same way we would have had to do as they did south of here and use the military authorities to move them out."

Sgt. Barnes gave the opinion that those who didn't wish to be evacuated would allow nothing to stand in their way and "embarked on a campaign of vilification against Morii."

The Japanese community at large, however, showed Morii every token of respect, the sergeant testified. He told of walking down Powell Street with the diminutive Japanese and seeing men, women and children bow to Morii as they passed him.

The campaign of vilification, the witness said, extended to the writing of letters "signed with Japanese names so they would be caught by the censor, accusing Morii of subversive activity, also letters to persons in authority claiming Morii was a man of bad character."

The sergeant said that when the names were checked it was found that the people concerned had not written the letters.

Nothing he had been able to learn led him to consider that Morii was not a proper person to represent the Japanese in the evacuation program he said.

### WANTED PEACE

Ikuni Nishio, who served with Morii on the Nipponese liaison committee which worked with authority of the Security Commission, told Sen. Farris he had sought naturalization but for reasons not known to him, had been refused.

"I only wanted peace," he said. "I think it's wrong for Japan to fight Great Britain."

If my son wanted to enlist at any time, and fight Japan, I would quite agree with him."

Judge J. C. A. Cameron, commissioner presiding, read into the record a letter he had received from Tommy Shoyama, former editor of *The New Canadian*. Shoyama denied he had been the source of information regarding Morii, which found its way into the *Vancouver News-Herald*.

Word was received from the Federal Department of Justice that the RCMP file on Morii, asked by Sen. Farris, will not be released.

### Honored Jap Dead

## MORII ADMITS MEETING KITA

A dinner meeting at which Vancouver Japanese observed a minute's silence for the souls of departed Japanese soldiers figured today in evidence before the Cameron Commission concerning the activities of Etsuji Morii.

Morii, who is accused by the *News-Herald* of being associated with the Japanese "Black Dragon" Society, was sternly cross-examined by Senator J. W. deB. Farris regarding a local reception given in July, 1939, to the Japanese Kita, chief administrator of Nipponese Ancestral Land Society.

Morii, on oath, admitted meeting Kita when he arrived here aboard the Japanese liner *Heian Maru* and of presiding at a dinner meeting the same evening at which Kita spoke.

### QUOTES ARTICLE

Senator Farris quoted from a translation of an article appearing in the Japanese language newspaper *Daily People*, which described Kita's reception here.

"Kita was met by branch director Morii and many other officials," the newspaper said.

"In the evening he went to a dinner party arranged by director Morii and was welcomed by local officials. From 7:30 on he was present at a lecture meeting held by the local society under the chairmanship of branch director Morii."

"One minute's silent prayer was offered to the spirit of departed Japanese soldiers. Then ad-

## Black Dragon Inquiry Nears End; Morii Called

VANCOUVER (CP)—The inquiry by Judge J. C. A. Cameron as a commissioner into charges by the *Vancouver News-Herald* of Black Dragon activity in British Columbia neared a close today with Etsuji Morii, a Japanese whose name was mentioned in the newspaper stories, expected to be one of the last witnesses.

Wednesday a *News-Herald* reporter, Ted Ward, told Judge Cameron that Aubrey M. Dinsmore supplied him with "some of the information" used in the article which led to the inquiry being ordered.

Dinsmore himself, summoned as a witness, said he thought it "his duty as a Canadian citizen" to give his information to the *News-Herald*. He said he had not gone to the R.C.M.P. with his story because he heard "Morii was acting in co-operation with the R.C.M.P."

Under cross-examination by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the R.C.M.P. and the B.C. Security Commission, Dinsmore said he could not remember the name of "one Japanese" that told you (Dinsmore) about Morii's fifth column activities."

### JAPS TERRORIZED

Commissioner Cameron said it had been stated in one of the *News-Herald* articles that Morii, head of a Japanese liaison committee which assisted the commission in evacuating Japanese from the British Columbia coast, had terrorized the Japanese community here for 20 years.

"Who told you that?" he asked Ward.

"That was the general information we got from the Japanese," Ward replied.

"Somebody must have suggested that to you, or was it an inference on your part because Morii was charged with murder some years ago?" asked Judge Cameron.

"For 20 years the Japanese community has gone in fear of certain jujitsuists," Ward said.

### CITIZEN'S DUTY

When asked his purpose in contacting the *News-Herald*, Dinsmore said he went to the newspaper last August and told them the story.

"Why did you go?" asked the commissioner. "All you had was a rumor."

"I thought it was my duty as a Canadian citizen," Dinsmore replied.

He said he did not know why he had selected the *News-Herald* out of the three Vancouver daily newspapers and later acknowledged under questioning that he previously had offered the information to the *Vancouver Sun*, but that the "Sun was not interested."

Wednesday, Harold Winch, C.C.F. leader in the provincial Legislature, told the commissioner that a statement attributed to him by Sgt. John K. Barnes of the R.C.M.P. regarding that force gave a "false impression."

Mr. Winch was summoned to reappear at the inquiry following a statement by Sgt. Barnes Tuesday that the C.C.F. leader

## Morii on Stand At B.C. Inquiry

VANCOUVER (CP)—Etsuji Morii told how nearly 20 years ago he had caused the death of a fellow Japanese in self-defence during an argument in which he, Morii, was trying to uphold Japanese honor.

It was Morii's first appearance on the stand in the public inquiry into charges by the *Vancouver News-Herald* that a branch of the Black Dragon Society operated in British Columbia.

Head of a Japanese committee which co-operated with the B.C. Security Commission in evacuating Japanese from the Pacific coast, Morii has been linked with the society through appearance of his picture in a Tokyo publication.

The witness, giving testimony through an interpreter, said that a young Vancouver Japanese driving a car accidentally killed an English girl 19 years ago.

The girl's father, a Mr. Miller, came from England to investigate his daughter's death. Morii related, and later said that in view of the driver's youth he would not prosecute so severely providing the youth would undertake to pay his (Miller's) expenses, including medical, funeral and traveling costs).

The young Japanese, identified only as Sheraiski, did not have the money, but his father gave him a pledge that he and his sons would work hard to pay the money within three years.

The young Japanese driver was given suspended sentence and subsequently Morii said he called on Mr. Miller several times to see if the money was forthcoming.

When he found no payment had been made, he called on the father of the Japanese youth.

"You have made a pledge that you will pay and you should make some attempt to live up to your promise," Morii said he told the elder Sheraiski, at the same time offering to help if payments were made to Mr. Miller.

The argument became heated, witness continued, and they stepped outside to cool off.

"He began to get angry and refused to make any payments," Morii testified. "Then the fight started. Sheraiski (the father) started pushing me back across the street toward the curb. Then I threw him in self-defence and he was killed."

The witness said he came to British Columbia in 1906 when he was 16 and had since been naturalized.

Morii was still on the stand when the inquiry was adjourned Thursday till today.



## Removal of Japs Nearly Completed; 19,227 Removed

VANCOUVER (CP)—Officials of the British Columbia Security Commission said Wednesday that evacuation of Japanese from Vancouver and Burnaby will be almost completed by the end of the week.

About 400 Japanese entrained Wednesday for interior British Columbia points and the remainder, with the exception of those granted special extension permits, will be removed by Saturday.

### OTTAWA STATEMENT

OTTAWA (CP)—Evacuation of Japanese from the restricted area on the British Columbia coast now is "practically complete," Labor Department officials said.

Latest complete figures, as of Sept. 30, showed 19,227 Japanese moved from the area and 2,122 still remaining, but it was expected at that time that almost the entire remaining group would be moved in October. Figures on the removals during this month were not available here.

Of those still in the restricted area at Sept. 30, 1,646 were in Vancouver, 400 in the Fraser Valley and 76 in a tubercular hospital at Hastings Park, Vancouver.

The largest group moved, numbering 10,563, have been placed in the interior of British Columbia.

At Slocan, B.C., the largest housing project accommodated 4,128 Japanese Sept. 30, and was expected eventually to house another 700. There were 2,100 at 14-mile Ranch, Tashme, B.C., and it was planned to move 1,000 of the Japanese remaining in Vancouver to that centre, where all construction, except a hospital, was scheduled for completion by the end of October.

Other housing projects are

located at Greenwood, Sandon, Kaslo and New Denver.

Up to Sept. 30, 3,962 were placed on sugar beet farms—2,578 in Alberta, 1,053 in Manitoba and 351 in Ontario.

In addition to these projects, 1,285 Japanese have been given special permits to accept employment and are self-supporting, working on farms, in domestic employment or in industries. They make periodic reports to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

## Jobs For Many Japs Over Winter Months Problem On Prairie

Beet Crop is Garnered, Leaving Evacuees  
Alberta and Manitoba—Logging Cattle  
150—Strong Prejudice in Some Local

By GEORGE A. YACKULIC

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. EFFORTS to aid industries by utilizing fully the labor of thousands of Japanese evacuees in the prairie provinces are being made by western officials.

Arrangements have been completed for sending about 150 Japanese men to work in logging and sawmill camps of Alberta and others have been placed in employment for the winter.

Last spring approximately 5,000

Japanese were evacuated from vital coastal defence areas of British Columbia and sent to work in sugar beet fields of Alberta and Manitoba. They have now finished with the sugar crop and are looking for other employment until next spring, when they will again be required for beet work.

The agreements under which the evacuees came to the prairies require them to remain domiciled on the farms to which they were allocated and they must secure permission from officials of the British Columbia security commission and local authorities before making any

### It's a Puzzle

Recognizing the serious shortage of workers in many western industries and the presence of large numbers of Japanese who are anxious to find work for the winter months, officials of the security commission are trying to solve the problem.

One of the greatest obstacles to placing Japanese in winter employment, which in most cases must be found away from farms, is the attitude of civic authorities and residents of some cities and towns. Some of them have openly stated that they want none of the Japanese in their cities and have passed legislation barring them from taking up residence in their communities.

Other centres have openly welcomed the opportunity to surmount labor shortages and are accepting the evacuees under strict supervision.

"It would be ridiculous to have so many husky and willing workers going through the winter idle when manpower is needed badly," stated one official.

Practically all the evacuee families came to the prairies to work in sugar beet fields—a job which agriculturists say they did thoroughly. They worked on beet farms as family units, handling small acreages.

Owing to lack of experience with raising sugar beets, Japanese worked smaller acreages per person than experienced European beet workers who have been supplying labor requirements.

The result is that a Japanese family having in some cases more than a dozen persons handled a grower's acreage which in past years was worked by two or three people," explained a grower.

### Basis of Pay

Pay to beet workers is made on a contract basis—this year \$27 per acre on the basis of a 12-ton yield, with a bonus of 85 cents per ton for the production exceeding 12 tons per acre.

Average yields this year were slightly above 12 tons per acre and Japanese families handled an average of about 15 acres of beets.

Income from beet work to the larger Japanese families was about the same as that to smaller European groups and, despite the lower standard of living of many evacuee families, some of them must increase their earnings to live through the winter.

To help the Japanese and put their manpower to usefulness, officials of the British Columbia security commission, which moved 3,000 Japanese to southern Alberta and 2,000 to southern Manitoba, completed arrangements for the employment of some of their charges.

Through an agreement with the Alberta and federal governments, the commission found work for 150 Japanese single men in Alberta's lumbering industry, urgently in need of thousands of workers.

Scores of Japanese have been placed for winter work on western farms and at livestock feeding centres. A few have gone into dairying.

Many Japanese girls, officials explain, have been placed as domestics and in business establishments in rural towns.

## Taylor Favors Lumber Work For Japanese

Austin Taylor, head of the B.C. Securities Commission, has given a broad approval of a plan to place Japanese at work in timber-producing sections of the Interior of B. C. that are not in defense areas.

Logging and lumber manufacturing industry of the upper country is very badly off for manpower. Camps and mills have lost many of their men to coast shipyards and other highly-paid jobs, as well as to the armed forces.

### 3500 NEEDED

There are today said to be vacancies for 3500 workmen.

This would just about take up the slack of all the Japanese able-bodied men available today in this province. If they are not absorbed in industry here they probably will go shortly to various places in Eastern Canada, which are badly in need of workmen.

Following is a letter sent by Major Taylor to Wilfrid Hanbury, a sawmill owner of Monte Creek, giving sanction to get the Japanese back into production in places where they are out of harm's way:

### CHANCE FOR INDUSTRY

"Many groups have made representations to this commission that the serious shortage of commodities makes imperative the employment of many Japanese who are at present not producing.

"Many Japanese could be used to increase production of badly-needed lumber and fuel in that portion of the interior of British Columbia that is outside the defense area, and at the same time release for defense purposes.

"It is my opinion that the majority of Japanese would only be too happy to co-operate in this emergency and work in the lumber camps and other industries to produce essential war requirements.

"I believe it is now clearly the duty of industry to employ these Japanese, and for present employees to work harmoniously with the Japanese with a determination to increase production as a contribution to Canada's war effort.

"As chairman of the Timber Control Advisory Committee for that area, will you please place this matter before the lumber industry in the interior of British Columbia, and assure them of the full co-operation of this commission."

## More Japs For Lumber Camps

Second contingent of British Columbia Japanese evacuees to leave southern Alberta's sugar beet region for work in lumber camps of the province will go to the Rocky Mountain House district west of Red Deer on Monday.

Comprising the party will be 26 men who have applied for work in lumbering. Most of them have experience in the industry, having worked in forests of British Columbia.

The first contingent went to the Burmis district, 80 miles west of here, a week ago. Numerous applications for lumbering work have been received from Japanese men in this territory and further contingents will be sent as lumbering companies are able to absorb them.

9309 Clip

28/11/42

24/11/42



# Probe Hears Counsel Defend, Assail Jap

After listening to 1250 pages of transcript—approximately the length of a three-decker novel—Judge J. C. A. Cameron of Belleville, Ont., today heard final submissions by counsel in the Black Dragon probe.

The inquiry into News-Herald allegations that the Black Dragon Society of Japan operated in British Columbia through Etsuji Morii was ordered by Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, Federal Minister of Justice, who appointed Judge Cameron commissioner.

Judge Cameron expects to entrain immediately for the East. His report will be submitted to the Department of Justice. An interval of several weeks is probable before its release.

## THE ARGUMENTS

C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for Royal Canadian Mounted Police and B. C. Security Commission, summed up his case in slightly more than four hours, Friday. J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., who appeared for the newspaper, began his address to the Commission late in the afternoon and concluded it this morning.

Highlights of both submissions are summarized below:

## Mr. Locke

"In all the mass of evidence we have covered, there is nothing to substantiate the charges except this—that some witnesses have said the people were frightened (of Morii) and some have said he had a bad reputation in the community.

"I can't refrain from comparing the calibre of the witnesses called to substantiate the charges with the calibre of those called to contradict them."

He gave brief mention to Aubrey M. Dinsmore, bus-driver who supplied the author of the articles with two of the charges printed.

## 'DIDN'T KNOW ANYTHING'

"You tried, and tried, Mr. Commissioner, to find out the source of his information, and we both failed. I submit this witness didn't know anything about any of these matters except what some person whom he couldn't name, told him. He went up to The Vancouver Sun with two parts of the story and discussed it. They did not bother with him. Then he went to the News-Herald."

## As to Morii himself:

"I would hope those who gave publicity to the attacks on him would also publicize the fact that Morii was the largest single contributor to the destitute Japanese, and that he gave with no expectation of repayment."

## 'ALL HE GOT WAS ABUSE'

Mr. Locke described Arthur Nishiguchi, who served with Morii on a three-man liaison committee recognized by the security

commission, as "one who has rendered a great public service and all he received in return is abuse."

Nishiguchi, he said, was hailed on the streets as "pig" and "dog" because he co-operated with evacuation authorities.

Evidence was against the claim that Morii influenced the course of the evacuation. He was accepted on the representation of the Japanese themselves, at a time when Austin C. Taylor, commission chairman, had a heavy task to perform in a limited time.

## 'DIDN'T KNOW FACTS'

"Why all these suggestions that the commission allowed this man to be in a position of influence? It is all because they didn't know the facts, and made no serious effort to learn these facts."

The RCMP., Mr. Locke pointed out, have been in touch with the Japanese situation for years through their intelligence department, which "it is only fair to assume knows more about the Japanese than any other body in this country."

Evidence to justify internment of Morii was lacking, Mr. Locke felt, and a pro-Nippon speech made in 1939 offered no grounds.

## Sen. Farris

"I am going to submit that if you, Mr. Commissioner, see fit, the report be turned over to the Minister of Justice as a basis for further investigations to be directed by him, if he is not satisfied."

Sen. Farris believed proper investigation of Morii as a candidate for internment had never been made, and that the Minister of Justice lacks sufficient knowledge to judge whether, under the Defense of Canada Regulations, Morii should be interned.

He repeated earlier criticisms that the RCMP appeared at the hearing in the role of defendants.

## CRITICIZES RCMP

"We have heard of the RCMP as 'always getting their man,'" he declared. "Now, I think it might be, 'they always get their man off,' for I can't help but feel that the power and experience of the police has been used toward the vindication of Morii."

As to the claim that evidence against Morii was lacking, Sen. Farris demanded why, if this were so, the police spent "three weeks in wartime with the whole staff here."

One point stressed heavily by Sen. Farris was that rules of evidence at a public enquiry differ from those of a trial, at which hearsay evidence is considered immaterial.

"But a man sitting at a desk administering a private business is entirely justified in considering hearsay evidence. If he thought the information reliable, he wouldn't wait for proof in the court sense, but would act on that information."

Such hearsay evidence, he insisted, "is the very stuff that should govern the conduct of the authorities, especially in wartime, when the safety of the state is at stake."

He regarded Mr. Locke's list of 19 statements and charges contained in the newspaper articles as a catalogue of instances.

## 'CREATED SUSPICION'

"This case might be proved by the establishment of any one of them," he said.

Recognition of Morii by the security commission "created suspicion and antagonism between the Japanese community and the commission."

Morii's relations with the police "were so close that there never was a serious attempt at any time by the police to investigate the allegations against him."

It was this association with the RCMP which was his "badge of honor" among his countrymen.

Sen. Farris stated that, coincident with forming a connection with the police, whom he assertedly aided without reward of any kind, Morii gave up his legitimate business and became proprietor of the Showa Club, referred to by witnesses as a gaming-house.

"I suggest once this connection was made, he felt it wouldn't be necessary any longer to be in the kind of business he was in before. He started up a gambling-house."

Sen. Farris maintained that the demand for an inquiry had not come from the News-Herald, but from Ottawa under pressure of the RCMP.

"They wanted to go further and launch a criminal investigation," he said. "Anyone can read between the lines."

## SOME JAPANESE GO LUMBERING

### Contingents Being Moved From Best Fields

THBRIDGE, Nov. 22.—Second contingent of British Columbia Japanese evacuees to leave southern Alberta's sugar beet region for work in lumber camps of the province, are to go to the Rocky Mountain district west of Red Deer on Saturday.

Surprising the party will be 26 who have applied for work in logging. Most of them have experience in the industry, having worked in forests of British Columbia.

First contingent went to Alberta district, 80 miles west of Red Deer, last week ago. Numerous applications for lumbering work have been received from Japanese men in territory and further consignment will be sent as lumbering is able to absorb them.

## Solves Morii From Bribery in Jap Evacuation

VANCOUVER (CP) — C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the B.C. Security Commission, and the RCMP., told Judge J. C. A. Cameron today there was "no evidence" that Etsuji Morii ever received a 5-cent piece from anyone for obtaining deferments for Japanese evacuated from the Pacific coast area.

In his submission before the inquiry being conducted by Judge Cameron into articles published by the Vancouver News-Herald charging Japanese Black Dragon activities in B.C., Mr. Locke said evidence submitted showed that Morii, head of a Japanese liaison committee that assisted the Security Commission in the evacuation "did this liaison work at his own expense and without remuneration."

He asserted there was no evidence of any wrongdoing on Morii's part, except that he had a financial interest in a gambling club.

Locke said Morii was a strong Japanese advocate, adding "I would be greatly surprised if he were not."

# 21,349 Japs Evacuated; Only 105 Left in City

Vancouver's Japanese population has shrunk to 105 since Pearl Harbor. Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of pensions and national health, told the annual meeting of Vancouver Centre Liberal Association last night.

All of those remaining are patients or staff in the T. B. hospital in Hastings Park. They will be moved to New Denver shortly.

When Japan entered the war on December 7, 1941, there were 23,546 Japanese in the whole of Canada. Of this number 21,349 were living in areas which are now defense areas. The British Columbia Security Commission by its own machinery has evacuated 19,867.

These have been disposed of as follows: Road camp projects, 986; sugar beet projects, 2988; housed in interior cities, 11,964; self-supporting projects, 1161; in-

dustrial projects, 431; and approved employment, 1337.

## ENLISTMENTS

That makes the total of 19,867. The remainder have been disposed of as follows. Evacuated protected area voluntarily prior to March, 1942, 579; repatriated to Japan, 42; internment camps, 699; in detention in Vancouver, 57, and T. B. hospital awaiting transfer, 105.

Discussing the federal government's discharge of its war responsibility, Mr. Mackenzie said that in three and a half years of World War 11, Canada has enlisted more men than she did, by voluntary enlistment and otherwise, in the whole of the last war.

He predicted that Canada's post-war reconstruction period could be one of the most fruitful eras of economic progress and social advancement that this country has ever known.

## CASTILLOU PRESIDENT

Henry Castillou, K.C., was re-elected president. Vice-presidents are Robert Edgar, James Weir, Doug Gibben and Ernest Downes. Mrs. Ann Thompson was re-elected secretary, and Mrs. Pyke, treasurer.

Gray Turgeon, M.P., a guest speaker, interpreted the OCF victory in Salmon Arm as evidence that "the feeling of determination that we're going to improve our standard of living is confused with the idea of Socialism."

"We don't need Socialism," he said, "but we do need to improve our standard of living. Do you think that the matter of taxation will prevent us again from providing an adequate social and economic standard for our people?"

## VANCOUVER PRESS

Gerald V. Pelton, Vancouver barrister, complained of a lack of newspaper support for the Liberal Party in Vancouver.

"The News-Herald has socialistic leanings, the Province is Conservative and The Sun is independent," he said.

His analysis drew a rebuff from Gordon S. Wismer, K.C., attorney-general.

"The press bears servitude to no political party," he said. "It is the duty of newspapers not only to criticize but to propose and propound policies for the future betterment for their community and country. Fortunately we haven't a servile press as they have in Germany."

# JAPANESE TO BE BARRED FROM BEER PARLORS

All Japanese in Alberta are to be forbidden the privilege of patronizing beer parlors and liquor vendor stores beginning next year, J. A. King of Edmonton, chairman of the Alberta Liquor Control Board, stated in a communication received today by Mayor D. H. Elton, K.C. More than 2,000 Japanese persons living in the Lethbridge district are affected by the order.

Mr. King explained: "The British Columbia Security Commission has

issued an order prohibiting Japanese from patronizing or frequenting beer parlors or liquor stores in the province of Alberta. "As a result of this order, the Alberta Liquor Control Board is issuing instructions to all licensees that as and from January 1, 1943, Japanese of all citizenship status or otherwise will be deprived of the privilege of patronizing licensed premises, and likewise permit privileges insofar as the other alcoholic beverages are concerned."

## Labor: Fuel Japs Worry the Folks At Salmon Arm

### JAPS AND FUEL

In some instances, farmers have availed themselves of the services of the Japanese who have come in here since the evacuation from the coast. But others are just as strongly opposed to the presence of the Japanese here, and resent their intrusion, as one woman expressed it. She felt bitterly that

*Ed. Journal 28/11/42*

## Japanese Workers Help Make Lumber

Camp in Rocky Mountain House Area Tries Out 30

### TO MEET SHORTAGE

(Special to The Journal)

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE** Nov. 28.—Thirty Japanese arrived here this week to work in the Atlas company's lumber camp, north of town. They came from Lethbridge, where they have been working on sugar beet farms, and most of them lived in and around Vancouver before the war. About a third are married, and the others are their sons.

Finding itself seriously short of workers, the lumber company appealed for Japanese help. The newcomers, who will be housed in a separate bunkhouse, have with them a cook of their own. Their wives will not be permitted to come, and the entire party will leave in the spring. If the trial crew proves satisfactory more will be asked for.

The company will endeavor to keep the Japanese away from town, there being about 25 Chinese here, and the police expect to keep the two groups apart, especially as the camp is 27 miles out, over a twisted bush trail and a foot of snow. There is no evidence of local feeling in the matter, since it is recognized that lumber companies must have men if their war orders are to be filled.

something was wrong with a system which allowed wealthy Japanese to come in here and settle in houses which are needed by soldiers' families.

*27/11/42*

## Will Try Out Jap Workmen In Lumber Camp

Labor Situation Delays Production Around Rocky

(By Herald Correspondent)

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE.** Nov. 27 — Thirty Japanese arrived here Wednesday to work in the Atlas lumber camp, 27 miles north of town. They came from Lethbridge, where they have been working all fall in the sugar beet fields.

They all lived in or around Vancouver before the war. About a third are married and the others their sons.

The lumber company has found it very hard to get, and keep, bush workers, and in an effort to fill its orders, appealed to the government for Japanese lumbermen. They will be housed in a separate bunkhouse and they have with them a cook, who cooked for years on a ship out of Vancouver.

The company will endeavor to keep the Japs away from town. Trucks met them at the train and they were taken directly to the camp. As it is 27 miles out in the bush, with almost no settlement along the road, officials don't think the Japs will attempt to come in.

### MAY ASK FOR MORE

This crew will be tried out, and if they prove satisfactory, the government will be asked to send in more. Labor trouble is holding back lumber output. One lumberman says that every time he goes out with three new helpers, he brings back six who are quitting.

There is no evidence of local feeling on the subject. No one likes the Japs, but all agree that the lumber orders are vital war orders and must be filled, and if the companies can't get white men to work in the bush, it is better to have the Japs than to let war production lag.

There are about twenty-five Chinese in town, but police expect to keep Japs and Chinese separated. The Japs will leave in the spring, and their wives will not be permitted to come here.

Canine consumption in 1967.  
Canine foodstuffs manufactured  
in 1967.

Approximately 600 radios are stored in the RCMP barracks here in charge of the custody of enemy property.



**JAP ALIEN  
COULD DO IT  
AS EASILY**

# Wave of Protest Over Jap Radios



One of Vancouver's radio experts, Cyril Troit, here demonstrates how simple it would be to change the ordinary radio receiving set over to a dispatching unit. While Mr. Troit used a number of technical terms to explain most of the process, he maintained "and only it is possible but exceedingly simple" to make the change. He said the change could also defy detection unless the person investigating was

an expert. "There are any number of expert radio men among the Japs," he said. "They could make the necessary changes without any difficulty." He stated that in one experiment in using a receiver as a transmitter he sent a message as far as Saskatchewan.

Thursday The Vancouver Sun revealed that Japanese in B.C. internment camps have been given permission to regain their radios and cameras.

TO B. C. TIMES  
lar labor was unavailable. Why should they not be used to get out timber or farm products where shortages exist? In Britain thousands of Italian prisoners of war have been working on the farms, but that does not mean they have received any undertaking that after the war they will have rights of citizenship.

The subject of the return of radios to the evacuated Japanese can probably be left to the good judgment of the police and the Security Commission. They will be partly guided by what is the practice in Japanese evacuee camps in California and elsewhere. It is always possible that a Japanese listening to the Canadian government-controlled CBR would be kept out of more serious mischief. At least, if he listened carefully, he would in time learn that Vancouver did not want him back after the war.

George Cruickshank, MP, voices a timely warning that powerful influences—and he means subversive—are at work at Ottawa to bring back the Japanese to this coast after the war, the same influences that opposed their evacuation.

The answer to this warning is that the people of Vancouver and our coastal areas have it pretty well in their own hands. Ninety percent, perhaps 95, of our people are definitely opposed to any re-invasion by the Nipponese after the war, and if they organize and make their opinions and feelings clear to Ottawa, the government will not dare to impose this brand of Orientalism again on this community.

Ottawa learned something valuable in the fight against chlorination. The federal authorities finally w

## Put Them to Work Cutting Firewood, Urges Cornett

Opposition to what they termed "coddling" of interned Japanese and the danger of allowing them the use of their confiscated radios was expressed by Vancouver citizens today as they bombarded The Vancouver Sun with objections following an exclusive story published in The Sun, Thursday, disclosing that their radio sets were being returned to enemy aliens.

Leading the rapidly-growing chorus of protest was Mayor J. W. Cornett, who has never concealed his feelings as to the proper status of the Japanese.

"I am quite sure," he remarked acidly, "that Canadians wouldn't be given radios in Axis countries."

His Worship added that the Japs would be far better employed in works of national importance than in "sitting around a stove twiddling with radio dials."

"Instead of thinking about amusing these people the federal authorities ought to be devising plans for putting them to productive labor," the mayor continued.

"The first thing that strikes me is that Jap settlements provide a reservoir of idle labor to meet some of our critical shortages."

"Those Japs ought to be put to cutting wood which could be shipped to Vancouver on flatcars."

### FIFTH COLUMN AID

Ald. Charles Jones, who has made a close study of the Japanese problem for 30 years, sees no reason why they should be granted privileges which might lead to danger.

He doubts if there can be sufficient supervision to make sure the receiving sets cannot be changed to transmitters.

"There is a definite danger that even if a transmitter is not successful beyond the range of 100 to 150 miles these sets could be used in the event of an invasion as a means of rallying the Japanese from all the scattered camps to assist in some form of fifth column work," he said.

### M.P. CRITICAL

Joining the mayor in protest on the return of radios and cameras was George Cruickshank, M.P. for Fraser Valley.

"I'm absolutely opposed to it," he declared hotly.

"I don't see why they should have their equipment returned. I'd like to see the whole lot of them moved from British Columbia."

Please Turn to Page Four  
See "Jap Radios"

Approximately 600 radios are stored in the RCMP barracks here in charge of the custody of enemy property.



MINES & REVENUE  
IMMIGRATION  
DEC 22 1942  
RECEIVED

9309  
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Victoria 2-10  
12/12/42  
Report Tells  
Of Japs at Slocan

## Jap Timber Crews Expected in Interior

KELOWNA, Dec. 5.—That Japanese will soon be allowed to work in the timber industry of the Interior is the report here, following prolonged negotiations with Ottawa.

There is a wide divergence of opinion between the North Okanagan and other sections of the valley respecting the employment of Japanese in the fruit industry. The north desires to bring in Japanese families for the duration of the war. The remainder of the valley is opposed to the family idea but it is quite agreeable to males to assist with rural labor.

The underlying fear throughout the valley is that, once the Japanese are in here, they will be here permanently. It is this fear that is behind almost the entire opposition to the im-

portation of Japanese into the Okanagan.

Vancouver has openly declared that never will the Japanese be allowed back into the coastal areas. It is known that the agreements with the other provinces provide for the removal of Japanese back to British Columbia after the war.

The question in many persons' minds is, where will they go? They can not go back to the coast. Where, then, except to the Okanagan Valley, where the work and the climate is exactly to their liking?

Kelowna Courier suggests that the whole matter could be settled if there was an adequate agreement with Ottawa covering the disposition of the Japanese after the war.

Victoria 11/12/42

## Alberta Japs Go Dry

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. (CP)—All Japanese in Alberta are to be forbidden to patronize beer parlors and liquor vendor stores beginning next year. J. A. King, chairman of the Alberta Liquor Control Board, informed Mayor D. H. Elton today. More than 600 Japanese living in the Lethbridge district will be affected by order.

Ida Kato  
Star-Phoenix 12/24

## Suggest Prisoners Be Put to Work

CHATHAM, Ont., Dec. 10.—Suggestion that Italian prisoners-of-war be utilized to relieve the manpower shortage on Ontario farms was voiced at a meeting Wednesday night of various farm groups in Kent County. A special committee was named to study the situation and if necessary, go to Ottawa to present their problems.

It was also suggested that Japanese-Canadian families be brought here instead of the young, single male Japs who worked in the district last summer.

## Supervisor For Japanese

(By The Canadian Press)  
OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—Appointment of George Collins, Winnipeg, as general supervisor of Japanese reallocation was announced today by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labor.

Evacuation of Japanese from the protected area of British Columbia has been completed and members of the British Columbia Security commission, whose administrative responsibilities have been completed have intimated their desire to return to their other duties, the minister's announcement said.

A long-range policy now is being developed to assimilate the Japanese as far as possible into productive employment across Canada where their services will aid the Canadian war effort, Mr. Mitchell said.

Mr. Collins, former assistant deputy minister of public works for Manitoba, assumes his new duties immediately and after spending several days in Ottawa will leave for Vancouver. The program of Japanese reallocation has reached a stage where close attention to detail is necessary and Mr. Collins' appointment is expected to relieve Arthur MacNamara, who now is also director of national selective services, duties in connection with Japanese.

## Jap Charge Denied by Bertrand

The statement here today Hon. Ernest Bertrand, minister of Fisheries, denied that he had ever been met by a delegation of Vancouver men who had solicited his influence to return Japanese nationals to the Coast as soon as possible.

Shown a statement made by George Cruikshank, M.P., for Fraser Valley, to the effect that such a delegation had met him, Mr. Bertrand commented, "I have found in my trip through the west that there is an overwhelming majority for Japanese suppression, and I believe Mr. Cruikshank is wrong."

Mr. Cruikshank had asserted: "I have it on good authority that the Federal Minister of Fisheries was approached by a delegation on the matter of bringing back the Japs. . . I do not know the personnel of the delegation, but I do know it included a certain \$14-year man."

E. S. Woodward, supervisor of the B. C. Fisheries Institute, at the same time pointed out that when the Minister was in Vancouver for one day, Monday, he met a group of fisheries representatives and asked them what they thought about bringing back the Japs.

J. P. Eckman, vice-president and general manager of Canadian Fishing Company, said, on behalf of the industry, that they are definitely against it. Mr. Woodward stated, and R. Bell-Irving, Canadian representative of Anglo-B. C. Fishing Company supported this view.

14/12/42

## George Collins Heading Jap Reallocation

Ottawa, Dec. 12 (CP)—Appointment of George Collins, of Winnipeg, as general supervisor of Japanese reallocation was announced today by Labor Minister Mitchell.

Evacuation of Japanese from the protected area of British Columbia has been completed and members of the British Columbia security commission, whose administrative responsibilities have been completed, have intimated their desire to return to their other duties, the minister's announcement said.

Mr. Mitchell expressed appreciation to the commission members Major Austin Taylor, president of Wartime Merchant Shipping Limited; J. Mead, assistant commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; and J. Shivers, commissioner of the British Columbia provincial police; and to Arthur MacNamara, associate deputy minister of labor, for their work in connection with the movement of Japanese.

### Long-Range Policy

A long-range policy now is being developed to assimilate the Japanese as far as possible into productive employment across Canada where their services will aid the Canadian war effort, Mr. Mitchell said.

Mr. Collins, former assistant deputy minister of public works for Manitoba, assumes his new duties immediately and after spending several days in Ottawa will leave for Vancouver. The programme of Japanese reallocation has reached a stage where close attention to detail is necessary and Mr. Collins' appointment is expected to relieve Mr. MacNamara.

Graphic picture of the new Japanese evacuee settlement at Slocan City, and the part the Church of England Mission is taking in welding this group from points on the coast into a well-organized community, is contained in a report received at the headquarters of the Church of England in Canada.

The population of Slocan, formerly a few hundred people, has grown to several thousand by the arrival of Japanese from the coast, the report states. The opportunity for work among these new families is tremendous.

Church services are conducted in Japanese by Rev. G. G. Nakayama for the older people who are not very familiar with the English language. Young people attend the regular English services conducted by the rector, Rev. F. Browne of New Denver.

Through the courtesy of the United Church, the Anglican Mission has the use of the United Church building for kindergarten Sunday school and other meetings. Morning and afternoon kindergartens are necessary each day to accommodate the children. For the Sunday school, both church buildings are used, with overflow attendance in other rooms. Junior church, for boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 18, is held Sunday morning, and Miss A. M. Cox, a retired but very active C.M.S. (England) missionary from Japan, conducts a Bible class at her home.

During the summer, a daily vacation Bible school was held five days a week for seven weeks with an average attendance of 100 children between the ages of 7 and 14. Twelve young Japanese women and two of the fathers helped the mission staff with the teaching. Bible instruction each day was followed by sing-songs, classes in carpentry and other handicraft. Products of the carpentry and sewing were sent to the hospital. Miss S. G. Shore, who was formerly in Japan, conducted an art class which was a great success. These classes are being continued in the new season's program, as a means of keeping in touch with the boys and girls and of becoming acquainted with the parents.

The young Japanese women who took part in the vacation school have formed the nucleus of a group which will continue in the coming months, learning handicrafts and particularly needlepoint work, which has proven very popular with the older girls.

Pastoral work by Rev. G. G. Nakayama is carried on among his old parishioners from the Church of the Ascension in Vancouver, also among church members from the Holy Cross Mission, Vancouver, the Prince Rupert Japanese Mission and many other Japanese settlements in British Columbia where he formerly traveled.

The report concludes with a request: "Please continue to pray for us. We feel that this is like a new world, this group of Japanese people who are gradually being made into a community in Slocan City and the adjoining valley. More than ever in the past, the church has opportunity of reaching many of these people and, because of the vast opportunities we feel almost overwhelmed in the great responsibilities that are ours."

9309 Clippings

**Convict Japanese Woman for Bigamy**

A Japanese woman, Mrs. Yukio Frank Shimizu, was sentenced to six months on a bigamy charge when her case was completed before Magistrate H. S. Wood in Police Court this morning.

The woman is alleged to have gone through a form of marriage with a Chinese, Mah Jack, while still married to her first husband, a Japanese, who is now in an eastern internment camp.

Attorney W. J. Murdock, who defended Mrs. Shimizu, stated his client said that her first husband "had made statements, in accord with Japanese customs, which seemed to constitute a dissolution of the marriage and leave her free to remarry."

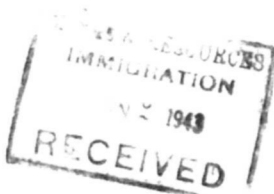
**Oliver Growers Oppose Jap Labor**

(Special to The Daily Province.)

OLIVER, Dec. 28.—Opposition to the use of Japanese labor in orchards in this district was expressed at a meeting of the local branch of the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association.

Discussion was precipitated by a letter from George A. Barratt, chairman of the association's alien labor committee, asking what Japanese labor, if any would be wanted in the district.

Speakers held that other sources of labor, such as Italian prisoners now in Canada, or Mennonites, now in labor camps, would become available. Cheers greeted the suggestion of one member that any grower who "had any truck with Japs be boycotted."



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 97, File 9309, part 2)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
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CANADA

9309 Slip

## Trueman Charge Insult To B.C., Says Tom Reid

*Vancouver Sun*  
*7 January 1943*  
A statement made in Toronto by G. E. Trueman, representative of the British Columbia Placement Commission for Japanese, to the effect that the evacuation of Japanese from coast defense areas was the result of "mass hysteria and race prejudice" aroused the ire of Tom Reid, New Westminster M.P., in an address to the New Westminster Federal Liberal Association on Wednesday.

"Mr. Trueman's statement is an insult to every person in this province," Mr. Reid charged.

### EMBARRASS GOV'T

"Removal of the Japanese was sought because of the danger existing from a possible Japanese attack on the coast. This

was for the safety of British Columbia, since it was impossible to distinguish between those Japanese who would be loyal to Canada and those who would not."

Mr. Reid claimed that the B. C. Security Commission did not want to move the Japanese, but wanted to embarrass the King Government and did embarrass it. All of the British Columbia members at Ottawa were not unanimous for the removal of the Japanese.

In connection with the potato dispute, he urged growers not to be intimidated by the announcement that they would be forced to sell at a price set by the Prices Board. He said that the Board did not have power to force farmers to sell.

### OFFICERS NAMED

W. D. Poppy of Langley succeeded Arthur Mercer, New Westminster, as president. Alex S. Duncan was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Following vice presidents for various sections of the New Westminster riding were named:

New Westminster, F. H. Trapp; Burnaby, William Taylor; Surrey, F. J. Kellaway; Langley, W. Adrian; Richmond, William Deagle, and Delta, to be elected.

9309 Clip

## Toronto 'Jap Hysteria' Charge Stirs Vancouver

6 January 1943

Citizens of British Columbia were jolted today when they learned, according to an address delivered in Toronto by G. E. Trueman, representative of the B.C. Security Commission, that Japs were evacuated from this section because of "mass hysteria and race prejudice."

Mr. Trueman is a resident of Ontario.

He announced also that "the hope of the Canadian government was to accord the Japanese equitable treatment and the full rights of citizens."

"The reason for mass evacuation," he told his Toronto audience, "was not because of the Japanese but because of white residents."

"The problem was one of mass hysteria and race prejudice."

One of British Columbia's most vigorous opponents of Japanese residence here is Lieut. Halford Wilson, former city alderman, who is here today on leave.

"I can only say, and say loudly," he declared, "that Mr. Trueman's statement merely displays his utter and unforgivable ignorance of the entire question."

"He would have been much better employed if he had sought the advice of some of British Columbia's citizens who have made an exhaustive study of this problem before he went before a Toronto audience to

make this province appear ridiculous.

"It is unfortunate that when B.C. has been endeavoring for years to get this situation straightened out, people like Mr. Trueman, instead of letting a sleeping dog lie, insists on kicking that dog back to life."

"If Mr. Trueman had lived long enough in this province to get really acquainted with the situation I doubt very much if he would be so careless in his statements."

Mayer Cornett, in a brief reference to the Japanese during his inaugural address to the council expressed his personal hope that they would not be allowed to return to the coast or to Vancouver again.

"This question," he said, "of our relation to Japanese nationals and Canadian-born Japanese is one that may not come up again for settlement this year, but it will eventually have to be faced by Canada."

MINES & RESOURCES  
IMMIGRATION  
JAN 13 1943  
RECEIVED

HS 12407

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

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CANADA



14/1/45 9309 Slip

## Board of Trade Protests Trueman Jap Statements

Vancouver Board of Trade is protesting officially against the "ill-considered and unfounded" remarks at Toronto of G. E. Trueman, representative of the B.C. Place Commission for the Japanese, "displaying as they do a woeful lack of knowledge of the situation in British Columbia with regard to the Japanese."

Communications are being sent

to the proper authorities at Ottawa, including Hon. Ian MacKenzie as B.C. representative in the cabinet. These will inquire "upon whose authority Trueman uttered these statements."

Trueman stated in his address that the Japanese were removed from the B.C. coast because of the danger of mass hysteria and race prejudice.

*Vancouver Sun*  
8 January 1943

Immigrant on branch 161 "N", Volume 2", File 161, part 1  
Immigrant 161, 162, 163-164

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

9309 Clip

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1/14/43

MINES & RESOURCES  
IMMIGRATION  
JAN 14 1943  
RECEIVED

# JAP BLACK DRAGON IN CANADA DENIED

*Montreal Gazette*

Commission Finds B.C. Paper  
Published Totally Unwar-  
ranted Statements

12 January, 1943

Ottawa, January 11.—Judge J. C. A. Cameron of Belleville, Ont., reporting as a commissioner who investigated statements that the Japanese Black Dragon Society was operating in Canada, said today that such statements are "a totally unwarranted conclusion."  
Judge Cameron's report was made public here by the Labor Department. It followed hearings in Vancouver where the News-Herald, a morning newspaper, last September and October published reports a Japanese Fascist-like gang directly affiliated with the Black Dragon Society was associated the authorities charged with evacuating Japanese from the coastal areas.

The newspaper articles had mentioned particularly Etsuji Morii, a naturalised Japanese who headed a small liaison committee which voluntarily co-operated with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and British Columbia Security Commission in the evacuation operations.

After hearing 45 witnesses Judge Cameron, in a 98-page report to Justice Minister St. Laurent, said he had found no evidence that Black Dragon activities ever were carried on in Canada, and no evidence to damage the character of Morii.

He found that the authorities had not been "complacent" but had carried out their task of evacuating the Japanese "in a most efficient and humane manner."

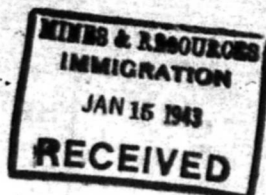
The News-Herald, in the words of the commissioner's report, had said Morii was "a gambler and racketeer and used gangster methods to enforce his will on the Japanese community; that he was an officer of 'Bokokukai,' a Japanese organization said to be directly affiliated with the Black Dragon Society of Japan," and that he was disloyal to Canada and should be interned.

The paper was stated by the commissioner to have claimed that the police and security commission, with knowledge of Morii's allegedly bad reputation, were "complacent" and did not thoroughly investigate reports of his bad character.

The Black Dragon Society was described in the report as "a secret and terroristic organization which, according to reports, had as one of its main objects the elimination by assassination of liberal-minded politicians in Japan and the acquisition of power by the militarists."

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

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## NO EVIDENCE OF BLACK DRAGON

Commissioner Reports on  
Inquiry Into Etsuji Morii  
Activities

By C. R. BLACKBURN  
Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA, Jan. 11 — (C. P.) — Judge J. C. A. Cameron of Belleville, Ont., reporting as a commissioner who investigated statements that the Japanese Black Dragon Society was operating in Canada, said today that such statements are "a totally unwarranted conclusion."

Judge Cameron's report was made public here by the labor department. It followed hearings in Vancouver, where the News-Herald last September and October published reports a Japanese Fascist-like gang directly affiliated with the Black Dragon Society was associated with the authorities charged with evacuating Japanese from the coastal areas.

The newspaper articles had mentioned particularly Etsuji Morii, a naturalized Japanese who headed a small Nelson committee which voluntarily co-operated with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and British Columbia Security Commission in the evacuation operations.

### Found No Evidence

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The News-Herald, in the words of the commissioner's report, had said Morii was "a gambler and racketeer and used gangster methods to enforce his will on the Japanese community"; that he was an officer of "Tokushukai", a Japanese organization said to be directly affiliated with the Black Dragon Society of Japan; and that he was disloyal to Canada and should be interned.

*St. John's Telegraph  
Journal*

*12 January, 1943*

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

HS 14062

HS 14065



*Victoria Times - 7 January, 1943*

### What A Nerve!

SO IT WAS BECAUSE OF THE "WHITE residents" and "mass hysteria and race prejudice" that the Japanese were evacuated from the Pacific coast area of this province. Nor was this all; most of the complaints of these sons of Nippon since Pearl Harbor were "legitimate grievances" and should have been met earlier. No, we are not quoting Premier Tojo; the foregoing sentiments were expressed by Mr. G. E. Trueman, Ontario resident member of the British Columbia Placement Commission, at a meeting in Toronto the other day.

Most British Columbians will wonder how it is that this paid official of the Dominion government should go out of his way to imply that the "white people" of this province are either a lot of dunderheads or had conspired to compel the mass evacuation of potentially dangerous alien citizens as a mere indulgence of caprice. And how comes it that Mr. Trueman tells his Toronto audience that it is "the hope of the Canadian government to accord the Japanese equitable treatment and the full rights of citizens"? To be sure, our relationship to nationals of the Son of Heaven and Canadian-born Japanese eventually will have to be disposed of by the Parliament of this country; but such stupid and unimaginative remarks as those uttered by the member of the B.C. Placement Commission referred to are scarcely calculated to create the right kind of atmosphere in which to discuss the problem.

Apart from Mr. Trueman's solicitude for the Japanese, a new commentary on whose conduct he will find in the latest "American White Book," his charge of "mass hysteria and race prejudice" on the part of "the white people" of British Columbia should be sufficient to convince the authorities at Ottawa that his seat on the B.C. Placement Commission would be better and more intelligently filled by one with a trifle more imagination and good sense. His is obviously of the "It-can't-happen-here" mentality.

Immigrant on Branch 141 70, Volume 20, File 140, part 1  
Newspaper Clipping, 1943, 1-7-43



HS44064

*Financial Post 2/1/43*  
**British Columbia Japanese  
Placed on Labor Projects**

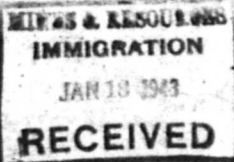
*From Our Own Correspondent*

VANCOUVER. — Evacuation of British Columbia's 24,000 Japanese from the coastal area has been completed and the Security Commission headed by Austin C. Taylor has wound up its affairs.

There still remains the job of seeing that the Japanese in various work camps and settlements established for them are properly housed and cared for and that they are employed in such a way as to relieve Canada's manpower shortage. Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell has

appointed George Collins, former assistant deputy minister of public works for Manitoba, to take charge of this.

Disposition of the evacuated B. C. Japanese is as follows: Road camp projects, 696; sugar beet projects, 1,568; interior housing projects, 11,944; self-supporting projects, 1,161; industrial projects, 431; special permits for approved employment, 1,397. The few Japanese remaining on the coast are in hospital or under immigration and police supervision.



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

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CANADA

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1942

## Why Keep Japs in Idleness?

No gift of second sight is required to realize that in 1943 one of our greatest problems is going to be a shortage of labor. Here in British Columbia are too few pairs of hands to perform the tasks that must be done.

On every side you will encounter failure even to keep up production at a time when production should be growing. There is no mystery concerning the reason. Thousands of capable young men and women have been drawn off into the armed forces. Other thousands are making munitions. They can not be producing food and manufacturing lumber and mining coal at the same time as they are waging the more spectacular tasks of war.

This is by way of again bringing up the subject of what are we going to do with 4000 or 5000 Japanese male evacuees at present maintained in comparative idleness in the interior of this province? Are we going to continue to work harder and harder and longer and longer hours for the purpose of keeping these people in this comparative idleness?

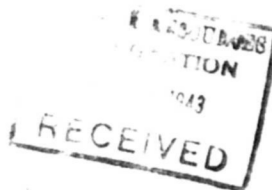
Subject to the irritations concerning delays and misunderstandings relating to their evacuation, that operation has been successfully and efficiently carried out. The Japanese have been removed from areas where they might have made trouble or themselves got into trouble. Certain vacuums created by their departure from Vancouver have been filled or are in process of being filled. In fishing and lumbering, Caucasians have very efficiently taken their places. In small fruit farming in the

Fraser Valley they have only been partly replaced. We shall know about the shortages in the strawberry and raspberry fields when the seasons for these fruits come round. Better arrangements than those now in hand should be undertaken.

The Japanese are safely out of this area, but what are they doing? A few hundreds are engaged in road-building and some others are preparing gardens for their own support during the coming year. But there are several thousand others doing nothing. There is neither merit nor justification in that, under present conditions. Under supervision, they ought to be drafted into the lumbering and fruit industries of the interior, which are both going to suffer terribly for lack of labor unless early action is taken to forestall shortages.

In thus making use of the available Japanese there is no policy, real or implied, of permanently establishing them in any community or invading any industry. That is a question altogether for disposal after the war. But on a basis of temporary necessity, the reasons are overwhelming why they should be placed at work instead of being maintained in idleness at the expense of the taxpayers of this country. The authorities of Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario have been intelligent enough to give jobs to a limited number of evacuated Japanese and British Columbia ought to be able to do it, too. It will solve nothing, either now or after the war, to refrain from employing Japanese to carry on some much-needed work in areas where they may safely be thus employed.

18/140 9309 Slip  
HS44023



# WINTER JOBS IN LUMBER CAMPS

## 25 Men Will be Sent to Rocky Mountain House After Christmas

More Japanese will shortly be going to work in logging and lumbering camps of this province. A. E. Russell, Alberta representative of the British Columbia Security Commission, told the Herald today.

Plans are to send 25 men from this region to the Rocky Mountain House district west of Red Deer shortly after Christmas.

Another group, comprised of 33 Japanese, will be moved from an interior British Columbia road camp to the lumbering industry in this

province.

Two groups, having a total of 51 men, have already been sent from southern Alberta. Most of these Japanese were single men. All of them applied for work in the lumbering industry. The first group went to Burnis and the second to Rocky Mountain House.

Officials of the Atlas Lumber Company at Rocky Mountain House, Mr. Russell explained, are coming here immediately to engage 25 Japanese workmen.

He added that a large number of Japanese have offered to work in lumbering camps and that, according to provincial government figures, 1,500 men are needed by the industry.

## George Collins Will Supervise Jap Reallocation

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—Appointment of George Collins of Winnipeg as general supervisor of Japanese reallocation was announced today by Labor Minister Mitchell.

Evacuation of Japanese from the protected area of British Columbia has been completed and members of the British Columbia security commission, whose administrative responsibilities have been completed, have intimated their desire to return to their other duties, the minister's announcement said.

Mr. Mitchell expressed appreciation to the commission members, Maj. Austin Taylor, president of Wartime Shipping Ltd.; J. Mend, assistant commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and J. Shirras, commissioner of the British Columbia Provincial Police; and to Arthur MacNamara, associate deputy minister of labor, for their work in connection with the movement of Japanese.

A long-range policy now is being developed to assimilate the Japanese as far as possible into productive employment across Canada where their services will aid the Canadian war effort, Mr. Mitchell said.

## TO EASE

## Cornett Suggests Japanese Be Put to Work Cutting Wood

Japanese interned in forest sections of B. C. might be put to work cutting wood to ease Vancouver's fuel shortage, Mayor Cornett suggested to the City Council on Monday as it moved to aid officials of the regional fuel controller to solve the problem.

"The wood cut by the Japanese could be brought here by rail or water," proposed his worship, who favored a fair scale of pay to the internees for their work.

Ald. Charles Jones, who heads a special fuel committee appointed by aldermen last week, reported the group will meet fuel officials of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board within the next day or two and that "no avenue of relief will be overlooked."

### NOT BLINDFOLDED.

He explained the committee does not approach the subject "blindfolded," that it is fortified with information supplied by C. A. Munro, the civic fuel inspector, and "is not asleep at the switch."

Mayor Cornett took a serious view of the fuel shortage and urged the civic committee to impress the federal authorities the importance of speedy action, par-

ticularly in view of the shutdown of a number of local mills.

"I feel everything should be done to keep the mills going for the winter," he said.

Ald. Jones pointed out that while the federal fuel board is in control of the situation, the council committee will give full support.

### TITLE FOR WINTER

Meanwhile, the Japanese evacuees are settled for the winter in numbers of the men gone to lumber camps. Most of the far are on farms with the children. They are ready to spend, and on market days Lethbridge shops and stores are crowded with them.

Efforts of the Lethbridge council to have Japanese barred from beer halls have borne fruit. The government has taken action to prohibit them from purchasing liquor stores and bars in the province. The ban was clamped on the first of the New Year.

Numbers of the Japanese evacuees from the Pacific coast Christians and attend Sunday school and church services in so the Southern Alberta towns they are not permitted to establish residence in the city of Lethbridge.

### ELL HANDLED.

Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions, announces that of 21,349 Japanese living in the "vulnerable area" of British Columbia last December only 105 are left, all concentrated in Vancouver as patients or staff members of the tuberculosis hospital. The statement is a reminder that what threatened to be a major problem when Japan entered the war against the United Nations has been successfully reduced to a movement of the Canadian Japanese to places further east where any possible traitorous individuals among them can do no harm by sabotage or any other means.

The satisfactory feature of this mass migration of Japanese citizens away from the coast of British Columbia is that it was executed with the minimum of hardship for the persons involved. There were no serious outbreaks of protest, though some might have been expected. There was no opposition on the part of the authorities concerned with the migration of persons recognized that the Canadian Government followed the only practice in ordering and carrying out the evacuation, residence and occupation. National security and the prime and only consideration. Reasonable facilities to which the Orientals were

have been admitted to Toronto University on a majority vote of the Board of Governors.

These aliens, who are said by University officials to be "friendly," were arrested in England and sent to Canadian internment camps. They were considered unsafe in Canadian industries but if they are as gratefully-disposed toward Canada as they profess would they be seeking work on Canadian farms or in other way helping the war cause instead of getting to get privileges that so many Canadian youths have denied themselves?

While our lads are giving up university education for the purpose of playing a man's part in the war, the German-born aliens are to have an education which will give them a pre-war position after the war. It is extremely in competition that the Board of Governors voted for.

Another remarkable thing about this amazing episode is that these German nationals are to wear, while they are at the university, the uniform and badges of the Canadian army. Disguised as Canadian (non-fighting) soldiers, they will be free to go everywhere, perhaps into laboratories where secret research on anti-German war weapons is being carried on. These aliens, these Germans dressed in our uniform, will certainly have access to knowledge of the Canadian military system and Canadian training methods and they will have an open door to confidential military documents and text books. Who vouches for these aliens, who knows we can trust them implicitly? Wouldn't they be much safer on the farm, without a uniform?

We are informed that these unique soldiers are being relieved from taking the usual Oath of Allegiance to the King. We should like to know whether they are taking any oath and if so, what it is worth. Does Defense Minister Ralston welcome them to the army?

Still another astonishing thing is that enemy aliens should be allowed to study at all at Toronto University, while our own Canadian boys are dying in the skies, on the seas and land. It is not only grossly unfair to the young Canadians who are fighting our battles for us. It seems to be just plain callous. It is a journey into a dreamland far removed from the hard realities of life. It is surprising that in the fourth year of war there are to be found in the higher halls of education—men who function as though they didn't know there is a war going on. What has Prime Minister Conant to say about it? 68% of the cost of the university comes from the Ontario taxpayers he represents. Is he in favor of the Germans, too? And Colonel George Drew? In the last war, as he knows, German-borns found in the Canadian Army were promptly sent to concentration camps, if not otherwise disposed of. Does he think that they should be trusted and pampered, in this war?

And have University of Toronto officials been perfectly honest with the public? Why have they not confessed that in addition to German-born youths some Japs are also being admitted?

All honor to those governors who, being in the minority, have yet fought persistently to bar the classroom doors to enemy aliens. These men are unable to reconcile the daily casualty lists with the specious pleas that these enemies are entitled to an education at Canada's expense. Something less than honor must go to those other governors who are so far removed from the realities of life and war that they are unable to see this matter through anything but academic glasses.

We ourselves are saddened and a bit disheartened by the whole affair. People on whom we had relied to guide the higher education of Canadians are found to be living far aloof from Canadian sentiment. But perhaps it is we who are out of touch. Perhaps we are wrong in thinking that Canada's first thought, and every thought, should go to the young Canadians who have given up their education, their jobs, their homes and their ease—who are daily giving up their health and their life, too—that we may carry on in our comfortable ways. We have felt that these boys who have gone off to do our fighting should be supported in every fashion. Alike with many other ordinary citizens we have felt that Arts courses in Canadian universities should be closed for the war, as in England and the United States, so that existing students may either fight or work. It is disgraceful that special privileges should exist, especially when married men are about to be conscripted.

## Ed. Journal

## Japanese Asks Son Live Here

City council Monday night will hear an application from a Japanese to have his son allowed to live in the city and attend high school.

Council last fall passed a resolution saying they would consider no further applications of Japanese to come to the city and instructed the British Columbia security commission to that effect. However, two months ago council temporarily set aside the resolution to consider and accept an application from a Japanese.

The Japanese father, R. Yonezawa, promises the city in his letter the son will not be a burden to the city and that the youth would stay with a Mrs. S. Uyehara, Japanese, at 9634 102A ave. The father says he and his wife are working on a farm near the city.

The RCMP intelligence section in Edmonton have all particulars concerning the loyalty and integrity of myself and family and it is urged the information available at this source be employed to substantiate my appeal to you for the facilitation of my son's education," the father writes. "The education of my children in Canada has been my most vital endeavor. I have been resident in this dominion from the age of 20 years, and since that time the welfare of my adopted country, of my home here and family have been of prime importance to me."

"I received the privilege of Canadian citizenship in 1914 and believe me, this honor has not been abused," he declares in the letter.

# B.C. Black Dragon Charges Called 'Dime Novel Stuff'

VANCOUVER—Editorial comment on the blow-up of the "Black Dragon" case follows:

The Sun: "If ever there was a tempest manufactured inside a teapot, it was the Moril case."

"Judge Cameron has given a decision today, formally exploding the charges of black dragon stuff that featured a recent inquiry in Vancouver."

"A great deal of clamor, public uneasiness and many thousand dollars expense would have been avoided if other newspapers had followed the example of the Sun when the material was first brought out; namely, to relegate it to the wastepaper basket."

"It was story-book nonsense. Fifth column or other nefarious activities are not conducted in the manner alleged in these rumors, except in the dime novels. To give substance and serious publication to these reports or charges, or whatever you like to call them, was simply to depart from the realm of reality. The net achievement was mischief and sensation, with no basis."

## 'PEOPLE HAVE SHREWD IDEA'

News-Herald: "The most important finding by Mr. Justice Cameron, who investigated the Moril group's relationship toward the evacuation of Japanese from this coast, is summarized as follows by Canadian Press:

"No. 2. Although recommending that Moril be further investigated, evidence available did not indicate that the R.C.M.P. should have caused his internment on the basis of known activity, as had been suggested in some quarters."

"The above recommendation is the whole sum and substance of the conclusion of the articles published by this paper, which resulted in the official inquiry. Had the government done the reasonable and obvious thing it would have staged the investigation now recommended by the Royal Commission before and not after tedious and costly inquiry."

"The News-Herald does not now intend to discuss in detail the findings of the commissioner. This newspaper believes that the highest court in any country is the court of public opinion; this newspaper is content to rest its case with the intelligent people of British Columbia."

"The people of British Columbia have a pretty shrewd idea of the general background of Japanese evacuation from this coast. By a coincidence the attitude of the authorities at Ottawa was frankly expressed only last week by Mr. G. E. Trueman, newly appointed placement officer for Japanese in eastern Canada."

"Reason for the mass evacuation of Japanese," Mr. Trueman said in a public speech in Toronto, was because of "mass hysteria and race prejudice" here in British Columbia."

## 'A WHITEWASHED DRAGON'

"Given this official attitude at Ottawa that there was no real

need for mass evacuation of Japanese—and that the whole business was nonsense; given a royal commission which took the attitude that it was not the duty of the secret services to uncover anything that those secret services were not compelled to uncover; given a royal commission which upheld the right of the R.C.M.P. to refuse to produce pertinent files admitted to be in their possession; given a royal commission which refused to request scrutiny of the files of the federal bureau of investigation of the United States—even when those were admitted to be available—the superficial outcome of the inquiry was about what could have been anticipated."

"The verdict might be boiled down to that made famous in Scottish courts—"not proven."

"Meanwhile, much good has resulted from the public inquiry. The great mass of Japanese residents of British Columbia clearly believed that there was in existence here a group with power to exercise over their lives a most unwholesome and unlawful influence. If those fears were justified, the cause for these fears has now been largely destroyed by the cleansing light of publicity. Not even a white-washed dragon will openly operate in daylight."

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*Victoria Times*  
**Without Foundation**

**MOST OF THE OLD-FASHIONED**

people engaged in the newspaper business follow fairly closely an old and safe maxim and still believe that anything not true is not news. Not that intelligent speculation is either bad policy or inimical to the interests of the public which the press honestly endeavors to serve. But trading in rumor that provides sensation is both dangerous and poor journalism. The tempest in the teacup as represented by the penny dreadful written around the alleged operations of Etsuji Morii and the Black Dragon Society of Japan—according to the findings of Mr. Justice Cameron who investigated charges published in Vancouver's morning newspaper—has fallen into the category of a yarn which would have done no harm had it been listened to and then forgotten.

Of particular importance to the people of British Columbia, of course, is the learned judge's complete exoneration of the provincial Security Commission and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the matter of removing Japanese from the coast region of this province to points inland. He found that Morii had levied no tribute on his compatriots and that Canada's historic and famous police organization had not been guilty of any complacency. None of the witnesses examined by the Cameron commission had knowledge of the existence in this country of the Black Dragon Society.

An observation in yesterday's issue of the Vancouver morning newspaper responsible for unearthing the "case" which Mr. Justice Cameron has exploded savors of another "shot in the dark." It says that "by a coincidence the attitude of the authorities at Ottawa was frankly expressed only

VICTO.

last week by Mr. G. E. Trueman, newly-appointed Placement Officer for Japanese in Eastern Canada," who said, as mentioned in these columns at the time, "the reason for the mass evacuation of Japanese" was because of "mass hysteria and race prejudice" here in British Columbia. Our comment on this statement was that "most British Columbians will wonder how it is that this paid official of the Dominion government should go out of his way to imply that the 'white people' of this province are either a lot of dunderheads or had conspired to compel the mass evacuation of potentially-dangerous alien citizens as a mere indulgence of caprice."

Surely it will not be seriously argued that Mr. Trueman's crazy statement reflected the views of Hon. Ian Mackenzie, or any other minister of the Crown with the faintest understanding of the situation which for some months last year existed in the province. Suggesting that the Placement Officer in question reflected the official attitude is not a good argument to advance in an attempt to justify the publication of a story which had no base.



Immigrant on Branch (RG 76, Volume 97, File 936, part 3)  
 Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
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# Denies Charge Of Cheap Jap Girl Labor

Statements made on the floor of the Trades and Labor council meeting Tuesday night that inexperienced Japanese girls were employed by the S. and T. Cloak company at a wage considerably below the minimum wage rate were refuted in their entirety today by Monty Saper, owner of the establishment.

"I have never employed Japanese girls, and none is working here now," said Mr. Saper, a member of the R.C.A.F., on leave from Carberry. "I am employing three Japanese men, all experienced workers, the latest of whom was sent to me by the selective service office Tuesday morning. One of the male Japanese workers has been in my employ for 18 months."

Statements made at the Trades and Labor council meeting by a delegate that Japanese girls were working in the S. and T. Cloak company plant, while white girls were unable to obtain employment, were further amplified today by R. G. Anderson, secretary of the council.

"I have been informed that three Japanese girls are working in this plant and that they are receiving only \$5 a week," said Mr. Anderson. "I am also informed that some of the white employees refused to work alongside them and left their employment. I have been further informed these Japanese were placed by the Japanese security commission without referring the matter to the selective service office. Surely, the situation must be desperate when Japanese girls are being given employment and white girls are unable to obtain work."

## Standing Order

Mr. Saper informed the Free Press that he has a standing order with the selective service commission, both men's and women's division, for experienced help, and he still has three machines idle. Tuesday a Japanese applied for work and was told he would first be required to produce a permit from the selective service office. This permit was produced and he was put to work at \$30 per week. The number of the permit is 171347 and the name of the worker is Goichi Kobuke.

"This man was given work here with the full consent of the selective service office," said Mr. Saper. The Free Press representative was taken into the workroom containing about a dozen employees. The three Japanese workmen were working alongside their white colleagues. No Japanese girls were visible.

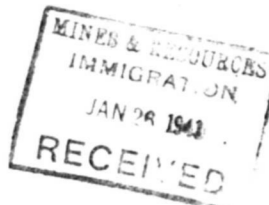
Mr. Saper communicated with Mr. Anderson by telephone and invited him to visit the plant and see conditions for himself. Mr. Anderson promised that a representative of the Trades and Labor council would visit the plant today.

## Lay-off Protest

The Trades and Labor council decided to forward a protest to Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of munitions and supply, against the proposed lay-off of 167 in the government plant at Transcona. Investigation of the lay-off situation in Winnipeg and guarantee of men continuing employment was also asked in the motion. A request was made for appointment of a labor representative to interview Mr. Howe's investigator, should one be appointed.

This action was taken after Harry Binder, representative of the Defence Industries' union, had reported the coming lay-off, and on the vote to be taken in the plant to determine whether the men desired to join the union.

Official figures on the secret ballot recently taken by employees of the Vulcan Iron Works, limited, were released by M. M. Maclean, director of industrial relations, in a communication to James Grimes. The official figures were 379 to 102 in favor of a union.



HS46598

9309 clip

*Vancouver Sun*  
*Montreal - 26 January*  
**Sale Is Planned  
Of Jap Property**  
Ottawa, Jan. 25 (CP).—Sale of Japanese property seized in British Columbia has been authorized by passage of an Order-in-Council, an official of the Secretary of State Department said today.  
The disposal of the property will be made by the official custodian of enemy property and details of administration have not yet been worked out, the spokesman said.

MINES & RESOURCES  
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JAN 27 1943  
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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

H846599

27/1/43

9309 Clipping

### Officials See Jap Evacuees

Having completed their tour of inspection to examine the living and working conditions of Japanese evacuees in southern Alberta, a party of officials today, Wednesday, visited a prisoner-of-war camp.

The party, headed by E. L. Maag, delegate in Canada for the International Red Cross committee at Geneva, spent Tuesday on the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District and in the Lethbridge-Coaldale-Raymond region, visiting many Japanese families, located on sugar beet farms.

Mr. Maag and S. M. Scott of Ottawa, of the department of external affairs, planned to leave for eastern Canada after completing their inspection in this area.

Lethbridge Herald  
Jan 27 1943

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JAN 27 1943  
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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

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CANADA



H847658



*1099. Bulletin # 23*  
**Herbst Protests  
Statements About  
Hiring Japanese**

**STATEMENTS** made Tuesday evening at a meeting of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor council concerning hiring of Japanese by the S. & T. Cloaks Mfg. Co. were protested Friday by S. Herbst, president of the Needle Trades union and general organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

The council delegates should be warned against making statements without full knowledge of the situation after thorough investigation, Mr. Herbst stated. "The delegates should be responsible for any claims they make. I protest strongly against their statements."

A Japanese formerly employed at another cloak manufacturing company was now employed at the S. & T. Cloaks Mfg. Co., Mr. Herbst said. Another Japanese reported for work a few days ago. He was sent by the selective service office.

An agreement for a closed shop was signed this morning between the management of the S. & T. Mfg. Co. and officials of the I.L.G.W.U., Mr. Herbst announced.

"Our international union does not discriminate between races or nationalities. The statement in question should not have been made," Mr. Herbst said.

*9309 Clippings  
1/14/43*

HS47657

## B.C. Fruitgrowers Take Up Question Of Japanese Labor

PENTICTON, B.C. (CP)—The question of using Japanese labor in Okanagan orchards, was expected to come up for discussion today as the three-day annual convention of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association neared its close.

The subject, one of considerable contention, had been expected to come up Wednesday night, but it was sidetracked to deal with resolutions dealing with marketing problems.

Hon. K. C. MacDonald, Minister of Agriculture, touched on the general labor problem in an address Wednesday morning, when he stated the federal government must give immediate consideration to the special labor needs of farmers.

That authorities "should organize labor battalions and make them available to the hard-pressed farmers—instead of building park trails," was an observation of the minister, which drew applause from the grower delegates, who had just concluded a lengthy debate on the issue before Dr. MacDonald spoke.

### CANNOT COMPETE

According to the speaker, farmers cannot be expected to compete with high wages being paid in war industries and other activities connected with the war effort.

In support of the contention, he pointed out, "jack-knife" carpenters are earning \$1.10 an hour on military camp construction jobs.

"Despite certain concessions in the way of military call-up, for example, the farmer's position is getting desperate, and the worst is not yet," Dr. MacDonald stated.

While not definitely recommending a subsidy, "something in that nature will have to be done," he asserted. "Otherwise, what's the answer? Our food production will surely slip away."

During the Wednesday afternoon session, delegates heard reports from the leading executives of their sales agency, B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd.

In addition to listening to reports and speakers, the convention also considered a number of resolutions on parity farm prices, sales policy, central purchasing of farm materials, hail insurance, and by-products research.



9309 Clippings

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
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CANADA

*Vancouver Sun*  
25 January 1943

★ ★ PAGE 17

## Japs Enjoy Sports; Have Lots of Fuel

British Columbia Japanese interned in scattered camps throughout the interior are "doing very well," George Collins, general supervisor of Japanese reallocation, announced today on his return from a tour of inspection through the various settlements.

He was accompanied by E. L. Maag, international Red Cross representative; Morley Scott, department of external affairs at Ottawa; H. Pammett, of the federal department of labor, and J. Long, official photographer.

"We found everything very satisfactory," Mr. Collins stated.

"The Japanese are in the midst of their winter sports—skating, skiing and hockey—and they appear to be quite content.

"There is no shortage of fuel but the weather is quite severe."

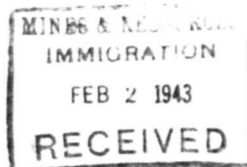
The new sanitarium at New Denver, he stated, is nearing completion and new schools are being built in towns where there are no educational facilities.

In some towns the old school buildings are being used, Mr. Collins said, but in newly-settled locations it is necessary to erect new structures.

H-1-374

*Wifing*

*21*



*Transcript of Speech  
23rd January 1943*

## Mayor Sees 'Bloodshed' Over Japs

"Bloodshed in the streets of Vancouver," for failure to solve intelligently the B.C. Japanese problem before the war is over, was the possibility held up to an audience of 200 at the YMCA Sunday afternoon to hear Mayor J. W. Cornett, supported by Mrs. F. J. Rolston, M.L.A., call for repatriation to Japan while Dr. Black pleaded for dispersal of Japanese residents throughout Canada.

The discussion, led by Grant MacNeil, M.L.A., was one of a series of four monthly meetings under auspices of the "Y" Institute of Public Affairs.

### SOLDIERS' SAY

Reiterating his stand for repatriation of all Japanese, "in their own interest," Canadian-born included, Mayor Cornett insisted that he was free of prejudice towards any race, yellow, brown or black. As chief magistrate, it was his duty, he explained, to protect all citizens.

"What would happen," the Mayor asked, "if the war stopped tomorrow and 8000 Japanese came back to the city?"

A little later, replying to a heckler, Mr. Cornett declared that "the boys who are fighting this war will have a lot more to say on this difficult problem than you or I."

The Mayor reminded his hearers that his position had been unanimously endorsed by the Union of B.C. Municipalities. He took issue, on humane grounds, with the City Council's view which would give Canadian-born Japanese a "loyalty test," repatriating those who failed to qualify and re-distributing those found loyal.

### DISPERSAL URGED

"How," Mayor Cornett asked his audience, "would you like to be sent to Japan and have your family remain here?"

Dr. Black advocated dispersal of Japanese throughout the nation, according to the population of each province. On this basis he estimated Prince Edward Island would receive 200, Ontario 8250, and British Columbia 1750.

Mrs. Rolston, asked by the chairman what could be done if repatriation proved impractical, warned against large groups of Japanese concentrated in a few areas and occupations. Large numbers of "any group in one province" create national disunity, she said.

MINING & RESOURCES  
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Immigrant Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9300, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
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CANADA



*Vancouver Sun - 27 January 1943*

## May Use Jap Labor From Alberta Fields

By Canadian Press

WINNIPEG, Jan. 27.—Herbert Sulkers, of Winnipeg, president of the Manitoba Sugar Beet Growers' Association, said today that sugar beet growers in Manitoba will receive an increase of \$1.25 a ton on their 1943 crop.

Addressing the annual meeting of the association, Mr. Sulkers said the federal government had agreed to reduce the excise tax on sugar by half a cent a pound and the benefits of the reduction would be passed on to producers.

He said representatives of the sugar beet areas of Manitoba had been granted permission to go to camps in British Columbia to recruit Japanese families as volunteers to work in beet fields. The Dominion government will pay expenses of the travelling representatives, he said, and also of the Japanese who accept offers.

"It is believed this may go a long way toward solving the labor shortage but no compulsion will be used to bring Japanese here," he said.

9309 Clippings

HS48780



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

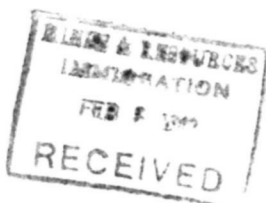
PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA



H848775

9309 Clippings

*Victory Times*  
**Jap Property Here  
Ordered for Sale 1943**  
H. G. Hinton, representative of  
the E.C. Custodian of Enemy  
Property, is awaiting word from  
the official custodian in Vancou-  
ver as to disposal of enemy Japa-  
nese property seized.  
Sale of the property has been  
authorized by passage of an Or-  
der-in-Council, an official of the  
Secretary of State Department  
said in Ottawa today. Details of  
administration have not yet been  
worked out but sale of the prop-  
erty will be done by the official  
custodian.



Immigrant Branch (RG 76, Volume 97, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

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HR 15778

*Vancouver Post & Courier*  
**Refuse to Educate  
Canadian-Born Japs.**

Victoria, Jan. 31 (CP). — An amendment to the school act legalizing the British Columbia Government's refusal to provide educational facilities for Japanese children removed from their school districts by the British Columbia Security Commission will be introduced at the session of the Legislature opening next week.

"It has become the responsibility of the commission to provide school accommodation for these children," said Education Minister Perry in announcing his intention to recommend the amendment.

When the removal operation was completed Austin C. Taylor of Vancouver, chairman of the commission, resigned along with several other officials. Administration of the commission's affairs now is in the hands of George Collins, formerly of Winnipeg.

*1509 Clippings*



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9300, part 3)  
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CANADA



H848776

*Edmonton Bulletin  
26 January 1943*

**Sale of Seized  
Property of Japs  
Now Authorized**

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—(CPI)—Sale of Japanese property seized in British Columbia has been authorized by passage of an order-in-council, an official of the secretary of the state department said today.

The disposal of the property will be made by the official custodian of enemy property and details of administration have not yet been worked out, the spokesman said.

*9309 26992ings*



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H848776

*Review Letter - Post*  
**SELL JAP PROPERTY**  
OTTAWA, Jan. 23. — Sale of Japanese property seized in British Columbia has been authorized by passage of an order-in-council, an official of the secretary of the state department said.  
*23 January 1943*

*9364 Clippings*

**MINES & RESOURCES  
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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9364, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

**PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA**

## GROWERS FAVOR JAPANESE HELP

VICTORIA, B.C., Jan. 22 (CP).—Delegates to the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association in annual session here Thursday adopted a resolution commending the labor policy of the association's central executive, "including the obtaining of Japanese labor in those districts which request it."

The labor policy, as endorsed by the convention, provides for the use of Japanese in orchard work in any district which requests their use. Before Japanese may be brought into any area approval must be obtained from the municipal or city council, or from a majority of the citizens in the district.

Adoption of the resolution, offered by the Vernon delegation and one of the most contentious on the agenda, came after E. J. Chambers, B.C.F.G.A. representative on the National Selective Service board, told delegates:

"If we have no labor, we don't need to worry about priorities and income taxes, will we?"

Summerland and Oliver delegations voted against the resolution because of the reference to Japanese labor.

Pentiction delegates, denied the use of Japanese orchard workers last season by their municipal council, voted solidly for the resolution.

H848778

9509 clippings



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
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8  
3/143

H848778

959 Clippings

*Vancouver Sun*  
**War Veterans Will  
Get First Choice** *23 January 1943*

From The Vancouver Sun, Ottawa Bureau  
**OTTAWA, Jan. 23.**—Japanese property seized in British Columbia is to be sold, with war veterans getting the preference in the purchase.

An order-in-council has just been passed authorizing the Custodian of Enemy Property to dispose of the Japanese property in British Columbia; under procedure similar to that which governed the disposal of the fishing and other vessels seized at the outbreak of war with Japan.

There are about 1400 properties involved, including real estate in Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and other cities and farm lands in the Fraser Valley and elsewhere. These will be offered for public sale but the Director of Soldier Settlement is to be given the opportunity to purchase any of the properties on behalf of soldier settlers. A fair price must be paid.

No confiscation is involved. The price obtained on the open market will be paid over to the Japanese owners.

British Columbia members of Parliament have been pressing for this action for some time, and Hon. Ian Mackenzie placed the matter before the cabinet. Tom Reid, M.P., for New Westminster, who has been in Ottawa as a member of the War Finance Committee, urged an early decision.



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
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# Champion Beet Growers



## Manitoba After Japs To Help On Beet Crop

A RESOLUTION unanimously approved by the Manitoba Sugar Beet Growers' association annual meeting Tuesday urged the proper government authorities to act to assure an adequate labor supply in the beet growing season.

The resolution was passed after Herbert Sulkers, the president, described arrangements made with the government to obtain additional Japanese workers for the Manitoba sugar beet farms.

Representatives of the association will go to British Columbia to select satisfactory families from among the Japanese in labor camps there. C. L. Taylor, agricultural superintendent of the Sugar company, said arrangements had been made to send the Manitoba representatives to British Columbia by Feb. 15.

All growers who wish to obtain Japanese workers were asked by Mr. Taylor to send him their names with information as to the number and type of workers required well before that date. He said requests for 30 Japanese had already been received.

The Selective Service has a fund set apart to be used in building homes for these workers provided the provincial government and the sugar company would put up equal amounts, he told the convention.

### Land Army Scheme

Mr. Sulkers said the question of obtaining necessary labor in addition to the Japanese would be taken up with the provincial and Dominion governments. He suggested "some such scheme as a land army" might be evolved.

A long list of resolutions passed by the meeting urged the following:

That all sugar beet labor be contracted for at one standard price.

That the charging of interest by the Sugar company on money owing for seed and fertilizer be discontinued.

That larger and more up-to-date loaders be installed at Dominion City and Riverville.

That growers delivering to stations where no loaders have been installed be paid 25 cents per ton on top of the regular price to cover the cost of loading.

That payments be made by the Sugar company twice monthly instead of monthly, and that the 30 cents per ton bonus promised on the 1942 crop on certain conditions be now paid.

That the 1943 contract price of sugar beets be set at least \$2.50 above the 1942 price.

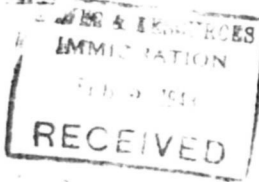
That the \$6 per acre bonus paid in 1941 for each acre of beets that froze in the ground within a "reasonable acreage" on each farm be paid on all beets frozen whether within a "reasonable acreage" or not.

be sufficient to supply a year's ration of sugar to 15,596 persons. The gross value of his crop was \$14,000, Mr. Taylor said.

In the election of the board of directors only one change was made. Leon Laurin, Lorette, Man., was named to the board in place of Rev. E. de l'Etoile.

Members re-elected were: C. W. Livingstone, Starbuck; C. Lachance, St. Eustache; C. Byle, Middlechurch; B. Edie, Dugald; H. Mueller, Steinbach; J. Downs, Home-wood; A. A. Dearborn, Arnaud; S. Hoffman, Morris; A. Neuman, Emerson; E. Boileau, Letellier, and J. F. Bradley, Portage la Prairie.

CUPS were presented to champion sugar beet growers of the province at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Sugar Beet Growers' association Tuesday. The contest was sponsored by the agricultural bureau of the Board of Trade and the cups were donated by city business firms. Cecil Lamont, chairman of the bureau, is shown here with those winners who were present at the meeting. Mr. Lamont is at left, standing beside P. G. Toews, grand prize winner. Other winners shown are, front row, left to right: Leon Dusesoy, Henry I. Enns, John M. Penner, J. H. Hildebrand and E. Tully. Back row left to right: M. E. Peto, N. C. McLean, Zeph. Desharnais, H. P. Hildebrand and W. Barnabe. Growers who win a cup three years in succession will retain the cup.



### Cups Presented

Presentation of cups to 16 growers who marked up highest production figures in 1942 was sponsored by the agricultural bureau of the Board of Trade. The cups were donated by various business firms in the city and were handed to the winners by Cecil Lamont, chairman of the trade board bureau.

Winners were as follows: Grand prize winner, P. G. Toews, Steinbach, who achieved a yield of 18.45 tons of beets per acre. 1-5 acres—1. P. G. Toews; 2. Leon Dusesoy, Fort Garry; 3. Henry I. Enns, Steinbach.

5-15 acres—1. John M. Penner, St. Anne; 2. John Kormandy, Letellier; 3. Jacob R. Klassen, Morris. 15-25 acres—1. A. and O. Gruenke, Emerson; 2. N. C. McLean, Emerson; 3. Joseph Berard, St. Pierre.

25-50 acres—1. J. H. Hildebrand, Gretna; 2. M. E. Peto, Emerson; 3. W. Barnabe, Letellier.

50 acres and over—1. Z. Desharnais, Otterburne; 2. H. P. Hildebrand, Gretna; 3. Tully brothers, Oakville.

The last-named contestant grew 1,835.32 acres of beets and achieved a yield of 12.43 tons per acre. His crop was stated by Mr. Taylor to

*Calgary, Alberta*  
**BEET GROWERS  
WANT JAPS**

*29 January 1947*

**Will Go to B.C. and  
Choose Families  
For Fields**

WINNIPEG, Jan. 28.—Delegates to the annual meeting of the Manitoba Sugar Beet Growers' Association Wednesday endorsed a resolution urging "proper" government authorities to act to ensure an adequate labor supply in the beet growing season.

The resolution was passed after President Herbert Sulkers outlined arrangements made with the federal government to obtain Japanese workers.

Mr. Sulkers said the question of obtaining necessary labor in addition to the Japanese would be taken up with the provincial and federal governments and suggested "some such scheme as a land army" might be evolved.

Representatives of the association will go to British Columbia Feb. 15 to select satisfactory families from among the Japanese in labor camps there. Transportation of the representatives and of the Japanese selected to return will be paid by the federal government.

C. L. Taylor, agricultural superintendent of the Manitoba Sugar Beet Company, said he had received 30 requests so far from Japanese workers.

Other resolutions passed by the convention urged that payments be made by the sugar company twice monthly instead of monthly and that the 1943 contract price of sugar beets be set at least \$2.50 above the 1942 price.

F. G. Toews of Steinbach, Man., was awarded a cup for the highest production figures of 1942. He achieved a yield of 18.45 tons of beets to the acre.

H849553



*Winnipeg Tribune*  
**Japs in Industry**  
29 January 1943  
To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir.—Calling for Japs for the  
sugar beet industry—what is the  
matter with the 8,000 unemployed  
we have here?  
We have Japs in the furniture  
industry, Japs in the cloak indus-  
try, now there is a call for more  
Japs.  
A lot of our boys could not get  
jobs before the war. Now those  
who are medically fit are in one  
of the services and those who are  
not fit are not given a chance to  
work.  
The jobs must go to Japs.  
What is the matter with us.  
For years we have been patting  
the Jap on the back knowing he  
was up to something. Are we  
going to continue doing it at the  
risk of our own? It is time some-  
thing was done about it.  
**TWO SONS OVERSEAS.**  
Winnipeg, Jan. 27.

9031 *Winnipeg*

H849552



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
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Edmonton Bulletin SECOND  
**Return Radio  
Sets to Japs  
Is Protested**

Proposal to return radio receiving sets to Japanese residents of Canada and to permit Japanese to return to the coastal areas again, was unanimously condemned in a resolution passed by the new veterans' branch of the Canadian Legion B.E.L., in the Memorial Hall Thursday.

The resolution is being sent to the Dominion government.

It was contended by several speakers that radio receiving sets can be converted into transmitting sets in a short time.

A telegram was dispatched to Mayor John W. Fry, endorsing the city's action in pressing for housing relief in Edmonton. Many returning soldiers are suffering hardship from the housing shortage, it was contended.

The meeting also urged a start being made, as soon as the weather moderates, on construction of a thoroughfare connecting Jasper avenue with the Memorial hall and public library. Use of the lane by children going to and from the library is particularly dangerous at this time, it was pointed out.

A discussion on rehabilitation of returned men was held and the work of the special committee from war veterans' organizations was wholeheartedly endorsed.

President J. C. Macdonald was in the chair.

9039 Clippings

H849551

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
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18

Police Court

## JAIL CONCHIE FOR 9 MONTHS

Wouldn't Accept  
Alternative of  
Working for Pay

A conscientious objector, Manfred J. Dahl, Clarendon, said to be a member of the International Bible Students' Society, who told police court today he would not do alternative to military service, and keep a covenant he had made with God, was sentenced to nine months hard labor when he was found guilty of failing to report for alternative service. Magistrate D. C. Sinclair also ordered that when accused has finished his term, he will be taken under escort to Sebe, for duty at the Kananaskis Forest Experiment Centre.

R.C.M.P. stated that the acting divisional registrar had sent a registered letter to Dahl's home, informing him he was to report at the Centre, Dec. 28. He did not report, and was just taken into custody. Police said Dahl was warned that any statements he made, would be used against him in evidence. But he told them he had been working at Sebe when the letter arrived at Clarendon.

About Dec. 24, Dahl's parents came to Sebe, took him to Clarendon, and he was given the letter. He left for Turin, where he stayed with a sister until Jan. 5, then he went to Lethbridge and stayed in a rooming house. He arrived at Calgary Jan. 12 and stayed at a rooming house. Accused did not notify authorities of his movements.

"I asked him if he would go now to Kananaskis if given the chance, and he said no, he didn't think so," the officer related.

When the Crown had completed its evidence, Dahl declared, "I stand before this court as a Christian; as hundreds of other Christian martyrs have done, and believing that my course is right in the eyes of God. I have made a solemn covenant to do God's will and as a soldier to fight for God's government as Christ is our King. Therefore I cannot see, as a Christian, I could take alternative service and keep my covenant that I have made with my God."

The magistrate asked, "Have you any objection to working, and getting paid by the government for it, and not bearing arms?"

"It depends on the kind of work," Dahl answered.

"Is there anything unChristian about that?"

"I don't know."

"You have not been asked to bear arms in connection with the war," the magistrate pointed out. "Your conscientious scruples have been observed by the board. You are not even asked to train for military service, you have been asked to do alternative labor and you would be paid by the government for the work done. You refuse to do that and come here with some idea you are being roughly treated. You are not being roughly treated, but when you come with that attitude you are taking at the present time, you will be roughly treated."



H851018

*Victory Columnist*  
29 January 1943

## CANADIANS USING JAPANESE BOATS

All Fishing Vessels Impounded in  
1941 Put to Use Last Year,  
Commissioner States

Practically all the Japanese fishing boats impounded in British Columbia in 1941 were used throughout the 1942 fishing season, George J. Alexander, deputy commissioner of fisheries, told members of the Kinsmen Club last night at their regular dinner meeting in the Empress Hotel.

"Of the 2,100 boats impounded, all were disposed of during the winter of 1941-42," Mr. Alexander said. "Except for those kept by naval authorities, they were used by white men for fishing."

About 14 per cent of all fishing licences were held by Japanese, he said, and many Japanese had capital invested in shore establishments.

In 1940 the value of fisheries products was \$21,700,000, he said, and in the following year the value was \$21,732,000.

"These figures represent annual income, which will continue each year," Mr. Alexander said. "Fisheries that are properly taken care of should produce this value indefinitely."

As the main feature of his address to the club, Mr. Alexander exhibited a moving picture of the salmon industry in British Columbia,

made by himself at spawning and fishing grounds, and at various canneries on the coast.

HS51019

MINES & RESOURCES  
IMMIGRATION  
FEB 10 1943  
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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9300, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
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CANADA

*Vancouver News*  
**Boards to Be  
Given Powers  
Of Exclusion**

*Special to The Vancouver News*

**VICTORIA, Jan. 29.** — First steps leading to a possible ban on the education of Japanese children in British Columbia will be sponsored by the Provincial government at the session of the Legislature opening Tuesday.

An amendment to the School Act making it legal for municipal school boards to refuse admittance to Jap students is expected to pass, over the opposition of the OCF.

"I am recommending legalization of the action already taken by the government in refusing to provide educational facilities for Japanese children who were removed from their school districts by the B. C. Security Commission and whose responsibility it has become to provide accommodation and not that of the local school boards in the school districts to which the Japanese were sent," Hon. H. G. T. Perry, Minister of Education, said today, on his return from Prince George.

**BY CORRESPONDENCE**

Since they were evacuated most of the Japanese children have been receiving their education by Department of Education correspondence courses.

If the amendment passes, school boards may refuse education to Japanese children.

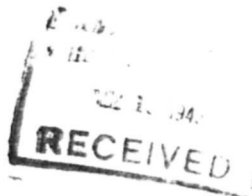
It has not yet been definitely decided whether boards may admit Japanese children if they so desire, but it is expected it will be illegal to do so.

**TO BLOCK POST-WAR RETURN**

Asked what would happen after the war, when the Security Commission disbands, Mr. Perry said that was a problem that would be decided after the war.

The new law, however, will leave the way open for boards to refuse education to Japanese children, and the time may possibly come when no Japanese will be educated in this province.

The measure is regarded as one method by which British Columbia might enforce its opposition to the post-war return to this province of Jap families sent to other parts of Canada.



## Re-Settlement Of Japanese Is Large Problem

Settlement of Japanese—moved from British Columbia as a defence measure—in the post-war period is a national question in which all the provinces must co-operate, according to R. M. "Bob" Millar, Vancouver business man, who arrived in Edmonton Wednesday evening to address a meeting of the Rotary club, and to speak in two city churches next Sunday.

He was not in sympathy with those who desired the deportation of Japanese at the conclusion of the war, and was of the opinion that it would be unfair to ask the province of British Columbia to shoulder the entire responsibility for settlement of these people at the war's conclusion.

He advocated a conference of Dominion and provincial authorities to plan the settlement, and was of the opinion that each province should assume responsibility for the placing of a quota of the Japanese.

Mr. Millar said that "block settlement of the Japanese" would not be in the best interests of Canada, but it was "unthinkable" that the 11,000 Japanese born in this country should be deported. He pointed to the fact that not a single act of sabotage had been committed by a Japanese since the outbreak of war with that nation.

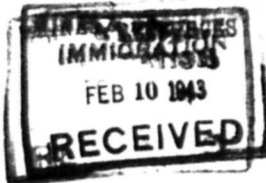
His address Thursday to the Rotary Club dealt with the wider aspect of the relations between the white and yellow races. His subject was "Mailed Fist or the Open Hand," or "The Choice to the Approach of the International Race Question."

Mr. Millar is no stranger to Edmonton. Forty years ago he was a clerk in the McDougall and Secord store, serving for one year in its china department. He then left for Vancouver and is now an executive officer in the Vancouver firm of O. B. Allan, Ltd.

Commenting on the growth of Edmonton Mr. Millar predicted that the foundations were now being laid to make this city the fourth ranking city of the Dominion.

Mr. Millar will speak in Central United church on Sunday morning and at McDougall United church Sunday evening.

HS51016



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 97, File 9300, part 1)  
newspaper Clipping, 1943-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

POOR COPY

## Hepburn Asks More Japanese For His Farm

Mitchell F. Hepburn, former Ontario premier, whose large Bannockburn farm near St. Thomas, Ont., is largely farmed by Pacific Coast Japanese, has requested another Japanese family to go to work, according to Mrs. C. V. Booth of the B.C. Security Commission.

Mrs. Booth said she received the ex-premier's request a short time ago, and another Japanese family would be supplied Mr. Hepburn shortly.

The Security Commission receives hundreds of requests for experienced Japanese farmers to work on eastern farms. Mrs. Booth said, but most applicants want single men.

She explained that the best Japanese farmers are married men with families, and few requests for single men can be filled. Very few people will take entire Nipponese families. "Mr. Hepburn is more broad-minded," she remarked.

## To Amend School Act To Bar Japanese

Hon. H. G. T. Perry, Minister of Education, said today he would recommend that the School Act be amended in order to legalize the action already taken by the government in refusing to provide educational facilities for Japanese children who were removed from their school districts by the B.C. Security Commission. "It has become the responsibility of the commission to provide school accommodation for these children," the minister said.

MINES & RESOURCE  
IMMIGRATION

FEB 10 1943

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## Would Hire Local Jobless Before Japs Brought In

Vigorous opposition to the employment of Japanese labor here, proposed recently by the Manitoba Sugar Beet Growers' association, was voiced by R. C. McCutchan at a meeting of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council Tuesday evening.

Mr. McCutchan also advocated organization of a farm labor battalion of the local unemployed to alleviate labor shortages in the harvesting of crops.

Mr. McCutchan said he wished to make it clear he "was not advocating racial hatred," but he felt the authorities should solve the local unemployment problem in preference to introducing additional sources of labor into the province.

The meeting decided to refer the

matter to the executive which will study it and report back.

Hiring of Japanese came up again when Mr. McCutchan requested a report of an investigation which the executive was to have made into the recent hiring of a Japanese by the S. and T. Cloaks Mfg. Co. R. G. Anderson said an investigation which he had conducted disclosed the man was hired through selective service after two others told to report at the plant had failed to show up.

Mr. Anderson's statement was along the same lines as one issued last week by S. Herbst, general organizer of A.F. of L. At that time Mr. Herbst vindicated the plant and claimed delegates with uttering false charges.

Council decided the matter was exhausted and a motion to close it was carried.

## Dominion Will Assist Jap Schooling

OTTAWA, Feb. 1. — Selective Service Director Arthur MacNamar said Saturday night that while the Federal Government was prepared to assist British Columbia in providing educational facilities for Japanese children removed from their school districts by the B. C. Security Commission, he "doubted" if it would "go so far as to admit that this constituted a transfer of responsibility."

"We did move the Japanese into new areas where there were no school facilities," Mr. MacNamar said. "There is no doubt that the educational requirements will be taken care of."

He was commenting upon a statement by H. G. Perry, Minister of Education for B. C., that he intended to recommend an amendment to the province's school act legalizing the government's refusal to provide educational facilities for Japanese children transferred from school districts by the Security Commission.

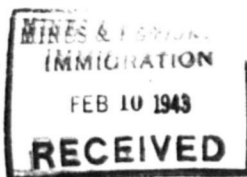
Mr. Perry said he would recommend the amendment at the forthcoming session of the Provincial Legislature.



*Alberta*  
**JAP IS JAILED  
 FOR 18 MONTHS**  
*February 1943*  
**Released From Jail  
 For Bogus Cheques,  
 Back Again**

LETHBRIDGE, Feb. 2. — Cyril Magary, 31-year-old Japanese vegetable and fruit salesman of Taber, a native of Kamloops, B.C., went back to Lethbridge provincial jail today to start serving 18 months at hard labor after pleading guilty in police court to obtaining almost \$300 by issuance of five worthless cheques.

Magistrate Arthur Beaumont imposed three six months terms to run consecutively and two six months terms each to run concurrently. Magary appeared in court only a few hours after his release from jail where he served a one-month term for causing a breach of the peace at Taber.



H851015

Immigrant on Branch H8 76, Volume 20, File 1200, part 1  
 Newspaper Clipping, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
 ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
 CANADA

HS51017

Calgary Alberta  
30 January 1943

## AGAINST JAPS HAVING RADIOS

Edmonton Veterans  
Also Protest Pay  
Scale Difference

EDMONTON, Jan. 29.—The new veterans branch of the Canadian Legion was framing protests to the Canadian government today against the differential between wage scales of American and Canadian laborers on northern projects and against a proposal to return radio receiving sets to 600 Japanese on the west coast.

A meeting of the branch last night decided to send the protests to the dominion government. Members declared they had "radio service" that a radio receiving set be turned into a transmitter within 10 minutes.

The new veterans branch is composed of men who have been discharged from the services in the present war.



9359 Clip

**Japs' Expenses**

Editor, The Sun:—The article in The Sun January 27, regarding Jap labor in Manitoba. It tells us that representatives of the sugar beet area of Manitoba have been granted permission to go to Canada in British Columbia to recruit Japanese families to work as workers in the beet fields.

The Dominion Government will pay the travelling expenses of these representatives, but the expenses of the Japanese who accept the offer.

I think that this is an absolute crime. It is all right to pay the expenses of the representatives to recruit Jap labor, but why pay Jap expenses to go to work and earn good wages?

I understand that in England the government pay expenses for soldiers to go on leave once a year, but the Canadian Government will only pay part, and the soldiers here have far greater distances to go in Canada.

Then you see the government pay expenses for Japs to go to work and get good money, in no danger of losing their lives, and yet refuse to pay the expenses of our soldiers to go on leave once a year. Soldiers who have gone forth willing to fight and maybe sacrifice their lives for the country, it surely makes your blood boil.

A MOTHER OF TWO SOLDIERS.

## Protest Closing Schools to Japanese

Dozens of letters have poured in on Hon. H. G. T. Perry, Minister of Education, since he announced last week it was proposed to amend the School Act, making it legal for school boards to refuse education to Japanese children.

Some have supported the move, others have condemned it, the minister said.

"I think there has been some misunderstanding," Mr. Perry explained. "We are merely going to legalize what already has been done."

The minister said he could see no reason why Japanese ratepayers should have to pay educational costs for scores of Japanese children moved into their districts by the B.C. Security Commission.

The local ratepayers, he said, would have to pay 10 per cent of the cost of new school buildings and teachers' salaries.

"There has been no change in my attitude, because of the letters of condemnation," Mr. Perry said, repeating the government is only going to legalize what already has been done.

Immigrant on Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 2300, part 4)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1940-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

# Vancouver Sun

Feb 5<sup>th</sup>. 43

*Vancouver Sun* 1943  
**Internees and Soldiers** 5 February

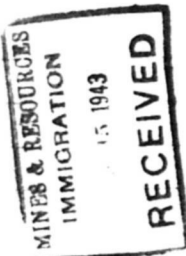
Editor, The Vancouver Sun: Sir,--Was very pleased to learn from The Sun tonight that the Jap camps have been visited by the general supervisor and representative of the Red Cross who found the inmates "doing very well" in the midst of their winter sports (and there are also other sports at which they excel if figures are anything to go by). There is no shortage of fuel.

Very interesting, indeed! Perhaps I should raise (or lower) the \$8 a week which I put in bonds and certificates each week from my pay after reading the letter from my son who has just been transferred to Red Deer from Camrose. To quote a few lines:

"It was 52 degrees below this morning and the coal won't burn, but just clinkers up. The walls and floors are just like a pig-pen and the wash basins are covered with rust. The meals so far are absolutely rotten, so different from Camrose where everything was epic and open. The lights are so poor that I cannot see to write straight."

Now, sir, I put in three years last time and I do not expect too much from army life, but that was the war when graft was rampant and this time we are assured everything is "hunky dory." This, no doubt, applies to the Japs only and I hereby invite the Red Cross to spend a few weeks with the Army Service at Red Deer.

C.A.S.C., T.C., C.A., RED PATCH.



*Vancouver Sun* 1943  
**JAP PROBLEM** 5 February

Grant MacNeill, M.L.A., was attached to the B. C. Security Commission for a time and had unusual facilities for study of the Japanese evacuation. His remarks in the Legislature yesterday contained some sound advice, to which wide attention should be paid. He is completely right when he says other provinces of Canada do not understand the Jap question in this province.

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Immigrant on Branch (NG 76, Volume 87, File 9307, part 3)  
 Newspaper Clipping, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
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 CANADA

*Vancouver Sun.*

# 'Evacuees Will Expect to Return to Coast With Peace'

Special to The Vancouver Sun

VICTORIA, Feb. 5.—A plea for planning now to prepare for re-location of Japanese in British Columbia at the close of hostilities as well as for immediate utilization of Japanese in protected areas and settlement with the federal authorities of the responsibility for educating Japanese children was urged by Grant MacNeill, CCF Vancouver Burrard, in the legislature Friday.

He elaborated his Japanese proposals after stating the provincial government had done little to supplement the national war effort.

## STORE FOODSTUFFS

"In this province we have idle productive capacity when nothing should stand in the way of full utilization of our potentialities," Mr. MacNeill said. The authorities, he said, should step in and assist in the distribution of nutritional foodstuffs, should take steps to encourage development of minerals needed for war production at present imported, and should negotiate with federal authorities to secure a steel industry here. The latter, he said, was opposed by eastern and U.S. interests, but shipbuilding in B.C. would only continue as a postwar industry if a steel plant was operated. With the development of low-cost power and minerals, British Columbia could compete with the rest of the world in that field.

The war effort could also be helped, he said, by the government curtailing waste of foodstuffs by entering the pro-



GRANT MacNEIL, M.L.A.  
... repatriation no remedy ...

cessing and storing fields for fruit and vegetables.

Turning to the Japanese question, he declared the evacuation had been conducted as a security necessity and not through hysteria and prejudice.

Of the 23,000 Japanese in B.C., 13,400 were Canadian-born and of the 9000 males over 16, 7000 were gainfully employed at the time of the evacuation.

## WOULD BE NEEDED

He pointed to the problems of relocating the evacuated. They expected to return to B.C. and provinces harboring them expected them to leave. The Dominion government, he said, had given no guarantees they would accept responsibility after the war.

Mr. MacNeill hoped the relocation problem would be approached without racial prejudice. Many of the Japanese would be impoverished, he said. They would return to B.C. in the middle of the rehabilitation problem. Eight thousand had lived in the Vancouver region. When the war ended 16,000 would seek to live there unless plans were made for them elsewhere.

Repatriation, he said, could not be proceeded with for many years after the armistice. Any Japanese sent from Canada to an economically chaotic, defeated Japan would be charges on the country which sent them.

Of the 4000 Japanese children moved, 2500 were of age to demand education. In some cases the Japanese were paying for their own education.

## SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Under the original order moving them, the Security Commission had undertaken responsibility for education. He advocated a conference between the minister of education and the federal authorities to settle the cost problem, expressing confidence it could be ironed out.

Separate schools, he said, were being set up from public funds for the Japanese.

L. H. Eyles, Coalitionist, of Chilliwack, asked if the speaker were more concerned with the Japanese than B.C.'s own children, for whom there were insufficient teachers. "Send them back to Japan and let Japan educate them," he said.

"You can't send them home now," Mr. MacNeill replied.

He suggested the province recommend to the government selling of Japanese assets and setting up a trust fund for them.

Returning to general discussion of post-war conditions, he said the world should be braced for change, and that returning men from the forces would demand results, throwing aside systems which did not give them.



*16/2/48*

*909 Clippings*

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## 14 Japanese Students Attend High School

**Barnwell Principal  
Reports Drop of 17  
In Enrolment**

BARNWELL, Feb. 9.—The annual ratepayers' meeting was held here Saturday with large attendance. Leith Johnson was chairman, Principal Olsen as secretary. Minutes of last year's meeting taken by Principal D. Oviatt, were read, followed by the principal's report which showed that enrolment has decreased from 275 last year to 258 now. Causes are the high school students leaving for military services, and lack of help on the farms, keeping students home. Fourteen Jap students are added to the school this year for which government grant covers expenses.

The financial statement and auditor's report was discussed after the trustees' report was given by T. R. LeBaron.

As Geo. W. Anderson and Elmer Jensen's term of office has not expired, the other three school board members were nominated. T. R. LeBaron and Frank Stevens were elected but for the member of Barnwell district at large there was a tie, Lucile Pierson and Leonard Johnson being candidates. Therefore, another ratepayers' meeting is called for Wednesday, Feb. 10 to decide on a trustee for this vacancy.

A motion was brought forth by A. M. Peterson and discussed re the fire hazards at the local school, urging for thorough inspection, extinguishers, and exits to be examined, and the removing of fire hazards.



*Calgary Albertan*  
*Feb. 10. 43*

### Japanese Applies

Calgary city council has received an application from Elzo Hori, a Japanese residing at Bay Farm, Sloan City, B.C., for permission to live in Calgary where he has accepted a position with the Silkoline Company.





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9309 Clippings

Lethbridge Herald 3/1/43 PAGE SEVEN

## Jap In Chinatown

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### Magamy Tells Court of Losing \$1,000 at Fan Tan

The story of a Japanese losing \$1,000 in two days in fan tan games in Lethbridge's Chinatown was unfolded in Royal Canadian Mounted Police court here Tuesday afternoon when Cyril Magamy, Japanese vegetable and fruit salesman from Taber, received an additional six months in jail for cashing worthless cheques.

During the morning Magamy drew three terms of six months each, to run consecutively, and another two of six months to run concurrently.

In the afternoon Magamy pleaded guilty to three more charges of passing worthless cheques and told the court that a few other bad cheques were yet to be accounted for.

For obtaining goods to the value of \$100 from Minnie Waselenak, farmer's helper of the Coaldale district, through a bogus cheque, Magamy received six months hard labor from Magistrate Ben McEwen, the sentence to commence at the expiration of the 18 months he received in the morning.

The Japanese drew terms of six months each, to run consecutively for passing worthless cheques of \$170 on Joe Waselenak and \$70 on William Waselenak, farmers of the Coaldale district.

Asked why he passed the bad that he had lost heavily playing cheques, Magamy told the Worshipful fan tan in the local Chinatown.

Police investigation disclosed Magamy had received an advance of \$1,000 from the Dominion Fruit Company of Medicine Hat to buy potatoes. He lost the money gambling and then issued bad cheques to purchase the potatoes, passing off the "scrap of paper" on farmers and Lethbridge businessmen.

Lethbridge Herald  
Jan. 3 - 43

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

19/443  
Vancouver Sun  
8-9 Feb.

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FEB 18 1943  
IMMIGRATION & RESOURCES  
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9 February 1943  
**Mrs. Hodges Would Send Japs  
Back Home as 'Missionaries'**

9309 Chipping  
H. S. Hicks

**VICTORIA, Feb. 8.**—Demand that the Japanese problem in British Columbia be settled by repatriation of Japanese-Canadians to their home islands of Japan was made to the B.C. Legislature during the throne speech debate, Monday, by Mrs. Nancy Hodges, Liberal-Coalitionist, Victoria.

Taking issue with C. Grant MacNeil, CCF, Burrard, Mrs. Hodges declared that "the kindest and most humane way of dealing with these people—who have proved they are unassimilable here—is to treat them with consideration while they are here, then repatriate them to their motherland."

"Such a step," she continued, "would not only be in the best interests of the Japanese themselves, but perhaps in Japan they could, by example and precept, inculcate into its people a concept of the democratic point of view and of the Canadian way of life."

"There might help to offset the false doctrine of the militarists."

Mrs. Hodges took issue with the speech made last week by Harold Winch, opposition leader, in which he gave honors to the CCF for inspiring many of the reforms foreshadowed in the throne speech and the report of the provincial Rehabilitation Council.

She pointed out that "reform" practically is synonymous with the name "British Columbia" and that this province has been far in advance of the rest of Canada in social security.

Dealing with the report of the Rehabilitation Council and in particular with the recommendations with respect to social security, Mrs. Hodges called for the establishment of a provincial department of social security. She called for amelioration of old age pensioners' position, and for the extension of medical services to civil servants in the lowest brackets.

**CARDS STACKED**

The speaker said in referring to the Japanese question that, "It must be patent; the cards are already stacked against British Columbia and we must make up our minds without delay as to what disposition shall be made of the Japanese."

As for Mr. MacNeil, Mrs. Hodges said: "Does he think that the men who return from Hong Kong—or in fact from any other theatre of war—are going to share the CCF solicitude for the Japanese, and that they are going to take kindly to the continued presence in their midst of these representatives of an enemy country which has wrought unspeakable indignities upon white men and women, innocent civilians, who are incarcerated in Japanese-occupied territory?"

**Too Many Race Problems**

Editor, The Sun: Sir,—One G. E. Truman, addressing a Toronto audience, claimed that the evacuation of Japanese from Pacific Coast areas was due to mass hysteria and race prejudice of the white residents, and quoted the assistant commissioner of the RCMP as saying that there has not been one known act of attempted sabotage by Japanese in Canada.

Are we to believe that the Japanese are not lacking in common sense as to attempt prematurely what they knew would oust them from the strategic positions they occupied and place them in a concentrated camp? And are we such saps as to believe that this would still be true if an invasion had been imminent?

So far from the charge of hysteria being true, the people of British Columbia took an extremely realistic view of the situation, but it was necessary to emphasize that view in order to overcome official inertia, venality and a sloppy sentimentalism, much more concerned with the fate of the Japs than with the future welfare of our own people.

There is no parallel in the position of the Japanese and the Germans and Italians. Both the latter, if enemies, are a kindred people, readily assimilable by us, people we can confidently expect to become good Canadians eventually; but this is not true of the Japanese, and we have too many race problems on our hands now.

J. S. HICKS.

Langley, Prairie.

Vancouver Sun  
8 February, 1943

Immigrant on Branch (RG 76, Volume 27, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

# *Vancouver Sun* 8 February 1943 **COMMISSIONER**



**ALD. CHARLES JONES**

On 3-man board to sell seized Japanese property here.

## **3-Man Board To Sell Jap Property Here**

News of the appointment of a three-man commission by the Federal Government to dispose of Japanese-owned real estate in Vancouver was conveyed today to City Council by telegram from Hon. Ian Mackenzie.

The wire to Mayor Cornett stated that a Supreme Court judge, a representative of the City Council and a spokesman for Japanese interests will comprise the disposal board.

Mr. Mackenzie's request that the council nominate its representative was adopted, after aldermen stated they have agitated for months for the sale of these properties to white citizens. Ald. Charles Jones, chairman of the City Council's properties' committee was named.

The message from the Minister made no distinction between properties owned by Japanese aliens, naturalized Japs or second generation Nisei.

Councillors interpreted the move as an indication that the Federal Government shares their belief that Japanese must not be permitted to return to Vancouver from evacuation centres.

"Their properties will never be re-occupied," said Ald. G. H. Worthington. "They will be dispossessed for all time and this is certainly a step in the right direction."

Ald. W. D. Greyell stated that the action is indicative "of the government's attitude in dealing with these people when the war is over."

Machinery to handle the sale has already been set up by the local deputy custodian of alien property, reported Ald. George Buscombe.

## *Vancouver Sun* 11 February 1943 **Dangers Seen in Repatriation Plan**

By Sun Staff Reporter

**VICTORIA, Feb. 10.** — The warning that people who advocated repatriation of "Canadian Japanese" to Japan after the war are "by their race prejudice and color discrimination taking us and our children down a path that will lead to a much more terrible war than this — a war of the colored people against the white," was sounded in the Legislature Tuesday by Mrs. Laura E. Jamieson, CCF, Centre.

The Chinese of British Columbia, Mrs. Jamieson said, "know such a policy must be based on race prejudice and color discrimination and that their turn will come next," the CCF woman member went on.

It was with this in mind, she said, that Grant MacNeil, CCF, Burrard, had warned that repatriation for the Japanese would prejudice Canada's Chinese allies.

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*Vancouver Sun*

8-15 Feb.  
1943

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Immigrant on Branch (RG 76, Volume 97, File 930, part 1)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
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CANADA

POOR COPY

**Mrs. Nancy Hodges Speaks**

# Repatriate All Japs, Revise Social Services

If other Canadian provinces will not permanently accept their share of B.C.'s Japanese population after the war, this province will have no alternative than to press for their repatriation, Mrs. Nancy Hodges, Liberal-Conservative, said in the Legislature Monday.

Mrs. Hodges answered Grant MacNeill, C.C.F., Vancouver-Burrard, who said the other day that, should the Japanese be repatriated, Canada would have to foot the bill.

"If Canada would have to foot the bill for them as refugees, let us accept that responsibility," Mrs. Hodges said. "It would be far cheaper in the long run than allowing them to stay here and constitute a danger which might at any time develop into a serious racial problem."

Mrs. Hodges quoted Mr. MacNeill to the effect that 16,000 Japanese want to return to B.C. after the war.

"Is he willing for them to do so in view of his own warning that 'social friction and prejudice can be expected'?" she asked. "Does he think that the men who return from Hongkong—or in fact from any other theatre of war—are going to share this C.C.F. solicitude for the Japanese, and that they are going to take kindly to the continued presence in their midst of these representatives of an enemy country which has wrought unspeakable indignities upon white men and women, innocent civilians, who are incarcerated in Japanese-occupied territory?"

social service, but said she felt it would tend to even greater efficiency if a separate department of social security, to confine itself solely to the multifarious matters which come under the heading of social services, were established.

"Such a reorganization would probably not entail additional expense, but even if it did, I think it would prove an economy in the long run," Mrs. Hodges said.

## PENSIONERS

Mrs. Hodges pleaded for consideration for old-age pensioners. She said she hoped regulations would be brought in to enable pensioners, who are fit enough, to take part-time work "to implement their scanty needs."

She expressed her pleasure at the inclusion of pensioners in medical assistance, and hoped the civil service pensioners would be treated similarly.

"They may be able to manage as long as they keep fit, but when illness comes along it becomes a serious matter," she said of civil service pensioners in the \$30 to \$40 a month bracket.

She suggested that civil servants, while still working, contribute towards a medical plan to take care of them in their retirement. "She asked every consideration for present old age pensioners—those who, because of advancing years, may not live to see the dawn of that era of social security which we envisage in the postwar world."

Mrs. Hodges dealt in some detail with the report of the B.C. Postwar Rehabilitation Council, of which she is a member.

we recognize that, under the impact of changing world conditions, we cannot remain static in our attitude, nor in our thinking."

## UNASSIMILABLE

Victoria's third member said she thought the kindest and most humane way of dealing with these people, "who have proved they are unassimilable here," is to treat them with consideration while they are here, but repatriate them to their motherland.

"Such a step would not only be in the best interests of the Japanese themselves, but perhaps in Japan they could by example and precept inculcate into its people a concept of the democratic point of view and of the Canadian way of life—they might thus help to offset the false doctrines of the militarists," said Mrs. Hodges.

She said the recent utterance of a member of the B.C. placement commission for Japanese that they were evacuated because of mass hysteria and race prejudice was on the part of white people, was mischievous.

From such an utterance, she said, it must be patent that the cards are stacked against British Columbia, as far as the Japanese problem is concerned, "and we must make up our minds without delay as to what disposition shall be made of the Japanese."

Mrs. Hodges defended the amendment to the School Act which Education Minister H. G. T. Perry announced he will introduce in the Legislature. This amendment will make it legal for B.C. municipalities to refuse education to Japanese children.

Mr. MacNeill, she said, was not quite fair in his criticism of the minister in this regard.

## AID SMALL COMMUNITIES

"As I understand it," she said, "the minister was merely trying to safeguard the small communities to which the Japanese have been evacuated by ensuring that these local school boards should not have to bear the cost entailed in the erection of additional schools in those districts."

Most of the Japanese children, Mrs. Hodges said, are already deriving the benefit of education by correspondence, "which is all that is available to some of our own Canadian children."

The federal government, she said, authorized the removal of Japanese children to territories where school accommodation is limited, and "it seems only fair that the federal government should assume the cost of their education in those areas."

Mrs. Hodges said Mr. MacNeill was exercised over Canada's post-war relationships with an Asiatic order which may arise in the Pacific after the war.

"Surely," she said, "he, at this stage of the war, does not delude himself with the belief that the Japanese will dominate such an order. I wonder what our Chinese allies would have to say about that."

## SOCIAL SECURITY

Mrs. Hodges advocated formation of a department of social security.

The time is coming, she said, when the government should establish such a department, "under which the many phases of our social and welfare services could be co-ordinated and integrated—there is a certain amount of confusion in the public mind as to which department administers what."

She paid tribute to Provincial Secretary Geo. S. Pearson and his officials for their good work in

## POSTWAR TRANSITION

While nothing should detract from Canada's concentration on the war effort, she said, "it is evident that preparation must be launched soon for the immediate postwar transition period. If Great Britain can find time to prepare and study such a people's charter as the Beveridge report, we at this distance from the field of conflict should be able to give thought to B.C.'s report, affecting as it does the well-being of every man, woman and child in this province."

While differing in some respects from the C.C.F. members of the council, she agreed with them wholeheartedly in hoping that early action will be taken by Legislature in implementing the findings of the report.

The report she classed as a people's charter, representing all shades of political thought, all creeds and classes.

Mrs. Hodges said she agreed with Opposition Leader Harold Winch that "we have not yet reached the acme of perfection in our labor and social statutes, but under our democratic system we proceed by trial and error, experimenting as we go along and making steady progress, because

MINES & RESOURCES

IMMIGRATION

FEB 26 1943

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## Winch Says Japs In B.C. 'Football'

E. E. Winch, C.C.F., Burnaby, in the Legislature Tuesday hit out at those who would send all B.C.'s Japanese to Japan.

"I have often wondered what some of those people, professing Christianity, would do should they, on their arrival in Heaven, find some Japanese there?" he said.

He said the Japanese on the coast had been made a "football."

"If the attitude of some professing Christianity is typified by their outlook on the Japanese question, then I don't think much of it," Mr. Winch said.

J. A. Paton, Coalition, Vancouver-Point Grey, rose and commenced "I want to ask the honorable gentleman—"

"You can't ask me anything," Mr. Winch shouted in reply.

Mr. Winch dealt briefly with the C.C.F.'s refusal to join the Coalition government.

"There can be no such coalition because we stand on fundamentally different ground," he said. "We believe the fullest expression of our patriotism is to defeat present provincial and federal governments and in so doing we will be making our greatest contribution to war and peace."

Mr. Winch said it is absolutely disgraceful that boys of 18 should be permitted to join the army and "that boys of 19, 20 and 21 shall be forced to fight our battles—we, who don't go, see they do."

### 'BARE HANDOUT'

He said it now costs \$20,000 to outfit each man for war and yet a few years ago "there was nothing for them but a bare handout."

Reformation in the administration of provincial mental hospitals was asked by Mr. Winch.

Pointing to an increase of 1,226 in the population of the province's mental hospitals in 10 years (the present total is 3,902), Mr. Winch asserted Essondale is 64 per cent overcrowded and New Westminster 62 per cent.

Mr. Winch criticized the ease with which persons are admitted to mental hospitals. He blamed the medical profession as much as the government for conditions and charged that the medical appeal board, which he himself was largely instrumental in setting up was not getting results. According to government figures, only one in 62 patients appearing before the board had been released on probation, but 25 of those rejected were later released and he himself had been responsible for obtaining release of 50 patients.

What is needed to correct the entire mental hospital picture, he said, is "more and more real occupational therapy under qualified instructors; greater segregation—separate the noisy and the quiet, the refined and the crude—better food."

"Qualifications and remuneration of the attendants and staff must be raised drastically," Mr. Winch said.

"Stop the inflow by a psychopathic hospital," Mr. Winch pleaded. He also wanted the inflow of senile patients to stop, arguing they could be taken care of elsewhere.

## Japs After War

Editor, The Sun: Sir.—If our politicians can drive out Canadians of Japanese origin from Canada, they would also drive Canadians of other national origins, if their petty business interests demanded it.

However, there are greater economic interests involved, affecting Canadians as a nation.

This asinine policy of expulsion will drive one thousand million people, from India to Japan, into a solid bloc against the western nations, with Russia still a question mark.

Today China is being "unified" by Chiang Kai-Shek to speed the delayed development of the same commercial system which is so painfully "passing out" here.

Although Capital's doom is sealed, the development of a friendly Orient might, as shown by Dr. Sun-Yet-Sen twenty years ago, give the western profiteering class a longer lease of life—supplying productive machinery, etc. The world is now one economic unit. We could not exist on our present standard without the co-operation of the Orient.

In modern machine warfare no belligerent can avoid killing and maiming innocent people, but that does not justify us—whose lives are not in danger—persecuting defenseless minorities.

To quote Mr. Churchill, "Sun," February 11—"Our inflexible insistence on the unconditional surrender does not mean that we shall stain our victorious army by wrong and cruel treatment of the whole population."

It requires little brains, and less courage to yell "Crucify them." Surely public persons in Canada can adopt a more constructive program for after the war than a senseless one based on hatred.

Notch Hill, B.C.

HARRY NOAKES.

## Removal of Japs Cost \$4,633,354

Ottawa, Feb. 23 (CP).—Total cost of the removal of Japanese from the protected areas of British Columbia, up to last Dec. 31, was \$4,633,354, said a return tabled in the Commons today for W. K. Esling (Prog. Con., Kootenay West).

Expenditures reported by the Labor Department, in charge of the movement, totalled \$3,134,635.

The Mines and Resources Department spent \$1,455,722 on establishment of work camps, payment of wages to Japanese and other expenses, and \$21,245 on appraisals of Japanese-owned land.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police reported expenditures of \$21,692.

## Use Jap Labor In B.C. Forests

Ottawa, Feb. 23 (CP).—The Munitions Department announced today that an Order-in-Council has been passed permitting the employment of Japanese and Chinese labor for the duration of the war in the lumber and logging industry on Provincial Crown lands of British Columbia.

The departmental announcement said the order was passed to assist in offsetting the serious shortage of lumber required for the war program. Japanese labor now is employed in logging operations on freehold lands in non-protected areas of British Columbia, and also is employed there and elsewhere in other essential industries.



26 February 1943

THE VANCOUVER SUN

## Ottawa Hitch Delays Sale of Jap Farms

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 20.—There is no change in policy in regard to disposal of Japanese farms in the Fraser Valley. It was announced today from the offices of the various agents acting on behalf of the custodian in charge of Japanese evacuation. The properties are not yet offered for sale; they are still leased to white farmers.

"It was announced some time ago that the Japanese farms would be sold, but nothing further has been done about the matter," an agent informed The Sun today.

"There apparently has been some hitch in the Government plans and until we receive official notice the properties will continue to be leased," the agent said.

There are several thousand Japanese farms in the valley and they are all being tenanted by white farmers.

In the event of the Government definitely deciding to sell the farms the lessees would have the first opportunity to purchase.

Agents for the custodian in New Westminster are Coulthard & Sutherland, A. W. McLeod Ltd. and Westminster Trust Company who report many offers for purchase on file. Prospective purchasers have been informed that the farms are not for sale.

"If the farms are placed on the market they will be sold at a fair price established by an appraiser," an agent said.

## LACKING FORESIGHT

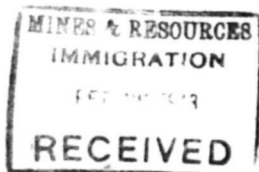
In Washington State it is officially announced that 97 percent of the farm property of evacuated Japanese is now in production under white growers.

In British Columbia there are no official figures. It is a good guess that 97 percent of similar property in the Fraser Valley is NOT in efficient production today, nor will it be this year.

The picture in our Fraser Valley is that Japanese fruit farms which formerly supplied much of this city's strawberries and raspberries are growing up in weeds. This year we shall have a very short crop of these excellent foods, at a time when a livelier appreciation of community needs would have saved prospective losses.

It is a curious thing that the task of taking over Japanese business should have been so exceptionally well handled in relation to the fishing boats and the subject of so much postponement in connection with the Jap farms. War between this country and Japan was declared in December, 1941. By mid-January official machinery had been provided for taking over 1151 fishing vessels owned by the Japanese. There was a great urgency because the boats were needed in the summer fishing season and white crews were waiting for them. By mid-May most of the boats were being overhauled by their new owners and about \$1,500,000 was being put away for the Japanese evacuees until after the war.

But Japanese farms, which produced fruit not fish, must have been almost completely forgotten. Some time this year new owners may be installed on some of these places and the plantations made ready for 1944. This season we may be able to import some small fruits from Washington State, where they appear to have exercised more forethought.







# Civil War If Japanese Return, M.L.A. Fears

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Feb. 16. — There may be civil war in British Columbia if the Japanese are returned to British Columbia after the present war, James Mowat, Liberal-Coalitionist, Alberni, told the B. C. Legislature, Monday afternoon, in the Throne Speech debate.

"I have received many letters from returned men's organizations, fishermen's associations and workers in the lumber industries on our Coast, stating that if the Japanese are allowed to

come back, it will start a civil war," Mowat said.

"And as the industries have shown they can get along without the Japanese, and for their own safety as well as ours, I say they should not be allowed back

here, as the feeling against them is very strong."

He expressed perturbation over agreements between Ottawa and the other provinces, that these Japanese will be returned to B. C.

Mowat called for higher salaries for school teachers and for assistance to the farmers in overcoming the manpower shortage, which, he warned, is bound to become more acute. He gave his support to plans for establishment of a steel industry and to the Government's hydro policy.

## RUSSIAN RESOURCES

MOSCOW.—(CP)—Colossal resources of oil, coal, iron, gold and other non-ferrous metals, rock and phosphoric fertilizers for agriculture have been discovered in Russia since the Soviet revolution.

## Fears Civil War If Japanese Return

Fear civil war would start should Japanese return to this coast was expressed in the Legislature Monday by James Mowat, Coalition, Alberni.

Mr. Mowat said he is alarmed because provinces to which the Japanese have been evacuated have agreements with Ottawa for the return to British Columbia of the Japanese at the end of the war.

"I have received many letters from returned men's organizations, fishermen's association and workers in the lumber industries on our coast, stating that if the Japanese are allowed to come back to the coast it will start a civil war," Mr. Mowat said. "And as the industries have shown they can get along without the Japanese, and for their own safety as well as ours, I say they should not be allowed back here, as the feeling against them is very strong."

Mr. Mowat said salaries of schoolteachers must be raised, "as we cannot afford to lose them to other industries which pay higher salaries—experienced teachers are a great asset to our province and for the benefit of the next generation they must be held in their profession."

The Alberni member also asked the government to raise the bounty on cougars and wolves, which destroy many deer in his constituency.

Mr. Mowat said it is an absolute necessity that land be cleared before settlement of soldiers is allowed.

"A returned veteran must have a complete farm, with buildings and machinery if he is going to have a fair chance to succeed," he said. "Though this is a federal matter, I think that further help must be given to the veterans of the last war. These men must not be forgotten."

"The Christian nations must endeavor to Christianize the world and remove greed and selfishness from the hearts of all people. Only then can we hope for a lasting peace."

## One Way for Japs

Editor, The Sun:—Our present "in" politicians say that the country will go to the dogs if the CCF are put in power. Possibly the present "Powers that be" would advance a few dollars to prove their case by making an appropriation to teach our B.C.-born Japs the principles advocated by the CCF.

As we are demanding "unconditional surrender" of Japan, we could then replace their present system of government and have our B.C.-born Japanese run the country on CCF lines. Times in Japan would be so good that all other Japanese would beat it for home.

Come on, politicians, be sports and give the CCF sufficient funds to teach their policies to the Japs. You have given these people a better deal than you gave to our native sons, so why not follow this advice and the Jap question is solved.

MURDOCH McLEOD.



*Vancouver Sun*  
**'Many Foods May  
Be Scarce Unless  
Help Comes Soon'** *1943  
15 February*

*By Sun Staff Reporter*

VICTORIA, Feb. 18. — British Columbia's Japanese should be put to work to help produce to win the war, Frank Putnam, Coalition, Nelson-Creston, told the B.C. Legislature, Wednesday afternoon, in the throne speech debate.

Mr. Putnam, a veteran Liberal in the House, made an earnest plea for a solution of the farm labor problem, warning that war workers in cities and soldiers in camp and battle posts may find many necessary foods scarce before this year is out unless help comes quickly to the farmer.

The Jap problem in the interior is caused not because the Japs are working, but because they are not working, he said.

"Ours is the only province in Canada where they are idle," he said, adding that the agitation against the Japanese working is coming from people who have allowed judgment to be warped by prejudice.

#### WIN WAR FIRST

"They say it will not be possible to move them after the war. It will be just as easy to move working Japanese as idle Japanese. Let's win the war first," Putnam said.

He advocated the government consider a plan to move dependents of service men from coast cities to interior towns in order to make room for war workers needing homes.

In Nelson, he said, are plenty of empty houses and good school accommodation. He urged also that consideration be given to the Kootenays as the location for a B. C. iron and steel industry.

"We have a mountain of hematite ore and mountains of coal, as well as other essentials of an industry, all within 100 miles of each other," he said.

#### CRESTON PRODUCTION

Mr. Putnam spoke proudly of the record of the Creston district in agriculture. Because of surplus wheat, farmers are turning to other crops, such as peas and commercial seed. Three carloads of soy beans were shipped last year to Vancouver and soy butter is recommended as a substitute for peanut butter by the member. One carload of radish seed was shipped off 40 acres.

It is planned in 1943 to plant 1000 acres to soy beans, 800 acres to garden peas, 200 to beans, 400 to radishes, onions, carrots, beets and lettuce. The district is also experimenting successfully with fibre flax.

*Vancouver Sun - 16 February 1943*

## 3000 May Be Moved From B.C. Points

Some 600 families of Japanese now housed in Central British Columbia will be moved to Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario to work on sugar beet farms if plans of representatives from those provinces now visiting B.C. are completed as expected.

A Mr. Easton and Mr. MacPherson, representing the sugar beet industry of Ontario, have already conferred with officials of the B.C. Security Commission in Vancouver, and are now making a tour of such points as Slokan, Greenwood, Kaslo, Sandon and New Denver in an effort to interest the Japanese in relocating themselves.

The idea is being presented to the Japanese as a national service, an official of the B.C. Security Commission told The Sun today, and any action on their part must be voluntary.

With an average of five or six to a family, it will mean that more than 3000 Japanese will be moved from this province if the plan is successful.

Also here are C. L. Taylor, B. E. Rattrey, D. M. MacAuley and C. Byle from Manitoba. Those coming from Lethbridge are Philip Baker and J. N. Pollock, president and vice-president respectively of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers Association.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Pollock believe that no less than between 200 and 300 Japanese families will be required to maintain Alberta's 1942 sugar beet acreage of 28,700 acres.

They hope that more workers can be secured and acreage will be increased by some 2000 acres. Some 450 families of 3700 Japanese were evacuated to Southern Alberta from B.C. for work in the sugar beet fields last year and will once again have contracts.

Last year Manitoba took more than 200 families while Ontario accepted only a few hundred single men.

It is understood that all costs of moving the Japanese east will be paid by the Dominion government.

*Vancouver Sun - 17 February 1943*

## Fishermen Want Japs Sent Home

Every Japanese in Canada should be sent back to Japan after the war, states the Canadian Fisherman in its latest issue.

"No Japanese should be afterwards permitted to enter Canada unless they come as diplomatic or trade representatives, agents for Japanese commercial houses, or as students," asserts the magazine. "Japanese settlers and laborers should be absolutely barred from entry."

"The curse of this country, and many other countries, is the colonies of unassimilable races which are to be found within them."

"The deportation of resident Canadian-Japanese should be handled tactfully and with friendly consideration," the magazine says.

*Calgary Alberta Sun - 17 February 1943*

## Japs Must Mail Old Ration Books

All persons of the Japanese race are required to mail their complete ration book direct to the B.C. Security Commission, Metcalfe Bldg., Lethbridge. The books should be mailed so as to reach this office on or about Feb. 22, and if this is done, the holder will be without the ration book for a few days only. Before forwarding the book, the card at the back of each book is to be carefully completed including Japanese registration number, and the new ration book, together with the old one, will be mailed to the sender. No ration books will be dealt with personally, but must be sent by mail; this mailing arrangement applies only to those of the Japanese race now residing in the Province of Alberta.

A circular letter of detailed instructions is being mailed to every Japanese family group on the commission's records, and any Japanese family which fails to receive this before February 22, may get the necessary information from some other nearby Japanese family, or from the nearest representative of the B.C.M.P.

9309 Clippings

*Victoria Times-15 February 1943*

## Disposal of Japanese Cause of Legislative Row

Heated debate over disposal of Japanese Canadians in British Columbia broke out unexpectedly in the Legislature Friday.

Roderick C. MacDonald, coalition, Dewdney, advocated sending all in B.C. of Japanese blood to Japan when the war is over.

He was challenged by Herbert Gargrave, C.C.F., Mackenzie, who said the C.C.F. is seriously worried about minorities in Canada and recalled that one of the first excuses Hitler used in starting his aggressions was to play up the minorities in the Sudetenland.

"Why should British Columbia be expected to take care of this yellow peril after the war?" Mr. MacDonald asked. "From what I understand from reports and other indications, the United States authorities have made up their minds already on how they intend to handle the Japanese situation in their country."

Mr. MacDonald said in one B.C. municipality, Maple Ridge, 90 per cent of the pupils in one school were Japanese.

"What will our boys and girls who are fighting our battles now say when they come home, if we allow this yellow peril to come back to grow and extend?" Mr. MacDonald asked. "They have given us on the Pacific Coast enough worry already. They put in prison, abused and maltreated our people. They maltreated without provocation men, women and children of our allies to the south of us. If anyone thinks that we on the Pacific Coast should welcome them in our fold again, they had better have another thought coming. In my opinion, the only business-like way to handle the problem when the war is over is to request the Dominion government, and see to it, that they do charter the necessary boats to transport them safely across the Pacific, there to be handed over to His Imperial Highness, the Emperor of Japan, and let him worry

about their rehabilitation and reallocation."

Mr. Gargrave said Mr. MacDonald and Mrs. Hodges had either, deliberately or otherwise, distorted the words of Grant MacNeill. At no time had Mr. MacNeill or the C.C.F. advocated that all the Japanese remain in B.C. Mr. MacDonald and Mrs. Hodges had "cleverly and carefully twisted" Mr. MacNeill's remarks, Mr. Gargrave said.

Mr. MacDonald asked Mr. Gargrave if the C.C.F. is in favor of returning the Japanese to B.C.

Mr. Gargrave said, as far as he knew, the C.C.F. had never discussed the matter—the majority of the Japanese have not yet left B.C.

"We are seeking to avoid such things in Canada," Mr. Gargrave said, mentioning Hitler's treatment of minorities.

He contradicted Mr. MacDonald's statement that the U.S. was figuring on sending its Japanese to Japan. He drew to Mr. MacDonald's attention an article in this month's Reader's Digest—"American soldiers with Japanese faces."

Mr. MacDonald doubted Japanese are in the United States army.

"They are, they are," cried several C.C.F. members. When Mr. MacDonald interjected again Mr. Gargrave refused to give way. He also would not listen to J. A. Paton.

"We do know that this problem cannot be solved by suggestions that these people be shipped holus bolus to Japan," Mr. Gargrave said.

## May Bring In 1,000 More Japanese Beet Workers From Pacific Coast

**Plan Conference**  
At Vancouver a conference will be held with the B.C. Security Commission, which has charge of all Japanese in Canada. Participating in the conference will be representatives of the sugar beet industry.

Last spring about 450 families of some 2,600 persons were evacuated to southern Alberta for work in beet fields from Japanese settlements along the Pacific coast.

**Japanese To Get  
New Ration Books**

A circular letter of detailed instructions is being mailed to every Japanese family group on the commission's records, and any Japanese family which fails to receive this before February 22nd, may get the necessary information from some other nearby Japanese family, or from the nearest representative of the RCMP.

North Vancouver.

Vancouver Buis  
15-February 1943

# Says Japs' Return Means Civil War

"I have received many letters from returned men's organizations, fishermen's associations and workers in the lumber industry on our coast stating that if the Japanese are allowed to come back it will start a civil war. Industries have shown they can get along without the Japanese and for the safety of all concerned, I say they should not be allowed back here, as the feeling is too strong against them."



## Plan to Use Japs On Beet Farms

VANCOUVER, Feb. 18.—A plan to transfer some 600 Japanese families to prairie and Ontario sugar beet farms has been approved by the federal government and representatives of the industry have begun canvassing Japanese workers, an official of the British Columbia security commission said.

The plan is on a voluntary basis and no compulsion will be used in acquiring workers, the officials said. About 3,000 men, women and children who were evacuated from the coast to interior B.C. towns last year will be affected.

## No More Japanese

(From Edmonton Bulletin)  
18 February 1943  
The city council should not entertain a suggestion that any more Japanese be permitted to take up residence in Edmonton. Of the most recent applicant for such a privilege, it is said that he is a good citizen and is opposed to the present Japanese course of aggression and brutality. That may be so. He may be an excellent citizen. But to make exceptions to any principle is to destroy that principle. And the Edmonton city council, with the full approbation of Edmonton citizens, has laid down the principle that there shall be no more Japanese in this community.

If Vancouver had laid down that principle and adhered to it over the course of the past 20 years, that city would have been saved great expense, worry and danger.

## Keep Japs Out

Editor, The Sun: Sir,—Hats off to Mrs. Hodges for her great speech in the Legislative chamber a few days ago regarding sending the Japanese back to their own country after the war.

That is the spirit we want, not the pampering type that some Members are apt to show. We have seen their danger to us and they do not assimilate with our methods and customs of life. Furthermore we do not want them in control of our fishing industry, and our market gardening. Let these avenues of employment be kept for our returned men when this thing is over, and so keep our unemployed list down as low as we can. They will sure be entitled to them.

A. H. GAIGER.

## Fears Revolution if Japs Return to B. C.

VICTORIA, Feb. 16.—Return of the Japanese to the coast would result in a civil war, James Mowat (Lib.-Coalition Alberta) said while speaking in the throne speech debate in the B.C. legislature.

"I am alarmed that while some of the Japanese have been evacuated to other provinces, these provinces have an agreement with Ottawa for the return of the Nipponese to this coast at the end of the war," he said.

"I have received many letters from returned men's organizations, fishermen's associations and workers in the lumber industry on our coast stating that if the Japanese are allowed to come back it will start a civil war. Industries have shown that they can get along without the Japanese and for the safety of all concerned, I say they should not be allowed back here, as the feeling is too strong against them."

## Plan To Transfer 600 Jap Families To Sugar Areas

VANCOUVER, Feb. 18.—A plan to transfer some 600 Japanese families to prairie and Ontario sugar beet farms has been approved by the federal government and representatives of the industry have begun canvassing Japanese workers, an official of the British Columbia Security Commission said today.

The plan is on a voluntary basis and no compulsion will be used in acquiring workers, the official said. About 3,000 men, women and children who were evacuated from the coast to interior British Columbia towns last year will be affected.

Representatives of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Association estimated recently about 300 families would be required in Southern Alberta.

## 300 Jap Families Needed in Beet Fields

VANCOUVER, Feb. 17.—Representatives of the Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta sugar beet industries are here conferring with the B. C. security commission on the possibility of obtaining as workers 600 Japanese families now housed in the interior of the province.

Philip Baker and J. N. Pollock, president and vice-president respectively of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers Association, said they believe between 200 and 300 families will be needed in southern Alberta alone.

Toronto Globe  
19 February 1943

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## REPORT JAPS BEING MOVED TO KENT, ESSEX

Ontario Farmers See  
Chances Brightened  
for Specialized Crops

Ottawa, Feb. 18 (Staff).—Hope that Western Ontario farmers will secure labor for their specialized crops' program soared today when it was learned from National Selective Service that they planned to bring at least 200 Canadian-Japanese families into the Kent-Essex district.

"It looks pretty hopeful," a spokesman for the department said. With the statement came the first definite declaration that the department was organizing a prisoner-of-war plan, in which mobile units of prisoners, Italians preferred, may be moved from camp to camp in the specialized crop areas.

There was, however, no guarantee that prisoners of war would be made available to Western Ontario, although it was stated prospects were favorable inasmuch as the bulk of Canadian-Japanese labor, as in 1942, will be concentrated in the Western Provinces.

Nazis, definitely, are placed in the "last-hope category."

Japanese labor, either on the family or camp basis, is the only solution that I know of," Clayton E. Desmond (Prog. Con., Kent), who farms a 250-acre plot six miles from Ridgeway, said today in discussing labor demands.

Kent and adjacent areas, with their specialized crops, sugar beets, tobacco, white beans, and canning-factory products, have the longest crop season in Canada, he said.

By the nature of the crops, the area also requires unusually heavy labor reserves. "The mobile unit, by which men can be moved from one crop to the other as the work is needed, is practical. When the Japs were used last year as human beings (there were about 350 in camps) they were quite satisfactory," he said.

Mr. Desmond stressed that the point had been reached at which potential beet farmers must be guaranteed labor or they would turn to soybeans and corn, which can be cultivated and harvested by machinery.

The Canadian objective in sugar beets for 1943 is 90,000 acres, of which Ontario's share is placed at 44,000 acres. Because of the lack of labor guarantees, largely, last spring, Ontario's acreage fell from the 1939 high of 42,000 acres to 38,700.

PAGE FOUR

## Edmonton Bulletin

Founded in 1880 by Hon. Frank Oliver  
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## No More Japanese

The city council should not entertain a suggestion that any more Japanese be permitted to take up residence in Edmonton. Of the most recent applicant for such a privilege, it is said that he is a good citizen and is opposed to the present Japanese course of aggression and brutality. That may be so. He may be an excellent citizen. But to make exceptions to any principle is to destroy that principle. And the Edmonton city council, with the full approbation of Edmonton citizens, has laid down the principle that there shall be no more Japanese in this community.

If Vancouver had laid down that principle and adhered to it over the course of the past twenty years, that city would have been saved great expense and worry and danger today.

There is a further factor in Edmonton's present case. As everyone knows, the housing shortage here is acute. Our own people are sleeping and living in unhealthily congested conditions. Every person brought to this city necessarily increases that hazardous congestion. Moreover, accommodations are at such a premium that every newcomer must either live in undesirable conditions or crowd somebody else into such conditions.

It is distressing to think of innocent Japanese families, well disposed towards our cause, being sentenced to a life of homelessness. But it is more distressing to think of war workers, upon whose physical condition our victory depends, compelled to live under still more crowded and unwholesome conditions.

V

*Vancouver Sun*  
**RCMP Gives  
 Permits to  
 Few Nips**  
*16 February 1943*

Following protests led by The Vancouver Sun, Japanese removed from the protected area have been barred the use of radios, except for those exempted from the ruling on recommendation of the B.C. Security Commission of the RCMP.

Last December The Sun revealed that it was the intention of authorities to return radios to all Japanese who had been evacuated from the coastal area.

Monday, after a period in which objections were raised by Mayor Cornett, public bodies and citizens, it was announced in Parliament that Japanese have been forbidden to possess radios.

Exemptions included Japanese in the protected area, according to a Canadian Press report of a return tabled in the Commons for Tom Reid (Liberal, New Westminster), but spokesmen for both the Security Commission and the RCMP declared that there were none here except a few in the Hastings Park tuberculosis ward.

Exemptions to the ruling, it is thought, were granted by local offices of the RCMP in areas where the Japs are now working.

They were made only "in certain special cases," the Justice Department return said.

*Balgownie Station*  
**Japanese Worker  
 Killed by Truck**  
*19 February 1943*

EDMONTON, Feb. 19.—S. Okamoto, Japanese working at a lumber camp near Rocky Mountain House, died in hospital today from injuries suffered when he fell under the wheels of a moving truck.

The man was reported to have lost his balance as he was trying to board a truck. As he fell the truck passed over his body.

*16/2/43*  
**LETHBRIDGE HERALD**

**More Japs For  
 Beet Farm Work**

(Special to The Herald.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—National selective service headquarters intimated today preparations are being made for large scale use of Japanese and prisoners of war on the farms of both western and eastern Canada.

With the granting of military exemption to peccant farm workers and further employment of girls, women and students on Canadian farms, it is believed the threatened farm labor shortage can be largely met this year. With food demands for Britain more acute than ever, these steps are planned to help raise the farm production level.

As many as 10,000 Japanese, it is estimated, will be available for farm work in addition to the 3,000 who have been working on sugar beet raising in Southern Alberta and Manitoba. "These Japs saved the western sugar beet industry," one high official said today. "They proved invaluable and gave good individual service."

The Japanese will be shipped in family units to the points where they are to be used. This is an economic as well as a human advantage, for Jap women and children know agriculture, especially the intensive type, it was stated.

Belief is that German as well as Italian prisoners of war may be given the chance to work on farms. Japanese and prisoners of war will receive the prevailing rates of pay for the duties they discharge.

**Mowat Would  
 Bar Return  
 Of Japanese**

Not Needed, Says  
 Alberni Member

For their own safety as well as that of British Columbians, Japanese evacuated from the British Columbia coast should not be allowed to return here, James Mowat (Liberal, Alberni), declared yesterday.

Speaking in the Throne Speech debate in the Legislature Mr. Mowat declared that, as the results in industry have shown, the Province's coastal areas can get along without the Japanese. He said he was alarmed that other provinces to which the Japanese have been evacuated have an agreement with the Federal Government for the return to British Columbia of the evacuees at the end of the war.

Mr. Mowat referred briefly to the condition of the returned men of the first Great War and declared that while it is a Federal matter, these men must not be forgotten and that further help should be given them.

If returned men after this war are to be given a fair chance to succeed in re-establishing themselves on the land, clearing must be done by power machinery and each settler must be given a complete farm with all necessary machinery and buildings, he said.

Mr. Mowat favored the establishment of a steel industry in the Province. It would be of great importance in the industrial development of British Columbia, he was convinced. Another factor in bringing new industries to the Province, he believed, would be the development of hydro-electric power.

"I am glad to note the Premier's reference to hydro-electric power," he said, "as low rates with abundance of power are bound to attract many new industries and increase employment in the vital postwar period."

Because experienced school teachers are an asset to the Province, and because of the benefits they bring, he said, he was glad to hear that the Government proposes to

# The Vancouver Sun

SINCE 1886 VANCOUVER'S MOST USEFUL INSTITUTION

*A newspaper devoted to progress and democracy, tolerance  
and freedom of human thought.*

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1943

## What to Do With B.C. Japs

A good deal of non-realistic speaking and writing on the problem of the Japanese in Canada at the end of the war is getting circulation these days.

Our ideal policy is that all people of Japanese blood should be repatriated to Japan. This proposition, if we are fortunate enough to get it adopted, may have to be qualified by delays occasioned in the physical business of moving them back to their homeland; and there will be international questions to settle in relation to the Niseis born in Canada.

As the best, therefore, there will be a period following the war when the Japanese will be still with us in Canada. What will occur during that period?

Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario have all been given guarantees that their farming contracts with Japanese workers will end with the coming of peace and that the Japs will then be moved back to B.C. The Japanese themselves have become aware of the danger of their position and have concluded that it will be best for their future if they make themselves as inconspicuous as possible. No more Little Tokyos, like Powell Street, for them.

It is to be doubted, therefore, that there will be an immediate attempt

to rush back to Vancouver. Even so, The Sun is getting some letters these days demanding a reception committee armed with machine-guns. In the legislature a member talks of a "civil war."

We have a moral claim in Vancouver and on the B.C. coast which should be fully exploited without thought of resort to arms. For good military reasons the Japanese have been moved away from this coast. When the war ends the Japanese question will be a question for all of Canada, not one for the Vancouver area particularly or alone. It would be very fair for us to say to Ottawa that during 40 years we on this coast had put up with the Japanese, as neighbors and industrial competitors, and now some other parts of Canada should take them on. On a basis of population we could absorb perhaps 125. We could properly insist that no more than our pro rata share of the Jap population should return to us here.

In the meantime the best advice yet given to this province came from Frank Putnam, who told the Legislature on Tuesday all Japs available should be put at work on B.C. farms. They should be made to produce to win the war. This is the only province in Canada where they are comparatively idle.

Serialized in Branch 242 71, Volume 97, File 100, Part 1  
Accession Number 100-100-100-100

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

## *Vancouver Sun* Jap Convicted in Stabbing Affray

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 17.—Yasutara Sugiyama was convicted in County Court today by Judge David Whiteside of a charge of wounding a fellow countryman during an affray involving 100 Japanese in their evacuation camp at Tasmie, near Hope.

Roy Kobayashi, First Great War veteran and camp guard, was stabbed with a pocket knife during the affray which resulted from ill feeling between two camp factions over sale of vegetables at a store other than that set up by the B.C. Security Commission.

Cpl. Robert Kilmer of the RCMP told of ill feeling over the opening of the store.

He said that during his investigation of the camp he found four bottles of Scotch whiskey hidden under a pile of onions and garlic. In another carton he found 144 small empty bottles which indicated an attempt to distribute whiskey in the camp.

## *Vancouver Sun* Judge Reconsiders: Frees Convicted Jap

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 18.—An unusual decision was reached by Judge David Whiteside in County Court Wednesday in dealing with a charge of wounding preferred against a Japanese inmate of an evacuee camp near Hope.

At the conclusion of the case, Judge Whiteside found Yasutara Sugiyama guilty of stabbing Roy Kobayashi the camp guard.

Court then adjourned for three hours for sentence, but on resumption the judge reversed his decision and acquitted Sugiyama.

"The reason I have reconsidered my decision," said Judge Whiteside "is that the main evidence for the crown is based on an alleged confession made and signed by the accused, and I find that this confession was obtained without the accused being properly warned and cautioned before hand. The prisoner is therefore discharged."

The alleged stabbing took place during a melee at the camp during the night of December 30 according to the evidence.

Evidence was also given that there was ill feeling at the camp over the opening of a vegetable store operating in competition with the store operated by the B. C. Security Commission.

## Send 'em Back

*Thompson Sun*  
12 February 1943  
Editor, The Sun: Sir—I wish to commend the idea brought forward by Mrs. Nancy Hodges in the Legislature, and I have thought of this idea for quite a while and believe it the best and most constructive yet. When it is considered together with the experience (not theory) of the immense increase by birth of the Japanese nationals it would surely be the best in the long run to settle the question by repatriation of Japanese after the war.

In Wednesday's paper the item on page 21 re "Post War Empire Education" proposing to send British children here for education and settlement.

What a swell reception for them to find B.C. a Jap settlement! Now is the time to act for Canadians' benefit. It will not be very fair for British nationals to have to compete with such increasing numbers of Orientals.

Yours for a "white" Canada.

VETERAN OF LAST WAR

## *Vancouver Sun* MLA's Clash On Japanese

Vancouver Sun Staff Reporter  
VICTORIA, Feb. 13.—Heated debate over disposal of Japanese Canadians broke out in the legislature on Thursday after R. C. MacDonald, Coalition, Dewdney, advocated sending all Japanese to Japan after the war.

MacDonald was challenged by Herbert Gargrave, CCF, Mackenzie, who declared the CCF is seriously worried about minorities in Canada. Gargrave recalled one of Hitler's first actions was to play up to the minorities of the Sudetenland.

Mr. MacDonald asked Mr. Gargrave if the CCF is in favor of returning the Japanese to B.C.

Mr. Gargrave said, as far as he knew, the CCF had never discussed the matter—the majority of the Japanese have not yet left B.C.

He contradicted Mr. MacDonald's statement that the U.S. was figuring on sending its Japanese to Japan. He drew to Mr. MacDonald's attention an article in this month's Reader's Digest—"American soldiers with Japanese Faces."

Mr. MacDonald doubted Japanese are in the United States army.

"They are, they are," cried several CCF members.

9/2/43  
EDMONTON BULLETIN—ALB

## Canada, Japanese Negotiating For Further Exchange

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—(CP)—Negotiations with Japan for a further exchange of Canadian nationals in Japan and Japanese subjects in Canada have been under way for some months and it is hoped an exchange will be made shortly, said a reply tabled in the commons yesterday for W. K. Estling (Prog. Con. Kootenay West). A small number of Canadians and Japanese were exchanged at the time diplomatic officials were repatriated.

207-148

*Threatening Letter*  
**'Threatening Letter  
Thought Joke**

A "threatening" letter received by Grant MacNeill, C.C.F. member of the Legislature for Vancouver Burrard, is believed to be a big practical joke on the part of some other member of the House.

Mr. MacNeill isn't the least bit worried and is carrying on as usual. He said in the House that he did not approve of the policy of sending Japanese Canadians to Japan.

The next day he received, in the mail, a typewritten note, reading in part, as follows: "Why don't youse go to Japland and fight as we do, you are so fond of them—you and your slyfaced steeves—your house will be assmentally burnt—people is calling Vancouver a yellow mans town and folks from england with dough wont come out here as they know how rotten the politicians are—beware we are watching every move and you will be missing one night."

The note is signed Red Dragon 4567890. House members suspect as its writer a practical joker, one of the members.

7-07-40



*Edmonton Bulletin*  
22/2/43  
**District**

## Japanese Killed On "Free" Ride

Exclusive to The Edmonton Bulletin  
**ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE**

Seichi Okamoto, 21-year-old Japanese, died an hour after his skull was fractured when he fell under the wheels of a truck driven by Robert Evans at the Atlas Lumber company camp 7, 27 miles north of town. The truck was going for a load of lumber and as it passed the bunkhouse three young Japs who were going out to the bush ran to jump on the back for a ride to work. Two got on but as Okamoto grabbed the side of the truck he slipped and fell under the hind wheel and his skull was fractured. Evans did not know the men had tried to get on the truck until one of them pounded on the cab and he stopped.

Camp officials rushed Okamoto to the hospital in Rocky but he died on the way in. An inquest will be held and Coroner Dr. A. C. Greenaway of Rocky expects Dr. E. A. Braithwaite of Edmonton, chief provincial coroner to arrive this evening to preside. Okamoto who was born in Vancouver came here two months ago from Lethbridge to work at the Atlas Lumber camp. He is survived by two brothers and a sister. The funeral will be held at Lethbridge.

V

*Vancouver Signal*  
**Jap Logging  
Scheme Snags  
Move East**  
23 February 1943

While the plan to move some 600 Japanese families to eastern Canada to work in the beet fields has been authorized by the federal government, George Collins, general supervisor of Japanese reallocation in British Columbia, today expressed some doubt as to the operation of the plan since Ottawa has approved the placing of Japanese in logging camps of the interior.

"In the case of the beet field work," he explained, "we would send complete families to eastern Canada, but I don't know if the logging operators have accommodation for any but single men."

"If 4000 men are placed in interior camps it may mean the upsetting of our plan to move families en masse. To be perfectly candid with you, that logging order from Ottawa rather surprised me, because for some time our office has been working on the beet field proposition."

Of the approximately 12,000 Japanese at present in interior evacuee camps, Mr. Collins does not think that there are 4000 able-bodied single men who could be removed without interfering with the family transfer project.

The removal of Japanese to Ontario and to the Prairie Provinces will be entirely voluntary and canvassing of the Japs was started by Eastern interests this week.

Existing wages would be paid. Travelling expenses would be paid by the Dominion.

*Vancouver Signal*  
**Japs Upset  
Over Plan to  
Sell Lands**  
23 February 1943

The average Japanese property owner is in a state of "mental turmoil" over the recent appointment of a federal commission to sell Jap real estate holdings in Vancouver, according to the current issue of the *New Canadian*, weekly journal published by Japs at Kaslo.

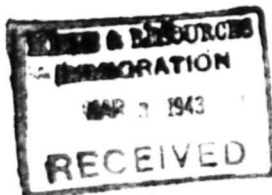
Owners had thought that "they were assured at least of a house or a piece of land which might see them through the uncertain period after the war," but now that assurance has been dispelled, the publication states in a critical editorial.

Not only that, but greater insecurity and bitterness is felt since many contend that they would have taken steps to dispose of their real estate themselves had it not been for the assurance that it would be protected," the editorial continues.

This assurance, it is claimed, was based on the implied policy of the Dominion government of turning over property to the custodian of alien enemy property at the time of evacuation "as a protective measure only."

The weekly states that owners are now asking whether "their status as citizens gives them no protection as far as retaining, if they wish, what they acquired under all the laws of the land."

It concludes by calling for a statement from Ottawa to answer the owners' perplexity and "to bolster belief in a democratic government."



H855435

## Vancouver Sun Japs to Log Although B.C. Gov't Opposed 24 February 1943

As exclusively announced in The Vancouver Sun last Saturday, Ottawa has now made public the passage of an order-in-council permitting for the duration the employment of Japanese labor in the lumber and logging industry on provincial crown lands of British Columbia.

The order-in-council, it was explained, merely extends to the Japanese the right to engage in such employment on provincial crown lands where they have not been permitted to work. Under the new order, Japanese will not be given work in areas restricted for military reasons.

At Victoria, according to a Canadian Press dispatch, Hon. Wells Gray, minister of lands,

said the order-in-council overrides the strong opposition of the British Columbia Coalition government.

"This government opposed the idea on account of the fire hazard that might result," said Mr. Gray.

"Interior lumbermen wanted Japanese laborers for their mills and in the timber limits, but we turned them down. When we sold the rights to cut timber it was on the distinct understanding that Japanese were not to be employed. However, Ottawa has seen fit to overrule us and the responsibility now is theirs."

Hon. George S. Pearson, minister of labor, said:

"It's Ottawa's decision and we must accept it. They know better than we do, I daresay, whether these men should work in this industry. It's Ottawa's decision and we bow humbly."

Attorney-General Maitland said "Our attitude is unchanged by Ottawa's action."

He said the province would not change its statute prohibiting Orientals from working on crown lands, despite Ottawa's request that this be done.

## FEAR JAPS IN LUMBERING 25 February 1943 Calgary Abstract

**B.C. Loggers Say  
Great Fire Danger  
Will Be Created**

VICTORIA, Feb. 26.—A federal order-in-council permitting employment of Japanese loggers on provincial crown lands in interior B.C. over-rides strong protests from the B.C. government, which fears a fire hazard may be created, Lands Minister Gray said today.

"This government opposed the idea on account of the fire hazard that might result," said Mr. Gray. "Interior lumbermen wanted Japanese laborers for their mills but we turned them down. When we sold the rights to cut timber it was on the distinct understanding that Japanese were not to be employed. However, Ottawa has seen fit to over-rule us and the responsibility is now theirs."

The order-in-council applies only to Japanese in interior areas.

## Vancouver Sun 23 February 1943 Fair Play for Japs Urged by Dr. Black

Fair play for the Japanese was urged by Dr. Norman F. Black at a meeting of the Women's School of Citizenship on Monday night in the Medical Dental Auditorium.

Pointing out that the Japanese do not have the advantage of the franchise, Dr. Black said that "it entails a special responsibility on the rest of us." He urged "loyalty to the community of humanity as a whole," and close collaboration with the United States in dealing with the Japanese problem.

## 22 Feb. 1943 Hart Silent on Report Japs To Go Logging

Premier Hart was silent today on reports that 400 Japs evacuated from the coast will go to work immediately in logging camps "under an agreement reached between federal and provincial governments."

At present there is a provincial statute that forbids Japanese from working on government-owned timber, it was explained.

Federal Munitions Minister Howe is reported to have asked the B.C. government and all B.C. members of the House of Commons if they object to the cancellation of this statute.

Ottawa report says provincial authorities and the B.C. members do not object to such cancellation for the war's duration, providing that Japanese are prohibited for such work as soon as the war is over.

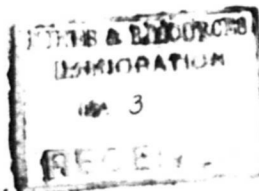
## Vancouver Sun Jap Evacuation Cost \$4,633,354 26 February 1943

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—Total cost of the removal of Japanese from the protected areas of British Columbia, up to last December 31, was \$4,633,354, said a return tabled in the Commons yesterday for W. K. Esling (Prog.-Con., Kootenay West).

Expenditures reported by the Labor Department, in charge of the movement, totalled \$3,134,695.

The Mines and Resources Department spent \$1,455,722 on establishment of work camps, payment of wages to Japanese and other expenses; and \$21,245 on appraisals of Japanese-owned land.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police reported expenditures of \$21,682.



H855431

9309 clipping

Regina Reader Post  
24 February 1943

1943

## May Use Jap Labor In Coastal Camps

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—The munitions department announced Tuesday that an order-in-council has been passed permitting the employment of Japanese and Chinese labor for the duration of the war in the lumber and logging industry on provincial crown lands of British Columbia.

The departmental announcement said the order was passed to assist in offsetting the serious shortage of lumber required for the war program. Japanese labor now is employed in logging operations on freehold lands in non-protected areas of British Columbia and also is employed there and elsewhere in other essential industries.

The order-in-council, it was explained, merely extends to the Japanese the right to engage in such employment on provincial crown lands where they have not been permitted to work. Under the new order, Japanese will not be given work in areas restricted for military reasons.

Timber Controller Allan H. Williamson said it was anticipated that the order-in-council will make available 4,000 additional Japanese loggers on crown lands in the southern interior of British Columbia, an area which normally provides some 200,000,000 feet of lumber per year.

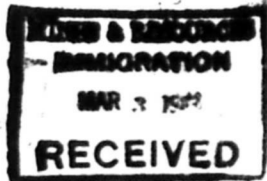
The departmental announcement said that without the employment of additional labor there would have been a shortage of boxes for the 1943 Okanagan valley fruit crop.

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H855433

H855720

Financial Post 29 Feb 43

## B. C. Japanese Houses, Stores Put Up for Sale by Government

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Whether Canada will permit Japanese to live within her borders after the war is an issue that probably will not be settled until Hirohito's empire has been defeated, but Canada meanwhile is taking steps to eliminate the Jap problem in British Columbia.

Acting through the custodian of enemy alien property, the government is disposing of all property owned by Japanese in the west coast province. The houses they occupied in Vancouver and other coastal areas, the stores they operated, and the farms they cultivated, are gradually being sold, just as several months ago their fishing boats were transferred to other hands.

In a few months, while British Columbia will continue to have some 18,000 Japanese within her borders, practically all of them in special camps and settlements far in the interior they will be virtually disposed of. They will, of course, receive payment for their property, but there will be no easy return to them to the

homes and occupations they had before Japan went to war with Canada.

A good many British Columbians, including outspoken members of the Legislature, hope that these steps will make it easier for Canada to ship all the Japanese back to the Orient after the war.

It is argued that the Japanese have lowered living standards, and that they have created a serious sociological, economic and political problem in British Columbia.

If the Japanese in Canada were scattered throughout the various provinces and not concentrated on the west coast, British Columbia would have less to worry about, but the majority of people here are determined to see that the racial issue is not permitted to rise again.

Regardless of this sentiment, there will obviously be a delicate problem for legislators and diplomats in finding a way of returning to Japan the thousands of Japanese in Canada who were born in this country and do not speak the language of their forefathers.

9309 Clippings

### Judge Whiteside on Jap Commission

Judge David Whiteside of New Westminster announced yesterday that he has been appointed to a committee on Japanese affairs, and while definite word is lacking it is presumed he will serve on the committee appointed earlier this month to handle disposal of many thousands of dollars of Japanese property in British Columbia.

"I had a telephone call from the under secretary of state in Ottawa yesterday advising me that I had been appointed to a Japanese commission, but he gave me no indication as to what the commission is," Judge Whiteside told The Vancouver Sun.

He stated that he will leave for Ottawa on Thursday night.

Announcement was made in Ottawa on February 12 that Mr. Justice Sidney Smith had been appointed chairman and Ald. Charles Jones had been named members by the federal government of the Japanese property disposal committee.

At that time, appointment of a third man to the commission was expected soon.

### 77,000 Left Canada for U.S.

By Canadian Press

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Immigrants to Canada of British descent, Europeans and immigrants from the United States totalled 99,687 in the period 1935 to 1942, said a return tabled in Commons yesterday.

In the same period United States statistics showed 76,924 Canadians immigrated to the United States.

Immigrants to Canada were detailed: English, 15,417; Scottish, 5741; Irish, 2147; Welsh, 367; Europeans, 31,965 and from the United States, 46,630.

MINES & RESOURCES  
IMMIGRATION  
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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 27, File 9309, part 1)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

## Japs On Crown Timber Lands Scored By Cabinet Ministers

Cabinet ministers and members of the Legislature today were mixed in their opinions regarding Ottawa's order-in-council which will permit employment of Japanese labor for the war's duration in the lumber and logging industry on B.C. crown lands.

Lands Minister A. Wells Gray said this ruling overrides strong opposition of the B.C. government and was passed under the War Measures Act.

"This government opposed the idea on account of the fire hazard that might result," Mr. Gray said. "The responsibility now is Ottawa's. Interior lumbermen wanted Japanese laborers for their mills and in the timber limits, but we turned them down. When we sold the rights to cut timber it was on the distinct understanding that Japanese were not to be employed. However, Ottawa has seen fit to overrule us and the responsibility is now theirs."

Minister of Labor Geo. Pearson, who strongly opposed employment of Japanese in such capacity, said today: "It is Ottawa's decision and we must accept it. They know better than we do, I daresay, whether these men should work in this industry. It is Ottawa's decision and we bow humbly."

Attorney-General Maitland said "our attitude is unchanged by Ottawa's action."

He said the province would not change its statute prohibiting Japanese from working on crown lands, despite Ottawa's request that this be done.

### TO OFFSET SHORTAGE

The departmental announcement said the order was passed to assist in offsetting the serious shortage of lumber required for the war program. Japanese labor now is employed in logging operations on freehold lands in non-protected areas of British Columbia, and also is employed there and elsewhere in other essential industries.

The order-in-council it was ex-

plained, in Ottawa, merely extends to the Japanese the right to engage in such employment on provincial crown lands where they have not been permitted to work. Under the new order, Japanese will not be given work in areas restricted for military reasons.

For the duration, however, their employment will be permitted on crown lands which not infrequently are contiguous to freehold areas on which Japanese now are employed. The order grants to the Japanese, for the duration, the privilege of working in an essential industry—a privilege which long has been accorded to others of foreign descent, says an Ottawa Canadian Press dispatch.

Timber Controller Allan H. Williamson, in Ottawa, said it was anticipated that the order-in-council will make available 4,000 additional Japanese loggers on crown limits in the southern interior of British Columbia, an area which normally provides some 200,000,000 feet of lumber per year.

Without this additional labor, said Mr. Williamson, a decline of 75,000,000 feet in annual output from this area was feared. Unless the labor were made available, lumber production in the region during 1943 could not be maintained, and would fall below requirements.

### ALREADY IN AREAS

The departmental announcement said that without the employment of additional labor there would have been a shortage of boxes for the 1943 Okanagan Valley fruit crop. "Storms on the Pacific coast this winter have closed logging camps, and for this season there will be a drop of 100,000,000 feet in the output from coastal areas alone," said Mr. Williamson.

"The employment of Japanese on crown lands in the interior of British Columbia will do much to alleviate the threatened shortage," He said the Japanese are already in the areas where they would be employed, that they wish to work, and that they are at the moment "supported in idleness by public funds."

HS55721

9309 Clippings



## Question of Additional Jap Labor Not Yet Settled, Says Baker

No decision has been made yet on the proposed movement of large numbers of Japanese from interior housing projects of British Columbia to sugar beet regions of Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, but discussions are continuing, the Herald learned today from Phil Baker, president of the Canadian Sugar Beet Producers' Association and Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Association.

Mr. Baker and all other delegates have returned to their respective provinces after attending a conference in Vancouver with officials of the B.C. Security Commission and Dominion department of labor over the proposed movement. The delegates also visited a large housing project where thousands of Japanese have been settled.

Accompanying Mr. Baker to the conference were J. N. Pollock, vice-president of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Association, and Frank Taylor, agricultural superintendent of Canadian Sugar Factories.

Delegates were sent to the conference by the Manitoba and Ontario producing company interests and by the Manitoba growers.

The three sugar beet growing provinces sought to secure several hundred families of Japanese workers for beet work.

## Japanese in B.C. Logging

OTTAWA, Feb. 23 (CP).—The Munitions Department announced today that an order in council has been passed permitting the employment of Japanese and Chinese labor for the duration of the war in the lumber and logging industry on provincial Crown lands of British Columbia.

The departmental announcement said the order was passed to assist in offsetting the serious shortage of lumber required for the war programme. Japanese labor now is employed in logging operations on freehold lands in non-protected areas of British Columbia and also is employed there and elsewhere in other essential industries.

The order in council, it was explained, merely extends to the Japanese the right to engage in such employment on provincial Crown lands where they have not been permitted to work. Under the new order, Japanese will not be given work in areas restricted for military reasons.

### EXTENDS RIGHT TO ORIENTALS

For the duration, however, their employment will be permitted on Crown lands which not infrequently are contiguous to freehold areas on which Japanese now are employed. The order merely grants to the Japanese, for the duration, the privilege of working in an essential industry—a privilege which long has been accorded to others of foreign descent.

Timber Controller Allan H. Williamson said it was anticipated that the order in council will make available 4,000 additional Japanese loggers on Crown lands in the Southern Interior of British Columbia, an area which normally provides some 200,000,000 feet of lumber per year.

Without this additional labor, said Mr. Williamson, a decline of 75,000,000 feet in annual output from this area was feared. Unless the labor were made available, lumber production in the region during 1943 could not be maintained, and would fall below requirements.

## Jap Patients to Move in March

The small group of hospitalized Japanese remaining at Hastings Park will probably not be moved out to their sanatorium at New Denver until late in March, as their removal depends entirely on the weather, George Collins, B.C. Security Commission official, announced today.

He stated that heavy snow and bad weather retarded building plans at New Denver. Patients will be transported from Sloan City by ambulance.

Only Japanese remaining at Hastings Park now are confined to their beds.

## Spanish Consul Find Japs Pleased

KAMLOPS, Feb. 26—(CP).—The Spanish consul and vice-consul from Vancouver visited the village of Blue River and met a delegation from the nearby Japanese camps. The Japanese expressed satisfaction with the attitude of all officials connected with the camps and with the staff at Blue River.

Vancouver Sun  
26 February 1943

9309 Clippings  
H856431





## A Study in Contrasts



THE WOMAN WITH THE HOE is Mrs. W. F. Ganz, of Silverdale. She is the busy tenant of a former Jap berry farm of fifteen acres. Immediately adjoining the dairy farm operated by Mrs. Ganz and her husband, this evacuated farm was taken over in excellent condition.

Best and worst examples of evacuated Jap farms near Mission City, where many are going to ruin, are pictured above. The neat rows of strawberries (left) are on a farm where the former owner husbanded each plant right up to the day he was forced to leave. On the abandoned patch (right), now grown up to grass and weeds, the Japanese tenants stopped all field work as soon as the evacuation plan became certain. Beyond immediate redemption as a berry farm, this land must now be ploughed and replanted.

## Jap Properties Not Easy to Rehabilitate

By WILLIAM ROSE

Thousands of acres of former Jap berry farms in the Fraser Valley are going back to the jungle and the total crop this year, when it is most needed, is not expected to exceed 40 percent of normal, because there are not enough experienced berry-growers to replace the former owners.

Guided through the creeping wilderness of weeds by Constable Donald Thompson of Mission, this reporter and a staff photographer Monday travelled over miles of table-lands above Mission City to see in detail the once fruitful areas now abandoned or given over to new-comers struggling against the two evils of inexperience and last year's neglect.

### WEED CROP

It is a distressing sight. Strawberry patches which only a year ago were vigorous and tidy are now overgrown with moss and grass, full of giant Canadian thistles ready to pollute the farms of the entire Upper Valley.

A. C. Fisher, manager of Central Fruit Distributors, has been in the berry business, both as grower and shipper, for 30 years. He has "never seen an upset like this."

Most of the Japs, when they learned of the evacuation plan, stopped all weeding and planting. By the time the farms were available for others, the situation was out of hand. Six months of neglect, the experts say, will ruin a berry patch; and most of these patches have been abandoned longer.

A Canadian "Canners" official estimates that only 10 percent of the evacuated farms will be thoroughly cropped. An old-timer suggests that all that can be done with much of the acreage is

and 15, in school, this pretty little woman is daily battling with a tangle of loganberry vines that should have been trimmed out last Fall. When interviewed, it was 6 p.m., and she had been at it all day. She looked tired, and maybe that is why she seemed a little discouraged.

Up Cedar Valley way, farther back in the hills where the mail boxes still carry the names of Ogawa, Hayashi and Shono, there is a hard-bitten wheat-grower from Ladson, Harry Dieckman, untangling, with his wife and daughter, a barbed skein of blackberries. He has been there since September. He was either optimistic or stoical. It's anybody's guess.

The Chinese coolie, who might have been expected to move in en masse, is not there. But two Canadian-born Chinese, Leslie Chan and Eva Tom, have both taken over Jap farms and are making progress.

### MONEY IN IT

There is little to cheer about on Fraser Valley berry farms, except, perhaps, that the whole family seems to be working, and maybe when the returns are in it will be better than it looked this week.

"The pioneer berry growers who stuck with it through all the lean years are going to get some of their money back now," L. R.

RECEIVED  
MAY 10 1945



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A Canadian Cannery's official estimates that only 10 percent of the evacuated farms will be thoroughly cropped. An old-timer suggests that all that can be done with much of the acreage is plow it and seed it to clover. And beneath the anxiety about the crop there is an undercurrent of worry about a future social problem. Nobody wants to be quoted, but everybody talks about Okies, and a future "Grapes of Wrath." What happens, they ask, if many of the newcomers fail?

#### SHORT LEASE

"Some of them thought they were going to make a killing because the Japs did, and now they want a subsidy," one farmer said. "By golly," he added, "when we started years ago and had a failure we took the rap ourselves."

On the other side of the picture is a story of hard work, unfavorable weather, shortage of pickers, and a bad bargain. One tenant writes:

"The greatest drawback is the present one-year lease. If the government would give us a three-year lease, and compensate us in case the farm is sold, we would know what to do. All we tenants need is assurance that we can occupy our farms in peace and we will show that we are real berry-growers."

Some of the farms were turned over in good condition. Mrs. W. F. Ganz, near Silverdale on the North highway, took over 15 acres of straws, black-caps, and rhubarb. The Nipponese had kept right in the furrow until the day he left. Next door is the Ganz dairy farm of 30 acres, and Mrs. Ganz, working every day herself in the berry patch, has a comfortable margin of safety over the weeds.

From Dawson City last summer came Mrs. Isabel Rawson, a school-teacher, after eight years in the far North, to pick berries. She liked it so well she returned this spring to rent four acres which were in fair condition.

With her son and daughter, 17

and 15, in school, this pretty little woman is daily battling with a tangle of loganberry vines that should have been trimmed out last Fall. When interviewed, it was 6 p.m., and she had been at it all day. She looked tired, and maybe that is why she seemed a little discouraged.

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#### MONEY IN IT

There is little to cheer about on Fraser Valley berry farms, except, perhaps, that the whole family seems to be working, and maybe when the returns are in it will be better than it looked this week.

"The pioneer berry growers who stuck with it through all the lean years are going to get some of their money back now," L. R. Wilson, of Fraser Valley Growers Ltd., ventured hopefully. "And anybody on a Jap farm who really wants to grow berries will never have a better opportunity than today."

Mr. Wilson estimates an 80 percent drop from normal production on Jap farms. The old established white growers, like Charles Goodchild of Matsqui, Joseph Brown of Huntingdon, and Frank Aish of Upper Sumas, men who ship 40 to 100 tons of small fruit a season, will do well this year if they can get pickers, Mr. Wilson states. This is the one bright prospect.

POOR CROP

20

## Kennedy Twits C.C.F. On Jap Franchise

*Vancouver Sun*  
By Ron Staff Reporter  
VICTORIA, March 2. — The CCF was challenged in the B.C. Legislature, Monday afternoon, to come out into the open and tell the people of this province their true policy on the Japanese question.

Hurter of the challenge was E. T. Kennedy, Coalition, Skeena, chairman of the public accounts committee, who declared of the CCF, "It looks as if they were using the legislature as a sounding board to see which way the wind blows."

Recalling that a few years ago "this party very seriously considered the Japanese problem and decided that we should extend to them the franchise," Mr. Kennedy declared that if this were done, we would have today "25,000 Japanese in this province concentrated in one or two areas, the

majority of them having the franchise."

"We would not be in control of our own fate or destiny, knowing the balance of power would remain in their hands."

Mr. Kennedy declared emphatically that only one solution will be satisfactory to all British Columbians—and that is the repatriation of all Japanese in this province.

Admitting the problem of repatriation may be difficult, Mr. Kennedy said that if the Dominion can evacuate the Japanese from the other provinces after the war, as it has promised, it can evacuate them from the country too.

Mr. Kennedy called for some thought to be given to the problem of setting industry back on a proper footing when the war is over, preferably by returning a percentage of the taxes they have paid during the war.

## Japs Founding New Soy Bean Industry

*Vancouver Sun*  
The Japanese evacuated from British Columbia's coastal areas to the interior are giving the province a new industry—the manufacture of soy bean sauce.

The Japanese colony at Hope already is producing the sauce on a small scale, and it is understood plans are being drafted to extend similar enterprises to other centres where conditions for growing soy beans are suitable.

Eventually, it is hoped, the industry will be developed on a large scale to make the Japanese colonies self-sustaining, and provide supplies for export to other parts of the province and Canada. The Dominion government favors the enterprise.

Farmers in the Lillooet district are planning to experiment with growing of the soy bean this year to supply the demands of raw materials for making the sauce.

The industry is being encouraged by George Collins, former deputy minister of agriculture in Manitoba, who is now in charge of the Japanese evacuees in British Columbia.

## Longer Leases For Jap Land

*Vancouver Sun*  
One-year leases caused the loss of \$1,500,000 in berries on former Jap farms in the Fraser Valley last year, J. B. Shimeck, Mission berry co-operative head, told the B.C. Farm Federation Saturday, at Hotel Georgia.

Because berry plants are "a three-year crop" leases should be extended to that period, Mr. Shimeck contended.

One-year leaseholders had no security of tenure beyond the current crop. Weeds had consequently overgrown some 2000 acres of berry sands, he said.

The Federation agreed to support action under way to correct the difficulty.

## Jap Removal From B.C. Cost \$4,633,354

*Vancouver Sun*  
OTTAWA (CP)—Total cost of the removal of Japanese from the protected areas of British Columbia, up to last Dec. 31, was \$4,633,354, says a return tabled in the Commons for W. K. Esling, Prog. Con., Kootenay West.

Expenditures reported by the Labor Department, in charge of the movement, totaled \$3,134,695.

The Mines and Resources Department spent \$1,455,722 on establishment of work camps, payment of wages to Japanese and other expenses, and \$21,245 on appraisals of Japanese-owned land.

## Jap Jailed

*Vancouver Sun*  
Harry Kemoshiti, 46, Japanese, of no fixed address, was sentenced to three months in jail with hard labor by Magistrate Mackenzie Matheson Monday when he pleaded guilty to a charge of failing to register with the RCMP as an enemy alien. The charge was laid under Defense of Canada Regulations.

## Jap Community Hall, School, Shed Burn

*Vancouver Sun*  
Special to The Vancouver Sun

MISSION, March 3.—An early afternoon fire destroyed the Japanese Community Hall, Langley School, and the adjoining cattle shed of Mission Agricultural Society. The blaze, which broke out at 2 p.m., was caused by a running fire in dry grass around the property. Loss is estimated at \$8000.

Another grass fire destroyed a former Japanese farm house, valued at \$1000.



9309 Clipping 4857698

Immigrant on Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

POOR COPY

Victoria Times  
27 March, 1943

## Log of the House

### JAPS

We had Japs again to the fore in the Legislature Monday. E. T. Kenney, who comes from the far north, made no bones about what he thinks. He would ship every Japanese in B.C. to Japan. He said they are all thugs; Pearl Harbor proved that and there is no use gentlemen trying to deal with thugs. Besides, B.C., he said, has proved the Japanese are not at all necessary in this province.

Should it be impossible to send the Japanese to Japan, Mr. Kenney said they should be distributed among the various provinces of Canada. This remark delighted C. C. F. Mrs. Laura Jamieson. She said it was the first constructive suggestion on the Japanese that had come from the Coalition benches.

Mr. Kenney said the C.C.F. favored giving the vote to Japanese. C.C.F. Mr. Gargrave said that was not true. Mr. Kenney asked Opposition Leader Winch to state his stand on the matter. Mr. Winch remained silent. C.C.F. Mr. Guthrie said the Liberal Party was to blame for allowing Japanese into the country years ago. Premier Hart said the provincial Liberal Party had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Kenney favored a great international state, administered by Canada and the United States, in the northern part of B.C. Such a state, he said, would be an example to the world.

### BEER

Lieut. Louis LeBourdais, from the Cariboo, came out for more beer for the troops. He came out, too, for Sunday entertainment for the troops. In a long speech, the Cariboo member talked a great deal about the Cariboo. He apologized for this, but said he really couldn't be blamed, considering what a fine place is the Cariboo. And everyone who has been there agreed with him. The LeBourdais speech was really a masterpiece. Department by department, Lieut. LeBourdais took the B.C. government and showed its war record, which was impressive. Unfortunately it is that the newspapers, pressed for space these days of paper rationing, cannot give a fuller account of it.

### BABIES

Mrs. Jamieson noted Lieut. LeBourdais said he hadn't spoken for three years. She said if he didn't speak for another three years the rest of the House might have a chance to talk. Then she proceeded to make a speech quite as long as Lieut. LeBourdais.

Mrs. Jamieson concentrated on children. She thought those of preschool age would be a lot happier in day nurseries than under their mothers' feet, in the kitchen, all day. Mothers, too, would be happier, she said, if their small children were out of the way a few hours a day. Mrs. Jamieson is bound to be severely criticized for this, for a lot of people suspect the C.C.F. is anxious to take babies from the cradle and hand them over to the state. But this grandmother is very modern in her ideas and she thinks small children should have definite training just about the same time they are learning to walk and talk.

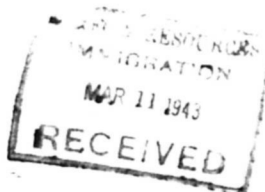
Mrs. Jamieson had some nice things to say about a number of members—Mr. Asselstine and Mr. Putnam among them. Both were out of the House. Mrs. Jamieson said her nice things and announced Mr. Asselstine and Mr. Putnam were the losers by not hearing her. Agriculture Minister MacDonald was there, though, she said he had a ghostly voice.

### RESPIRE

All things considered, the day was very dull. No business was conducted. All afternoon the threat of an evening sitting hung over everyone. But by 5 o'clock the rumor went around there would be no evening sitting after

all. Sure enough, moving adjournment, the Premier said the House would meet the next day and everyone breathed easier. Then the Coalition members went off to their caucus room; the C.C.F. planned an evening caucus and T. D. Pattullo went home to prepare another speech. Only Tom Uphill seemed to be absolutely free for the moment.—J. K. N.

9509 Tippings



POOR COPY

H858456

Immigrant on Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 930), part 4  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

*Victoria Times*  
2 March, 1943

1943

## Distribute Or Deport Japanese, Says Skeena M.L.A.

Japanese in Canada should be sent to Japan or distributed among the provinces, E. T. Kenney, Coalition, Skeena, said Monday in the Legislature.

Should the Japanese be permitted to remain in Canada after the war, Mr. Kenney suggested that they be refused licenses to engage in any endeavor or industry and be not permitted to own property.

"In this way we might be able to hold down their low standard of competitive work and not subject our own people to being reduced to the standards of the Oriental," Mr. Kenney said. "These people came to Canada to be laborers and should be kept as such, or returned."

Mr. Kenney said the C.C.F. had advocated the vote for the Japanese.

"That's not true," said Herbert Gargrave, C.C.F., Mackenzie.

Mr. Kenney said he would retract his statement if the C.C.F. leader would deny the C.C.F. wanted to give Japanese the vote. Mr. Winch did not answer.

Japan, he said, had coined the phrase, "Asia for the Asiatics." He said he subscribed to that theory and advocated sending B.C. Japanese to Japan "to make it truly Asia for the Asiatics—and having rid ourselves of them—we might make our slogan 'Canada for the Canadians.'"

Dealing with northern developments, Mr. Kenney advocated establishment, north of the 54th parallel, an international unit, to be administered by Canada and the United States.

Mr. Kenney dealt with plans for the future and said "we must build and plan on the basis of equality and not on class or other distinction. The poor must have equal opportunities with those who are more fortunate, not only in enterprise, but in all other considerations, and where a man will be judged on individual effort and have equal opportunity."

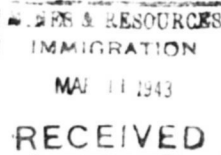
*9501 Clipping*  
H858455

### 2935 Japanese

OTTAWA, March 5.—(CP)—Japanese located in and around Port Arthur, Ont., and Sandon, New Denver and Bridge River in British Columbia number 2835, said a written answer by Labor Minister Hon. Humphrey Mitchell today to a question by Tom Reid (Lib., New Westminster).

Mr. Reid had asked the number of Japanese in those communities. *Vancouver News*

5 March 1943



POOR COPY

# Prime Minister King Announces Action In Province On Pacific

**Aims at Protecting Japanese Themselves and at Eliminating Any Who Entered Canada Illegally**

**Emphasizes Majority Of Residents Loyal**

**But Govt. Determined That Every Step To Be Taken To Guard Against Any Subversive Acts.**

A special registration of all Japanese residents of British Columbia will be carried out in the near future, "to protect the Japanese themselves, and to eliminate any illegal entrants," Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced last night.

## Certificate and Card.

Each Japanese found to be legally in Canada will be given a certificate and a card which will be final proof of his legal residence in the Dominion "and exempt him from future suspicion or annoyance," the Prime Minister said in a prepared statement.

It was also stated that in accordance with the report of a committee which investigated the Oriental situation in British Columbia, "Canadians of Oriental racial origin will not be called upon to perform compulsory military service."

Registration of Chinese was effected a few years ago and they will not be included in the present project.

## Majority Loyal.

"As a result of the committee's study and of its own knowledge of the situation, the government is satisfied that the great majority of the people of Oriental racial origin who are now in Canada are thoroughly loyal to their adopted or (in the case of the large percentage who have been born in Canada) their native land," Mr. King said.

"The government is further satisfied that all necessary measures are being taken by the various military and police authorities to deal with any disloyal or subversive activities that may arise."

"After careful study of the entire question it is the opinion of the committee, and in this the government fully shares, that the most serious danger in the British Columbia situation is that arising from ill-informed attacks against the loyalty and integrity of the Oriental population."

(Continued on Page 18, Column 5.)

## Japanese Consul Commends Scheme

VANCOUVER, Jan. 8.—(C.P.)—Kenji Nakauchi, Japanese consul here, termed "very reasonable" Prime Minister Mackenzie King's announcement in Ottawa tonight that the Dominion government will carry out a special registration of all Japanese residents of British Columbia.

"It was just about what we expected from the Canadian authorities," Mr. Nakauchi said when informed of the government's intention.

Mr. King's statement said that British Columbia Japanese will be registered in the near future "to protect the Japanese themselves, and to eliminate any illegal entrants."

Ottawa Citizen  
Jan. 9/41

(Continued from Page One.)

"Some weeks ago such attacks became widespread and public opinion was aroused in a manner that was prejudicial to the welfare of the community as a whole."

"Fortunately, public-minded citizens, organizations and newspapers, realizing the unfairness and danger of basing suspicion on mere rumor and hearsay, sought facts before serious developments occurred."

## Tribute to Newspapers.

"In this connection the Prime Minister stated that the committee and the government had been very greatly pleased by the temperate and reasonable attitude adopted, in this critical time, by the newspapers of the province which, almost without exception, have contributed to the enlightenment and pacification of public opinion on this serious subject. The Prime Minister expressed the hope and belief that this policy would be continued in the future."

"The government is determined that every step will be taken to see that no subversive act is committed by any resident of the province, and that if any such act is committed the full penalty of the law will be invoked against the guilty person."

"At the same time the government will take whatever measures are necessary to see that no loyal and law-abiding Oriental shall be made to suffer in his person or his property through acts of persons who may be misled and provoked to illegal action by inaccurate rumors and intemperate words such as featured the recent anti-Oriental campaign in British Columbia."

## Committee Appointed.

The government yesterday appointed a standing committee to supervise the carrying out of the proposals mentioned by Mr. King.

Members of the committee are:

Mayor F. J. Hume of New Westminster, chairman; Professor H. F. Angus, University of British Columbia; Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead, Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Lt.-Col. M. F. Macintosh, Conservative member of the British Columbia legislature for The Islands riding, and Lt.-Col. A. W. Sparling of Victoria.

"The government wishes it to be understood that every aspect of the situation is well in hand and that it is its intention to keep it so," the Prime Minister's statement said.

During the special registration, decided upon after consultation with leaders of the Japanese community, every Japanese found to be legally in Canada will be given a certificate and a card "which will be final proof of his legal residence in this country and will thus exempt him from future suspicion or annoyance."

## 25 Per Cent in B.C.

(Latest estimates available in Ottawa place the Japanese population of British Columbia at about 22,000. The Chinese population at about 22,000. Total number of Japanese in all Canada, including British Columbia, is estimated at 30,000, while the Japanese population of China is about 100,000,000.)



## Paton Says C.C.F. Comfort to Enemy

The C.C.F. was accused in the Legislature Wednesday night by J. A. Paton, Coalition, Vancouver-Point Grey, of "vying every effort to give comfort to one of our Nazi enemies, the Japanese, a member of the Axis group."

Ever since 1896 there has been a continual struggle in B.C. against the Japanese, Mr. Paton said. He said they are unassimilable, racially and nationally.

"This is the first time in the history of this province that any political party (the C.C.F.) has come out in favor of giving the Japanese the vote," Mr. Paton said, adding that Grant MacNeill, C.C.F. member for Vancouver-Burrard, "having once served his King, should understand the danger of fraternizing with the enemy." Mr. Paton said he would recommend Mr. MacNeill's speech "to Mr. Hitler, by way of his ally, the Japanese emperor."

### AFFRECIATED

"I have no doubt," Mr. Paton said, "that the sincerity of the friendship of the C.C.F. political party with Japan will be doubly appreciated, when it is learned that political party has at long last taken up his headquarters in Victoria in the lately vacated Japanese missions."

Mr. Paton went into history to show the Japanese had never been wanted in British Columbia.

"It has remained for the C.C.F. to demand the return of the Japanese to this province, and since 1896 they have been pleading for votes for their proteges," he said. The C.C.F., he said, made a point of being the legislative speakers for organized labor. "Since when have the Japanese been the proteges of the labor party?" he asked.

Mr. Paton said for the last 40 years recruits for the Japanese navy have been trained in B.C.

*Victoria Times*

4 March 1943



H858455

Immigrant on Branch (RG 76, Volume 27, File 926, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

2 Victoria Colonist 2/4/43

## Neill Urges Deportation Of Japanese After War; Ban on New Immigration

Comox-Alberni Member Asks Improvement in  
Old-Age Pensions—Mayhew Suggests Planning

OTTAWA, March 1 (CP).—A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) tonight in the House of Commons urged deportation of Japanese after the war and a guarantee against further Japanese immigration into Canada. The British Columbia member also said he supported an increase in old-age pensions and a lowering of the age at which they are granted.

He was speaking in debate on a Government motion to set up a committee to study reconstruction and re-establishment.

The men overseas would expect the Government to act in matters like adjusting the old-age pension rather than only speaking about it. As a demonstration of good faith in what the Government was to do, the necessary legislation of old-age pensions should be brought in at the present session.

Mr. Neill said in urging deportation of Japanese after the war and a guarantee against further Japanese immigration, that decision on these points should be made immediately and that decision should be written into peace treaties.

The Japanese had been sent to

Canada as part of the infiltration policy of their Government.

There had been Japanese "cheap labor," but care of Japanese dealt with on the Pacific Coast since 1941 had cost \$5,000,000 and this cost would be greatly increased before the end of the war.

It would not be possible to deport Japanese who claimed British citizenship in peacetime and it was necessary to make provision for this action in peace agreements.

"DON'T WANT  
ONE OF THEM"

After the war under present arrangements 24,000 Japanese would be assembled in British Columbia and "we don't want one of them." Present plans were that Japanese sent to other provinces to work would be returned to British Columbia when peace came. There was fear of "serious trouble" at the coast if Japanese were allowed to return.

The Japanese were "smart" and wanted to dominate in areas where they lived. If the Japanese in other provinces were allowed the vote, British Columbia eventually would be forced to make a similar concession. Then the Japanese would act to have all restrictions against them removed.

Unless Japanese immigration had been restricted before the war, there might have been "50,000 trained Japanese soldiers" on the coast who had come in as immigrants. If the Japanese were given the vote in British Columbia they would control all the area west of the Rockies in twenty years, Mr. Neill said.

The Japanese Government favored a "heathenism" in the fixed religion. The day was past when "well-backed heathenism" should be encouraged in Canada.

"For God's sake let us take this opportunity when we have the chance," said Mr. Neill referring to his proposal for deportation of Japanese after the war.

H858742

MINES & RESOURCES  
IMMIGRATION

MAR 12 1943

RECEIVED

## Welcome Jap Labor On Farms in Province

SASKATOON, March 9 (CP).—Saskatchewan farmers would welcome the importation of Japanese and Italian prisoners-of-war as another means of easing the farm labor shortage, field men representing the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, the department of municipal affairs and the department of agriculture told Agricultural Minister J. G. Taggart, Monday, at a conference called in Saskatoon to solve the immediate problem of surveying farm production needs in the province.

The field men said an almost unanimous feeling prevailed in northern Saskatchewan, that Japanese would make desirable farm workers. Earlier objections had almost completely broken down.

The field men were instructed at the close of the conference to call meetings in rural municipalities to form "win-the-war" committees, composed of councillors, reeves, secretaries of school boards, and groups of volunteers, one group to help survey farm equipment and manpower needs and supply, the other to tabulate the information, and make it available.

T. B. Pickersgill, of the agricultural division, department of labor,

at Ottawa, said that practically all Italian prisoners of war were in Britain, and it was highly unlikely any would be sent to Canada.

Fred Jarvis, field man from North Battleford, said that within the last week 12 farmers in his district had asked for Japanese laborers.

Mr. Pickersgill continued that Japanese did not have to leave their camps in B.C. unless they so desired. Competition for Japanese laborers between sugar beet farmers in Ontario and Alberta he described as "terrific." The best growers were offering the Japanese special inducements, he said, and under the circumstances, it was not likely Saskatchewan farmers would obtain their services.

The possibility of obtaining men of the armed forces for farm work, through extended leaves, was air-mailed. Mr. Taggart said the national defence authorities were not enthusiastic. Even in Britain, men in uniform had been told they could not expect the harvest leaves granted last summer. In Canada, where men were in uniform for the first time, authorities felt they could not be spared from training centres.



Regina Leader Post  
9 March 1943

Labour Minister Mitchell, replying to writing to a question asked by Tom Reid (Lib., New Westminster), said that 2,835 Japanese now are located in and around Port Arthur, Sarnia, New Denver and Bridge River in British Columbia.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9300, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

Finland Urges  
5 March 1943

## Careful Handling Of Jap Problem

Sqdn. Ldr. E. V. Finland, Coalition, Esquimalt, in the Legislature, Thursday night, asked for a better deal for Esquimalt roads, more work on the west coast highway, and urged moderation in handling the Japanese problem.

He commended W. T. Stralath, Coalition, Victoria, and Mrs. Nancy Hodges, Coalition, Victoria, for their request that more work be done on the west coast road. He recalled that before the election of 1937 a start had been made on the road and a promise given that it would be completed.

"A few men were put to work, but the day after the election the work stopped," he said. "Now that we have a Coalition government, and the Victoria members are urging this, I hope we may have some concrete evidence that this road will be completed."

Mr. Stralath said work on the west coast road may have been discontinued in 1937, but since then five or six miles had been completed.

### MILITARY ROADS

"Ottawa has failed to understand and show the appreciation it should of its essential responsibility in the maintenance and upkeep of military roads in B.C., particularly those in Esquimalt," Sqdn. Ldr. Finland said.

Roads used by the military in Esquimalt electoral district, he said, are in shocking condition, although elsewhere on Vancouver Island the roads are in relatively good shape. He said he could not understand the B.C. Public Works Department not drawing these conditions to the attention of Ottawa.

"I feel, too," he said, "that Ottawa has failed to deal adequately and appreciably with the provision and distribution of labor for our essential industries, especially in respect to farmers," he said.

Of the Japanese problem, Sqdn. Ldr. Finland said, "While I feel deportation is the desirable thing, I am also apprehensive of urging that at the present time. The desire to protect alien minorities—and it is commendable—has placed us in B.C. in a most unfortunate position—because we in B.C. are quite a small minority in Canada."

The Esquimalt M.L.A. said he would like to see the Legislature formally congratulate and felicitate the City of Victoria on its 100th birthday next month.

MINES & RESOURCES

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### Report On 2,935 Japs

OTTAWA (CP)—Labor Minister Mitchell, replying in the Commons in writing to a question asked by Tom Reid, Liberal, New Westminster, said Thursday that 2,935 Japanese now are located in and around Port Arthur, Ont., and Sandon, New Denver and Bridge River in British Columbia.

Victoria Times

5 March 1943

Immigrant Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9366, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

*Calgary, Alberta - 12 March 1943*

## See Little Farm Labor From Japs, Prisoners

**Sugar Beet Growers to  
Use Most of Supply—  
Nazis Not Suitable**

EDMONTON, March 11.—Robert Putnam, secretary of the consultative committee on agricultural services, said today Alberta farmers could expect little if any help from prisoners of war or Japanese to ease their labor problems this spring.

Mr. Putnam made the statement following a meeting to discuss farm labor policy which was attended by representatives of the federal department of labor, T. B. Pickersgill and H. R. Hard, and provincial government and farm organization officials.

There are no Italian prisoners of war in Canada because all are being used in the farm fields of Britain, and it was felt that German prisoners were not suitable for the work. The Japanese available for agricultural duties would be used almost entirely in the sugar beet producing areas.

Mr. Putnam said the meeting endorsed the suggestions contained in the labor policy set out by federal Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell that steps should be taken to work

out plans to more effectively utilize the operators and workers in low producing areas.

The meeting also decided to investigate further the possibilities of using women workers on farms to a greater degree.

*9309 clip*

## Ontario, Prairies Bid for Jap Labor

SASKATOON (CP) — Competition between Ontario and Alberta sugar beet growers to obtain Japanese labor is so "terrific" Saskatchewan farmers have little hope of getting workers from that source. T. B. Pickersgill of the Federal Labor Department's agricultural division told a conference of farm representatives discussing production needs.

The delegates said Saskatchewan farmers would welcome the importation of Japanese workers and Italian prisoners of war to meet the labor shortage.

Pickersgill said the Japanese did not have to leave British Columbia evacuation camps unless they wished and Ontario and Alberta growers were offering special inducements to get workers. He said few Italian prisoners of war were available and that the defense department was not enthusiastic about releasing soldiers for farm work.

*Victor L. Jones  
9 March 1943*

*Vancouver Press  
9 March 1943*

## 'Terrific' Competition For B.C. Japs

*By Canadian Press*

SASKATOON, March 9.—Competition between Ontario and Alberta sugar beet growers to obtain Japanese labor is so "terrific" Saskatchewan farmers have little hope of getting workers from this source, T. B. Pickersgill of the Federal Labor Department's agricultural division told a conference of farm representatives discussing production needs.

The delegates said Saskatchewan farmers would welcome the importation of Japanese workers and Italian prisoners-of-war to meet the labor shortage.

Pickersgill said the Japanese did not have to leave British Columbia evacuation camps unless they wished and Ontario and Alberta growers were offering special inducements to get workers. He said few Italian prisoners-of-war were available and that the defense department was not enthusiastic about releasing soldiers for farm work.



*4861838*

Immigrant on Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

*Denver Weekly News*  
2/28/43

## Japs Will be Put to Work as Loggers

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—Large numbers of Japanese now in the interior of B.C. will be put to work in the logging camps immediately under an understanding between federal and provincial governments with an understanding that the barrier against Orientalism on government land shall be restored as soon as the present emergency is over.

It is hoped 1,000 Japanese loggers can be put to work in the interior during the spring to relieve the desperate shortage of forest labor.

## Patient With Japs

Editor, The Sun: Sir,—I don't think we are treating the Japanese fair! Yes, I'm a Canadian of British stock, and loyal.

When people come into this country and take naturalization papers, do they or do they not swear allegiance? Or are the Japanese exceptions?

I feel that every Japanese, German and Italian, naturalized, and first generation, should be given the right to fight. The Japanese could be made into companies, and a company sent with each battalion to fight other than their own kinsmen. Then, after the war, deal with the Japanese according to their earned merit.

And I do think, with hundreds of thousands others, that the same rights allowed our nationals in foreign countries only be allowed their nationals in this country, regarding land ownership, vote, etc. Why can't it be as simple as that?

As to the \$4,633,354 bill against us taxpayers for the B.C. Jap Evacuation . . . that should be charged up to the Japanese populace, not us. When we were in France in 1914-18 we paid RENT for the ground we fought on to the French government. Is it less reasonable to charge rent for their intrusion?

Let's put this Japanese problem on a fair and business-like basis for the Japanese and Canadians.

A. JENKINS.

*British Columbia*

## Armed Services Took Number of Japanese Boats

OTTAWA, March 9 (CP).—Ultimately, 90 per cent of the impounded Japanese fishing fleet of 1,337 vessels will be returned to active fishing, the Japanese fishing vessels disposal committee said in a report tabled today in the House of Commons by Fisheries Minister Bertrane.

The committee reported it had sold 500 vessels, returned 200 to their owners, and transferred \$17 to the official custodian of alien property. Of those transferred to the custodian, half have already been sold.

The committee, which was under chairmanship of Mr. Justice Sidney Smith, sold \$87 to the fishing industry for a total of \$1,021,530, forty-three to the armed services for \$214,210 and twenty to the British Admiralty for \$70,510.

*Western Alberta*

## Would Welcome Aid From Jap Farmers

10 March 1943

SASKATOON, March 9.—Saskatchewan farmers would welcome the importation of Japanese, and Italian prisoners of war as another means of easing the farm labor shortage, field men representing the Wheat Pool, the Department of Municipal Affairs and the Department of Agriculture told agricultural Minister J. G. Taggart, Monday, at a conference called in Saskatoon to solve the immediate problem of surveying farm production needs in the province.

The field men said an almost unanimous feeling prevailed in Northern Saskatchewan, that Japanese would make desirable farm workers. Earlier objections had almost completely broken down.

The field men were instructed at the close of the conference to call meetings in rural municipalities to form "win-the-war" committees, composed of councillors, reserve secretaries of school boards, and groups of volunteers, one group to help survey farm equipment and manpower needs and supply, the other to tabulate the information, and make it available.



H861834



9309 clp

## Delegates Return From Inspection

Japanese from British Columbia's interior resident camps will be used in the sugar beet fields of Manitoba and Ontario thereby easing slightly the labor problem throughout the farming districts of those provinces if living and working conditions back east are satisfactory, George Collins, general supervisor of the B.C. Security Commission, stated today.

He said that delegates from five camps—Kaslo, New Denver, Lemon Creek, Tashme and Greenwood—visited various sections of Ontario, returning this week to report on conditions to interested Japanese wishing to go east.

Today two members of the commission left this city to consult the Japanese delegates and ascertain what arrangements are necessary in formulating plans for the agricultural appointments.

For some time farmers from Ontario have been asking for Japanese labor and if the Orientals so desire they may continue working in the Ontario woods when their seasonal farming operations are brought to a close.

The delegates who visited the east went principally to negotiate with their potential employers and to see what accommodation in the way of housing could be obtained for workers and their families.

If possible, Mr. Collins said, whole families will be sent east as many times the wives and children can assist in light duties in the beet fields.

It is felt that the influx of these extra laborers to Ontario and Manitoba will relieve the unemployment pressure in Saskatchewan where the grain growers are attempting to secure Italian prisoners of war to meet the manpower short.

19/5/43

MINES & RESOURCES  
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Immigrant Branch (RG 76, Volume 97, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

## Expect Decision On Japanese Beet Labor Latter Part Of March

A decision on the negotiations to secure additional Japanese labor for southern Alberta's sugar beet growers from housing projects in the interior of British Columbia is expected to be made during the latter part of this month, the Herald was told by A. F. Russell, Alberta representative of the B.C. Security Commission, on his return to the city from an extensive trip into the interior housing projects where the majority of B.C. Japanese are now resident.

As soon as Japanese families make their decisions, the local office of the commission will be notified to make arrangements for the reception of those families coming to Alberta.

In the initial stages of his trip Mr. Russell was accompanied by Philip Baker and J. N. Follock, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Alberta Sugar

Beet Growers' Association, and Frank Taylor, agricultural superintendent of Canadian Sugar Products. Towards the completion of his trip, Mr. Russell was accompanied by T. Maruno, representing the Japanese evacuees in southern Alberta.

The interior housing projects at Tashme, Greenwood, Rossmore, New Denver, Slocan City and Kaslo were all visited and in each case committees of the Japanese people there were interviewed both in English and in Japanese with a view to imparting all the necessary information to enable these people to decide to come to Alberta beet fields for the 1943 season, Mr. Russell explained.

### Delegates Sent East

Prior to the visit of the Alberta representatives, the Japanese committees had been interviewed by representatives from the beet growing industry in Ontario and Manitoba and, as a result of these prior interviews, delegates from the Japanese people had been sent to Ontario and Manitoba to investigate first hand the conditions there and subsequently to report back to the Japanese committees in these interior housing towns. At the time of the visit of the Alberta representatives these delegates had not yet returned from the east and one result was that no definite decisions could be made by the committees in these interior projects.

Mr. Russell reported, however, that very considerable interest was shown in most of the places visited and undoubtedly the presence of the Japanese representative from Alberta, who is in very good standing with the Japanese people in the interior, was beneficial, and in Mr. Russell's opinion the trip will result in some families being available to Alberta.

It was anticipated that the Japanese delegates who went to the east will be returning to the projects over this weekend and officials from the head office of the commission at Vancouver will shortly be proceeding to each of the interior towns to get definite decisions from the Japanese families there as to their intentions for 1943. Much winter labor provided for the Japanese in interior housing projects has now been cut off, 500 persons being cut off the payroll at Slocan last week and it is apparent that the opportunity for earning and the opportunity for taking employment where families can be kept together is proving more attractive now to the Japanese families.

It is expected that decisions will be made between the 15th and 21st of March and that these will be immediately promulgated to the Alberta office of the commission so that arrangements can be made for the reception of those families coming to Alberta," Mr. Russell stated.

Throughout the trip the main feature of enquiry on the part of the Japanese committees was the water situation, but assurances were given in this regard and it is felt that some of the difficulties encountered in 1942 on this head can be overcome based on past experience and suitable planning. One other feature of interest which has a definite attraction to Japanese families is the educational set-up for Alberta which gives their children of public school age an opportunity they are not getting in the interior housing projects, where qualified occidental teachers are not available and where accommodation for schools is limited. In some cases education of public school children is confined to correspondence course work.



4861837

## 23,400 Japanese in B.C.; 10,300 of Them Nationals

Nearly half the Nipponese population of British Columbia are Japanese nationals.

Statistics, compiled by the Standing Committee on Orientals following the Japanese registration last spring, and released Tuesday afternoon to offset rumors as to the number of Japanese within the province, show that 10,333 Japanese nationals are included in the total of 23,428 persons of Japanese origin in B. C.

The Committee was appointed by the Privy Council at Ottawa a year ago and its recommendations are made to the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa.

	MALE				TTL.
	Canadian Born	Naturalized Canadians	Japanese Nationals of Jap. Origin	U.S. Citizens	
Single .....	2790	223	645	5	3663
Married .....	495	1696	2395	4	4590
Widower .....	3	180	239	—	422
Divorced .....	2	12	17	—	31
Total male .....	3290	2111	3296	9	8706
	FEMALE				TTL.
	Canadian Born	Naturalized Canadians	Japanese Nationals of Jap. Origin	U.S. Citizens	
Single .....	1702	34	40	—	1776
Married .....	431	1347	1500	—	3298
Widow .....	5	193	155	—	353
Divorced .....	—	1	7	—	8
Canadian born who have become Japanese Nationals through marriage ..	—	—	389	—	389
Total female .....	2158	1575	2091	—	5824
Total male-female .....	5448	3686	5387	9	14,530
Total children under 16 .....	601	2348	4946	3	8898

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9300, part 1)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

Montreal Gazette 18/12/41

## Compulsory Registration Ruled For All Japanese in the Dominion

Ottawa, December 17.—(C)—Compulsory registration of every person in Canada of Japanese race of 16 years and up has been provided for, the Prime Minister's office announced late today.

An order-in-council passed yesterday and soon to be published in the Canada Gazette changes the pre-war voluntary registration of all persons of Japanese race into a compulsory registration, the statement from Prime Minister Mackenzie King's office said.

Before the war with Japan, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police conducted a voluntary registration in Canada of all persons of Japanese race, regardless of nationality or birthplace.

The Japanese population of Canada co-operated loyally in this registration, which was very complete," the statement said.

"On the commencement of war with Japan the enemy alien clauses of the Defence of Canada Regulations became applicable to all Japanese nationals, and also to persons of Japanese race who have become naturalized British subjects since September 1, 1932, and to persons of Japanese race who are nationals of foreign countries other than the United States. The enemy alien clauses include, of course, provision for compulsory registration."

The practical effect of the new order-in-council is confined to Canadian-born or British-born Japanese, to those naturalized before September 1, 1932, and to any Japanese who may be United States citizens.

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 2.)

## JAPS IN DOMINION FORCED TO REPORT

(Continued from Page One.)

"These Japanese, whose loyalty to Canada is not questioned except in isolated cases, are not being subjected to enemy-alien treatment," said the statement. "However, if any of them have failed to register voluntarily, they must do so now under the new order or become liable to prosecution."

### Japs in B.C. Registered

Vancouver, December 17.—(C)—British Columbia's Japanese population, estimated to number 34,000, already have been registered in a Dominion-ordered plan carried out last summer by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Each Japanese over 16 years of age in British Columbia was fingerprinted, photographed and given an identification card. Those under 16 years of age were registered on the registration cards of their parents.

Japanese residents of Alberta, a majority of whom are required to register, under Defence of Canada Regulations issued recently, are quietly presenting themselves at Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachments throughout the province. Supt. J. D. Bird of Edmonton headquarters of the R.C.M.P. said today. Supt. Bird said he had no figures on how many have reported since the regulations became effective.

### Fishing Boats Immobilized

Vancouver, December 17.—(C)—A total of 1,035 Japanese fishing boats have been tied up in British Columbia under federal defence regulations since the outbreak of war with Japan. Mayor Fred Hume, of New Westminster, chairman of the Standing Committee on Oriental Problems, announced today.

Mayor Hume said plans are being made to collect the boats at one centre and keep them under guard.

He said problems of livelihood of the fishermen have been referred to the federal Government.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
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CANADA

Seabridge Herald  
5/2/43

## Liquor Ban Against Japanese Rescinded By Province Today

Provincial government restrictions prohibiting Japanese in Alberta from going into beer parlors and from making liquor purchases at government vendor stores were rescinded today, Monday, after being in effect since Jan. 1 of this year.

Announcement that the ban was lifted was made in Edmonton this morning by J. A. King, chairman of the Alberta Liquor Control Board.

About 3,000 Japanese reside in southern Alberta, about 2,500 of them evacuated here by the B.C. Security Commission last spring for work in sugar beet fields.

The ban on Japanese going into beer parlors or buying liquor from vendor stores was imposed by the province after widespread agitation

for such an order. Leaders of the campaign wanting the ban at that time explained such a measure could be regarded as an act to protect Japanese as well as in the interests of servicemen. They frowned on Japanese drinking beer in taverns at tables near members of the armed forces.

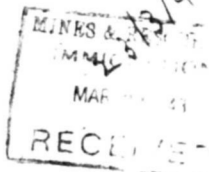
### Privilege In Doubt

Whether Japanese would be permitted to enjoy liquor privileges in Alberta, however, hinged today on the interpretation to be given on an order passed by the B.C. Security Commission last March. This order forbids Japanese to be in possession of liquor but does not define the area to which it is applicable. Presumably it is believed to apply to British Columbia but local copies of the order do not state this.

### *Victoria Times* Japanese to Man B.C. Logging Camps

The first of what may eventually be 4,000 Japanese loggers went to work this week in camps and sawmills of the British Columbia interior, chiefly in the southern region, a Selective Service spokesman said.

"This movement will increase from week to week and quite large numbers will probably be engaged in these industries before long," he said. "It is the first time Japs from camps supervised by the B.C. Security Commission have been allowed to take civilian jobs in B.C."



4862697

9309 Clipping

Immigrant Branch, Vol. 24, Volume 24, File 100, part 1  
Newspaper Clippings, 1940-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

9509 277  
18/3/43

## Stress Need of Permits for Japs As Nipponese Drift Here from B.C.

With the influx of Japanese from the Pacific coast being felt in Montreal to an ever-increasing extent, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police announced yesterday that the Orientals may not travel from one location to another without special travel permits.

There are about 190 Japanese in the Montreal district at present, most of them Canadian-born, it was stated. They have been transferred from work camps in Western Canada to jobs, mostly as domestic servants, to swell the local Japanese colony which stood at 31 at the time of the declaration of war.

Under rulings of the British Columbia Security Commission, the Japanese may not travel from the Western work camps to any other destination unless they have employment awaiting them. There have been signs locally, police said, that the Japanese are not aware of the necessity for travel permits. Japanese located here have been found jobs by church volunteer groups, it was stated, who have prevailed upon the British Columbia authorities to send the men here for employment. Christian group meetings held every two weeks in the Pacific Coast province were banned recently under the Defence

of Canada Regulations which forbid the assembly at public meetings of persons of the Japanese race.

There are seven non-Canadian Japanese among the group sent from the Coast, it was stated.

Under the Defence of Canada Regulations all persons of Japanese blood, born in Canada, or not, even though one parent was Occidental, must carry at all times the certificate of Oriental registration. Those alien Japanese must report monthly to the office of the Registrar of Enemy Aliens, the local office of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

There were but four reasons for which travel permits will be issued, the police said yesterday. These include illness, special medical or dental care; death of a close relative necessitating the presence of the Japanese at the funeral; an interview sought by the Custodian of Enemy Alien property or other government official; and to proceed to authorized employment.

A Japanese may not travel in search of employment but may do so only after the employment has been obtained, police said. The travel restrictions apply without reservations to all Japanese, whether Canadian-born or otherwise.



### Beer/Parlor Ban On Japs Lifted

16 March 1943  
EDMONTON, March 15. — J. A. King, chairman of the Alberta Liquor Control Board, announced today the lifting of a ban which had barred Japanese from going into beer parlors and making liquor purchases at government liquor stores in Alberta.

The ban, which went into effect last Jan. 1, was lifted effective today.

### Kaslo Japanese Go to Ontario

18 March 1943  
Indications from the Kaslo area that a number of Japanese families will go east to work in the beet fields of Ontario, George Collins, general supervisor of the B. C. Security Commission, announced today.

He said that representatives of the commission are working through the Interior interviewing Japanese and that already the Kaslo men who visited the Ontario and Manitoba farms as delegates some weeks ago have signified their willingness to go east.

His representatives will canvass the other Japanese work camps before returning to the coast.

### Lift Ban on Japs In Beer Parlors

26. Paulkton  
J. A. King, chairman of the Alberta liquor control board, announced Monday the lifting of a ban which barred Japanese from going into beer parlors and making liquor purchases at government liquor stores in Alberta.

The ban, which went into effect last Jan. 1, was lifted effective as from Monday.

### Growers Split On Question Of Jap Help

18 March 1943  
KELOWNA, March 18 — (CP)

—With the start of orchard work nearing rapidly, Okanagan Valley fruit growers are canvassing all angles of the manpower situation in hopes of reaching a decision before a meeting within the next few days.

An immediate problem is to obtain about 400 men for spraying and irrigating — a steady three-month job beginning about the middle of May.

Growers are divided on the question of seeking Japanese labor, some expressing the opinion that if such workers were obtained residents of Kelowna and other Okanagan towns would not volunteer their services which last year were credited with making possible the apple harvest.

Of interest to the growers is a proposal to adopt a farm labor plan similar to that used in Ontario, with women and girl workers from cities being established in permanent summer work camps near the orchards.



4865276

## 500 Japs Will Assist West Ontario Farmers

*consults Globe and Mail - 26 March 1943*

Ottawa, March 25 (Staff).—Negotiations were completed today with Deputy Minister Arthur McNamara for the early movement into Western Ontario of nearly 500 Canadian-born Japanese in a desperate, last-minute attempt to guarantee production of sugar beets, tomatoes and tobacco, and kindred field-garden crops.

The arrangements were made by Clayton E. Desmond (Prog. Con. Kent); W. R. Reek, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and James Garner, Kent County Provincial Agricultural Representative. The new conference was held at a time when the sugar-beet program had bogged badly through the lack of any assurance to farmers that labor would be made available for cultivation and harvesting.

Field men of the processors have been at work for nearly a month, but up to yesterday, out of a goal of 44,000 acres, only 8,000 had been placed under contract. A lag in production plans in other crops is reported because of the help shortage.

Earlier this year, largely because of opposition raised in some municipalities, chiefly Chatham, to last year's labor program, when 370 Canadian-born Japanese were taken into the area and housed in work camps, it was planned to transfer approximately 200 Canadian-Japanese families to Kent and adjacent county districts. The idea, however, did not catch on. In the first place the family plan roused opposition again—this time on the ground that they might settle there, and, in the second, few families wanted to move so far from their old homes in British Columbia.

About three weeks ago a deputation from Chatham, headed by Mayor Lorne Goddard, laid their protests before officials at Ottawa, and, it is reported, censured Mr. Desmond, a farmer, for having stated "where Canadian Japs were used like human beings they were satisfactory."

In comment today, the member

said: "It was the truth, and certainly I am not ashamed of it."

"Kent and district is the most logical section of Ontario in which to operate mobile work units," he said. "We have a long season, extending from May 1 until late in November. There is no reason why the scheme cannot work out satisfactorily. If the critics have any better plan, it is up to them to come forward with it."

He described as "exceedingly grave" the situation with respect to sugar beets.

"Labor is the answer to that," said Mr. Desmond. "Price is reasonably well cleared up, what with the Provincial subsidy and the settlement of the minimum price question."

In all of Canada last year 63,300 acres of beets were harvested, and this year's acreage goal was increased 42 per cent to 90,000 acres.

## Only Jap-Canadians Allowed to Buy Beer

EDMONTON, March 18.—Provincial Treasurer Solon Low told the legislature Wednesday he believed the recent lifting of the ban against Japanese frequenting beer parlors and purchasing liquor at government liquor stores, applied only to those Japanese classed as Canadian citizens.

In answering a question by Mayor Andrew Davison (Ind. Calgary) as to the lifting of the ban, Mr. Low said when the blanket prohibition order for Japanese was brought down it was not realized that it would affect Japanese Canadian citizens, all of whom were loyal, and some of whom were even now in the service of Canada.

"I am not certain how far the order affects enemy aliens," the minister said, but added that "it was understood the ban was to be lifted for those Japanese who are Canadian citizens."

Mr. Davison had asked the minister for an explanation of the lifting of the ban, announced a few days ago by J. H. King, chairman of the Alberta Liquor Control Board. The Calgary member wanted to know if any thought had been given to the possible trouble it might cause in beer parlors frequented by Japanese, and for an explanation of the order in view of the present "drastic" liquor rationing.

## Japanese Travel In Canada Limited

MONTREAL (CP) — Royal Canadian Mounted Police here stressed today that Japanese may not travel from one location to another in Canada without special travel permits.

The warning arose from the presence in Montreal district of approximately 190 Japanese, most of them Canadian-born, who have been transferred from work camps in western Canada to jobs here, mostly as domestic servants. Police said some of the Japanese apparently were not aware of the necessity for travel permits.

## Send Japs to East as Domestic Aides

MONTREAL, March 18.—R.C.M.P. stressed Wednesday Japanese may not travel from one location to another in Canada without special travel permits.

The R.C.M.P. warning arose from the presence in Montreal district of approximately 190 Japanese, most of them Canadian-born, who have been transferred from work camps in western Canada to jobs here, mostly as domestic servants. Police said some of the Japanese apparently were not aware of the necessity for travel permits.



Immigrant on Branch (NG 76, Volume 27, File 600, part 2)  
newspaper Cl. 1 page, 1-2-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

# Recommends Fish License Restrictions

## 'Canners Trying to Bring Japs Back'

*Vancouver Sun*  
- 22 March 1943

—W. Burgess

Restrictive limitation of fishing licenses rather than support of a "send them back to Japan" policy is recommended as a means of preventing Japanese from re-entering the British Columbia fishing industry, in view of the fact that certain fish cannery operators are attempting to bring them back. W. Burgess, secretary of the United Fishermen's Federal Union, stated today in presenting his report to the opening session of the union's annual convention.

"Certain cannery operators behind the scenes are pulling wires to bring them back," Mr. Burgess asserted. "Fishermen justly fear that were they allowed to return to the industry they could be used as a compliant tool by the operators to destroy established working conditions."

"We should demand that no increase in the number of fishing licenses in British Columbia should be allowed over the number existent in 1941 and that no person be given a new license unless he is a bona-fide fisherman renewing his past license or a member of the armed forces who had left the industry to serve his country."

### REGULATE CONSERVATION

"Limitation of licenses would also be an additional practical means of regulating conservation," Mr. Burgess added.

"There is no need for the Japanese to be returned to the fishing industry as a productive force."

"A grave menace to the living standards of the bona-fide fishermen may present itself when the war is over if the government were to encourage additional thousands to enter the industry."

### PRO-FASCIST ELEMENT

Speaking of the place of the Japanese in the fishing trade, Burgess stated that "while they were in our industry they were dominated by pro-Fascist element."

Immediate proposal to the Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of Prince Rupert that they amalgamate into the UFFU as a local was recommended in the secretary's report.

Delegates to the convention include Jack McDonald and Rudolph Pedersen, of the Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of Seattle; Andy Paul and Dan Assu, of the Native Brotherhood; W. Gateman and Dan Rolf of the United Fish Cannery and Reduction Plant Workers' Union.

Mayer J. W. Cornett opened the convention, and Bert Showler, president of the Trades and Labor Council, spoke briefly.

## Japanese Gets Year On Morals Charge

*Vancouver Sun*  
- 22 March 1943  
NELSON, March 22—(CP)—Yoshitaka Takashima, Japanese of Slocan City, was sentenced Saturday to one year in jail when he pleaded guilty to a morals charge involving a juvenile. His mother, Tsuyiko Takashima, was given six months suspended sentence on a charge of concealing the birth of a child.

## Last of Japs Quit Park on March 30

Japanese now in Hastings Park receiving medical care will be moved to the interior on March 30. George Collins, general supervisor of the B.C. Security Commission, announced today.

"They are definitely going," he said. "All preparations are complete. We have their transportation lined up and one week from today will see their complete exodus."

The hospitalized cases in Hastings Park will be moved to the newly-constructed sanatorium at New Denver. 23 March 1943



9865768

Immigrant on Branch (M) 2, Volume 9, File 100, page 1  
Newspaper Clipping, March 22, 1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

9309 Clipping

## Two Advisory Tribunals for Jap Property

First steps in the disposal of city and rural property owned by evacuated Japanese were taken today with announcement by F. G. Shears, acting director of the custodian's office here, of the formation of two advisory committees to aid in the liquidation of the property.

Mr. Justice Sidney Smith will head the urban committee and Judge David Whiteside will be chairman of the rural one.

The Greater Vancouver committee will include Ald. Charles Jones and Kishizo Kimura, of Christina Lake. A. E. McMaster will be executive assistant.

On Judge Whiteside's committee are D. McKenzie, New Westminster; J. J. McLellan, Fort Langley; Hal Menzies, Haney, and Yasutaro Yamaga, Tashme.

Kimura and Yamaga will represent the Japanese evacuees on the two committees.

G. W. McPherson, executive assistant to the Secretary of State, who has been in Vancouver during the past week, issued the following statement concerning disposal of Japanese properties:

"The custodian is anxious that the public and the evacuees understand that the properties will not be sacrificed but that the liquidation will be carried out in an orderly manner and that the proceeds of the liquidation will be credited in the custodian's office to the account of the individual evacuee owner and will be made available to him in co-operation with the British Columbia Security Commission in such amounts as he may require.

"The whole purpose of the custodian's taking over the property of evacuees is in order that it may be properly protected and there is no intention that the property or the proceeds of the liquidation of same have been, or will be, confiscated and this applies regardless of the nationality of the evacuee owner."



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Immigration Branch (RG 76), Volume 87, File 9309, part 1  
Newspaper Clipping, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

9309 *clippings*

**Ontario Asks  
For 500 Japs**  
*28 March 1943*  
OTTAWA, March 26—(CP)—Selective Service Director Arthur MacNamara said last night that "all Spring" representatives of his department and the Ontario sugar beet industry have been working on a plan to bring Japanese from British Columbia to assist in harvesting the sugar beet crop in western Ontario, and that such a plan now has been drawn up.  
Providing the Japanese are willing to make the trip, approximately 500 of them will be brought east for the harvesting, Mr. MacNamara said.

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*[Handwritten signature]*

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APR 1 1943  
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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 97, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

# Ontario Seeking 500 Japs From B.C.

TORONTO (CP)—Agriculture Minister P. M. Dewar of Ontario announced today that 500 Canadian-born Japanese will be brought to this province for the sugar beet season, "providing we can get that number and the sugar beet acreage is such that they are required."

He said the Japanese, most of them unmarried, would be established in camps in the Kent County area, where sugar beets are grown.

The federal government would pay the cost of bringing the Japanese from the west coast and returning them, he said. The province would pay incidental costs, but on the whole it would amount to a 50-50 cost proposition between the two governments.

Wages would correspond roughly to farm wages in the county and the Japanese would be charged about 75 cents a day for board.

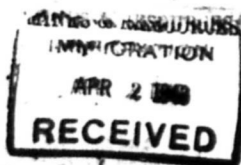
## LAST JAPS GO INLAND

### All Nationals Moved From B.C. Coastal Zones

Vancouver, March 30. — A special train today carried from Vancouver to evacuation camps in the southern interior the last Japanese to be removed from the restricted coastal zone.

All were hospital patients who have been receiving medical treatment here awaiting construction of a hospital at New Denver, B.C., around which several evacuation settlements are located. Many of those moved today were stretcher cases but a number were able to sit up at train windows.

More than 20,000 Japanese have been removed from the restricted zone to camps in the interior since the evacuation began a year ago. Some hundreds have taken work in the sugar beet fields of the Prairies and Ontario.



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9309 Clipping

by a British

Immigrant Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

9507 Clippings

MINES & RESOURCES  
APR 30 1943  
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Toronto Globe  
and Mail  
3 April 1943

Vancouver Sun  
March  
30, 1943

## JAP WORKERS BALK AT MOVE

Ottawa, April 2 (CP).—Selective Service Director Arthur MacNamara said yesterday that his department was finding it difficult to induce Japanese workers to leave the Pacific Coast to take employment in the sugar beet fields of Southern Alberta.

He was commenting upon the request of the Alberta growers for "special measures" to implement the supply of labor in Southern Alberta to facilitate harvesting of the sugar beet crop. Mr. MacNamara said he had wired representatives of the Lethbridge growers suggesting that it might be possible to send single Japanese workers into Alberta if accommodation were available for them.

He also suggested that the growers undertake to guarantee a stated monthly wage to the single Japanese. Western Ontario growers recently asked for help in harvesting their sugar beet crops, but here again difficulty was being encountered in obtaining the consent of the Japanese to making the trip East. "However," Mr. MacNamara added, "we hope to break that feeling down in time."

## Last Japs Leave City

A six-coach special train rolled out from Vancouver today carrying the last of the Japanese from this city to complete an exodus started about a year ago. Those leaving this morning were all hospital patients who were receiving medical treatment at Hastings Park and are now on their way to the newly-constructed sanatorium at New Denver.

More than 20,000 Japanese have been removed from this restricted area and placed in work camps in the interior. Recently a number volunteered to go to the beet fields of Ontario and Manitoba for seasonal work there but there are still a number of families quartered in British Columbia.

Many of those leaving today were stretcher cases but a number were able to sit up at train windows. They were taken from Hastings Park to the Immigration Building and from there berthed in the train and moved out over CP lines. George Collins, general supervisor of the B.C. Security Commission, rode out with the Japanese contingent.

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Immigrant on Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9300, part 4)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
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9309 Eelp

## JAPS SPURN BEET FIELDS

*Calgary, Alberta*  
Having Trouble

Getting Them to

Come to Alberta

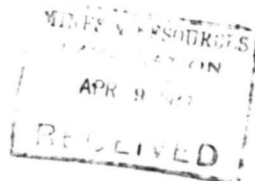
*April 1943*

OTTAWA, April 1.—Selective service director Arthur MacNamara said tonight his department was finding it difficult to induce Japanese workers to leave the Pacific coast to take employment in the sugar beet fields of southern Alberta.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

9309 867

### War Veteran Jailed For Shooting at Jap

NELSON (CP)—Daniel Ralston McKenzie, Slocan City war veteran, was sentenced in county court Thursday to 15 days in jail and ordered to enter into a \$500 bond to keep the peace for six months. Charged with shooting at Haruo Maeda, Japanese youth, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, he was found guilty Wednesday. The charge arose out of an incident Nov. 9 when McKenzie allegedly shot at three Japanese climbing a piledriver on the Slocan River fronting the defendant's home.

*Victoria Times*  
2 April, 1943

Ottawa has decided to move thousands of Japanese to the beet sugar fields of the Prairies and Ontario—and the people of British Columbia can hardly wait to see the last of them. British Columbians have a deep-rooted determination that the Japs shall never return to the coast, and certainly that they shall never be permitted to concentrate again in the Vancouver area. The fact that the Dominion Government is selling off all Japanese property in British Columbia is taken as a sign that it favors the provincial viewpoint, plans to back it up.

*These have the Japanese 15 April 1943*

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# Japs Fight To Retain Property

## Evacuees Organize To Resist Forced Sale by Gov't

By CLIFF MACKAY

Evacuated Japs are banding together for a court fight to defend their real estate against forced sale by the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property.

They announce that they will apply for an injunction to restrain the Custodian and are prepared to carry the case to the B.C. Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court of Canada if necessary.

To this end a temporary committee of an organization to be known as the Amalgamated Evacuee Property Owners' Association has been established with headquarters at Kaslo.

"It is foreseen that the litigation is likely to be long, involved and costly," the announcement states but the Japs are undeterred.

### PICTURE CHANGED

Their move threatens the hope of many Vancouver citizens and Fraser Valley farmers that Nipponese will be "sold out" of the city and district and never permitted to return.

"The New Canadian," Jap newspaper published at Kaslo, has given a legal opinion in its current issue. Owners have been advised that "the intention of the federal government to proceed with the arbitrary liquidation . . . is beyond the legal powers of the government, even as a war measure."

"Numbers of former residents of the coastal districts in the Stocan, New Denver and Kaslo projects," the paper continues, "have voiced their wish . . . to

Please Turn to Page Two  
See "Japanese"

Continued From P. 1, Col. 5

## Japanese

carry the fight to the courts of law."

### ARE THEY RIGHT?

Independent legal opinion canvassed by The Vancouver Sun indicates that the Japs might win on a constitutional point.

Authorities said that the Custodian presumes to exercise jurisdiction conferred by the Dominion Parliament but that the British North America Act reserves the control of property and civil rights for exclusive handling by provincial legislatures.

Ottawa has named two advisory committees in connection with the proposed sale. The civic committee is headed by Mr. Justice Sidney Smith and the rural committee by Judge David Whiteside.

### WAITING FOR OTTAWA

F. G. Shears, an official of the Custodian's Vancouver branch, told The Sun that that no dealings have been held yet with the Evacuee Committee.

He had heard of the organization and assumed that its underlying idea "is one of civil rights."

"So far," said Mr. Shears, "we have not disposed of any Japanese property without the consent of the owner and we are not proposing to do so immediately. I imagine that, if the sale goes into effect, the Japanese will challenge it. I suppose it is a purely legal question."

Asked why the non-voluntary sales have not been started and when they are likely to be, Mr. Shears could not say more than that "we are awaiting further advices from Ottawa."

It could not be learned whether the delay means that the legal position taken by Japs is under further review.

G. W. McPherson, executive assistant to the Secretary of State, was in Vancouver last week in connection with the matter and has now gone back to Ottawa.



HS600099

93098

*7th April 1943*  
**Church to Probe  
Japs' Treatment**  
*South Coast Mail*

The Board of Home Missions of the United Church of Canada yesterday passed a resolution urging the Executive of General Council of the United Church to interview Prime Minister Mackenzie King on the matter of treatment, housing, education and occupation of Japanese-Canadians who have been evacuated from their homes on the West coast.

Visit of the Moderator of the Church, the Rt. Rev. Dr. J. R. P. Slater, featured one of the sessions of the board. Dr. Slater warmly praised the devotion to duty of the missionary workers.

Three appointments made by the Women's Missionary Society were confirmed. They are: Miss Evellue Freethy, to the Church of All Nations, Montreal; Miss Evelyn E. Mathews, to Kirkland Lake; Miss Olive Brand, to Robertson House, Winnipeg.

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*Victoria Times*  
**Government Against  
Japs Buying Property**

*10 April 1943*  
Attorney-General Maitland said today he is receiving many requests to allow Japanese in the interior to acquire new property. "The policy of the government is unchanged," Mr. Maitland said. "We do not think that Japanese should be given title to property in this province at this time." The Dominion government, by order-in-council, said Japanese could purchase new property if the B.C. Attorney-General gave his consent. Some people, who sold property to Japanese and cannot get their money, because they cannot transfer title, are protesting.

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Clippings

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*Victoria Times*

*9 April 1943*

VICT

**Jap Logging Firms  
Bought By B.C. Interests**

OTTAWA (CP) — Timber licenses, tracts and sawmills of six British Columbia companies have been sold by the custodian of enemy property, it was reported in a return tabled Thursday in the House of Commons for Howard Green, Prog. Con., Vancouver South.

The companies, with the names of the purchasers and prices, are:

Royston Lumber Co. Ltd., Arthur Stekl, Vancouver, \$202,000.

Cameron Lake Logging Co. Ltd., C. W. Logging Co. Ltd., Parksville, B.C., \$45,000.

Trans-Pacific Lumber Co. Ltd., T. G. McMillan, Vancouver, \$10,974.

Queen Charlotte Timber Holding Co. Ltd., Ryan Hibberson Ltd., Vancouver, \$53,280 for one lot.

Cartwright Lumber Co. Ltd., Dan McLean and James M. Brown, Vancouver, \$9,000.

Ocean Timber Co. Ltd., approval of a contract for the sale of promissory notes and mortgages between the company and Lake Logging Co. Ltd. of Vancouver for \$138,772, dated prior to Dec. 7, 1941. The proceeds were paid to the custodian.

*4509 Clippings*

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APR 19 1943  
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*Victoria Advocate*  
4/4/43  
**Japanese Property  
Policy Unchanged**

Despite protests from Canadians who have sold property to which legal title cannot be given any Japanese purchaser, Attorney-General R. L. Maitland, K.C., reiterated yesterday the fixed policy of the Provincial Government, which does not recognize the validity of any transfer to the Japanese.

Under a Dominion order in council, Japanese are permitted to purchase new property, subject, however, to permission of the Attorney-General of British Columbia.

"Because," said Mr. Maitland, "we do not think that Japanese should be given title to property in this province at this time, the original policy of the Government remains unchanged."

*1509 Clippings*



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22/4/43

9309 Clippings

**Lease B.C. Ranch  
For Japanese**

OTTAWA, April 15.—CP.—The fourteen mile ranch in British Columbia has been leased by the British Columbia Security Commission from the Fourteen Mile Ranch Co. Ltd., of Vancouver for a monthly rental of \$500 for the establishment of the Tashme Japanese camp, said a return tabled Wednesday in the House of Commons by the labor department for George Cruickshank (Lib. Fraser Valley).

The agreement provides for the lease of the ranch for the duration of the war with Japan "and for a reasonable time thereafter to permit removal of Japanese placed in the camp."

The security commission agrees to place at its expense \$50,000 worth of fire insurance on the lessor's buildings with loss payable to the lessor.

Answering another question by Mr. Cruickshank, the return said that 41,734 feet of iron pipe had been purchased for the camp for \$6,940.

**Jap Family Expelled  
By Kelowna Citizens**

KELOWNA, April 15.—U. Higuchi, Japanese and his family shook the dust of Kelowna from their feet and went across the lake to Westbank Thursday, after they were given 12 hours to leave the city. The ultimatum to leave was served on the Jap family by a delegation from Kelowna City Council, Canadian Legion and Board of Trade.

The family boarded the 6 o'clock ferry for Westbank where they have a permit to work.

The permit, however, is not effective until April 20 and they were preparing to take up residence here. Because they were making an application for the children to attend school here it was suspected that they were intending to make their permanent abode here.

Alderman Sutherland told The Sun today that a meeting of several organizations is being held today to discuss the question of Japanese entering the Okanagan Valley.



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48734

## 'A Jap's a Jap' Says U.S. General; Hits Enlistment

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—"A Jap's a Jap" and "it makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not," Lt. Gen. John L. Dewitt said today in opposing emphatically "the sentiment developing to bring back some of the Japanese to the west coast."

The commanding general of the Western Defence command and 5th Army, in testifying before the House of Representatives naval affairs subcommittee, said "I don't want any of them. We got them out. They were a dangerous element. The west coast is too vital and too vulnerable to take any chances."

He told the subcommittee there were only eight Japanese in his command—seven in the Federal Communications Commission as translators and one in the immigration department as an interpreter—and that he was opposing "by every means I can" the "sentiment that Japanese-Americans should return" to the coast.

An estimated 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, some U.S. citizens, were removed to relocation centres from the western coastal areas last year. Two cases, which challenge the legality of parts of the control and exclusion orders relating to Japanese, now are before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Gen. DeWitt said he "couldn't say as to any particular element" which might be pressing for the release of Japanese, but that "there are constant requests concerning individuals." Regarding those who are U.S. citizens, the general said "you can't change him (a Japanese) by giving him a piece of paper."

## Destruction Of Jap Power To Aid B.C.

Development of a post-war Orient free from Japanese domination will have a marked effect on the industrial life of British Columbia through expansion of export trade, R. O. Campney, K.C., told members of the Vancouver branch of the General Accountants' Association, Friday, in Hotel Grosvenor.

"We will have a free ocean before us for the first time in history and we should make the most of it," Mr. Campney said.

He expected that with the coming of peace the province would be faced with problems of absorbing thousands of demobilized soldiers, the reconversion of industry to peacetime occupations and the gradual elimination of bureaucratic control.

In this transition period, he said, the government, industry and labor would have to co-operate and each undertake to do its full share.

The government, he pointed out, would have to take the immediate steps because it had the power to act quickly and the money to finance any construction program.

Eventually, the problem would be one for individual industries to solve with the assistance of the government, he added.

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15 April 1943

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES

## Big B.C. Ranch Rented For Japanese Camp

OTTAWA (CP)—The Fourteen-Mile Ranch in British Columbia has been leased by the British Columbia Security Commission from the Fourteen-Mile Ranch Co. Ltd. of Vancouver for a monthly rental of \$500 for the establishment of the Tashme Japanese Camp, said a return tabled Wednesday in the House of Commons by the labor department for Geo. Cruickshank, Lib., Fraser Valley.

The agreement provides for the lease of the ranch for the duration of the war with Japan "and for a reasonable time thereafter to permit removal of Japanese placed in the camp."

The Security Commission agrees to place at its expense \$50,000 worth of fire insurance on the lessor's buildings with loss payable to the lessor.

Answering another question from Mr. Cruickshank, the return said that 41,724 feet of iron pipe had been purchased for the camp for \$6,840.

## Japs to Work Tomato Acreage

ASHCROFT, April 17.—Canadian Cannery (Western) Ltd. has leased the Boston Flats farm for tomato growing this season, and engaged Japanese labor from Lillooet and Bridge River.

This large acreage was given up by Chinese this year on account of labor shortage and since it represented a big percentage of tomato land in the district, it was imperative, according to a cannery spokesman, to hold this farm property under crop to assure operation of the local cannery this year.

Fourteen Japanese are at present employed on the Boston Flats preparing for the crop, and, it is said, tomato plants will be brought from Lillooet for planting. As the work warrants, more Japanese labor will be brought in until, it is expected, 80 or 90 will be employed at the peak of harvest.

## Kelowna Protests Arrival of Japs

KELOWNA, B.C. (CP)—Considerable discussion was heard here today regarding the arrival, under permit of the B.C. Security Commission, of 23 Japanese men, women and children as orchard workers for nearby Westbank.

Recently the Kelowna City Council, Kelowna Junior Board of Trade and Kelowna Branch of the Canadian Legion adopted resolutions expressing opposition.

(In Vancouver the Security Commission said the Japanese workers sent to Westbank went at the request of growers who needed labor, and with the approval of authoritative growers' bodies.)

HS74715

## Work Permits Granted to Whites Only

The B.C. Security Commission reiterated today a statement that its policy in settling Japanese families in the Okanagan for the duration is to accept work applications from white employers only.

Otherwise, officials declined comment on reaction in the valley, especially at Kelowna — seat of anti-Japanese resentment — to the incident of Thursday when the family of U. Higuchi attempted to stay in Kelowna while waiting to take work at a nursery at Westbank across the lake.

### QUOTE LETTER

Advices from Kelowna today declare that the permit for the Higuchi family was definitely issued to M. Taneda, a Japanese already working at Westbank. These advices quote a letter sent by C. V. Booth, permits and investigations officer for the commission, to W. Hartley, supervisor of Japanese at Tashme, B.C.

The letter read: "I enclose herewith RCMP permits for the above family allowing them to leave Tashme and travel to Westbank where they will enter the employ of Masui Taneda, who has agreed to employ them for the duration of the war. Kindly issue transportation and sustenance allowance for this family. If they are entitled to same."

Commission officials here say they have not yet checked this matter.

### TOWNS CLOSED

On advice from the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association's labor committee the commission has designated the following Okanagan districts open to Japanese settlement for the duration: Vernon, Oryama, Okanagan Centre, Winfield, Kelowna, Westbank, Peachland, Summerland, Kaleden, Naramata, Rutland, Grand Forks. Open for temporary employment are the districts of Keremeos and Glenmore.

All towns and cities in the Valley, save the town of Westbank, are closed to the Japanese. In addition, the following districts are closed: Oliver, Osoyoos, Penticton and Okanagan Mission.



*Vancouver Sun - 21 April 1943*

# Authority Asked for Three-Man Board

Special to The Vancouver Sun

KELOWNA, April 21.—The whole Kelowna area from Winfield to Westbank is now able to present a united front on the Japanese settlement question as a result of activities during the past week which have culminated in the adoption of a four-point platform by vegetable growers, fruit growers and residents of Kelowna itself.

The points are:

1. Removal of all Japanese who have entered this district since December 7, 1941.

2. Exclusion of all Japanese from this area except male Japanese of 16 and over who may be brought into the district on a seasonal labor basis.

3. Appointment of a three-man committee, one each named by vegetable growers, fruit growers and city people, to act as the representatives of the district to handle all matters concerning Japanese.

4. The committee is to make every effort to secure male Japanese on a seasonal labor basis for the district, and to organize the city people to the maximum to assist in the harvesting.

## BOARD SELECTED

It will be urged that all agricultural labor be handled by the National Selective Service, including Japanese.

Authority will be sought from Ottawa, through the B.C. Security Commission, for recognition of the three-man committee as the local authority on Japanese matters.

Vegetable growers have already named Tom Wilkinson, chairman of the B.C. Interior Vegetable Marketing Board, as their representative; fruit growers selected L. G. Butler of East Kelowna as their nominee. The city has as yet not taken any action, but it is deemed probable that Alderman George Sutherland, who has been the leading figure in recent negotiations and who enjoys the confidence of both the fruit and vegetable growers, will be selected.

## JAPS IN SCHOOLS

The present move is a direct outcome of the revelation last week that this district had been designated as open for the duration for settlement by Japanese

and that families are coming into Westbank with duration permits. The news came as a thunderbolt to the district which is still at a loss to understand how the Security Commission so misinterpreted local sentiment.

Since the inception of the Japanese problem in December, 1941, this is the first time that the district has been able to speak with a full and united voice.

A factor in the situation also was the entry into the schools of Japanese children of families who have recently come into the district. In Westbank alone eight have entered the school in recent days. It is understood that no more may be permitted to enter any local school without the consent of the Department of Education.



HS75485

*Victoria Times*  
*16 April 1943*

**DISPOSING OF JAPS**

From Comox Argus

In the House of Commons recently Mr. A. W. Neill warned and pleaded with the government to make up their minds now to see that the Japanese never get back into coastal British Columbia. He goes much further, he asks that they all should be shipped out of Canada and that this should be written into the peace treaties.

The presence of the Japanese in British Columbia has always been our most dangerous problem; it has been solved for the time being. Now is our opportunity to prevent this dual race problem in British Columbia becoming a cancer, which may be fatal to the province in our children's time.

*9309 Clippings*

**MINES & RESOURCES**  
**IMMIGRATION**  
**APR 28 1943**  
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*H875489*

# Youths Convicted of Manslaughter in Jap Slaying

## Four Wait Sentence After Second Trial

An audible sigh of relief spread through a crowded Assize courtroom late Saturday evening as George R. Hanbury, jury foreman, told four accused murderers that they had been found guilty of manslaughter.

Tears flowed freely from the eyes of friends and relatives of Pte. Robert Hughes, 21; William George Billamy, 19; Floyd Berrigan, 20, and John Petryk, 18, when the juror's announcement showed they had escaped death on the gallows.

The smiling faces of the four accused reflected the relief they felt.

The verdict brought to a dramatic climax the six-day second trial of the four youths on charges of murdering Yoshiyuki Uno, 27, Japanese, during the hold-up of his parents' store at 305 West Fourth on January 16, 1942.

### WORRIED SMILES

They were convicted of murder, and sentenced to death in their first trial a year ago, but won a second trial on a majority decision of the B.C. Court of Appeal, which was upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada.

The jury retired at 6:35 p.m., after listening to Mr. Justice Robertson charge them for two hours. Two hours and 40 minutes later their knock on the jury room door signified to Sheriff Frank A. Kell that they had reached a decision.

Faces of the four accused were tense as they were led from the Courthouse cells to the courtroom to learn their fate. As they sat in the prisoners' box Berrigan and Billamy, Hughes and Petryk, and then Billamy and Hughes en-

gaged in brief conversation, and flashed worried smiles to friends seated in the courtroom.

Muscles on their faces tightened as Jury Foreman Hanbury rose to announce: We find the accused Robert Hughes, Floyd Berrigan, William G. Billamy and John Petryk guilty of manslaughter.

### HUGHES ILL

But as the foreman's words were spoken, their faces relaxed and they sighed and smiled their relief.

Despite cries of "order, order," from Sheriff Kell and Aubrey Clarke, court clerk, the sighs from the prisoners spread to the spectators who crowded both the gallery and the court itself.

As quietness again settled over the court, Mr. Justice Robertson remanded the accused "in close custody until the end of the Assizes for sentence."

His Lordship was interrupted for six minutes during the delivery of his charge when A. E. Branca, counsel for Hughes, told him that the accused was feeling ill. The tall slender soldier was taken below and

### CENTRAL FIGURES IN HOLDUP SHOOTING



PTE. ROBERT HUGHES



WILLIAM GEORGE BILLAMY



FLOYD BERRIGAN



JOHN PETRYK

the judge stopped his delivery until he returned.

Mr. Justice Robertson stressed to the jury that the fact that the victim was Japanese should make no difference to any verdict they might bring in.

He told them they could return one of three possible verdicts—not guilty, guilty of murder or guilty of manslaughter.

### ASK ACQUITTAL

But he instructed them that if they found Hughes guilty of murder, they must then consider whether the evidence pointed to equal guilt on the part of the others.

He said that if they found Hughes guilty of manslaughter, they could not find the others guilty of murder, but that the most they could be guilty of was manslaughter.

Branca stood alone in his appeal for a manslaughter verdict, the other three counsel, in impassioned addresses to the jury, asking for acquittal.

All four attacked the character and credibility of Rosella Gorovenko, self-admitted associate of underworld characters for four years, one of the Crown's chief witnesses.

T. F. Hurley told the jury that his client, Berrigan, was not present when the scheme of holdup was hatched, when the robbery was planned and when the gun was secured.

### DRUNK AT TIME

"I submit to you that there is no evidence that John Petryk was in the store," stated William A. Schultz, his counsel.

J. S. Burton, counsel for Billamy, argued that the third man in the Japanese store holdup was not Billamy.

Branca made a two-fold defense for a manslaughter verdict against Hughes on the basis that he was drunk at the time the crime was committed and that the gun was accidentally discharged

POOR COPY



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To the Editor.

Sir,—For many years the Japanese have lived among us in B.C. as hard working, law-abiding neighbors. Their children have attended our schools, attaining high standards, and many of them have taken advanced education in technical schools and universities. These young people, the second generation of Nisei, consider themselves Canadians, although Canada has never allowed them the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. Many of them have proven by word and deed their loyalty to Canada and they are anxious to prove their good faith still further.

When it was considered a military necessity to remove the Japanese from the coastal defence area, the ready co-operation of the Japanese as a whole made the transference possible with a minimum of disturbance, although it meant uprooting these people from their homes. Their homes, in fact were completely disintegrated.

The allocation of the Canadian Japanese to towns in the interior of B.C. was only a temporary measure. The authorities soon realized that the accommodation was inadequate and that it was a very bad thing for these people, as it would be for any of us, to be segregated and concentrated together as dependents of the nation.

The labor shortage throughout the whole of Canada has made it necessary to recall the Canadian Japanese to active life and many of them have been placed in jobs all across the country. We feel that this is an excellent scheme and we hope that not only single workers but entire families of Japanese citizens will find useful accommodation in this manner. We hope that they will find in the new setting the hope of a new and permanent life.

The women who have compiled this letter are convinced, after careful study of the situation, that it will be a very bad thing for Canada if, after the war, we try to force these Canadian citizens of Japanese origin to crowd together once more in the one single province of British Columbia. It is a shortsighted policy for any country to allow minorities to concentrate in any one area. Such concentration generally leads to trouble and in this case we feel that the situation would really be serious. The resentment against the present government in Japan is naturally strongest on our west coast and it has transferred also, to some extent, against the Canadians of Japanese origin—people who are completely out of sympathy with the military exploits of present-day Japan.

In British Columbia, since the Japanese were moved from the coast, they have been deprived of their former means of livelihood—trucks, shops, fishing boats have all been sold. Any attempt to rehabilitate all the Canadian Japanese to this one province would be difficult and dangerous. We decry the harsh treatment of minorities in the Axis countries; it would be a wicked thing to create and discriminate against just such a minority in our own.

Therefore, as the necessities of war work have spread the Canadian Japanese all across Canada, to coincide with the heterogeneous settlement of peoples of other racial origin, it is our contention that every effort should be made to accept these people into their various new surroundings. They should be given the chance of becoming an intrinsic part of the life of each province. Only in this way can any national group become absorbed into Canadian life. Only this way can the danger of another minority problem be obviated.

For the Board of the Women's School for Citizenship at Vancouver, B.C.

ANN MELTZER  
Secretary.

Return Japs to Japan

### After War Is Resolution

Vancouver, April 28. (CP) — A resolution urging that no negotiations preparatory to a peace treaty be entered into on behalf of Canada until a definite policy has been adopted for the return of all people of Japanese origin to Japan, was endorsed unanimously at the recent quarterly meeting of the executive of the British Columbia Progressive Conservative association, it was announced yesterday.

The resolution said that if necessary a special session of the provincial legislature should be convened to deal with the matter.

*Winnipeg Free Press*

### Bracken Backs

#### B.C. on Japs

26 April 1943  
*By Canadian Press*

VICTORIA, April 26.—British Columbia is Canada's outpost on the Pacific and as such this province's people must give leadership to the rest of the nation in regard to Pacific problems. Progressive Conservative Leader John Bracken told a luncheon of the Canadian Club today.

"Canadians of other provinces look to you for leadership in the solution of problems having to do with the Pacific—you are in Canada's front line in the war with Japan and must have the whole-hearted support of all other Canadians in facing the perils brought by war," Bracken said. "And when peace comes your views on certain domestic questions of an international character must also receive the support of the nation—and certainly they will receive my support."

When the war is won, Mr. Bracken said, Canada must do its part to see that it stays won.



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### Jap Labor Contracts, Are Being Renewed

Labor contracts between Japanese and members of the Manitoba Beet Growers' association are being renewed, this week, following two or three meetings over the week-end.

The Japanese, brought here from British Columbia last year, for the war's duration, are being re-engaged, this year, by sugar beet growers at slightly higher pay than they received last year, it was learned today. About 600 are engaged in the sugar beet industry.

### Okanagan's Japanese

Editor, The Sun: Sir,—No Japanese individuals or families have been permitted to enter our district except at our official request and we know we have complete control of the situation.

All Japanese entering under permit are required to report to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police immediately on arrival and every month thereafter. This excellent organization has complete control of all Japanese in the area and none are allowed to change address without a written permit.

Our committee are convinced that the logical and patriotic course to follow is to employ these people in the production of much needed food, enabling them to earn a living; rather than keep them in camps at the expense of the taxpayer.

We regret the reports which have appeared in the press during the past week and which may have given the public a false impression of the men who are handling this difficult problem in a very efficient manner.

We are glad to express our appreciation of courteous treatment we have received.

NORTH OKANAGAN COMMITTEE,  
A. BROWNE, Chairman,  
GEO. A. M. CARTER, Secretary.

# Tories Ask Post-War Expulsion of Japanese

*Vancouver Sun - 27 April 1943*  
Progressive Conservatives of British Columbia call for a special session of the B.C. Legislature, "if necessary," to deal with the Japanese problem on the Coast, in a resolution endorsed unanimously at the recent quarterly meeting in Vancouver of the party's B.C. executive.

Text of the resolution, made public today, declares:

"Be it resolved that the B.C. Progressive-Conservative Association go on record as definitely condemning the action of the B.C. Security Commission under authority of the Dominion government in agreeing to returning to British Columbia all persons of Japanese origin who have been removed therefrom for military reasons; and be it further resolved that we urge that no negotiations preparatory to a peace treaty be entered into on behalf of Canada until a definite policy has been adopted for the return of all people of Japanese origin to Japan.

"And be it further resolved that this problem, being one of vital interest to the province of British Columbia, be brought forcibly to the attention of the government and Legislature of B.C. in order that through this official channel it may be presented in the strongest possible manner to the Canadian federal authorities, and if found necessary a special session of the Legislature of B.C. be convened to deal with the matter."

The resolution was brought before the meeting by its post-war

committee, of which J. Alex. Paton, M.L.A., is chairman. It was moved by Hon. H. H. Stevens and Mrs. M. Dennis.

## Jap Protests About Property Held 'Natural'

*Special to The Vancouver Sun*

OTTAWA, April 27.—The Secretary of State's Department has received information that the Japanese in British Columbia are preparing to fight the compulsory liquidation of their property.

The government is, however, not perturbed over the situation. It is considered natural that the Japanese would seek whatever legal steps they can take to retain control but the federal authorities have power to take the contemplated steps in the liquidation.

It was stated today that there is no undue delay and that the two committees, one for urban and the other for rural properties, are proceeding in proper order and the legal phases will be dealt with as they come up.

# Present Views Jap Rehabilitation

Co-operation for the rehabilitation of Canadian Japanese in areas throughout Canada and for the prevention of concentrating the race in British Columbia after the war is being sought by a Vancouver organization, the Women's School for Citizenship.

The organization urges that influence be used in securing the permission for Canadian Japanese to settle permanently in the areas to which they have been evacuated from the Pacific coast.

Explaining its stand in a letter to The Herald, the organization wrote:

"The labor shortage throughout the whole of Canada has made it necessary to recall the Canadian Japanese to active life (from interior housing projects) and many of them have been placed in jobs all across the country. We feel that this is an excellent scheme and we hope that not only single workers but entire families of Japanese citizens will find useful accommodation in this manner. We hope that they will find in the new setting the hope of a new and permanent life.

"The women who have compiled this letter are convinced, after careful study of the situation, that it will be a very bad thing for Canada, if after the war, we try to force these Canadian citizens of Japanese origin to crowd together once more into the one single province of British Columbia."

Any attempt to rehabilitate all the Canadian Japanese to British Columbia would be difficult and dangerous, claims the Vancouver group, adding that, as the necessities of war work have spread the Japanese all across Canada, "it is our contention that every effort should be made to accept these people into their various new surroundings. They should be given the chance of becoming an intrinsic part of the life of each province."

Concluding, the letter states: "We, therefore, urge you to use your influence with the public, and also to bring pressure to bear on the authorities, to see that these new Canadians, as individuals and families, are given the opportunity to settle permanently in their new surroundings and become a useful and intrinsic part of the life of our community."

# Westbank Protests Jap Family Infiltration

*Special to The Vancouver Sun*

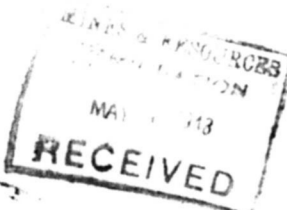
KELOWNA, April 24.—Fruit growers of Westbank have gone on record as definitely opposing the entry into that district of Japanese for the duration of the war. This action was taken at a meeting of Westbank local of the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association which last night supported the formation of a three-man committee to handle all Japanese matters in central Okanagan. The committee is to be composed of one fruit grower, L. G. Butler of East Kelowna; one vegetable grower, T. Wilkinson, chairman of the B.C. Interior Vegetable Marketing Board, and one city representative, as yet unnamed.

The four points upon which this committee will operate were also approved by the

Westbank local. These oppose any entry of Japanese into the area, excepting males over 16 and these on a seasonal labor basis only.

Significance of the Westbank action arises from the fact that it was in this district that Japanese had secured permits to settle for the duration, and one Japanese family resident there had also received a permit to bring in another Japanese family for the duration.

It is expected that W. A. Eastwood of the B.C. Security Commission will arrive in Kelowna to discuss the situation with the local committee about May 6.



*Vancouver Sun*  
*30 April 1943*  
**Role of Japs**

Editor, The Sun: Sir—One wonders if our pro-Japanese citizens quite realize what a disservice they are doing to their Canadian-born Japanese friends, in advocating their return to this coast after the war, or at least their retention in Canada. Most of them have money, some of them many thousands of dollars. When the war is over and the Japs have lost, as they undoubtedly will, \$1000 in Canadian currency will be worth 30,000 yen in Japan, possibly far more, and lots of Japs have much more than \$1000.

Before the war they did not have any too smooth a time; they were almost universally disliked and they knew it. After the war, if they come back, their position will be infinitely worse; they will have a far better chance in Japan than they will have here, and with their Canadian education and money they might well be the leading bankers and industrialists, and the leaders in public life within the next 15 years. They should be the missionaries of Democracy in the new Japan which it is to be hoped will arise after the war.

Recent disclosures as to what happened to some of the American airmen who bombed Tokyo and threats of the Japanese Government to execute any more they capture, and the bayonetting of British and Indian prisoners of war will not add to their popularity.

WHITE MAN.

*Vancouver Sun*  
*30 April 1943*  
**Women Favor Helping Canadian Japanese**

To the Editor—We are writing to ask your co-operation in helping to solve a problem which concerns all of Canada, but which, up to the present time, has been of special significance to British Columbia only—that is, the rehabilitation of the Canadian Japanese.

For many years the Japanese have lived among us as hard working, law-abiding neighbors. Their children have attended our schools, attaining high standards, and many of them have taken advanced education in technical schools and universities. These young people, the second generation of Nisei, consider themselves Canadians, although Canada has never allowed them the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. Many of them have proven by word and deed their loyalty to Canada and they are anxious to prove their good faith still further. When it was considered a military necessity to remove the Japanese from the coastal defence area, the ready co-operation of the Japanese as a whole made the transference possible with a minimum of disturbance, although it meant uprooting these people from their homes. Their homes, in fact, were completely disintegrated.

We are convinced, after careful study of the situation, that it will be a very bad thing for Canada if, after the war, we try to force these Canadian citizens of Japanese origin to crowd together once more in one single province of British Columbia.

As the necessities of war work have spread the Canadian Japanese all across Canada, to coincide with the heterogeneous settlement of peoples of other racial origin, it is our contention that every effort should be made to accept these people into their various new surroundings. They should be given the chance of becoming an intrinsic part of the life of each province. Only this way can the danger of another minority problem be obviated.

ANN MELTZER,  
Secretary for the Women's  
School for Citizenship.  
Vancouver, B.C., April 26, 1943.



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*Victoria Advocate*  
28/4/43  
**Conservatives  
Oppose Return  
Of Japanese**

VANCOUVER, April 27 (CP).—Progressive Conservatives of British Columbia call for a special session of the British Columbia Legislature "if necessary" to deal with the Japanese problem on this Coast, in a resolution endorsed unanimously at the recent quarterly meeting of the provincial executive.

The resolution, made public today, condemned the British Columbia Security Commission "under authority of the Dominion Government in agreeing to returning to British Columbia all persons of Japanese origin who have been removed therefrom for military reasons," and urged that "no negotiations preparatory to a peace treaty be entered into on behalf of Canada until a definite policy has been adopted for the return of all people of Japanese origin to Japan."

The problem, as one of vital interest to British Columbia, should be "brought forcibly to the attention of the Government and Legislature of British Columbia in order that through this official channel it may be presented in the strongest possible manner to the Canadian Federal authorities, and if found necessary a special mission of the Legislature of British Columbia be convened to deal with the matter."

MINES & RESOURCES  
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9509 Clippings

*Vancouver Sun*  
**Native Sons Ask  
Japs' Deportation**

*4 May 1943*  
Special to The Vancouver Sun  
**LADYSMITH, May 4.**—Deportation of Canadian residents of Japanese origin immediately after the close of the war, was urged at the annual convention of the Native Sons of British Columbia here.

It was also urged that provisions of the Naturalization Act be amended to provide that applicants for naturalization be required to pass both written and oral examinations before being accepted as Canadian citizens.

The Native Sons also urged that legislation be enacted to bar all sects such as Doukhobors, Mennonites, Hutterites, who are now enjoying special privileges, from carrying firearms.

The Order also protested against enemy aliens purchasing or leasing beyond a period of one year real property in Canada during the war and during a five-year post-war period.

A resolution dealing with growing juvenile delinquency owing to general war conditions was debated, and it was eventually decided that this resolution be referred to the Grand Post executive for further consideration and definite action.

Full support of the Native Sons of B.C. was assured the B.C. Natural Resources Conservation League, in its efforts to preserve beauty spots in B.C. The League was praised for its efforts to conserve the timber comprising Cathedral Grove and the Buttle Lake area.

A luncheon sponsored by the Native Daughters of Ladysmith was attended by the Native Sons with Mrs. I. E. Lowe, grand factor, as hostess. A joint installation for officers-elect of the Native Sons and Daughters was conducted in the Native Daughters convention hall with Mrs. Croxson, past grand factor, acting as installation officer, assisted by sister officers of the grand post of the Native Daughters of B.C.

Officers are: Grand factor, V. C. Street, Vancouver; grand vice

factor, Lawrence Westendale, Victoria; grand chaplain, Alderman F. H. Jackson, New Westminster; grand secretary, Charles V. Sayer, New Westminster; grand treasurer, J. Lewis Sangster, New Westminster; grand guide, H. Battle, Nanaimo; grand inner sentinel, W. Brandow, Langley Prairie; grand historian, Bruce McKelvie, Victoria; grand trustees, Mayor Victor Harrison, Nanaimo; Arthur McDonald, Vancouver.

The 1944 Grand Post convention will be held in Victoria.



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# REDUCED SENTENCE

The public is not clear in its collective mind concerning the effect of recommendations to mercy by assize jurymen in murder cases. And the misunderstanding extends to the juries themselves.

Last year, four young miscreants were concerned in the murder of a Japanese shopkeeper. They were found guilty on clear-cut facts and sentenced to be hanged. The presiding judge must follow this verdict with the sentence for execution; the jurors' plea for mercy is not effective in court but it may later be given attention by the Minister of Justice in a review of the case on application for mitigation of sentence.

Mahy citizens were shocked that the Law said these four men should be executed to expiate the death of one Japanese. The Law takes no notice of the fact that we are at war with Japan. Just the same, one of the jurors in the original trial said to The Sun: "We never would have brought in a conviction, except that we felt sure the four boys would not be hanged."

If this indeed was the view of the jurors, it was probably correct. Before the date of execution, the Crown would probably have decreed a long imprisonment instead of death. However, counsel for the accused men intervened with a demand for a retrial which was granted, with the result announced yesterday.

But a 10-year term, instead of hanging, does not mean there is an open season for shooting Japanese in this province, no matter what infamies are committed against our Allies by Tokyo.

9309 Clippings

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9309 Clippings

## *Vancouver Sun* **Japs Plan to Fight Real Estate Sales**

*4 May 1943*  
Evacuated Japanese are raising a fund of ten percent of their annual civic taxation with which to finance a court fight against the Federal Government's order providing for the compulsory liquidation of their real estate in Vancouver and elsewhere in British Columbia.

Announcement of the fund-raising effort is made in the current issue of *The New Canadian*, newspaper of the Jap Community.

Its front page analysis also states that Japs in the interior are putting pressure on the members of their race who have been appointed by the Dominion Government to act on advisory committees, urging these representatives to resign. They are Kishizo Kimura and Yasutaro Yamaga, who are members respectively of the disposal committee dealing with Vancouver and Fraser Valley real estate.

The possibility of sending a delegation to protest at Ottawa against the sale order is also being canvassed. Treasurers have been named by the Japanese Property Owners' Association to handle disbursements from the proposed fund.

"If court action is decided upon as the only possible step it is indicated two well-known legal figures in Vancouver, one of whom has already given opinions on the question, will be retained," the story declares.

"It will be necessary to undertake two actions, one on behalf of a British subject and the other on behalf of a (Japanese) national. In the case of the former both the constitutional validity of the order-in-council and the power of the Government to cast aside the rights of a citizen under conditions not related to the efficient prosecution of the war are likely to be tested."

"With regard to the latter, it will be principally a question of constitutional validity as defined under the British North America Act and the War Measures Act."





# B.C. Japs May Go Home In Trade of Prisoners

British Columbia may be rid of some of its Japanese before the end of the war.

The Vancouver Sun was advised from Ottawa today that negotiations are now under way between Britain and Japan through Switzerland, as protecting power, to exchange about 1600 Japanese nationals, interned in Canada, for a like number of British Empire nationals interned or under surveillance in Japan.

"All Japanese here are under control of the B.C. Security Commission," a commission spokesman told The Sun when informed of the Ottawa report.

"What plans are made with the Tokyo government would affect the Japanese in British Columbia," the spokesman added.

"But just what is going to happen we cannot say."

The Ottawa advices stated that Japanese in Canada will be exchanged for Canadians who, it is indicated, will include many missionaries.

The negotiations, the dispatch said, include British Empire people held in occupied China.

The first to be exchanged so far as is possible will be women and children and elderly people who are not so well able to stand the conditions under which they are now living.

9309 Clippings  
6 May 1945  
[Signature]

## Vancouver Sun 7 May 1945 UNTAMED JAPS

It is nothing short of shocking to witness the continued activity of Japanese in this province trying to thwart the proper and well-considered designs of the authorities regarding their affairs and properties.

It was as much for the safety of the Japanese themselves, as for reasons of national prudence for Canada, that all Japanese were removed from coastal areas. Perhaps it is characteristic of Nippon's people that they should assert themselves in the unseemly manner they have chosen to adopt. One of their most responsible citizens, Mr. Kimura, was given a place on the official committee which will dispose of Japanese property in this city and in the Fraser Valley. Now the evacuees are putting pressure upon him to resign and thus obstruct and sabotage these fair proceedings under Canadian law.

In the United States, Japanese activities take another tack. They are busy with propaganda to allow Japanese evacuees to return to their homes in San Francisco and the rural California coast. The matter has been referred to General Dewitt, who so far has said No.

These examples of Japanese effrontery are pretty hard to explain. Perhaps not so hard, in view of some of the despicable occurrences recently in Tokyo. They have gall enough for anything.

THE VANCOUVER  
IMMIGRATION  
MAY 15 1945  
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*Vancouver Sun - 10 May 1943*  
**Alberta Calls for  
More Jap Workers**

Approximately 3000 British Columbia Japanese under contract to work in the sugar beet industry in the Lethbridge area, are beginning their second year of work there, and Alberta sugar beet farmers are calling for more of them, it was stated today by George Collins, general supervisor of the B.C. Security Commission, on his return from a week's inspection tour in Alberta.

Mr. Collins said that more Japanese will be sent to Alberta, but there will be no mass movement.

"There is a steady trickle of Japanese out of the province to the Lethbridge area and to other parts of the Prairies and Eastern Canada," he said.

Mr. Collins gave emphatic denial to reports that Japanese are filtering back into the coastal area from Interior B. C. points. Reports and rumors were current that a number of Japanese had been allowed back "on furlough."

"This is the first I have heard of it," Collins said. "The only Japanese permitted to return to the Coast are those who come here for hospitalization or to accompany bodies of their kinfolk which are brought here for cremation, there being no crematoria in the Interior. There are also one or two representatives who come out in connection with the disposal of Japanese property. Over these we have no jurisdiction, but in all cases the Japanese are under strict police supervision. No furloughs are granted to any Japanese."

*Calgary Alberta*  
**13 May JUDAS JAPS 1943**  
St. Catharines Standard

The Ottawa Journal contains a long letter asking for fair consideration for Japs in Canada, a plea to take them into the communities in which they have been placed since British Columbia won't have them back there for rehabilitation. The appeal is hard to reconcile with the news of the day, the barbarian slaughter of the young American flyers who carried out their orders. It is realized now that Australia, in excluding Japanese because they were non-assimilable, was right. After what those two Jap plenipotentiaries did at Washington, every Jap emissary in the years to come will be regarded as wearing the cloak of Judas.

*Regina Leader*  
*Post*  
**14 May 1943**

**JAPS ASK EXCHANGE**  
**VANCOUVER, May 14.**—Six hundred Japanese nationals, evacuated from the coast to Tashme, B.C., have asked to be exchanged for Japanese-held Canadian prisoners, Rev. W. R. McWilliams, missionary among the evacuee groups, Thursday told the British Columbia conference of the United Church of Canada.



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# The Vancouver Sun

SINCE 1886 VANCOUVER'S MOST USEFUL INSTITUTION

A newspaper devoted to progress and democracy, tolerance  
and freedom of human thought.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1943

## B.C. Should Unload Japs This Summer

Vancouver, in particular, and British Columbia in its provincial capacity are determined not to be saddled with the Japanese after the war.

From our standpoint here on the Pacific Coast the right solution would be a wholesale repatriation. But exceptions may develop from difficulties of dealing with Canadian-born persons of Japanese blood. Many of them do not even speak the Japanese language and it may be argued that we can not insist on them leaving the country.

Off-hand, it can be said that not much can be settled relating to the Japanese until after the war. British Columbia will make a great mistake if it accepts this view of the problem.

While the war is in progress we of this province should insist that it be made a national problem, not left a British Columbia or a Vancouver problem. The only way to accomplish this is to distribute the Japanese right across Canada and to do it now.

One prime reason which suggests this course is that the Japanese themselves are resisting most official efforts to induce groups of them to volunteer to go to other parts of the Dominion. The Japanese as a community wish to be in British Columbia at the close of the war, safely established as close as possible to their former homes here.

Of course, some part of the Japanese attitude is due to their belief that their own people will win the war and

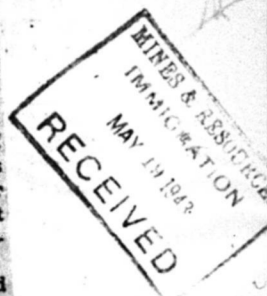
they wish to be right on hand to resume possession of their real and personal property here the moment that peace is concluded.

But it is of great importance to British Columbia and its people to have the Japanese, as many of them as is possible, moved as far away from the Pacific Coast as possible, when the war is concluded.

The stand for us to take in British Columbia is that the evacuation of Japanese from this coast in 1942 was merely the first stage of a greater movement to come. We should insist that the second stage should be proceeded with without delay.

The Japanese should be distributed across the Dominion on a basis of Canada's population and their numbers. If, after the war, the Japanese can not all be returned to their native land, then the problem of their presence should automatically become a dominion-wide problem. Ontario and Quebec and other provinces should have no objection to accepting their part of the responsibility and their part of labor competition, borne so long by this province in the presence of cheap Oriental labor.

In any event—and this is the important factor of the situation to keep in mind—it will be much easier for Vancouver to deal with the Japanese after the war if only 3000 of them (our reasonable quota) are domiciled in this province. The time to move them to other parts of Canada and establish them there, IS NOW, in the present summer.



H882073

Refused Right to Attend Church Porley

## Minister Regrets Absence of Japs

Refusal of the British Columbia Security Commission to allow Japanese evacuees to attend the British Columbia Conference of the United Church of Canada was "regretted" at today's session of the conference.

Rev. Bryce Wallace, chairman of the Home Missions Committee, disclosed that efforts to secure permission for the Japanese members to come to Vancouver had been unsuccessful.

He added that their absence was a loss to the conference, and suggested that a subsequent meeting should be held in the interior which could be attended by Japanese members of the United Church.

Rev. W. R. McWilliams, missionary among the evacuated Japanese, said that the lack of incentive to work had produced a certain "lack of zest" among the second generation Canadians.

"If the government was willing to give them any adequate reward for their labor, we could use them for the manufacture of munitions, for cutting firewood for Vancouver, or for any other work we wanted to put them to," he said.

Mr. McWilliams said that the Japanese make "good Christians," and said that, despite present conditions, the Japanese members of the United Church of Canada had carried on in a heartening manner.

Captain Peter Kelly, Indian marine missionary, told the conference that the social service aspect of the "floating church" had increased. He said that the need for a doctor on his mission boat was very evident.

Rev. Percy Bent, home missionary, reported that there were now 13 church workers newly appointed to areas in which there has been a large wartime influx of population. He said that many of the rural areas had been depleted, and expressed concern over the problem of making contact again with church members when they come to the city to engage in war work.

## Anscomb Pleased By Japs' Road Work

Special to The Vancouver Sun

VICTORIA, May 14.—Japanese are doing good work on interior roads, Hon. Herbert Anscomb, minister of public works, said today on his return from a visit to the Okanagan country.

"The best work has been done so far by the Japanese on the Sicamous end of the Sicamous-Revelstoke Road," the minister said.

9509 Clippings

20/5/43

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ATTACHED  
BY *S*  
DATE *24 May*

*Vancouver Sun - 5 May 1943*  
**Jap Question 'Open' Subject**

Japanese repatriation is an "open" question—not one to be determined solely upon Christian dogma, Rev. E. D. Braden, D.D., pastor of Ryerson United Church, told Rotarians at luncheon Tuesday.

"We must realize that our policy on Japanese repatriation will be a determining factor in our attitude toward other racial groups which appear to be impossible to assimilate. The problem is not one which can be settled solely by finding out what Christian theory is on the subject.

The speaker predicted that a continuation of bureaucratic con-

trol of Canadian affairs after the war was inevitable.

"The government will not be anxious to give up the controls which we have rightly given them in wartime," he said. "If we turn toward the left, we will find a good deal more ordering of our lives."

Dr. Braden said he hoped to see the days when the leaders of capital and labor will meet as Canadian to Canadian.

Vancouver Sun,  
May 5, 1943.



*9309 Clippings*

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

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**MINES & RESOURCES  
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**MAY 25 1943**

**RECEIVED**

**Allocating Orientals**

*Editor, The Sun: Sir,*—It is quite true that segregation of any race in Canada is a mistake and should be as far as possible avoided. But how are you going to distribute the people of Japanese origin or any other race among the various provinces after the people and the press of B.C. have branded them unfit to mingle with our superior breed. I guess you never traded horses or you would know better than to expose all the bad points and add a few non-existent ones for good measure, and still expect to get the best of the deal. It is just as obvious in your proposal to distribute the Orientals that you cannot expect success after the sordid picture you have painted of these people.

And worse still, it is not true. Why don't you rise above the prejudices and hates of the rabble and do your share in leading Canada to a high plane of existence—one in which the Golden Rule will shape our character and destiny.

(COL.) H. E. LYON.

**Church Opposes  
Jap Deportation**

*19 May 1943*  
**VANCOUVER, May 18.**—The British Columbia conference of the United Church of Canada Monday adopted a resolution expressing opposition to the proposed deportation from Canada of Japanese residents, noting many had been born in Canada or had acquired Canadian citizenship and that such action would be "contrary to the Christian conscience."

Another resolution criticized sale by the custodian of enemy property left behind by Japanese evacuated from this coast.

A report by the committee on evangelism and social service, favoring state ownership and collective bargaining and declaring "the day of so-called private or free enterprise has already passed," was sent back to the committee for further study after a discussion over the fact the United Church publishing house was a non-union shop.

Rev. J. R. Mutchmor of Toronto, secretary of the board of evangelism and social service, said that several older members of the staff of the publishing house were unacceptable for membership in a typographical union. The union, he said, insisted on a closed shop, but since this would mean the discharge of the older employees no action had been taken.

**New Supervisor of Japs**

*Winnipeg (CP)*—Frank L. Ernst, former Winnipeg insurance man, has taken over the position of Manitoba supervisor of the B.C. Security Commission, succeeding R. C. Brown of Pilot Mound, Man., who resigned. The commission has charge of about 1,000 Japanese, brought to this province from the Pacific coast last spring.

**Jap Property Test  
Case Hits Snag**

*19 May 1943*  
Efforts to arrange a test case on the disposal of Japanese property had been unproductive at press-time today.

J. Arthur MacLennan, lawyer retained by the Japanese Property Owners Association to contest the Dominion Government's right to liquidate the holdings, was still awaiting an interview with F. G. Shears, local manager for the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property.

Inquiries at Mr. Shears' office were met, for the second successive day, with a reply that the official was "in conference."

**Not 'Canadian' Material**

*Editor, The Sun: Sir,*—I should be interested in meeting a Jap kid who could not speak Japanese. He would indeed be a curiosity.

As long as Japs retain any facial resemblance to their much-worshipped ancestors, in the same degree will they be like them in all other respects, and to have been brought up in Canada does not make them Canadian.

They must all be repatriated, native and Canadian-born alike, and let us build up here a truly "British" Columbia.

REMEMBERING.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

**PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA**

# Japs Plan Test Case To Stop Property Sale

By CLIFF MACKAY

Arrangements for taking a test case to court to upset or establish the Dominion government's right to force the sale of Jap-owned property are being sought today by a local firm of lawyers retained by the Japanese Property Owners Association.

J. Arthur MacLennan, of Norris & MacLennan, has asked for an interview with F. G. Shears, manager of the Vancouver office of the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property, who returned Monday from a conference of interested government officials in Winnipeg.

Failing an agreement, the Nipponese organization will choose its own case as soon as the Custodian steps over the line which it has drawn in defense of its alleged rights.

## REPLY AWAITED

Mr. MacLennan told The Vancouver Sun that he had heard a rumor that the government would drop its program of compulsory liquidation. He has written the secretary of state for a definite ruling but has received no reply. "We don't want unnecessary litigation," Mr. MacLennan explained.

It was reported, however, that C. L. McAlpine, K.C., of the firm of Farris, McAlpine, Stultz, Bull & Farris, has been tentatively retained as counsel for a court fight.

The Japs have been advised not to try to intervene in sales of real estate owned by internees or persons in Japan. Neither will they contest the liquidation of property which is not paying its way.

## ARGUMENT FOR COURT

Mr. MacLennan is prepared, however, to dispute the right of the government to sell holdings of evacuees who left Vancouver

voluntarily (but in compliance with federal order) and registered their real estate with the custodian as a protective measure.

He contends that the original order requiring evacuees to list their property with the Custodian as a protective measure gave the Japs a right which a subsequent order can not extinguish.

A secondary point of argument, he added, would be that the question is one of property and civil rights which the British North America Act reserves to the exclusive jurisdiction of provincial governments.



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# The Vancouver Sun

SINCE 1886 VANCOUVER'S MOST USEFUL INSTITUTION

*A newspaper devoted to progress and democracy, tolerance  
and freedom of human thought.*

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1943

## Canadian Citizenship Is Merely Cloak for Japs

Our good friends in the United Church have passed a series of resolutions in sympathy with Japanese now in Canada, especially those who have been born in this country.

We wonder if the brethren are aware of some facts that are now matters of record.

During the last two decades the life history of some thousands of our so-called Canadian Japanese ran somewhat as follows:

They were born here and thus acquired a color of right to claim Canadian citizenship. Then in infancy they were taken back to Japan, educated in Japanese schools, steeped in the Japanese tradition, many of the boys trained in the Japanese army and navy. In young manhood they returned to this country to resume their lives as Canadians.

Would you say they were really citizens of Canada or are they not rather potential fifth columnists, educated and trained specially for life-long service to their fatherland, Japan.

It is interesting to know that more than 1000 of these Canadian citizens were "caught" in Japan by the war. They had gone back as infants in years gone by and their education not being yet complete, they could not be got back here before the war came.

Does anyone in Vancouver seriously suggest that they are today

held in internment camps in Japan, because they were Canadian-born citizens?

The Sun is willing to believe that it was a bona fide immigration which came to British Columbia 45 years ago from the land of the Mikado. Thousands of Japanese came then to seek their livelihood in a country they believed held better opportunities than their own. This immigration proceeded on natural, human lines for perhaps 15 to 20 years.

But after the Great War there came a change in the arrangements. The Japanese government, through its consul in Vancouver, took charge of the people of Japanese blood in this province. These people were directed and their projects financed by Japanese brains and Japanese money from Tokyo.

The Japanese people here were organized and their young were trained for the possible coming of war when the government of Japan would be in a position to call upon them for service to the Emperor and to assist in taking over British Columbia and Alaska as their own.

The Canadian citizenship stunt was encouraged and fostered as a cloak to other intentions and aspirations which are totally foreign to the ideals of Canadian citizenship.

It is well that everyone should get a clear view of the facts in this picture.

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*Vancouver Times - 18 May 1943*  
**B.C. Japs Prevented Attending Conference**

VANCOUVER (CP) — British Columbia Conference of the United Church of Canada, in conference here, expressed regret that the B.C. Security Commission had refused to allow Japanese evacuees to return to the coast to attend the conference.

Rev. Bryce Wallace, chairman of the home missions committee, disclosed that efforts had been unsuccessful to secure permission for Japanese members to come to Vancouver.

"Their absence is a loss to the conference," he stated, suggesting that subsequent meetings be held in the interior so Japanese members of the church could attend.

Rev. W. R. McWilliams, missionary among the evacuated Japanese, said that lack of incentive to work had produced lack of zest among second generation Canadian-born Japanese. He said that if they were adequately rewarded for their labor they could be used to manufacture munitions, cut firewood or any other required work.

Shifting of the province's population has given the church new fields of work it was reported. Capt. Peter Kelly, Indian marine missionary, told of increased social service work to be done by his "floating church"—a boat, and Rev. Percy Bent, home missionary, said 13 church workers had been moved to areas with a large influx of wartime populations.

*Vancouver Times - 18 May 1943*  
**Japanese Do Good Work On Roads, Says Anscomb**

Only two cabinet ministers were in town today for the regular Friday meeting of the B.C. executive council. They were Public Works Minister Anscomb and Provincial Secretary Geo. S. Pearson.

Mr. Anscomb returned Thursday night from an 11-day 1,860-mile trip through the central interior, surveying bridges and roads.

He said Japanese are doing good work on a number of roads.

"The best work done so far by Japanese is on the Sicamous end of the Sicamous-Revelstoke road," the minister said.

Before the end of the year the minister will visit other B.C. road systems, thus rounding out a complete provincial tour. Some weeks ago he surveyed Vancouver Island roads. On his latest trip he was accompanied by A. L. Carruthers, chief engineer, and Harry Anderson, assistant chief engineer.

Premier John Hart is today on his way to Ottawa, Attorney-General Maitland is in Prince Rupert, prosecuting for the Crown; Education Minister Perry is in Vancouver to give the principal address at U.B.C. graduation, and Mines Minister Carson, Lands Minister Gray and Agriculture Minister MacDonald are on the mainland.



### What D'ye Bet?

*Vancouver Sun*  
Editor, *The Sun*: Sir.—Overheard on the street, one citizen to another:

"I am willing to bet you \$25 that 12 months after the end of the war the Japs will be back in Vancouver and vicinity, all engaged in gainful occupation, while our own men will be in the breadline or riding the rods."

After a little hesitation, the bet was taken. I wonder which of these men will win? The opinion of your readers, I am sure, would be interesting.

C. P.

### Brutalitarian

Editor, *The Sun*: Sir.—I note with much concern that our ministerial friends advocate the return of the brutalitarian Japanese to this coast and city. Do these ministers realize that we are dealing with an unscrupulous and ruthless enemy? The recent sinking of a defenseless Australian hospital ship is but one instance of what these yellow barbarians will stoop to. Would our ministers who plead for the Japs feel so complacent and charitable if amongst those who went down in shark-infested waters were many who were near and dear to them? The bestial record of the Japs in China is too appalling to even dwell upon. May I suggest to these Christian brothers that they plead the cause of their own white brothers and sisters who, in the dark days to come, will need all their sympathy and practical help.

Charity begins at home, right here in Canada and not in Tokyo, for should the Japs be allowed to return to Vancouver and other cities the livelihood of thousands of our Canadian men and women will be jeopardized as in the past.

(MRS.) R. E. LOW.

### Thru Three Wars

Editor, *The Sun*: Sir.—Is there no way of closing the traps of these knee-bending, unpatriotic, Jap-loving parasites? Here they are bellowing for votes and save the blood of these dirty, coldblooded reptiles while they are slaughtering the only soldiers' angels on earth, the rose of No Man's Land—the Red Cross nurse—and all other hospital nurses. These religious zealots should be shipped right out to Japan.

Why don't some of the Bible punchers take a trip up to the Jap camps and give these Nips the kind regards of the few survivors and the lone wounded, stout-hearted nurse picked up with a soul the Jap torpedoes could not snatch from her.

Don't give the soldiers any beer! Tell that Irishman Monty's Eighth Army that and I think your reply will be in camera. I went through three wars. I know what a glass of beer means fighting under a tropical sun. There is no wine cellar on the battlefield.

Close the liquor stores, close the beer parlors, kiss and hug the Japs. And they say congregations are falling away and have the gall to wonder why. I could tell them why.

PAT.

### Used To Ride Rods

Editor, *The Sun*: Sir.—Some few years ago I, like thousands of other young Canadians, spent many dreary days and fear-haunted nights riding the rods and begging our way across our own country.

Very few voices were raised then in our support. We heard nothing from the churches. Now I notice that the United Church offers to dictate certain policies which I and you and every Canadian know to be dangerous and detrimental to the welfare of Canada.

I refer to a resolution passed at their conference here a few days ago in which they voiced a plea for the return of the Japs and in which also they went out of their way to deny beer to the troops who are fighting so these men can meet in conference and get their items published in the free press of Canada.

When the war is over, sir, we shall have a number of matters to discuss. Perhaps by then the United Church will not have the power it holds at present. I make that statement after a perusal of records which shows a steady decline in membership in this group during the past few years.

In God's name, let us have more Christians, but may heaven protect all of us from the political churchmen who have balanced Canada on the brink and are now trying to push her over. As I am a corporal in the army, you will readily understand why I can not sign my full name.

CANADIAN SOLDIER.

MINES & RESOURCES  
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9309 Clippings

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9309 Clippings

*Victoria Times*  
**Premier Hart Confers  
With Mitchell** *21 May 1943*

OTTAWA (CP)—Premier John Hart of British Columbia said Thursday night he had discussed with Labor Minister Mitchell the situation created by the presence of Japanese in British Columbia, and taken up with other ministers questions concerning the development of Northern British Columbia and the building of the Alaska Highway.

Mr. Hart said he was still conferring with government officials here, but that no decisions on the subjects under discussion had as yet been reached, and he had no statement to make.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 3)  
Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
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CANADA



# Sale of Japanese Holdings Condemned

Disapproval of the government sale of property owned by Japanese in this area of British Columbia was voiced in a social services department report read to members attending the 47th annual convention of British Columbia Baptist Churches in First Baptist Church today.

The report, read by Rev. A. J. MacLachlan, appealed against discrimination against a minority group.

"It is with great concern that your committee views the proposal to sell the properties of the Canadian Japanese now removed from this area of B.C., feeling that it is a serious breach of constitutional rights, that it is contrary to the spirit of the Atlantic Charter, inimical to all satisfactory post-war settlements, and it will be a seed which cannot help bearing much bitter fruit," Mr. MacLachlan said.

## LIQUOR CURB APPROVED

The stand taken by the Dominion government and Prime Minister King on the liquor question was approved by the social services department which warned against the detrimental effect on morale and social life caused by intemperance.

Rapping divorces, separations and cases of non-support, Mr. MacLachlan stressed the need for already-proposed family courts in this province, and asked that delegates gather information regarding the courts in as much as the general public is not sufficiently aware of the need for such courts.

Shorter sermons, and more preparation before preaching them, were advocated by Rev. Elbert Paul, D.D., in an address to the conference on Tuesday.

"Lack of preparation in a sermon should be punished and long-windedness is an abomination unto the Lord," Mr. Paul said.

## JAP BULLETS

Rev. G. A. Reynolds of Victoria said that foundations of the new order after the war must be God and His word.

He said the Dominion sold scrap-iron to Japan knowing full well that it would come back in bullets, but the church did not raise its voice. "We were afraid," he declared.

## WORLD RELIEF FUND

Baptist Church leaders are laying plans for a relief scheme to feed the hungry people of Europe and Asia after the war.

Details of the scheme were outlined by Rev. W. O. Lewis, D.D., general secretary of the Baptist World Alliance, in an address Tuesday to the Baptist Women's Missionary Society of British Columbia.

"We intend to build up a fund during the war to be expended

at its conclusion for relief and rehabilitation," Dr. Lewis said.

The convention advocated warning and teaching as to the manner in which venereal disease is contracted and transmitted.

The assumption that the venereal disease rate is high among women in the armed services prompted the convention to request the Christian Social Service Department to obtain information regarding the provision for the spiritual uplift of the women's army in British Columbia.

# Jap Plane Tried To Fire Forest

PORT ORFORD, Ore., June 2 —(BUP)—Witnesses were permitted today to describe a previously undisclosed attempt by a Japanese plane to start a raging fire in the Oregon forests.

The Western Defense Command released the stories of the witnesses after it was announced at Washington that three enemy attacks have been made on the Pacific Northwest. Two of the attacks had been disclosed previously by the Army.

The third occurred early on the morning of September 29, 1942, when a lone plane, presumably catapulted from a Japanese submarine, flew over the lonely Grassy Knob Forest Service Lookout Station 10 miles east of here. The plane dropped a bomb into the dry bed of a creek about 2½ miles below the lookout.

# Large Food Stock Found in Jap Camp

VANCOUVER, May 31. — Large quantities of sugar and foodstuffs, some of them rationed, have been discovered by provincial police in the Japanese settlement at Lillooet, British Columbia. Prices Board officials announced today. No precautions have as yet been launched. The sugar and foodstuffs were uncovered last Friday.

# B.C. Japs Plan Petition of Right

Vancouver, June 4 (CP). — J. Arthur MacLennan, solicitor for a group of Japanese, opposed to sale of Japanese-owned real estate by the custodian of enemy alien property, said today a petition of right will be sent to the Secretary of State at Ottawa as soon as the sale is advertised. The petition of right actually is an application to the Secretary of State for leave to sue the Crown in an attempt to prove the Government lacks the legal power to dispose of the property.

Forrest G. Goble and Mark  
5 June 1943

HS96224

# Jap Policy

Editor, The Sun/Sir, — I am a Tasmanian. We fought for the women's franchise, and got it; in fact, I was one of the first to exercise the vote, doing so directly the poll opened in the morning and working all day in it. Then we turned round and worked for what was called "A White Australia," and we got that, too, which meant keeping the colored races out of the Commonwealth.

No one accepts the brotherhood of man more sincerely than I do. But we do not mix our kindergarten and varsity students in the same building, and surely it should be self-evident to any intelligent individual that any race that could do what the Japs did to Pearl Harbor while pretending to talk treaties at Washington should be segregated and have such instruments of destruction taken away from them to prevent a repetition of such wilful barbarism.

Where would Australia be today if we had it full of Japs? I thank God that I had a hand in getting that policy adopted there, and I will do my bit in getting it adopted here.

EMILIE A. HIPP.



## 48 Japanese Remain in Defense Area

Forty-eight Canadian-born Japanese are still residing in the Pacific Coast Defense Area, by authority of permits issued them by the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, which gives them complete exemption from regulations imposed against Japanese located in B.C. war zones. The Vancouver News was told Thursday, by RCMP officials.

Five additional B.C. Japanese are living in eastern provinces under the same exemptions.

These permits were granted in cases of intermarriage between Japanese and Occidentals or in the case of Eurasians who have Japanese heritage on one side.

Permits were issued only after thorough investigation by RCMP officers and the B.C. Security Commission showed that the residents were persons of exemplary character.

The ban was lifted for married couples in order that the family would not be broken up, for ordinarily the Japanese member would be sent to an internment camp.

### 33 IN VANCOUVER

Of the 48 Japanese still located in B.C., 33 are in Vancouver. Twenty-four of these are women and the remainder men who are mostly in professional occupations.

Three women and one man are in Victoria; one man is at White Rock; one man is at Burnaby; one man at Sinclair Mills; one woman at Duncan; one woman at Reid Island and one woman at Stevenson.

### SUBJECT TO CHECK

Persons holding permits are considered as Canadians and are allowed complete freedom with the exception that they are subject to check at any time by RCMP officers.

Approximately 37 Japanese members of the Canadian Legion, who served with the Canadian Armed Forces in World War I, have been evacuated to the Shocan area, now possessing a population of 3000 Japanese. These men are serving as auxiliary firefighters, nightwatchmen, auxiliary police and ARI wardens.

## Custodian Goes Ahead With Sale Plans

Money to carry opposing litigation as high as the Supreme Court of Canada, if necessary, is pouring in "heavily" to a joint fund established by embattled Japanese property owners.

While they rally to the defense of their right to own real estate the Vancouver office of the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property is expected to proceed within a few days with the compulsory liquidation ordered by the Dominion government.

A catalogue of properties for which bids will be invited is almost complete. A press announcement of the sale is awaited as the signal for litigation to begin.

J. Arthur MacLennan, lawyer retained by the Japs, told The Sun today that final instructions from his clients are due to arrive from the interior at any moment. He also expects that a sum adequate to finance the fight to the Supreme Court of Canada will be posted simultaneously.

From Kaslo it was reported that Saburo Shinobu, secretary of the Japanese Property Owners' Association, has completed the canvass for funds in that district.

Contributions have been most numerous from families settled on Manitoba sugar-beet farms, but many have also been received from the Alberta dispersal group.

The collection in B.C. interior centres has been placed in the hands of local committees. Each owner is asked to pay 10 percent of his annual tax bill, with a down payment of 5 percent in cash.

### JAPS TO WORK IN EAST

VANCOUVER, May 26.—Thirty Japanese women and youths from this province are on their way to Ontario where they will work as domestics and farm laborers. George Collins, general superintendent of the B.C. security commission has announced.



## Lethbridge Herald Japanese Sign 2 1/2¢ For Beet Work

(From Our Own Correspondent)  
PICTURE BUTTE, May 29.—Field Supt. E. Bennion of the sugar company stated that about 95 per cent of the beet crop is planted. The only acreage not planted is where the growers are waiting for wild oats to grow so they can be killed.

Moisture conditions are very good and the growers should get a stand of beets above the average from the present outlook. The heavy frost a week ago did considerable damage on the small beets that just came out of the ground, freezing them black and killing them.

A small amount of re-planting is being done. This is of course due to wild oat growth but is not serious and the field men do not think a very large acreage will have to be taken care of in this way.

The entire crop is somewhat late and perhaps a little below average at this time of year, the reason being the freezing cold weather conditions during the past month.

The entire crop of 11,000 acres of contracted beets on the Lethbridge Northern will be planted.

Japanese laborers are signing contracts and it is anticipated that it will be a successful year as far as labor conditions are concerned.

Some of the other laborers who are in the district are not signing contracts. They are holding out for an increase in labor contract price but the growers are determined to stay with the contract price agreed to, which is the highest paid by any sugar beet district in America when the price received for beets is considered, it is stated.

## Japanese Strike Over Meatless Days

OTTAWA, June 4. — Mines and resources department officials said today they had received reports of a "sit-down" strike of about 100 Japanese at a work camp at Thunder Bay, B.C., last week, in protest over "meatless Tuesdays" and other food restrictions.

It is not known here whether the strike has ended. The strikers also asked for more rice, not available because of the restricted supply, and objected to tea and butter rations.

Similar strikes have occurred on several occasions in Japanese work camps but are usually of short duration because pay of the men is stopped and their board charges continue during the demonstration, officials said.

## The Japanese

Editor, The Sun:—Your editorial, "Canadian Citizenship Is Merely Cloak for Japs," is splendid. It is high time the people woke up and demanded that every Jap be deported. The United Church has taken a foolish stand—such dribbling sentiment is sickening and must be of comfort to the enemy. Wake up, you ministers! Don't we read in the Bible that when Christ returns "He will rule with a rod of iron"? Does that sound like Pacifism?

Another thing that thousands of sane people are wondering about is the CCF party with its pro-Japanese ideas. Could it be that the Jap financiers are helping to build up that party's funds? How very strange, then, that they too want them back here and would give them the vote. A very dangerous way for the CCF to gain and remain in power.

Remember, some \$4,000,000 was spent moving the Japs in comfort with their families. They are allowed to protest regarding their property through their own newspapers. How can we be so soft? Look how they torture our people under their hands. Let us spend \$4,000,000 more transporting them to Japan.

SCOTCH-CANUCK.

## Japan for the Japs

Editor, The Sun:—According to a report in The Sun yesterday, the United Church of Canada have by resolution opposed the deportation at any time of the Japanese now in Canada.

In their public statement they say "It is contrary to the Christian conscience," and by that infer that their's is the only correct and proper Christian conscience on this matter. We resent such a claim on their part for there are others who differ with the leaders of the United Church on this Jap question, and who consider their consciences just as truly Christian nevertheless.

Do the sponsors of this United Church resolution desire to have these Japs as their next door neighbors always; to have the Japs compete with them in business; to have the Japs color the standards and viewpoint of their growing children? But if the Japs are kept here they will always be somebody's next door neighbor, and their influence will lower the living standards of some Canadian community. Do they desire to neighbor on social equality with such minds as could plan a Pearl Harbor assassination? Who in cold blood could shoot their helpless war prisoners, who knowingly and in wanton deliberation, can torpedo a designated hospital ship on the high seas? That is typical Japanese ethics whether they be in Japan or in Canada.

Nor have the sponsors of their resolution given any scriptural reason for their "Conscience" in this regard as we might naturally expect from a church.

But the Scriptures speak clearly and definitely on this very question: "When the Most High divided into the nations their inheritance, when He separated the sons of Adam He set the bounds of the people according to the number of the children of Israel."—Deut. 32:8. God, who formed the nations, also set their national boundaries, and lest we say this is an old outmoded Israel viewpoint, we read again: "And (God) hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and . . . hath determined the bounds of their habitations."—Acts 17:26.

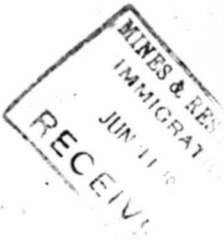
Mark you, it is God who has set the bounds of their habitations. Japan for the Japs, China for the Chinese, Canada for the Canadians, all according to their birth and ancestry.

It is possible that our statesmen in a former Jap made a mistake in passing legislation that has enabled unworthy, unscrupulous and unassimilative foreigners to acquire Canadian citizenship, but we of today are utterly foolish, if, realizing the situation thus, we argue that it must always continue so, regardless of the ethnological contradictions of race, color and moral code.

(REV.) J. S. PIRIE.

New Westminster.

Vancouver Sun  
25 May 1943



4896207



# The Vancouver Sun

SINCE 1886 VANCOUVER'S MOST USEFUL INSTITUTION

*A newspaper devoted to progress and democracy, tolerance  
and freedom of human thought.*

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1943

## California Japs Demand Repatriation

California, like British Columbia, does not want to take back the Japanese after the war. The Japanese realize this so clearly that many thousands of the former residents of California and other Coast states are asking that they be repatriated to their ancestral homes in the Orient at the conclusion of hostilities.

These interesting facts have emerged from a survey of Tulelake Japanese Relocation Centre, a depot on the border of Nevada which now houses 14,000 Japs. More than 6000 of these people have asked to be repatriated. They include several thousand born in the United States but who went back to Japan for schooling and military training (just as many did from B.C.). They are convinced that California and other coastal states will not permit their return after the war and they have no desire to live in other parts of the country.

Many of the Japanese residing in the Centre are inclined to take a haughty attitude, asserting that their constitutional rights have been invaded. They insist on coming back

to California or else demand their return to Japan. When officials gave them an opportunity of renouncing Japan, many demurred on the ground that the step would leave them without any country.

This state of the Japanese mind is important in Canada's solution of the problem. Many of our Vancouver evacuees are so self-assured of Japanese victory in the war that they are fighting in Canadian courts against being dispossessed of the shops and houses they owned. They are Japanese first of all—but stubbornly assert every right they can claim under Canadian law. The Pearl Harbor spirit!

Many of the Japanese prisoners captured by the Americans at Guadalcanal spoke excellent English. Some were graduates of American universities, others had been born in British Columbia or the United States. When a person of Japanese blood born in Vancouver returns to Japan, fights for the Axis, what does that make him—in aspiration and nationality? Does it qualify him to be a better citizen of Canada?

MINES & RE-  
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## 'Meatless Tuesdays' Cited as Reason For 'Sit-Down' Strike of 100 B.C. Japs

Ottawa, June 4 (CP). — Mines and Resources Department officials said today they had received reports of a "sit-down" strike of about 100 Japanese at a work camp at Thunder Bay, B.C. last week, in protest over "meatless Tuesdays" and other food restrictions.

It is not known here whether the strike has ended. The strikers

also asked for more rice, not available because of the restricted supply, and objected to tea and butter rations.

Similar strikes have occurred on several occasions in Japanese work camps but are usually of short duration because pay of the men is stopped and their board charges continue during the demonstration, officials said.

*Coram. Globe and Mail  
5 June 1943*

### Japs Must Go

*Vancouver Sun  
3 June 1943*  
Editor, The Sun: Sir, I quite agree with Mrs. R. E. Low in her view on the Japanese question and think it would be much wiser to deport all the Japs as soon as this war is over. It would save a lot of trouble in every way.

The government could return to them the value of their property—so that they would have the means to start afresh in their own country and with their own people. Anyway, there are too many Japs here for B.C. I think the Church has not properly considered the fairness of this question. The white people have their right to live and find work in Vancouver and elsewhere. B.C. is not elastic. So I consider the Japs will have to go. Thanks, Mrs. Low, for your sensible letter. I hope it will do good.

INTERESTED READER.

MINES & RESOURCES  
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JUN 11 1943

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*Vancouver Sun - 3 June 1943*

### Canadian-Born Jap Doctor Still Here

There's at least one Canadian-born Japanese still living and carrying on his profession in Vancouver.

He is Dr. H. S. Saita, osteopathic physician, who has continued to maintain his offices at

825 Granville, since the evacuation of other Japanese to the interior.

Dr. Saita, who is married to an English girl, was investigated by the B.C. Security Commission and the RCMP, found to be of

good character and given permission from Ottawa to continue practising here, according to his own statement.

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*Vancouver Sun*  
**Truth About Japan** 27 May 1943

Editor, The Sun: Sir,—Your leading editorial of May 18, deals with a matter no less important than winning the war. Those members of the United Church conference who passed resolutions demanding the return to B.C. of the Japanese who were removed from Vancouver are certainly not entitled to be termed good friends of Vancouver and B.C. The United States and California in particular have expended enormous sums in their attempt to keep their State and its resources for the benefit of those most entitled to them. Over a long period of years an average of 12,000 children were sent to Japan to be educated and trained along the lines laid down by Japan for the subjugation of those countries they plotted to conquer. The same proportion of children were sent to Japan from Canada for the same purpose.

It was no bona fide immigration that came to Canada from Japan from the year 1900 on. In 1902 many members of parliament expressed their fears and threatened to force through legislation curbing the inrush of Japs. Their ambassador to Canada sensed that trouble was in the offing and offered on behalf of his government to restrict their immigrants to 200 per year if Parliament would refrain from placing restrictive measures on our statutes. This was agreed to but the fact that 7601 Japs came here in 1907 shows their insincerity. The Hon. Mr. Lemieux was sent to Japan, which resulted in the Gentlemen's Agreement for 400 per year; that they were not to be trusted is proven by the fact that from 1907 to 1923 their immigrants entering Canada ranged from 800 to 1900 which came here in 1918. In 1939 it was divulged that 1700 Japs had been admitted illegally, a Japanese providing them with false and forged passports. Mr. Editor, the irony shown in your question, does anyone in Vancouver suggest that the Canadian-born Japs now in Japan are being held in internment camps because they are Canadian-born? should be taken to heart. Every Japanese in Canada knows full well that his country requires of him that he shall betray Canada at the first and every opportunity that arises. Who will dare estimate the tremendous powers of espionage of the hundreds of Japanese who, after making more money from our fisheries each year than the Jap at home can accumulate in his life time, returns to Japan where they are questioned minutely as to everything they had observed that would be of value to Japan's campaign for world-power.

It would be interesting to learn how many of those at the above conference had studied the life of Sidney Gulick, born in Japan of American missionary parents, taught and raised according to Japan's precepts, subsidized by Japan to spend his life in the U.S., pleading the cause of Japanese through the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, all done under the guise of Christianity.

The ultimate result of all this hypocrisy and scheming was the sinking of the ships at Pearl Harbor and later the Prince of Wales and the Repulse at Singapore and all the hell that subsequently occurred. That man who cried out "O Christ, what crimes have been committed in Thy Name," gave utterance to a great truth.

VETERAN.

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DATE *June 11 1943*

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*Vancouver News*  
*4 June 1943*  
**Japs Plan  
To Contest  
First Sale**

If and when the custodian of enemy alien property makes the first move towards disposal of Japanese-owned real estate in Vancouver, the legal wheels will be put in motion to stop him, according to present plans.

J. Arthur MacLennan, solicitor for the Japanese who propose to fight the sale, states that a petition of right will be sent to the Secretary of State at Ottawa as soon as the sale is advertised, which may not be before June 15.

The petition of right actually is an application to the Secretary of State for leave to sue the Crown in an attempt to prove the government has not the legal power to dispose of the Jap-held property.

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VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1942

## B.C. Japanese Groom Vegetables, Flowers in Ontario



Japanese labor is being employed on at least two farms in Etobicoke and Toronto townships in Ontario to relieve a situation which had reached the point of desperation. Last autumn John Elford had to leave part of his crop in the ground and at the beginning of this season he was faced with the necessity of closing down his flower and vegetable farm for lack of labor. National Selective Service told him several Japanese were available for the type of employment

he required. He readily accepted and said he was far from sorry. Winston Hayashi, left, two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayashi, Japanese employees on the Elford farm, emulates his famous "namesake," Winston Churchill, fashioning a "V for Victory" and "thumbs up." Tomato plants in this greenhouse, right, are being cultivated by four Japanese, left to right, Paul Hirano from Slokan, B.C.; Kazuo "Tom" Mekino from Hane, B.C.; Keyoshi Nakai, a lawyer from Vancouver Island; Frank Hayashi of Vancouver.