

## No Half Measures 12/11/41

*Editor, The Sun: Sir,* — Your front-page editorial, "Citizens, Be Calm," is a wonderful piece of advice, but your following statement: Quote, "We have in this province nearly 25,000 Japanese, the overwhelming majority of whom are intensely loyal to Canada."

This is the biggest piece of nonsense I have ever read. Just reverse the picture and put 25,000 British in Japan under similar circumstances—would you expect them to be intensely loyal to Japan? The same thing applies here. This is no time for silly sentiment — round them all up and intern them, or send them back to Japan. There can be no half measures if we expect to win this war.

H. J. GOUGH.

# Victoria and Ottawa Plan Japanese Talk

By Daily Province Staff Correspondent  
VICTORIA, Dec. 13. — Lieut. Col. Macgregor Macintosh of the advisory committee on Oriental affairs, which had charge of the Japanese registration in British Columbia, conferred with Premier John Hart on Friday regarding the Japanese situation in British Columbia.

The Premier will discuss problems arising from the presence in British Columbia of 24,000 persons of Japanese lineage with the Ottawa government next week.

Colonel Macintosh stated that the committee found a readiness among the leaders of the different Japanese colonies to cooperate in carrying out the wishes of the Canadian Government.

# City Japanese Pledge Loyalty

~~12/11/41~~

Willingness to co-operate with civic authorities in any emergency was expressed, Wednesday, to Mayor Cornett by a delegation representing the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League.

Spokesmen also repeated assurances of loyalty given, Sunday, in a telegram to Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Those who went to His Worship's office for the brief interview were Dr. George Ishiwara, president of the Vancouver chapter of the JCCL, and Kunio Shimizu, general secretary. The League, they said, has nine chapters and 1000 members in B. C., of whom 350 are in Vancouver.

The Mayor thanked them for their offer of co-operation, although no specific means of utilizing it were discussed.

12/8/41

(EDITORIAL)

SUN

# Citizens, Be Calm!

Canada is at war with Japan for the first time in our history, and for the last—because when this conflict is ended, Japan will be put in her proper sphere as an Oriental power, and democratic China will be re-established.

Here in British Columbia we have an entirely domestic problem, and it can be met and solved instantly, if we keep our heads. We have in this province nearly 25,000 Japanese, many of them Canadian-born. These latter, and the overwhelming majority of the former, are intensely loyal to Canada. They have nothing to do with the policies of imperial Japan; they are not in sympathy with those policies, and if our regulations allowed it their young men would be in uniform against the Axis to which Japan belongs.

If there be any among the Japan-born aliens with us who are not in sympathy with Canada rest assured that the Mounted Police and the military officials have them tabbed, and they will be appropriately dealt with.

Let us leave that task to the authorities. We should not subject anyone to indignity nor to harsh condemnation. Be alert! If you have definite suspicions, make them known to the police.

Above all let us **KEEP OUR HEADS**. This is no time for folly, panic or prejudice.

# B.C.---Price Board to L

## MARINE AND SHIPPING

# White and Indian Fishermen Able to Maintain B. C. Supply

12/13/41

Just what effect the immobilizing of the Japanese fishing fleet will have on fishing is conjectural, but organized fishermen's organizations and cannery interests believe the white and Indian fishermen will meet the situation.

What percentage of the salmon pack is caught by Japanese is not known, but it has been considerable. They operate a number of seiners and an immense fleet of gill-netters and trollers.

However, William T. Burgess, secretary of United Fishermen's Federal Union Local No. 44, today voiced the opinion that the white and Indian fishermen would meet the shortage, especially as he believes the British Columbia fishing fleet has too many boats already in the industry.

The dogfish liver situation is far from clear. Previous to this season, when prices were low, the Japanese were the fishermen most active in such "poor men's fishing." Prices last year were 7c to 8c a pound for livers.

Halibut fishermen caught some, but only incidental to the halibut fishing.

Fishing interests hesitate to express any views on what the effect of the withdrawal of Japanese from greyfish catching will be. Some companies are sending their own boats out to troll and are getting some results.

White and Indian halibut men, who had entered the dogfish catching industry this year when the prices of liver soared to 20c and 23c per pound, are not pleased with the set price of 12c fixed by the government. All dogfish livers caught are earmarked for British ministry of food and the price there is fixed.

which makes the dogfish liver valuable. It is the opinion of fish oil interests here that United States will soon have to take some steps to best utilize its Vitamin "A" fish liver supply.

Great Britain has moved and taken control of all the supply here. United States, it is expected, will establish priorities where the oil will go to the most essential use. This will cut off a number of non-essential industrial uses of the fish oil.

# 23,400 Japanese in B.C.; *12/10/41* 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

	Canadian Born	Naturalized Canadians	Japanese Nationals	U.S. Citizens of Jap. Origin	TLS.
Single .....	2790	223	645	5	3663
Married .....	495	1696	2395	4	4590
Widower .....	3	180	239	—	422
Divorced .....	2	12	17	—	31
<b>Total male .....</b>	<b>3290</b>	<b>2111</b>	<b>3296</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8706</b>

## FEMALE

Single .....	1702	34	40	—	1776
Married .....	451	1347	1500	—	3298
Widow .....	5	193	155	—	353
Divorced .....	—	1	7	—	8
Canadian-born who have become Japan- ese Nationals through marriage ..	—	—	389	—	389
<b>Total female .....</b>	<b>2158</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>2091</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5824</b>
<b>Total male-female</b>	<b>5448</b>	<b>3686</b>	<b>5387</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14,530</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>3348</b>	<b>4946</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8898</b>

# Should British Columbia's Japanese People Be Interned?

12/16/41

## Answer Depends on Their Own Conduct

Mr. Roosevelt has reviewed the circumstances of Japan's unceremonious and treacherous entry into the war, which he says history will assess in "horror, sorrow and disgust"; and it is natural that our own view of our proper attitude towards the Japanese nationals in British Columbia should come up for consideration. The question finally comes down, for practical purposes, whether the 23,000 people of that race in our immediate area should be interned or not.

There are two or three outstanding facts to which attention must be directed. First, there is the very large number of persons involved in any operation of this kind. To place 23,000 people in an enclosure behind barbed wire — and this is what efficient internment means — is a tremendous job. That number of people would compose a city as large as New Westminster. The effort and the expense involved would be colossal.

### Born In Canada

Of the total number of people of Japanese birth or origin included in this calculation, more than two-thirds are by birth citizens of Canada. There appears to be no precedent for interning, especially on the great scale involved here, of people born in this country. We are at war with Finland and there are in Canada more people of Finnish origin than Japanese and the government's policy is definitely not to intern the Finns. Of course, there is a very wide difference in the circumstances of the entry into the war in the cases between the Japanese and the Finns.

What is the United States doing under similar conditions as British Columbia? In California there are 70,000 Japanese. Definitely they are not being interned. With some pride Governor Olson in a speech he made from Sacramento Sunday night, quoted from Japanese leaders who were offering their loyal aid to the United States. These messages condemned the home government of Japan.

### Accounts 'Unfrozen'

By way of favor to Japanese nationals living in the United States, the central government has gone an important step further. Washington has decided that the production of Japanese-managed farms is important and has "unfrozen" bank accounts of Japanese so that they may carry on business as usual. Thus the in-

tervention of the United States government to treat Japanese in America with consideration is manifest.

In British Columbia the treatment meted out to the Japanese has been at least a bit harsher. Certain firebrands amongst the foreign community have been interned. Of these, the authorities have given no particulars and published no numbers. Japanese fishermen are being deprived of their boats for the duration. No provision is being made how these fishermen are to obtain a livelihood.

It has been suggested that Japanese-owned boats should not be withdrawn from service but that whites or Indians should be encouraged to operate them while the war is on. The government and the country will probably require the production.

\* \* \*

### Stay In Communities

Another suggestion that possesses merit is that the Japanese would be well advised to establish themselves in their own communities and stay there as much as possible. They appear to give offense to our own citizens as they travel freely on trains and steamships, chattering in their own tongue, perhaps giving utterance to sentiments that they would not be permitted to make in English.

Several thousand Japanese live in Steveston under ordinary conditions in peace times; there exists also a fairly large colony in the Maple Ridge-Mission area engaged in poultry and fruit raising. If the Japanese concentrated willingly in these recognized districts it might make their presence less noticeable than if their present infiltration continues through city and countryside.

In the last analysis the Japanese will probably settle the question themselves of how far a policy of restraint is applied to them. The official word is that so far they have behaved well and have sought to obey the wishes of the authorities. If they keep that up, it will be far better all round.

If they make trouble, if there is the slightest evidence of sabotage or other activity that would stamp them amongst enemies to this community or to the welfare of Canada, then the authorities will have to reconsider the whole position and the Japanese will only have themselves to blame if increased severity is applied.

12/12/41  
IT'S A CASE OF  
MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Yesterday I wrote a column about the British Columbia dogfish industry and the fact that production might not be sufficient for Britain's vitamin oils requirements following internment of Jap fishboats on the coast.

Apparently my motive has been widely misunderstood, so I'll try to straighten the whole thing out today.

The column was not intended to be pro-Japanese. I don't want the Japanese to be allowed to return to fishing in B. C. waters.

My opinion is that it would be the height of folly to allow Jap fishermen—even though they be naturalized Canadians or Canadian born—to wander up and down our coast unmolested.

I tried yesterday to convey the thought that the Japanese in recent years have dominated the dogfish industry here, and that plans made in Ottawa would have allowed them to do so again this year if Japan had not attacked when she did.

I said that white fishermen could not afford to fish at the price of 12 cents a pound, which Ottawa apparently intends to set for dogfish livers caught in B. C. waters.

I urged some action to ensure Britain a supply of vitamin oils.

Whether that action be in the form of a better price to the fishermen or something else it is not up to me to say.

But Britain needs the processed liver oils as badly as she needs tanks, guns and planes.

So something must be done to ensure large-scale participation in the fishery by both large and small British Columbia fishing vessels.

\* \* \*

NO FIREBOAT.

\* \* \*

#### JAP FISHERMEN

I have been asked a hundred times since yesterday what will happen to the Japanese fishermen whose boats have been taken from them.

"What will they do for a living? Will they be interned?" people want to know.

To the first question, the answer is that the Jap fishermen don't need to do anything for a living yet. They would not have been fishing extensively until the salmon season opened next spring whether their boats were interned or not.

I would answer the second question in the negative.

All the Japanese fishermen are naturalized Canadians or Canadian-born.

There is no reason to believe that they will be interned.

Japanese workers are still

employed in British Columbia fish canneries. There has been no move to replace them with whites as yet.

Few of the canneries are operating at the moment, but those that are are packing  
**FOOD FOR BRITAIN.**



# Emergency Measures Put Into Operation

12/8/41

Quick action to prevent sabotage by Japanese nationals and to forestall anti-Japanese actions by the civilian population of Vancouver has been taken by RCMP officials here. Safety measures include:

1. Internment of all "undesirable" Japanese.
2. Tying up of every Japanese-owned fishing boat in B.C.
3. Closing of all Japanese language schools.
4. Newspapers printed in Japanese forbidden to publish.

These measures have been taken by the RCMP on the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia which has been preparing for the present emergency for the past year.

The committee, under chairmanship of Mayor F. J. Hume of New Westminster, has been in almost constant session since the declaration of war by Canada upon Japan at 6 p.m. Sunday. It will meet daily while the situation remains acute.

## 6000 NATIONALS

Sergeant J. Barnes of the RCMP, secretary of the Standing Committee, stated today that a number of Vancouver Japanese are already interned and that the round-up is continuing throughout Canada.

"The registration of Orientals completed recently by the committee disclosed that there are about 6000 Japanese nationals in Canada," he said. "The nationals will now have to report once a month to the RCMP.

"They must sign a statement that they will comply with all regulations enforced as war measures. If they fail to do so they will be liable to immediate internment."

Japanese fishermen have been ordered to take their boats immediately to ports designated by the committee. This order applies to Canadian-born Japanese; Japanese nationals have not been allowed to hold fishing licenses in B.C.

## POSSIBLE TROUBLE

Japanese language schools and newspapers have been closed down in order to eliminate possible causes of friction between the Japanese and the white population.

"If the white population saw a Japanese paper which they could not understand they would become suspicious and trouble might result," Sergeant Barnes said. "We want to avoid this."

In Canada there are four Japanese language papers and all are published in Vancouver. The closing order does not apply to newspapers published by Japanese-Canadians in English.

The interned Japanese will be treated the same as the Germans, Italians and others who have been held under the Defense of Canada regulations. Nationals who are not interned will still be allowed to carry on their business and earn their living.

It was stated that the position of the Japanese fishermen who have had their source of income cut off by the tying up of boats is a particular one that local authorities and the provincial Government will have to deal with.

## EVERY PRECAUTION

Sergeant Barnes stated that every precaution has been taken to see that there will be no acts of terrorism against local Japanese. Leaders of the Japanese community have been contacted and asked to see that nothing is done that will give an opportunity for violence or vandalism.

City police are patrolling the Japanese section of the city with great care and the work will be continued, it was announced.

The Standing Committee on Orientals, which is in charge of the Japanese situation, is composed of Mayor F. J. Hume of New Westminster, chairman; Col. A. W. Sparling, D.S.O.; Lieut.-Col. Macgregor Macintosh, Professor H. F. Angus, and Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead.

Members of the committee are not present in the city if the situation requires

# What Is Your Opinion?

12/13/41 SUN.

## Hint to Japanese

*Editor, The Sun: Sir,*—We have read with interest the expressions of loyalty of the Canadian born Japanese and other Japanese and I think it good taste with those expressions of loyalty that they would speak the English language and forget there is a Japanese language.

It struck me very much on Monday night during the black-out while sitting in the waiting room on the C.P.R. Pier for the Victoria boat to depart, to find two Japanese sitting next to me conversing in their language, I felt it my right to ask them to refrain from talking in their language and requested them to talk English and that we would appreciate it.

I had only to think that they were discussing the war as they stopped at once and never spoke for the balance of the hour we had to wait.

Yours for an English-speaking B.C.

BRITISH CANADIAN.

## Take All Precautions

*Editor, The Sun: Sir,*—Among the certainties in this world is a landing of Japanese in British Columbia under the protection of airplane carriers and probably parachutists to destroy all railway communications with the east. Have the authorities prepared for this? Have the authorities hundreds of tanks, Bren carriers and fighting planes to cope with this invasion?

To anyone who stopped to think, this was a certainty months ago, and now even to those who do not think, it is a certainty. Every man capable of firing a rifle should be, by compulsion, in the Home Guard to stop sabotage and shoot parachutists. Where are our Veteran associations and what are they doing? I know where they are—talking a lot and doing nothing.

One thing certain, women and children should be evacuated to the prairies. There is another Pearl Harbor looming.

R. T. OSBORNE.

## Lock Them Up

*Editor, The Sun: Sir,*—Do you think the Japanese should be allowed to run about loose in this province? They may be presumed as loyal Canadians, but if you notice, they have a cunning smile when they hear of any success.

Do you think it is right for our white Canadians to work with this class? They are seen talking together in their own language on jobs. Is there no regard given the men working with them, also our soldiers who meet up with them on the streets? We have blackouts in fear of the monsters stealing on us during the night, while we have them loose here by our very doors.

It is high time that something is done to rid us of those lurking shadows. Put them in camps. Close their stores and put them off jobs so as the white man is able to work in peace, not having to face their enemy all day during their hard work. Lock them up, also all the rest of their class whom we are fighting against.

SUBSCRIBER.

## What Are We Waiting For?

*Editor, The Sun: Sir,*—Are we waiting for another Trojan horse stunt to be pulled off on us here in B. C.?

Are the authorities afraid to hurt somebody's feelings by taking measures to assure that the Japanese in B.C. are put where we are sure they are not a menace to our security?

Japanese stores carrying on business as usual, harmless little fellows but possibly waiting for the opportunity, and maybe with an organized plan to strike.

The people of B.C. expect the authorities to act and act now. The men who enlisted from B.C. and are now fighting at Hong Kong expect the authorities to take precautions to protect their mothers, fathers, wives, children and others and that means putting the Japs where they cannot do any harm, and that means Japs, all Japs whether they were born here, imported here for cheap labor, or reservists sent here by Japan.

It is a dirty war and the Japs have made it dirtier, and what the people of B.C. don't want is to read in the papers that it is thought that a Jap short-wave set is being used at Steveston, as reported in the paper last night.

Get the Japs where we are sure they can do no harm and do it now. Don't act like a bunch of saps.

G. M.

## Time for Action

*Editor, The Sun: Sir,*—Is it clearly realized that one solitary Jap plane, carrying several hundred incendiary bombs, would stand a very good chance of turning this city of Vancouver into one gigantic flaming torch?

Have the householders of this city received any instructions on how to deal with the incendiary that lands on their roof tops?

And a few more questions: Are there convenient piles of sand placed in every street block from which the householder can obtain a supply to keep in his home, and for any emergency? Does the average householder possess a spade or a shovel even? Has he been told to fill his bathtub, or several buckets, with water every night, in case of damage to the water mains? Has he been told of the danger of throwing water directly onto a sizzling incendiary bomb? Or told to keep his attic rooms clear of unnecessary junk? etc., etc.

With competent instruction, preferably government authorized pamphlets delivered to the householder by the postal service, every resident of this city from the age of 14 up would be a potential fire-fighter in an emergency.

Incendiary bombs, slithering down from the skies in their hundreds, do not wait for overworked fire-fighters and air raid wardens. They require the attention of the man on the spot.

Or have we to wait some horrible tragedy, the loss of many lives, before the authorities bestir themselves? And all the bestirring in the world will not give back life to those already dead, needlessly dead.

L. B.

# JAPS TO BUILD JASPER ROAD

By **CHARLES BISHOP.**

From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau.  
(Copyright, 1942, by Southam Co.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—The labor of British Columbia Japanese is to be utilized to construct a highway from Jasper westerly towards Prince George, it was learned in official circles here today.

This is not simply a suggested project, but a definite plan for which arrangements are being made by two departments—that of labor and that of mines and resources.

Plans are developed for construction at once of the needed accommodation to move 500 Japanese to the work in a very short time and later to expand it to 2000.

## **BLUE RIVER LINE.**

The roadway would pass through the Blue River country, following the line of surveys made some years ago. It would eventually link up with Prince George and the existing road from there to the Pacific Coast.

The Japanese situation in British Columbia brought forth the recently announced plans for removal of Japanese nationals from the protected area west of the Cascade range and also the enlistment of Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese for civilian work.

This highway is the first of the works projects to take definite form. It means the completion of a scheme long talked of.

Eventually it will mean a highway from Edmonton to the

# Jap Loggers to Be Handled by Special Board

1/27/42

Three more sub-committees at least will be set up by the Federal government in the near future to deal with various phases of problems that are arising from the projected removal of male Japanese of military age from the coastal area of British Columbia.

Mayor Fred J. Hume of New Westminster, chairman of the Standing Committee on Orientals, made this announcement to The Vancouver Sun on Wednesday night prior to departing for Victoria where he will discuss with provincial authorities various phases of the Jap problem along with Royal City civic business.

Next committee to be set up, the mayor stated, will be that to deal with the Japanese engaged in berry growing and other agricultural industries.

A committee will also be named to handle the situation in regard to Japanese engaged in logging and lumbering and still another committee to deal with the removal of Jap storekeepers and businessmen.

The committee in charge of the disposal of the Japanese fishing fleet is expected to start functioning immediately.

## 'WHAT THEY CAN DO'

The transportation of Japs to work camps and farms in the interior is another matter to be handled by governmental organizations.

The Federal Department of Labor, which will work in conjunction with the Provincial Department of Labor, in establishing the work camps, has not as yet decided where the camps will be located, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health, stated in Ottawa.

A labor department spokesman said: "First we have to find out what the men can do. After all, it wouldn't be much use to send a clerk from a Vancouver store or a man who ran a rooming house into a railway camp, or put him at work building roads."

## 'FULL CO-OPERATION'

The formation of a voluntary civilian corps, which will be set up to give Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese an opportunity to work on essential but non-military projects, was requested by the Japs themselves.

"Japanese spokesmen and leaders have co-operated with my committee to the fullest extent," Mayor Hume told The Sun.

He said that the scope of his committee may be extended to deal with the removal of 15,000 Japanese nationals from the coast area.

# All Confusion In Vancouver Jap District

1/22/42

Japanese of Vancouver and throughout the lower mainland are hurriedly training their wives and children to carry on business for them when they are removed from the invasion areas to work camps in the interior.

In Vancouver's Jap town there is utter confusion about the government's edict. No male Japanese knows when he'll have to go or where. The older Japanese, the nationals, are resigned to the fact that some time soon they will have to pack up and leave, but the younger Japs still are doubtful.

"We've had no official word direct from the RCMP or any other authority," said one Canadian-born Japanese. "I'd like to leave my affairs well organized, and I'm trying to do that now, but we simply don't know where we stand."

## 'I DON'T KNOW'

Thomas Shoyama, editor of The New Canadian, English-language Japanese newspaper, was equally in the dark.

"What will happen to your newspaper if you have to go inland?" he was asked.

"I don't know, frankly. I don't know what's going to happen to us yet. We have had no official word."

"Are there any Japanese girl students who could run it for you?"

## WILL LOSE BUSINESSES

Throughout Jap town there is a general fear that business for the Japs will be ruined for all time, and that they will lose the strong, profit-making grasp they have held on a score of industries.

The Vancouver Sun, January Twenty-First, Nine

'Strategic Withdrawal to Prepared Positions'



# Second-Generation Japanese Loyal, Pastor Tells Forum

1/19/47

While there was some division of opinion as to whether all Japanese of military age should be removed from Pacific Coast areas, a strong feeling that many Japanese here are anxious to do their utmost for Canada was evinced among the large congregation attending the forum Sunday night at St. John's United Church.

Rev. W. R. McWilliams, who spent 24 years in Japan and is

now pastor of a Japanese United church at New Westminster, spoke on "Canada and the Japanese."

After analyzing some of the underlying causes which brought Japan to war with the western powers, and declaring he was convinced there were very many Japanese here of both generations who were absolutely loyal to their adopted country, Mr. McWilliams opened the meeting to questions and discussion.

## "FELT LIKE CRYING."

A Japanese boy, Roy Ito, who was born and educated in Vancouver, said: "As I listened to Mr. McWilliams I felt like crying, because I knew he was standing up for and speaking for us."

"We have our faults—we all have—but we are loyal to Canada. I would like to join the army, but they won't let me. I think we ought to have more contact with the white people than we have. I have been fishing and have had jobs in saw-mills, but I would prefer to have a job in an office. But they tell me to go to Japan."

"I don't want to go to Japan. A chum of mine went back, and now he is over there in the army. I have no country. I can't fight for this country and I would be despised in Japan."

## MILITARY SPIRIT.

A young white lad declared that he believed the second-generation Japanese were strongly inculcated with the spirit of military Japan. On a trip to Toronto to attend a youths' congress, he said he had travelled with the Japanese delegation. Their leader assured him that they were not going to bring up the franchise question, but on the last day did so, and swung the congress in their favor.

"Because he broke his word to me, I feel I can not trust them," he said.

A young woman said she had worked a good deal among the Japanese in British Columbia, and was convinced they were doing the best they could, even though they could not always see eye to eye with their parents.

"That was because the young people were trying hard to follow Canadian ways," she declared. "We must use some Christianity as well as science in dealing with them."

## INTERMARRIAGE.

Asked if he agreed with intermarriage of Anglo-Saxon and Japanese, Rev. Mr. McWilliams replied:

"Not now. I'd wait until the strong opposition to it has worn away. I'd wait about 40 years. And don't forget that the opposition is not all on one side. It's double-barrelled."

He favored removing Japanese known to be dangerous, not those who would and could help us. "There are people who know these distinctions."

He saw no harm in the Japanese learning their own language and their own history in their own schools, but would prefer to see them all under the control of our own department of education.

But if the teaching of their own language was meant to instill something else, then there was harm. He thought the language and other teaching would be lost in a few generations. They were merely doing what Britishers would do in a foreign country with their own children.

## FINE CHRISTIANS.

"There is no doubt that the first generation Japanese would feel keenly if Japan lost, but there is nothing that could interfere with their devotion to this country. I speak of those I know. They are splendid. The people of my church are praying for this meeting tonight. Some of them are the finest Christians I know. I wish we could face such a similar situation as they are facing it."

"There is a larger proportion of Japanese Christians in British Columbia than there are white Christians. Thirty per cent. of them belong to the United Church, and then there are the Anglicans, the Roman Catholics who both have large interests among them."

Prof. Gerald Switzer occupied the chair.

# BANISHMENT OF JAPS ASKED

1/20/42

Notice of a long-term campaign to induce the Dominion Government to exclude Japanese from British Columbia for all time, either under a redistribution of Nipponese among the various provinces, or repatriation to Japan, was served in the City Council on Monday by Ald. H. D. Wilson.

He indicated later he will await clarification of federal policy on the Japanese situation before seeking to gain council support for his move.

At Ald. Wilson's request, aldermen tabled his motion asking Ottawa to remove Japanese from coastal areas as a war measure.

"There are circumstances which may make it advisable to consider this resolution in detail at a later date, and it should not be lost sight of," declared Ald. Wilson.

## REMOVAL FIRST STEP.

He contended that removal of Japanese from B. C. during the war emergency should be the first step toward their all-time banishment from the province.

"As a result of the war the time is ripe to solve the problem once and for all. If we can unite our voices and have all Japanese removed from B. C., the government will be faced with the problem of 'what to do with the Japanese?' when the war is over.

"British Columbians would not countenance their return here, and the government might well work out a scheme in which each province would absorb a proportion of Japanese on a population basis. On such a basis Ontario and Quebec would take the majority."

As an alternative Ald. Wilson suggested the Japanese could be compensated for their holdings and sent back to Japan.

## WILL BECOME WORSE.

He warned that if the government removes only males of military age from B. C. the problem will become worse with passage of time.

When the government has clearly defined its Japanese policy it will be time for aldermen to act, Ald. Wilson argued.

"Then the council should express the vast majority of B. C. opinion that the day has arrived when the Japanese problem must be tackled and a solution found from the viewpoint of national safety and economy."

The Japanese population is increasing by "leaps and bounds," Ald. Wilson asserted, and their natural increase is five times greater than that of Canadians.

He expressed doubt regarding what the government will define as a "defense area" from which Japanese would be excluded, suggesting it might be the whole coast for some way inland, or only the areas immediately contiguous to fortified districts.

## "MADE OTTAWA REALIZE."

Ald. Wilson contended that the local committee on Japanese matters had difficulty in impressing their problems on federal authorities, but that the support which they received in the form of local resolutions and letters "made Ottawa realize the situation."

The special Japanese committee is a continuing body and will provide ample opportunity for various organizations to make themselves heard, he added.

"I have confidence that the committee will side with the whites, but not with any unfairness to those of Japanese racial origin."

Resolutions favoring removal of Japanese from the Coast were received from Vancouver Council No. 211, Canadian Council of Chosen Friends, and Ward Four Ratepayers' Association. Two letters from private citizens in similar vein were also read.

One from Alice Moore, 1931 West Fifth street, alleged that Japanese children at Steveston have been pulling out white children from the various parts of the woods which will be taken over by their country, and that the same is happening at Woodfibre.

Source: Nikkei National Museum  
2010-4-4-15-16

www.nikkeimuseum...



# Japs Accept Ottawa Order Total to Leave Homes in

1/15/42

Vancouver Japanese are taking the news that came from Ottawa Wednesday quietly and although there is some disquietude as many face the probability of having to leave their homes here and go to other parts, the general disposition is to await further and more definite news.

It is impossible, until details are known, to estimate the number who may have to move.

In the whole province there are approximately 6000 "nationals" which means Japanese who have not become naturalized Canadian citizens.

About 4000 of these are men who, if they are in what are designated as "protected areas" will have to move.

But until it is known just what these "protected areas" are to be, and whether their women are to be included, leading Japanese refuse to estimate how many of them may have to move.

There is much speculation as to whether "nationals" in the Fraser Valley will be included.

## WARNED TO KEEP COOL

A Japanese spokesman said he expected to see a large response to the announcement of formation of a volunteer civilian corps of Japanese Canadians. Many have been volunteering for some time to serve Canada "in any way they can."

"The New Canadian," the English-speaking Japanese newspaper, published late Wednesday an appeal to all Japanese headed "Keep Cool and Keep Calm." It said:

"Keep cool and keep calm and don't get excited!

"Let's wait until all the details of the new regulations are worked out before we start rushing around like a flock of chickens with their heads off.

"Ottawa's announcement is only the general plan of what is to be done. The important and effective details are yet to be decided. Until the proper authorities make known exactly what has to be done, let's behave like adult human beings, and not like pre-school age children.

## FAIR TREATMENT PROMISED

"Certain regulations have been imposed but the govern-

ment has stressed that principles of justice and fair treatment must be maintained.

"The administration of these regulations, we feel, will therefore be conducted in a common sense manner and with the proper regard for these principles.

"Let's not jump to the silliest extreme conclusions and get ourselves just balled up with over-worked nerves. And if we must talk about the 'situation' we'll feel better if we don't say anything unless we know what we are talking about.

"Reliable information on all the details will be forthcoming soon, so in the meantime let's keep cool and calm."

Officers of the RCMP were still without any word from Ottawa today and are not expecting any "for another day or two."

## READY TO START WORK

Mr. Justice Sidney A. Smith named to the three-man committee which will supervise transfers of the interned Japanese fishing fleet to non-Japanese operators, expects the committee to start functioning immediately after arrival of Commander B. L. Johnson, RCNVR, from Ottawa.

Commander Johnson, according to private advices, will reach Vancouver on Monday as representative of the Defense Department on the committee.

Police authorities state they have had no new instructions about the reported ban on possession or use of cameras or short-wave radio receiving or sending sets by Japanese "nationals."

None had yet been turned in by Japanese, they said.

# Okanagan Moves to Control Jap Influx

By Sun Staff Correspondent

KELOWNA, Jan. 15.—Public concern resulting from actions taken by an informal committee of vegetable and fruit growers, who contacted Ottawa last week stating that the Okanagan would welcome Japanese as laborers for the duration of the war, culminated in a meeting here Wednesday, called by Kelowna Board of Trade, of members of the informal committee, business men and representatives of various organizations.

After four hours of discussion, a resolution was forwarded to Ottawa and one to Victoria. The Ottawa resolution stated that should the Japanese be sent into this district for the duration of the war as laborers, they should be considered as enemy aliens and treated as such, being placed in concentration camps.

Before any action is taken it was suggested that a government official should be sent to the Okanagan to fully investigate and consider the whole matter.

## LABOR SHORTAGE

The resolution to Victoria endorsed the recent petition forwarded by the white farmers of the Fraser Valley who asked for legislation prohibiting the owning or renting of any more land by Japanese and the owning or renting of any crop until harvested.

A labor shortage during the coming season in the fruit and vegetable industry is apparent, and the Japanese are considered a solution to this farm problem. On the other hand, a large section of the community fear that the Japanese may be brought here under such favorable conditions that they will become permanent residents. This definitely is not desired.

The text (in part) of the telegram sent to Dr. Hugh Keenleyside, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, and endorsed by the Kelowna Board of Trade, The Vegetable Board, the BCFGA and members of the informal committee which originally contacted Ottawa, was:

## 'LET OUT AS REQUIRED'

"It is the opinion of this meeting that all Japanese who may be removed from the coast area should be placed in concentration camps on any government road project, such as the Hope-Princeton Road, and let out under military guard to employers as required for work on orchards and farms, and that the authorities shall undertake to see that these Japanese shall not be permitted

to settle in the Okanagan Valley, either during or after the war.

"Should government be considering move as indicated regarding camps, suggest representative of labor department be sent in here to investigate whole situation.

"Important that Japanese be not allowed to travel from coast to interior except under supervision. Please advise action government proposes to take on latter point.

"Same meeting also on record as being opposed to permitting Japanese to buy or lease land and provincial government being so advised.

"These matters are of sufficient importance that we feel we should be advised on government action promptly. Understand that Interior Vegetable Board and B.C.F.G.A. will wire their endorsement of above."

The other resolution regarding the ownership of land by Japanese was forwarded to Premier John Hart, Hon. Welk Gray, Hon. R. L. Maitland, and W. A. C. Bennett, M.L.A.

## Towns in Valley Await Jap Ruling

Municipal leaders in the Fraser Valley are anxious to cooperate with police and the military on any move in connection with carrying out the government's orders for removal of Japanese and enemy aliens, who do not have a special permit from police—but today they are at a loss to know what they are expected to do.

"We haven't received any word from anybody regarding the matter," said Reeve S. Musallam of Maple Ridge.

"There are between 2000 and 3000 Japanese in Maple Ridge, most of whom are engaged in farming, but we have no way of knowing how many will be moved, if any are. There are about 200 other enemy aliens."

The 48th Battalion Association will hold its monthly meeting at 615 Robson Street at 8 p.m. today.

# Jap Property Supervision

115742

A representative of the Custodian of Enemy Property at Ottawa is now in Vancouver arranging for supervision of property and interests of interned Japanese, also of Canadian citizens of any nationality, including British, now in Japan or any Japanese-occupied territory.

**He is Glenn W. McPherson, formerly of Winnipeg, and in Ottawa is generally regarded, in spite of the fact that he is only 31, as leading Canadian authority on wartime legal problems, especially in the matter of enemy property and rights. He plans to remain until the end of the month.**

Organization of the work here has not proceeded far enough to warrant any statement, he said. He is a son of Hon. Ewart A. McPherson, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba. A few days ago he was listed among the ten outstanding young men of North America in 1941, selected by "Future" which is the magazine of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

# \$10 Million Road Program for B.C. Will Employ Japs

Vancouver Sun Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Jan. 27. — A \$10,000,000 works program for the interior of British Columbia, involving the use of Japanese labor and probably the completion of the Hope-Princeton Highway, is being prepared here. It is known that plans, being prepared by the labor department and others concerned, feature roads connecting with Alberta and others based on defense strategy.

It is believed that Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, new minister of labor, will fly to B. C. to take a personal hand in the arrangements for moving and employing coast Japanese as one of his first missions after his by-election on February 9. Authorities here are in close consultation with the B.C. government on the program.

Final details and costs of the proposed projects are not yet known, but extension of the North Thompson highway from Kamloops toward Blue River, as well as the necessary connection of the Jasper highway with Prince Rupert have been under consideration.

# Men Urgently Needed for Lumber Camps

By Canadian Press

COCHRANE, Ont., Jan. 29.—Officials of lumber companies in this district have asked the Federal Government to transfer some of the Japanese removed from Pacific Coast areas to this district to alleviate the labor shortage, it was reported today.

Lumber companies have been finding difficulty in manning their camps in this district, it was said.

## Aid of Italian War Prisoners Suggested

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 29.—Alex MacLaren, director of farm training in the Ontario Labor Department, said Wednesday night that "it is to be suggested" to the federal government in the near future that Italian prisoners of war be brought to Canada to help alleviate the labor situation. He added that "it has also been suggested that Canadian-born Japanese be used for work on beet fields."

Mr. MacLaren told the annual convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association that a farm army of more than 425,000 is needed to carry out labor on Ontario farms.

Among those whom it is intended to approach for farm help are Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, homeguard units and the women's land force.

On the question of obtaining armed men for farm labor, Mr. MacLaren said officials are planning to approach army authori-

# "Liberty for All Canadians Knows No Bar of Race, Color"

*son of Judge Murphy*

*Jan 20/42 "SUN"*

By DENIS MURPHY JR.

Perhaps at this time it is a good thing for us to remember what we Canadians are fighting for.

It is said we are fighting for democracy. But in fact the matter goes deeper than this, for democracy is only the form through which we achieve and develop our ideas of liberty. We are fighting to maintain the liberty we now have and for the opportunity of broadening and deepening our conception of that liberty in the future.

Liberty.—Canadian liberty—extends now to each and all of us. Each of our daily lives is made freer because we have it, and our understanding and tolerance towards each other is possible because we cherish it, not only for ourselves, but for all Canadians.

We cherish it jealously and if, as now, we must fight and die for it we will do so.

Liberty is the one idea most abhorrent to our enemies. Their ideology is its direct antithesis, and they attempt to destroy by force the institutions that keep its ideas alive, while using every artifice of propaganda to destroy its ideals in people's minds.

Liberty—Canadian liberty—is not an imperishable heritage of any group of Canadians, but of all. That is what makes valid the ideals that flow from its conception. No nation which embraces liberty could keep it alive while depriving any group of its citizens of it, because liberty applies to everyone and unless it does, it can not exist.

Ancient Greece abounded in liberal ideas, but since it was built on slavery, it did not believe in liberty but in privilege. Should this happen in Canada, the blood now being shed by us in foreign lands would rise to mock the sacrifice thus spent.

Yet it has been suggested that we should deprive a large group of Canadians from Canadian liberty, a group of Canadians which has also shed blood to preserve the very thing we now wish to take from them, although their blood helped to preserve it for us.

Some have even gone so far as to say that we will use force against our fellow Canadians; that we might impress them of their unworthiness to share a precious thing as liberty.

In time of war vast agencies are put in motion to protect citizens, all citizens, from enemies within; and we have faith in our institutions, in those vast agencies, and in the knowledge which they possess, which we do not.

We know that what steps they deem proper to be taken for our

protection are proper and will achieve that purpose. But we are urged to go much further, to take away from a group of Canadians, their freedom.

To those who are now suggesting that we do such a thing, we turn blank and incredulous faces. What are we fighting for, if not fiercely to hold freedom for all our people. But we are now asked to destroy it in our own land.

Canadian liberty extends to us

all, whatever may be the color of our skin, our racial stock, our creeds. All citizens of Canada, even though their skin be yellow, are the children of liberty.

Through centuries of sacrifice we have created a legal system which is both the bulwark and the means of protecting it for each separate individual, and for all of us as a group. Are we now suddenly and immediately to be the instruments to strip liberty from any Canadian or group of Canadians, and thereby destroy what has so painfully been built up?

To those who suggest that we select one group of Canadians, deprive them of their freedom, shuttle them like cattle from their homes to distant parts, we ask, is it for this we are fighting?

Is this the meaning and content, the tolerance and respect that is the life and blood of Canadian liberty?

# UNEMPLOYED NIPPONESE FIRST ON LIST OF MEN TO BE MOVED

1/19/42

In an enforced migration involving hundreds of "enemy aliens," Japanese nationals will be removed from a 100-mile strip inland over the entire length of the British Columbia coastline, it was disclosed today by the standing committee on Orientals.

Clarification of the "protect zone" area, offered by the chairman of the committee indicates that Vancouver's "Little Tokyo" (Powell street), the Fraser Valley berry farms, the cannery and logging operations controlled by Japanese all will be cleared. Most vitally affected will be such areas as Prince Rupert, Sea Island, Lulu Island, Ucluelet, Tofino, Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlottes.

According to Mayor Fred Hume, chairman of the standing committee on Orientals, who returned Sunday from Ottawa, unemployed Japanese fishermen and berry growers from the Fraser Valley and lower mainland will be the first to go.

More than 1000 alien berry growers in the valley, represent one of the important phases of the problem here, it is pointed out.

## OPPORTUNITY GIVEN.

If it is found that a Japanese can be of more use in a labor battalion he will be drafted, and his farm put in the hands of a white man or an organization.

Japanese berry growers, however, will have the same opportunity as the fishermen in respect to disposal of their property. They will be able either to rent, sell or lease it.

Japanese removed from the coast will be assigned to work on projects selected by a committee representing Provincial and Dominion governments.

The move to expell nationals from coastal "protected areas" will see a great depletion in Van-

couver's Jap town. Powell street and surrounding sections in lower Vancouver have a large Japanese population and many stores, fish shops, cafes and taxi companies face serious curtailment.

Canadian-born and Canadian naturalized Japanese will be given a chance to volunteer for service in work battalions and serve the Dominion's war effort. Some have already volunteered.

It has not been definitely decided just what works will be done, but the projects will probably include road work and construction schemes.

Only those with special permits from the R.C.M.P. will be allowed to remain in Vancouver. "The police will have to be very particular to whom they give these permits," he added.

Corner stores owned by enemy aliens will be taken over by a specially appointed custodian who will dispose of the stock and realize as much cash as possible.

National works projects for those who will be moved from the coast will start almost immediately.

## GOVERNMENT TO BEAR COST

Cost of establishing work camps will be borne entirely by the Dominion Government. But the nature of the projects to be carried out will be determined by the new committee in consultation with the Provincial Government.

While the destination of these Japanese has not yet been disclosed the chairman said "they will be quite a way from the coast and its important harbors and defense zones."

"The main thing at this moment is to get the Japanese fishing fleet, which has been immobilized into the hands of other fishermen," said Mayor Hume.

"This is the work of the committee headed by Mr. Justice Sidney Smith, who will transfer the 1100 vessels to white Canadian fishermen, at the same time protecting the equity of their original owners.

The committee has also taken preliminary action in connection with the Japanese berry-pickers and other Japanese agriculture workers in coastal areas. A board will be established by the Federal Government, according to a recommendation of the committee, to handle this phase of the Japanese problem.

## JAPANESE DELEGATE.

The board will comprise a land expert, another with wide knowledge of the berry-growing industry, and a Japanese representing the Japanese in the industry. This board will work out a plan well in advance of the berry-pickers' migration. Canadian-born and natural-

ized Japanese have agreed to do something voluntarily as proof of their loyalty to Canada," said Mayor Hume. "We are going to give them a chance and we think they will do it. They and other Japanese who will be moved from the Coast areas will all have the opportunity to volunteer for the proposed work projects.

## FORTY-FOUR VETERANS.

Canadian-Japanese who served in the Great War in Canadian forces will be given special consideration. There are 44 of them in this province.

It is not planned to move the families of the Japanese who will be sent out of the coastal areas.

When the question of work projects for the Japanese arose at Ottawa, Mayor Hume said he also stressed that the Federal Government must provide more work on the Coast for thousands of unemployed white men who still walk the streets of British Columbia cities.

If the Japanese can be furnished with work then other work must be found for the white men. He was given assurance that all possible steps would be taken along this line.

Mayor Hume said the committee at Ottawa received every assistance from Hon. Ian MacKenzie, minister of pensions, Hon. George S. Pearson, provincial minister of labor, and from Provincial Police Commissioner T. W. S. Parsons.

All the proposals adopted by the government had been recommended by the committee.

# Anyone Can Be Removed

## Ottawa Sets Up Defense Zone Powers

Vancouver Sun Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Jan. 31. — The government today took power to prescribe "protected areas" on the coast of British Columbia and exclude from them any enemy alien or to detain others who are not enemy aliens but who might endanger public safety.

A clause in the new regulations, vital to British Columbia, says the government may "authorize the detention of any persons other than enemy aliens ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area in order to prevent such persons from acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety or the safety of the state."

The government may authorize the release upon such conditions as he (the Minister of Justice) may specify of any person ordered to be detained or any article delivered up pursuant to this regulation.

Moreover, a police officer in the protected area may arrest or remove from the area any person believed to be contravening any protective regulations.

The government's next step will be to prescribe in detail the protected coastal areas from which male Japanese nationals of military age will be removed shortly.

Next, male Canadian-Japanese of the same age group will be invited to volunteer for work in the Interior and compliance with this invitation is expected to be complete.

Plans for the employment of these people are almost ready for announcement.

# B. C. Japanese To Be Removed Total 5387

## Can Pay Own Way; Pick Destination

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—A total of 5387 British Columbia Japanese will be regarded as aliens subject to transfer from the coast to the interior, under the government's removal policy.

This figure is issued today in an official release by the department of trade and commerce. The official statement adds:

"For registration purposes any German or Italian-born person who is still a national of one of these countries or who became a Canadian citizen after September 16, 1922, has been regarded as an alien. Of the estimated 5387 Japanese who would be affected under a similar ruling, 2395 are fathers of families. The mothers form a much smaller percentage, most of them having been born in Canada."

The government's policy was further clarified by this statement:

"Those Aliens in a position to finance their own removal may do so and make their own choice of destination, so long as it is outside a protected area. (That is away from the coast.)

"For those whose removal must be arranged by the government, accommodation will be provided and it is believed that this accommodation will be at points far in the interior of British Columbia or in the prairie provinces."

For the Canadian Japanese who desire to serve the Dominion—and a large number have signified their desire to serve anywhere and in any capacity—a civilian corps will be created so that they may work on projects of value to the national cause, the government has announced.

A separate organization will be set up as to provide opportunities for the employment of adult male enemy Aliens outside the protected areas of work of national value."

### LOCAL PLANS MADE

In Victoria last night Hon. Geo. Pearson, who was in Ottawa recently, said his under-

standing was that all Canadian-born male Japanese over 18 "will leave of their own accord, or be removed."

Mayor Hume of New Westminster, chairman of the Oriental Standing Committee, stressed that the evacuation plan "gives a chance to volunteer" to Japanese-Canadians and that they are doing so in gratifying numbers without waiting for a direct appeal.



# Aliens to Be Sent Only 'By Request'

By FRANK HARRIS  
Special to The Vancouver Sun

VERNON, Jan. 30.—Okanagan fruit growers are agreeable that enemy aliens, including Japanese, be brought into their orchards to assist in planting and harvesting crops.

Their decision to agree to bringing aliens to "such districts as request it" to alleviate a serious farm labor shortage at a time when one of the largest fruit crops in history is expected, came at the Thursday afternoon session of the B.C. Fruit Growers Association here.

But the growers in sanctioning such a move, made it clear that the aliens must be moved from the area immediately the war is over.

The resolution which the growers adopted recommends "that a representative of the Labor Department be sent to the Okanagan to investigate the situation."

## VARIED VIEWPOINTS

The convention hall was crowded when the veteran Vernon grower, A. T. Howe, known as the "Macintosh Red Apple King," and one of the largest Okanagan apple growers, touched off the debate by urging that a resolution be adopted asking that enemy aliens be brought in, under proper supervision, to work in agricultural areas.

Viewpoints varying all the way from utter exclusion to sympathy for Japanese were expressed but the magnet that drew all parties into apparent agreement was the phrase "in such districts as request it." It was an amendment to the original resolution.

Prior to the adoption of the amendment, Oliver delegates moved to prevent an opinion by the convention by urging that the whole topic be referred to the Association executive. The president, A. G. DesBrisay, rejected the suggestion, and was sustained in his ruling by a vote.

## LARGER CROP

The most determined opposition came from the "pure white district" of Oliver, where no Orientals have ever been permitted to settle. George Mabee, agreeing to the amended resolution as passed, declared that Oliver could secure sufficient help without using Orientals.

Mr. Howe pointed to the fact that this year's crop is expected to amount to 6,500,000 boxes of apples—an increase of 50 percent over 1941's small yield of about 4,000,000. In

the labor available last fall had joined the army immediately operations concluded.

W. T. Cameron of Vernon, who supported Mr. Howe, said that even less labor would be available if selective service were adopted, as seems likely. His conception of arrangements, he added, is that enemy aliens would be used only on the large acreages where they could be supervised, leaving local workers free to pick the small places.

"No farmer," he declared, "wants any possibility arising of Japanese farmers being able to lease or rent land in the Okanagan, but if these people were brought in under supervision they would be taken out again."

## QUESTION OF WAGES

Several delegates objected to paying aliens standard wages while Canadian soldiers are serving for \$1.30 a day.

Dolph Brown, president of the Board of Trade, said that his idea of the scheme would be that orchardists would pay the government standard wages for use of the labor.

Only other feature proceeding of the day's work was also in connection with the Japanese. It developed when J. B. Shimek, of Mission, president of the B. C. Coast Growers' Association, outlined the Fraser Valley's experience with these people.

He strongly urged the convention to demand from the government promises that if Japanese are brought to the Valley they will be taken out again at conclusion of hostilities. Such powers could be granted under the War Measures Act, he claimed.

Mr. Shimek said that proper precautions must be taken, but declared that if any mass migration were ordered then huge quantities of berries and other agricultural products would not be shipped to Britain, as in the past.

The fifty-third annual BC FGA convention wound up its

deliberations late Thursday night, major part of the sessions during the day being devoted to consideration of resolutions.

The budget for 1942, calling for an expenditure of just under \$13,000 was approved. Of this amount \$1200 was set aside for the special committee, whose central selling contract proposal was adopted Wednesday.

# OFFICIAL TO MOVE JAPS

## National Rather Than Provincial Work To Be Done by Nippon Works Corps

By Vancouver Daily Province Staff Correspondent.

VICTORIA, Jan. 19.—Removal of "enemy alien" Japanese from "protected areas" on the Pacific Coast will be supervised by an administrator appointed by the Federal Government and acting on advice of military authorities, Hon. George S. Pearson, minister of labor and Provincial Government representative at the Ottawa conference on the B. C. Japanese problem, predicted here today.

Removal of the Japanese was definitely a federal problem and the B.C. standing committee on Orientals probably would not be asked to supervise the removal, he added.

"The main consideration is military preparedness, and it is logical that advice of military experts should be a prime factor governing the problem," stated Mr. Pearson.

Since the Federal Government is bearing the removal expense it was only fair that efforts of work corps formed by Japanese should be devoted to "undertaking of national importance" the

minister commented, discouraging the view that local and provincial politics would determine the roles assigned work crews.

# The Vancouver Sun

SINCE 1886 VANCOUVER'S MOST USEFUL INSTITUTION

*A newspaper devoted to progress and democracy,  
tolerance and freedom of human thought.*

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1942

## Oppose Japanese Re-Establishment After War

Okanagan expects its greatest crop this year. Apple harvest of six million boxes, an unprecedented total, may be available. During the season of 1941, the tomato crop was reduced by rain to 1800 tons. No less tonnage than 3000 is anticipated this year. Four hundred tons of onions shipped to Britain last season relieved a shortage, and this year the prospect is that 2000 tons can be marketed in Liverpool and London if Armstrong, Vernon and Kelowna can grow them, and cultivate them, and pick and pack them.

All this marvellous prospect of bountiful crops spells a tremendous new activity in the smiling Okanagan. Rail exports may be double any previous year. This is a grand outlook and the job of furnishing needed food to the Empire enthuses everyone in the district. There is one drawback—and it is serious. A labor shortage looms. Hundreds of young men have joined up in Canada's fighting forces. Girls have tried valiantly to take their places in field and factory. In rush periods of last season, housewives of the Valley cities flocked to the packing plants, performed magnificent service. But 1941 was a wet year, with notably small crops. If favorable weather rules throughout 1942 the pressure of farm work and harvest will be terrific.

This is the picture of things confronting our leading fruit and vegetable district. No wonder that Okanagan looked longingly towards Vancouver when the government proposed to remove several thousand male Japanese from the coastal areas. How to acquire the help of 1200 industrious laborers without establishing an Oriental colony permanently "in our midst"! This has become the question of the hour in Sunny Okanagan.

Well, it is a knotty question for all of British Columbia, and it is one which we had better give careful attention to during the coming months.

Okanagan has put the problem squarely on our British Columbia books. The good citizens of Okanagan feel that the greatest

dis-service they could give their neighbors who have gone away to fight would be to bring an influx of Japanese who would discover what a fine land is the Okanagan and would insist on staying on after the war to later dominate the vegetable and perhaps the fruit industry as well. Old-timers in the Okanagan watched the first arrivals of Japanese take charge of the Fraser salmon industry in 1900 and steadily improve their foothold during four decades since then. They have witnessed the infiltration of Japanese into the bush fruit areas of the Fraser Valley until today they dominate the strawberry production of all the district from Haney to Harrison. The Japanese penetration of the lumbering industry is a matter of record and everyday observation. Japanese government funds provided by the consul in Vancouver have financed numerous undertakings here.

At the same time the Okanagan wants the help of Japanese labor this year—but not after the war. Resolutions passed by public bodies in Kelowna and other places beg for help in field and factory, but insist that no Japanese problem shall be left permanently on their doorstep. They suggest that Japanese labor gangs can be sent out from military concentration camps in the Okanagan. After the war the Japanese must be sent away again.

Here is defined the question that looms all across the province. The Okanagan has named the problem and pointed the solution. On the coast here white fishermen are once again taking possession of the salmon industry. They will lease and buy and operate Japanese boats. The Canadian fishermen know, just as any thinking man knows, that the Japanese will never get those boats back. Nor any other boats. The era of Japanese infiltration into British Columbia is coming to an end. Our people will not again stand for Japanese domination in any industrial activity. The short-cut may be to send them all home after the war.

**BUT PICKERS ARE NEEDED**

# OKANAGAN WANTS NO JAPANESE

## Penticton Board of Trade Denounces Plan to Staff Orchards

(Special to The Daily Province.)

PENTICTON, Jan. 24.—Proposals to import 1500 adult Japanese laborers to work in Okanagan Valley orchards, under government supervision, to overcome a possible labor shortage this summer was denounced by business men and growers alike here last night when the Penticton Board of Trade at its annual meeting, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Penticton Board of Trade is definitely opposed to the importation into this part of the valley any of the Japanese who might be moved from the coastal area."

The resolution was submitted on a motion by E. W. Mutch, pioneer Penticton fruitgrower, who condemned any step that would open the way for the possible inroad of Japanese into the southern portion of the Okanagan Valley.

"Men who for personal enrichment would bring cheap alien labor into the valley have not read history," asserted Mr. Mutch.

### CITES U. S. NEGROES.

"The descendants of the cotton and tobacco growers in the southern states of America of 200 years ago would today spend \$1000 for every \$100 spent by their ancestors whose shortsighted policy of securing cheap labor from Africa has resulted in misery and poverty in these same southern states.

"A similar condition can arise here if we bring in Japanese."

Capt. E. A. Titchmarsh, president of the Penticton local of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, in speaking to the motion, asked:

"How many of you businessmen are prepared to let out your adult labor this summer and hire youths, so that this labor can be used to harvest the fruit crops?"

In answer, nearly half of those present raised their hands.

### FORESEES SHORTAGE.

Capt. Titchmarsh's query was prefaced by the assertion that there will be a definite shortage

of labor in the Okanagan this summer, and for that reason growers had to be assured of a quick and ready supply of labor from outside sources.

"I do not advocate the use of Japanese workers unless absolutely necessary," he stated, "but if this resolution is adopted then it is the responsibility of you gentlemen to see that the fruit crop is got in, and by 'in' I mean in boxes."

That senior and high school students formed a potential source of orchard labor was scouted by P. F. Eraut, manager of the Canadian Cannery Western Ltd., who revealed that over 75 students in Penticton schools had secured consent from their parents to work in valley fruit fields should the shortage of regular labor require their services.

R. J. McDougall, reeve of Pen-

ticton, recalled that, in former years University students from the prairies and from the Coast had worked in the orchards here. He suggested that, if representation was made to these educational centres, it would be highly probable that this form of transient labor could again be secured.

The fact that sullen Japanese, smarting under the indignities of wartime internment would not make efficient orchard workers was underlined by J. W. Johnson, member of the Penticton Municipal Council, who maintained that growers using Japanese pickers would reap a harvest of bruised and damaged fruit at the hands of indifferent Nipponese workers.

In their own minds these Japa-

nese will have reason to be resentful, Councillor Johnson pointed out. "Are you going to put them in a position to be able to sabotage this year's fruit crop?"

Rather than bring in Japanese to the Okanagan, Mr. Eraut suggested that every effort should be made to use the resources of local labor, even to employing women and girls.

"I think we should open an employment office in Penticton," he stated, "and operate it with our own funds. Almost anything is better than the wholesale importation of Japanese."

Mr. Eraut contended that as a fruit packer he was as interested as any grower in seeing that this year's crop is harvested in good time and in good condition.

# Japanese Evacuation Plan May Be Extended

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—The Federal government may have to extend its Japanese evacuation plan and move some men over 45 years of age from the coast to the interior.

It has not decided finally whether it should move some women and children.

This was the information given to Parliament Friday by Hon. Ian Mackenzie, who, as the British Columbia Cabinet Minister, was chairman of a committee which considered the Japanese problem.

"The recommendation made by the conference (between government and British Columbia representatives) was that every able-bodied adult male be removed and most likely the first to be removed will be able-bodied adult males who are Japanese nationals and whose numbers would be roughly 2000," he told Grote Stirling, M.P. for Yale, in reply to a question.

"There are some 1714 able-bodied Japanese nationals between the ages of 18 and 45, what we call the military age, but it may be necessary to remove those over 45, who are able-bodied."

Mr. Mackenzie said that plans for housing and employing the Japanese in the Interior are being devised by the Labor Department, but "the negotiations with regard to actual evacuation will be under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police."

He declared that Vernon Board of Trade advised him that 1500 Japanese could be used in the Okanagan to pick fruit, but, he added: "I am not sure as to what is the attitude of public opinion in that district regarding that question."

## VALLEY DIVIDED

The Okanagan Valley is split in its opinion on the question of moving Japanese from the coast to the Interior for use on road work and on farms.

Vernon Board of Trade, in the northern end of the valley, has gone on record as favoring the plan; Penticton Trade Board, in the south, has voiced strong opposition.

The Vernon organization believes that the Japs should be

used in road construction and have advised Mr. Mackenzie that it favors establishment of a work camp in Monashee Pass to widen the road between Vernon and the Kootenays, and to construct a camp to widen the road from Sicamous to Grindrod and to complete the Hope-Princeton Highway.

Penticton Board of Trade, in annual meeting Friday night, adopted a resolution expressing opposition to the plan.

"The Okanagan is being made a dumping ground by Vancouver to get rid of Japanese competition," W. Mutch declared, and the general opinion was that the Japs would remain after the war and squeeze white growers out.

## 5-POINT PROGRAM

But the labor problem is acute in the Okanagan, it was agreed, and a five-point program was suggested, including:

1. Registration of all available labor in the municipality.
2. Closing of upper grades of school and registering of school children for orchard work.
3. Reopening the local labor office.
4. Exploring all potential sources of labor at the universities and if these fail to petition the Federal and Provincial Governments to supply sufficient white labor to harvest the crops.

Oliver, where no Japanese have ever been permitted to reside, has expressed strong indignation over bringing Japs to the Valley.

## Growers Fear for Berry Crop

Britain will be deprived of supplies of British Columbia-processed berries unless the governments decide within the next two weeks what to do with the Jap berry growers in the Fraser Valley.

White growers told The Vancouver Sun today that the \$2,000,000 industry is menaced unless an immediate decision is made.

Japanese growers, who produce 80 percent of the crop, at present are marking time pending the decision as to whether they are to be removed.

They are not doing their usual seasonal work on their farms.

But in two weeks' time, they must fertilize their plantations if a crop is to be produced this year.

It is reported that orders for \$40,000 worth of barrels, used for the processed berries, as well as several hundred thousand dollars' worth of crates and boxes, are being held up pending government decision on handling the crop.

Authorities may have to appoint expert berry growers and shippers as supervisors over the Japanese farms to take place of the male Japanese if they are ordered removed.

It is considered possible that Japanese women and their families could carry on under such supervision, but additional help would be required.

The labor problem might also be solved by enlisting high school boys and girls as berry pickers.

# Males, Whether B.C. Born or Not Will Be Removed

## 1500 to Be Drafted to Work on Okanagan Farms; Big Outfit Will Construct Highway Into Prince Rupert

By BRUCE HUTCHISON

**OTTAWA, Jan. 21.**—All male Japanese between 18 and 45 years of age will be moved from the coast into the interior of British Columbia before spring, whether they are Japanese nationals or not.

All enemy aliens will also be moved with the Japanese from the Coast. Canada can not think of discriminating between its enemies, because Japan would retaliate instantly in the treatment of its Canadian prisoners. There is no intention of moving any aliens to any point east of the Rockies.

A belief in British Columbia that the removal order applies only to Japanese nationals, as indicated in an early, loosely-worded official statement, is incorrect.

The removal policy, in fact, covers every male Japanese of military age, except a few who will be given special police permits to remain on the coast.

The government anticipates that about 5000 men will be moved to the Interior to start large road-building projects.

The first group, probably about 1500, will go to the Okanagan Valley to engage in agriculture as soon as weather permits.

Work camps will be opened on the site of the Hope-Princeton Highway and it will be pushed through to completion before the end of the war.

Other camps will be established east and west of Prince George to complete the remaining links in the Jasper-Prince Rupert Highway.

Both these projects are considered valuable for the defense of the Pacific Coast.

## Nationals Go First

The first men to be moved will be Japanese nationals, just over 1700 of them.

The remaining Japanese men, who are either Canadian-born or naturalized, will be asked to go to work camps voluntarily, and the government's understanding is that they will go without argument.

Should they refuse steps will be taken to induce them.

The government's policy which was not made entirely clear in the original announcement—simply through loose wording—is to leave no male Japanese of military age on the Coast, except with police permits.

These permits will be sparingly used by the mounted police in cases of physical disability or special circumstances.

The clarification of this point has satisfied British Columbia members of Parliament who thought the removal applied only to Japanese nationals.

## Guarded But Not Prisoners

The Japanese workers will be paid wages sufficient to support their families at home.

Single men will probably receive 25 cents an hour and married men 40 cents. If wages were not paid, the government would have to make relief grants.

The government is determined to inflict no unnecessary hardship on the workers or their dependants.

While Japanese nationals will be closely guarded, especially where work is done in coastal regions east of Prince Rupert, the Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese will have a reasonable measure of freedom.

They will not be regarded as prisoners in any sense.

Hundreds of them will be used in Okanagan farming, attached to individual farms.

Officials here are now drawing up plans for their housing on farms and in work camps. The arrangements for B.C. would be in the hands of the provincial labor department.

## Defends Marketing Boards

# MacDonald Opposes Farm Jobs for Japs

Special to The Vancouver Sun

VERNON, Jan. 29.—Strong opposition to any move on the part of officials to bring Japs from the coastal area of British Columbia to the Okanagan to solve the acute farm labor shortage was expressed by Hon. K. C. MacDonald, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, during a spirited address before the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association convention Wednesday.

Dr. MacDonald dealt with just two topics during his speech — marketing and the labor situation in the Okanagan — and charged that the "metropolitan press" of British Columbia is waging campaigns directed against primary producers and especially against their marketing legislation programs.

His understanding is, he stated, that naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese will be treated in a totally different manner from that of enemy aliens.

### JAPANESE 'INFILTRATION'

Outside of defense areas, which he designated as 100 miles east of the coast, they would be free to go as they pleased and to seek employment where they could.

Then amid rousing applause, he added:

"I will be perfectly frank and tell you that as an individual I am not going to lend any support to infiltration of Japanese into the Okanagan."

The minister enunciated his first public statement in respect to marketing since inauguration of the Royal Commission now investigating operations of marketing boards.

### URGES FIGHT

He urged producers to adopt a "more militant stand" with respect to attacks on marketing legislation by entrenched trade interests, and what he termed the "metropolitan press."

"Some legislators who will fight to their last breath for the right of labor to organize, deny that same right of organization to producers," he maintained.

Dr. MacDonald promised full and free statement with respect to marketing once the Royal Commissions sittings are concluded.

"Producers have got to realize," he stated, "that they must demand from the press of this province that the same publicity be accorded the arguments of those favoring marketing legislation as is given to statements of those opposite it."

### THE FRUIT BOARD

The position of the B.C. Tree Fruit Board is not comparable to that of boards at the Coast, he asserted.

In the Okanagan, dealings are in carload or greater lots, while at the Coast dealings are in tons or less.

At the Coast, too, matters were complicated by the fact that the Oriental populations "refuses to obey and respect our laws."

"Problems at the Coast were far in excess of what you had to deal with here," he commented. "The producers were unfortunate enough to elect some boards whom the Almighty never intended to be elected, but the right to elect freely outweighs all other considerations."

# Japs Will Be Taken From Coastal Cities

By FRED MULLEN

Special to The Vancouver Sun  
Copyright, 1942, by British United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Justice Department, in a move to prevent espionage and fifth column activity similar to that preceding Pearl Harbor, today set in motion a plan to remove a large part of 186,000 enemy aliens residing in vital defense areas in eight far western states.

Attorney - General Francis Biddle has ordered Japanese, German and Italian aliens out of two areas in San Francisco and Los Angeles by February 24. He will shortly designate 27 additional areas from which they will be evicted by February 15, and within a few days will apply the restrictions to several more sections of the west.

Chairman Martin Dies, D., Tex., of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, who in a House speech two days ago predicted a "tragedy on the West Coast that will make Pearl Harbor sink into insignificance," endorsed the Justice Department's action. He added, however, that some means must be devised for dealing with naturalized Germans and Italians who have been active in Nazi and Fascist activities on the Pacific Coast.

## "IMPRESSIONS" EVIDENCE

The Dies Committee, it was learned, plans to report to the House shortly that it turned over to the State and Justice Departments and the armed forces last fall "impressive" evidence that Japan was preparing for a lightning attack on Pearl Harbor. The committee was said to have obtained the evidence from a former Japanese consular agent who had been stationed in Hawaii.

The Dies Committee report will warn—unless it is changed in view of the Justice Department's action—that conditions exist on the West Coast for "another Pearl Harbor" at San Francisco or Los Angeles. The committee had planned to urge that immediate steps be taken to remove enemy aliens from the West Coast.

On the basis of the 1940 alien registration, the aliens resident in the eight western states affected—California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Arizona—represent one-tenth of the Japanese, German and Italian aliens living in the United States.

The greatest number reside in California where 52,000 Italians, 38,787 Japanese and 19,417 Germans were registered. Washington ranked next with 5958 Japanese, 3911 Italians and 2937 Germans. Oregon had 1849 Germans, 1960 Italians and 1777 Japanese.

## RE-REGISTRATION

Biddle said the aliens would have to shift for themselves in most cases where they were removed, but that where extreme hardships were involved governmental agencies probably would give some assistance.

Biddle repeated earlier orders to Axis aliens in the eight states to re-register at their nearest post office next week. Re-registration, which will identify enemy aliens and determine their present address and employment, will follow soon in the remainder of the 48 states.

The Attorney-General warned the citizen population and local authorities to leave enforcement of the eviction orders in the hands of federal authorities "best equipped to take vigorous action in the interests of national security."



# Unemployed Japs On Coast

## Fishermen Will Be Given Other Jobs

Win High M

Unemployed Japanese, including fishermen, will be the first to be removed from the British Columbia coast to work on projects to be worked out by a committee, representative of both the Dominion and provincial governments.

Another committee, including a berry grower, an expert land valuator, and a Japanese, will be set up immediately to deal with the 1000 Japanese who now operate berry farms throughout the Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island.

These were assurances brought back from Ottawa by the Standing Committee on Orientals when they returned to Vancouver on Sunday and expressed to The Vancouver Sun by Mayor Fred J. Hume, chairman of the committee.

"Projects will be started almost immediately to provide work for the Japanese who will not be out of employment," Mayor Hume stated.

### WORK BATTALIONS

"Canadian-born and Canadian naturalized Japs will be given a chance to volunteer for service in work battalions and to serve Canada's war effort. Some already have volunteered.

Mayor Hume declared it has not definitely been decided what works will be done, but the projects will probably include road works, construction works, air-field clearing and other schemes.

"The schemes will be carried out by a Dominion-Provincial Committee."

The chairman expressed pleasure with the reception the committee received in Ottawa, and explained the attitude of Ottawa officials on the Japanese problem in British Columbia, prior to the arrival of the committee.

### WORK FOR MORE WHITES, TOO

"It took one week of conferences and the assistance of the Hon. Ian Mackenzie and Hon.

George S. Pearson, to get the cabinet to see things as they are here," he declared.

"Their attitude was, that there was a lot of wild hysteria on the Pacific Coast and that the situation, as far as the Japanese were concerned, had been grossly exaggerated.

"We impressed upon the government the importance of not only providing work for the Japanese, but also with providing work for several thousand white people who are still unemployed here.

### WILL DISPOSE OF JAP BOATS

"We told the government that many war industries here could be put on double shift and that there were possibilities of new industries being created."

Mayor Hume announced that an immediate start would be made on the disposal of the Japanese fishing fleet of about 1100 boats, now impounded in British Columbia waters, by the special committee set up to deal with them.

### 1000 JAP BERRY GROWERS

The next important phase of the wide Jap problem here to be discussed by the committee will be the handling of the berry situation, Mayor Hume declared.

"It is estimated that almost 1000 Japanese are employed in the berry-growing industry here," he said.

"The wholesale clamping down on all Japanese berry farms is not practicable and is not contemplated. But if it is found that a Japanese can be of more use in a labor battalion he will be drafted and his farm put into the hands of some white man or organization.

### MUST DISPOSE OF PROPERTY

"Japanese berry growers will have the same opportunity as the fishermen in respect to disposal of their property. They will be able to either rent it, lease it, or sell it."

Mayor Hume declared it has not definitely been decided how many Japanese will actually be removed from the coast area,



MAJ.-GEN. MACKENZIE, D.S.O.

Ottawa today reports the appointment of J. P. Mackenzie, D.S.O., as Adjutant-General in the Canadian Army.

and that details of their evacuation have not yet been worked out.

Action will be taken, he said, "as soon as possible." He estimated that "several thousand" would be affected.

He said that 44 Japanese war veterans, who fought with the British in the First Great War, will be given special consideration.

# -Reid Urges All Japanese Be Deported

1/15/42

BURNABY, Jan. 15.—British Columbia could permanently solve the Japanese problem by deportation of all Japs, Tom Reid, MP, told a joint meeting of McKay, Highland Park and East Burnaby Liberal Association in Edmonds Community Hall on Wednesday night.

"Take them back to Japan. They do not belong here and there is only one solution to the problem," Mr. Reid maintained.

"They cannot be assimilated as Canadians for no matter how long the Japanese remain in Canada they will always be Japanese," he added, denouncing the dual-citizenship policy of Canadian-born Japs.

## **BARRED FROM HIGHWAYS, TOO**

He declared that Japanese here should be given the same treatment as Canadian nationals in Japan, and urged that they be barred from driving trucks and autos.

He believes that elimination of the Japs from B.C.'s vast fishing industry is a step in the right direction, but does not favor replacing the Jap fishermen by other fishermen.

Rather, he would reduce the total number of fishermen by the Jap elimination, giving the rest a better livelihood.

## **WHOLE COAST 'DEFENSE AREA'**

Mr. Reid commented on word from Ottawa regarding providing work for Japanese.

This is not necessary immediately, he stated, as the Jap fishermen in particular have earned sufficient during the past season to keep them until April.

The speaker urged that the entire coast area be declared a military defense zone and that all Japanese be removed from all parts of it.

There is not a military secret on the coast that the Japanese do not know, he said.

# FORCED JAP LABOR URGED IN OKANAGAN

---

KELOWNA, Jan. 15.—(CP)—

A resolution favoring the importation of Japanese laborers into the Okanagan Valley, provided they were treated as conscript labor and confined to camps when not at work in fields and orchards, was adopted by a meeting of representative growers, business men and various organizations here yesterday.

The growers expressed the opinion Japanese labor was the only solution to a shortage of farm workers expected to develop here this year, but many of those attending expressed alarm that unless some counter-measure was taken, the Japanese might become permanent residents.

A resolution which will be forwarded to Ottawa suggested that Japanese labor camps be established on the uncompleted Hope-Princeton road, from which farm labor could be drawn as required.

The meeting also endorsed a resolution passed last week by the Matsqui Municipal Council urging provincial legislation preventing Japanese from owning or renting more land in British Columbia and preventing them from buying or renting any crop

until it is harvested.

PROV.

## A Wise Decision

THE government at Ottawa is to be congratulated upon the moderation and effectiveness of its decision regarding British Columbia's Japanese. All enemy aliens, whether Japanese, Germans or Italians, who may be thought to be a danger to the Pacific Coast defense areas are to be removed. Others are not to be disturbed.

In arriving at its decision, the government, quite properly, made national defense the first consideration. National defense implies an all-out defense of British Columbia which is the front line of defense of the nation. The country must be protected against any possible fifth column activities.

The second consideration is justice, both to Japanese who are Canadian citizens and to Japanese nationals. Some of these people have been deprived or will be deprived of their means of livelihood. Other means will be found. Some have had their property taken from them. They will be compensated. For those who have indicated their desire to help the national cause, means will be provided through the organization of civilian work corps.

The Prime Minister, in his statement, also made plain the government's desire that no action should be taken in Canada which would give Tokyo any excuse for mistreating Canadians under its control or would assist it in rousing Asiatic hostility to the white race. He counselled calmness on the part of Canadians and intimated that the force of the law would be invoked to prevent any anti-Japanese demonstrations.

The government's decision should be eminently satisfactory to British Columbia people. It arranges to do the important things British Columbians wished to be done. It is neither harsh nor extreme. It maintains the dignity and honor of the country. It puts a premium on Canadian citizenship, holding it up as something distinctly worth having. And it demonstrates that Canada, in her business of government, stands by the principles she fights for.

But, while the decision will satisfy fair-minded British Columbians, it will not, unfortunately, satisfy the rabble-rousers, whether these be irresponsible newspapers, self-seeking politicians or private citizens who were misled and misinformed by self-seeking agitators. The last thing the rabble-rousers wished was a fair and moderate solution of the problem. That kind of solution steals their thunder and requires them to quit the field in confusion.

What the extremists sought was the prestige that might come their way if they could bring about the ruthless expulsion of all the Japanese from the coast. The exigencies created by the war seemed to suggest a plan and to further that plan they were more than willing to keep the kettle of agitation and unrest bubbling, feeding the fires under it with rumor and innuendo and fallacious argument, and now and then a good round falsehood.

But the government's firm and fair and moderate policy promises to put the fires out.

# WOULD DEPORT ALL JAPANESE

—TOM REID.

By Daily Province Staff Correspondent

BURNABY, Jan. 15.—Deportation of all Japanese was the solution offered to the British Columbia Japanese problem by Tom Reid, M.P., at a joint meeting of the McKay, Highland Park and East Burnaby Liberal associations Wednesday night in the Edmonds Community Hall.

"Take them back to Japan," said the speaker. "They do not belong here and there is only one solution to the problem. They can not be assimilated as Canadians for no matter how long the Japanese remain in Canada they will always be Japanese."

Mr. Reid denounced the dual-citizenship policy of Canadian-born Japanese.

Mr. Reid questioned whether the military and police authorities of Canada are not "locking the door after the horse has been stolen" in regard to the ban just announced on Japanese possessing radios and cameras. Japanese have photographed numerous military objectives in recent years.

## IN PROTECTED AREA.

At Steveston Mr. Reid said he had previously protested against five Japanese families living in a protected area. He had been informed then that they were loyal Japanese, yet after the Pacific war broke out one of them had been removed. Others, however remain living in the area.

"Is there any other country in the world that would permit this?" asked Mr. Reid.

While he was not in favor of harsh treatment of the Japanese as residents, they should not be treated any more kindly than Canadian nationals living in Japan. "We should not let them all drive trucks and cars," he declared.

Elimination of the Japanese from the British Columbia fishing industry is a step in the right direction, said the speaker. However, he did not favor replacing the 1100 or so Japanese fishermen by other fishermen. Instead, Mr. Reid suggested that the total of coast fishermen be reduced approximately this number, leaving a better livelihood for those remaining in the industry.

## MANY ON RELIEF.

Prior to 1941, when there was a good salmon run, many of the fishermen on the Fraser River were on relief. This was brought about to a great extent by the fact that far more fishermen were licensed than the industry actually needed. In the last 20 years the number of British Columbia fishermen had increased by 5000 to 6000, yet there was not much difference in the total annual catch of fish.

As far as the Fraser River is concerned, it does not need another boat on it, said Mr. Reid. The only result of more fishermen will be less catch per boat.

From Ottawa there is talk of providing the Japanese with work. There is no immediate prospect as the Japanese fishermen, particularly have earned enough money during the past season to keep them until April.

## NO EFFECTIVE WATCH.

The entire coast of British Columbia should be declared a military defense area, said Mr. Reid, and all Japanese removed from all parts of it. There were Japanese living in coves all up the coast and they could not be watched effectively, he said. There was not a military secret on the coast the Japanese did not know, Mr. Reid declared. They had the best maps and information of the coastal waters.

Mr. Reid paid tribute to the war effort of the Canadian Government declaring that splendid progress had been made since the outbreak of war in 1939. More sacrifices, however, would have to be made in the future by the people of Canada, and he warned that if the war is lost "we will never have another chance in our lifetime."

J. B. Dolphin acted as chairman of the meeting.

# 300 Japs Fled from B. C.

## *R.C.M.P. States All Guns Surrendered*

1/3/42

Between three and four hundred Japanese fled Canada and returned to Japan when registration was ordered a year ago, according to A. W. Sparling, a member of the B.C. Standing Committee on Orientals.

All Japanese who owned guns in British Columbia have surrendered them during the past year, according to the police. "There isn't a Japanese with anything much stronger than a peashooter," said a spokesman for the RCMP.

### **FOUND OTHER JOBS**

Except for a percentage of the fishermen, the Japanese of British Columbia are not idle by any means, despite the declaration of war, according to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. A check-up by the police shows they have found work in many industries.

"They aren't idle, I can tell you that," said a spokesman for the RCMP. "Some of the fishermen have secured occupations in other directions. You'll find Japanese in every possible industry—and a great many have their own companies."

### **WENT TO LUMBER CAMPS**

After the seizure of the boats the Japanese fishermen turned to shore jobs, and many of them found work without any trouble. Some went to the logging camps, which need men badly. Only in rare instances was discrimination displayed by the larger employers of labor.

A few, it is said by the police, pooled their capital to found some small businesses in the Japanese communities.

To show the wide variety of occupations to which the Japanese have turned, the police pointed to the Vancouver situation where there are 120 cleaning shops, 120 grocers, 131 lodging houses, 53 cafes, 45 barbers, 55 dressmakers, 75 confectioners, all financed and operated by the Japanese.

## Japanese on the Coast

THE standing committee which has been studying the Japanese situation in this province has advised that no fishing licenses be issued to Japanese until the end of the war, and the Federal Government has accepted the advice to the extent of holding up the issue of 1942 licenses for the present. But it has announced no policy and that is a serious defect.

The recent registration showed 23,428 persons of Japanese blood here. Of these, 8706 are adult males and 5824 adult females, while 8898 are children under 16. Of the males some 1800 have been engaged in the fishing industry and have now been immobilized for a month through the tying up of their boats.

The authorities acted wisely in taking the Japanese off the sea. Even though it could be assumed that the majority of the fishermen are loyal Canadians, still it is possible that there were fifth columnists among them, and it would have been the height of folly to have afforded these any opportunity for mischief. The same reasons which were effective in removing them from the sea should operate to keep them from returning to the sea for the duration of the war.

But this does not solve the problem. For the sake of Canadian safety a serious injury has been done those loyal Japanese fishermen whose livelihood has been taken away, and there should be compensation. The standing committee has advised the creation of facilities for the sale of the immobilized fishing boats, and the facilities may be forthcoming. But that will not prove a solution. The fishing companies have heavy liens on most of the boats so that the Japanese equity is not large. Some alternative means of livelihood for the fishermen and their families is required.

Both for Canada's sake and the sake of the Japanese themselves, it is important that a policy be decided upon and that no time be lost in announcing it. Those Japanese from whom we have, as a military measure, taken their means of subsistence must be provided for in some other way. Hunger will not wait while red tape at Ottawa fusses about for a policy.

We must be just to our citizens of Japanese blood, none of whom, so far as the public is aware, has fallen short of his duty as a citizen of Canada. We have a legal convention by which we set much store that holds a man innocent of a misdemeanor until he is proven guilty. We can not, while fighting for the retention and continuance of such conventions, refuse to observe them in our treatment of the Japanese who live among us. We must assume, until we have evidence to the contrary, that these Japanese are, as they insist they are, loyal to Canada.

At the same time, it would be foolish to expose ourselves to unnecessary dangers. All our vulnerable points like our protective works, our war industries, our docks, bridges, airports, dykes and waterworks should be constantly and adequately guarded against fifth columnist work and sabotage from any quarter whatever.



# City Action Urged To Send Japs East

1/3/42

A motion asking the Dominion government to move all Japanese from British Columbia to points east of the Rocky Mountains will be presented by Ald. H. D. Wilson for adoption at the first meeting of Vancouver's 1942 City Council next Wednesday.

"They should all be rounded up first and investigated later," Ald. Wilson asserted today.

"Those adjudged to be relatively harmless might be put to work on supervised farms or in labor battalions, but the rest should be interned.

"In any case, public opinion is thoroughly aroused, in view of fifth column action at Hawaii, to demand that Japanese be swept out of vulnerable areas on the Pacific Coast."

## LICENSE QUESTION

Pending some such federal action, Ald. Wilson will call upon the Council to refuse to issue any new trade licenses to Japanese and to decline to renew licenses now held by those who can not prove to have relinquished their Japanese citizenship rights.

Mayor Cornett expressed anxiety, however, lest interference by municipal authorities might embarrass the Dominion government.

"We don't want to get our wires crossed," His Worship said. "The Dominion has set up a committee which is now dealing with this matter and it might be well to find out what it proposes to do before agitating for some other course of action."

Furthermore, the Mayor has been advised by the city's legal department that the ban on trade licenses would be a breach of the Defense of Canada Regulations.

## "EXTREMELY BROAD"

"We cannot discriminate against Japanese, either under our own charter powers or under the federal regulations," His Worship declared.

ally," he said, "but section 24 of the Defense of Canada Regulations is extremely broad.

"It says that 'all enemy aliens legally admitted to Canada and ordinarily resident in Canada, so long as they peacefully pursue their ordinary avocations, shall be allowed to continue to enjoy the protection of the law and shall be accorded the respect and consideration due to peaceful and law-abiding citizens and shall not be arrested, detained or interfered with, provided they comply with the requirements in respect of registration'."

The Mayor said this section is construed to prevent any discrimination against Japanese by the city, either with regard to trade licensing or otherwise.

"In peacetime we did not have the power to discriminate against them, and we certainly do not appear to have the power in wartime," he summarized.

## 'DUAL CITIZENSHIP'

Ald. Wilson is focusing his attack on what he calls "dual citizenship." Even those of Japanese racial origin born in Canada have the right of citizenship in Japan, he said, if their birth is registered with the local consul.

He claimed that at least 99 per cent of Japanese here are citizens of Japan.

Precedent for removing them all east of the Rockies has been given in other warring nations, he continued. For example, he cited Russia's mass movement of persons of German extraction from the Donets basin to Siberia.

# B.C.'s Voice on the Japanese

1/5/42 SUN

A strong official delegation is en route to Ottawa to explain the Japanese question to the Federal Government. Mayor Hume of New Westminster is chairman, and it is significant that Hon. George Pearson and a high official of the Provincial Government joined the party to present the case at the federal capital. British Columbia Legislature will meet on Thursday of this week, and we may assume that the subject of the proper disposal of our Japanese residents may be discussed at Victoria as well as at Ottawa.

The treatment of the Japanese here is a national question, but there are important reasons why Dominion authorities should listen to the representations from this province. Practically all of the Japanese resident in Canada live in British Columbia. In this province we have dealt very patiently with them over a period of more than forty years. Most of the immigrants arrived from Japan during a time when Britain and the Government of Nippon were friends. Upon grounds of high imperial policy, Ottawa asked British Columbia to receive them. We may at times have been none too gracious, but we have tolerated them; indeed, we have done by them as well as we possibly

could. In British Columbia we have carried the Japanese burden for Canada, and today we have a right to be heard.

Now our cities and our coastline are threatened. Our Japanese population do not fit into plans for defense, and these are important plans. In a tight corner, some, even of those born in Canada of Japanese parents, might not be fighting with us.

It is essential, therefore, that all the male portion of the Japanese population be removed at least 100 miles inland from Vancouver. No distinction between Japanese born in this country or in Japan.

There will be no hardships for those Japanese who wish to co-operate. There is plenty of remunerative work. Away from our cities and coastline, they will be free from any suspicion of involvement with the enemy, if he attempts an assault against us.

For their own protection and for the future goodwill of the Japanese colony here, the Japanese themselves ought to welcome a reasonable solution such as these proposals afford them.

Those who are friends of Canada and not of Japan will make no objection to proving their loyalty by cheerfully moving away from this threatened seafront.

"SERVE IN ANY CAPACITY"

# Steveston Japs Voice Loyalty

1/10/42

Without a dissenting voice, 200 Japanese of Steveston—virtually all the young men of that "ghost" fishing village—decided on Wednesday to telegraph Mayor Fred J. Hume in Ottawa offering to serve "in any capacity the government may decide."

(Unverified reports from Ottawa have said there is a strong prospect that volunteer work camps may be proposed as the answer to British Columbia's Japanese problem.)

Hirochi Nichi, president of the Steveston Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association, said Friday that a telegram had been sent to Mayor Hume in Ottawa voicing confidence in the wisdom of the standing committee now in session.

Mr. Hume is chairman of the committee which, with the de-

partment of external affairs and representatives of police and defense forces, is deciding whether the Japanese are to be evacuated from the coastal areas.

Nichi said the resolution was "passed unanimously at a mass meeting."

Text of the message follows:

"We wish to record our confidence in the Canadian Government, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the standing committee on Oriental affairs in British Columbia, in their handling of matters relating to Japanese in Canada, particularly in their dealing with the fishing community.

"We earnestly desire to contribute our utmost to Canada's war effort and hereby offer our services in any capacity the government may decide."

SATURDAY, JANUARY

Continued from page 1

# JAPANESE

1/3/42

nese citizens to ask them for support and co-operation so that registration of all Japanese could be undertaken.

"This was done at a special office opened on Hastings street. The Japanese citizens co-operated with the committee in every respect and eventually 23,428 Japanese were registered. They were in three classifications—Japanese born in Canada, naturalized Japanese and Japanese nationals.

"At that time the committee asked the Dominion Government to enact special legislation enabling the prosecution of any Japanese failing to register. Maximum sentence under this law was three years' imprisonment.

"During the registration proceedings, several hundred Japanese left Canada for Japan. Most of these were known to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Many of them were believed to have entered the country illegally.

## BEFORE WAR STARTED.

"Since its formation the standing committee has held dozens of meetings, has conferred with citizens in all walks of life and worked in close conjunction with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

"All this was undertaken long before the entry of Japan into the war.

"Upon the start of hostilities the committee and R.C.M. police were fully conversant with the situation here and the latter were able to go into action at once.

"First major step after the outbreak of hostilities was a recommendation that the Japanese fishing fleet on the B.C. coast be immobilized. This work was undertaken at once by the Royal Canadian Navy.

"Since then, meetings have been held with Gen. R. O. Alexander, G.O.C.-in-chief, Pacific Command, and Commander Geoffrey Borrie, R.C.N., and they have concurred in steps taken by the committee so far. . . .

"Meanwhile, the committee is carrying on with the intention of dealing thoroughly with every Japanese in the province of British Columbia of nearly 25,000 Japanese."

# Mayor Waits Ottawa Answer on Japanese

1/8/42

Mayor Cornett revealed today that he is still waiting for an answer to his urgent request to Ottawa last Friday for "an immediate indication of government policy which may avoid some local unpleasantness" over the presence of 24,000 Japanese in B. C.

His Worship released a copy of a letter he sent to Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, stating that "our citizens are much exercised over the menace of fifth column activities."

"For years," the Mayor wrote, "anti-Japanese sentiment has existed in Vancouver. Some of this feeling has been fanned by ambitious politicians, but on the other hand a good many serious thinking citizens have sensed a potential danger."

The Mayor reported that "much pressure" is being brought upon him to curtail Japanese activities but he feels the situation is properly under federal jurisdiction.

He was anxious that municipalities take "no steps which might embarrass the government in its efforts to deal with the situation."

Therefore he asked for a prompt statement "to allay any suspicion on the part of the public that the federal authorities are not keenly appreciative" of the problem.

The letter was issued for publication after the City Council had declined to pass a resolution sponsored by Ald. H. D. Wilson and seconded by Ald. George Buscombe, urging the government to remove all Japanese from British Columbia. Notice of motion was demanded in the belief that Ottawa will act within a few days on the report made by its Committee on Japanese

# Jap Problems Irk Valley

---

Special to The Vancouver Sun

ABBOTSFORD, Jan. 8.—The Japanese problem in the Fraser Valley occupied considerable attention at inaugural meetings this week of both Matsqui and Sumas Municipal Councils, while George Cruickshank, M.P., announced to The Sun that he favors barring not only Jap fish-boats from B.C. waters, but Jap trucks from the streets and highways.

Matsqui Council endorsed a lengthy resolution, submitted by a Matsqui deputation, which declares: "We demand our provincial government pass legislation without delay to protect farming interests of the white population of B.C. to the following effect:

- "1. To disallow Japanese purchasing any more farm lands.**
- "2. To disallow Japanese renting any more farm land.**
- "3. To disallow Japanese buying or renting farm crops until harvested."**

Sumas Municipal Council favors a mass meeting to record popular opinion in the Fraser Valley and has requested that the Associated Boards of Trade sponsor such a meeting as soon as possible.

# Ottawa Urged To Open Camps For Nipponese

1/3/42

Committee Called to Capital for Conference  
On British Columbia Situation

## IMMEDIATE ACTION SOUGHT

With release today of the recommendations of the Federal committee on Oriental problems, Vancouver's attention was directed strongly to the disposition of the more than 23,000 Japanese in British Columbia.

The committee urged that the Federal Government set up work camps and that their fishing boats be manned by whites.

In the meantime Ald. H. D. Wilson announced he would next week ask the City Council backing for a demand that the Dominion Government move the whole Japanese coastal population to camps east of the Rockies. Members of the council have already indicated they would favor such a move, reason for which he gives on Page 6.

That the government considers the situation a grave one is indicated by a summons to all members of the standing committee to go to Ottawa immediately for a conference. Members of the committee are Mayor F. J. Hume of New Westminster, chairman; Col. A. W. Sparling, Col. Macgregor Macintosh, Prof. H. F. Angus and Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead of the R.C.M.P. Prof. Angus and Commissioner Mead are already in Ottawa.

The others, probably accompanied by Premier John Hart, will leave Sunday night. The conference will open January 9.

## Committee Urges Work Camps

Japanese fishing boats will be manned by whites and the Japanese will be employed on government-supervised labor projects under a plan similar to that forecast Friday by The Vancouver Daily Province.

These two facts were clearly implied in a statement issued Friday night by the standing committee on Oriental problems in British Columbia.

The statement was handed to the press at the end of day-long conferences with cannery men who want the Japanese boats put to work immediately, and with representatives of fishermen's unions who assured the committee that the white fishermen can produce the desired pack.

### SENT TO OTTAWA.

Recommendations covering disposition of the fish boats and employment of Jap fishermen in other work have been forwarded by the committee to the Prime Minister, but the committee refused to reveal the nature of the proposals before Ottawa has received them.

Other reasons for reticence in disclosing measures already taken and measures proposed by the committee were indicated in a part of the statement which said that during registration of Japanese (ended last October) . . . "several hundred Japanese left Canada for Japan. Most of these were known to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Many of them were believed to have entered the country illegally."

### MET CANNERS.

"On Friday the committee met representatives of the fishing industry—both the cannery men and white fishermen—and heard representations on a plan for utilization of the Japanese fishing fleet. A recommendation covering this has been forwarded to Ottawa," the statement read.

"The proposals were agreed to by all concerned and representatives of the industry assured the committee there would be sufficient white crews available to man the boats and maintain the necessary production of fish for both Great Britain and the domestic market.

"On Friday, also," the statement continued, "the committee reached what it believes to be a solution to the unemployment problem that may confront the Japanese in British Columbia. A recommendation covering this is being forwarded to Ottawa.

Particulars can not be disclosed until the subject has been dealt with by federal authorities.

### CONSULTED JAPANESE.

Measures taken by Ottawa since the start of Pacific war have been at the instance of the committee, which was formed January 9, 1941, by the Prime minister and the department of national defense to study the problem of British Columbia's Japanese and advise Ottawa.

Members of the advisory body are: Mayor Fred J. Hume of New Westminster, chairman; Professor H. F. Angus, Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead, R. C. M. P.; Colonel A. W. Sparling and Colonel Macgregor Macintosh.

"First action of the newly-appointed committee was to get in touch with a committee of Japa-

See JAPANESE.

# The Vancouver Sun

SINCE 1886 VANCOUVER'S MOST USEFUL INSTITUTION

*A newspaper devoted to progress and democracy,  
tolerance and freedom of human thought.*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1942

## Will Our Japanese Folk Take A Friendly Hint?

"Asia for the Asiatics" is the new watchword of the Japanese in the Orient. It does not follow that Japan, in the event of her conquest of the Philippines and Malaya, will withdraw from this side of the Pacific. It is the temperate zones or the semi-tropical Japan wants to keep for colonization. Her attempts at forcing settlement in Manchuria and other Northern Asiatic districts have turned out failures.

Coming to this Coast more than forty years ago, Japanese quickly established themselves in fishing, fruit-growing, lumbering and merchandizing. Small colonies invaded Alberta, but they did not tarry long. Japanese dislike severe winter weather. They quickly returned to this Coast, where their British Columbia investment today runs to \$10 millions. Thus the tide of immigration has been confined to a north-to-south strip, between the seacoast and the mountain ranges of British Columbia, Washington, California and Mexico. In California most of them live in the warm interior valleys.

The Sun does not blame Japanese living in British Columbia as in any way responsible for the present desire of responsible agencies here to move them some distance away from the coastline. The fault is with their compatriots. The treachery of Pearl Harbor and the Manila murders shocked Vancouver and Victoria as much as they horrified San Francisco. The beastly nature of these attacks prejudiced the case of hard-working, right-living Japanese everywhere in the world. We may hope that Vancouver Japanese will not deal treacherously with Vancouver, but we can no longer be certain. It is just the hard luck of the decent Japanese—and there are very many—that they are under the shadow of the dreadful events of December 7. Is it fair for the Japanese community of the Vanco-

ver area to assume that we should ignore and forget the crime of that desecrated Sunday morning?

A standing committee of civil and military advisers has made certain recommendations to Ottawa; their opinion is upheld by high officials of the Provincial Government. This delegation is seeing Mr. King this morning. The position today is that competent authorities of this province demand that the Japanese move away from our waterfront areas. For those willing to co-operate there will be no hardship. Good living quarters and employment at reasonable wages will be provided for them.

The Sun holds the opinion strongly that the Japanese leaders here will be well advised to voluntarily fall in with the plan to get themselves out of the areas where they are certain to be suspected and distrusted if hit-and-run forces of the enemy ever come to assault the city. We in British Columbia have thousands of miles of coastline to defend, and almost every mile contains a sequestered inlet where a fifth columnist may reside, with secret signals or radio. For their own protection our Japanese ought to seek new places of habitation well removed from this zone of suspicion. The defense of Vancouver will be a simpler business if this move is initiated without delay.

"What kind of people do they think we are?" If Halifax contained 12,000 German-speaking people inside its borders and concentrated in its suburbs, don't you think all the rest of Canada would hear about it? And no matter whether the half of them had been born in Canada or had become naturalized as citizens.

We simply do not intend to take any chance of a recurrence in Vancouver of the fifth column work which Secretary Knox says took place in Hawaii. The way to avoid it is simple—and unfair to nobody. It is time for action.



# B.C. Gov't May Act In Japanese Problem

1/5/42 — SUN —

British Columbia's coalition government may this week cut its teeth on the most pressing problem of a Dominion at war. The problem, which concerns the East no less than the Pacific slope, may be stated thus:

"How can we remove the possible menace inherent in the presence on the coast of 6000 male Japanese old enough to bear arms?"

## Wilson's Jap Motion Irks City Council

City Council members are holding a rod in pickle today for Ald. H. D. Wilson, for what they regard as his persistent efforts to "put them on the spot" in his anti-Japanese crusade.

The rod may be swung Wednesday by several willing hands if he tries to force a vote on a motion which he announced Saturday he will introduce at the first meeting of the 1942 Council.

Ald. Wilson today tempered his announcement, however, by stating he will merely give notice of the resolution, so that it would lie on the table until council's meeting on Jan. 19.

This would give time, he said, for action by the Dominion Government on recommendations carried to Ottawa today by the governments' standing committee on Japanese affairs.

(The motion will ask for removal from B. C. of all Japanese, pending which the city would refuse to issue trade licenses to them.)

Incensed aldermen are withholding their public fire until the meeting.

Their general reaction is that it would be "presumptuous" for the city to intervene while the question is under active consideration by federal authorities.

Their secondary complaint is against his persistent efforts to have them refuse to give business licenses to Orientals. Each time he has been turned down because the city's legal department has ruled that the city lacks power to discriminate between races.

The Standing Committee on Orientals is bound for Ottawa in order that its members may personally support what a weight of evidence has convinced them is the answer: "Remove the Japanese!"

Direct entry of Premier John Hart's government into the discussion was forecast when Hon. George S. Pearson, Minister of Labor, accompanied the committee to its Ottawa conference Sunday night.

### HART REQUESTED ACTION

Mr. Pearson left "fully equipped with all the necessary information bearing upon this vital question," Premier Hart said today.

"When Attorney-General Maitland and I were in Ottawa before Christmas," he continued, "the seriousness of the Japanese problem was discussed with federal authorities, and officials were urged to take action to remove the menace of Fifth Column activity."

"Since then, several conferences have been held with coast defense commands, and I communicated with Prime Minister King, again making representations along these lines."

Premier Hart said he looked for some definite action as a result of the conference.

### REPORT FOR LEGISLATURE

Mr. Pearson, it is expected, will report back to the B.C. Legislature.

Recommendations of the committee were not announced in detail. But, airmailed to Ottawa Friday night, they brought an immediate reply from Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

His answer was a request that committee personnel come East at once.

The committee's policy is clear-cut. It calls for:

1. Immediate removal of all male Japs over 18 from the British Columbia coast.
2. Setting up of a three-man board with authority to immediately dispose of the fishing fleet, the 1800 vessels of which are impounded under naval guard.

R. W. Mayhew, M.P. for Victoria, who returned to the provincial capital last week, states that the federal authorities have been taking steps of their own to deal with the Jap problem, and contemplate further steps.

### OTTAWA ALERT TO PROBLEM

The inference is that these new steps will be moulded by what British Columbia's committee, working quietly since January 1, 1941, has recommended.

Mr. King's request for a conference is significant. It shows that Ottawa is awake to potential danger which British Columbia has seen for a long time.

The East has no Japanese problem of its own. There are 93 Japs in Ontario and 16 in Quebec.

### 'GOV'T BEHIND US'

Committee members themselves are hopeful, and look for a speedy solution.

"The federal government is fully behind us," said Mayor Hume of New Westminster. "This was proven by the quick action resulting from our recommendation that the Japanese fleet be immobilized."

"Thus, we feel that recommendations we have made subsequently are likely to receive a sympathetic hearing in Ottawa. The fact that we have been called to the capital indicates we are getting some action on our suggestions."

Committee members with Mayor Hume are Col. Macgregor Macintosh, Col. A. W. Sparling and Sergeant J. K. Barnes.

Committee signers T. W. G. Parsons and H. C. Paine will also attend the conference.

# Ottawa Bel Here Under Control

OTTAWA, Jan. 8.—It is stated here that the Dominion authorities entered this afternoon's conference with British Columbia representatives on the Japanese question satisfied that they have taken adequate precautions. It is further stated that the onus will be on the delegation to prove the contrary.

In connection with the defense of the West Coast, the argument is used that we must be frugal in diverting war strength for defense purposes. Canadians, in pursuing the wider war strategy, must take chances.

## TEMPERS FRAYED

What right, officials ask, have the residents of Vancouver to ask Ottawa to divert war strength from the common cause in order to be certain of holding them harmless from attack? Vancouverites, it is suggested, should be prepared to take some chances.

Quite evidently tempers have become a little frayed in the course of the present controversy and today's conference may smooth things out and convince the delegates that their danger is not as real as they suppose, while Ottawa may well decide that further defense measures are needed.

**The meetings opened this afternoon under chairmanship of Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Pensions Minister, British Columbia's representative in the Federal cabinet.**

Of the 25 officials entering the discussions, 20 are present or former residents of British Columbia where close to 24,000 Japanese live, the great bulk of Canada's Japanese population.

Hon. George S. Pearson, B.C. Labor Minister and member of the delegation, said on his arrival here today that "people of British Columbia are disturbed at the Japanese moving around the Pacific Coast."

He said the people are anxious to have all Japanese moved well inland to prevent them from linking up with their countrymen in the event of a Japanese attack on the Pacific Coast.

## HUME CHAIRMAN

Mayor F. J. Hume of New Westminster, B.C., is chairman of the committee, a body set up early in the war following the report of special committees which dealt with the status of Japanese in British Columbia in 1938 and 1940.

Other members are H. F. Angus, special assistant to the United-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead of the RCMP; Lt.-Col. Macgregor Macintosh, Vancouver; Lt.-Col. A. W. Sparling, Vancouver,

*Please Turn to Page Eleven  
See "Japanese"*

# Japanese

and Sgt. J. K. Barnes, RCMP,  
secretary.

The following are sitting with the standing committee in conference here: Mr. Mackenzie, chairman; Hon. J. A. Michaud, Fisheries Minister; Hon. J. T. Thorson, War Services Minister, and Hon. G. S. Pearson, B.C. Labor Minister.

Norman A. Robertson, Under-secretary of State for External Affairs; J. E. Read, legal adviser to the External Affairs Department.

H. L. Keenleyside, Assistant Under-secretary of State for External Affairs; Escott Reid, External Affairs; Commissioner S. T. Wood, RCMP.; T. W. S. Parsons, Commissioner, British Columbia Provincial Police.

Commodore H. E. Reid, Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff; Cmdr. J. McCullough, Officer in Charge Auxiliary Vessels, Pacific Coast; Paymaster, Lt.-Cmdr. R. A. Pennington; Maj.-Gen. Maurice Pope, Vice-Chief of the General Staff; Lt.-Col. J. E. Lyon, Acting Director of Military Operations and Intelligence; Dr. D. B. Finn, Deputy Minister of Fisheries; A. J. Whitmore, director Western Fisheries, Department of Fisheries; W. J. Couper, Director of Labor, and R. W. Baldwin, representing the press censor for Canada.

# PARLEY REPORT IS COMPLETED

By CHARLES BISHOP.

From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau.  
(Copyright, 1942, by Southam Co.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 10. — A plan whereby the great bulk of able-bodied Japanese in British Columbia will be absorbed into some kind of productive work for the war is the main feature of a report to the government, after the two-day conference here between representatives of the department of external affairs and a B.C. committee. Hon. Ian Mackenzie formed the liaison between the conferees and the cabinet.

Mr. Mackenzie took the position that nothing definite should be given out about the report till it goes before the cabinet, and this course, which is a customary one, will be followed.

The cabinet will meet Monday or Tuesday.

The report is factual in the discussion of nearly all phases of the problem. The views of those at the conference were not quite unanimous.

Of the 23,000 Japanese on the Coast, most are naturalized or born British subjects. The Japanese "nationals" — never naturalized—are mostly the older people.

## WISH TO HELP CANADA.

In the representations, made not so much by the committee but in other communications, there is all the gulf between extremity and moderation. Some would "intern the whole lot." The alternative view is to find productive jobs for those who volunteer to fill them.

It is claimed that a great many Japanese have affirmed their wish to do something in the war.

The scheme would be a test of such willingness. To the extent that work is available of—work in war industry of some kind mostly away—the local Japanese populations would be thinned and any apprehension modified in consequence.

No ideas of wholesale internment had been thought of here. The argument is that more than an army division of people would have to be housed, clothed, fed and modestly financed and at the same time removed from productive activity.

Moreover it would take battalions to guard them.

## COMPENSATION REQUIRED.

As regards the Japanese fishermen — all naturalized — their vessels and boats have been impounded. There is something of a problem in this. The coastal area is a war area and, to impound these craft, is quite easy. At the same time, they can not be taken over as enemy property when the owners are British subjects. If the craft are operated by others some form of compensation will presumably be applied.

If no recompense is given those who have one means of livelihood taken away from them, would be normally entitled to access to some other occupation.

This—along with the admitted need of keeping up war production—is involved in the report to divert Japanese people to war work. In the coming operation of the mobilization Act, industry to another, or from in-

dustry to the army are foreseen from the intended selective process. It is felt that Japanese can do the same kind of war work as many Germans and Italians are doing without causing any trouble.

In England the Dover area is restricted. People can't go there freely, and many who were there have gone elsewhere. Certain strategic and safety considerations are behind this policy. It may be quite possible that part of British Columbia—the coastal

parts—may be declared to be such an area. Entry to it would be restricted and certain classes of people—those to whom any suspicion may attach—would be sent elsewhere.

## WILL MOVE ENEMY ALIENS FROM COAST

### Ottawa Announces Triple Move to End Jap Problem

**Committee to Handle Transfer of Huge Fishing Fleet 1100 VESSELS**

(By Canadian Press.)  
OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Plans have been approved by the government for putting back into production the 1100 vessels of the British Columbia Japanese fishing fleet, immobilized yesterday by government restrictions.

Fisheries Minister Michaud announced today approval of an order-in-council setting up a committee of three which will supervise charters, leases or sales of these vessels to non-Japanese operators.

The fleet, owned by persons of Japanese origin, is valued at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. Some 800 units are impounded near New Westminster and the remainder at Prince Rupert and other Pacific ports.

**ACTION NECESSITATED.**  
They were immobilized after the outbreak of war in the Pacific and the government ruled yesterday that fishing by those of Japanese racial origin would be prohibited in all Canadian waters, and banned Japanese from serving on any fishing vessels.

The production of the Japanese fishing fleet in British Columbia contributed largely to the food supplies of the Empire, it was said. This led to a government decision that action must be taken at once to get the immobilized fleet back into operation while preserving for the Japanese owners their equity in the vessels.

The following committee has been named to supervise transfer of the fleet to non-Japanese operators:

**JUSTICE SIDNEY A. SMITH**, justice judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Vancouver.

**CMDR. R. L. JOHNSON**, Royal Canadian naval reserve, Vancouver, representing the defense department, and **KISHIZO KIMURA**, Vancouver, representing the owners.

The committee, Mr. Michaud said, will facilitate negotiations between the owners and those desiring to take over vessels for fishing, and report on prices and protect the interests of both sides, report on claims which may arise in respect to deterioration or damage, and report on claims which may be made on the government for return of the vessels to the point where they were parked up.

The committee will also report on steps which should be taken to dispose of vessels which the present owners are unable to sell, charter, lease or otherwise transfer.

The committee will serve without compensation other than traveling and living expenses when away from home.

**TRIPLE PLAN**

1. Announced decision to transfer all alien enemies from coastal defense areas. This covers all adult unaturalized Japanese, except those given a police permit to remain.
2. Announced a committee to look after transfer of 1100 Japanese fishing boats to white fishermen.
3. Announced organization of a Japanese "civilian corps" to work on national projects. This is designed to cover all Japanese of known patriotism whose livelihood is endangered by new fishing and other restrictions.

**Must Move**

### Unnaturalized B.C. Japanese Hit by Order

By CHARLES BISHOP.  
From Daily Province, Ottawa Bureau.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Creation of specially protected areas, which would include the Pacific Coast, from which all enemy aliens of any origin would be excluded, and the organization of a civilian corps of Canadian Japanese to be used "on projects of value to the national cause" were the two outstanding conclusions announced here today, out of the conference on the Japanese problem.

The majority of Japanese of military age will be covered by one or the other of these moves. Only the broad outline of the project was given. Details will be set forth by an order-in-council.

**35,000 IN B.C.**

The number of Japanese in B.C. was given as 23,428, of whom 4501 are of military age up to 45. Of the total 5488 adults are Canadian born or naturalized.

The civilian corps will be made up of those Canadian Japanese who have volunteered to serve "in any way they can," according to Mayor Idame of New Westminster, who added: "These people are patriotic. We are going to give them a chance to help us."

The Japanese who would, along with other aliens, be moved from the coastal area, are nearly all unaturalized "atomata."

They will not be restricted from coming East, but check will be kept on them.

**PLAN NOT COMPLETE.**

To what kind of work, and where, the civilian corps will be directed is yet to be worked out, but it will mostly be on war reconstruction projects.

There will be no internments but very close supervision.

The official statement outlining the action mentioned included a lengthy recital of the conditions relevant and spoke of "every possible step to maintain a calm attitude."

### Only Aliens With Police Permits May Stay In Defense Areas, Government Ruling MOVE CALLED 'PROTECTIVE'

General reaction in British Columbia to the steps Ottawa announces to solve the Coast Japanese problem was favorable, according to reports on Page 6.

Two chief questions not yet made clear were: (1) whether the whole Pacific Coast area is a single defense zone under the federal proposals, or only those parts yet to be defined, and (2) what is on "alien enemy?" These are discussed by local authorities on Page 6.

The question as to whether wives and families of transferred alien enemies will also be moved is among thousands of details not yet clarified.

Full text of the Ottawa announcement is given on Page 22.

By C. R. BLACHURN.  
Canadian Press Staff Writer.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Enemy aliens of all origins, including Japanese, except those holding police permits to remain, are to be removed from the defense areas of British Columbia, it was announced today.

The announcement follows lines suggested in reports published exclusively in yesterday's final edition of The Vancouver Daily Province, forecasting the government's decision to move Japanese nationals from the Coast.

The decision was directed mainly at Japanese, and authorities said 23,248 Japanese in British Columbia were affected.

A civilian corps of Canadian Japanese will be organized to provide opportunities for service by those Japanese who have expressed a desire to assist Canada's war effort.

Those measures, announced by the interdepartmental committee which has been considering the problem for several days, are designed, the announcement said, to guarantee just treatment to the Japanese, while at the same time safeguarding Canada's national interest.

The statement was issued on behalf of Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The full program, of which details are being worked out, is as follows:

All Japanese fishing operations on the Pacific Coast have been prohibited and the fleet of 1100 vessels immobilized, pending negotiations for their transfer to Canadian operators.

The duration of the war, while of doubtful and explosive to persons of Japanese racial origin will be controlled by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Japanese nationals will be forbidden to possess or use short-wave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras.

Intensive surveillance of Japanese nationals will be continued and the defense of Canada regulations strictly enforced.

A civilian corps of Canadian Japanese will be organized to utilize services of various groups who have indicated a desire to serve.

At a date yet to be fixed, all enemy aliens of whatever racial origin except those holding permits from the R. C. M. P. will be required to move from "protected areas" on the Pacific Coast, and accommodation will be provided by the Federal Government where necessary for those who are forced to move.

A separate organization will be set up to provide opportunities for the employment of adult male enemy aliens outside the protected areas on work of national value.

A committee of three, representative of the judiciary, the defense department and the Japanese owners, has been set up to facilitate the transfer of the Japanese fishing fleet to Canadian operators, with assurance of proper compensation to the Japanese.

**OF HELP TO JAPANESE.**

Special consideration will be given those Japanese who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the first Great War.

In making this announcement the government statement continued:

"The government is of the opinion, and in this it has the concurrence of its technical advisers, that the arrangements outlined above, combined with the steps already taken, are very much in the interests of the Japanese residents of British Columbia themselves.

"It is believed that they will provide adequate safeguards against possible subversive activities, however fomented, in British Columbia. The government proposes, therefore, to carry through its program with the utmost expedition and thoroughness.

"It avails itself of this opportunity to reiterate what has already been said by the Prime Minister, that while the utmost precautions will be taken to see that no illegal acts are committed by Japanese or other enemy aliens resident in Canada, those who conform loyally to the regulations set out for their guidance will be given every protection, both for themselves and their property."

(Continued on Page 6.)  
See OTTAWA.



**TAKE CHARGE**—Mr. Justice Sidney Smith (top) and Commander R. L. Johnson, D.S.O., (bottom) and a Japanese operator, Kishizo Kimura, have been named to supervise charters, leases or sale of 1100 immobilized Japanese fishing vessels on the B.C. coast to non-Japanese operators.

# Editor Says City Japanese Have Fine Record of Loyalty

1/14/42

"The New Canadian," voice of the second generation Japanese in Vancouver, makes dignified reply in its current issue to some of the recent newspaper attacks on it.

In a front-page article, Thomas Stroyama, editor, says that if he had known of the special interest of his critics, "we would have supplied them with a file of the New Canadian, which has faithfully recorded the activities and the spirit of the Japanese community for the past three years."

Then, he says, the critics "would have been able to read of a record of which any group of Canadian citizens might well be proud."

"He would have been able to read of the struggle that our people are waging to maintain

Canadian standards, of the wholehearted contributions to the war effort. He would have read of an exemplary spirit of co-operation with the government and civic officials and of the earnest desire of our young men to serve their country in her need.

## WORKED FOR UNITY.

"And he would have seen, too, that this newspaper has been foremost in encouraging the spirit of Canadian citizenship within this community. It has worked unceasingly for national unity and goodwill among all Canadians. It has fought above all things to uphold the very practical ideals of "progress and democracy, tolerance and freedom of human thought, not merely to flaunt them in its masthead."

Further, he says, it would have been recognized "that this newspaper has been an invaluable and a necessary means to keep the Japanese community informed upon government regulations taken to ensure the safety of this coast. It has enjoyed the confidence of the authorities, who have been reading it closely ever since war was first declared in September, 1939. We believe it has been as useful to them, as it has been to the community and to the nation as a whole.

## "WE ARE CANADIANS."

"One further word may be added," says the newspaper. We are condemned "for our failure to apologize for Japan's treacherous attack on Hawaii. Let it be said that we do not apologize for the Japanese war lords, because we are Canadians. And, being a Canadian, the editor of this paper is prepared to avenge that attack, not with words of apology, but with weapons far stronger. His application for enlistment in the armed forces of his country has been in the hands of military authorities for the past ten months.

"That offer of service still stands."

## Japanese Issue

# MAYOR'S PLEA WINS APPROVAL

Commendation of Mayor Cornett's recent warning against "rabble rousing" in connection with Japanese residing here was made in a resolution by Greater Vancouver Youth Council, which met in Y.W.C.A. building.

The council felt the mayor had shown wisdom in urging that definite action be deferred until the Japanese question is fully investigated by the properly appointed Dominion committee.

Unanimous approval was given by the Youth Council to a resolution calling for total mobilization of Canada's manpower and industrial resources.

The motion urged that "every person's potential capabilities should be used to the fullest whether in the armed forces or production of tools of war."

## United Church Urges Fair Play In Jap Issue

"No deviation from Christian principle and British fair play" is urged in the handling of B. C. Japanese in a telegram sent to Prime Minister Mackenzie King by the executive of the conference of British Columbia of the United Church in Canada.

Meeting Tuesday, the executive, under the chairmanship of Rev. Peter Henderson, took cognizance of the "readiness of many Japanese to volunteer for various forms of national service."

"They have co-operated with the authorities and have accepted with discretion the restrictions enforced upon them by reason of their present predicament," wrote Rev. William Deans, secretary of the conference.

"The competency of the authorities in dealing fairly with these people is demonstrated in the order and good sense with which they have handled the situation so far."

# Terms of Japanese Statement Leave B.C. Officials in Doubt

11/14/42

British Columbia's Japanese problem was considered much nearer solution today with announcement in Ottawa that all enemy aliens would be removed from protected areas along the Pacific Coast, but officials here indicated the full import of the move could not be judged until the terms "enemy aliens" and "protected areas" were defined.

Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, head of the R.C.M.P. here, declared he had "no idea" who would be considered enemy aliens.

For registration purposes any German or Italian-born person who is still a national of one of those countries or who became a Canadian citizen after September 6, 1922, has been included in the group, and governed by the restrictions affecting enemy aliens.

Whether this definition would be applied in carrying out the government removal order, Col. Hill could not say.

## AS TO JAPANESE.

Who among the Japanese will be considered enemy aliens also must be decided by Ottawa, the assistant commissioner said, and until that is done it would be impossible to estimate how many would come within the scope of the order.

The question of protected areas is another point that must be defined before officials can tell just what the order involves.

If for the purposes of the order a "Japanese alien" means, as it does for general purposes now, any Japanese national, some 5387 Japanese would be affected.

Among these there are 2395 families where the father is an enemy alien. Of the mothers, only 150 are enemy aliens; the rest are Canadian-born girls or naturalized Canadians.

## CLASSED AS ENEMY.

There are 5387 Japanese over the age of 16 in the province who are without Canadian citizenship and who understand that they are classed as enemy aliens.

Dr. George A. Ishiware, president of the Japanese Canadian Citizen's League, which advocates renunciation of Japanese citizenship, praised the "reasonable attitude" of the government.

"I think the government has taken the best possible steps to safeguard our Pacific coast. The Japanese community as a whole are grateful to the government for their reasonable attitude."

## THINKS PLAN FAIR.

Thomas Shoyama, editor of the New Canadian, English language publication of the Canadian-born, said:

"The regulations on the whole are very fair. It is a very difficult situation for the government. The Japanese community are grateful for the reasonable attitude shown and relieved that they are not to be shipped east of the Rockies. We realize that precautions are necessary.

"The fact that due compensation will be made to fishermen deprived of their boats and live-

regulations and the definition of protected areas, only time will tell how extensive are to be the effects of some aspects of the scheme."

## WILSON DOUBTFUL.

If the Dominion Government defines British Columbia west of the Coast range a "protected" area from which all enemy aliens without special permits would be excluded, Ald. H. D. Wilson, leader of Vancouver's anti-Japanese faction, will be satisfied.

"It is splendid as far as it goes but I doubt if it goes far enough," Ald. Wilson commented when advised of the government's announcement of its policy concerning Japanese and other aliens.

"It is a strange coincidence that Japanese villages are situated within a short radius of nearly every one of our defense areas and air fields. If the government order merely means Japanese are to be moved into Vancouver from those fortified areas I am far from satisfied."

He is confident the whole western slope of the coast is ruled a protected area anti-Japanese talk here will cease, that public opinion will be "satisfied" and a proposed mass meeting on Japanese exclusion will be cancelled.

The alderman is critical of the government's anxiety to find employment for Japanese fishermen whose boats have been seized.

He asserts the fishermen never engaged in their industry during the winter months and that it was customary for large numbers of them to return to Japan each winter. No hardship is being worked on the fishermen by winter unemployment, he contends.

## SPEAKS FOR UNEMPLOYED.

"But we have 15,000 Canadian unemployed in B. C. now, and never a day goes by but an able-bodied man, over military age, comes to me at the City Hall trying to find a job. The government should first try to organize Vancouver war industry to give every white man a job before weeping crocodile tears for unemployed enemy aliens."

One shipyard in Vancouver has a waiting list of 4000 men, Ald. Wilson asserts.





## TEXT OF STATEMENT

Premier King Gives Reasons  
For Japanese Restrictions

1/14/42

(By Canadian Press.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Following is the text of a statement issued by Prime Minister Mackenzie King today on Japanese and other aliens in Canada:

During recent weeks the Canadian Government has been giving detailed and careful thought to the problems created by the presence in British Columbia of a large number of persons of Japanese racial origin. On January 8 a conference was called in Ottawa to study and report on these problems.

At this conference the government had the benefit of the advice and assistance of representatives of the Government of British Columbia and of the members of the standing committee on Orientals of which Mayor F. J. Hume of New Westminster is the chairman. For the aid thus given the government is most grateful.

Defense Services  
Checked Situation

Finally the government has received appreciations of the situation on the Pacific Coast from the representatives of the defense services. It has also been advised upon international complications to which certain courses of action might give rise.

As a consequence of these various contributions to its knowledge the government believes it is in possession of all relevant facts and that it is in the best position to judge as to the policy that should be adopted.

In announcing its program the government accordingly believes that it is justified in asking for, and is expecting to receive, the firm support of all Canadians.

The government has found no disposition in any responsible quarter to question the justice and validity of the fundamental principles upon which its policy in relation to the Japanese problem has been based.

Principles Are Set  
To Handle Problems

These principles are now reaffirmed: in the future, as in the past, they will provide the standard against which all proposals relating to this problem will be measured.

In summary form they may be described as follows:

(a) National defense and victory are the first and over-riding considerations.

(b) Canadians of Japanese racial origin and Japanese nationals resident in Canada will be justly treated.

Warning Is Made  
On Demonstrations

c. Every feasible step should be taken to encourage the maintenance of a calm and reasonable attitude among Canadian citizens generally. The full force of the law will be invoked to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations and to protect Canadian residents of Japanese race.

d. No action will be taken or permitted which would give any excuse to the government of Japan for mistreating Canadians under Japanese control. Nor will any action be taken or permitted which would help the Japanese anywhere to arouse Asiatic hostility against the white race.

e. Canada will continue to collaborate with Great Britain and the United States, with a view to the substantial co-ordination of their policies in relation to persons of Japanese racial origin within their respective jurisdictions.

In accordance with these principles and in the execution of plans worked out well in advance the Canadian Government, as a consequence of the new situation created by Japan's treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor, at once immobilized all fishing vessels operated by persons of Japanese racial origin on the Pacific Coast.

All persons of Japanese racial origin will be prohibited, for the duration of the war against Japan, from fishing or serving on fishing vessels; or on other vessels operated by Japanese off the coast of British Columbia.

Gas, Explosives  
Sale Controlled

For the same period the sale of gasoline and explosives to persons of Japanese racial origin will be directly controlled under conditions to be prescribed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Japanese nationals will be forbidden to possess or use shortwave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras.

The present intensive surveillance of Japanese nationals will be continued, and the Defense of Canada Regulations will be strictly enforced.

It is intended to organize a civilian corps of Canadian Japanese to be used on projects of value to the national cause, in value to the national cause, in the various groups of Canadian Japanese who have indicated their desire to serve.

Steps are being taken to provide for defining protected areas in Canada and, subsequent to a date to be announced, all enemy aliens (of whatever origin) except those who possess permits from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, will require to

government to provide accommodation for persons thus removed.

A separate organization will be created to provide opportunities for the employment of adult male enemy aliens outside the protected areas on work of national value.

In order that the Canadian war effort may not suffer because of necessary restrictions placed upon persons of Japanese origin, the government proposes to arrange at once, through the establishment of a special office in British Columbia, for the sale, lease, requisition or charter, on equitable terms and to suitable persons, of fishing or other vessels and fishing equipment heretofore used or owned by Canadians of Japanese racial origin, now immobilized on the Pacific Coast.

The removal of the Japanese fishermen will place upon the white fishermen and canners of the Pacific Coast a heavy responsibility for seeing that this removal does not reduce the total of fish caught or increase the prices at which the catch is made available to Canada, to the United Kingdom, and to the United Nations.

Special Consideration  
For War Veterans

In the working out of its plans the government proposes to give special consideration to those persons of Japanese race who served in the Canadian expeditionary force during the world war.

The government is of the opinion, and in this it has the concurrence of its technical advisors, that the arrangements outlined above, combined with the steps already taken are very much in the interests of the Japanese residents of British Columbia themselves.

It is believed that they will provide adequate safeguards against possible subversive activities, however, fomented, in British Columbia. The government proposes, therefore, to carry through its program with the utmost expedition and thoroughness.

It avails itself of this opportunity to reiterate what has already been said by the Prime Minister that while the utmost precautions will be taken to see that no illegal acts are committed by Japanese or by other enemy aliens resident in Canada, those who conform loyally to the regulations set out for their guidance will be given every protection both for themselves and their property.

Thank Fair Play  
Of B.C. Citizens

In conclusion the government wishes to express thanks to those public officers and private citizens in British Columbia who, without being blind to the dangers and uncertainties with which they are confronted, have nevertheless set so admirable an example of fair play in their attitude towards those persons of Japanese race now resident in that province.

In this connection the government wishes particularly to thank Hon. G. S. Pearson, minister of labor of the government of British Columbia, Mayor Hume, chairman of the standing committee on Orientals in British Columbia, and the other members of the committee, Mayor J. W. Carrett of Vancouver, and all others who have contributed to the steady flow of public opinion along the Pacific coast. Similar thanks is due to the newspapers which almost without exception have realized the weight of their responsibility.

The standing committee on Orientals in British Columbia, to which reference has been made above, is composed of the following persons: Fred J. Hume, mayor of New Westminster, chairman; Professor H. F. Angus, Lt.-Col. Margregor Macintosh, Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead, R.C.M.P.; Lt.-Col. A. W. Sparling.

# Dissatisfied With

## Text of Premier's Jap Statement

By Canadian Press

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Following is the text of a statement issued by Prime Minister Mackenzie King today on Japanese and other aliens in Canada:

During recent weeks the Canadian government has been giving detailed and careful thought to the problems created by the presence in British Columbia of large number of persons of Japanese racial origin.

On Jan. 8 a conference was called in Ottawa to study and report on these problems. At this conference the government had the benefit of the advice and assistance of representatives of the government of British Columbia and of the members of the standing committee on Orientals of which Mayor F. J. Hume of New Westminster is the chairman. For the aid thus given the government is most grateful.

### HAS ALL FACTS

Finally the government has received appreciations of the situation on the Pacific Coast from the representatives of the defense services. It has also been advised upon international complications to which certain courses of action might give rise.

As a consequence of these various contributions to its knowledge the government believes it is in possession of all relevant facts and that it is in the best position to judge as to the policy that should be adopted.

In announcing its program the government accordingly believes that it is justified in asking for, and in expecting to receive, the firm support of all Canadians.

The government has found no disposition in any responsible quarter to question the justice and validity of the fundamental principles upon which its policy in relation to the Japanese problem has been based.

### PROVIDE STANDARD

These principles are now reaffirmed; in the future, as in the past, they will provide the standard against which all proposals relating to this problem will be measured.

In summary form, they may be described as follows:

- A. National defense and victory are the first and over-riding considerations.
- B. Canadians of Japanese racial origin and Japanese nationals resident in Canada will be justly treated.
- C. Every feasible step should be taken to encourage the maintenance of a calm and reasonable attitude among Canadian citizens generally. The full force of the law will be invoked to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations and to protect Canadian residents of Japanese race.
- D. No action will be taken or permitted which would give any excuse to the Government of Japan for mistreating Canadians under Japanese control. Nor will any action be taken or permitted which would help the Japanese anywhere to arouse Asiatic hostility against the white race.
- E. Canada will continue to collaborate with Great Britain and the United States with a view to the substantial co-ordination of their policies in relation to persons of Japanese racial origin within their respective jurisdictions.

### NO MORE FISHING

In accordance with these principles and in the execution of plans worked out well in advance, the Canadian government, as a consequence of the new situation created by Japan's treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor, at once immobilized all fishing vessels operated by persons of Japanese racial origin on the Pacific Coast.

All persons of Japanese racial origin will be prohibited, for the duration of the war against Japan, from fishing or serving on fishing vessels; or on other vessels operated by Japanese off the coast of British Columbia.

For the same period the sale of gasoline and explosives to persons of Japanese racial origin will be directly controlled under conditions to be prescribed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Japanese nationals will be forbidden to possess or use short-wave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras.

### STRICT ENFORCEMENT

The present intensive surveillance of Japanese nationals will be continued, and the Defense of Canada Regulations will be strictly enforced.

It is intended to organize a civilian corps of Canadian Japanese to be used on projects of value to the national cause, in order to utilize the services of the various groups of Canadian Japanese who have indicated their desire to serve.

Steps are being taken to provide for defining protected areas in Canada and, subsequent to a date to be announced, all enemy aliens will be required to leave the country, except those who possess permits

from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, will require to have moved from such protected areas on the Pacific Coast as may be defined. Arrangements will be made by the federal government to provide accommodation for persons thus removed.

### TO USE BOATS

A separate organization will be created to provide opportunities for the employment of adult male enemy aliens outside the protected areas on work of national value.

In order that the Canadian war effort may not suffer because of necessary restrictions placed upon persons of Japanese origin, the government proposes to arrange at once, through the establishment of a special office in British Columbia, for the sale, lease, requisition or charter, on equitable terms and to suitable persons, of fishing or other vessels and fishing equipment heretofore used or owned by Canadians of Japanese racial origin, now immobilized on the Pacific Coast.

The removal of the Japanese fishermen will place upon the white fishermen and carriers of the Pacific Coast a heavy responsibility for seeing that this removal does not reduce the total of fish caught or increase the prices at which the catch is made available to Canada, to the United Kingdom, and to the United Nations.

### ADEQUATE SAFEGUARD

In the working out of its plans the government proposes to give special consideration to those persons of Japanese race who served in the Canadian expeditionary force during the World War.

The government is of the opinion, and in this it has the concurrence of its technical advisers, that the arrangements outlined above, combined with the steps already taken are very much in the interests of the Japanese residents of British Columbia themselves.

It is believed that they will provide adequate safeguards against possible subversive activities, however, fomented, in British Columbia. The government proposes, therefore, to carry through its program with the utmost expedition and thoroughness.

It avails itself of this opportunity to reiterate what has already been said by the Prime Minister that while the utmost precautions will be taken to see that no illegal acts are committed by Japanese or by other enemy aliens resident in Canada, those who conform loyally to the regulations set out for their guidance will be given every protection both for themselves and their property.

### COMMITTEE THANKED

In conclusion the government wishes to express thanks to those public officers and private citizens in British Columbia who, without being blind to the dangers and uncertainties with which they are confronted, have nevertheless set so admirable an example of fair play in their attitude towards those persons of Japanese race now resident in that province.

In this connection the government wishes particularly to thank Hon. G. S. Pearson, minister of labor of the government of British Columbia; Mayor Hume, chairman of the Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia, and the other members of the committee, Mayor J. W. Cornett of Vancouver, and all others who have contributed to the steady flow of public opinion along the Pacific Coast.

Similar thanks is due to the newspapers which almost without exception have realized the weight of their responsibility.

The Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia, to which reference has been made above, is composed of the following persons: Fred J. Hume, Mayor of New Westminster, chairman; Prof. H. F. Angus, Lt. Col. MacGregor MacInosh, Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead, R.C.M.P.; Lt. Col. A. W. Sparling.

# Underneath"

## PUBLIC FEELS SYMPATHETIC

By TORCHY ANDERSON

By Daily Post Staff Correspondent  
 SEATTLE, Jan. 10.—Under a

three-column heading in a Seattle newspaper yesterday appeared the picture of a young American-born Japanese, a Nisei. The heading read:

"He looks like a Japanese boy, but he's an American underneath."

The picture was that of Fred Yasunaga, who won second prize in a national essay competition. He wrote his essay before men of his race touched off the fireworks at Pearl Harbor.

The friendly, sympathetic story of Yasunaga as offered to the public of Seattle is a pretty fair indication of the general attitude toward the Japanese.

This youngster was born in Seattle. His dad has lived here for 30 years.

He says that when he finishes school he wants to fight for United States.

He says he will not be afraid to shoot a Japanese.

At this moment—and one can not emphasize too strongly the fact that one is dealing with today, not tomorrow or a week hence—the average Seattle resident is ready to take Yasunaga at his word.

How they might regard him after an air raid or after an act of sabotage is something no man can predict.

### MANY JAP DOMESTIC.

Japanese are employed domestically in the state of Washington to a much greater extent than they are in British Columbia.

There have been some surprises among employers—and employees.

A Japanese girl who has been in a Seattle household for some years was asked to bring proof of her birth in United States in order that her employer could legally pay her wages.

She was surprised and confused to find that she had been born in Japan. Both elder and younger brothers and sisters in the Japanese family were American-born but the girl was born during a visit of her mother to Japan. She had always assumed she was American-born.

Such cases, however, are covered by the limitations established. It is legal to pay a Japanese national up to \$25 a week.

When the war started the few Chinese and Filipinos in this area were inclined to identify themselves and their places of business as distinct from Japanese.

In the Seattle market centre this has been discouraged. There are no identifying notices on the Oriental stalls in the market.

### RACKETS SPRING UP.

The other day an enterprising salesman was kicked out of the market when found pressure-selling to Japanese buttons announcing "I am a good American." The usual rackets have sprung up.

One man began obtaining money from Japanese by representing himself as an official who would take custody of alien funds. He did not get very far.

In order to obtain vendor licenses in Seattle it is necessary that the applicant shall be American-born.

An energetic Japanese lawyer has been taking official guardianship of children born in Seattle of Japanese nationals and applying for licenses in their names. Obviously these will be used by the parents. The legal points involved have not yet been solved.

### F.B.I. GOES TO WORK.

Through the modernistic doors of Seattle's Federal Court Building you may see a parade of little brown men—Japanese who have business with the federal bureau of investigation.

I saw these little men sitting at the desks of those young, alert operatives of the F.B.I.—these secret service men look as if they had been turned out by Washington on a pattern—explaining their business and avowing their intentions.

On the busy second floor of the building the F.B.I. carries on its duties. Since the war started its pleasant, courteous young men have become almost as tight-mouthed as our own R.C.M.P. They have a big job and a tremendous responsibility.

As soon as the war started the F.B.I. took over the intelligence division of the U.S. internal revenue bureau, a group of trained personnel whose activities have brought so many gangsters to justice for income tax evasions.

With the relentless gentleness of the internal revenue bureau, the F.B.I. men in war secret service work there

bring a sense of relief among the Japanese whose activities sometimes deviate from the law.

They think they are going to have a hard time finding the real ones who hold a theory that an income tax return should be