



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

September 16, 1946

Miss Margaret Sage,
4687 West 4th Avenue,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dear Miss Sage,

I wish to express to you our appreciation of the outstanding contribution you have made to the Japanese Division of the Department of Labour in the performance of your duties as Welfare Officer at Tashme -- one of our largest and most important Japanese project towns.

Your activities at Tashme went far beyond those duties usually associated with the position of Welfare Officer. In addition to your many duties involved in looking after the welfare of fifteen hundred persons of Japanese origin in our project -- men, women and children -- you played a key part in our dispersal and relocation programme. Your analysis of the employment skills and physical and mental condition of these people with your consequent recommendation to them as to the Eastern relocation centre for which they were best suited and your success in getting them to relocate voluntarily to those relocation centres were highly important factors in our successful dispersal programme.

I wish you much success in the new field of endeavor that you have chosen. Give to your new work the same quality of thought, the same loyalty and dependability that you have demonstrated to us and you can't help but achieve outstanding results.

Yours very truly,

J. F. MacKINNON,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

MOONLIGHT PEACE.

The moon has come out just over the mountain tops and the drab darkness of the night has changed to one of shining beauty.. There is peace here in Tashme- a peace that can be felt, but underneath ther is that everlasting unrest. The unrest of a conquered people who know no peace within themselves. The white billowy clouds drift around the moon, touching her as they silently pass. A veil of mist has drifted down the valley and rests over the Japanese village. But here away from the village the night is clear and the moonlight casts soft shadows on the snow. Does the clarity here represent the Chrïstan thinking of the conquers as compared to the clouded and confused thoughts of the conquered? Who can say for many of those sleeping in the village were born and raised in Canada and yet we are sending them back to the land of their forefathers. Are we protecting our Democracy or are we breaking down what it stands for?

As happens everything in Tashme, the snow to-night tumbled quickly and unexpectedly out of the sky. The snow has left the mountains clothed in a mysterious and unearthly garment which is highlighted by the touches of moonlight. From here can be seen three stately hemlocks. They alone seem untouched by either the snow or the moonlight and stand dark, silent and aloof in the night. So vividly do they represent the older members of the Japanese at Tashme, who bow politely, but never smile and whose eyes can never hide their hostility. The only sound in this beauty is the noisy dashing of the creek. It like the undercurrent will never be silent and must be carefully watched for fear it will overflow its banks and destruction and suffering be the bot of all. Yes. the moon has come out and transformed the night to beauty but still there are the dark shadows which can not be lighted or the sound of the creek silenced.

F. M. Sage

August '41

3

Background of isolation of Japanese on coast of B.C.

- Ec. Reasons.
- (1) Livelihood - Fishing, gardening & logging
 - (2) Pearl Harbour Dec. 7/41
 - (3) R.C.M.P. had list of Japanese who might cause trouble. These men, in the 24 hrs. after - detained & then sent to the only concentration camp in Canada at New's. Ont. Camp surrounded by high chain fences & 24 hr. guards posted '41-'45 - no incidents of Japanese sabotage
 - (4) Japanese from Vancouver to Prince Rupert gathered by R.C.M.P. & taken to cattle barns in the P.N.E. Vanc. Terrible shock, conditions & loss of homes, farms & fishing vessels etc. Men & women separated.
 - (5) Placement camps established at New ^{Greenwood} ~~Greenwood~~ ~~Greenwood~~ Slocan, Tashme, Blue River & ~~other~~.
 - (6) Tashme - contained mostly Japanese Nationals - especially parents - children Canadian born.
 - (7) Families finally re-united in the camps.
 - (8) Japanese men pd. for work as high bidders, lumber jacks & keeping train tracks open through Fraser canyon & west beyond Hope

The move to keep the Japanese isolated & in Canada was

- (1) fear - no troops left in B.C. & few Am. available
- (2) Vanc. cut off from the rest of Canada by the Mt. ranges.
- (3) Economic - Japanese very successful, hard workers - resented by

TA S H M E

Aug. 19 / 45
to July ^{or Aug} 1946

TA - Austin Taylor

SH - Shirra - Prov. Police of B.C.

ME - Meade - R.C.M.P.

Head of the camp - Walter Hartley - engineer - not a prof.
Assist head of " - Clarkson - Englishman - in charge of stores
accountant - Fred Abbott.

R.C.M.P. - Insp. Blackie Davidson - mounted in
charge of all 5 Placement camps
Cpl. Bill Cooper - R.C.M.P. Tashme
(I wrote ghost article with him for R.C.M.P.
Quarterly - 1946)

Post office - A.C.M.P. bldg. Butcher store - general
store - Rice & Bacon ration each week - Chop & Rice.
Tashme most complete community in valley
between mountains - 11 mi N. of Hope on Hope-Princeton
highway

Hospital - Dr. Miller - occidental doctor
Dr. Takahashi - Jap. doctor
Chief Nurse Jean (Greek)
Excellent nursing & attendants.

Bull Pen - Big area. (Mr. Burimots - joke on B.C.M.P.)
(complex)

Rows of 2 houses of duplicates - Problems of incompatible
mostly Jap. Nationals neighbours - Bed Bugs -

Pop. 2,400 Japanese - Before Japan lost the war
all had signed to return to Japan.
1,000 went back to Japan on Am. boats!

My position - Welfare ^{manager} Soc. worker.

- (1) Help with head ~~check~~ ^{count} of those in camp.
- (2) visit with Dr. Miller to sick in village

giving out stoves, ² new mattresses

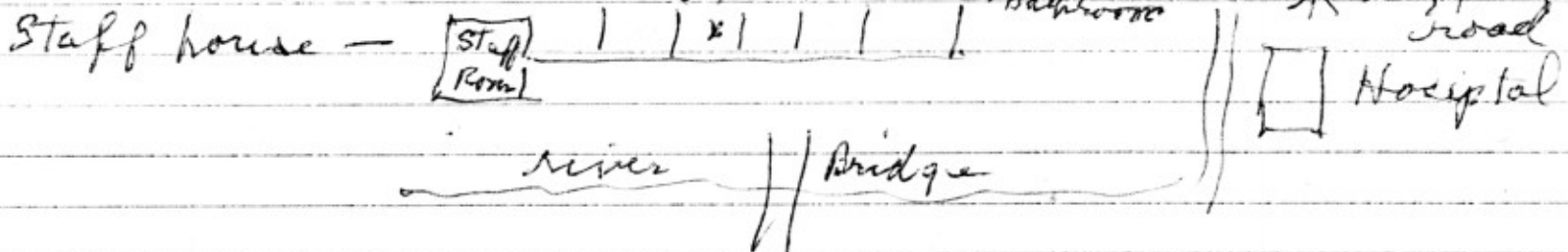
1 hr / wk. discussion
of M-H. & Sex
Issues

- (3) work with R.C.M.P. - Mahon
- (4) case histories of mentally disturbed
- (5) worked with 3 interpreters - Yuri, Michiko & Yosh
- (6) told Japanese ~~that~~ the Custodian had sold their property (houses) or boats for
- (7) got descriptions - choosing families - loading trains

Problems of Pichersgill & Hartley - both afraid to walk through camp

New Commissioner - Tom McKinnon - a fresh breath of air - very helpful:

Living Room, Kitchen, Bathroom



I had maid service, a man to bring wood for stove & take out garbage

Twaite ^{Ranch} farm was lent to Fed govt for duration of war.

2 large barns - housing single men.

Mess. House - where I ate lunch with the male staff & visitors - Both occidental & Japanese food

2 Schools - elementary level - run by Anglicans
secondary " " " United Church.

community bath houses - not liked by young girls

Events: (1) Blasting of road into Tashme - men killed -
men have 200 men from the only concentration camp in
1/67 meeting at my Canada - 4 days in Hope - first beer in 4 yrs.
apt. Serious 11:00 p.m. arrived in camp by trucks - worked
situation - coffee with R.C.M.P. to assign beds - sent my staff
& sandwiches home. Terminal cancer patient.

Women not (2) sit down strike in my office
to be lost

(2) a. Finding of several mentally or physically handicapped children which families had hidden

3

Japanese either go to Japan or re-locate East
of Rockies - not allowed 100 miles of B.C. coast.

(3) First boat load for Japan made ready -
Hot day - endless music - Japanese lamats
& auld Lang Syne. Police finally stop
music.

(4) men collected in one barn - women & children
in another - 10:00 pm was called to
spend night with the women & calm
them down. → tears & music - very sad

(5) 6:00 pm Buses loaded for Hope - foggy
damp morning - Anderson gang had
road to Hope open. Loaded old, old
CN Train for Vancouver - More tears

(6) Special problem (a) Baby

Hot in Vancouver - we were
wearing heavy clothes!!

(b) mental patient

(c) little boy throwing
shoes out train window

(7) Loading on to Am. ship - just back from
South Pacific - Hostility of captain &
some crew members.

(8) Steve Susaki - Problem of reporters.

(9) 1:00 AM - late dinner in China town
with mounties (Having worked 26 hours)

(10) Home - sleep - Back to Tashme with R.C.M.P.

(11) Boy - 14 yrs. old refused to go with family to
Japan - Came in office - badly beaten &
hungry - ~~took~~ asking for food stamps
Help from R.C.M.P., Hospital & United Church
Missionaries helped him find a job
as house boy in Toronto. Graduated from U.C.P.

(12) - preparing for second boat load.

(13) Closing Tashme - Dogs & cats problems.

(4)

Why I went to Tashome -

- ① Civil Service Exam.
- ② Back injury
- ③ Phone call offering me position as welfare manager in one of the placement camps.
- ④ Employment interview - Pickersgill + personnel man - Discussed me as if I was not in the room!

TASHIME

Aug. 19 / 25
to July 1946

TA - Christin Taylor

SH - Shirra - Prov. Police of B.C.

ME - Meads - R.C.M.P.

Head of the camp - Walter Hartley - engineer - not a prof
Asst. head of " - Clarkson - Englishman - in charge of stores
accountant - Fred Abbott

R.C.M.P. - Insp Blackie Davidson - Mountain in
charge of all 5 Placement camps
Cpl. Bill Cooper - R.C.M.P. Tashime
(I wrote ghost article with him for R.C.M.P.
quarterly - 1946)

Post office - A.C.M.P. bldg. Butcher store - general
store - Rice & Bacon ration each week - Chong & Rice.
Tashime most complete community in valley
between mountains - 11 mi N. of Hope on Hope-Pumona
highway

Hospital - Dr. Miller - occidental doctor
Dr. Takahashi - Jap. doctor
Chief Nurse Jean (Greek)
Excellent nursery & attendants.

Bull Pen - Big Ave. (Mr. Burimots - joke on R.C.M.P.
(complexes)

Rows of 2 houses of duplicates - Problems of incompatible
mostly Jap. Nationals neighbours - Bed Bugs -

Pop. 2,400 Japanese - Before Japan lost the war
all had signed to return to Japan.
1,000 went back to Japan on the Am. boats!

My position - Welfare ^{manager} SoC worker.

- (1) Help with head ^{count} ~~check~~ of those in camp.
- (2) visit with Dr. Miller to sick in village

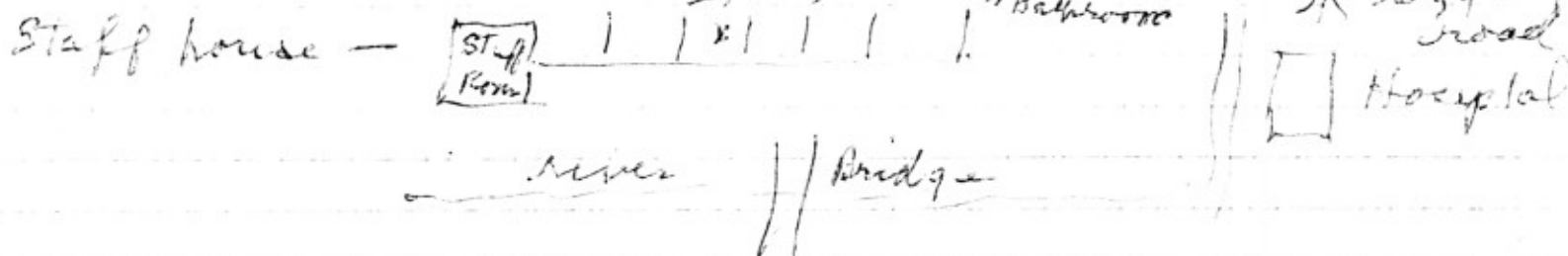
Living sub stores, new mattresses

1-10 / WP. increase of M-H. & Sex issues

- (3) work with R.C.M.P. - (Matron)
 - (4) case histories of mentally disturbed
 - (5) worked with 3 interpreters - Yuri, Michiko & Yoko
 - (6) took Japanese ~~with~~ ^{the point} the Custodian had sold their property (houses) or loans for
 - (7) job descriptions - showing families - loading trains
- Problems of Fishergill & Hartley - both disaid to walk through camp

New Commissioner - Tom McKinnon - a fresh breath of air - very helpful

of living room, bath bedroom + Bathroom



I had maid service, a man to bring wood for stove + take out garbage

Twaite ^{Ranch} farm was lent to Fed govt for duration of war.

2 large barns - housing single men.

Mess House - where I ate lunch with the male staff + visitors - Both occidental & Japanese food

2 Schools - elementary level - run by Anglicans
secondary " " United Church.

Community bath houses - not liked by young girls

Events: (1) Blasting of road into Teshime - man killed - men have 200 men from the only concentration camp in Canada - 4 days in Hope - first beer in 4 yrs

(1a) Meeting at my apt. Serious 11:00 p.m. arrived in camp by trucks - worked with R.C.M.P. to assign beds - sent my staff home. Terminal cancer patient.

Situation - coffee + sandwiches

Women not to be lost of (2) Sit down strike in my office

(2a) Finding of several mentally or physically handicapped children which families had hidden

Japanese either go to Japan or re-locate East
of Rockies - not allowed, as ruled by B.C. Court.
(3) First boat load for Japan - made ready -
Hot day - endless music - Japanese lanterns
& Auld Lang Syne - Police finally stop
music.

(4) Men collected in one barn - women & children
in another - 10:00 pm was called to
spend night with the women & calm
them down.

(5) 6:00 pm Buses loaded for Hope - foggy
damp morning - Anderson gang had
road to Hope open - loaded old old
CN Train for Vancouver - more tears

(6) Special problem (a) Baby

Hot in Vancouver - we were
wearing heavy clothes!!

(b) Mental patient

(c) Little boy throwing
shoes out train window

(7) Loading on to Am. Ship - just back from
South Pacific - Hostility of Captain &
Some crew members

(8) Steve Sasaki - Problem of reporters

(9) 1:00 AM - late dinner in China town
with mounties (Having worked 26 hours)

(10) Home - sleep - Back to Tashme with R.C.M.P.

(11) Boy - 14 yrs. old refused to go with family to
Japan - came in office - badly beaten &
hungry - ~~talk~~ asking for food stamps
Help from R.C.M.P., Hospital & United Church
Missionaries helped him find a job
as house boy in Toronto. Graduated from U.C.P.

(12) - preparing for second boat load

(13) Closing Tashme - Dogs & cats problems

Why I went to Takhona:

- ① Civil Service Exam
- ② Back injury
- ③ Phone call offering me position as welfare manager in one of the placement camps.
- ④ Employment interview - Pickersgill + personnel man - Discussed me as if I was not in the room!

August '41

Background of Isolation of Japanese on Coast of B.C.

Reasons

- (1) Livelihood - Fishing, gardening & logging
- (2) Pearl Harbour Dec 7/41
- (3) R.C.M.P. had list of Japanese who might cause trouble. These men, in the 24 hrs. after-attack & then sent to the only concentration camp in Canada at New's. port. Camp surrounded by high chain fences & 24 hr. guards posted '41-'45 - No incidents of Japanese sabotage.
- (4) Japanese from Vancouver to Prince Rupert gathered by R.C.M.P. & taken to cattle farms in the P.N.F. Vanc. Terrible shock, conditions & loss of homes, farms & fishing vessels. Men & women separated.
- (5) Placement camps established at New ^{Wenatchee} ~~Wenatchee~~ ^{Greenwood} ~~Greenwood~~ Slooan, Tashme, Blue River & ~~one other~~.
- (6) Tashme - contained mostly Japanese Nationals - especially parents - children Canadian born.
- (7) Families finally re-united in the camps.
- (8) Japanese men pd. for work as high bidders, lumber jacks & keeping train tracks open through Fraser canyon & west beyond Hope.

The move to keep the Japanese isolated & in Canada was

- (1) Fear - no troops left in B.C. & few arm. available
- (2) Vanc. cut off from the rest of Canada by the Mt. ranges.
- (3) Economic - Japanese very successful, hard workers - resented by

TASHME

Margaret Hayward
Aug. 19 / 45
to July ^{or Aug} 1946

TA - Austin Taylor

SH - Shirra - Prov. Police of B.C.

ME - Meade - R.C.M.P.

Head of the camp - Walter Hartley - engineer - not a pro.
Assist head of " - Clarkson - Englishman - in charge of stores
accountant - Fred Abbott.

R.C.M.P. - Insp. Blackie Davidson - Mountain in
charge of all 5 Placement camps
Cpl. Bill Cooper - R.C.M.P. Tashme
(I wrote ghost article with him for R.C.M.P.
quarterly - 1946)

Post office - R.C.M.P. Bldg. Butcher store - general
store - Rice & Bacon ration each week - Chop & Rice.
Tashme most complete community in valley
between mountains - 11 mi N. of Hope on Hope-Princeton
highway

Hospital - Dr. Miller - occidental doctor
Dr. Takahashi - Jap. doctor.
Chief Nurse Jean (Greek)
& excellent nursery & attendants.

Bull Pen - Big Ave. (Ms. Buerumoto - joke on R.C.M.P.)

Rows of 2 houses of ^{complexes} duplicates - Problems of incompatible
mostly Jap. Nationals neighbours - Bed Bugs -

Pop. 2,400 Japanese - Before Japan lost the war
all had signed to return to Japan.
1,000 went back to Japan on the Am. boats!

My position - Welfare ^{manager} Soc. worker.

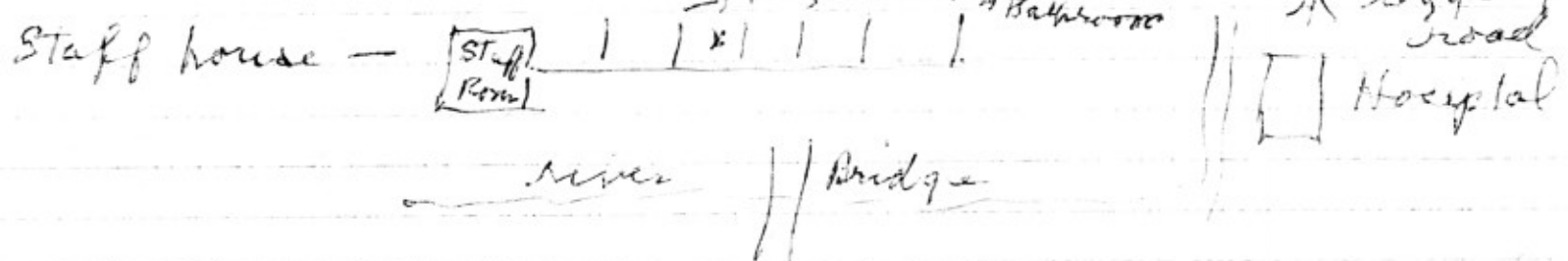
- (1) Help with head ^{count} ~~check~~ of those in camp.
- (2) visit with Dr. Miller to sick in village

giving out stoves, new mattresses

1 - M / W.P. / M-H.V Sex Issues

- (3) work with R.C.M.P. - (Matron)
 - (4) case histories of mentally disturbed
 - (5) worked with 3 interpreters - Yuri, Michiko & Yosh.
 - (6) took Japanese ^{the property} ~~with~~ the Custodian had sold their property (houses) or boats for
 - (7) got descriptions - showing families - loading trains
- Problems of Kichisgill & Hartley - both advised to walk through camp

New Commissioner ^{me} - Tom McKinnon - a fresh breath of air - very helpful



I had maid service, a man to bring wood for stove & take out garbage

Twaite ^{Ranch} farm was lent to Fed govt for duration of war.

In large barns - housing single men.

Mess House - where I ate lunch with the male staff & visitors - Both occidental & Japanese food

2 Schools - elementary level - run by Anglicans
secondary " " United Church.

Community bath houses - not liked by young girls

Events: (1) Blasting of road into Teshme - man killed - men have 200 men from the only concentration camp in Canada - 4 days in Hope - first beer in 4 yrs

(1a) meeting at my apt. Serious situation - coffee with R.C.M.P. to assign beds - sent my staff home. Terminal cancer patient.

Women not to be let of (2) Sit down strike in my office

Problems (2)a. Finding of several mentally or physically handicapped children which families had hidden.

- 3
- Japanese either go to Japan or re-locate East
of Rockies - not allowed 100 miles of B.C. coast.
- (3) First boat load for Japan made ready -
Hot day - endless music - Japanese lamats
& old Lang Syne Police finally stop
music
- (4) men collected in one barn - women & children
in another. 10.00 pm was called to
spend night with the women & calm
them down. → tears & music - very sad
- (5) 6.00 pm Buses loaded for Hope - foggy
damp morning - Anderson gang had
road to Hope open - loaded old old
CN Train for Vancouver - More tears
- (6) Special problem (a) Baby
Hot in Vancouver - we were wearing heavy clothes!! (b) mental patient
(c) little boy throwing
shoes out train window
- (7) Loading on to Am. Ship - just back from
South Pacific - Hostility of Captain &
Some crew members
- (8) Steve Susaki - Problem of reporters
- (9) 1:00 AM - late dinner in China town
with mournies (Having worked 26 hours)
- (10) Home - sleep - Back to Tashme with R.C. Unit
- (11) Boy - 14 yrs. old refused to go with family to
Japan - Came in office - badly beaten &
hungry - ~~ask~~ asking for food stamps
Help from R.C.M.P., Hospital & United Church
Missionaries helped him find a job
as house boy in Toronto. Graduated from U.C.F.
- (12) - preparing for second boat load
- (13) Closing Tashme - Dogs & cats problems

Why I went to Tashona -

- ① Civil Service Exam.
- ② Back injury
- ③ Phone call offering me position as welfare manager in one of the placement camps.
- ④ Employment interview - Pickensgill + personnel man - Discussed me as if I was not in the room!

August '41

57

Background of isolation of Japanese on coast of B.C.

- Ec. Reasons.
- (1) Livelihood - Fishing, gardening & logging
 - (2) Pearl Harbour Dec 7/41
 - (3) R.C.M.P. had list of Japanese who might cause trouble. These men, in the 24 hrs. after - detained & then sent to the only concentration camp in Canada at New's Mt. Camp surrounded by high chain fences & 24 hr. guards posted '41-'45 - no incidents of Japanese sabotage
 - (4) Japanese from Vancouver to Prince Rupert gathered by R.C.M.P. & taken to cattle barns in the P.N.F. Vanc. Terrible shock, conditions & loss of homes, farms & fishing vessels. Men & women separated.
 - (5) Placement camps established at New Denver, Slocan, Tashme, Blue River & ~~and other~~ Greenwood.
 - (6) Tashme - contained mostly Japanese Nationals - especially parents - children Canadian born.
 - (7) Families finally re-united in the camps.
 - (8) Japanese men put to work as high riggers, lumber jacks & keeping train tracks open through Fraser canyon & west beyond Hope.
- The move to keep the Japanese isolated & in camps was
- (1) fear - no troops left in B.C. & few arm. available
 - (2) Vanc. cut off from the rest of Canada by the Mt. ranges.
 - (3) economic - Japanese very successful, hard workers - resented by



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

September 16, 1946

Miss Margaret Sage,
4687 West 4th Avenue,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dear Miss Sage,

I wish to express to you our appreciation of the outstanding contribution you have made to the Japanese Division of the Department of Labour in the performance of your duties as Welfare Officer at Tashme -- one of our largest and most important Japanese project towns.

Your activities at Tashme went far beyond those duties usually associated with the position of Welfare Officer. In addition to your many duties involved in looking after the welfare of fifteen hundred persons of Japanese origin in our project -- men, women and children -- you played a key part in our dispersal and relocation programme. Your analysis of the employment skills and physical and mental condition of these people with your consequent recommendation to them as to the Eastern relocation centre for which they were best suited and your success in getting them to relocate voluntarily to those relocation centres were highly important factors in our successful dispersal programme.

I wish you much success in the new field of endeavor that you have chosen. Give to your new work the same quality of thought, the same loyalty and dependability that you have demonstrated to us and you can't help but achieve outstanding results.

Yours very truly,

J. F. MacKINNON,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

business and professions, and no right to naturalization requirements and no right to vote — not even for Nisei, the second-generation Japanese born in Canada. The same elements of the Japanese-Canadian community did favor the government's wartime policies, but there was no evidence of subver-

...ut there was a growing out-against the Japanese-Canadian community. A number of B.C. politicians led demands for exclusion. Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King doubted Japanese-Canadians presented a threat, but for him their fate was a side issue in Canada's larger war problems. For advice, he relied largely on Pensions Minister Ian Mackenzie — a Vancouver MP and



...can... ready to accept the government's offer of "voluntary repatriation" to Japan. Hirose returned to Steveston in 1951 and crewed on fishboats until he could buy his own. The fish company helped with an interest-free loan because, he says, even before the war Japanese workers were respected. "We're hard-working people, and honest," says Hirose.

◀ John Nihei. His son Alfred rose to the rank of major in Canada's air force before dying of leukemia in 1971 at age 31

'No Japs from the Rockies to the sea' was election slogan in B.C.

The Canadian Press VANCOUVER

Margaret Hayward arrived at the internment camp known as Tashme in August 1945, the month atomic mushroom clouds brought a sudden end to the war with Japan. Tashme remained open until late 1946, becoming a staging area for the "voluntary" deportation of thousands of ethnic Japanese — half of them born in Canada. Hayward was 24 when she accepted a job as a social worker at Tashme, built in 1942 near Hope, B.C., 150 kilometres east of Vancouver. She was one of 20 whites administering to about 2,400 Japanese-Canadians. Studying at the University of British Columbia before the war, Hayward had got to know Japanese-Canadian students, so she had no fears or prejudices. She had her doubts when the federal government, pressured by B.C. politicians, labelled the entire 22,000-member Japanese-Canadian community a security risk and uprooted it from the coast of British Columbia in 1942. The people cooped up at Tashme for three years were clearly no threat, she says. "We had people who came into the camp on stretchers and left on stretchers," she says. "Now, what in the world

were they going to do against Canada?" In March 1945, the federal government presented 12,000 Japanese-Canadians living in B.C. camps with a choice: permanent dispersal east of the Rocky Mountains, where thousands had already gone, or "repatriation" to Japan after the war ended. Those in the camps had lost all their prewar possessions, sold by the government's Custodian of Enemy Property. Roy Miki, a Simon Fraser University professor involved in the campaign that led to Ottawa's official apology and compensation in 1988, says the property sales were part of a plan to ensure Japanese-Canadians never returned to the coast. For instance, before the sale, Japanese berry farmers were prevented from leasing their land to neighboring farmers. "The government did not want them to license these farms to whites because then they (the Japanese) would come back," says Miki. The policy's advocates did nothing to hide their goal. "Let our slogan be for British Columbia: 'No Japs from the Rockies to the sea,'" Ian Mackenzie, a Liberal cabinet minister from Vancouver, told his renomination meeting for the 1944 election. He was re-elected.

The choice between going to Japan or east of the Rockies divided the occupants of the internment camps. Many Issei — first-generation immigrants — were embittered by their treatment or believed Japanese propaganda broadcasts picked up on banned shortwave radios. They signed up for repatriation. Teenage and adult Nisei — second-generation, born in Canada, with no emotional ties to Japan — wanted to stay. By mid-August, almost half of Canada's ethnic Japanese population had signed for repatriation. But when the war ended, thousands renounced their signatures. Backed by civic and church organizations finally speaking out against the federal government's policy, most won their fight to remain. About 4,000, including 2,000 Canadian-born Japanese, did sail to Japan in five ships starting in May 1946. "Who can say how many of those sleeping in the village (Tashme) were born and raised in Canada?" Hayward wrote in her scrapbook in October 1945. "And yet we are sending them back to the land of their forefathers. "Are we protecting our democracy or are we breaking down what it stands for?"

Ottawa Citizen Saturday February 29, 1992 pg B2