

Mayor Leads Fight for 'Back to Japan' Dominion Policy

By CLIFF MacKAY

Battle flags were broken out at City Hall today to signal the start of Vancouver's fight for a federal veto of promises made by the B.C. Security Commission that Japanese evacuated from B.C. will be brought back after the war.

Coincident with the news that Japs will be cleared from Vancouver by Oct. 1, Mayor Cornett and the City Council prepared to erect an unscalable barrier behind them.

First move will be a letter from His Worship asking the Council on Sept. 14 to pass a resolution calling on the Dominion Government for a "never again" assurance.

REPATRIATION FOR ALL

"I'm mighty sure the Council will go on record," the Mayor said. "This is the time to have the matter cleared up and none of us will want to wait until the Japs are back on our doorstep. I'm equally sure the B. C. members of Parliament will join us in the fight."

The demand will be for a complete program of repatriation of every person of Japanese racial origin.

"We don't want to wish them in any other province," the Mayor pointed out, "but we know enough now to be positive that we can't assimilate the ones we have now and we won't stand for more being brought back."

LE TOKYO'S FU



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Only 'Evil-Doers' Wore Spectacles

Development of Optics



"The heavier the frame, the more intelligent the wearer," was the Chinese belief.

By AUSTIN J. ALEXANDER

Authorities on the science of optometry do not agree as to who were the pioneers in this field. The majority of them give credit to the Italians for being the first to wear spectacles, owing to the fact that in Florence, Italy, there is a tombstone which bears the inscription "Here lies Salvina D'Armati, the inventor of Spectacles; May God forgive him for his sins."

Personally, I believe glasses were in existence many years before D'Armati's time. As far back as 2283 B.C., Emperor Shun of China was dabbling in astronomy. His instruments were crude but effective. The telescopes were usually long bamboo tubes, measuring from two to 20 feet in length. Emperor Shun, it was believed, was the first person to use lenses while he gazed through his telescope at the stars.

In 2250 B.C., Hammurabi, the ruler of Babylonia issued what is known as the "Code of Hammurabi." This document was used by his ministers to aid in the governing of the people. It is interesting to note that in it, reference is made to an "aid to vision" which may have some connection with spectacles.

Ancient records indicate the use of lenses from 960 A.D. to 1126 A.D. in western China. These lenses were ground from quartz called "Scha Chi," which was mined in that area; there was also mined a yellowish quartz called "Cha Ching" and a black crystal called "Hu Ching." Apparently the Chinese in that area suffered from glare.

As only the extremely wealthy could afford to wear these colored quartz glasses, necessity drove the poorer classes to devise a rather unique arrangement. First they bent metal into a crude frame; then, using the most plentiful and cheapest material available, they wove the silken strands of the yak's tail, their beast of burden, into a net-like material. The finer the weave, the greater the protection from the sun's rays. The finished product was usually suspended from a hat.

To those more fortunate, spec-

tacle frames made of bone and tortoise shell were procurable. It was regarded that the heavier the frame the more intelligent the wearer.

The development of optics through the centuries was a slow process. Greeks, Romans, Arabs and Europeans all contributed a share.

The Europeans in the Middle Ages were very superstitious and regarded the wearing of glasses as an evil omen—a device conceived by the Devil. Pope Leo the 10th is perhaps responsible for the change of public opinion for it was believed he suffered from myopia and consequently wore glasses.

Roger Bacon was an outstanding authority on science and philosophy, far ahead of his time. During the 15th century, when belief in magic was prevalent, it is little wonder Bacon's theories resulted in his being confined to a jail.

To Roger Bacon much credit is given for many theories pertaining to optical science. He proved to a doubting world that people who wore glasses were not, as superstitious folk supposed, "evil-doers." He is responsible for giving us the first description of convex lenses, classifying them in a simple manner. These lenses were used largely by men of the clergy—to enable them to read.

Gutenberg's invention of the printing press in the middle of the 15th century greatly increased the need of eye care.

An interesting person who in his generation was accused of being a faker was Dennis Diderot. He deplored the fact that the blind were ostracized and humiliated, and that nothing was

done to help them; usually they were consigned to an institution and in many cases put to death.

Diderot devised a system of reading by using embossed or raised letters. Government officials, suspecting that he was a fanatic for considering such things, sentenced him to jail. Diderot's invention, however, was quite sound and proved to be the foundation of the Braille system, which today is in universal use.

The earliest glasses worn by the civilized world are considered very weird by our present standards. Sometimes they were hinged together over the nose and held in place by hand. Another type was rigid and suspended by cords from the wearer's headgear. Then someone got the idea of tying the cords to the sides and running them over the ears where they were held in place by weights. Eventually short temples or side pieces were attached to the frames of the glasses as far as the ears.

The Eskimos, however, have not changed their style of snow glasses throughout their history.

These glasses are carved out of a piece of wood with two narrow slits in them, through which they have vision without reflected glare from the snow and ice.

Glasses were first produced to enable the aged to read and write. Little thought was given to appearances until the reign of Napoleon. History reports that Napoleon possessed only one good eye and that was somewhat defective; for this reason, he wore a monocle. Apparently he had difficulty in keeping it in place by the tension of his eyebrow, and consequently had a long handle attached to it, which he held in his hand.

Always grasping for original and ornate fads the French Court soon followed the example set by the Emperor. They found that their vision could be improved with the use of a monocle and, before long, what we know now as the "lorgnette" came into being.

Each Court notable strove to display a finer lorgnette than his neighbor. Family crests were worked into the frame between

lenses; fine filigree and clever workmanship made each an object of beauty. For those with wealth, rare jewels were added to the settings.

During the early stages of glasses, manufacturing and grinding of lenses was a careless procedure—little thought was given to accuracy. The first step to a more scientific approach was noted in 1818. An art teacher in Rome had among his pupils a serious-minded student named Cassas, who observed that the teacher had extreme difficulty in drawing horizontal lines. Always the lines would appear to be tilted. Cassas concluded correctly that the man's vision was at fault, due to astigmatism.

Eventually a lens grinder was located capable of grinding a toroidal surface of a lens; that is a surface which is shaped somewhat similar to that of the bowl of a spoon—a longer curve in one meridian than another. That was the birth of the toric lens.

Japanese War Trials

Continued From Page Three

"Speedo," 30 years; Kojue Tsuda, "The Frog," life term; Kiyoshi Yui, "Cisco Kid," 30 years.

Among others, whose cases were pending when Mr. Orr left Japan, were such nicknames as Creeping Jesus, The Rat, Rasputin (or Whiskers) who later was acquitted; Three-Fingered Bandit, Pete the Tramp (or Cyclone Pete) who later got 25 years; The Wop, Four Eyes, Fish Face, Harold Lloyd, Whirling Dervish.

General MacArthur is generally conceded to be doing a fine job, said Mr. Orr, and the Japanese nation seems grateful to him. In fact, many Nipponese believe that Christmas is MacArthur's birthday—hence the celebration on that day in America.

"The general won't stand any nonsense," he said, "and he stopped last year's impending general strike with a curt word of disapproval; but he is attending constructively to the nation's welfare."

How long, he was asked, will it take Japan to recover, and again become an industrial factor? The answer, said Mr. Orr, was problematical. "There is no way to gauge the latent strength of a people if they secure capable leadership among themselves," he said. "The Japanese are frugal, they are industrious to a degree, but there are no resources left except agriculture, railroads and water power.

"Industry is crippled, fishing and mining curtailed. There are no supplies for ships; no gas, no steel; and a shortage of coal because they are not getting it out.

"One bright phase of the picture is the good crop this year—plus MacArthur's help in getting foodstuffs in; hence there is no danger of starvation."

The fate of repatriates from Canada resembles the return of an aged man to the hallowed haunts of his childhood, only to discover that the romantic old swimming hole is nothing but a mudhole after all, and the illusion disappears. Mr. Orr had been detailed by the Department of Labor at Ottawa to meet the ships carrying repatriates, sort them out, and disperse them to their home towns from the receiving camps.

(They disembarked, incident-

ally, at the port of Uruga, by the village of Kurihama, where Commander Perry first landed to open Japan to foreign trade in 1847.)

"All whom I interviewed were bitterly disillusioned and wanted to return to Canada," said Mr. Orr, "and their Canadian-born children were disgusted. The dream isle their parents had pictured to them was a myth, and the Japan-born parents could find no favorable comparison between Canada and the Japan of today.

"But perhaps I should say all but one," said Mr. Orr. "The exception was K. Takyuki who had been a Japanese language newspaperman in Vancouver. He had a farm to go to and he had a workable plan; he plunged into politics and public affairs and seems to be making headway. He is lecturing and, in his lectures, tells the people how well the Japanese were treated in the camps in Canada."

Mr. Orr said he had been amazed by the efficiency of U.S. bombers who desolated the landscape. "When you find a village that hasn't been bombed," he said, "you'll know that there had been no factory there, therefore nothing worth bombing."

He found Tokyo a mess; all big cities "flat." But the Americans were far-sighted enough to spare railways and power houses; these they reserved for their own use during the anticipated invasion.

Mr. Orr flew over Hiroshima (pronounced Hi-roshi-ma) several times; also Nagasaki, but the damage to these cities—while of a different character—was no more extensive than in other large cities; those hit by A-bombs had merely gotten in one minute what the others got over a period of many months.

And, despite general belief to the contrary, the imperial palace at Tokyo got the works and was burned down.

The war trials, and the search for other criminals, continue. Among those sought are Lt. Kato, commandant at the Niigata camp (worst camp of all) and who is wanted by both Canada and the U.S. Watanabe, the Bird, has also "flown."

Lt. Col. Orr's detachment comprised Major G. B. Puddicombe, KC, of Montreal; Major John Boland, Ottawa, member of the

Ontario bar; Major John Dickie, recently elected MP for Halifax, member of the Nova Scotia bar; Sgt.-Major A. S. Hogg of Vancouver; Sgt.-Major Robert Martin of Saskatoon; Sgt.-Major Wm. Preston of Montreal, Sgt.-Major Robt. Manchester of the Winnipeg Grenadiers; Sgt.-Major H. B. Shepherd, MBE, Royal Rifles of Canada, from Quebec Province.

The latter two were warrant officers and liberated prisoners—one from the Niigata camp and the other from the Omine camp. They assisted in identification.

It was Major Puddicombe who so ably conducted the proceedings at Hong Kong.

The detachment worked on more than 50 cases in which Canada was interested. The great majority of the defendants were convicted; seven were sentenced to death, four to life terms, the others receiving varying sentences up to 40 years.

Approximately 40 of the cases were tried in Tokyo under U.S. court procedure; the remainder in Hong Kong and Singapore in British courts.

Mr. Orr first spent five months in Ottawa with a small staff, taking 1500 affidavits from Canadian survivors of army and air force who had been in Japanese hands.

In Japan, photos of suspects were sent back to Canada for identification.

A new court was convened for each case, comprising (under U.S. procedure) six officers headed by a colonel; in British cases, three members of which the president was usually a barrister.

Lt. Col. Martin Griffin of Vancouver was a member of some courts.

Mr. Orr is a veteran of World War 1 in which he was severely wounded. He enlisted in the RCNVR the day after war was declared and for a short time was a stoker on the British cruiser HMS Newcastle. He then joined the 29th Battalion as a private, and was discharged two months before the armistice.

Is it true that Lt. Col. Oscar Orr will become a magistrate? He laughed it off when the question was put to him, but it is an open secret that the post has been offered to him.

The Japanese Dilemma

By H. H. STEVENS.

AS far as British Columbia is concerned the Japanese question is, indeed, a dilemma—a choice between two or more evils. What to do with the Japanese, after the war, is a matter that is causing many anxious moments for all serious-minded people.

Many rugged, outspoken British Columbians dispose of the whole business quite simply—ship them back to Japan, they say. To all such the only thing necessary is to "say the word" and it is done. On the other hand, there are those who take a view diametrically opposed to this—these urge that we freely forgive and forget, and restore the Japanese to their full pre-war status.

In the first place, British Columbia will not decide the matter. The Federal Government will be the deciding authority, and much will depend on the terms of the armistice, and the peace treaty founded on these terms.

Many honorable and sincere people are greatly disturbed about the treatment of Canadian-born Japanese and those who are Canadian by naturalization. This anxiety on their part is quite understandable, and wholly commendable. There are, however, certain facts which, if fully understood, will greatly assist in coming to a just conclusion.

The first question is: When does a person of Japanese origin become a Canadian? Immediately some will answer, why if he is born in Canada, he or she is surely a Canadian. Not at all; in fact according to Japanese law it matters not where the child of a Japanese is born, it is a natural citizen of Japan and subject to all the responsibilities of a citizen living in Japan, and is subject to all orders and demands of the Japanese Government.

This matter is governed by Article 18 of the Imperial Constitution of Japan, which reads: "The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law," and the "Law of Nationality," No. 66 of 1899, is the law that governs the matter.

This law (Article 1) clearly states, "A child is a Japanese subject by birth: (1) If its father is a Japanese subject . . . and the child is always a Japanese irrespective of whether it is born in Japan or abroad." That is law, and considered binding upon all Japanese in all parts of the world.

This same law provides against a situation where a conflict may arise due to the law of another country being different from that of Japan. It provides that "Japanese subjects retain their national status irrespective of the length of time they may stay in a foreign coun-

try, and their children, grandchildren, and so on, who are born there are also Japanese."

From this it is clear that the Japanese Government will not surrender its jurisdiction over people of Japanese origin under any circumstances whatsoever.

What about those Japanese who become Canadian citizens by naturalization? In this instance it is well to observe the conditions imposed on an alien in Japan who desires to become a Japanese citizen. This same law No. 66 of 1899 lays down the conditions, which are not exceptional and then adds: "Provided always there is no danger of his acquisition of Japanese nationality being followed by a conflict of nationality." In other words, Japan insists on retaining jurisdiction over people of Japanese origin, even to the third or fourth generation though resident abroad, but denies naturalization to anyone whose country of birth seeks to exercise similar control.

Furthermore, no alien who becomes naturalized in Japan can (according to Article 16) become "a minister of state, or a member of the privy council, or an envoy extraordinary, or a general or admiral in the army or navy, or president of supreme court, or of the court of administrative litigation, or a member of the Imperial Diet." These disabilities are for life.

Therefore a person of Japanese origin who becomes a Canadian by naturalization, retains his status and rights as a subject of Japan, and as well, enjoys the privileges of a Canadian citizen. More than that, he enjoys privileges in Canada which are denied to all naturalized persons in Japan.

Had Japan chosen to attack this coast, in her treacherous surprise attack, instead of Dutch East Indies and Singapore, she would, in all probability, have occupied this coast. Every last Japanese, Canadian-born, naturalized and alien, would have been expected to proclaim their Japanese citizenship, and participate in the ravaging of our cities and homes as their blood brothers from Japan have done in every last spot where their vile feet have trod. They would have acted as did the Japanese who had been resident for years in all conquered countries.

Let us be just, but let us not be deluded. Let us scorn to sink to the Japanese level of treachery, deceit and bestiality, but let us at the same time not be too easily deceived, or swayed by Japanese sophistry. Nor should we be careless and generous in granting citizenship and privileges to Japanese who there Japanese allegiance, and have been in the past.

his holiday—and he did. I
he was delighted."

MacNEIL ON JAPANESE.

Of a different character was the speech of Grant MacNeil, the C. C. F. representative for Vancouver Burrard. He is a splendid speaker, with a style that is pleasing, and with an ability to marshal facts and present them forcefully. Long experience in the Dominion House has made him a master of debate, while an innate courtesy and consideration for the opinions of others has strengthened his natural and cultivated ability in argument.

Mr. MacNeil dealt exhaustively with the Japanese problem, not only from the standpoint of a people who are alien enemies today, but who must be handled when the war concludes.

It was foolish and absurd to say that their removal from B. C. was the result of hysteria. They were a people of "unpredictable loyalty," and it was militarily a wise precaution to remove them from the Coast region.

But he pointed out that of the 23,000 Japanese in B. C. 13,400 were born in Canada, and 9,000 were males over 16. Even if it was decided to repatriate all after the war, it would be a work of time. With statistics he showed that at the end of the war would not be a problem of the Japanese

The Problem of Japanese Canadians, and Solution

By NORMAN FERGUS BLACK

Distribution of Japanese Canadians more evenly throughout the territory of Canada is necessary to the solution of the racial problem. It cannot be effected without fair treatment of these people in the matter of expropriated property, and some provision of capital for the establishment of non-property-owners in new homes.

The hysterical animosity shown in some quarters arises from libellous stories of sabotage by Japanese in the U.S. and Canada which have been flatly contradicted by the authorities of both countries.

The author is a resident of Vancouver.

THERE is cause for deep concern in an apparent Canadian tendency to antipathies based upon differences in ancestral stocks. At present those suffering most from national or racial prejudice are our Canadian residents of Japanese ancestry. Of course we are at war with Japan. But we are also at war with Germany and, until recently, we have been at war with Italy; nevertheless we have treated German and Italian Canadians, and even German and Italian nationals, with considerable magnanimity. However one recognizes something horribly suggestive of European fascism in the widespread hysterical animosity toward Japanese Canadians and Japanese nationals resident in Canada.

In relation to these people there is clamor for public policies based upon racial hatred. Such passions do not require factual data to feed upon and are notoriously difficult to keep within bounds. Today the victims are our Japanese; tomorrow they are likely to include our Jews; the day after tomorrow, whom?

The Japs in B.C.

Admittedly, the Japanese community in British Columbia involved us in puzzling problems. Indeed, for a generation British Columbia, sometimes by methods the wisdom of which is open to question, has been vainly trying to awaken eastern Canada to recognition of those problems. They had their genesis in Canadian laws and policies relative to immigration and naturalization and in other circumstances beyond British Columbia control. The overwhelming majority of Canada's Oriental immigrants were settling in a

province the total population of which is comparable to that of Toronto. They were not numerous in relation to the population of Canada—of which they constituted only about one-fifth of one per cent—but they were embarrassingly numerous in relation to that of British Columbia. They provided an example of the familiar evils of undue geographical and occupational concentration on the part of an immigrant minority.

The rational cure for undue geographical and occupational concentration is geographical and occupational dispersion.

The federal authorities recognize this manifest truism and are trying to turn current evils to advantage by distributing across Canada those of our Japanese residents whose law-abiding habits and loyalty to Canada are not subject to doubt in official quarters. In this policy many of the second generation Japanese Canadians, and some even of the first generation, see their best hope for the future.

When the war with Nippon broke out, some 21,349 persons of Japanese ancestry were living in coastal British Columbia; about 1,200 elsewhere in the same province; some 600 in Alberta; and approximately 370 in the rest of Canada.

At the end of October 1943 they were distributed substantially as follows: 3,453 in Alberta; 159 in Saskatchewan; 1,120 in Manitoba; about 2,247 (inclusive of all internees, who were 446 in number) in Ontario; about 270 in Quebec; one in the Maritime Provinces and 29 in Yukon Territory; and the balance, about 16,269 in British Columbia. Of the 21,349 expelled from the defence zone, somewhat over 29% had moved east. Re-

cently the Selective Service authorities have been taking a hand in the game and several scores of Japanese resident in British Columbia have been ordered east to jobs of higher priority rating; but it is to be remembered that most of the able-bodied Japanese still in the Pacific province are already engaged in occupations with high priorities, cutting badly needed fuel for example.

It is evident that present policies are not very rapidly effecting such distribution of residents of Japanese stock as is desirable in their own interests and in the interests of Canada.

The Security Commission

The fault does not lie with the B.C. Security Commission. Its attitude and services deserve public gratitude. That it has made mistakes, nobody denies; but the real reason for its failure to bring about any large scale dispersion of our Japanese residents lies in the fact that it has been assigned a task which, under present public policies of provincial and federal authorities, is and must remain impossible.

That those authorities realize these facts can scarcely be doubted. Apparently, however, they do not think that public opinion is sufficiently well-informed to endorse the policies for which the circumstances obviously call.

The difficulties of the situation have been augmented by the deliberate dissemination of all manner of groundless accusations and misinformation.

One still hears it alleged that wholesale sabotage and fifth column activities on the part of Japanese Americans in Hawaii show that these are people who do not deserve confidence. The reply is obvious. In the first place, there is something the matter with the ethics and logic of those who insist upon punishing innocent people in this country on account of offenses committed by other people, in another country. In the second place, the alleged criminal treachery did not occur. Mr. Stimson, the American Secretary for War, has officially declared that "the War Department has received no information of sabotage committed by Japanese during the attack upon Pearl Harbor"; and Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported in terms still more emphatic and sweeping: "There was no sabotage committed prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that date." The evidence of Mr. Knox and a multitude of responsible local observers is unanimously to the same effect.

In every unselected group of sufficient size one may reasonably expect that there will be people of all sorts. People as people are very much like other people.

East Need Not Fear

Easterners into whose communities a handful of these luckless refugees are admitted need have no fear of any resultant deterioration of average standards in such matters as respect for law, the ethics of day-by-day relationships among neighbors, good manners, industry and the love of soap and water. Evil consequences need be feared only if the local community takes the arrival of the newcomers as a signal for an emotional debauch and the release of hateful passions previously held in restraint.

The suggestion that young people of Japanese stock, educated in Canadian schools and universities, are incapable of appreciating or sharing in occidental culture, or of being inspired with patriotic affection for this land of their birth, is a wicked or ignorant falsehood. I have had

abundant opportunity for personal observation of the reaction of children of Japanese parentage to Canadianizing educational influences, and my judgments in that regard are supported by many others who have had intimate contacts with second generation Japanese Canadians. I am personally acquainted with numerous representatives of this group who are as thoroughly and as obviously Canadian in outlook as anyone in this Dominion. Many of them are at present eating their hearts out because precluded from service in the armed forces of Canada.

The Canadian authorities, civil and military, have been emphatic in their repeated statements that the evacuation of coastal Japanese was not motivated by any misconduct on their part and involved no reflection upon the loyalty of more than a small minority; and these there has been ample opportunity to segregate and intern for the duration.

If for military reasons involving the general security of Canada it had been necessary to evacuate Whites from any region in which they were resident, the evacuees would no doubt have been handsomely compensated; but these unfortunate people were of a different complexion, and their economic ruin, incidental to enforced migration, sits very lightly upon the conscience of Canada.

However, it is costing Canada lots of money, and to what sums the maintenance of great racial ghettos and the perfectly legitimate and inevitable expenses of futile relocation policies may rise before peace is restored, nobody knows.

Perhaps we might expend this money to better advantage.

The movement from concentration settlements to employment in the East is continuous but desperately slow. In general the more enterprising of the younger people have already gone, and this means steadily deteriorating leadership among those left behind. Parental influence, always strong in a Japanese community, is frequently not on the side of dispersion. The older people naturally include a larger proportion of folk whose Canadianization has been less thorough than that of the second generation. They resent the disruption of their families. Moreover—and this is very important—their confidence in the good faith of Canadian authorities has been seriously weakened. It cannot be restored without changes in policy. And when sixteen or seventeen thousand law-abiding people sit down tight, they are not easily

moved, unless even the mere semblance of democratic procedure be abandoned.

Only one solution seems practicable.

All Japanese property the transfer of which seems necessary in the public interest should be expropriated at a fair price, not peddled to private buyers who look upon the Tenth Commandment as suspended "for the duration." In cases where government purchase does not provide the capital necessary for re-establishment, this Dominion must recognize its moral obligations: it must, if necessary, advance the first payments on the purchase of new homes and of such equipment as may be essential for self-support. The dispersion at which the governmental authorities are aiming must be made not only economically possible but economically attractive.

Pay Us Dividends

The policy here advocated as just and necessary to achieve the geographical and occupational dispersion of our Japanese Canadians is one that will pay us big dividends, irrespective of what procedures may be adopted after the war is over. All disaffected persons of Japanese origin should of course be sent back to Japan, together with any others of their stock who may go voluntarily. Few will so choose. They are having a hard time of it, but most of them have lived too long in a democracy ever to go back to such a state as Japan. Many of them know that in that land they would be more truly foreigners than here in Canada.

Few people in Canada think that it would be in the interests of any of the parties concerned to have the Japanese formerly resident in coastal British Columbia return *en masse*, though British Columbia can and should take care of its fair share of the evacuees. How in a democratic country it is going to be possible for the government to dictate to individual residents just where they are to live in time of peace, I do not know. And just in case we are not going to be able to liquidate them by exile or otherwise, Canada had better see to it that at the earliest possible moment they are helped to acquire homes so chosen that no new Little Tokyos will arise in this country.

A substantial equity in and a substantial mortgage on a really desirable piece of property would provide the best insurance against premature removal from the place where the Japanese Canadian finds himself when the bells ring for peace.



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As I See It



Why Strange
Delay re Seized
Ukrainian
Halls?

By Elmore Philpott

WHAT MYSTERIOUS INFLUENCES have intervened to induce the King Government to prolong the outrageous injustice to Ukrainian Canadians, whose halls were seized early in this war?

The broad details of this remarkable transaction are already well-known to the general public. At the time of the fall of France in 1940 great mass meetings of protest compelled the government to take action against the fascist organizations which, up to that time, had been allowed to operate openly in Quebec.

To make the internment of Arcand and Co. more acceptable in some quarters the government simultaneously "cracked down" on the Communist organization. Because of a flimsy connection between the Communist party and the Ukrainian Farmer-Labor Temple Association the government seized no less than 108 halls or "temples" which were the centre of almost all Ukrainian cultural activity in Canada.

Up to this point there was no injustice or outrage. There is no argument about the fact that a few of the leaders of the Ukrainian Labor-Farmer organization were Communists, and that they were following the then-stupid line of opposition to the war effort.

But the vast majority of the members of the association were communist sympathizers only in the sense that they were naturally intensely proud of the great social strides that their own kinsfolk were making in the Ukraine, as a part of the Soviet Union.

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SOME FIRST-CLASS LAWYERS NOW hold that what was done with the UFLTA properties was illegal. They were turned over to the Custodian of Enemy Properties, and in many cases were "sold" outright by that official. These properties, of course, never were owned by enemies or aliens. Moreover the job of the "custodian" of enemy properties is supposed to be to protect the property owners—even if they are enemies—which the Ukrainians never have been.

In any event some of the most valuable of these halls were "sold" outright at a fraction of their real value. In Vancouver, for instance, the hall built for \$22,000 was knocked down for \$6000—with a down payment of \$500. The Custodian did not choose to accept another offer of \$75 per month rental, which, of course, would much better have protected the equities of all concerned.

But the most outrageous feature of the whole business was that in some places (not Vancouver) the valuable properties were turned over to organizations whose sympathy for Hitler's cause was and still is notorious.

Hitler's whole policy for the march to the east was based on setting up a pseudo-independent Ukraine—which was, of course, to be under control of overlords of the master race. His Canadian partners were actually helped by our policies.

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WHEN THE BAN ON THE UFLTA was lifted, all the unsold properties were returned to their owners. But meanwhile they had been stripped of their furnishings. In some cases valuable libraries—which by no stretch of the imagination could be called subversive—had been wantonly and indiscriminately destroyed in the best Gestapo manner.

The problem remained of what to do about those most valuable properties which had been sold. The government appointed a Royal Commission headed by Mr. Justice George W. McPhee to hold hearings, and to recommend action. Its report was supposedly confidential and has not yet been published. But I have seen the crucial sections submitted in February. They recommend flatly—without quibbling of any kind—return to each party of what belongs to each.

In Vancouver, for instance, the Ukrainians who put up the \$22,000 out of their own dimes and nickels, not to mention the labor of love which they gladly gave free, would get back their hall. The "buyers" would get back the actual cash they have put up—and have had, at a fraction of their true value, the use of these properties in the meantime.

But still the government hesitates. Why?

Hodge through enquiry bureau in Building. Telephone Marine 2221.

Sixty Per Cent. Of Japs Still Reside in B.C.

By DICK SANBURN.
From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau.
(Copyright, 1945, by Southam Co.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—Sixty per cent. of all the Japanese in Canada are still residing within the boundaries of British Columbia.

In reply to a question by Thomas Reid (Lib., New Westminster), Secretary of State Paul Martin stated in the House Wednesday Canada's Japanese population on August 31 this year was 23,975, and of that number 14,888 were in British Columbia.

Up to the end of August 10,397 had signified willingness to return to Japan, including children up to 16 years of age. Japanese interned during the war totalled 709 and 420 were still in internment camps.

Japanese population in Canada by provinces: British Columbia, 14,888; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 29; Alberta, 3684; Saskatchewan, 160; Manitoba, 1151; Ontario, 3400; Quebec, 653; New Brunswick, 9; Nova Scotia, 1; Prince Edward Island, 0. Total, 23,975.

Classmates Aid Injured Youth

Classmates of 16-year-old Peter Burnet, 3975 West Eleventh, who suffered a broken right leg Wednesday in a rugby match at Balaclava Park be-

On Jap Farms

GROWERS FORM "PROTECTIVE"

MISSION, Oct. 10.—An aftermath of the evacuation of the Japanese berry growers was in evidence at a meeting Friday of berry growers of the Fraser Valley and lower mainland, held in the Canadian Legion annex at Mission City.

A new fruit growers organization was formed, to be known as the Berry Growers' Protective Society.

Officers are J. W. Little, Matsqui, president; R. Richardson, Mt. Lerman, first vice-president; S. Terepockl, Mission, second vice-president; W. A. Goodman, Hatzic Island, secretary-treasurer.

The executive includes C. N. Rogers, Mission; J. Larsen, Whonnock; L. W. Cumming, Mission City, and G. Bouffard of Pitt Meadows.

The main object of the society is to protect the interests of those white growers who have taken over the berry lands of the evacuated Japanese. But it is also to care for the berry growers as a whole generally.

MANY COMPLAINTS.

It was contended that berry growers, particularly those who leased Japanese fruit farms, are not getting a square deal.

Weather conditions prevailed during the past season, together with the shortage of labor, contributed to losses in most cases to those white growers who had taken over these farms.

Several lessees stated that they had been short-changed on the acreage under the various fruit crops. The stated acreage in many cases was not there.

Another complaint was the time of termination of leases. These were mostly from August to August, an impossibility of carrying on a fruit farm whose lease terminated in August at the height of the season.

These and many other growers' problems were fully discussed and the newly elected committee authorized to prepare and by-laws.

again on Snap for cash and other build- ing in house.

Property Ban On Japs Eased

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—(CP)—Restrictions on the leasing of property to Japanese in Canada have been amended to allow the leasing of buildings for business and other purposes for relatively short periods, it was announced today.

Under an order-in-council published today a section of the Defense of Canada Regulations covering the leasing of a building, or part of a building, to Japanese has been amended—removing the limitation that property shall be leased for residential purposes only. Leases, however, must be "for a term not exceeding one year or from month to month or from some lesser periodic tenancy."

Amendment of leasing restrictions for Japanese in Canada means that evacuee Japanese outside the coast defense area may now lease buildings used in the operation of stores or other business.

R 21, 1943

Forced Sale

JAP PROPERTY SALE STARTED

Public auction of household chattels and store fixtures owned by evacuee Japanese is underway today by Thompson & Binnington, auctioneers. The auction is being held at 314 Powell street.

Today's sale marked the second in a series of auctions which began last week and are being held under direction of the Custodian of Enemy Property.

The sale will liquidate property owned by Japanese evacuated from the Coast, and is part of a large-scale compulsory sale plan authorized under federal order-in-council.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Included in the chattels and store fixtures are: Electric washing machines, ranges and stoves, cash registers, bread slicers and wrappers, showcases, tables, chairs, beds, linoleum, mirrors and pots and pans.

Depreciation on the goods being sold has been rapid and the cost of insurance and storage high, said F. G. Shears, custodian of enemy property, in a statement to the Japanese owners. For this reason, he said, it was considered desirable to dispose of these goods.

Good-quality furniture, he said, may still be placed in public storage at the expense of the owner.

his prede-
ington onwards,
deal with a third of
ate representing far less
a third of the nation, but at
least Mr. Dewey has made a mag-
nificent beginning. The whole
world will breathe easier for his
speech, but will await with eager-
ness and anxiety the outcome of
all these hopes in the Senate,
where they will be confirmed or
denied.

ing created.

★ ★ ★
IT was because of the importance
of exchange stability as a basis
on which to create an expanding
world trade, and because of the
importance of an expanding world
trade in developing the degree of
economic prosperity which is so
essential to world peace, that the
financial experts of the United
Nations began two years or more
ago to plan for an international
mechanism that would help to

function en-

more direct steps a
enlarge world trade.
It is not the purpose
articles to discuss the de
the two plans, and their
and demerits. That has been
adequately done in recent mo
It is, rather, the purpose to co
sider the other steps which are
necessary to the success of the
Monetary Fund and the Interna-
tional Bank, and also the objec-
tions and alternative proposals
put up by the critics of these plans.

(The first of five articles.)

A Timely Warning

THE timely warning which Mr. Wendell Berge, assistant U.S. attorney-general in charge of the anti-trust division, gave the Senate military affairs committee this week, that Germany may yet win the war through its international cartels, is a warning which Canada should heed as well.

Mr. Berge pointed out that agreements, such as that which existed between the Carl Zeiss optical combine in Germany and the Bausch and Lomb Company of the United States, enabled Germany to sabotage the Versailles treaty. Mr. Berge continued:

"As the military defeat of Germany grows near, we will see a determined effort on the part of the Germans to save their industrial power. The Germans know that their best chance of preparing for another war will be through the maintenance of their monopolistic industrial firms. These firms had agreements with British and American industry. If these agreements can be continued, revived or renewed in the future, this country can win the war but Germany will have gone far toward winning the peace.

"During the next few months we must be prepared to witness the exodus from Germany of political agents who will announce that they are ordinary business men and that they are ready to resume ordinary commercial relations with us as soon as the Nazis are thrown out of power."

Mr. Berge might have added that the cartel agreements have a direct application in Canada as well as in the United States.

The Bausch and Lomb company not only dominated the American optical field, because of its possession of Carl Zeiss patents, but the Canadian field as well. When Carl Zeiss was forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles to continue to operate its military division at Jena, it set up a dummy company in Holland and went blithely on its way preparing the German army for the next war. In 1921

Zeiss made a deal with Bausch and Lomb. Part of that deal was that the American firm could not sell military optical goods outside the United States without the consent of Zeiss.

In 1935, the British and French governments, seeking to prepare against possible Nazi aggression, tried to place orders with Bausch and Lomb for military optical instruments. Zeiss stepped in and prevented the orders being accepted by the American firm.

★ ★ ★
DID the American firm know what Zeiss was up to? According to Mr. Francis Biddle, the U.S. attorney-general, it very definitely did. At the time Zeiss built its subsidiary in Holland it wrote to Bausch and Lomb that it had no intention of getting out of the military optical business, that it was setting up its subsidiary for the express purpose of keeping its place in the world markets.

Bausch and Lomb, moreover, was required to supply Zeiss with detailed royalty statements from which the Germans could deduce the quantity and types of military opticals purchased by the U.S. war department. In addition, it was required to provide Zeiss with full information of its own experiments with military opticals, to set up a special department to deal only in this field, and put at the head of this department someone of whom Zeiss approved.

To thousands of Canadian citizens who bought and used Zeiss cameras, Carl Zeiss was just a German industrial firm which made superb cameras, lenses, range-finders and the like. But it was also an instrument of German aggression; just as willing an instrument in the hands of the Nazis as it had been in the hands of the Kaiser. While it was working to provide Germany with tank and submarine periscopes and

artillery range-finders, it was taking steps, through its international cartel agreements, which would prevent Germany's enemies—Britain and France—from acquiring these vital necessities.

When the war is over, as Mr. Berge predicted, the Zeiss, Krupp and Farben gang will doff their uniforms and pick up their briefcases and try with desperate cunning to regain control of their world-wide patents. If we allow them to do so, and hence allow them to once again build their cartels upon these patents, we will be giving them carte blanche to prepare for the third world war.

A New Slogan

(Jersey City Journal)

Canada has a new slogan to add to the famous battle words of history. It is, "Don't Send Reinforcements."

Four crack rifle companies of the Royal Highlanders of Canada were trapped on a barren ridge just above May-sur-Orne, July 25. After a savage fight they were annihilated by the Germans.

Major Philip Griffin, in command after his two senior officers had been killed, sent back a message, "Don't Send Reinforcements," knowing that the reinforcements would be cut to pieces. The Maple Leaf Forever!

School For Parents

(Kitchener Record)

We have heard too many diagnoses of the cause of juvenile delinquency, and too few cures. Most authorities, self-styled and otherwise, agree that the fault lies with the parents. But the City of San Francisco is doing something about it. Parents of delinquents are "sentenced" by a juvenile court to eight lectures or how to rear children. Perfect attendance may bring them a suspended sentence, other things being equal. But the case is not disposed of till school is finished. Sounds like a good idea.

Fishboat Thefts Soar, Owners Demand Patrol

Charges by fishboat owners that thieves are reaping a golden harvest from boats in Coal Harbor sent Police Commission Friday into an immediate quest for means to provide a harbor police patrol.

At present Vancouver has a police boat, a staff of trained officers—but no effective patrol because police boat *Teco II* requires major repairs.

Drew Fires Jolliffe's Witnesses

(By Canadian Press)

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—Attorney-General Leslie Blackwell of Ontario announced that the Ontario Government has dismissed "for cause" Provincial Constables William J. Osborne-Dempster and John Alvin Rowe and Mrs. Bertha Mary Freeman.

The action followed the release Thursday of the report by the LeBel Royal Commission on charges made by E. B. Jolliffe, provincial C.C.F. leader, during the provincial election, that the Drew government had maintained a "political Gestapo."

The LeBel Commission absolved Premier Drew of Ontario and his government of the Jolliffe charge.

REASONS GIVEN.

Constable Rowe was dismissed on the ground that he "permitted himself to be used as a political agent for political purposes in a manner completely inconsistent with his duties as a police officer."

Constable Dempster lost his position "for the reason that, contrary to the rules governing the conduct of public servants, and to his oath of office as a provincial policeman, he improperly disclosed information."

By so doing, it was stated, Constable Dempster "entered into improper relationships with persons outside the police force, which were completely in conflict with his duty as a police officer."

Mrs. Freeman, who was employed at the Provincial Police department's anti-sabotage office, 18 Surrey Place, was dismissed from the government's employ because "she permitted herself to be used as an agent for a political party in a manner inconsistent with her duties as a public servant."

Record Prosperity Hits Grand Forks; Sidewalk 'Deferred'

(Special to The Daily Province)

GRAND FORKS, Oct. 13.—Mayor D. Manley and City Council here have a problem with the colorful history

An "alarming" increase in thefts from fishboats was brought to attention of the commission at its meeting in City Hall Friday by Fishboat Owners' Association.

Harold Christiansen, secretary of the association, in a letter to the board, reported breaking and entering are up about 100 per cent. and during a recent two-week period almost every boat tied up at Coal Harbor wharf near Stanley Park was broken into and ransacked.

BLAME LACK OF PATROL.

Boat-owners group blamed lack of a "water" patrol, and said most of the thefts were made by means of thugs operating in rowboats or other small craft.

They recommended an efficient harbor patrol as the only answer, and strongly urged that "*Teco II*" be refitted and put back into use.

The group represents 150 commercial boat owners whose craft have a value of well over a million dollars.

THREE POINT PLAN.

As a result of Friday's meeting, Police Chief Grant McNeill was commissioned to:

1. Interview officials of the Fishboat Association with a view to obtaining their suggestions.

2. Investigate the possibility of completely refitting and reclaiming the present craft.

3. Get action as quickly as possible in setting up a makeshift patrol until a full-scale police boat patrol can be resumed.

"WINGS" FOR OFFICERS.

"We'll get a harbor patrol going if we have to put water wings on the police officers," quipped Magistrate Mackenzie Matheson.

Ald. Willard Greyell, head of a committee charged with obtaining a new boat or refitting old one, told the commission is hopeful of obtaining a craft from War Assets Commission at a substantial saving to the city.

His recommendation that the city pay some \$400 for official repairs now—which help sell the boat later—is decided upon—was heard.

ALDERMAN IRATE.

Inferences that Ald. Greyell was responsible for the lack of a harbor patrol because not yet solved the boat problem drew the ire of the other aldermen. He reminded them that

Jap Transfer Is Clarified

LETHBRIDGE, Nov. 29. — (CP)—A. E. Russell of the British Columbia Security Commission announced here 73 Japanese nationals have gone to work in northern Alberta but will return to Lethbridge district sugar beet fields next spring.

The men, after doing sugar beet work this fall, volunteered for other work and were hired through National Selective Service, Mr. Russell said.

He said no Japanese internees had gone to work in lumber camps anywhere in Alberta and that those in two railway cars reaching Edmonton last Friday were not under escort.

(The Canadian Press in an Edmonton despatch said several carloads of Japanese internees, first of 500 to be transferred from British Columbia, reached Edmonton en route to a northern lumber camp. The Japanese, the despatch said, were guarded by Royal Canadian Mounted Police.)

Probe Disappearance

JAPS VANISH FROM CENTRE

Sudden disappearance of 20 evacuee Japanese from a large housing settlement at Tashme, B. C., will be investigated by George Collins, general superintendent of the British Columbia Security Commission.

The Japanese, who were to have left their camp Friday night for Port Arthur under orders of Selective Service, refused to leave and disappeared somewhere in the camp.

Selective Service officials today are awaiting orders from Ottawa on what action to take.

The Tashme camp, which houses some 2000 former Coast Japanese, lies 14 miles east of Hope, B. C.

blems of the world for generations. The world's debit balance is now \$100 billion. On

Break Into Hitler Line

THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

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OTTAWA BANS BUYING OF LAND FOR JAPANESE

AMERICANS DRIVEN BACK BY GERMANS

(By Associated Press)

NAPLES, May 22.—Canadian troops penetrated the Hitler line northeast of Pontecorvo headquarters announced today, as the Germans forced back American patrols from Terracina on the Tyrrhenian Sea and resisted a renewed thrust southwest of Pico in the centre of the front.

Headquarters said Canadian infantry pierced the barbed wire entanglements of the line northeast of Pontecorvo on the southern edge of the Liri Valley and got leading troops through the enemy wire at one or two points. There was no disclosure of the identity of the troops.

Ontario and Western Canadian infantrymen were reported operating in the Pontecorvo area, eight miles west and slightly south of fallen Cassino.

The Canadians who made a two-day patrol before the thrust, well realized the difficulty involved in assaulting Pontecorvo, Douglas Amaron, Canadian Press correspondent reported.

The Hitler line there is at its greatest depth with barbed wire entanglements 20 feet deep only a part of the defenses which include pillboxes, mines and booby traps.

French-Canadian troops also have been in the assault.

POLES TRAP GERMANS.

To the left of the Canadians, French troops took, lost and then recaptured today Monte Leucio, three miles west of Pontecorvo.

Polish troops of the 8th Army burst into Piedimonte on the

(Continued on Page 2.)
See ITALY.

Canadian Raiders Kill or Wound 74

ANZIO BEACHHEAD, Italy, May 22.—(AP)—Veteran Allied infantry companies, staging a series of thrusts against fortifications guarding the Germans' flank in the Pontine marshes, have taken more than 70 prisoners in 48 hours, and yesterday a Canadian-American raiding party struck within two miles of Littoria. They killed or wounded 74 others.

The Germans shelled the beachhead heavily today as an American vanguard at Terracina brought the main 5th Army forces within 24 miles of this isolated area.

Demand Entire U.S. Navy

JAPANESE 'PEACE TERMS'

LONDON, May 22.—(AP)—Japanese "peace terms" to the United States involving such demands as confiscation of the entire American Navy have been published in the Japanese official "Meiho," a Berlin broadcast said today.

The conditions prescribed: expenses arising out of the recovery of American ships are to be paid by the United States.

"All large ships of the merchant fleet are to be put at the disposal of Japan.

"All naval installations, naval stations, dockyards, arsenals, colleges and other centres of naval education are to be destroyed.

"In case of the scuttling of a single ship 10 times its value should be paid to the Japanese government."

Final BULLETINS

British Train Services Cut

LONDON, May 22.—(AP)—Thousands of passengers missed their trains at London stations today, with blackboards announcing that many schedules had been cancelled without warning.

Anzac Premiers to Visit Canada

OTTAWA, May 22.—(CP)—Prime Minister King said in the Commons that Prime Minister Curtin of Australia may be in Canada "very soon," and Prime Minister Fraser of New Zealand immediately afterwards.

INVASION AT ANY MOMENT

—Premier King

OTTAWA, May 22.—"I have seen something of the development for the tremendous task which may come at any moment," Prime Minister King told the Commons in his first appearance since return from the London Empire conference today.

"It will be the greatest struggle and conflict that ever took place in the history of the world," he continued.

"There will be certain moments of concern but no doubt of the final success," the Prime Minister said.

The conference of prime ministers had been a great success not only in its unity of purpose, feeling and action but also in the symbolical way it represented to other parts of the world the complete unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations and its high purpose at this time.

HISTORIC MILESTONE.

Mr. King said Prime Minister Churchill had said the conference would be looked back upon as one of the most important

(Continued on Page 2.)
See PREMIER.

Ponder Nazi Note

Sensational Development In Bulgaria?

GENEVA, May 22.—(AP)—Sensational developments are expected shortly in Bulgaria where, according to unconfirmed reports from foreign diplomatic sources, the government is debating a German note amounting to an ultimatum.

These reports say Bulgaria public sentiment now is violently anti-German and against several leaders who are pro-Axis.

Leading Bulgarian politicians and military men are believed to have firmly refused a German invitation to Hitler's headquarters, fearing they would share the fate of the Hungarian delegation.

A Moscow report said information has been received there the Bulgarian Government had resigned.

Eastern Lull Continues

LONDON, May 22.—(CP)—In a two-sentence communique the Russians announce no material changes along the eastern front during the day, continuing a lull evident since the recapture of Sevastopol.

"Criminals" Set Fire

QUEBEC, May 22.—(CP)—Detective Chief Laureat Lacasse of the municipal police force said he was "sure" that the fire which did considerable damage Sunday to the newly-built uptown synagogue was set "by criminals."

Hit by Street Car

Three-year-old Edna Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wright, 1499 West Eighth, was taken to Vancouver General Hospital suffering from injuries to both legs, received at 2:30 this afternoon when struck by a street car. Accident took place on Granville near Seventh avenue. Her condition is good.

Hammered Constable

CALGARY, May 22.—(CP)—Albert James Waddie, 25, who was wounded a week ago by Constable E. E. Barefoot when he attempted to escape custody after beating the constable with a small hammer, pleaded guilty in Police Court to a charge of assaulting a police officer. He was remanded to Tuesday for sentence.

RACING RESULTS

Suffolk Downs Results

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs: Witchwater (Patterson), \$16.20, \$9.00, \$6.40; Defense Stamp (Martin), \$18.60, \$10.40; Play Greenock (Loop), \$6.40.

Time, 1:15. Scratched: What Excuse.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs: Ladies First (Patterson), \$27.40, \$10.20, \$5.40; Landslide (Mearle), \$30.00, \$9.40; Epy (Sisto), \$3.00.

Time, 1:33. No scratches.

THIRD RACE—Mile and sixteenth: Chainmiss (Sisto), \$4.80, \$3.20, \$2.80; Indian Gift (Claggett), \$4.80, \$4.00; Pomiva (McMullen), \$4.00.

Time, 1:47.4. No scratches.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs: Cavatorta (Pratt), \$6.20, \$3.60, \$3.00; Miss U. S. O. (Bowers), \$3.60, \$3.00; Linwood Jim (Wholley), \$5.80.

Time, 1:31. No scratches.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs: Undulator (Bowers), \$3.80, \$2.40, \$2.20; Valdina Alpha (Patterson), \$3.00, \$2.80; Royal Flush (Borsell), \$3.20.

Time, 1:23. No scratches.

SIXTH RACE—One mile: Patriotism (Trent), \$6.00, \$3.00, \$2.60; Westwood Belle (Scawthorn), \$3.00, \$2.60; Oldier (Patterson), \$3.40.

Time, 1:40 2-5. No scratches.

SEVENTH RACE—Mile one-sixteenth: One Dollar (Loop), \$9.80, \$6.20, \$4.40; Lady's Court (Pollard), \$14.40, \$7.00; Sisto (Sisto), \$5.20.

Time, 1:50 1-5.

(Race Entries on Page 2.)

Offenders Must Face Jail Or Fine

(By Canadian Press.)

OTTAWA, May 22.—Purchase of land or growing crops on behalf of a Japanese person or company is made an offense under the Defense of Canada Regulations by an order-in-council announced by Justice Minister St. Laurent in the Commons.

The order adds to the regulations a section which provides that: "Every person who acquires or holds land or growing crops for the benefit of any person known to him to be of the Japanese race or a company known to him to be a Japanese company shall be guilty of an offense and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months."

The preamble of the order said the provision was considered necessary because of representations made by the attorney-general of B. C. and others "to the effect that . . . property is from time to time being transferred to persons to be held by them on behalf of persons of the Japanese race."

Another section of the Defense of Canada Regulations already in effect prohibits the purchase of land or crops by Japanese without a special permit from the government.

No Complaints Here

"No specific cases of persons buying property for Japanese have ever been brought to the attention of this office," G. W. Shears, director of the Vancouver office of the Custodian of Enemy Property, said today.

Mr. Shears said he had heard such complaints had been made in the Kamloops area but the complaints never reached his office. "I think possibly the government's move is aimed at those who may have in mind the idea of buying or holding property for Japanese," he said.

BOMBERS HIT U-BOAT BASE

LONDON, May 22.—(CP)—The U.S. Strategic Air Force announces 22 enemy planes were destroyed in sweeps against the continent of Europe against the loss of five heavy bombers and eight fighters.

(Associated Press Staff Writer.)

LONDON, May 22.—The German submarine centre at Kiel and German fortifications in the Pas-de-Calais area of France were pounded by 500 American heavy bombers today after 750 R.A.F. heavy bombers saturated the major inland Nazi port of Duisburg with 2800 tons of explosives Sunday night.

Hannover, a rail and rubber centre, and a German airfield in Belgium were other R.A.F. targets during the night while other planes, including Canadian aircraft, laid mines in enemy waters.

(Continued on Page 2.)
See AIR.

Looked For Red Light

NORTH VANCOUVER, May 22.—The crash involving the halibut boat Joan W. No. 1 and a United States tanker that claimed the lives of two fishermen early Saturday occurred while the smaller craft was attempting to pick up the starboard light on the larger ship, Capt. Jaul Johannsen, of the Joan W. No. 1 testified at an inquest today.

Johannsen, in the witness box, told the coroner's jury that he first saw the big ship when he was about 500 yards from Burnaby Shoal light. The red light of the ship disappeared, the captain said, and he swung his craft to starboard to pick up her port running light.

"The approaching ship was 50 to 60 yards away when I saw him," Johannsen testified.

James Smith, who carried out diving operations at the wreck, told the court that one of the victims, Ottawa Remen, 43 died in the engine room, while the other, Jon Lyngnes, 40, was drowned in his bunk in the fore-castle.

THE VANCOUVER DA

PATRIARCH

MANCHURIA TO BE MAIN

Japs Plan to Evacua

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 23. — Core of Japanese power has been moved from the Mikado's crowded islands to the mainland of Manchuria in anticipation of Allied sea and air attack, a reliable eastern diplomat said.

Nipponese planning foresees the possibility of overwhelming Allied sea power making the islands untenable and is prepared to wage a long and bitter-end fight on Asia proper, he said.

To consolidate this plan the Japanese have set three objectives:

1. Industrialization of Manchuria involving transfer of Japanese industries from Japan

2. Control of Hankow railway north-south generally, in

3. Control of Hongkong railway maintenance of the Japanese in the south

The first achieved, he believes forestall linking and Ha south J

Un



MModern digest

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD



ONTARIO



MANITOBA



SASKATCHEWAN



ALBERTA



BRITISH
COLUMBIA



QUEBEC



NEW BRUNSWICK



NOVA SCOTIA



PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND



YUKON

The People On Canada's Conscience

By Senator Cairine Wilson

Chairman,
Canadian National Committee on Refugees

25¢

Reprinted from December Issue of
MODERN DIGEST

 28

Senator Cairine Wilson has been Chairman of the Canadian National Committee on Refugees since its inception five years ago. The Committee is at present engaged in a national campaign for 500,000 signatures to a petition which asks the government:—

to offer the sanctuary of Canada to refugees from political or religious persecution without regard to race, creed or financial condition:

to take immediate steps to facilitate the entry into Canada of refugees—especially those stranded in Portugal—whom it is still possible to rescue:

to make any changes in the Immigration Act, regulations or administration thereof necessary to admit such refugees into Canada.

Copies of the petition may be obtained through the Canadian National Committee on Refugees, 220 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ontario.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE days a year, year in and year out for the last decade, we have been reading stories of Nazi bestiality, stories of mass murder of men, women and children, stories of imprisonment and torture and starvation of millions of innocent people. We know they are not propaganda, but actually true. Newspaper headlines shriek them at us, radio commentators relate the ghastly details: night and day the horror of human agony is with us.

But you will say "we can do nothing for these people until Hitler is defeated." Certainly that is the first task for the rescue of hundreds of thousands, but we can today help a smaller number. Those refugees who have reached Spain and Portugal have only temporary haven and the small neutral countries cannot care for all who seek to come. Switzerland has shown wonderful generosity and accepted responsibility on a scale far beyond what we might have expected from a state of her size and resources. Sweden asked to be permitted to receive the 9000 Jews driven from their homes in Denmark and thereby incurred the wrath of Hitler. If refugees are admitted to other lands, if Canada offers sanctuary, then other victims of the Nazi terror may be saved a horrible fate for there will be places for them in these friendly, neutral countries.

We can do something more than express our sympathy for the victims and promise retribution for their persecutors. Both are morally important, but neither is enough. If Canada feels her responsibility as a democracy, she will choose the positive path of mercy for the persecuted rather than the merely negative one of punishment for the guilty.

The war effort comes first, that goes without saying. But be assured that everything helps the war effort which helps to keep constantly before our minds and those of others the necessity to deliver the world from torment by hastening victory, and meantime, to lessen pain and rescue the suffering wherever possible.

Whoever you are, you can help.

If your neighbor's house were to burn down you would come quickly to his rescue and provide shelter for his family. Across the Atlantic thousands of our human neighbors are homeless. These unhappy people look yearningly at this vast area on the map which is Canada . . . Do they ask themselves "Was ever so much land held by so few . . . ?" Good land. Productive land. Some Canadians still think that the greater proportion of this land mass is uninhabitable and without value, but this is no longer true. Great developments have taken place since the outbreak of the war. These erstwhile "barren lands" have become not only strategically valuable for highways and air bases, but valuable also for their oil, metals, pitch-blend and many precious minerals.

Today, Canada is one of the most envied countries in the world. Tomorrow, if we continue in our selfishness, we may be one of the most hated. I wonder how many Canadians are aware of the extreme restrictions on immigration into Canada at this of all times. England has granted sanctuary to some 200,000 refugees; the Soviet Union is protecting nearly two million refugees displaced from Poland, Rumania and the Baltic States; little Palestine has absorbed the astonishing number of 280,000; United States has received around 260,000; and Canada—Canada has admitted about 15,000.

As citizens of a free democracy we Canadians should not be ignorant of the policy of our country, especially in a matter which is one of life-and-death to thousands, and in which the fundamental principles of the cause for which we are fighting are so deeply involved. We should be aware that the Immigration Law, which was made restrictive in 1931 for economic reasons, prohibits immigration from European countries except first degree relatives and agriculturists with sufficient money to farm in Canada. Others can be admitted only by special permit. We protest our vigorous determination to win the war and punish the criminals, but we must also alter the rigid exclusiveness of our immigration regulations in order to give immediate, practical succor to the homeless and needy. For Canada — officially at least — a human being appears to be considered a liability rather than an asset.

We do not suggest that we let all barriers down so that peoples from other lands should be allowed to pour in indiscriminately like a flood. We wish to preserve the heritage and traditions which are ours and have made us what we are. But this is an emergency. As an emergency measure, the Canadian National Committee on Refugees are petitioning the Canadian Government to open the doors of Canada to some of the thousands of refugees from Hitler persecution now concentrated in the neutral European countries. Our rich and virile country should receive a few thousand at least. Their number will not be so great as to affect materially the racial and social complexion of our people. Nor when admitted do we need to grant them full citizenship rights or even permanent residence. Furthermore, the Canadian National Committee on Refugees is able to assure the Government that efforts will be made to prevent those admitted from becoming public liabilities.

As if such assurance were necessary! History shows that countries which have given hospitality to refugees in the past have invariably profited by their generosity. Through the centuries this stream of stricken humanity has carried within itself the germ of greatness, of world power and prosperity. Concealed under its dark surface has been the accumulated experiences, the special skills, the fine craftsmanship, the power to endure. The comparatively few who have survived the terrible sufferings through which they have gone must have great natural strength of body and character; they come from the best stock of the races to which they belong.

Nearly a decade ago when the Nazis began their policy of persecuting those who resisted them, thousands, of different races, escaped to safety in Britain and were received with Britain's immemorial magnanimity. In return these refugees have contributed by their skill, thrift and intelligence to the well-being of the country, by taking an extremely active part in the war effort and creating new sources of production, instead of displacing persons who were already employed.

In Canada the refugees, though pitifully small in number, have likewise made their presence felt for the benefit of our country. It is a myth, which has often been exploded, that refugees have taken jobs away from Canadians.

The skills which the immigrant workmen brought with them were not of a competitive nature. Refugees brought new processes, new patents, new machinery. Our ever increasing farm production has been appreciably augmented by the industry of our new farmers. A striking illustration of this fact is provided by our new paprika industry. Formerly Canada imported 600,000 pounds of paprika a year—a food with a high vitamin C content. Now, thanks to a special process introduced by a refugee, Canada grows her own paprika. Since 1934 refugees have established many industries of types formerly not known here, all of them employing Canadian labor and adding to the national income.

Out in British Columbia, lumber factories are being operated which use hemlock, a hitherto neglected wood growing in abundance in that province. This great new industry has been created by a refugee. In Prescott, Ontario, a refugee founded a prosperous glove-making industry. In Batawa in the Trent River valley the great Czech industrialist Bata has constructed the new home of his vast shoe business. In Saskatoon, a German refugee is canning the world-famous "Polish Ham" which had formerly to be imported. A diamond cutting industry established by refugees now produces the industrial diamonds so essential to vital war production. Plywood manufacture, ceramics industries, flax mills, goat raising—all these great new business enterprises now enriching Canada and increasing her employment possibilities have been created by people like the stranded thousands in Europe for whose rescue the Canadian National Committee on Refugees is petitioning His Majesty's Government in Ottawa.

Not only in the business world is Canada being enriched by the presence of the refugees. Artists, musicians, medical experts, research scientists are also adding to our cultural life. In whatever way you look at it—refugees are a good investment! They bring us such rich gifts, their ideas, their inventiveness, their energy, their heritage of skill, that it is sheer madness to keep them out. What kind of nationalism is it which slams the door on the creation of new opportunities for its own people?

Canada still has her great chance. These people who stand knocking at our doors will take their gifts elsewhere if we do not change our policy now. And now is the time to change that policy, when business is booming and jobs are available! A nation which has the potential and actual resources of Canada and refuses to help in such an emergency is a criminally selfish nation. Canada, of all countries on earth, has no right to be selfish, for 98 per cent. of her people are transplanted Europeans!

But our heart-sickening **national** indifference to the refugee problem is no indication, I believe, of our individual feelings on the matter. I do not think we are a cruel or inhospitable people. If we only realized how desperate the need is, how much we could do, how little we have done! Reason, and even self-interest, the dictates of our own hearts and the teachings of our Christian religion demand that we Canadians signify in no uncertain terms our determination to accept refugees and modify the restriction of our immigration law.

Do you care? Are you willing to take your share of the burden of the world's woes? If your heart answers "yes" — then do something, do it now. In the name of Humanity, act! Write the Prime Minister, wire your M.P., get in touch with the Canadian National Committee on Refugees, sign their petition and see that your friends sign it — only don't sit back and wait for events to take their "natural course." The situation as it exists is quite unnatural. We Canadians hold history in the palm of our hands. Let us be careful how we shape it, lest our children pay for our negligence in bitter years to come.

Should We Send The Japs Back?

Two British Columbia M.P.'s, Howard Green and Angus MacInnis, debate this important question in the December 1st issue of Maclean's. No British Columbian can afford to miss this feature.

More than half the Japanese in Canada have been either naturalized in, or were born in, Canada. As Canadian citizens they enjoy certain rights.

In spite of their Citizenship, are they an asset or a menace? Should they be sent back to Japan? Should they be allowed to congregate in one province, or would it be better to disperse them throughout the country?

The Japanese issue has been a burning question in British Columbia for more than 40 years. Its postwar solution is vital to the whole of Canada. It will have a bearing on the white man's future position in Asia and will play an important part in our Pacific relations.

DECEMBER 1st

MACLEAN'S
CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE

10c. at your newsdealers.

City Chinese Fined \$200 on Morals Charge

The second Chinese rooming house proprietor to come before the courts on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in the last few weeks, was fined \$200, the alternative of two months in jail by Magistrate H. J. D. today.

Quon Mon Hon, 47, owner of Harbor Rooms, 139 East

ing to morality officials Chinese allowed prostitutes to come to rooms in the building which had been rented to other

at the trial, as a woman, was sentenced to

in U.S.

Two Advisory Tribunals for Jap Property

First steps in the disposal of city and rural property owned by evacuated Japanese were taken today with announcement by F. G. Shears, acting director of the custodian's office here, of the formation of two advisory committees to aid in the liquidation of the property.

Mr. Justice Sidney Smith will head the urban committee and Judge David Whiteside will be chairman of the rural one.

The Greater Vancouver committee will include Ald. Charles Jones and Kishizo Kimura, of Christina Lake. A. E. McMaster will be executive assistant.

On Judge Whiteside's committee are D. McKenzie, New Westminster; J. J. McLellan, Fort Langley; Hal Menzies, Haney, and Yasutaro Yamaga, Tashme.

Kimura and Yamaga will represent the Japanese evacuees on the two committees.

G. W. McPherson, executive assistant to the Secretary of State, who has been in Vancouver during the past week, issued the following statement concerning disposal of Japanese properties:

"The custodian is anxious that the public and the evacuees understand that the properties will not be sacrificed but that the liquidation will be carried out in an orderly manner and that the proceeds of the liquidation will be credited in the custodian's office to the account of the individual evacuee owner and will be made available to him in co-operation with the British Columbia Security Commission in such amounts as he may require.

"The whole purpose of the custodian's taking over the property of evacuees is in order that it may be properly protected and there is no intention that the property or the proceeds of the liquidation of same have been, or will be, confiscated and this applies regardless of the nationality of the evacuee owner."

Would-be Thieves Flee Without Tires

Thieves were thwarted in an attempt to add a quantity of tires and tubes to black market rubber stocks, when they were disturbed a Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co. Ltd., 1290 Homer, early today.

Police who went into the building finding it broken into and

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1943

GET IT AT
Woodward's

"THE BEST FOR LESS"

PHONE MARine 5111

STORE HOURS: 9:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

DOUBLE YOUR WARDROBE *with*
SEVERAL JACKETS



See our Spring collection of wonderful wearables you'll mix or match endlessly. Expertly-tailored jackets—3 buttons, patch or slash pockets in smart wool failles, tweeds and plaids.

SIZES 14 TO 20

\$5.95 TO \$14.95

—Sportswear, Second Floor

NEW SPRINGTIME DRAPERY and CURTAIN FABRICS TO BRIGHTEN YOUR HOME

Homespun Drapes in natural shade with brush and braid trim in colors of green, blue, wine, rust, rose and eggshell. Full width. 21-3 inches long. Pair **\$6.95 to \$10.95**

English Rayon Curtains tailored in assorted patterns. Honey shade only. Pair **\$2.95 to \$5.95**

English and Scotch Rayon Net — 45 inches wide. Yard **69¢ to 98¢**

42-inch Marquisette — Cream background with novelty patterns. Yard **49¢ to 69¢**

40 and 48-inch Damask—In gold, wine, blue, green, rust and eggshell. Per yard **89¢ to \$1.95**

48 and 50-inch Roughtex — In large floral and leafy patterns. Yard **\$1.95 to \$2.95**

—Drapery Dept., Third Floor

Owing to Popular Demand, Another Lecture on
"CANNING AND RATIONING"

By ...

FOURTEEN-MILE RANCH LEASED

Tashme Camp Rental \$500

OTTAWA, April 16.—(CP)—The Fourteen Mile Ranch in British Columbia has been leased by the British Columbia Security Commission from the Fourteen Mile Rancho Co. Ltd., of Vancouver for a monthly rental of \$500 for the establishment of the Tashme Japanese camp, said a return tabled in the House by the labor department for George Cruickshank (Lib., Fraser Valley.)

The agreement provides for the lease of the ranch for the duration of the war with Japan

"and for a reasonable time thereafter, to permit removal of Japanese placed in the camp."

The Security Commission agrees to place at its expense \$50,000 worth of fire insurance on the lessor's buildings, with loss payable to the lessor.

Answering another question by Mr. Cruickshank, the return said that 41,724 feet of iron pipe had been purchased for the camp, for \$6840.

Tashme Boy Scouts Aid Fire Fighters

(Special to The Daily Province.)

TASHME, April 16.—Tashme's newly organized Canadian-Japanese Boy Scout troop had an opportunity to demonstrate its value when fire broke out in the single men's quarters, housing approximately 50 men.

Occupants of the building and of two adjoining structures were evacuated. While the men brought hoses to play on the flames, the young Boy Scouts formed a guard to keep the crowd back and later prepared emergency accommodation for those driven from the damaged building.

The troop was organized two months ago under Scoutmaster Shige Yoshida, formerly of Chemainus, and numbers about 100 boys.

SPENCER'S REMNANTS

Semi-Annual

DANCE

COMMODORE CABARET

Thursday, April 22, 1943.

Ole Olson's Orchestra

Supper—Dancing 9 to 1

Make your reservations early at the Commodore.

Tickets: \$1.50 each

From Spencer's Remnants or at Spencer's Main Information Desk

SPENCER'S

Week-End Food



BANDSMAN GIVES BLOOD—Herby Holmes, leader of one of the country's youngest and most rapidly-rising orchestras, gave a pint of his blood at the blood donors' clinic here Wednesday evening. Between stage shows at the Beacon Theatre, he and Songstress Bonnie Baker (above), visited the clinic. "It wasn't sure until now that orchestra leaders had blood," said Miss Baker.

GOVERNMENT PREFERS MONEY

Selling of Japanese Property Does Not Mean Japs Banned

Indication that Japanese property in British Columbia may be sold does not necessarily mean that Japanese will not be allowed to re-establish themselves on the Pacific coast when the war is over, F. G. Shears, acting director of the custodian of enemy property office in Vancouver said Wednesday.

"A lot of people are assuming that because the property may be sold the Japanese will not come back. The indications are that if this property is sold it is to be done with a view toward this end, but on the other hand it could also mean that the Dominion Government prefers to have the property held for them in cash," said Mr. Shears.

Should the Japanese be allowed to return here it may be in the better interests of both the government and the Japanese to hand them a cash sum rather than return their property.

NO POLICY CHANGE

The custodian here said he had known for some time that a three-man committee was to be set up, but what its functions will be and under what orders it will operate has not been disclosed. The new committee will probably work in co-operation with the custodians office but it may be some time before any definite action is taken.

They took the hint, and north on Commercial. wore white handkerchiefs, the lower part of their face

He will speak with dependent Members of the forces, ex-service interested are attend.

The new committee will probably

North Shore Ration Depots Listed

NORTH VANCOUVER

11.—Ration Board of

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Madge B Gets 6 M —Suspe

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A woman who was nearly jailed when she was sentenced to the California state penitentiary for the judge's sentence suspecting her star of prettily.

Miss Bell fired two Stanwood San Francisco because he other woman shots missed.

She first assault with but this late Subsequently nocent to the

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A resolution of restrictive War Veterans was passed at Affiliated Veterans' Bureau in Holden Bu

Gathered at veterans of the members of iaries, the Can erans' Associa Dependents' the Canadian erans' Widows other allied o

Members o receive the re quest that th whether or no the measures Lieut.-Col. sided as cha

Fuel Pa Are Po

NEW W 11.—Plans to have a regional being ha result of fuel co from Trade of w

Woman Foils Young Thugs

An attempt to rob a confectionary store at 3902 Commercial was foiled about 9:30 p.m. Wednesday when the proprietor, Mrs. S. R. Dowdall, called the bluff of two masked youths, one of whom was armed with a club.

"You know what we came for," said one of the would-be bandits, brandishing the two-foot, cloth-wrapped club.

Mrs. Dowdall grasped the end of the club and held it while she warned the boys to get out of the store.

They took the hint, and north on Commercial. wore white handkerchiefs, the lower part of their face

Legion to Hear Macnicol Monday

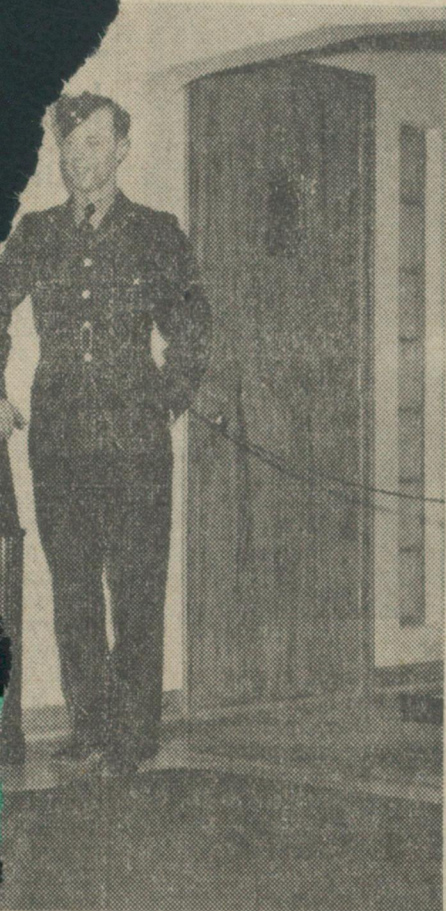
NEW WESTMINSTER 11.—Robert Macnicol, secretary of the Canadian Legion, who has been in England as general of the Canadian Services, will address in the Canadian Monday, 8 p.m.

He will speak with dependent Members of the forces, ex-service interested are attend.

Rus

Week in U.S.

HOUSE



RCAF, of Brantford, Ont., and AB Rich-
eal and LAC Jimmy Wilkinson, both of
ver, pause during a visit of inspection
n to the radio. They were among the
who visited the house, Sunday.

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The second Chinese rooming
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PHONE Marine 5111

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shell. Yard **59¢ to**

48 and 50-inch Rough
floral and leafy pattern. Yard
to **59¢ to**

—Draperies

Owing to Popular Demand, Another

"CANNING AND

By MR.

Japs In Defense Zones Won't Get Radios Back

Radios seized from B. C. Japanese in accordance with orders issued in Ottawa last spring will be restored to their owners if the owner is not at present living in an area designated as a defense zone, according to information received by the custodian of enemy property.

Officials report that approximately 600 receiving sets are stored at R. C. M. P. barracks in Vancouver. Dominion Government officials ordered all radios in the hands of Japanese confiscated as a security measure.

mary three-hour report on conversations with the French African civil and military com-

Court Action Likely

JAP EVACUEES OPPOSE SALE

A mass meeting of Japanese evacuee property owners at Kaslo has elected a committee to oppose, in the courts if necessary, the Dominion Government's proposal to dispose of Nipponese property on the coast.

Details of the organized fight against the government plan are outlined in "The New Canadian," a newspaper published by Canadians of Japanese origin.

Dr. K. Shimotakahara, pioneer physician of the Japanese community, was appointed chairman of the committee, which comprises representatives of the various Japanese districts in the interior.

A survey is being made at Kaslo to list owners of real estate and other property and to ascertain whether they wish to sell their holdings.

"UNDEMOCRATIC."

An enquiry is also being made to learn probable costs of court action, and to seek co-operation and united action of evacuees in other centres.

In an editorial, "The New Canadian" declares: "It is now almost certain that the legality of the forced liquidation will be protested in the courts."

The newspaper deplors that "not the slightest shadow of a democratic principle" is attached to the government's action.

"And in many cases it may be the last straw which can be added to a war burden which is higher and higher, and heavier upon Japanese Canadians at Harbor."

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"DANGEROUS ELEMENT"

Opposes Return of Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—(AP)—"A Jap's a Jap" and "it makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not," Lt.-Gen. John L. Dewitt said today in opposing emphatically "the sentiment developing to bring back some of the Japanese to the west coast."

The commanding general of the Western Defense Command and 4th Army, in testifying before the House of Representatives naval affairs sub-committee, said: "I don't want any of them. We got them out. They were a dangerous element. The west coast is too vital and too vulnerable to take any chances."

He told the sub-committee there were only eight Japanese in his command—seven in the Federal Communications Commission as translators and one in the immigration department

as an interpreter—and that he was opposing "by every means I can" the sentiment that Japanese-Americans should return to the coast.

An estimated 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, some American citizens, were removed to relocation centres from the western coastal areas last year. Two cases, which challenge the legality of parts of the control and exclusion orders relating to Japanese, now are before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Gen. Dewitt said he "couldn't say as to any particular element" which might be pressing for the release of Japanese, but that "there are constant requests concerning individuals." Regarding those who are American citizens, the general said: "You can't change him (a Japanese) by giving him a piece of paper."

at General
a two-inch stab
ribs.

A 10-year-old playmate of the boy who was killed after he had entered into an argument.

The injured boy was helped to a neighboring school by the knife-thrower and two other companions.

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Berry Loss One And Half Million

Two Thousand Acres Lost Three Year Lease Necessary

VANCOUVER.—More than \$1,500,000 yearly income is lost to the Fraser Valley because of the unwise resettlement policy as carried out by the Custodian of Enemy Property in respect to berry farms vacated by Japanese according to spokesmen of the B. C. Coast Growers' Association.

Two thousand acres have already been lost, it is claimed, and many more are threatened. Weeds have overgrown many berry patches and brush has begun to appear on land cleared for new raspberry planting.

Two delegates from the association told the convention of the B. C. Federation of Agriculture on Saturday that only 10 per cent of the tenants who have occupied Japanese berry farms have leases. The others operate under a seasonal contract and as a result don't know whether to go ahead with cultivation and new planting or not.

THREE YEAR LEASE

They stated that at least a three-year lease was necessary to encourage these growers properly to look after their berry patches. In addition a compensation clause should be inserted in the lease to reimburse growers in the event of losses.

They explained that at least two seasons are necessary to produce a berry crop and some such clause was necessary so that a new acreage would be planted and thus continuity secured.

A resolution asking for a change of policy was presented to the meeting and endorsement of it promised.

The Coast Growers' Association is also asking that farmers be paid 12 cents a pound for strawberries this year and 14 cents for raspberries.

Washington Senator Demands

DOUKHOBORS DIVERTED

Employment of Jap Loggers To Open New Timber Area

(Special to The Daily Province.)
NELSON, March 4.—Increased production of essential lumber in present camps and mills and opening up of new timber areas that can not be touched for lack of labor is envisaged by Kootenay-Boundary lumbermen this year as a result of the Ottawa order-in-council to permit employment of Japanese and Chinese on provincial crown lands in British Columbia. They hope to employ most of an estimated 4000 Japanese loggers now in wartime evacuee homes at Greenwood, in the Slokan and at Kaslo.

They are already making plans but can not take definite steps until definite information is received from official sources.

In the announcement of the order-in-council federal officials stated it was designed to offset the growing labor shortage in the southern interior lumber industry and to assist in maintaining production. A sharp drop in production has been feared.

Opposition of B. C. cabinet ministers to the plan has caused some confusion, and lumbermen are therefore waiting for official word. It is generally believed, however, that this will not be long delayed. The effect of the Ottawa order-in-council is to override provincial legislation prohibiting the employment of Orientals on crown lands. It is pointed out that in a few cases Japanese are already at work on privately-owned land adjacent to crown land.

SOME AREA ARE RESTRICTED

Employment of Japanese would not be permitted, the order-in-council states, in areas restricted for military reasons. This means, as far as the south-eastern interior is concerned, the south section of the Kootenay-Boundary from Cascade to Morrissey, almost to the Alberta boundary.

The restricted area, roughly, extends from Cascade northeast to Renata, east to Winlaw, south and east to Kootenay Bay, east and north to Wassa, southeast to Morrissey, south to the International boundary, and back along the boundary to Cascade. This takes in the populated and industrial section of the south-eastern interior from Cascade east beyond Fernie.

Outside the restricted area the order-in-council permitting the

TIMBER HELD BY PRIVATE OWNERS

Some of the greatest opportunities for employment of the Japanese will be, it is believed, along the shores of the Arrow Lake up into Nakusp, in the Slokan Valley, and along the north half of Kootenay Lake. The Lardeau and Duncan may not be as greatly affected as other parts because a large part of the timber in that area is privately owned, New York capital having large interests. As a matter of fact, these interests could employ Japanese without the aid of the order-in-council, since their timber is privately owned.

But the employment of Japanese will undoubtedly lead to increased production by camps already established, and will, lumbermen believe, make it possible to open new stands of timber.

It is anticipated that one of the major effects resulting in increased production in established camps, will be a reshuffling of labor personnel under which Doukhobors, who now provide most of the lumber camp labor in the southern interior,

employment of Japanese on crown lands will open the following general timber areas to increased production: Greenwood, Grand Forks and Carmi areas; Arrow Lakes north of Renata and extending into the Nakusp heavy production area; the Slokan Valley north of Winlaw, another active area; Kootenay Lake watersheds north of Kootenay Bay and including the Kaslo, Lardeau and Duncan areas; the Columbia and Windermere valleys north of Wassa, and the valleys north of Fernie.

Still closed to them, because they are in the restricted area, are the timber lands around Christina Lake, Rossland, Nelson, Creston, Moyie, Yahk and Cranbrook, including the Yahk Forest and the Gold Creek section south of Fernie.

Estimates Tax

will fill crews within the restricted area and the Japanese will take the places they vacate in camps outside the restricted area.

Doukhobor centres of population are largely within the restricted area and to employ them in lumbering already operating in this area would give them employment closer to their homes.

On the other hand the Japanese at Greenwood, Slokan City, Sandon and Kaslo, are already outside the restricted area. At Slokan and at Kaslo they are north of it, and to employ them in the northern part of the district will keep them closer to their temporary homes.

Another effect of the employment of Japanese, say Kootenay residents, will be to keep the Japanese themselves happier. The evacuees dislike idleness and the opportunity to work will, it is generally believed, be welcomed by them. This, however, is an opinion that is expressed without reference to the Japanese themselves and whether their views would be at odds with it is yet to be seen.



COMING FROM F. Thomson, chairman of the Kootenay-Boundary Lumbermen's Association, who is expected to address the meeting of the Doukhobor community in the near future.

Oil Men Plan

Tax Co Expected Oil Dev

CALGARY, March 4.—The Calgary oil men are expected to plan for the development of Alberta's oil fields.

A difficulty in the development of Alberta's oil fields is the lack of capital for the development of the fields.

As a consequence, the development of the fields is being delayed.

New tax concessions are expected to be introduced by the government.

L. Thorne, president of the Alberta Petroleum Producers' Association, is expected to address the meeting.

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sitting at high level...
for logging, the speaker declared:

Opposite Views

JAP QUESTION BACK IN HOUSE

(By Canadian Press.)

VICTORIA, Feb. 13.—The Japanese question popped up in the Legislature again yesterday with a Coalition member and a C.C.F. speaker taking varying attitudes.

Roderick MacDonald (Con. Coalition, Dewdney) asserted the Dominion Government was responsible for Japanese immigration into this province and also for their evacuation.

"Japanese have penetrated seriously into every conceivable industry in this province. Our fishing industry was controlled by them and the sole reason white fishermen enjoyed such prosperity this year was the fact that there were no large Japanese seine boats and floating canneries in northern waters, thus allowing the salmon to go up to their natural spawning grounds, the rivers of the coast.

"They have given us enough worry on this coast and we should not welcome them back. In my opinion the only business-like way to handle the problem when the war is over is to request the Dominion Government to charter the necessary boats to transport them safely across the Pacific and hand them over to Hirohito. Let His Imperial Highness worry about their rehabilitation and re-allocation."

CHARGES DISTORTION.

Following Mr. MacDonald came Herbert Gargrave (C.C.F., Mackenzie) with the opposition viewpoint on the Japanese problem. Mr. Gargrave charged both Mr. MacDonald and Mrs. Nancy Hodges (Lib. Coalition, Victoria), who spoke earlier in the week, with "deliberately or otherwise distorting" C. Grant MacNeil's remarks on the Japanese.

Mr. MacNeil, he said, presented a case why it would be years after the war before the Japanese could be repatriated. Mr. MacNeil never said he favored retention of the Japanese for all time to come.

Mr. MacDonald interjected a question as to the position of the C.C.F. on the problem.

"The C.C.F. never discussed the question of Japanese returning to B.C. because the majority of them already are in the province, they never left it," Mr. Gargrave replied.

"We are very much worried about the positions of minorities in Canada. We have too long memories of Hitler's excuse about the minority in Sudetanland.

"Let us take the position of the United States which is recruiting native born loyal Japanese in their army. Do you think for a moment that those Japanese will be repatriated? . . .

"There are thousands of native born Japanese in this province who are willing and anxious to fight for Canada."

Cl. S. Shins

Mr. Frederic Field,
5957 Chancellor Blvd.,
City.

If we could only swap
our Provincial House
for the White House...

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

Vol. VI, No. 12

10c per copy

KASLO, B. C.

40c per month

Saturday, Feb. 20, 1943

Representatives To Inspect Ontario Sugar Beet Farms

Apply For Relocation

RELIEF CHANGES
NOW IN EFFECT
SAYS COLLINS

KASLO, B. C.—The program of general relocation for evacuees now in the Interior Housing Projects has reached the stage where applications for voluntary employment outside of B. C. are now being received and filed, it was indicated this week by British Columbia Security Commission officials touring the interior towns.

These application forms are designed to secure volunteers to five general fields,—sugar beets, logging, sawmills, farming and domestic service—in the prairie provinces, Ontario and Quebec.

At the moment, agricultural work alone is available for family relocation.

Stressing the importance of returning to a self-supporting status, re-allocation supervisor George Collins, in a hurried interview Wednesday afternoon, told a Kaslo committee that three courses are open to interior town residents.

These are first, to remain in the towns, exhausting their assets; second, to continue to exist on relief rates; and third, to move to available work, where they will be self-supporting and will thus be able to preserve their assets for future uncertain times ahead.

"We think it best for everyone possible to move out and go to work, so as to save their assets now," Mr. Collins said.

DOMINION-WIDE

The federal minister of labor, Humphrey Mitchell, has been given jurisdiction over all Japanese in Canada, he declared, pointing out that administration is now Dominion-wide, and

(See "COLLINS" P. 4)

EARLY COMPLETION OF HOPE-PRINCETON HIGHWAY FORESEEN

VICTORIA.—An agreement with federal authorities which may result in early completion of the long-sought Hope-Princeton highway was foreshadowed by W. A. C. Bennet (Coalition, S. Okanagan) during debate in the Legislature last week.

"We should see completion of a first class highway soon from Hope to Princeton," said Mr. Bennet, "I hope the minister of public works will be able to give us a report soon."

At present Japanese evacuees from the coastal defense area are working on the highway but progress has been delayed due to shortage of heavy road-making equipment.

Good progress is being made from one end, but there is some criticism at the other end, Bennet said.

(At the Hope end of the road about ninety men in two camps, 11-mile and 14-mile are now engaged in the work. At the Princeton end, there are two hundred men, distributed among five base and advance camps. Winter conditions have slowed up work considerably, but the return of spring is expected to see considerable progress achieved.

Princeton newspapers have paid an enthusiastic tribute to the work done by the evacuees.)

Liberty and Democracy

(A Letter from President Roosevelt to the Secretary of War)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1943.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

The proposal of the War Department to organize a combat team consisting of loyal American citizens of Japanese descent has my full approval. The new combat team will add to the nearly five thousand loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who are already serving in the armed forces of our country.

This is a natural and logical step toward the re-institution of the Selective Service procedures which were temporarily disrupted by evacuation from the West Coast.

No loyal citizens of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race and ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy. Every loyal American citizen should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution—whether it be in the ranks of our armed forces, war production, agriculture, government service, or other work essential to the war effort.

I am glad to observe that the War Department, the Navy Department, the War Manpower Commission, the Department of Justice, and the War Relocation Authority are collaborating in a program which will assure the opportunity for all loyal Americans, including Americans of Japanese ancestry, to serve their country at a time when the fullest and wisest use of our manpower is all-important to the war effort.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Honorable,
The Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Recruiting in U.S.A. Underway

Japanese-Americans United and Working Together Will
Become a Symbol: Nation Will Remember Their Deed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recruiting of American-born Japanese volunteers for the United States army's new Japanese-American combat team was under way last week-end in ten relocation centres throughout the mid-west from Idaho to Arkansas.

Recruiting teams from the War Department, including one Nisei soldier in each team, began the work simultaneously with a general registration of all adult evacuees in the centres.

American-born Japanese, eligible for military service are completing questionnaires, with provision for indicating their wish to volunteer for the combat unit.

Women and aliens are filling out War Relocation Authority forms, which will supply the necessary data to have them placed, if advisable in war industry.

A lengthy message from the War Department was delivered in all centres to the residents, explaining the intent and the principle of the government program.

NATION'S GOOD FAITH

"Our mission is not an experiment but marks the radical extension and broadening of a policy which has always intended that ways should be found to return you to a normal way of life," said the message. "The proof of a nation's good faith is to be found in whether it moves or not to restore full privileges at the earliest opportunity."

"Admittedly this past year has been for you a period of considerable hardship and great anxiety... Your own burdens have differed from those of the majority of our population in kind and in degree, bringing you perhaps greater anguish of mind... (but) a general policy had to be followed which in the long run has no doubt tested severely the loyalty of those among you who wished only to serve the United States."

"Of that the Government has been aware, but one risk or the other had to be taken, and it seemed best to count upon the continuing loyalty of those whose hearts and minds were

Nisei Unit Slated For Europe Front

WASHINGTON.—Three hundred Japanese-American soldiers, now serving in other U.S. army units, will form the nucleus for the new fighting unit which will be composed of infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel to comprise approximately one-third of a regular army field division.

It has been indicated that the Japanese-American combat force is slated for action in the European theatre of operations.

Nisei soldiers will have equal rights with any other American soldier in qualifying for the officers' candidate schools. Most of the immediate officers in the new unit will be American-born Japanese.

One high-ranking war department official declared this week: "I believe this outfit will outshine others. Many would give their right arm to command it. The only order this unit will disobey will be the command to retreat."

with this country rather than to accept the danger from the disloyal acts of those who were not so.

"It is felt now that before any change is made and before you are asked to make any new decisions these words in explanation are owed to you."

"What is wanted by your Government is that your strength shall be added to that of the rest of the nation in its present fight with its enemies and that ways shall be found to restore you as quickly as may be possible to your normal and rightful share in the present life and work of the people of the United States."

"This does not mean a promise of any relief from worry and hardship, for these will continue for all of us until the war is won. But it does mean that such hardships as you are now experiencing will be gradually replaced

(See "U.S.A." P. 4)

Report on General Aspect in East Three Provinces Want Family Labor

NELSON, B. C.—About eight representatives from the Interior Housing Projects are expected to leave this week-end on a two-week inspection trip of farming conditions in south-western Ontario, preliminary to the volunteer settlement of Japanese families on the sugar beet fields of that area early this spring.

The representatives will inspect soil, crops produced, wage rates for hourly and day labour, public opinion, housing conditions, and similar facilities, and secure contracts from prospective farmer-employers for families interested in moving to southern Ontario.

At press time, the only known named delegate was Takajiro Baba, 40-year old father of four children and former boat builder from Sea Island, now living in Kaslo.

Arrangements for the inspection trip, the expenses of which will be borne by the Canada and Dominion Sugar Company, Chatham, Ont., were made known by B. E. Easton and R. E. McPherson, of the sugar company who wound up a ten-day tour of the interior towns in Kaslo last Wednesday.

They were accompanied by Frank DeBrisay, chief executive assistant of the B. C. Security Commission.

Manitoba representatives are also expected shortly on a tour of the interior projects, in an effort to secure additional families to join the 1000 evacuees now settled in the Winnipeg area of that province.

In Vancouver, conferring with B.C. S.C. officials, Philip Baker and J. N. Pollock, president and vice-president of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Association, said they believed that between 200 and 300 more Japanese families would be needed this year in southern Alberta alone.

In their final stop in the projects, the Ontario representatives spoke to an audience of over 300 interested men and women in the Kaslo Drill Hall Tuesday, and held more detailed discussions with a committee the next day.

Outlining the Ontario situation, Mr. Easton said that while labour is needed primarily for the three-month sugar beet season, the production of many other food crops is also curtailed by manpower shortages. Hence, in addition to the blocking, hoeing and topping of beets in the spring and fall, there is an abundance of work available with field crops such as tomatoes, peas, corn and tobacco, with the harvest of grain and fruit, and the care of livestock, beef, pigs and dairy

MACNEIL RECEIVES THREATS IN LETTER

(From the News-Herald)

VICTORIA.—Although he ignores them as the work of a "crank" or practical joker, Grant MacNeil, C.C.F. member for Vancouver Burrard, has received two threatening letters since his speech on Japanese repatriation during debate in the Legislature, the News-Herald learned exclusively.

Both letters appeared to have come from the same source. One was addressed to Mr. MacNeil and one to Harold E. Winch, leader of the Opposition, but both contained threats against the former for his stand on Japanese repatriation.

"Your house will be accidentally burned—we can shoot straight, too," says the letter received by Mr. MacNeil. Typewritten, it was signed: Red Dragon 4567890."

"Beware, we are watching every move and you will be missing one night," the letter concluded.

"Why don't you go to Japaland and fight as we do, you are so fond of them?" the anonymous letter began.

"The good people of the district want you down there and will defend you against attack," he declared, pointing out that new settlers would enjoy full freedom to visit the towns for social and business purposes.

Houses suitable to the weather, which he said was temperate since the district is 250 miles south of Vancouver, are now available or will be built by the farmers, he continued. Some of these are equipped with electricity and gas, he said.

Education for school-age children will be provided, he asserted, referring to the recent pronouncement of Arthur MacNamara, deputy minister of labour.

CONTRACTS VARY

Contracts with the farmers would vary to suit special conditions, Mr. McPherson, who is in charge of housing in the Nisei farm service force

(See "ONTARIO" P. 4)

Japanese Property Sale Does Not Mean Ban From B.C. After War

Indications that Japanese property in British Columbia may be sold does not necessarily mean that the Japanese will not be allowed to re-establish themselves on the Pacific coast when the war is over, F. G. Shears, acting director of the custodian of enemy property office in Vancouver said last week according to the Daily Province.

"A lot of people are assuming that because the property may be sold the Japanese will not come back. The indications are that if this property is sold it is to be done with a view toward this end, but on the other hand it could also mean that the Dominion Government prefers to have the property held for them in cash," said Mr. Shears.

Should the Japanese be allowed to return here it may be in the better interest of both the government and the Japanese to hand them cash sum

rather than to return their property.

"As it stands now the only change in the situation is that the office of the custodian of enemy property now has the power to dispose of such property as he sees fit but so far our policy has not changed."

"Outside of disposing of the Japanese fishing boats, cars and trucks, virtually no other property has been sold. What our future course will be depends on what orders we get from Ottawa."

The custodian here said he had known for some time that a three-man committee was to be set up, but what its functions will be and under what orders it will operate has not been disclosed.

The new committee will probably work in co-operation with the custodian's office but it may be some time before any definite action is taken.

The New Canadian

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada

P. O. Drawer A

Kaslo, B. C.

Tom Shoyama

Editor & Publisher

Takachai Umezaki

Japanese Section Editor

Staff

Harry S. Kondo

H. Tsuji

Roy Ito

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A Statement Is in Order

What considerations entered into the decision of the Federal Government to authorize the sale of property left behind on the coast by Japanese evacuees, or what regulations and policies are to be adopted in the process of liquidation, are not as yet known.

But whatever these considerations or policies, this new development unquestionably has come as a very great shock and disappointment to the many hundreds of citizens and aliens alike, who were content to leave control of their property to the Custodian, because of the implied assurance that the Federal Government was taking over "as a protective measure only."

While sales of goods such as furniture, automobiles, machinery, stock-in-trade, and so forth were common—usually at some loss—it is well-known that sales of real estate were very limited. The common feeling among property-owners was simply that no matter how their cash and other assets might dwindle and vanish during the war, they were assured at least of a house or a piece of land which might see them through the uncertain period after the war.

The feeling of assurance has been dispelled by the announcement of the new policy. Not only that, but greater insecurity and bitterness is felt, since many contend that they would have taken steps to dispose of their real estate themselves, had it not been for the assurance that it would be protected. Moreover, while credit is freely given to the Custodian for the reasonable handling of a very difficult problem, confidence in that department of the Government is not as great as it might be hoped for, chiefly because of the lack of direction and policy which seemed to be characteristic of that office in the early months of evacuation. And finally the question is asked once more among Canadian-born citizens, if their status as citizens gives them no protection as far as retaining if they wish what they have acquired under all the laws of the land.

This, then, is a picture of the mental turmoil which the average property-owner is now undergoing. And it seems both right and just that some statement be given to answer some of his perplexity and to bolster his belief in a democratic government. For it is safe to declare here and now, that those who invested their earnings in assets as solid as good Canadian soil thereby gave notice of their wish and intention to remain in Canada as good Canadian citizens. There is assuredly no reason today why any policy needs to be carried out in a manner which weakens, rather than strengthens their wish.

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High and Low

By R. I.

MY INSIDE STORY

In the first issue of the New Year there appeared in this paper an editorial that for sonority and ponderity was hard to beat even by comparing it with the dramas of the ancient Greeks. And strangely enough it was labelled "The Inside Story."

After reading a heading of this sort, one can naturally expect facts that are astonishing and sensational, that smell of yellow journalism or at least a little unusual. But not this inside story; it merely presented information which everyone expects and knows to be true on a weekly of this size. And thus, I will give you MY inside story.

The people of Kaslo are by now quite used to the sight of five evacuees coming down the hill to the office of the Kootenai everyday. Their walk ranges from a brisk gallop to an electrifying gallop depending, of course, on the day of the week. The editor is setting the pace followed closely by his two stout men and then, way behind comes a sleepy fellow "in a slow silent walk" of the Alberta sugar-beets. The other, Mr. T., has left an hour ahead to reach the office at the exact moment of the editorial staff—which is the wisdom learnt through the ages.

The office routine is not very unusual—the real story begins when they reach their little home up on the hill after a hard day's work.

Billy, Bobby and Marjorie are the Umezaki kids. They are in grades three, four and five and their energies are unlimited. The school system of Kaslo today, calls for only three hours at the hall of education and the their superfluous and abundant energy of these tykes which comes from living in Kaslo only at drinking rich Kaslo milk is directed at the unfortunate men of the newspaper world.

When Hil Low drops wearily into the easy chair, Marjorie comes running, tall a hop and flies on him and commands,

number wk. Billy and Bobby come swarming.

number wk. . . number work. Now, nowadays High Low, I'm tired, you at Shridu. Wheeling madly around they pounce on the individual.

number wk. . . number work. . . number work. Oh, why don't Misses Fujita Sato and Toda give them more homework!

Well, says Shridu diplomatically, I'll give you one question. . . a one cent question. At what temperature does water freeze. Naturally being the N.C. kids they all get the right answer and Shridu is poorer by three cents but he is more than pleased for they now turn on Etaoin.

(The next scene will show you how assimilation works when the sansas begin to appear on the scene.)

Give us Japanese words, Marjorie orders.

O.K., says Etaoin. What does "otoko" mean?

Ah . . . ah . . . ah . . . Chair, guesses Marjorie.

Nope.

Table, says Billy.

Nope.

Bobby is giggling around. Mother gives him a hint.

Something like you Bobby.

Oh, he says, . . . a monkey!

Those cartoonist . . . those . . . those . . .

On Sunday the pace becomes much faster. Wood-chopping on a mass production basis takes place for a hour or two.

After the four o'clock supper a rough game of football is scheduled on the verandah. This is followed by basketball played somewhat like rugby by two nasty fellows. At this game the Japanese editor can be seen sprawling here and there as

Our Japanese After the War

(An Editorial from the Vancouver Daily Province)

The contribution of Mr. Grant MacNeil, C.C.F. member for Vancouver Burrard, to the Address debate in the Legislature, lost nothing in effectiveness by the fact that it was confined to the consideration of the problem of British Columbia's Japanese people.

In fact it was exemplary in moderation and practical good sense. It was a statement pointing the way in the entire problem of the Oriental people domiciled on this coast.

Mr. MacNeil is right to remind us that the coming of peace will pose all the old problems for us with all the aggravations of it out of the war. He is right to insist that it cannot be settled on the basis of racial hatred and that nothing in the name of racial hatred should be done or said to inflame it: "It must be settled on the basis of a lasting peace," and the aspirations of the Atlantic Charter are as valid in the settlement of this problem as in any.

Most of all, Mr. MacNeil is wise and practical to remind us that repatriation of our coast Japanese to Japan, and especially of those born here, even if it is found possible or practicable at all, can certainly not be done, on any imaginable terms, for some time after the war.

Mr. MacNeil did not go into a further phase of the question, but we had better remind ourselves that the United States has very much the same problem in this matter as we have. There is no evidence that they are seriously considering repatriation—and what they do in this matter must have a considerable influence on what we do.

Properly indeed the Oriental problem of British Columbia belongs in the syllabus of world peace settlement and Canada cannot expect to settle it without reference to some general consensus of the United Nations. Japan is one of the peoples with whom we are going to try to make peace when the war is done.

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

I am very much honored to learn that my treatise on the Japamerican language was reprinted in your January 23 issue. I would be very much obliged if you would be kind enough to send me three copies of this issue—one for myself, one for Mr. Mencken, and the other one perhaps for the Smithsonian Institution.

Globularious Schraubli

Topaz, Utah

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

That article on the Nip-Pound language (Jan. 23) was the funniest and cleverest piece of writing I've read in a long while.

S. T.

Hochelaga, Que.

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

There is a 16-page weekly news paper delivered free to each household in this suburban city of about 67,000 population. Free distribution seemed strange to me until I learned that the publisher did not depend on subscription money because all the expenses were met and profit made from display advertisement purchased in the newspaper by merchants. In contrast to the favoured situation of this weekly, you must find it difficult to manage the finances of your newspaper, depending to so great an extent on subscriptions on account of the conspicuous lack of commercial advertisement.

Everybody agrees that you have done an invaluable service for those of our race in Canada ever since the outbreak of the war. As many people are expected to leave the settlements for the various parts of Canada with the development of the relocation scheme, they would undoubtedly come to depend more on your paper for news and leadership.

the game waxes hotter and hotter with each basket around him. Shridu is brutally pushing everyone around . . . High Low is dizzy. The only cool man is Etaoin . . . the three N.C. kids are frantic.

When this is all finished a sing-song takes place with Etaoin strumming tunelessly on a 6-inch ukelele. It is inspiring to listen to the three young voices assisted by the three croaking Adam's apple pouring out "My Grandfather Clock" in the sentimental manner of old. Drinks are called for. It gets hoarser and hoarser. By twelve o'clock, the day has finished and the three cute kids troop to bed. And the men, poor souls fall between the blankets after a quiet Sunday home up on the hill. Thus passes another week.

I should like to be permitted to urge the people who do not yet take The New Canadian to send their subscriptions in immediately. Even if our best friend gets the paper or if our room mate is a supporter, we should subscribe individually in order to help our newspaper and our cause. The price of a couple of packages of cigarettes or a show would be enough to cover a month's subscription. Let's then support The New Canadian now, lest we be the first to mourn should the organ stop reaching us regularly.

H. G.

Verdun, P.Q.

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

I have felt for sometime that I must write and congratulate you and your conferees in the continued publication of a most refreshing and almost inspiring publication in "The New Canadian". I appreciate it and admire you chaps who are carrying on under great difficulties indeed.

In the issue of January 16 such articles as "The Best Christmas Present," which is a touching bit of writing, "Ghost Town Vignette," "Digressions on Man and Machine," "High and Low" and even your hit tune round-up show how well you and your friends are holding up against what both Burns and Browning have called "Man's Inhumanity to Man."

The spirit of tolerance, of which we boast so much, seems in this instance to be exemplified by the people we sometimes point at with contumely. Many of us might well take a leaf from your book these days. The least I can do is to assure you that there are a great many of your fellow Canadians of various racial extractions who feel a warm friendship for their Japanese-Canadian friends, regardless of the circumstances, which may unfortunately have proven a little unfair and even injudicious.

"A Canadian Reader"

Vancouver, B. C.

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

I am enclosing my subscription for "The New Canadian." I should not like to be without it. I have so many friends among the Japanese people that it is one way of keeping in touch with them . . .

E. M. LeWarne

Crescent Beach, B. C.

. . . The New Canadian means quite a lot to us out here with all its interesting views and news and we would not like to miss a copy.

Kimj Noda

Iron Springs, Alta.

On the Record

By K. W.

An apologist for the Nisei, in criticism of last week's column, tries to explain why they fell down on their job of leadership, after evacuation had roused them to keen thinking and definite action for the first time in their lives.

The responsibility of community leadership, he submits, was new to them because they previously had taken no interest in it. Thus, once pressing issues were removed, they were not sure what was involved, nor how to go about handling it at all. As months went by and tension relaxed, the Nisei eased up. Then the older men, who had retired to a back seat in the face of overwhelming crisis, once more pushed forward. If their vision was narrower, they were better known, more adept in handling their fellows, and cleverly played upon today's physical needs. The Nisei, already bewildered by their newfound importance, and more so by the tougher job of leading in the building of something entirely new, were pushed back into more familiar social and athletic fields.

Well, the apologist is probably correct in his analysis. But wholly wrong in thinking for a moment that it offers any excuse for fumbling the job. Their own pre-Pearl Harbour apathy was their own fault, just as much as is today's lack of energy. And it takes neither super-intelligence nor super-experience to see what the job of leadership in the interior towns (or elsewhere) involves today.

Obviously there are two related phases to it. The first has to do with the Japanese people and the community itself. The second, our relations with government authority and the white Canadian public. In the Japanese community Nisei leadership must deal first of all with the grown second generation themselves. Then with the Issei and with the large number of teen-aged boys and girls now growing up into post-adolescence under most abnormal conditions.

Clearly, unprejudiced thinking, with an eye both to the future and to present reality, is the guide which will direct every Nisei to the answers to today's questions. They are answers that will be in accord with his Canadian education and background. Once they have been decided upon, the next task is to impress them very firmly and clearly upon the older folk.

Policies recognized as best and most far-sighted by the Nisei must be urged and pushed against any amount of contrary Issei opinion. For there is no use kidding ourselves or the older people any longer that they know what is best for us, and how to do it. They don't! Pearl Harbour and evacuation decided upon, the next task is to impress them very firmly and clearly upon the older folk.

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Views on Relocation

At a recent meeting of a young people's group in Kaslo, the topic of discussion was "Relocation". During the course of the meeting, the members of the organization were asked to write down their own opinions on the subject; whether they were in favor of the policy, and if so, why; where they should like to be resettled; and their general opinions of the whole problem.

General views of the relocation program seemed to be of wholehearted support of such a policy, even to the extent of one or two Nisei calling it a necessity if ever at all to do the so-called "Japanese question." But without fail, each person invariably emphasized a need of guarantee of security of employment and housing after the war.

A few of the opinions expressed are outlined as follows:

1. "I am in favor of this policy and would like to be relocated in the prairie provinces where there is a diversity of races."

2. "Relocation is the only answer to the Japanese problem. It will be a tremendous task to find positions that will be permanent for all people. But it is of no use for anyone to relocate themselves unless they are determined to be assimilated and go out of their way to mix with the Canadian people."

3. "The main reason why this evacuation resulted was because the Japanese people lived in concentrated communities. Therefore, we should scatter throughout the Dominion. A guarantee of suitable employment and proper living condition after the war is essential."

4. "Very small groups could be placed in towns and cities throughout Canada. But before this is done, the suitability of each family for assimilation must be considered and the community should be ready to accept and aid the Japanese people."

5. "After the war, I believe the Japanese people will group together again and once more it will be the same problems in repetition."

6. "Staying in ghost-towns will not help in planning one's future. Whereas if we were to be relocated in the east, we would have much better chance of getting work."

7. "My general opinion is approval of relocation. There are few, or obstacles against relocation for young married couples and older people who have grown-up children with their marriage problems settled, but for young people there is the loss of friends of the same racial origin and consequently lessening of marriage opportunities. However, factors for relocation such as decrease in competing for the same jobs by the Japanese seem to outweigh factors against it."

8. "At least six or eight families, Nisei and Issei alike could be placed in communities across Canada. Farmers could be sent to the prairies, loggers and mill-workers to camps and likewise for other occupations. Relocation carried out in a reasonable way with a guarantee of employment and housing now and after the war is a good idea and bound to come in the near future."

9. "The total Japanese population, numbers 2500 in Southern Alberta. This has brought about the establishment of two Bukkyokai branches in Picture Butte and Coaldale with Rev. Ikuta and Rev. Kawamu, in charge."

10. "A kendo club, the Raymond 'Yoseikan' was formed last November for the young men and boys of the district. Some fifty Nisei youths are training rigorously unimpaired of the cold weather under instructor Yuichi Akune formerly of Steveston. A supporters' association has been organized."

11. "Excellent wages will be paid to satisfactory family. Applicants should write to Mrs. C. V. Booth, B. C. Security Commission, Marine Building, Vancouver, B. C."

12. "The Regulations provide special features in regard to 'technical personnel' and Labour Exit Permits. Penalties are provided for non-compliance with the Regulations or orders issued thereunder. Appeals against rulings may be made to a Court of Referees. The Minister of Labour and National Selective Service Officers are authorized to issue certain directions under the Regulations. Full information in regard to the Regulations may be secured from the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office."

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Interior Town People Urged to Consider Move To Eastern Provinces

"HOW MUCH BETTER IT WOULD BE FOR YOU TO BE SETTLED WHEN HOSTILITIES CEASE"

In a talk following the representations made by the officials from the sugar beet interests in Southern Ontario, F. E. DesBrisay of the B. C. Security Commission urged the people of the interior towns to accept employment as boys and girls, men and women rallying to their country's aid at a time of emergency in the vital food production industry.

"The people of Eastern Canada do not know you," he said. "Go out there and show that you are no different from anyone else. I know that because we grew up together and certainly you owe it to yourself and your children."

CONSTRUCTION FINISHED

When the Japanese people were evacuated from the Protected Area as specified by the military authorities, Mr. DesBrisay explained, the Government set up these interior housing projects for the old men and women and children and the mentally and physically unfit people. Fit men were called to prepare the places for them.

The time is now at hand when construction work is practically finished and that means that there will be only a few jobs left. These can be taken care of by the old men. Therefore the young men, both single and married, will have to take up employment elsewhere in Canada. To remain here in idleness is contrary to the Japanese way of living as the Japanese are naturally a very proud people who prefer to earn their own living and not be dependent on anyone for their livelihood.

Copies of the talk given by Mr. DesBrisay were distributed among the audience. "Today there is a great demand for manpower all over Canada and there is work for every physically fit Japanese now in British Columbia if he will go to one of these provinces where all projects are supervised by government officials," the statement read. "The reason for this supervision is that the B. C. Security Commission will not allow exploitation of Japanese labor. You will receive a fair wage in keeping with the standard rates of pay prevailing in the districts you may go to. We are also vitally interested in hospitalization, housing and schools so that you may be reasonably comfortable."

"There is plenty of work for all of you in the east and all you have to do is to make out your application for the province you wish to live in and tell us what kind of employment you want. The Government will pay your fare on the rail, road and ship your personal effects and baggage with you. We would like all fit single men between the ages of 18 and 60 and all fit married men and their families to move out of British Columbia by March or April of this year," the statement concluded.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Complete utilization of Canada's Manpower and Womanpower is essential to victory. Employers and employees are urged to observe National Selective Service Civilian Regulations which aim at complete utilization of our manpower and womanpower. These regulations as now amended provide as follows:

EMPLOYERS must not discuss employment with applicants for work unless permitted by a Selective Service Officer. They must notify the nearest employment office of any additional employees required, of any wish to advertise for workers, and of any surplus workers in their employ, whether to be discharged or not. In discharging or laying off employees, employers must give 7 days' notice to any person already in their employ for 30 days, unless in the building construction industry or unless a Selective Service Officer agrees to reduce this period of notice.

PERSONS other than full-time students, housewives, and clergy, are required to register for work at the nearest employment office when unemployed for 7 consecutive days.

Anyone not exempt from these Regulations, who is about to seek work must first secure permission from a Selective Service Officer. EMPLOYEES must give 7 days' notice before separating from employment (separation form only required if in the building construction industry or joining the forces), unless a Selective Service Officer authorizes a reduction in the 7 days.

WORKERS in AGRICULTURE are not covered by the foregoing general Regulations, but by special provisions. These workers may accept employment outside of agriculture to a limit of 60 days in a calendar year, if working outside of an urban municipality of over 5,000 population; but they must secure a permit from a Selective Service Officer to work in an urban centre, or to work more than the 60 days referred to.

The Regulations provide special features in regard to "technical personnel" and Labour Exit Permits.

Penalties are provided for non-compliance with the Regulations or orders issued thereunder. Appeals against rulings may be made to a Court of Referees.

The Minister of Labour and National Selective Service Officers are authorized to issue certain directions under the Regulations.

Full information in regard to the Regulations may be secured from the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Ottawa, January 19, 1943

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour

A. MacNAMARA
Director, National Selective Service

忠誠なる日系米國市民の
戰闘部隊編成着々と進む

たれ したものである。米國の忠良なる
 事 市民たる者は、其の祖先の國籍如
 大部分 何に拘はらず何人とも雖も市民の權
 の一高利を拒否するべきではない。我が
 顔色 國建國の原則であり且又我が國政

(4) Neither the highest nor any tender was accepted.

(5) The envelopes enclosing offers should "Tender" and addressed as follows:
 Frederick Field, C.A., Controller, O. Kondo,
 c/o P. S. Ross & Sons, 675 West Hastings
 Vancouver, B.C.

The detailed inventories of the assets on which
 being called may be inspected during the office
 day up to noon on the 26th day of February, 1919
 of the Controller, and arrangements can be
 Controller for permission to inspect the said

FREDERICK FIELD, C.A.
 O. Kondo Company ass
 Vancouver, B.C.

インテリアタウンから代表團が オンタリオのビーツ農園を視察に行く

砂糖會社、農務省、コミッション等の代表が各地を廻り

今のうちに東部へうつる事の有利さを力説

此の春オンタリオ州南部のシユの馬場高治郎氏(四〇)だけであ
る。此の視察旅行はセキユリテ
移住するに於いて、同方面
の農地状態を視察するためにイン
テリアタウンから約八名の代表團
が二週間の旅程で今週末出發す
事になった。代表團は向ふの土質
收穫物、賃金、地元の人々の意見
住居の状態等を調べ、農家と契
約を結んで来るのだが、本紙締切
までに判明した代表者はカズロー

百姓仕事は幾らでもあり 家屋もよいし学校の施設もある

右の三氏は去る火曜日からカズローに
来て集會を開き、三百餘名の出席
者に提案の内容を説明し翌日はカ
ズローの日本人委員會と會合して
更に協議したが、イーストン氏は
シユガービーツ季節の労働は三ヶ
月であるが労働力不足のために其
他の農産物も制限の止むなきに
至つてゐるところから春と秋のビ

家族的再定住可能は 今の所では農業労働のみ

ビーツ州以外の地で自發的に
就働希望者の申込受付を開始

インテリアタウンにある移動者を
總體的に再定住させる計畫は、ビ
ーツ州以外で自發的に就働した
い希望者の申込みを受け付けるこ
ろまでに進んで来た旨、スペイン
領事と共にインテリアタウン各地
を巡視中のビーツセキユリテ
コミッション首脳コリンズ氏は語つ
てゐる。此の申込書式はシユガー

には電気やガスの設備のあるのも
あると指摘し學童の教育に關して
は最近のマクナマラ労働次官の發
表を引例して總ての學齡兒童にた
いする教育施設があると説明した
今年賃金も増加
する筈
昨年二世労働部隊の監督に當つた
マクナマラ氏は農家の契約
について語り、昨年のシユガービ
ーツ契約の土臺は一エーカーにつ
き間引が十弗、ホーイグが三弗
タツピングが九弗であつたが今年
はそれが二十七弗になるであらう
と云ひ、普通の家族で働か手一人
當り七エーカーは出来る筈だがカ
ズローより月給制の取りか
きも出来る事になつてゐると説明
し、水のよい事から平原州に比べ
て隣の近き事な語り
△移住は五月一日までにして貰
ひたい意向
△獨身者も適當の数が得られた
要を強調したのち、インテリア
タウン居住者には
(一) タウンに留まつてゐて彼
等の財産を喰ひつゝして下ふか
(二) 救済率で生存を續けて行
くか
(三) 仕事のある所に移動して
自活の道を講じ彼等の資産を將
來の不安時のために保存して置
くか
といふ三つの方途しかないことを
指摘し「吾々としては働きの出来
る者はインテリアタウンを出て仕
事につき、今のうちに資産を節約
したが最善だと思ふ」と語り、領

再定住の一段階 ビーツ農園行きは

角言ふことはないものである。戦
争が済んだ際ここへ行かうかと
迷ふよりも今カナダの他の部分
に幸福に定住する方がよいのであ
る良し知れないのだ」

今年のビーツ耕作につき マニトバ州の移動日本人代表者が コミッション當局と會見して協議

マニトバ州から近代表者がや
つて来てインテリアタウンを廻り
同州へのシユガービーツ行きを勧
誘する筈だが、出陣中のアルバ
タ・シユガービーツ耕作者協會の
ペーカー會長とボロック副會長も
アルバータ南部だけで更に三四百
家族を必要とすると思ふと語つて
ゐる。

最後はコミッションのデブアセー氏
は「インテリアタウンに於ける建
築工事は今完了して最早や少数
の人しか仕事は與へられないこと
になつたが、其の仕事は年の行つ
た者にも出来ることであり若い
者や労働能力旺盛な既婚者はカナ
ダの他の部分に乗り出して仕事に
就かねばならぬ時期となつた。仕
事もないのにタウンに留まつてゐ
るのは勤勉にして自ら生計の資を
得ることを誇りとし他になよる事
を耻とする日本人の生活方式にも
相反することである」と言明し次
の如く力説した。

(ウイニベグ發) マニトバ州内
に在住する移動日本人の代表者は
一月九日ウイニベグ市に於てビ
ーツセキユリテ・コミッションの
リスター氏と會見し色々な問題に
つき談合したが、リスター氏は
「昨年はビーツセキユリテ
コミッションの方でも色々行居
かないところが多かつたが、こ
れからは全力をこめて日本人
の満足行くやうにしたいと思
つてゐる。日本人の中に苦しん
で居る者があるとか、不幸な出
來事があるとか聞くことは私の
最も残念に思ふところである」
とて、當局の意向を次の如く發表
した。

(一) シユガービーツ労働
マニトバ州に移動した日本人はシ
ユガービーツ労働が主なる目的で
あるから、今年も之れに適當なる
家族は當然ビーツ耕作に従事しな
ければならぬと思ふ。しかし幼い
子供のいる母親や學校に通ふべき
年齢の子供等のビーツ労働は強て
これをやるべきでないと思ふ。ビ
ーツのカントラクト問題は條件決
定以前に會社と日本人とが會談し
て兩方に満足なる條件を見出す様
になる事と豫期されてゐる)

ガデーナを求む

オンタリオ州ウエランド鐵工所長
デグイス氏の家で日本人の経験
あるガデーナを求めてゐる。細
君には洗濯の仕事、娘にはハウ
ス・オーグの仕事と與へる。希望者は
セキユリテ・コミッションのミセス
ブリスに照會するがよい。

軍需産業労働者 徴集開始

(オタワ發) カナダの軍需産業へ
の労働者徴集は既に開始された
ミツチエル労働相は發表したが、
信據すべき筋では政府は國防軍
から軍需産業へ人員を廻すことにな
るであらうと言つてゐる。
(オタワ發) 物資統制に關し政府
では今にミートもラッシュン制に
なるであらうが被服は軍用の大量
注文がない限り制限はあるまいと
言つてゐる。

新しい救済の率

テナンス規定は今や實行されてゐ
る。特に人数の多い家庭には有利に
なつてゐる。コミッションのペイ
ルについてゐる者に關する限り
では家族の扶助料は中止すること
になつたが、賃金労働者の家庭に
は必要に応じて其の収入を補つて
やる餘分のメンテナンスを支給す
る事になつてゐる。タウンにゐる
家族で道路キャンプ労働者から助
助して貰つてゐる者には續けて家
族扶助料を支給する。

商賣を再開する 者のパーミット

「再定住方策は日本人をカナダ國
内に四散させるといふ考へのもと
に行はれてゐるのであるか何か」
といふ質問に對してコリンズ氏は
「戦後何ういふことになるかは誰
も言へない。自動車をなければ

再定住の一段階

「再定住方策は日本人をカナダ國
内に四散させるといふ考へのもと
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といふ質問に對してコリンズ氏は
「戦後何ういふことになるかは誰
も言へない。自動車をなければ

JAPANESE REPATRIATION

Would the organizations throughout the Province who have passed resolutions favoring repatriation of the Japanese at the end of the war, kindly send signed copies of their resolutions, together with the membership behind the resolution, to J. A. PATON, M.L.A., COALITION MEMBER, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA.

BAND of one of the youngest orchestras, gave a pint of his blood at the clinic here Wednesday evening. Between the shows at the Beacon Theatre, he and Songstress Bonnie Baker (above), visited the clinic. "It wasn't sure until now that orchestra leaders had blood," said Miss Baker.

GOVERNMENT PREFERS MONEY

Selling of Japanese Property Does Not Mean Japs Banned

Indication that Japanese property in British Columbia may be sold does not necessarily mean that Japanese will not be allowed to re-establish themselves on the Pacific coast when the war is over, F. G. Shears, acting director of the custodian of enemy property office in Vancouver said Wednesday.

"A lot of people are assuming that because the property may be sold the Japanese will not come back. The indications are that if this property is sold it is to be done with a view toward this end, but on the other hand it could also mean that the Dominion Government prefers to have the property held for them in cash," said Mr. Shears.

Should the Japanese be allowed to return here it may be in the better interests of both the government and the Japanese to hand them a cash sum rather than return their property.

NO POLICY CHANGE

"As it stands now the only change in the situation is that the office of the custodian of enemy property now has the power to dispose of such property as he sees fit but so far our policy has not changed.

"Outside of disposing of the Japanese fishing boats, cars and trucks, virtually no other property has been sold. 'What our future course will be depends on what orders we get from Ottawa.'

The custodian here said he had known for some time that a three-man committee was to be set up, but what its functions will be and under what orders it will operate has not been disclosed.

The new committee will prob-

North Shore Ration Depots Listed

NORTH VANCOUVER, Feb. 11.—Ration Board officials here state that ration book No. 2 will be available on Monday.

ably work in co-operation with the custodians office but it may be some time before any definite action is taken.

Woman Foils Young Thugs

An attempt to rob a confectionary store at 3902 Commercial was foiled about 9:30 p.m. Wednesday when the proprietor, Mrs. S. R. Dowdall, called the bluff of two masked youths, one of whom was armed with a club.

"You know what we came for," said one of the would-be bandits, brandishing the two-foot, cloth-wrapped club.

Mrs. Dowdall grasped the end of the club and held it while she warned the boys to get out of the store.

They took the hint, and fled north on Commercial. Both wore white handkerchiefs over the lower part of their faces.

Legion to Hear Macnicol Monday

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 11.—Robert Macnicol, provincial secretary of the Canadian Legion, who has been recently in England as general supervisor of the Canadian Legion War Services, will address a meeting in the Canadian Legion Hall Monday, 8 p.m.

He will speak in connection with dependents' allowances. Members of the present armed forces, ex-service men and others interested are being invited to attend.

Vernon Russian Aid Fund Totals \$4054

(Special to The Province.)
VERNON, Feb. 11.—Robert Ley, chairman of the Russian Aid Fund, announced today that the fund has received a total of \$4054.

City Lawyers Receive \$150,000 From Gov't.

By TOM MILLS
From The Vancouver Daily Province Ottawa Bureau
OTTAWA—Fees totaling nearly \$150,000 have been paid to Vancouver lawyers and law firms since January 1, 1947, for services to government departments.

This was revealed in a parliamentary return received by John Diefenbaker (PC-Lake Centre), who asked for a list of legal payments of more than \$5000 made by the government.

Higher payments made to Vancouver firms included \$25,714 to Russell and Dumoulin, for services for the department of health and welfare; \$23,877 to Tiffin, Wismer, Russell, Dumoulin, Brown, Hogg and Wilkinson for services to the same department; and \$22,954 to W. H. Campbell, for duties with the Wartime Prices and Trade board.

Other payments were: G. Hogg, department of health and welfare, \$17,535; D. T. Braidwood, department of justice, \$15,877; Sherwood Lett, taxation division of the revenue department, \$10,759; W. S. Owen, same department, \$9670; J. A. MacDon-

ald, department of justice, \$7659; Henry Castillou, citizenship and immigration, \$7007; J. Campbell, department of justice, \$5270; and to Sutton, Braidwood and Morris same department, \$5042.

Largest fee for all Canada was paid to the Montreal law firm of Brans, Montpetit and De Grandpre for \$49,147 for services to the department of justice.



MR. AND MRS. DOUGLAS FLEMING WRIGHT.
—(Journal Staff Photo.)

Miss Audrey Jean Stevens Wed in All Saints' Church

The marriage of Miss Audrey Jean Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Stevens and the late Mr. Sydney C. Stevens, to Mr. Douglas Fleming Wright, son of Mr. Kenneth W. Wright, QC, and Mrs. Wright, was solemnized on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock in All Saints' Church.

The ceremony was performed by Archdeacon C. G. Hepburn and the wedding music was played by Mr. H. M. Huggins. The church was decorated with white gladioli.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of Toronto, gave his sister in marriage and she was attended by Miss Cynthia Astley as bridesmaid. Mr. Leonard New was best man for the bridegroom.

A full-skirted gown of white nylon net and lace over satin was chosen by the bride for her wedding. It was designed with a fitted bodice, a wide off-the-shoulder neckline of pleated net and a yoke of nylon net. She wore matching nylon net gloves

and her full-length veil of heirloom Limerick lace was caught at either side with sprays of white lilac. She carried an all-white bouquet of gardenias and stephanotis.

Her attendant wore a full-length frock of blue net with a fitted bodice, wide portrait neckline and a bouffant skirt. Her shoulder-length veil of matching net was held in place by a bandeau of net, trimmed with pink roses, and she carried a bouquet of pink roses and cornflowers.

Following the wedding reception, which was held at the home of the bride's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wright left on a motor trip to the New England States.

For travelling the bride chose a black and white taffeta frock, a black faille coat, and a small pale pink hat. Her accessories were white and she wore a corsage bouquet of pink roses.

MARPOLE-RICHMOND REVIEW

SERVING MARPOLE

Also Lulu Island, Sea Island and Adjacent Islands which comprise the Municipality of Richmond

EBURNE, B.C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1943.

Vandals Overrun Steveston Temple

A tip that there was "a story" to be found in the Buddhist temple in Steveston led the Review scribe thither Thursday afternoon last. The story is not a pleasant one, nor a creditable one for Richmond.

Vandalism in Steveston has been giving the local police plenty of worry, especially since the arson of the Japanese left many vacant buildings to be watched and supervised, but vandalism has probably reached its miserable peak within the substantial walls of the commodious Buddhist Temple.

Doors on both the upper and lower floors were open when the Thursday visit was made. Anyone could go in or out, and apparently everyone has been going in and out.

The main auditorium is not badly out of order. The seats and benches are still in place, and a little organ sits in the corner apparently none the worse for wear. A good piano has been removed by the custodian for safe keeping.

It is on the platform, or in what would be called the choir loft in a Canadian church, that the greatest evidence of vandalism is apparent.

Here the written records of the temple—marriage licenses, birth certificates, financial records, cancelled checks, books and papers of all kinds, have been ruthlessly thrown over the floor, torn and tramped upon.

More gruesome, numbers of cans in which have been deposited the white ashes of cremated former citizens of Steveston, have had their seals broken and their contents scattered over the floor, seats and shrine.

Artistically lacquered chests and cupboards have been broken and scattered about. Pictures have been torn from walls and tramped upon.

Police state it is not within their jurisdiction to cope with this situation, that it is up to the custodian to see that enemy alien property is taken care of during the enforced absence of the Japanese. The custodian, on the other hand, states that this building was left under his care when he left the town, therefore he

(Continued on Page 4)

VANDALS OVERRUN

(Continued from Page 1)
is not responsible.

The Richmond fire marshal, Mr. DuFresne, expresses concern over the situation, as the building as is now is a fire trap. Anyone dropping a cigarette among the pews, which strew the floor could easily set off a conflagration which would threaten all of Steveston, the temple is in the heart of town, situated on the river bank.

Other citizens remember there is much Canadian church property in Japan, and that ransacking of the local temple might lead to retaliation in Japan.

At any rate, this building constructed with the full consent of authorities in this Municipality and the enforced departure of owners would seem to place responsibility on the shoulders of someone, whether it be police, aodian or the federal government, which called for the evacuation.

Young vandals who consider clever to wreck destruction on property because it is unprotected soon learn to spread their zeal to other fields, and more than a few alien possessions will suffer. It would seem that if departed diers are fighting for fair play those who remain at home, at young, should also use a sensible balance and of good sportsmanship.

If the former owners of the building are never to be allowed to return the building in question would make an admirable community hall for future citizens of Steveston, and probably could be purchased for that purpose at any rate, wanton destruction of a good quality to have devalued any community, and it would that something should be done to someone to put a stop to this hind-back vandalism which unfortunately marks this little town.

CANNING SUGAR

The Text of the National JCCA Brief

Submitted to the Members of the Special Senate Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

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

The Japanese Canadian Citizens Association wishes, in the first place, to express its gratitude for, and appreciation of, the Senate resolution which has established this Committee, and the original resolution of its Chairman on the subject of human rights introduced last year, and the many fine discussions in the Senate arising therefrom.

The Association feels that since its views are being addressed to a body that has, in effect, already shown much sympathy toward the question of human rights, it need not elaborate the fact its views are based on the principles of justice and democracy; and that the establishment of Constitutional guarantees against the abridgment of specific human rights and liberties entails no concessions that Canada has not already endorsed in subscribing to the Charter of the United Nations and to the United Nations Charter of Human Rights.

It is with some feeling that we make our submission to you, for it was not so long ago that Japanese Canadians were subjected to many discriminatory measures which denied them some of the most basic, democratic civil rights and liberties. It is therefore with very deep concern that the Association tenders its contribution toward the important work the Committee has undertaken; to determine what are the basic human rights and fundamental freedoms which our democracy should protect and preserve, and assure their possession to all persons in Canada.

We are aware that many important points in regard to the subject of basic human rights have already been brought to your attention by other groups, such as the Association for Civil Liberties, which has preceded us

before you and with whom we are associated. It is not our intention, therefore, to duplicate their views and recommendations, for we have studied them and endorsed them; rather, it is respectfully suggested that some aspects of the past experiences of Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry merit consideration of the Committee, as it is from these experiences a strong desire has grown which compels the Association, in behalf of its members, to make this submission in support of a broad Canadian Bill of Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

When, in 1942, the Federal Government decreed by Orders-in-Council, the complete removal of the Japanese Canadian minority from the British Columbia coastal region, the sudden impact of this order shocked the Japanese Canadians into the realization that some of the basic human rights which they had always considered inviolable and which they had fully accepted in faith as Canadian citizens, were not deep and abiding rights, for they did not withstand the stress of a most critical period in our nation's life—when it is at war, fighting for its very existence.

It is submitted that a Canadian Bill of Rights must have a deep and abiding basis upon which to function, in order to give each and every member of this nation's family these basic possessions with the most secure knowledge that there will not be any discriminatory abridgment of them, to any member of any social category; especially, during critical times of great stress in our national life.

It is our belief that the action of the Senate in having appointed this Committee, is in itself a reflection of a growing awareness among Canadian citizens and also the peoples the world over, to the great need to encourage growth of one of the instinctive and basic qualities of the human person—to the giving of consideration and justice to others.

It is recognized that a major advancement was achieved by the nations of the world, when the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed. This historical document, which is a source of inspiration and encouragement to us, as we believe it is to all people, was created by the nations of the world which represent the many varied races of mankind, whose origins, religions, languages, creeds and colours are as numerous as the varied groups represented.

If we are contributing to

building a document of human rights, to be honoured with a place in our Constitution, we would say that it is our hope it will be of such stature that it will serve both as a protector and constant teacher to all.

Harmful Effects of

Discrimination on the Individual

No one likes to be placed automatically in an unjustified or bad social category, thereupon to be forced to endure the acquired forms of discriminatory behavior practiced by members of the community or countenanced by the state, against his person. The psychological implications of such discriminatory treatment point to the harmful effect they have upon the individual's personality, giving rise to a feeling of rejection and insecurity within the person, and also causing, in varying degrees, outward manifestations of undesirable conflict and unrest within the total community.

Prior to the evacuation in 1942, when the Japanese Canadians largely lived in the Province of British Columbia during a period which extended over fifty years, they were denied moral and juridical equality despite their Canadian citizenship status with the deprivation of civil, political, social and economic human rights on racial grounds. From their individual experiences, they know the harmful psychological effect discrimination has worked upon them.

When Canadians of Japanese ancestry were faced with the ultimate in the order to evacuate from their homes in 1942, they had no criterion upon which to judge what were their basic human rights and liberties as Canadian citizens, or upon which they could take faith and give voice to the nature of their undivided loyalty.

We believe it is the cherished desire of all people, to establish by some means the principle of equality based upon some criterion, which will promote the idea of the dignity of the human person constantly in our daily lives, and give to all protection of individual freedom and equality before the law.

(To be cont'd.)

Labor Coun

Authorize Sale Of Jap Property

OTTAWA, Jan. 27. — (CP) — Sale of Japanese property seized in British Columbia has been authorized by passage of an order-in-council, an official of the secretary of the state department, said Monday.

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

Story of Canada's Aid To Alaska Is First Vining Assignment

ONLY BAD NEWS HAS COME OUT

By R. T. ELSON.

Special Correspondent of The Daily Province and Associated Southern Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Here is an immediate task for the attention of Charles Vining's new wartime information board—to try and tell something of the story behind Canada's participation in the Alaskan defenses.

If Canada wants the favorable attention of her neighbor down here, this is the one story that should have top priority. How many Americans, or how many Canadians know that these are the first foreign troops on American soil to aid in American defense since Lafayette came to help George Washington?

But apparently no preparations have been made to tell that story. Or if they have, they have been blotted out by censorship. If so, the Canadian people should be told why.

MADE HEADLINES.

On Tuesday afternoon, for instance, one of Canada's good breaks in the war news came. The navy released a communiqué telling of the participation for the first time of Canadian flyers in the raid on Japanese positions at Kiska Harbor. It was good for headlines in the afternoon and again yesterday.

But beyond a few headlines there was no background information on the Canadians in Alaska available in Washington.

Within five minutes of that flash, this correspondent telephoned the office of Air Vice-Marshal G. V. Walsh of the Canadian Joint Staff. But, "Sorry—no information."

You can't blame the air vice-marshal. The commander of the Canadians in Alaska works directly with the U.S. navy, and doesn't report here.

But the public relations office of the Royal Canadian Air Force in Ottawa had obviously not anticipated just such a news break as had occurred.

LAUDS CANADIANS.

Figures on the numbers involved there can not be made available for good reasons, but something on the methods by which our Canadians are working there surely could have been ready against a time when our boys would make such news.

Apart from one brief and badly-timed announcement by the navy, the only news that came from the middle over customs there, nothing has been heard until yesterday's communiqué.

Senator A. B. Chandler told me, when he returned from an inspection trip there on behalf of the military affairs committee, that we would be proud of our boys there and of some sacrifices they had made.

Isn't it time Canada told her own story?

King Reviews Warships Under Nose of Germans

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(AP)—King George reviewed ships of the Royal Navy at Portsmouth yesterday virtually under the noses of the Nazis standing watch on the French coast less than 100 miles away, it was disclosed today.

The King took the salute as the ships passed slowly in line, then wheeled and returned three abreast.

It was like a peacetime naval review.

Joins U. S. Air Force

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Lt. Col. Elliott Roosevelt arrived at a British ferry command terminal to join the U. S. army air forces here.

BRITISH POST-WAR GROUP DIES

'FORWARD MARCH' GROUP DIES

By A. C. CUMMINGS.

From The Daily Province, London Bureau, Times Building, Printing House Square.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The new political group formed in the United Kingdom in the hope of providing an alternative after the war to existing political parties, has already split.

Originally two groups of Independent members of Parliament and sympathizers were formed, one known as J. B. Priestley's "1941 Committee" and the other as Sir Richard Acland's "Forward March" movement. They coalesced July last with one group called the "Commonwealth," with intentions of putting forward candidates for the House of Commons but without forming a political party.

Previously, Sir Richard, head of a well-to-do Devonshire family, who has formally resigned from the Liberal party, had created a "nine-point group" of Independents and won several parliamentary seats from the Conservative party.

The "Commonwealth," which

MANAGE MILLIONS IN PROPERTY

THEY MIND OTHER PEOPLE'S BUSINESS

Glenn McPherson Sends Cash to Owners Evacuated or Interned in Alien Camps

This is another of the series of articles by Torchy Anderson on the manner in which the complicated system of federal war controls affect British Columbia's way of life.

By TORCHY ANDERSON.

Since December 9, 1941, a group of men who have offices in the Royal Bank Building have developed one of the biggest jobs in Canada of minding other people's business.

Measured in millions Glenn W. McPherson, custodian of enemy property, could not tell you how much Japanese property in British Columbia he and his staff have under their care. They could not tell you because no man knows the market value of the little empire over which they hold control.

In any event totals are not their business. Perhaps somebody in Ottawa—the custodian works under the secretary of state—may compute some sort of an estimate of the value of Japanese property in B. C., but in the offices here they are more concerned with details.

LARGE TRUST COMPANY.

What the custodian of enemy property is operating in Vancouver is a large trust company. To have the business affairs of 23,000 Japanese suddenly dumped into your lap is a sizeable assignment. Mr. McPherson now has some 120 people helping him with the job—and that does not seem to be so many after you have chatted with their boss and learned about the multiplicity of their problems.

Mr. McPherson must always look at two sides of every problem. He must first look from the standpoint of doing what is best for Canada; he must consider what is fair to the owners of the property under his care.

Expect Reciprocity

Even if you set aside inherent decency there is a practical reason for the second point of view. To the extent that Canada deals fairly with the enemies within her borders she may expect some sort of reciprocity toward her nationals in enemy countries and their property.

When Mr. McPherson went to work for the Dominion Government in 1937 he plunged into the intricate business of enemy property.

Perhaps you did not know that there were enemy property tangles in Canada in the peaceful year of 1937. There were. Ottawa was still cleaning up on the hangovers of the last war.

Called Back.

Later he left that work, but was called back shortly after December 7, 1941, when Canada found herself at war with Japan. Mr. McPherson came to Vancouver to establish a staff to look after Japanese property. Other enemy property is controlled direct from Ottawa.

To understand the work of the enemy property custodian one must know the general objectives of the policy laid down by the government. Summarized here it is:

FIRST—To prevent the flow of enemy financial resources from this country to the enemy homeland. That is not so simple as it sounds when you begin to investigate the ramifications of corporate ownership. Example: Five closely interlocked holding corporations that were part of the Japanese financial setup in B.C.

SECOND—Reciprocity of treatment—to see that Canadians and their property get the same sort of treatment in enemy countries. This has worked out pretty well in Germany.

had much support, including Vernon Bartlett, member of Parliament and noted broadcaster, sought large reforms in the social and political life of Britain, particularly a classless society, abolition of the present stranglehold of the vested interests on the nation's life, repudiation of imperialistic expansion and, in general, intensification of real democracy in Britain.

Today, because of the resignations of Priestley, Vernon Bartlett and others, the Labor press in particular insists the "Commonwealth" has no longer any claim to be reconsidered or a serious political force.

Apparently, Sir Richard Acland is a difficult man to work with politically. If, however, the "Commonwealth" movement dies into ineffectiveness it will leave British politics in a state of stagnation.

Bad Hearing & Head Noises
Due to Catarrhal Conditions
Catarrhal deafness and head noises need not be neglected any longer since the discovery of an American Chemical, catarrhal cases of Deafness due to catarrh, to be relieved by the application of the formula called Spantex. This treatment is meeting with wide success in many countries. Mr. D. D. 67 years of age writes: "I have used the treatment for only 2 weeks and my hearing is much better. The relief was prompt and now the head noises have subsided. My catarrh, a case of many years' standing, is improving satisfactorily." Spantex is easily used at home and seems to work rapidly on people of all ages. Spantex is so successful in relieving catarrhal deafness, stopping head noises and curing Catarrh, that it is offered under an ironclad money back agreement. Get Spantex from your druggist today. If it is not relieved, your druggist will refund your money. If you are not satisfied, get Spantex from your druggist today. (ADV.)

To Relieve Distress of MONTHLY FEMALE WEAKNESS
due to female functional disturbances—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound TABLETS (with iron). They help build up red blood. Also fine tonic for stomach! Adv.

many and Italy. The Japanese situation is not yet clear.

THIRD—To have a complete inventory of enemy property. This will be valuable in helping settle the claims of Canadians against enemy countries after the war.

FOURTH—To use the property of enemies to the best advantage of Canada's war effort.

Lost Control

There are legal technicalities in defining "enemy" within Canada in war time, but for the purpose of understanding what goes on in the custodian's office in Vancouver it is necessary to realize only this: That 23,000 Japanese have been rooted up and evacuated. They have lost direct contact and control of their property. That is the custodian's job.

On the fifth floor of the Royal Bank Building are offices of the general administrative staff. There is a farm department, which works in close co-operation with the Soldier Settlement Board, handles the vast acreage of farm property from which Japanese have been evacuated.

Protect Assets

There is a protection department. Their job is to protect the assets of the Japanese. They must see that properties are rented to proper tenants, that values are not ruined by bad handling.

The registration division has set up offices at several points to compile assets as disclosed by the Japanese. An insurance division has a check on the condition of property of making sure old policies are insured, checked and taking out new ones.

A city property department takes charge of property within urban limits. Small stores are the major part of the problem. The personal goods and furniture left by those evacuated are looked after by a personal property branch. Much of the furniture now stored eventually will be shipped to the new homes of the Japanese if the owners pay shipping expenses.

Pay Taxes

An accounting department has to carry on a trust company system whereby they can give an accounting to Canada and to the owner of the property.

A real estate department has the job of investigating properties, searching titles, tracking down mortgages. They have to see that taxes are paid to municipalities and to vest in the name of the custodian all this property for the duration of the war.

A claims department handles all claims against the owners of confiscated property and the claims of the owners against others. They pay bills from the assets (if they are sufficient) and collect debts for the estate.

Acts As Referee

The claims department is most emphatically not a collection agency. Its job is to act as referee between the two parties to any claim.

A department for "specified



GLENN W. McPHERSON,
A referee who never hopes to please everybody.

articles" handles such property as automobiles, cameras, guns, radios and boats. There are only about 30 automobiles left of some 350 that were taken over from Japanese. The remainder have been sold. At the moment there are some 100 boats left.

Funds Doled Out

The custodian took over the balance of the 160 boats on August 1 but had previously handled another 50 craft that were owned by companies in Japan. To handle the technical end of this fleet Mr. McPherson sought the aid of John Gould, a veteran marine engineer. Cameras, radios and other articles are still held by the custodian under R.C.M.P. care.

Whether the property of a Japanese comes under the custodian because the man is technically an enemy or because it has been placed there because he has been evacuated, it is administered in trust in order that he may have funds on which to live and that his business obligations and claims may be equitably wound up.

It is wrong to suppose that an evacuated Japanese whose estate when adjusted showed a cash balance of some thousands, can live off the taxpayers and save that nest egg. His cash balance is doled out to him for the support of himself and family. It is not paid in a lump sum.

Take a hypothetical case of a small Japanese business, say a grocery store in Vancouver. The Security Commission notifies the custodian that the owner has been evacuated, or the owner has asked the business for disposal.

Appoints Agent

The custodian immediately appoints an agent—he would seek an accountant or real estate expert or somebody who knew the line of business. They make an inspection. First perishable goods are salvaged and, when possible, returned to the wholesaler. Then an inventory is



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BOB MARTIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
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the custodian's office. Their work has produced its quota of comedy and tragedy. They have found wives of evacuated Japanese who were too proud to ask for relief. In one instance small thefts of rice from Japanese stores was traced to women who had resorted to this to feed their children.

Good Business

The work of the custodian is essentially something like that of a referee and as such he can not ever hope to please everybody. The thing to remember is this: damage and deterioration of Japanese property in this country is not only a loss to the owner but a loss to Canada.

When Japanese are suddenly plucked from their homes and businesses, their property must be protected from looters. It has to be done promptly and is done in cases of distant settlements on a rugged coast, with difficulty.

The custodian has had to hire guards for boats; he has been forced to move and store houses hold goods. All this, he explains, is not through any unnecessary sympathy for the Japanese. It is just common decency, common sense and ordinary good business.

"Some people, no doubt, feel that too much time is being spent protecting Japanese property," says Mr. McPherson. "But we should keep in mind

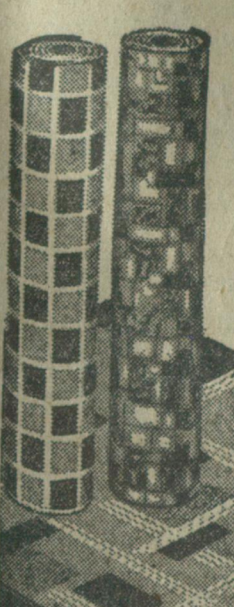
the fact that by careful control and administration the value of the assets will be obtained, creditors paid, and the Japanese in their new homes will have funds to maintain themselves so as not to be a burden on the Canadian taxpayer."

No More Japs for U.

EDMONTON, Oct. 1.—(CP)—University of Alberta authorities will not enter into negotiations with students of Japanese origin, even though they be of Canadian nationality, who are not resident in this province.

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FORST

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... "Remember how, as a 12-year-old boy, you used to gaze from our old Lasqueti camp far across the Straits toward the green indistinctness of Hornby Island and long to venture out in your little skiff on a voyage of discovery? . . . But you never reached your land of heart's desire, so now the rest of us are actually here I'll try my very best to whisk you in imagination out of your English training camp and bring you back with us for just a little while." A moving letter from a Mother to her son overseas, telling how she and her family decided to do their bit towards sending salmon to Britain.

New Air-Sea Rescue Service

A wonderful "air and sea rescue" service created in the last two years has already saved the lives of many young Canadian pilots brought down into the sea around the British Isles. This service was of particular value after the great Dieppe air battles. —By A. C. Cummings.

B.C. Forestry Men in Front Line of Battle

All over Northern British Columbia men have been waging war on forest fire this summer. At stake are millions of acres of timber, jackpine, spruce, fir, poplar and willow which cover the valleys and mountain slopes, crowd the river banks and line the lake shores of this beautiful, lonely, immeasurably vast country — An instructive article by Eric Lyons.

Highlights:

HIGHLIGHTS: "COMMANDO CHIEF IS DYNAMIC"; INDIA, LAND OF CONTRASTS," by O. McMurray; "MISSION'S BABY TRAIN," by Christie Harris; "FRANCE READY TO WELCOME ANY REVOLUTION"; "VANCOUVER GIRL IN HOLLYWOOD," by Shirley Lynn; BOOK PAGE; and a short story, "IT WAS HIGH ADVENTURE," by Fielding James.

54

In the Saturday Magazine

Vancouver Daily Province

Safecrackers Take \$10000 From Cafe

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The Vancouver Sun

FOUNDED 1880
VOL. LVII—No. 84

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1943

Price 5 Cents

MArine 1161

Today's Tides

Vancouver Harbor
Low 5:34 p.m.; 5.9 feet High 10:41 p.m.; 9.7 feet
English Bay
Low 5:09 p.m.; 6.8 feet High 10:16 p.m.; 10.2 feet
First Narrows
Low slack 5:46 p.m. High slack 10:56 p.m.

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Axis-Sought Army Junction Point

By WES GALLAGHER
Associated Press Staff Writer

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Jan. 11. — Allied bombers have struck heavily and repeatedly at possible junction points for Marshal Rommel's Libyan forces and the Axis army of Tunisia, raiding Gabes, the village of Kebili, west of that port, and Kairouan, an African Air Force spokesman announced today.

Allied heavy bombers of the Middle East command raided La Goulette, outer section of the port of Tunis, in daylight yesterday and RAF fighter bombers attacked the Lampedusa Island, between Malta and the Tunisian coast, to blast at Axis airfields, a British communiqué at Cairo said today.

FROM BOTH SIDES

The night before, Allied bombers swept into the Tripoli area from the east a few hours after United States bombers had blasted the same region in a sweep from their airfields to the west of the city.

British bombers attacked trucks and other vehicles on the coastal roads of Tunisia and Tripolitania the same night, the communiqué said. One British plane was lost in these operations.

Today's Tunisian raids followed an earlier sweep by American bombers from the west against the Tripoli area in the aerial effort to smash Rommel's retreating troops before he can escape the British Eighth Army and join hands with German and Italian forces in the French protectorate on the Mediterranean Narrows.

TANKS BURNED

Martin marauders carried out the main raid of the day. They attacked railroad yards and oil storage tanks at Gabes with an

Please Turn to Page Two
See "War in Africa"

Farmers Would Put 'Conchies' in Army

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Jan. 11.—More than 70 farmers of Anglo-Saxon and French stock approved a resolution at a week-end public meeting urging that "all existing statutes which permit exemption from military service of conscientious objectors be repealed."

The resolution, it was announced, will be forwarded to all municipalities, veterans organizations and members of parliament.

Clark Gable Sent To Coast Station

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT, Wash., Jan. 11.—Second air force headquarters announced today that Clark Gable, who received the silver wings of an aerial gunner Jan. 7, has been assigned to the second air force and arrived last night to report to his commander, Maj. Gen. Rober Olds.

Carrier of Message To Garcia Dead

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Major Andrew Rowan, noted carrier of the "message to Garcia" in the Spanish-American War, died yesterday at the U.S. Army's Letterman Hospital, the Army announced today.

Granville Fish Bar Robbed

Dial Knocked Off
Safe, Bills and
Silver Taken

Safecrackers escaped with \$1043 in cash from Fish & Oyster Bar, 766 Granville, early today.

Shortly after 6 a.m. Constable O. M. McLean noticed that the cafe had been broken into, and found the dial broken off the safe.

Later Fred Menzies, manager, told police that the safe in the rear of the premises had been broken into and \$1043 in bills and silver stolen.

The burglars, who got into the cafe by smashing open the transom in the front door, knocked the dial off the safe and pushed back the tumblers.

"It's a nice introduction to Vancouver business. I've only had the place a week, Mr. Menzies commented dryly to a Vancouver Sun reporter. He is a former Chilliwack business man.

"I didn't know anything was wrong until I got down here today. The police couldn't notify us as they didn't have our address."

Mr. Menzies said the police first discovered something was wrong when they saw the back door of the restaurant open. They immediately investigated. The loss is covered by insurance, Mr. Menzies said.

British Make Gains in Burma On Mayu River

By Associated Press

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.—British troops, advancing toward Akyab in Burma, are maintaining their pressure against Japanese forces in Rathedaung, 25 miles north of the Bay of Bengal port, and fighting is continuing on both sides of the Mayu River, a British communiqué said today.

A formation of RAF bombers, escorted by fighters, raided Japanese-occupied villages on Akyab Island yesterday.

At other points in Burma, machine-gun attacks were made on Japanese supply vehicles and sampans, the communiqué reported.

The bombers returned to Akyab Island last night and again dropped several tons of heavy bombs on the Japanese strongholds. None of the British planes was lost.

Knox in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—A routine inspection tour has brought Secretary of the Navy Knox to the San Francisco Bay Area, the 12th U.S. Naval District announced.

FDR Presents \$100 Billion War Budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt sent a budget message to Congress today, recommending the record expenditure of \$100,000,000,000 for war purposes in the 12-month period starting July 1, 1943, out of a total of \$109,000,000,000 for all governmental purposes.

Describing it as "the maximum program for waging war," the President urged that Congress levy \$16,000,000,000 in new taxes and forced savings, permitting the treasury to pay 50 percent of war costs from revenue and borrow the rest.

At a press conference, the President said the budget is designed to maintain the industrial machine of the United States at maximum capacity, employing every too, assembly line, worker and raw material, indicating "our determination to equip our fighting forces and those of our Allies with the instruments of war needed for victory."

President said the budget is designed to maintain the industrial machine of the United States at maximum capacity, employing every too, assembly line, worker and raw material, indicating "our determination to equip our fighting forces and those of our Allies with the instruments of war needed for victory."

Please Turn to Page Two
See "Roosevelt"

Chinese Recapture Strategic Centre

CHUNGKING, Jan. 11.—The Chinese High Command announced today the recapture of Shanghai, a strategic centre in southeastern Honan Province, after a battle in which 600 Japanese were killed or wounded Saturday.

At the same time a communiqué admitted that Japanese forces had occupied Loshan, 55 miles northwest, in the campaigning above Hankow.

Registration Story 'Wholly Imaginary'

By Canadian Press

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—Selective Service Director Arthur MacNamara last night described as "a figment of someone's imagination" a report carried by The Vancouver Daily Province of Saturday stating that a third national registration would be made in February.

"I can't understand where some of these stories get authority," Mr. MacNamara said.

The report said the registration would be made through employers to ascertain "how many employees were on Canada's payrolls at the start of the year, what jobs they have been doing and what they are capable of doing."

'Molly' Small and B.C. Flying Mate Reported Dead

A famed Vancouver flier, Squadron Leader N. E. "Molly" Small, DFC, 34, FO A. M. Tingle, 28, Chilliwack, and three other airmen are posted as "missing presumed dead" following an RCAF plane crash in Newfoundland, the Canadian Press reports today.

The plane, carrying Small, Tingle and five other men crashed a few miles from the RCAF station in Newfoundland. Two of the men, suffering only slight injuries and exposure, made their way to safety.

SANK THREE SUBS

Squadron Leader Small was one of the top sub-busters of the RCAF. He was awarded the DFC in the New Year's Honor list, one of the first three to win this award on this side of the Atlantic.

Five attacks on submarines, three of them successful are credited to him, and he is also credited with assisting in more than one rescue of survivors of sunken or damaged vessels.

Small learned to fly with the Hamilton Aero Club in 1927, flew with the RCAF in Ontario for three years and in 1931 was transferred to Vancouver. In 1937 he left the RCAF to join Canadian Airways.

He flew with the Imperial Airways for a time in England and later with TCA. After rejecting the service he made such successful job mapping the Hudson Bay district he was given the Air Force Cross.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Later he made a record-breaking trip from Bermuda to England with the Atlantic Ferry Service and pulled off what was believed to be the impossible feat of bringing a Catalina flying boat out of a spin.

To Vancouver sport fans he is best known as one of the toughest men ever to step on a Canadian football field.

His wife and two children aged 11 and 5 live at 4524 West Eleventh.

FO Tingle, who has been mentioned in dispatches, is the son of C. M. Tingle, Chilliwack.

The other three men also missing and presumed dead are: Sgt. B. L. Hudson, Yarmouth; Sgt. J. T. Mangan, North Bay; and Sgt. H. E. White, Saint John, N.B.

SECOND CRASH

The RCAF has also announced five other fliers were killed in the crash of another twin-engine aircraft at Markland, N.S.

All aboard this plane, based at Yarmouth, N.B., perished. The Newfoundland crash occurred Thursday, that at Markland, Friday.

The dead in the latter crash include PO E. W. Boocals, Peterborough, Ont.; Flt-Sgt. D. M. Day, Yarmouth, N.S.; Sgt. L. E. Thomas, Lower Sackville, N.B.; Sgt. W. D. MacRae, West Middle River, N.S.; and LAC William Dale, Toronto.

A search party has been sent to the scene of the Newfoundland crash but has not yet reported. The RCAF said cause of the crash is obscure but an investigation is underway.

Chrysler Strikers Go back to Work

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 11.—Approximately 1500 workers who left their jobs at the No. 3 plant of the Chrysler Corporation of Canada here, Saturday, returned to work on their regular shifts today.

Officials of the United Automobile Workers of America (UAW) said the workers' grievance—against dismissal of a senior employee—has been referred to a grievance committee which is to meet company officials today.

Butter Stocks 'Frozen'

Ottawa Takes Control
Of Supplies on
Prairies

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The Prices Board has cancelled all contracts for future delivery of butter and taken "effective control" of all shipments from areas of surplus production in Western Canada, with a view to facilitating distribution of available butter stocks, Foods Administrator J. G. Taggart announced today.

The contract cancellation order is a temporary measure designed to cope with the present emergency, Mr. Taggart said. It will release stocks of butter now being held against contracts for future deliveries.

Mr. Taggart said: "We are most anxious that after May 1 the normal practice in respect to contracts for future delivery of butter be resumed."

WHERE MOST NEEDED

Control of shipments from the West will become effective Jan. 11, after which no butter in cartons may be shipped from Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta without a permit from the Foods Administrator.

These permits will be issued from Regional Prices Board Offices, and the procedure "will enable the Board to direct butter to areas of short supply."

All prices and supply representatives of the Board in Canada are making reports on stocks, sales and butter requirements of their districts, to make sure that butter is shipped to areas of scarcity.

Please Turn to Page Two
See "Butter"

RAF Batters Krupps, Essen

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Essen, site of the Krupp Works which is Europe's largest arsenal, was raided Saturday night by perhaps 150 big British bombers, seven of which were lost. It was the fifth raid in seven nights on the heavy German industrial area of the Ruhr.

Pilots reported fires raging all over the great industrial area, some of them visible for 100 miles, with the bombardment which included a shower of two-ton blockbusters.

It was the fifth attack on Essen, one of the previous being a 1000-plane raid.

Speedy new RAF Ventura (Vega) bombers smashed at the Ijmuiden iron and steel works in Holland, Saturday, planting bomb bursts on furnaces and coke ovens.

Fast new British wooden mosquito bombers also attacked railway targets in north France and Belgium, Saturday. Squadrons of fighters including Canadian aces swept over the same areas.

GEN. JUSTO DEAD

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 11.—Gen. Augustin P. Justo, 66, president of Argentina from 1932 to 1938, died suddenly early today.

Clementine's Pappy

Who was he? Information Please is given a shake-down by Bruce Hutchison. Page 4.

FATE UNKNOWN



SQUAD. LEADER M. E. ('MOLLY') SMALL



FO. A. M. TINGLE

Yanks Advance On Guadalcanal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Americans forces on Guadalcanal have attacked enemy positions on the ground and from the air, and have scored small advances, the Navy announced today.

A series of actions on Sunday began when U. S. artillery laid down barrage on Japanese positions, a communiqué said.

CHICAGO MAN 132

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Sayed Mehrem, an Egyptian, observed his birthday today, and said he was 132 years old.

Huge British Force at Rock

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The German-controlled Paris Radio quoted a message from La Linea, Spain, today as saying that another concentration of Allied shipping was evident at Gibraltar. It reported that 30 freighters and numerous warships, including two aircraft carriers, were anchored off the British fortress.

Caucasus Key City Imperilled

By HENRY CASSIDY
Associated Press Staff Writer

MOSCOW, Jan. 11.—The Red Army seized 13 more settlements from the Germans in the North Caucasus, where the German-held railroad junction of Georgievsk is threatened with encirclement, and broke a German salient thrust into Russian positions on the central front far to the north, the Soviet communiqué said today.

The Germans, who advanced down the Rostov-Baku railway last summer in quest of the oil of Grozny and Baku, already have withdrawn 75 miles from Muzdok to Georgievsk and apparently face a new withdrawal along the railway leading to the northwest.

The advance down the Lower Don continued despite desperate German efforts to block it some 50 miles northeast of Rostov, key Nazi supply centre in southern Russia.

Another German-held community was gathered into the Russian lines in the Lower Don area.

BITTER FIGHTING

Bitter fighting preceded the temporary success of the Germans on the central front.

The communiqué acknowledged that a wedge had been driven into the Red Army's positions, but said a heavy Russian counter-attack forced the Germans back to their original positions.

(The German High Command claimed yesterday that a German shock troop division on the central front captured 75 Russian strong points and destroyed their garrisons.)

HUN STORES SEIZED

In the North Caucasus the Russians captured Georgievskaya, four miles south of Georgievsk, and other small towns forming a semi-circle around the railroad junction. Vast stores of German mines, ammunition and other equipment fell into Russian hands.

Lost Plane Sought In Ketchikan Area

SEATTLE, Jan. 11.—Search for the Morrison-Knudsen Company plane, in which Harold Gilliam, veteran Alaska pilot and five passengers have been missing six days, is being concentrated in the area south of Ketchikan, Alaska, Harold Frederick, regional civil aeronautics authority airway traffic control chief, said today.

Weather conditions, however, have made a detailed search for the plane impossible, he said.

Stork Wins Race With New Westminster Taxi

The stork beat a taxi in a race from New Westminster to the Vancouver General Hospital, Saturday.

The baby was born to a woman passenger from White Rock as the Royal City taxi, driven by Mrs. May Vosburgh reached Twelfth Avenue and Kingsway.

The taxi pulled up to the curb and the driver and another woman passenger assisted the mother and covered her and the baby with a blanket. The taxi then sped on its way to the hospital.

Vancouver General Hospital authorities declined to furnish the name of the mother.

Charges Declared Baseless

Judge Finds Nothing
To Incriminate B.C.
Jap Leader

By Canadian Press

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—Allegations that Etsuji Mori, a naturalized Japanese who assisted authorities in evacuation of Japanese from the British Columbia coastal area, was "racketeering" and was allied with the Black Dragon Society of Japan, were described as "quite unwarranted" in the report of Commissioner J. C. A. Cameron made public today.

Judge Cameron of the County Court of Belleville, Ont., was appointed a commissioner under the Inquiry Act to investigate reports published in the Vancouver Sun.

These, said an official summary accompanying the 98-page report of the commissioner, were to the effect "that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the British Columbia Security Commission had made use of the services of a naturalized Japanese named Etsuji Mori, who, it was alleged, was not only racketeering at the expense of other Japanese, but was closely allied to the Black Dragon Society of Japan."

JUDGE'S REASONS

The report was made public today by Labor Minister Mitchell. The summary gave the following as Judge Cameron's conclusions: "1. That evidence was not adduced to prove that Mori was affiliated with an association connected with the Black Dragon of Japan, nor that he was racketeering."

"2. Although recommending that Mori be further investigated, evidence available did not indicate that the RCMP should have caused his internment on the basis of known activities, as had been suggested in some quarters."

"3. That the RCMP have not been guilty of complacency in regard to Mori and that they have lived up to the high standards which the Canadian public expects of that force."

"4. That the British Columbia Security Commission was not at any time influenced in the conduct of the Japanese evacuation by Mori or any of his associates, but a committee to which Mori belonged gave valuable advice."

COMMISSIONER PRASED

The summary added: "The commissioner points out that while the statements in the News Herald were aimed specifically at Mori, they constituted a very definite attack on the manner in which the British Columbia Security Commission was conducting the evacuation, and on the vigilance of the RCMP in protecting the public interest."

"His honor, in regard to the commission, stated that sufficient evidence was produced from many quarters to establish that through its commissioners and officers it had undertaken and practically completed a very difficult task in a most efficient and humane manner."

Judge Cameron carried on the investigation in Vancouver and heard 45 witnesses. The inquiry opened in Vancouver October 31 last.

The commissioner's terms of reference referred to reports published September 26 and October 9, referring to a "Japanese Fascist-like gang," as being affiliated with the Black Dragon Society of Japan, and "to Etsuji Mori as being connected therewith."

Man Who Looks After Enemy Property Explains

Japanese Clothes Don't Suit Canuck Builds So Stores Stay Open

Because the merchandise in Japanese stores still operating in Vancouver is saleable only to other Japanese the custodian of enemy property is allowing them to remain in business until these stocks are liquidated.

* * *

Glenn W. McPherson, custodian of enemy property, gave this information to the Junior Board of Trade luncheon on Thursday because, he said, many citizens want to know why the Japanese are still allowed to operate stores.

* * *

"It's easy to see," he remarked, "that nobody but a Japanese would want to buy clothes in a Japanese store. They're styled exclusively for the Japanese and would not fit a Canadian very well."

It is better, McPherson added, to allow the Japanese to liquidate their stocks so that creditors can be paid off, than for the custodian to move in and try to sell the merchandise.

During the meeting McPherson was presented with an honor certificate by President Ben Williams on behalf of Future Magazine, official publication of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, which chose him as one of the 10 outstanding young men on this continent during 1941.

The guest speaker said the

three principal objectives of the legislation covering the custody of enemy property were to:

- 1. Prevent trade with the enemy and the flow of financial

Veterans' Guard Needs Recruits

Plans for an intensive campaign to enlist British Columbia's share of 2500 recruits for the Veterans' Guard of Canada will be discussed at a meeting in the Vancouver Barracks today between officers of the Veterans' Guard and Colonel H. E. Goodman, District Recruiting Officer.

The Veterans' Guard, one of the finest regiments in Canada, is seriously short of personnel at the present time. It is hoped the forthcoming campaign will bring it up to force.

In referring to the drive, officers said there is a belief that the Veterans' Guard is purely a home service unit but actually there are several detachments of it serving overseas.

It is expected that recruiting parties, composed of the Veterans' Guard, will travel throughout the province seeking enlistments in conjunction with local branches of the Canadian Legion.

resources from this country.

- 2. Create a reciprocal arrangement with enemy countries which take custody of Canadian-owned property until the war's end.

- 3. Assist the war effort because the custodian has charge of the enemy property and the funds and assets are used to advantage.

* * *

Enlarging on these points, McPherson said how important it is to prevent any commerce with the enemy. The regulations also prohibit the enemy from obtaining, by devious means, funds which Canadian interned in their country may have in banks here.

* * *

During the last war and this one Germany and Italy took action against Canadian assets in their countries only as a retaliatory measure, McPherson remarked.

He said he did not know about Japan, but reasoned that the prominent Japanese who have heavy investments here would influence their government at home to protect Canadian property there.

* * *

The custodians department here, McPherson declared, will have a complete record of all enemy property and assets and will thus prevent outlandish claims by Japanese after the war. Claims of Canadians with assets in enemy territory will also be tabulated for pos-

sible settlement at the end of hostilities.

He mentioned a strange twist in the definition of an enemy. All Japanese who are not interned in Canada are not considered enemies, but Canadians interned in enemy countries are. In this way the state is not responsible for the support of the Japanese and the assets of interned Canadians are kept out of enemy hands.

NOW YOU CAN HAVE

Canada Approved

VITAMIN 'B'

WHITE BREAD



WRAPPED 6c

16-oz. loaf

UNWRAPPED 5c

16-oz. loaf

SAFEGWAY

Morii Wicked, Dangerous Man City School Teacher Testifies

A report that some Vancouver Japanese after Japan's entry into the war "expressed fear of 'fifth column' activity which would produce disaster for the whole community" was made today to the commission enquiring into charges in connection with evacuation of Japanese from B.C. protected areas.

The report was made by Dr. Norman Black, retired Kitsilano High School teacher and chairman of the Vancouver Consultative Council—a group of citizens who interested themselves in evacuation proceedings and protested alleged influence of the "Morii gang" with the B.C. Security Commission.

Dr. Black said fear of "fifth Column" activity was expressed during a meeting between him and a group of Japanese opposed to Morril.

JUSTIFY FEAR.
Dr. Black said he asked for "evidence" that would justify the fear.

He received from the Japanese copies of a Tokyo-published magazine, "Sokoku," containing a picture of Morii and report of a speech given by Morii in Vancouver.

The witness testified that among Japanese with whom he came into contact "there was an amazing consensus of opinion that he (Morii) was a wicked and a dangerous man, and there was an amazing amount of fear of him."

Morii was said to have at his service "a group of jiu jitsu experts who were prepared to smash any one who didn't co-operate."

Two or three suggested it might be worth as much as a person's life to be known to be fighting Morii.

The witness said Nisei and Isei co-operated to form an evacuation committee, but Morril refused to co-operate with it. He refused to attend the committee's meetings.

COMMON PROCEDURE.

Referring to a collection taken among Japanese by the Japanese Benevolent Association, headed by Morii, Dr. Black said the Japanese with whom he was in contact "said it was a common procedure of Morii to collect money for some philanthropy and then give no accounting."

Dr. Black identified a letter circulated by the "War-time Security Commission," with Morii's name on the letterhead, as one circulated among Japanese asking them to subscribe to relief of Japanese who were without funds.

The "War-time Security Commission" title was meant to "mislead the public," Dr. Black suggested.

The witness said he had taken copies of the letter to Major Austin Taylor, chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, and had heard of the key position held by Morii with the evacuation commission.

Substance of Major Taylor's reply was that the chairman "had no doubt Morii was a rogue, but he was a useful rogue."

Nisei, opposed to Morii, felt some one was "lying" to the police about them and they resented "the systematic disappearance of their leaders" early in the evacuation movement, continued Dr. Black.

EX-OFFICIO CHAIRMAN.

Cross-examined by G. J. Locke, K.C., counsel for the B.C. Security Commission and the R.C.M.P., Dr. Black said he understood "Morii became ex-officio chairman of anything he became associated with."

Asked about Morii's co-operation with authorities during registration of Japanese, the witness said:

"My informants told me he had done lots of good things and it was their fault they hadn't stopped his abuses years ago. They were ashamed of him."

Dr. Black understood objective of the collection campaign headed by Morii was \$60,000. He believed some of it was paid out to needy families. The Japanese Welfare Association, which was affiliated with the Vancouver Welfare Federation, was in a position to relieve distress among Japanese.

First witness called today by Senator J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., and C. L. McAlpine, K.C., counsel for the Vancouver News-Herald, which made the charges under investigation was Richard Charles Messenger, an accountant acting as agent for the custodian of enemy property during evacuation of Japanese.

INTERVIEW.
Mr. Messenger said a Japanese whose affairs he was handling was interned because he refused to co-operate in evacuation proceedings.

The Japanese was interned when his permit for residence in Vancouver expired. While in the immigration shed, he was visited by two men—the "inference," said Mr. Messenger, was that they were Morii men—and told he would be released if he would "co-operate." He refused.

Ten Japanese, summoned by Senator Farris from evacuation camps in the interior, arrived in Vancouver today and will be called tomorrow.

Judge J. C. A. Cameron, Belleville, Ont., is the commissioner.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE,

Repatriation of 'CHEAPER THAN RACE PROBLEM'

By B. A. McKELVIE
Daily Province Staff Correspondent:
VICTORIA, Feb. 9.—Mrs.

Nancy Hodges, Liberal-Coalitionist and the first woman elected to the Legislature from Victoria, came out firmly for the repatriation of Japanese after the war. In addressing the House Monday afternoon Mrs. Hodges asked the government to set up a department of social security; made a plea for added benefits for old age pensioners, and extension of medical benefits to retired civil servants.

In dealing with the Japanese question, she agreed with the suggestion of Grant MacNeill (C.C.F., Vancouver-Burrard) that there was need for a planned approach to the question of the Japanese in B. C. after the war.

She described as mischievous the statement by "an official representative of the Federal Government on the B.C. Security Commission" to the effect that the mass hysteria and race prejudice of the white residents of British Columbia was the real reason for the evacuation of the Japanese from this coast.

This indicates, Mrs. Hodges said, "that the cards are already stacked against British Columbia and that we must make up our minds without delay as to what disposition shall be made of the Japanese."

PROVINCES UNFRIENDLY.

Mrs. Hodges said that Mr. MacNeill did not think that repatriation was the solution. Yet she did not want

OVINCE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30

Secrecy Veils

Continued from page 1
ENQUIRY

Mr. Locke objected to Senator Farris making "an attack" on the R. C. M. P.

Judge Cameron said the senator had qualified his references by stating "as far as I know."

No one, said Mr. Locke, had a right to say the R. C. M. P. were on "the defense." They were represented to assist the commission.

Mr. Locke suggested the commission should have counsel to direct the flow of evidence, but Senator Farris said he was prepared to "take the lead."

Judge Cameron pointed out that the enquiry was, "not in any sense a trial." The onus of proof was not on any one. It was the duty of "everyone to give all the evidence they have."

When Senator Farris called Col. Mead, Mr. Locke suggested an adjournment to allow a discussion of the advisability of an R.C.M.P. official giving evidence in open court. Senator Farris said he would avoid questions on matters of wartime secrecy, and Mr. Locke agreed to continue.

If there were any question of certain matters being discussed, he said, he would like to refer the question to the minister of justice.

Arguing for "evidence in public as much as possible," Senator Farris said results of the Hong-kong enquiry, which was held in camera, were "not satisfactory."

ROLE OF MORII.

Judge Cameron said the enquiry "so far as possible will be in public."

Senator Farris's questioning of Col. Mead centred on Morii's role in Security Commission activities.

In reference to "pulling no punches" in regard to Morii, the senator described him as "disloyal to Canada... dishonest... vicious... a dangerous character who would take advantage of any position he held."

Col. Mead explained the background of his work in connection with Japanese, extending over a long period. It began several years ago with an investigation of alleged attempts to promote illegal entries of Japanese into Canada, and continued with several investigations of the position of Japanese in Canada, before and after the war started.

Before Japan entered the war and relations with her were delicate, Col. Mead was delegated to investigate "agitation" against Japanese in B. C.

He interviewed Ald. Halford and told him his stand "embarrassing." He also interviewed managing editors of Vancouver newspapers.

When Japan entered the war,

Col. Mead joined Austin 1 and Inspector John Shirra the B. C. police in formation the B. C. Security Commission.

MORII WAS 'GAMBLER.'

The commission was anxious to win Japanese co-operation in arrangement of evacuations and "Morii had proved himself most effective in getting results.... For that reason he was on the liaison committee."

Senator Farris taxed Col. Mead on a question whether Morii determined "who else was on the committee."

"I couldn't say," replied the witness.
Col. Mead stated the "Morii group" represented those Japanese accustomed to "a tradition of discipline." Nisei (the native born Japanese) resented evacuation and refused to co-operate. Morii was a Canadian citizen.

"We secured co-operation from the Morii group that we didn't get from the Nisei. We had a duty to perform and naturally we wanted co-operation. We had to intern hundreds of these people mostly Canadians."

Questioned by Senator Farris on Morii's character, Col. Mead said he had heard the Japanese was a gambler. He also had heard he was tried for murder, but had won an acquittal.

"Morii's group was very valuable in getting assistance of isolated groups throughout the province."

The enquiry is being held at the Courthouse.

COMMISSION OPENS HERE

RCMP Head Tells Why Morii Used As Jap Evacuation Aide

Difficulties faced by the B. C. Security Commission in arranging removal of Japanese from protected areas on the west coast were explained at a public enquiry today by Col. F. J. Mead, a member of the security board and an R.C.M.P. assistant commissioner.

Colonel Mead was first witness at a commission enquiry by Judge J. C. A. Cameron, Belleville, Ont., into alleged activity by the Japanese Black Dragon Society in B. C.

He was called by Senator W. A. deB. Farris, K.C., counsel for the Vancouver News-Herald, which made the allegations. Judge Cameron is investigating. C. H. Locke, K.C., is appearing for the R.C.M.P. and the B. C. Security Commission. C. L. McAlpine, K.C., is assisting Senator Farris.

Opposition of some of the Japanese to evacuation forced R.C.M.P. to intern "hundreds of them," and the "Morii group" was the major Japanese instrument assisting the commission in arranging the evacuation, Col. Mead testified.

Central figure in the investigation is Etsuji Morii, leader of the Japanese group co-operating with the commission.

Allegations of Black Dragon activity are based on claims that Morii was linked with the secret society, which is reported to have exerted sinister influence in Japan for more than 70 years.

ENQUIRY IN PUBLIC.

News-Herald articles reported claims that Morii used his connection with the B. C. Security Commission to operate a "racket" at expense of certain Japanese evacuees.

Judge Cameron announced that all organizations and persons having information on the allegations are compelled by "public duty" to submit evidence. The enquiry is open to the public.

Senator Farris defined the position of his client as that of "an assistant" to the commission. Mr. Locke argued that onus of proof rested on the newspaper.

Senator Farris said the News-Herald's charges did not claim "bad faith, neglect of duty or any action which would reflect on the character or loyalty" of any

(Continued on Page 8.)
See ENQUIRY.

SNAP
up the
New
Victory Bonds



"Snap cleans dirty hands"

If You
Get Up Nights
You Can't Feel Right

If you have to get up 2 or more times a night your rest is broken and it's no wonder if you feel old and run down before your time. Kidney and Bladder troubles often may be the cause of many pains and symptoms simply because the kidneys may be tired and not working fast enough in filtering and removing irritating excess acids, poisons and wastes from your blood. So if you get up nights or suffer from burning, scanty or frequent passages, leg pains, backache, or nervousness, due to Kidney and Bladder troubles, you'll make no mistake in trying Cystex. Because it has given such joyous, happy results in so high a percentage of cases, Cystex is sold under an agreement of money back on return of empty package unless completely satisfactory to you. Cystex costs only 35¢ at drug stores, and the money back offer protects you.



Japs Plan to Custodian Goes Ahead With Sale Plans

COQUITLAM

MAY QUEEN PAUL
PELCHER

COQUITLAM, May 26.—Central figure of the May Day celebration here Pauline Pelcher, who crowned queen. More than 100 children were present at ceremonies, which were lighted by maypole dance and school displays. The queen was attended by Helen Gaudin as "Miss Canada," Bevel Caddy and Dolly Boe, maid of honor, and Doris Ponce record bearer.

Officials Move to Meet Fraser Floods

Special to The Vancouver Sun
NEW WESTMINSTER, May 26.—Danger of serious floods Fraser Valley and the possibility of having to call on the military authorities for help on protection work brought here from Victoria two provincial government engineers, Chief Engineer W. Carruthers and Public Works Engineer Harry Anderson. Dyking Commissioner Dixon they will interview military authorities here Saturday.

Hon. A. Wells Gray, Minister of Lands, first gave notice of the danger and military work is ready to start.

Of the danger and military work is ready to start.

Money to carry opposing litigation as high as the Supreme Court of Canada, if necessary, is pouring in "heavily" to a joint fund established by embattled Japanese property owners.

While they rally to the defense of their right to own real estate the Vancouver office of the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property is expected to proceed within a few days with the compulsory liquidation ordered by the Dominion government.

A catalogue of properties for which bids will be invited is almost complete. A press announcement of the sale is awaited as the signal for litigation to begin.

J. Arthur MacLennan, lawyer retained by the Japs, told The Sun today that final instructions from his clients are due to arrive from the interior at any moment. He also expects that a sum adequate to finance the fight to the Supreme Court of Canada will be posted simultaneously.

From Kaslo it was reported that Saburo Shinobu, secretary of the Japanese Property Owners' Association, has completed the canvass for funds in that district.

Contributions have been most numerous from families settled on Manitoba sugar-beet farms, but many have also been received from the Alberta dispersal group.

The collection in B. C. interior centres has been placed in the hands of local committees. Each owner is asked to pay 10 percent of his annual tax bill, with a down payment of 5 percent in cash.

New Sugar Find Puzzles Police

More raw cane sugar made its appearance Tuesday to confuse police who are seeking the owners of a large quantity recovered in caches in various parts of the city.

A 160-pound sack was turned in by a boy who came across it while playing in the 2000 block of the city.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE BY TENDER

THE Secretary of State of Canada, acting in his capacity as Custodian and being the vested owner of the interests of all persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected areas of British Columbia, hereby offers for sale by public tender such interests as are vested in him in certain commercial, residential and unimproved properties situate in Greater Vancouver.

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9. The properties are offered for sale without any warranty whatsoever by the Custodian of location or condition of buildings or improvements.

Cheques in respect of unaccepted bids will be returned in due course.

Neither the highest nor any tender will necessarily be accepted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Noon daylight saving time on the 19th day of July, 1943, on those properties designated in the Catalogue as Group "A." Further advice will be given of the date on which tenders will be received on properties in other groups of the Catalogue.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 19th day of June, 1943.

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Japs' Land For Veterans

FARMS TO BE TRANSFERRED

By TORCY ANDERSON.
From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau.
(Copyright, 1943, by Southam Co.)

OTTAWA, June 19.—Veterans of the present war will have opportunity to farm many of the Fraser Valley properties formerly owned by Japanese. Another step in this direction has been completed with the transfer of 769 parcels of land in Richmond and Delta now with the custodian's office in Vancouver to provincial supervisor under the Veterans' Land Act (1942).

The transaction was announced by the Secretary of State in a statement, G. Murchison, director of the Veterans' Land Act, said. **NEED ALTERATIONS.**

"In many cases it will be necessary to undertake extensive alterations to existing building or the erection of new homes of modest size but of enduring construction. The scarcity of building materials and expert labor at the present time are factors which make it necessary to postpone such a building program until conditions are more favorable.

"The Japanese, estimated at 400, are composed mainly of Japanese who went voluntarily to this area after Pearl Harbor, and were to remain only until enforced evacuation of coastal areas could be completed.

"In the meantime the local administration of these lands will come under I. T. Barnet, provincial superintendent of the Veterans' Land Act and Soldier Settlement at Vancouver. Annual taxes levied by the local authorities will be paid in accordance with the provision of the Veterans' Land Act.

"I should like to emphasize that it is the intention to hold these lands for veteran rehabilitation purposes, and for this reason it is useless for any one to seek to establish a preferred position in this regard.

"Disposition of these lands is a matter upon which the men from British Columbia who are at present scattered around the world on the fighting fronts will be given an opportunity to compete on equitable terms so far as it may be within the authority of the director and his representatives.

"I am confident that this policy will commend itself and receive the support of the public."

Not Dumping Ground

Japs to Move From Kelowna After Crop In

Evacuee Japanese now working on farms in the Kelowna area will be moved out at the end of the current crop season.

The presence of evacuee Japanese in that area has been the object of considerable protest on the part of the white residents, who claimed that the Kelowna district was being made a "dumping ground" for Japanese.

The Japanese, estimated at 400, are composed mainly of Japanese who went voluntarily to this area after Pearl Harbor, and were to remain only until enforced evacuation of coastal areas could be completed.

Mennonites In Valley Protested

Special to The Vancouver Sun

MISSION, June 19.—More German than English is heard on Abbotsford streets on Saturday night, Lang Sands, Abbotsford, told the quarterly meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of Fraser Valley and the Lower Mainland, as he expressed fears of an Abbotsford delegation over Mennonite infiltration into the Fraser Valley.

"In the Mennonite communities," he said, "the church services are conducted in German. The children are only allowed to speak English when they are outside the farm gates, and we believe there are still classes for instruction in the German language."

Other speakers said the Mennonites are buying land extensively in the district, and they expressed fears that no land would be available at reasonable prices for returned soldiers after the war is won.

PROVINCIAL MATTER

Some weeks ago the associated boards protested this to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, who advised them that he referred the matter to his cabinet colleagues. They felt that the matter is purely provincial.

They also protested to Premier John Hart, but as yet have received no reply.

The meeting appointed a standing committee to investigate the subject.

It also gave tentative approval to a resolution from North Vancouver Board of Trade asking for sweeping amendments to existing rental ceiling legislation. The resolution declares that no consideration is given in the regulations to local conditions, and that the 12 months' notice clause adds to housing shortages.

MARK ANNIVERSARY

Members of the associated boards joined with Mission and District Board of Trade in celebrating the fifty-first anniversary of incorporation of the district.

T. J. Cox, honorary life member of the Mission Board, described early days in Mission district, and F. O. A. C. "Happy" Holmes, DFC, veteran of numerous raids over Germany, told of some of his experiences as an air gunner on big bombers.

Other speakers included Gordon Towers, president of the Associated Boards; Reeve A. B. Catherwood, Mission District; Commissioner A. D. McRae, chairman of Mission City Villages Commission; James Plummer, one of the oldest members of the Board; James Muir, and P. Grant.

Vets To Get Former Jap Lands In Valley

To Be Held For Distribution Until After War

OTTAWA, June 19.—(CP)—

State Secretary McLarty announced Friday night that 769 parcels of farm land in the Fraser Valley area of British Columbia, formerly owned by Japanese, have been sold to the director of the Veterans' Land Act for future disposition to British Columbia men now in the armed forces.

Proceeds of the sale will be credited to the accounts of the former Japanese owners. It was negotiated by Mr. McLarty, as custodian of enemy property, on the recommendation of the advisory committee on rural property set up under Judge Whiteside of New Westminster, B. C.

The owners of the land have been evacuated from the protected areas of British Columbia, of which the Fraser Valley is part.

Administration of the tracts will be transferred to the provincial supervisor under the Veterans' Land Act, at Vancouver.

The director of the Land Act, Gordon Murchison, said in a statement that not all the parcels of land are "of themselves suitable for veteran settlement."

"In some cases subdivision may be undertaken. In others, it may be advisable to consolidate two or more parcels into one unit. In many cases it will be necessary to undertake extensive alterations to existing buildings or the erection of new homes of modest size but of enduring construction. The scarcity of building materials and expert labor at the present time are factors which make it necessary to postpone such a building program until conditions are more favorable."

Meanwhile, he said, local administration of these lands will come under I. T. Barnet, provincial superintendent, Veterans' Land Act and Soldier Settlement, at Vancouver. Annual taxes levied by the local authorities will be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Veterans' Land Act.

Charlie Palmer, secretary of the Greater Vancouver Canadian Legion, said here Friday that the land will be held until after the war for disposition among B. C. veterans of this war.

"Just at present it would not be fair to men still overseas to allow this land to be sold to men who have already returned. It is better, in view of the fact that machinery and buildings are so hard to get, for these returned men to go into more essential war industries until after the war."

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BAPTISTS RAP JAP SALES

Property Sale

Japanese Will Take Test Case to Court

Japanese property-owners, at a special meeting held in Kaslo Tuesday, made their final decision to proceed with court actions against compulsory sale of property owned by them in protected areas of British Columbia.

During the past several weeks the Japanese through their Amalgamated Property-owners' Association, have been campaigning for funds with which to launch a test case.

Final decision to proceed with a case is taken to mean that sufficient funds have been obtained. The Vancouver legal firm of Norris & MacLennan will act as counsel for the Japanese.

No test case, however, will be started until after the first parcel of Japanese property has been sold under the compulsory order.

The actual legal procedure to be followed has not yet been definitely decided, although it is thought that a case to test the legality of the federal order might be taken to the Exchequer Court.

The Exchequer Court sits in Vancouver once a year, usually in September. A special hearing would require the case to be heard in Ottawa.

In the meantime Custodian of Enemy Property in Vancouver, who will act as the sole arbiter of the sale, is making final plans for the disposal of the Japanese property.

It is expected the sale may be started soon after June 15.

SAY MINORITY RIGHTS DENIED

Disposal of properties of Canadian Japanese is regarded by the social service department of the convention of Baptist churches as "a serious breach of constitutional rights," according to Rev. A. J. MacLachlan, Fairview Baptist, in presenting his report today at First Baptist Church.

Dealing with the attitude toward minority groups in this province, Rev. Mr. MacLachlan said the committee viewed with great concern the proposal to sell Japanese property.

"Not only is it a serious breach of constitutional rights, but it is contrary to the spirit of the Atlantic Charter," he declared.

"It is inimical to all satisfactory post-war settlements, and it will be a seed bearing bitter fruit."

DENIAL OF RIGHTS.

"It is a denial of minority rights which is a major grievance against the Axis."

A resolution dealing with the subject will be presented before the close of the convention.

Rev. Mr. MacLachlan said that

Veterans To Get Japanese Farms

Over 10,000 acres of rich Fraser Valley farm land will be turned over to war veterans when they return home after the war.

The farms, now Japanese-owned, are in small parcels of five to 10 acres each.

A special office may be opened in Vancouver after the war to facilitate disposal of the property, and other similar rehabilitation schemes, according to I. T. Barnet, provincial superintendent, Veterans' Land Act.

The farms lie mainly between Hope and the mouth of the Fraser River. Many are berry farms.

Majority are in the Mission area. While many Japanese lived in Richmond and Delta districts, few owned farms. In Richmond total number of farms is estimated at 100. No farms on Delta flats are Japanese-owned.

Meanwhile, Japanese owners, now detained in the interior, are laying final plans for a test case against the Ottawa disposal order.

(Details are given on Page 3.)

Japanese Protest

APPEAL LIKELY ON TEST CASE

Japanese whose property is now being sold under federal order may take their protest against the order to Supreme Court of Canada, J. A. MacLennan, solicitor for Japanese Property, said today.

"I've warned the Japanese they must be prepared to take their test case to the Supreme Court after it has been tried in the Exchequer Court, said Mr. MacLennan.

Should the Japanese win their case the Dominion Government is certain to take it to the Supreme Court. Should they lose in the Exchequer Court they must be prepared to take their case to Canada's highest tribunal, he stated.

Mr. MacLennan said the Japanese now had sufficient funds to take their protest against the federal order, which forces sale of their property on the Pacific Coast, as far as the Exchequer Court.

PLAN THREE PETITIONS.

Meanwhile counsel for the Japanese plans to send three petitions to Hon. Norman McLarty, secretary of state, seeking permission to have their case against the Dominion Government heard in the Exchequer Court.

Petitions will be in the names of a Japanese national, a naturalized Japanese, and a Canadian-born Japanese. No difficulty is anticipated in obtaining leave to sue the government and the action will be started almost immediately.

It will be heard at a special sitting of the court in Ottawa.

Longshore Leader Confident Bridges Won't Be Deported

There is little chance that famous Harry Bridges, West Coast longshore leader, will ever be deported from the United States, Lou Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Longshoremen and Warehousemen (C.I.O.), said today.

Goldblatt is in Vancouver visiting labor leaders here.

"We are absolutely confident of winning the Bridges case," Goldblatt declared. "Practically all the testimony against him has been thrown out."

15 Woodworking Plants Organizing

About 15 woodworking plants in Vancouver are being organized by Thomas Bradley, representative of B. C. Woodworkers Union Local No. 2. The union, through its negotiating committee, has already met with a number of employers with a view to opening contractual relations.

The workers chiefly concerned are those employed in the manufacture of store fixtures, furniture and wooden fittings for cargo ships. Mr. Bradley says that four plants are now organized 100 per cent. and that relations with the employers are excellent.

Secretary of State Loses House Plea

An application of the secretary of state for possession of premises at 139 East Cordova, which had been rented by its Japanese owner to Quon On, Chinese, was dismissed in County Court Saturday by Judge J. O. Wilson.

The secretary of state applied for possession of the property on the ground that the tenant committed a breach of the lease.

The alleged breach was the maintaining a nuisance of the premises which council for the secretary of state claimed was supported by a Police Court conviction against the Chinese tenant for keeping a disorderly house.

Tender, Aching, Burning Feet

Two or three applications of Moone's Emerald Oil and in a few minutes the ache and soreness disappears. A few more applications at regular intervals and the almost unbearable soreness is relieved.

It's a wonderful formula—this combination of essential oils with camphor and other antiseptics—so splendid that thousands of bottles are sold annually.

Moone's Emerald Oil is sold by Cunningham Drug Stores, Owl Drug Stores, and all druggists. Satisfaction or money back. (Advt.)

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BARR
B.C. CO
B.C. O
B.C. SU
"BILL"
BIRKS,
BLOEDK
BOGAR
BRAGG
CAMAY
CANAD
CANAD
CAROL

Judge To Hold Inquiry

Eastern Man Leaving Immediately to Open Probe

OTTAWA, Oct. 24.—Judge J. C. A. Cameron of Belleville, Ont., has been appointed a commissioner to inquire into allegations published in Vancouver concerning the Black Dragon Society and other matters pertaining to the work of the British Columbia Security Commission, it was announced at the Justice Department today.

The commissioner will go to British Columbia at once to start his investigations.

STARTS FRIDAY

The department's statement said the inquiries are expected to start about Oct. 30.

The statement said:

"His Honor Judge J. C. A. Cameron of Belleville, Ont., has been appointed a commissioner to inquire into the report upon charges, allegations, statements and questions contained in articles in a Vancouver newspaper of September 26 and Oct. 9, 1942, respecting the "Black Dragon Society" and other matters referring to the British Columbia Security Commission and the administration of the Defense of Canada Regulations.

"It is expected that the commissioner will proceed to Vancouver at once and he will, probably, commence his inquiry about the 30th instant when opportunity will be given to newspaper and others concerned to give evidence respecting matters in question."

September 27 the paper said a Japanese "Fascist-like gang" affiliated with the notorious Black Dragon Society of Japan "intimidates law-abiding Canadian-born Japanese" and under the guise of raising relief funds "has extorted substantial sums of money from Japanese victims here in British Columbia."

Quoting a brief which it said had been supplied to the Canadian government last March by Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese, the paper said the supposed leader of the group had obtained contributions for a fund "a portion of which he had stated was to assist in the evacuation expenses of needy (Japanese) families from the coastal area of British Columbia."



Above is a picture of Etsuji Morii (right) taken from a copy of "Sokoku" for September, 1939, which is translated "Fatherland," and is a Japanese monthly magazine of Fascist and Nationalist point of view.

With him is President Kita, leader of a Fascist group in the Japanese Diet before that body was dissolved, to whom all Japanese diplomats and consuls have cringed since the day Japan started on her course of Fascist deceit and expansion, and Kita became the travelling emissary of the New Order in Asia. The picture is taken in Stanley Park, Vancouver, and the magazine is printed and published in Japan.

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部

附された邦字新聞「加奈陀新聞」の
記事によつて、その動靜を記して

Charge Fascist-Like Gang Extorts Funds From Victims Among Intimidated Japanese

A Japanese Fascist-like gang intimidates law abiding Canadian-born Japanese. This gang is directly affiliated with the notorious Black Dragon Society of Japan. Under the guise of raising relief funds, this gang has extorted substantial sums of money from Japanese victims here in B. C.

Such are the highlights of grave charges made against key Japanese by responsible groups. These groups include large numbers of respected Canadian-born Japanese as well as many responsible Canadians

The News-Herald believes that the charges are serious enough and specific enough to warrant immediate official action—particularly public investigation.

Last Spring Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese supplied to the Canadian government, through the proper authorities, both directly and through a group of white citizens, a brief on Etsuji Morii, which to date has been completely ignored.

They pointed out that until a few months before the date of the brief (March, 1942), he had been president of the Canadian chapter of SOKOKU-KAI, or Fatherland Society, which they allege is a sister organization of the Japanese BLACK DRAGON Society, which is hated and feared throughout the East.

This brief charged Morii to be a strong pro-fascist, and an advocate of Japanese nationalism and militarism, and that for many years he had advocated Fascist and nationalist principles both by speeches and by distribution of the magazine Sokoku.

Morii, they say, is an expert of ju-jitsu, as are his followers of the SOKOKU-KAI. This organization, say the Japanese, partakes of the general characteristics of Fascism.

Japanese claim in the brief that when the evacuation of their people was first planned, Morii was established as contact in the B. C. Security Commission. They further claim that Morii made a racket of the position.

They say he and his gang used the position of confidence under the Commission to levy tribute on all Japanese who for one reason or another wished to be evacuated later than others. Prices for this varied, they say, but were always what Morii considered the traffic would bear.

The Japanese allege that Morii had his own private secretary. This man was absolutely in his confidence, they say, and in that of the BLACK DRAGON. He, Takuzo Iiyama by name, returned to the "Fatherland" on the last boat sailing for Japan last November, his fare paid by his brother in Tokyo, who is a director of the line by which he sailed.

Iiyama handled all his boss' correspondence. What Iiyama carried back to Japan with him, on the eve of Pearl Harbor, is only conjectural, unless Morii tells. Morii is still in B. C. Last week he was walking the streets of Vancouver. He may be here still.

But in twenty-odd years of terrorization of the Japanese community in this province, Morii has gathered plenty of information valuable to the enemy. The Japanese brief says of his activities in the B. C. Security Commission:

"Morii himself volunteered to form the three member liaison committee. He has accepted Nishio, a Japanese national, as a member of the liaison committee. He has appointed his subordinates and favorites, among them his ju-jitsuists, to the Wartime Security Committee. Nearly one-half of the supposed 150 members of this committee are Japanese nationals."

"Some of these persons have gained their appointments by making substantial contributions to a fund created by Morii, a portion of which he had stated was to assist in the evacuation expenses of needy families. To date this relief has not been given out in any extent to justify his appeal."

"He has assured the members of his committee that they will see the last Japanese to leave the protected area, and in order to raise this fund he has appealed to and coerced the comparatively prosperous persons for financial contributions. He has used his influence and position to secure permits to remain even for persons dependent upon the large contributors."

All the foregoing information was at the disposal of the committees, drawn up by Japanese of Canadian birth or naturalized and given to these various authorities by them and by a committee of highly responsible character, including ministers and teachers. Yet no action has yet been taken on Morii. A brief from Ottawa has been received by the white committee. Morii is in no internment camp, as those Japanese who protest his actions are. When the heat became too fierce in Vancouver and his friends were sent to settlements. He, with them, went to Minto, in the Bridge River district. Others went to Christina Lake and Hope, which until a short time ago were practically 100 per cent Morii settlements. They are NOT internment camps.

say the Japanese, does not intend to stay in Minto, or in Vancouver. He and six others, all of the SOKOKU-KAI, are reportedly have been demanded by the Japanese government on exchange of nationals. This, in spite of the fact that Morii is naturalized 21 years ago.

The report has not yet been substantiated, but Japanese claim Morii brags to them that it is so.

Is Morii (who is implicated by his own articles in Sokoku) in an internment camp? Why should he be even in a position to talk about repatriation to Japan?

Was the brief of these Canadian Japanese, and the letter to the white committee pertinent thereto ignored by officials?

Are there questions which the Canadian-born Japanese say should be answered.

Reporters Find Japs Here Loath To Go To 'Morii Camp'

Etsuji Morii, chief agent in British Columbia of the Japanese nationalist and fascist magazine Sokoku, and head of the Sokoku-Kai Society, which is a daughter organization of the Japanese Black Dragon, is now back in Minto camp, but his lieutenants carry on for him at the Nippon Club.

The Black Dragon Society, mention of which makes princes and coolies alike in the Far East shudder, started 70 years ago as a secret society under the then radical Toyana. In the years elapsing it has become a Fascist body, and there is evidence to show that its activities are still rampant in this province.

Developments since the first News-Herald article on the subject in the issue of September 26, include a concerted endeavor to force those Japanese still to be evacuated to go to the Morii-controlled camp of Tashme, and the extreme reluctance of the majority of Japanese to have anything to do with Morii or his camp.

Tashme, situated near Hope, was established first as a camp for Japanese Nationals, among whom Morii has his chief support. He himself is said to have suggested the name, the origin of which is explained as follows in the "New Canadian" of August 22:

"This new village has been named Tashme, by combining the first two letters of the three commissioners, A. C. Taylor, John Shirras and F. J. Meade, of the Security Commission."

The Nippon Club, controlled by Morii, and at present operated for him by two lieutenants, is one of the depots where Japanese apply for "Work Orders" of the B. C. Security Commission, preliminary to evacuation, and is the only one of several such depots permitted to use a seal with the words "B. C. Security Commission" across the face of it. Other Japanese bodies simply use their organizational seals.

Following the first Morii story in this newspaper, a "Commission spokesman" was quoted in the Vancouver Sun of Sept. 26 as denying Morii had ever worked for the Commission.

That statement was never made in the article. It was simply pointed out that he enjoyed the confidence of the Commission.

Later, the Security Commission, in the Vancouver Sun of Sept. 29, denied the report in the Japanese paper New Canadian that 2000 to 2500 Japanese still remained to be evacuated in this city and the Fraser Valley.

According to notices sent out on October 1 to the various evacuation groups, there were at that time 2520 Japanese still to be evacuated in the Vancouver area. These were to be evacuated as follows:

Date.	Slocan	New Denver	Tashme	
			Sept. 27-Oct. 3	320
Oct. 15	125	125	Oct. 4-Oct. 10	400
Oct. 17	125	125	Oct. 11-Oct. 17	400
Oct. 19	125	125	Fraser Valley to be evacuated last	400
Oct. 21	125	125		

The Nippon Club is enthusiastic about the predominance of Tashme in this list. The Nisei Mass Evacuation Group, and the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council, to cite two, have almost their applications for other camps, Slocan or New Denver, and their applicants are being sent to Tashme.

Tashme, they say, is controlled by the Morii gang, who terrorized them in the past.

Whatever the truth or otherwise of this charge, undoubtedly do not want to go to Tashme, and that camp is undoubtedly based on their fear of what they say, has power to lay information against them, men interned when any of them object too strongly to it.

* * *

Here is a typical case, or series of cases. Several Japanese men and four women were interviewed in a Powell Street home. The men were reticent, affording nothing but veiled hints as to why they would go anywhere rather than to the Tashme camp. Then a pretty Nisei girl jumped up.

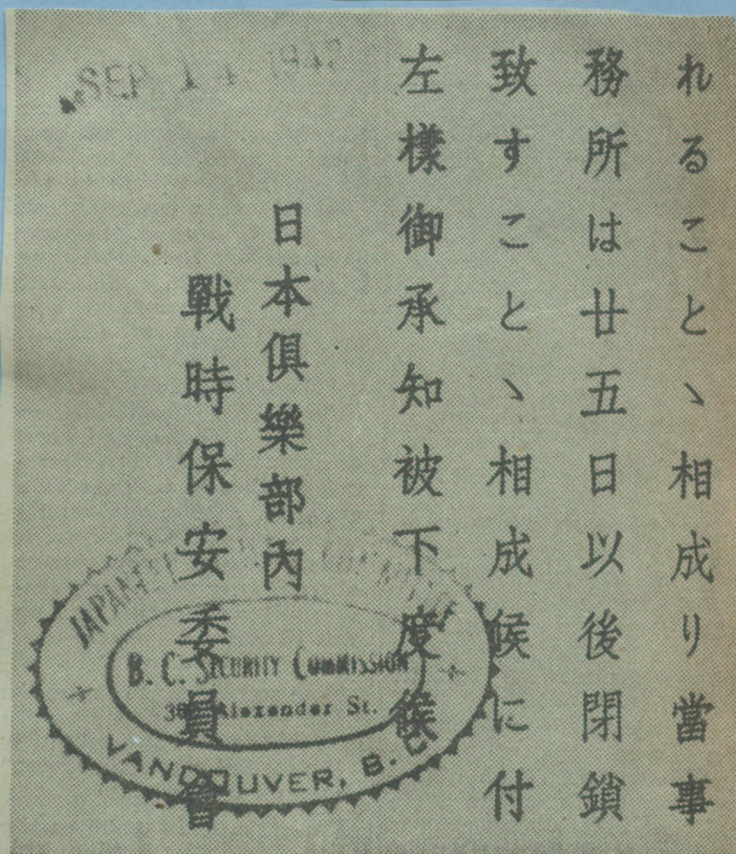
"I'll tell you," she said. "I'm not afraid. But if they talk Morii is likely to inform on them and get them interned. But all these women have had work orders filled in for Slocan or New Denver, and now their evacuation orders send them to Tashme!"

She bustled about and got work orders and cards from the women. She was right, and while she was showing them another couple came in with the same complaint. They had prepared for Slocan, and had their tickets. Tashme was on the order.

"You see," said the girl, "they don't put women in the internment camps. But nobody wants to go to Tashme. You see, it may be a nice camp, but Morii bosses it."

"What we can't understand," said a slim young Nisei, "is why Morii has so much drag. Don't the Mounted Police know what his connections are? Why didn't they do something after that News-Herald story? Why does the Security Commission take his word all the time? He's kicked us around plenty, and we don't want to go to the Tashme camp as long as his gang bosses it."

The reporters didn't have the answers. But they learned the Black Dragon is still powerful in British Columbia.



IT MAY NEED A READING GLASS to decipher it, but note the "B. C. Security Commission" across the centre of this Nippon Club stamp. The two vertical lines of Japanese characters which cross the stamp read, "Nippon Club, Wartime Liaison Committee." This committee was set up under the B. C. Security Commission by Etsuji Morii, who for years has been a chief agent of the Black Dragon Society in British Columbia.

Declares Fear Seals Lips To Charges Against Group Here

Their lips sealed by a paralyzing fear of Etsuji Morii, influential Japanese who shared the confidence of the B. C. Security Commission, many city Japanese are loathe to make their charges public.

This was the evidence of Harold E. Winch, M.L.A., leader of the Opposition in the Provincial House, as he took the witness stand on the opening of the commission of inquiry by Judge J. C. A. Cameron, Belleville, Ont., into activities of the Japanese secret society in this province as made public by The News-Herald.

Complicating this situation, Winch continued, was the fear that all Japanese might be returned to Japan after the war where vengeance could be wreaked on the witnesses and members of their families.

Winch's evidence regarding this fear, prevalent among evacuating Japanese, was substantiated by Grant MacNeil, M.L.A., and former honorary secretary to the Security Commission.

Little time was wasted in preliminaries as Senator J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., counsel for The News-Herald, fired a broadside into the proceedings by calling Assistant Commissioner Frederick John Mead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, after his opening remarks.

C. H. Locke, K.C., representing the Security Commission and the R.C.M.P., suggested that Commissioner Cameron, Senator Farris and himself retire to the judge's chambers to discuss the matter before Mead was asked any questions.

Senator Farris took strong objection to this procedure, maintaining that the proceedings in their entirety should be held publicly.

The hearing eventually continued when The News-Herald counsel agreed not to ask any questions that might prejudice the safety of the state or disclose police or government methods of investigation.

Earlier Locke had suggested that the Commissioner appoint a counsel to assist him. Senator Farris said he was prepared to use his best efforts "to take the lead in the presentation of evidence."

While Morii was labeled as a man who was intimidating fellow countrymen and using his position of confidence with the Security Commission to work a "racket," the little Japanese sat stolidly in one corner

of the Assize Court room flanked by two lieutenants.

He followed the proceedings carefully but evinced no signs of nervousness as the serious allegations were made.

Climaxing the first day's sitting was the calling to the stand of Rev. William H. N. Norman, pastor of St. George's United Church, who is a member of the Consultative Council which prepared a brief on behalf of the Nisei group—Canadian-born Japanese.

Born in Japan and a resident of that country for 25 years, Mr. Norman was called to the stand by Senator Farris to translate sections of the magazine "Sokoku" which contained a picture of Morii with a man named Kita.

Norman said the magazine was published in Tokyo and its title meant Fatherland.

He was interrupted by Locke's objection that the magazine's origin could not be proved.

"What do you want me to do, go to Japan and subpoena the editor?" Claude L. McAlpine, co-counsel for The News-Herald asked sarcastically.

"You can prove by this witness that he has been shown a magazine and can translate it, but it doesn't mean I can accept these statements as established," Commissioner Cameron ruled.

Subject to the above limitations, however, he said he would admit the booklet.

(Continued on Page 11)

(Continued from Page 1)

Locke then asked for an adjournment until Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Senator Farris said he wished to have several out-of-town Japanese called. Locke asked for their names and said he would have them in Court Monday. G. W. McPherson, custodian of enemy property, will be another witness Monday.

Examined by McAlpine, Harold Winch declared he had been visited by Canadian-born Japanese on numerous occasions. He said they were mostly under 40 years of age and feared Morii and the "Morii group"—a committee set up to advise the Security Commission on the evacuation of Japanese.

The complainants were a "cross-cut" of Japanese community life.

PECULIAR POSITION

"Sometimes they came as representatives of organizations and sometimes as individuals. They were in a peculiar position and appeared to have been driven by a fear complex. I tried to get affidavits and to persuade them to come as witnesses before the Advisory Council (of which Winch is a member) or the Security Commission.

"The answer they always gave me was to the effect that I would have to understand the Japanese nature before I could understand the problem.

"They maintained there was a definite difference between their loyalty and thoughts regarding Canada and what they desired to do and the loyalties and methods of what they referred to as the Morii group. Sometimes they called it the nationalized group."

He said they were afraid that Morii and his crowd, being so close to the Security Commission, could utilize power to convey to other Japanese, at least the thought, that they had power to control their actions. Also, Morii could wield influence not only directly but indirectly.

"They made reference to a jiu-jitsu club, the same as thug organizations in Japan. It was exactly the same here and Morii either had control or great influence in this club."

If these Japanese crossed Morii "they were fearful not only for themselves but also for their families."

JAPANESE VIEW

"They informed me Mr. Morii's loyalty was not to Canada but to Japan and, in their opinion, the Security Commission, instead of utilizing the services of Morii and the Issei (Japanese nationals) group should be working with the Canadian Japanese."

Winch said that seemed like logical reasoning to him and he took the matter up with Austin Taylor, chairman of the B. C. Security Commission, and Commissioner Meade.

The informants, whose names he said he had promised not to release, told him Morii was going ahead on a new procedure and collecting money, the C.C.F. leader continued. They were greatly concerned over this because of the position Morii held.

They held this collection of money could be coercive and suggested it was being done with the authority of the Security Commission.

"NOT UNDER COMMISSION"

"I went up to the office and saw Mr. Mead and Mr. Taylor and was told that this collection was not being carried on under instructions from the Commission but was a collection of some Japanese Benevolent Association. They were collecting for welfare work amongst the Japanese."

Winch identified the copy of the magazine Saikoku from the picture of Morii and Kita.

He said Kita was a representative of the Saikoku-Kai Society from Japan which Morii represented in British Columbia.

"You are going a long way to ask me to accept that in evidence," the commissioner interjected.

"I am going to call the translator to prove it," McAlpine explained.

The Commissioner said he would admit Winch's statement to the Advisory Council as to what was the translation of the magazine.

The provincial member said both he and McPherson asked Commissioner Mead for information on the Morii allegations because of the complaints they had received.

He said that Com. Mead had promised to show him the police report on Morii but unfortunately he had never been able to see it.

"Com. Mead and the R.C.M.P. had nothing definitely on Morii, but he was co-operating with them and the council in evacuating the Japanese. Morii could get things done, so the Commission issued instructions and the Japanese and members of his committee took the action."

OBJECTS TO POLICY

"I objected to that policy because of the reasons given me," the witness continued, "time after time as to how he got action from the other Japanese. It was my contention that Morii could get things done . . . because of the fear complex."

"It was after many complaints had been made that the Commission also dealt with a Nisei committee."

"As a general rule I couldn't get the names of the people who came to me. They actually seemed to be in fear of their lives," he went on.

McAlpine tried to elicit from Winch specific grounds for the Japanese fear.

"How can you test the truth of it?" Commissioner Cameron asked.

"They told Mr. Winch they were in fear of their lives," McAlpine emphasized.

"I think the frightened persons should be brought here to say whether they are frightened and why," Locke suggested.

"Is there any way the identity of these persons can be found out?" the Commissioner asked.

"They wouldn't come forward," answered Winch.

He added that he had given his word of honor not to divulge name of complainants who had come to him.

"That man (Morii) and his committee should be relieved of their duties and some other method found to look after the Japanese," declared Winch.

"If the statements made to me are true, he should be interned."

The Commissioner said he had to rule out all statements Winch said were made by unidentified persons.

At the conclusion of his testimony

Locke deferred cross-examination until a later date.

MacNeil was summonsed by the Commissioner.

He said he was transferred from the secretaryship after about two and a half months to special duties with the Commission. MacNeil substantiated in a large part the statements of Winch, but emphasized the fact they could not be substantiated by any evidence.

Under cross-examination by Locke he said he could not give the names of Japanese who had complained to him about Morii; he was not sure of the pronunciation

or spelling of any of their names.

Asked if he had discussed the information given him with anybody, MacNeil said he had taken it up with Com. Mead, "who was aware of all the facts."

"Some were willing to have their names given and were referred to Mead," he said, adding that the evidence was of a very flimsy character.

In answer to a question from McAlpine, the witness said "some of the Nisei expressed a lack of confidence in Morii because of his former relations with societies in

Japan. They had reason to believe he was a member of the Black Dragon Society, but had no evidence to back it up."

Com. Cameron: "Can you say that anyone said to you, 'I know Morii is a member of the Black Dragon Society, or did they say, 'We think he is.'"

MacNeil: "As I recall it, they said, 'We suspect him.'"

The witness said he heard reports Morii had misrepresented his position with regard to the evacuation of Japanese, but declared it was absurd to suggest Morii actually had any power to do this.

At the morning sitting, Com. Mead said that opposition of some of the Japanese to evacuation forced the R.C.M.P. to intern hundreds of them and the Morii group co-operated and assisted the commission in arranging the departures.

When Japan entered the war Com. Mead, Austin Taylor and Inspector John Shirras of the B. C. Police were named to the Security Commission.

Morii, who had always been co-operative, was chosen on a liaison committee after "the leading Japanese" had been cautioned on their conduct by

the Commissioner of Police

Commissioner Cameron, in opening remarks, said that all organizations or individuals having information of interest to the commission were compelled as a public duty to submit evidence. Senator Farris defined the position of his client as that of an assistant to the Commission. Locke argued that onus of proof rested on the newspaper.

The Senator said The News-Herald's charges did not claim bad faith, neglect of duty or any action which would reflect on the character or loyalty of any member of the R. C. M. P. or Security Commission.

Jap Nationalistic Harangue Quoted At Investigation Here

"Remembering that the Empire of Japan is the Japan of the Gods, I beg of you all to continue marching splendidly on... let our hearts judge and our hands perform, carrying squarely on both shoulders the glory of the Empire of Japan..."

So said Etsuji Morii, naturalized Canadian, in an address allegedly delivered in December, 1939, under the auspices of the Canadian-Japanese Association for representatives of every Japanese society, according to Rev. W. H. N. Norman, translator, who gave evidence at the Cameron inquiry into Morii's activities on Monday.

A former missionary to Japan and a member of the Vancouver Consultative Committee which sought to assist in the Japanese evacuation from this area, Mr. Norman made the translation from the magazine "Sokoku" (Fatherland).

Mr. Norman identified a picture of Morii with a man named Kito from the text underneath it. He said it named Morii as branch president of the Sokoku-Kai Society and Kito as the managing director.

"It is a very nationalistic Japanese magazine," the witness said, referring to Sokoku, allegedly printed in Tokyo.

Copies of the address which was titled, "The Fundamental Duties of the Subjects of the Empire," were sent to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, R. B. Hanson, and Minister of Justice, Louis St. Laurent, by the Consultative Council here.

Mr. Norman received two copies of the magazine from Iwasaki, publisher of the Continental Daily News, Japanese. Morii went on to thank his hearers for contributions of

gold, old woollen articles, tin-foil, etc., "up to a point, where it touches your daily meals, it is something that strikes my heart..."

"In preparation for the long-term reconstruction, and pursuant to the war-time national mobilization policy of our nation, I wish very earnestly to request your co-operation."

"I would now like to deepen afresh, together with you the purport and destiny of the national policy of our Empire of Great Japan and strengthen the national spiritual mobilization."

"The destiny of our Imperial Japan is very succinctly expressed, it seems to me, in the four characters, 'Making Perfect the Gods' Works.' Lord Chikafusa Kitabataki, in his 'The True Line of the Divine Emperors,' 600 years ago, said that the Empire of Great Japan was a divine country."

"We believe his words and are firmly convinced that this is a fact. That is, our Imperial Japan was a country founded to carry to completion the Gods' wishes. ... on this broad globe there are many and various countries, all of which are struggling to achieve prosperity for country and individual, but among them all only in Japan does there majestically exist, 'Ruler and Subject One Body,' ... self completely sacrificed for the fulfillment of the Gods' will."

(Cont. on Page Two)

be exaggerated November 15 when the latest ruling of the transit controller comes into effect, occupied considerable time at the council meeting Monday night.

Ald. W. T. Cook reported that Pacific Stages between Vancouver and this city had been ordered off the road except at rush hours and that the B. C. Electric Railway would change the interurban service from a 20-minute to 15-minute provided it could obtain men to operate trains.

Ald. Cook declared the transportation facilities offered were unable to cope with the situation.

He advocated requesting the merchants to close at 4:30 p.m.

far has not been able to a corporal's guard, the G government in exile reported today.

Despite Nazi threats food cards would be drawn, only 60 Greeks reported to have responded.

A Greek government official said one Greek who, to Germany wrote back are working 14 hours as Our salary is insufficient buy food, even from this man's family disappears kitchen." A few days

BERLIN ADMITS BEF ADVANCE

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Nov. 3.—(A large scale British attack break through on the El front in the Egyptian desert has been in progress since this morning, Berlin radio, said last night.

The British succeeded pushing a wedge into German positions at one point, the report said, and a big tank was reported in progress Monday night.

It also was stated that British attempted Sunday to land from the sea behind man positions, but were off.

Jap Nationalist Speech FBI Has F

(Continued from Page One)

"This is the national policy of our Japan, this is the true aspect of our Japan, country of the Gods. To follow the country, exalting one (Imperial) line, to vow loyalty to the great Monarch with the utmost sincerity, there is beauty here that cannot be found in the hearts of any other people..."

"Though, fortunately or unfortunately, we who reside in a foreign country far from the motherland cannot bear arms on the battlefield, yet since we have our allotted place to display the Japanese spirit, we should feel that we are in no whit different from our heroes on the battlefield. In the midst of the riddle of a changing world situation which does not admit of prophecy, we are in an extremely uneasy position."

"Yet, we Japanese residents outside of Japan, should not become vainly excited, nor should we be drawn along by frivolous words and deeds. As citizens of the Empire, with unashamed pride, we should watch quietly, and pay attention to the various problems as they emerge."

MAKE PREPARATIONS

"Is it not necessary that we should make appropriate preparations for them? Particularly since we live in a coun-

As the battle of Stalingrad ended the 70th day of its siege, the Germans launched a desperate counter-attack in an effort to regain "at all costs" the positions they had lost in the last few days, but the Russians held their ground.

At one point, the communique said, the Russians drove the Germans out of six dug-outs in which they had entrenched themselves. This was the third successive day that the Russians had reported gains in the battered Volga city.

On the Black Sea front, northeast of the Port of Tuapse, the Russians pressed the enemy back slightly, killing about 300 enemy troops, the communique said.

In the eastern Caucasus, where the main German drive was developing, the Germans appeared to have halted their major attacks in the Mozdok area in favor of their new push in the Nalchik region to the south and west of Mozdok.

TRANSFER YOUR SAVINGS

Teacher Testifies Yo Relates How Four Reliable Nisei Told Her Of Extortion Methods

Further evidence suggesting that Etsuji Morii and his group were extorting money from Japanese in this area to prevent the breaking of family ties or forestall evacuation was given to the Cameron Commission in a brief hearing Wednesday afternoon.

A Vancouver woman high school teacher, identified only as witness "A", recounted how frightened, young Christian Canadian Japanese had told her in confidence about their fears.

Commissioner J. C. A. Cameron, who came here from Belleville, Ont., to investigate The News-Herald's charges, respected the teacher's wish to remain anonymous and also withhold the names of the Japanese who had complained to her.

Over the objection of C. L. Locke, K.C., counsel for the B. C. Security Commission and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Commissioner said he would allow the testimony into the evidence on the same basis as previous statements — that it was a complaint made by various Japanese against Morii.

VOUCHED FOR CHARACTER

Examined by Senator J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., representing The News-Herald, witness "A" said that four young Japanese approached her to communicate their fears. Two were young men and two young women;

also two of them had been former students, and she vouched for the good character and integrity of all four.

The first young man (all the complainants were 19 or 20 years of age) was very much worried, she said, not because of what any white person might do but it was a fact that a group of Japanese men, whom he believed were certainly not friendly to Britain or Canada, had won the confidence of those in authority."

They were using this influence in a way he thought was bad and would harm him greatly.

She said this complainant did not give Morii's name but said it was a group of businessmen who had been powerful for a long time and he felt they were very dangerous.

The witness said some three weeks elapsed before the next Japanese, another boy, approached her. She testified he scarcely knew the first Japanese.

MENTIONED MORII'S NAME

"He mentioned the name Morii and went into greater detail and said a good many other things. He said he firmly believed that money was being given by Japanese families particularly out towards Steveston, to Morii or his henchmen in order that the families wouldn't be broken up or evacuated so soon, or other reasons of that kind.

Witness "A" said her informants were "outstandingly honest and intelligent boys."

Asked about the girls who spoke to her, the teacher said the first one approached her the next day and "she had no idea we had seen or heard anything from the boy.

"She blurted out the same story, so amazingly alike in detail to the boys'."

NO FRAME-UP

"Did you think it was a frame-up?" Senator Farris asked.

"No, knowing the people it wouldn't be."

"Was Morii's name mentioned?" the counsel asked.

"Yes."

"It what capacity?"

"As being their leader."

The teacher said the fourth complainant came to see her family in October before she went away.

"She said, 'Did you see The News-Herald?' and we said yes. What it said was absolutely true the Japanese girl told us, except probably the connection with the Black Dragon is a bit exaggerated.

"Of course, that may have been her own opinion," the witness declared.

Under cross-examination by Locke, the high school teacher said she had the first conversation early in March.

Asked if the young Japanese (Nisei) thought they should not be evacuated from the coast, the witness said they were sensible about it and realized they would have to be moved.

EXAMINE MORE WITNESSES

Senator Farris told the Commissioner he and C. L. McAlpine, K.C., co-counsel for The News-Herald, had examined the Japanese witnesses, brought to Vancouver from outside camps, during the afternoon and would continue the examination in the evening.

When the hearing resumes at 10:30 this morning it is expected the Japanese will be called to give their testimony.

WOULD NOT AID COMMISSION

Earlier in the day Richard Charles Messenger, of the staff of H. D. Campbell, chartered accountant, who acted as agent for the custodian of enemy property during the evacuation of Japanese, said he was advised by a certain well-to-do Japanese, a trustee of Fairview School, that he would not co-operate in the self-supporting evacuation schemes of the Security Commission because of Morii's dominant position.

He said he would rather be interned than have to associate with a "gangster and a gambler."

Messenger said the Japanese was interned later the same day, the reason given was that he did not comply with the Security Commission's evacuation instructions effective some days earlier.

Later, in the Immigration quarters where he was being held pending removal to internment camp, the Japanese advised Messenger that two men told him he would be released from internment if he would co-operate in the housing scheme.

He indignantly refused the offer, according to the witness.

'Distrust Of Morii Laid To Spy Activities For Mounted Police'

That Etsuji Morii became disliked and lost respect in the Japanese community because other Japanese began to realize he was a "spy for the Mounted Police" was the testimony of R. Yoshida Thursday before Judge Cameron's inquiry into Morii's activities.

* * *

Yoshida, born in Japan, and naturalized in 1938, has known Morii for 20 of the 35 years he (Yoshida) has been in Canada and rendered testimony that up until the outbreak of war with Japan, Morii had been intensely Japanese, but that "after the war he was all for the Canadian government."

The witness described a fishermen's meeting at Port Essington in May, 1938, called by the Amalgamated Fishermen's Union, of which he was vice-president, and at which meeting Morii had been asked to speak.

Morii, he said, exhorted the Japanese "all to stick together and co-operate for the beautiful national policy of Japan, the nation born of the gods and coeval and eternal."

* * *

As early as February, 1942, before the B. C. Security Commission was formed, he testified, Morii had forecast evacuation of all Japanese, and had called the community to a meeting at the Nippon Club. Yoshida had not gone to the meeting, but stated that Morii had been reported saying that if 300 to 500 Japanese evacuated voluntarily, it would be easier for the rest.

* * *

He himself disagreed with this, as he "could read the English newspapers, and knew it was not as simple as that."

Yoshida said that in 1941 Morii's name was suggested in the Fishermen's Union as a man likely to have sufficient influence with the authorities to enable the restoration of certain fishing licenses which had been lost to younger Japanese through a technicality.

* * *

To this end each of the men interested contributed \$50, raising a fund of an indeterminate amount, "but said to be from \$4000 to \$6000," which was sent to Morii, he testified.

No accounting had been given of the use of this money, he testified, as the war broke out soon after, but he was informed it had never been returned.

* * *

Under cross-examination by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the Security Commission and the R.C.M.P., Yoshida testified that distrust of Morii became intensified when it became apparent "Morii had been a Mounted Police spy for a long time."

Questioning of the witness on illegal entry cases in which Morii is said to have assisted the R.C.M.P. in 1931, drew a protest from News-Herald counsel Senator J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., this being something on which he had refrained from questioning Asst.-Commissioner Mead of the R.C.M.P. last Friday, as touching a matter of police secrets.

"Mr. Mead made a great palaver about this, and said he was sending a letter to the Justice Department in Ottawa about it," said Senator Farris.

* * *

"I am going to ask the question, nevertheless," said Mr. Locke.

"You are if the Commissioner says so," said Senator Farris.

Judge Cameron ruled the question could be asked. To an inquiry if he were present when Morii had assisted in checking birth certificates in Prince Rupert, the witness testified that he had heard of similar action in Prince Rupert, but had not been present.

Senator Farris gave notice that as Mr. Locke had opened up the hitherto taboo question of illegal entries, he would examine Assistant Commissioner Meade on the matter when he is called again.

* * *

The previous witness, Jen-ichi Kinoshita, for many years engaged at the Royal Bank, Main and Hastings branch, testified that people had a "strong fear of Morii because of his reputation for beating men up."

He had ju-jitsuists at his back, said the witness.

He testified Morii ran a ju-jitsu school or club in Vancouver. "Ju-jitsu itself is not bad, but used the wrong way it is a very bad thing," he said.

Asked by Mr. Locke if he knew that Morii, with three others, had been assisting the authorities since 1940 on Japanese registration, and before that had helped in checking illegal entries, Mr. Kinoshita called for an interpreter and stated that prior to the evacuation Japanese had no idea of the power exercised by Etsuji Morii.

* * *

He had heard no great complaint about Morii until it was realized, he said, that he apparently had control over the destinies of 23,000 Japanese.

The witness related proceedings of the Canadian-Japanese Association executive after it was found the Nippon Club had been made a liaison between the Japanese and authorities.

* * *

They had talked the matter over, held a general meeting, and invited Morii to co-operate, which he had promised to do. But when after some interval he made no contact with them, they decided to work without him, he said.

Jap Asked RCMP To Intern Him ---Insulted By 'Morii Control'

A former Japanese insurance salesman for the Sun Life Company felt so "insulted" over the fact that Etsuji Morii had "some control of the evacuation of Japanese" he went to ask the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to intern him.

Evidence of this strange request was contained in a letter written by G. W. McPherson, custodian of enemy property, to Col. C. H. Hill, of the R.C.M.P., and admitted into the record at the Cameron Commission hearing Friday afternoon.

The Commission is investigating published charges by The News-Herald connected with Morii's role in the Japanese community life of this area.

In a letter to the Commissioner some days ago, McPherson

enclosed a copy of his communication to Col. Hill.

The letter also contained information that Morii had demanded \$300 from the wife of a Japanese internee for "some organization work."

Called to the stand by Senator J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., counsel for The News-Herald, Alexander Lewis Wright, city manager of the Sun Life, told of his visit to McPherson when the information about H. Kobayashi, the man who refused to co-operate with Morii, was given.

Wright said Kobayashi had been an insurance salesman for the company among the Japanese for some 22 years and was considered "very reliable."

"The last communication I had from him was from Petawawa internment camp," the witness declared.

* * *

C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the R.C.M.P. and B. C. Security Commission, objected to Wright enunciating the complaints he had received from Kobayashi. Senator Farris said he would not press the matter as the complaints were outlined in the letter admitted by the Commissioner as evidence.

McPherson's letter, dated Nov. 2, said in part:

(Continued on Back Page)

Letter Reveals Jap Turned Down Evacuation

Preferred Internment To Being Under Morii Rule

(Continued from page 1.)

"Mr. Wright came to my office yesterday morning to turn over to the custodian a cheque for Mr. Kobayashi . . . his reason for coming was because he believed this party had been interned. On checking the records I have found this man was not so, and he was surprised, since Mr. Kobayashi had told him personally that he was going up to the R.C.M.P. to ask that he be interned.

"I considered this a strange request by a Japanese and asked Mr. Wright to clarify the statement. Mr. Wright stated that this party was their best salesman among the Japanese and that he had absolute confidence in him, and he did excellent work in the recent Victory Loan campaign.

"Mr. Wright stated that Mr. Kobayashi advised him that he wasn't prepared to deal with Mr.

Morii as to the terms of his evacuation or prepared to make any arrangement for deferment and that he felt insulted over the fact that Mr. Morii appeared to have some control over the evacuation; that he would sooner be interned than come under his control.

EVACUATED INSTEAD

"He left Mr. Wright's office with the intention of applying for internment but appears to have been evacuated rather than interned, so the cheque was not accepted by this office.

"Mr. Wright stated that Mr. Kobayashi advised him that Mr. Morii had collected a considerable sum of money for obtaining deferments for Japanese. Mr. Wright further stated that he would be prepared to make this statement at any time to the chairman of the B.C. Security Commission.

"Mr. Fred Field, C.A., advised

me some time ago that Mrs. Negata, the wife of an internee, came to see him with a story about Morii demanding \$300 from her for some organizational work.

"He advised me that his advice to her was to tell Mr. Morii to come and see him. Mr. Morii didn't come.

"This information is given to you as information received by the custodian's office. Neither myself nor anyone in this office has any personal knowledge as to the proof of the truth of the statements made but since there seems to be some connection between Mr. Morii and your department, I thought that the information should be given to you."

KNEW OF REPUTATION

Yoshiaki Sato, 25-year-old diesel engineer, formerly employed by the Trans-Pacific Lumber Co. on Vancouver Island, another witness, testified

that while he did not know Morii personally he had heard a great deal about his reputation.

Under cross-examination by Locke, Sato said a lot of his friends had received notices to evacuate, signed by Morii.

He admitted that he personally had never seen one of the notices.

Sato said he tried to assist in the evacuation but Morii would not co-operate with the Canadian-born Japanese or a special committee of 25.

Asked by Commissioner Cameron if he had ever heard of the Black Dragon Society in Canada, Sato answered, "No, only I saw the magazine (the publication Sokoku, mouthpiece of the Sokoku Kai Society, allegedly affiliated with the Black Dragon Society.)

Cross-examined by Locke, T. Ide, former police court interpreter and secretary of the Amal-

gamated Association of Fishermen of B.C., said he never heard of the Black Dragon Society operating in this province.

He said he had seen the magazine "Sokoku" (Fatherland), which contained a nationalist speech allegedly delivered by Morii.

ONLY LIST OF NAMES

Turning to a page of the book, which Rev. W. H. N. Norman had said earlier contained the names of Toyama, head of the Black Dragon Society, and Mat-suoka, former Japanese Foreign Minister, as sponsors, Ide told Locke there was just a list of several names and nothing else.

Questioned later by the commissioner as to whether there was anything else on the page that would indicate what the list of names was doing there, Ide admitted that the Jap lettering said they were assisting financially or materially with the objects of the Sokoku-Kai.

Commissioner Suggests Morii Retain Counsel; May Testify In Jap Hearing

Etsuji Morii, naturalized Canadian termed by The News-Herald as a man friendly to Japan, was advised Monday afternoon by Commissioner J. C. A. Cameron to provide himself with counsel.

Climaxing a dramatic day's hearing during which a News-Herald reporter's reticence to reveal the name of a government agent—not Canadian—who had provided him with certain information about Morii's activities, was temporarily upheld by the Commissioner, the investigator called out the name of Morii for the first time.

In answer to Commissioner Cameron's inquiry if Mr. Morii was at the hearing, a slight, stolid-faced Japanese stood up.

"From the evidence that is now before me it appears that before the Commission has concluded its sittings you will be called upon to give evidence."

"I suggest you should consider the desirability of having counsel represent you when you give evidence," the Commissioner said.

Morii made no reply but immediately went into a huddle with other Japanese who had

sat with him throughout the week-long investigation.

Earlier during cross-examination of Ted Ward, News-Herald reporter, who wrote a series of articles on Morii linking him with the notorious Black Dragon Society of Japan, C. L. Locke, K.C., counsel for the B. C. Security Commission and the R.C.M.P., attempted to make the writer reveal the name of a key source of information.

After a spirited debate, the Commissioner said he would reserve his decision as to whether Ward had to supply the informant's name or not.

Minister Claims RCMP Know Identity Of Mr. X.

The name of Mr. X, as the informant which was referred to several days ago by Capt. Elmore Philpott, editorial director of The News-Herald, cropped up again during cross-examination of Rev. W. H. N. Norman, a member of the Vancouver Consultative Council.

"Who is Mr. X?" Locke asked. "If Mr. Philpott can't name him I can't," the minister replied.

"Did you give your pledge under an oath of secrecy?" the Commissioner interjected.

"Not exactly," was the answer, "but his value would be destroyed if people knew him. The R.C.M.P. know who he is."

After Mr. Norman had told the Commission that the man was a secret service agent, Commissioner Cameron asked him to write his name on a slip of paper which was shown to Locke and Senator J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., counsel for The News-Herald.

The Commissioner explained that he did not want to be put in the position of forcing Mr. Norman to divulge the

agent's name unless he had to.

Mr. X was thrown into the spotlight when Locke asked Ward where he got certain information that a private secretary who was in the confidence of both Morii and the Black Dragon Society—since repatriated to Japan.

Ward: "I can't divulge the source of that information."

Locke: "Why not?"

Ward: "Because I promised definitely that would not be revealed."

Commissioner: "Why not?"

Ward: "It is a matter of my confidence, I don't think it's of any importance anyway."

Commissioner: "That's for me to decide, Mr. Ward."

Ward maintained that although he did not take an oath, the information was given to him under a pledge of secrecy. Senator Farris said his understanding was to the effect that the information came from a man occupying an important position.

"It practically stultifies this whole commission," the investigator said, "I was told by so and so, etc., but no names are given."

The Commissioner said Ward apparently did not communicate his information to the police so he did not see how they could check on it.

Locke submitted that the whole inquiry would be blocked if Ward's pledge were not disregarded.

"I suggest the file of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Francisco be brought in," Ward remarked.

"That wouldn't serve the purpose at this moment," replied Commissioner Cameron.

Senator Farris said he understood Mr. X was not a Canadian government official. Ward had not given him his name.

"Was he an official of some other government?" the Commissioner asked Ward.

"Yes."

Commissioner Cameron said he would reserve his decision on the point and asked Locke to continue with his cross-examination in the meantime.

Locke also questioned Ward on a paragraph in one of his articles that said Morii was walking the streets of Vancouver when, apparently, he should have been in an evacuation camp.

---To Seek Information On Japs From F.B.I.

Ward said he heard it from a Jap "and we checked it up with a source who said it was correct."

Locke: "Who was it?"

Ward: "That same official I refused to mention."

Locke also challenged Ward's statement that Morii headed the Nippon Club. He said his instructions were that this was not the truth and evidence would be brought to substantiate it.

"Where did you get the statement that Morii boasted he and six others didn't intend to stay at Minto and they were reported to have been demanded by the Japanese government on the next exchange of nationals?"

Ward: "I got it from a man

named Dinsmore; I think he got it from Tommy Shoyama. Dinsmore is married to a Eurasian and I didn't want to bring his name into this."

Asked by the Commissioner if he had attempted to check the authenticity of the report with the authorities, Ward answered no.

Asked by Locke how he linked the Sokoku-Kai Society with the Black Dragon, Ward mentioned a news dispatch from Portland. Senator Farris put the clipping in as an exhibit.

Dated February 20, 1942, it said that F.B.I. men had raided the "Sokoku-Kari" and arrested 24 Japs. The organization, the story said, was connected with the Black Dragon Society.

Mr. Norman, who has acted as interpreter during part of the hearing said the "Sokoku-Kari" obviously was a misprint and should be Sokoku-Kai."

At the request of the Commissioner, Locke said he would secure from the F.B.I. further information about the arrests, whether the Japs were tried and what was the connection between the Sokoku-Kai and the Black Dragon.

While Mr. Norman was on

the stand, the report drafted by the Consultative Council on Morii was criticized as being composed largely of hearsay.

"You might as well say the existence of Julius Caesar was just hearsay then, too," the Minister answered.

At the morning session, Locke read telegrams from Provincial Police constables at Revelstoke and Slocan. They had interviewed two Japanese who will be brought here to give testimony. The men, Maikawa and Shoji, are alleged to have paid money to Morii.

The Provincial Police in their brief wires both said that the Japanese apparently knew more than they were willing to tell.

WILSON SCORES K.O. OVER MILLER

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—(AP)—Sgt. Jackie Wilson, Los Angeles welterweight contender now stationed at Mitchell Field on Long Island, made his New York ring debut an impressive one last night by knocking out Bernie Miller of New York in the eighth and final round of their feature bout at the St. Nicholas Arena. Wilson weighed 148 pounds, six more than his opponent.

I Got Evacuation Deferment Through The Nippon Club: Jap

Obviously frightened and speaking hesitantly, a young Japanese, brought here from Revelstoke to testify before the Cameron Commission investigating the activities of Etsujii Morii, startled a hushed courtroom Tuesday afternoon by admitting that he had obtained an evacuation deferment through the Nippon Club.

The statement made by Sadao Maikawa, formerly in the fish business here, was the first concrete evidence to come before the Commission that any Nipponese exerted influence in the mass Jap evacuation from this coast.

Y. Nakayama, former treasurer of the Nippon Club, who preceded Maikawa on the stand, told of receiving \$1500 from the Japanese through a man named Kagetsu, and identified Morii as the man "at the top of the Nippon Club members."

As the hearing adjourned shortly after 4:30 p.m. Maikawa was still in the witness box replying to the questions of Commissioner Cameron. When sessions resume this morning, in the R.C.M.P. Barracks (the Court House will be closed) examination of the Japanese will continue.

Called by the commissioner to give an explanation of the sums turned over to Nakayama, Maikawa said he believed in both the Christian and Buddhist faiths.

Examined by C. L. Locke, K.C., counsel for the B. C.

Security Commission and R.C. M.P., Maikawa said he gave \$1500 to Kagetsu to assist in the relief of "hard-up" Japanese.

Asked by the commissioner if he had any conversations with Morii about the money, the witness said no.

"Did you have any interview with Morii before or after you turned that money over?" Commissioner Cameron asked.

"I saw him about my brother-in-law, Tajiro Ogino, who had been sent to a camp," Maikawa answered.

He explained that his sister (Ogino's wife) was "expecting" and he wanted Morii to try to have him brought back to Vancouver. He said he saw Morii at the Nippon Club last May and the little Japanese, who enjoyed the confidence of the B.C. Security Commission, declared he would see what he could do. Morii said later, however, that he could not have Ogino returned here.

"Was this before you turned over the money?" the commissioner asked.

"After."

Commissioner: "Tell us what you said to Morii and why you went to him?"

Maikawa: "My sister was expecting and . . ."

At this point the Jap slumped down in the witness box and covered his face—which had blanched white under the yellow skin—with his handkerchief.

Commissioner: "Are you un-

well, witness?"

Maikawa: "Give me a moment, please, sir."

Under further questioning the witness admitted he should have approached the Security Commission on the matter but he "just naturally" went to see Morii about it.

Maikawa said he did not see Morii again but later admitted that he did interview the Japanese about "the self-supporting scheme."

However, he denied paying any money to Morii.

The commissioner then ordered a brief adjournment so Maikawa could compose himself.

When the sitting resumed, Senator J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., counsel for The News-Herald, said his instructions were that the witness was in fear. He asked the commissioner to reassure Maikawa there was nothing to fear as far as the court was concerned.

(Continued on back page.)

Jap Admits He Got Deferment

(Continued From Page 1)

Commissioner Cameron assured the Japanese he would be given protection and then asked him if he understood what that meant.

"Yes, sir, I'm not being influenced," Maikawa, still pale but more composed, replied as he stood up in the box.

Commissioner: "When were you to be evacuated originally?"

Maikawa: "April 1."

Commissioner: "Did you secure a deferment?"

Maikawa: "Yes, from the Nippon Club."

Commissioner: "How did you go about it?"

Maikawa: "All I did was to take the paper and leave it there and I got my deferment, sir."

Commissioner: "What paper did you take?"

Maikawa: "The R. C. M. P. notice."

Locke explained that all Japanese had received notices April 1 to appear at the R.C.M.P. Barracks for registration.

"ON THE FILE"

Pressed by the Commissioner for the date on which he was to be evacuated, Maikawa said he was not sure. When he did get the notice, however, he took it to the Nippon Club "and the boys told me to put it on the file."

The R.C.M.P. produced a file on Maikawa which showed he was first ordered on May 12 to report to Hastings Park on May 16 last.

"I think I got the evacuation notice from the Nippon Club," the Japanese declared.

After some delay the witness said he went to the Nippon Club because he was a member of the liaison committee of 150 Japanese.

"Did you see Morii there?" asked Commissioner Cameron.

"He was a very busy man and I seldom had a chance to talk to him," said Maikawa.

The Japanese wanted to apply for the self-supporting scheme (wealthy Japanese who could support themselves were sent to Minto).

"Did you make any request or sign any paper to have that done?" asked Commissioner Cameron.

"Yes, I think I put my family's name in."

When Locke asked that the examination be adjourned until today, Senator Farris said he understood Maikawa had been talking to Morii Tuesday and he wouldn't want that to happen again.

Maikawa said he had spoken briefly to Morii apologizing for not writing him.

The Commissioner said the inquiry would be resumed this morning and warned Maikawa not to speak to Morii or to anyone on his behalf.

MORII SMILES

As Maikawa left the court his eyes met those of Morii. Both men bowed smartly in recognition and Morii's impassive countenance changed expression for the first time during the probe.

He smiled broadly at Maikawa, looked suspiciously at newspapermen and left the courtroom.

Nakayama was quizzed at some length by the Commissioner over various entries in his treasurer's record of the Nippon Club from December to March. He said he received \$1500 from Sadao Maikawa and \$1000 from other Maikawas who were in business here.

"Where is this money now?" asked the Commissioner.

"Here," said Nakayama tapping his vest pocket.

Earlier he had admitted borrowing \$3000 from Mrs. Morii and \$2250 from Morii in December to meet disbursements of the Club.

The club's receipts were \$4950, and disbursements, \$10,509.

Asked by Senator Farris if the Morri's were wealthy, the elderly Nakayama said Mrs. Morii was the kind of a woman who would have \$3000 or \$5000 in her purse and Morii was the sort of person who would have \$2000 or \$3000.

Former RCMP Constable Testifies Jap Leader Was Not 'Stool Pigeon'

How he was beaten up once by Etsuji Morii himself and another time by Morii's "right-hand man," Sasaki, was recounted at Wednesday's sitting of the Cameron Commission by George Shoji, sergeant in the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry during the last war.

Shoji said that Morii struck him two or three times, knocked his upper plate out and tore his trousers when the former soldier visited the Nippon Club during November of 1940.

Shortly before this evidence was given about Morii's fisticuffing ability, Flight-Lieut. Francis Henry, former R.C.M.P. constable in Vancouver, who was born and raised in Japan, said that during the 10 years he had known Morii, he had never heard anyone cast any aspersions on his (Morii's) character.

Flight-Lieut. Henry said that although Morii had assisted the R.C.M.P. since 1932 "he was not a stool pigeon and had never accepted a nickel for his services."

"He was the most reliable Japanese we could go to and all the Japanese trusted him. Anybody in trouble would go to Morii, who in turn, would come up to the Mounted Police to discuss the matter."

Asked to explain more fully what he meant by those in trouble, the former constable said those who got into difficulties over nationalization or birth certificates.

But the confidence of the former policeman in Morii was not shared by at least one Japanese. Shoji testified there were two probable reasons why Morii did not like him and resorted to bodily violence.

Shoji, who was president of the Japanese branch of the Canadian Legion and also president of the Japanese Farmers' Association, said the Great War veterans complained to Ottawa over the fact that they did not secure jobs censoring the Japanese mail.

"We felt that if there were any jobs created by the war the Japanese who had proved their allegiance should get them."

"Our Association (Canadian Legion) asked me to fight it out with the Federal Government."

Shoji said four men were required for the censorship jobs. He added that Morii knew the Legion branch had protested which might have been one of the causes of the difficulty between them.

The second reason for Morii's hostility towards him Shoji attributed to the fact that he opposed the publication of a book in memory of the Japanese Empire's 2600th anniversary.

Shoji said the decision to publish the book was made at a meeting of directors of the Japanese Association and "Morii was upset with me because I opposed its publication."

Asked for an explanation of his opposition, Shoji declared, "We passed a resolution we wouldn't buy the book."

Questioned by Commissioner J. C. A. Cameron, who came here from Belleville, Ont., to investigate charges about Morii which appeared in a series of News-Herald articles, Shoji said he had known Morii for 20 years, but they were not friendly.

Morii attacked him on November 25, 1940, when he went to see the Japanese leader in the Nippon Club, Shoji testified.

"He didn't give any explanation, just said 'I won't talk to you,' and as soon as that word was finished he grabbed my neck and hit me two or three times."

'I Knew Morii Had A Big Force'

Shoji said he then lost his upper plate and indicated the seat of his trousers which were torn in the scuffle.

"Did you strike him back?" asked the Commissioner.

"No, I ran away," the witness replied.

Commissioner: "Why did you go to the club?"

Shoji: "I don't know myself. I was asked to go by K. Kiwata, secretary of the Japanese Benevolent Association."

Commissioner: "Why didn't you lay a charge?"

Shoji: "Because there's no use making trouble in the Japanese community... I know Morii has a big force behind him... a jiu-jitsu group."

Shoji said he reported the attack to his Legion branch and two men were appointed to find out why their president was assaulted.

Between a week and 10 days later the witness said he was assaulted by Sasaki, "Morii's

"How did Morii make his living?" asked Senator Farris.

"I'm not quite sure on that, probably gambling," Flight-Lieut. Henry answered.

Senator Farris: "What was his reward from the police?"
Flight-Lieut. Henry: "Absolutely nothing."

Senator Farris: "Did it ever occur to you to wonder how he was doing all this?"

Answer: "No, he volunteered his services."

"right-hand man" as he left a cafe with two Legion members, Otama and Sato.

Shoji's assailant on this occasion was brought to court but the Legion president did not testify against him. He said he thought better of giving evidence against Sasaki and went into another courtroom until his case was over.

Pressed by the Commissioner on the outcome of the affray, Shoji declared he heard that Sasaki had pleaded guilty and paid a small fine.

Shoji next heard from Morii when the latter sent him a registered letter asking for assistance in the Japanese evacuation. However, he said Morii didn't give him a chance to co-operate and did not put him on any committee.

"I took it this way," he explained, "that I better shut up and keep quiet. He meant I had to co-operate with him in future, but not in the evacuation."

'Black Dragon'

Question: "You wouldn't say he made himself solid with the police?"

Answer: "I wouldn't say that. We certainly appreciated his services, he often helped us out."

Earlier in the hearing Commissioner Cameron said he would order Ted Ward, News-Herald reporter who refused to divulge the source of certain information about Morii, to place the name of his informant before the Commission today.

Never Heard Of

Cross-examined by Senator J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., counsel for The News-Herald, Flight-Lieut. Henry said that during his 20 years' residence in Japan he never heard of the Black Dragon Society, the Sokoku-Kai Society or the magazine Sokoku in which a picture of Morii with Kita, leader of the Sokoku-Kai in Japan and a member of the Japanese Diet, appeared.

In his official capacity of meeting ships from the Orient, Flight-Lieut. Henry said he met Kita when he arrived in Vancouver in 1939.

"I knew he was a member of parliament in Japan and was going to Europe on some sort of a mission. He mentioned Morii's name and said he had never met him before. I introduced them."

The witness said he never heard of Toyama, head of the Black Dragon Society in Japan, who was listed among the sponsors in the magazine Sokoku, one of the exhibits before the Commission.

W
'Confidential Police Document,' Says Counsel

Wire R.C.M.P. Seeking Release Of Morii File

Will the Royal Canadian Mounted Police release to the Cameron Commission, now investigating charges concerning Etsuji Morii made by The News-Herald, their police file on the diminutive little Japanese?

That was the question raised during the afternoon session when Senator J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., appearing for The News-Herald, requested that the file be given to him.

A refusal to produce the record, labeled by C. L. Locke, K.C., as a "confidential police document," was made by the counsel for the R.C.M.P. and B.C. Security Commission.

At the suggestion of Commissioner Cameron a telegram will be dispatched to the commissioner of the R.C.M.P. at Ottawa asking whether he will permit the file to be used in the inquiry or not.

"We need that file on Morii," Senator Farris declared as the Japanese took the stand and prepared to give evidence.

"I don't think so, it's a secret document?" Locke replied.

"I protest very strongly that I should see the document," the Senator declared.

Commissioner Cameron said it was his impression that the R.C.M.P. did not make public files they had on people considered subversive.

"I don't think we should be governed by what the R.C.M.P. think should be withheld," The News-Herald's counsel continued: "A newspaperman, who gave his word not to reveal a news source in this inquiry, is ordered to make it public."

"I think it has even been difficult for a parliamentary committee to secure Mounted Police

files," the commissioner interjected.

"That may be a fact, it simply intensifies the complaint already made that when an inquiry of this kind is ordered by the government, the police instead of conducting it are on the other side. They are the ones who should assist the investigation."

The commissioner said they could wire the R.C.M.P. head and "he can say in his telegram whether he refuses to produce it or not. I know in previous cases the R.C.M.P. has taken this attitude.

"I don't doubt that," continued the senator, "but I don't see how they can do it."

Locke rose to voice strong objection to Senator Farris' remarks.

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Locke Objects To Farris' Remarks Over RCMP Stand On Morii File

(Continued from Page 1)

"This is about the third time my learned friend has referred to the R.C.M.P. as being 'on the other side'.

"This newspaper makes attacks on the police and the Security Commission and then express amazement that they are represented by counsel. They even demanded an inquiry in one of their editorials.

"I also object to that statement the police are not assisting the Commission. We are just starting with the evidence we are going to give that will dissipate this mess of hearsay and rumors we have been listening to at the instigation of The News-Herald."

MORII'S EXAMINATION OPENS

Represented by Alfred Bull, K.C., Morii, squat, shaven-headed Japanese, with a low nasal voice, stepped smartly into the witness box to voluntarily answer the charges leveled against him.

His friend and fellow-member of the liaison committee of Japanese which assisted with the evacuation, Arthur Nichiguchi, acted as interpreter.

Morii said he came to Canada in 1906, was naturalized and never again returned to Japan.

Asked how he earned his living, Morii said he had an interest—90 per cent of the shares—in the B. C. Japanese Club, Ltd., more commonly known as the Showa Club. Morii admitted the Showa Club—a gambling place—was founded 10 years ago and said it was managed, up until its closing last December, by Tsurukichi Takemoto.

Morii said his average monthly earnings from "this organization" were between \$200 and \$300.

HEAD OF CLUB

He said the Nippon Club was organized six or seven years ago and its membership was composed of prominent members of the Japanese community. Morii said there was an executive committee of 10 but that he had occupied the position of "head" since the club's inception.

Earlier in the hearing Locke

said he would bring evidence to show that Morii had never run the Nippon Club.

Morii said he was also active in the Judo Club which practiced jiu-jitsu and moral training. It had both "white" and Japanese members.

Asked to explain briefly the circumstances which led to his being charged with murder, a charge later reduced to manslaughter, Morii volunteered a careful and sometimes humorous account.

Found guilty of the lesser count the Japanese was allowed to go free on suspended sentence.

MANSLAUGHTER STORY

Here, in brief, is his story:

A 15-year-old Japanese named Shiraishi knocked down and killed a Miss Miller with his car in 1923. The girl's father came out from England but felt sympathetic towards the young Japanese because his daughter was dead and "there was no use crying over spilled milk."

Shiraishi, Sr., and his three sons agreed to work hard and within three years repay Miller for his expenses, transportation from England, hospital, doctor, and funeral. As time went on Shiraishi, Sr., did not save any money.

* * *

Miller was going to put the matter in the hands of a lawyer but Morii interceded for Shiraishi, Sr., and promised to help. Miller trusted Morii and left the matter up to him.

An argument ensued between Morii and Shiraishi, Sr., however, and the pair went outside "to try and cool off." While walking along the street Shiraishi, Sr., grabbed Morii and pushed him across the street. When near the curb Morii grabbed Shiraishi, Sr., threw him. Shiraishi was killed outright.

Morii's examination by Bull will continue this morning and the little Japanese will then be cross-examined by Senator Farris.

ADMITS ILLEGAL ENTRY

Earlier in the day, Machege Higo, 36, a Japanese national, admitted that he entered Canada illegally in 1926, and that when the registration of Japanese was ordered he went to Morii for help.

Higo testified that Morii told him he had better say he came to Canada with his father about 1909 or 1910. He denied that he paid Morii money at that time or at any time thereafter. Higo also denied making a statement to a fellow Nipponese that there were a large number of other Japanese in Canada illegally and that these were protected by Morii.

Felt Sino-Jap War Was 'Fight for Peace'

Morii Admits Making Nationalistic Speech

Probing into the nationalistic leanings of Etsuji Morii, as expressed in a speech he made in 1939 and published in the Japanese magazine, Sokoku, Senator J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., News-Herald counsel, Friday attacked the Japanese caustically for labelling the Sino-Japanese struggle a "holy war."

Cross-examination of Morii, which worked up to a dramatic climax late in the afternoon, will be continued Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock by Senator Farris.

The Japanese, who was examined part of Thursday afternoon and all Friday morning by his counsel Alfred Bull, K.C., was taken over by The News-Herald lawyer after an hour's questioning by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the B.C. Security Commission and the R.C.M.P.

Despite 36 years' residence in this city, Morii disclaimed ability to speak or read English well enough for his examination and spoke through an interpreter, Arthur Nichiguchi.

According to statements he made to Bull and Locke, Morii was an indefatigable worker for Japanese charities here. He gave \$5,000 to assist his fellow countrymen without thought of getting it back and owned a gambling club in Vancouver

without provoking the enmity of even one man.

Although he denied practically every accusation made against him by The News-Herald and several Japanese, Morii did admit delivering a strongly nation-

alistic address in December, 1939, under auspices of the Canadian-Japanese Association for representatives of all Japanese societies.

Reminded by Senator Farris that he described the war between Japan and China as a holy war, Morii explained that he felt that way in 1939. On Friday Morii said he also considered it "a fight for peace."

Referring to the Tientsin "atrocities" in June, 1939, when a Britisher and his wife were forced to disrobe for examination as they attempted to cross a Japanese barrier, the Senator demanded, "Is that what you call a holy war?"

"Didn't you hear about this sort of thing in Tientsin, when Mr. and Mrs. Findlay were forced to undress in public on June 26, 1939," said the senator quoting from a daily paper. "The charge was made by the British consul!"

"I don't think I saw that," was Morii's answer.

Sen. Farris: "You never heard the British were blockaded by the Japs at Tientsin?"

Morii: "I believe I saw something in the paper."

Sen. Farris: "And when you saw it weren't you interested in it."

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Morii Tells Of Meeting Kita, National Head Of Jap Society

(Continued from Page 1)

Morii: "I felt very badly."

Sen. Farris: "Did you think this was a fight for peace?"

Morii: "I felt very sorry for a thing like that but I haven't given it very much more thought."

Sen. Farris: "Why not?"

Morii: "I felt sorry."

Sen. Farris: "Did you think this sounded like a holy war?"

Morii: "I can't say very much here of what happened at that time."

Sen. Farris: "Less than three months after, Mr. Kita (national director of Sokoku-Kai and leader of a Fascist group in the Japanese Diet) came here and you met him?"

Morii: "Yes."

Sen. Farris: "How did you come to go down and meet him?"

Morii: "I often went down to meet the boats."

Sen. Farris: "You went down to meet Kita, didn't you?"

Morii: "I can't say anything definite but I have a kind of feeling Mr. Henry (former R.C. M.P. constable who testified on Wednesday Kita asked to meet Morii and he introduced the two) either wrote me or sent me a wire, Mr. Kita wanted to see me."

Morii said he did not know how Kita had come to know about him and said he did not

ask the Sokoku-Kai chief about the Tientsin affair.

Pressed by the Senator as to why not, Morii said there wasn't very much time, although they went for a drive around the city.

"You were a British subject weren't you?" the lawyer asked.

"Yes."

Morii told Bull that he had nothing to do with the evacuation of Japanese from this coast, neither did he exert any influence on the B.C. Security Commission or the Mounted Police.

He said he knew T. Iiyama, since repatriated to Japan, who worked at the Showa Club, owned by Morii. A News-Herald article charged that Iiyama was the little Japanese's private secretary and suggested he may have taken confidential documents from Morii back to Japan with him.

"He was never my private secretary and I did not send anything back to Japan with him," Morii swore.

He told Locke he never expected to get the \$5000 back he gave to Y. Nakayama, representing the Japanese Benevolent Association.

Senator Farris confronted the witness with a police court record which showed Morii had been convicted under the Liquor Act, at 350 Powell Street, on March 24, 1925.

"Is this true?" asked the lawyer.

"No," replied Morii, a wide smile breaking across his face.

He admitted that he and his wife had advanced \$5250 to Nakayama to cover expenses of the Nippon Club. Nakayama was treasurer. At the time, Morii said, he would give everything he had for the benefit of the Japanese people.

Senator Farris interrupted the questioning to ask if there had been any report from R.C. M.P. headquarters in Ottawa on the file they have on Morii. Thursday, the Senator said he wanted the file produced at the inquiry but Locke refused on the grounds it was a confidential document.

Locke said they spoke long distance to Ottawa about the matter Friday but the Minister of Justice was not available. He thought they would know later in the day.

16 Heard Of Morii's 'Bad Reputation'

Two intimates of Etsuji Morii, whose activities in the Japanese community here are now under investigation by the Cameron Commission following a series of articles published in The News-Herald, testified Monday that they had heard numerous complaints about the little Japanese.

The witnesses, Ibbni Neisho, who served with Morii on the Japanese liaison committee, between the B. C. Security Commission and the Nipponese, and Constable W. A. Davidson, of the R.C.M.P., both lauded Morii's "straightforwardness, honesty and willingness to co-operate," however.

Constable Davidson said he worked with former constable, now Flight-Lieut. Francis Henry, among the Vancouver Japanese.

The witness told C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the Security Commission and the R.C.M.P., that he had heard about Morii's alleged "bad reputation" and the complaint that he was a gambler and was trying to get money from Japanese.

"What did Morii do for a living?" asked Senator J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., counsel for The News-Herald.

"I couldn't tell you," said the policeman.

He said he heard about gambling clubs operating, but never knew that Morii was connected with it.

Const. Davidson testified that he tried to get the Japanese to bring evidence to him about Morii so he could arrest the diminutive Japanese.

"Did you put a detective on Morii, after you heard these complaints?" the Senator asked.

"No."

"Did you think the Japanese would come in and give you the evidence on Morii?"

"After working for two years with them, I thought they could trust me," Davidson answered.

"You never talked to the people who actually paid money to Morii?" the Senator asked.

"I couldn't find them. I asked these people to bring anyone who had complained about Morii to me but they wouldn't."

Davidson said he then turned the matter over to Sgt. Barnes of the R.C.M.P. but he didn't know if anything more was done about it.

Although Neisho served on the liaison committee, he did not know that Dennis Murphy, city lawyer, had sent a brief to the Minister of Justice and the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Nisei group of Japanese, complaining about Morii.

Senator Farris said there were some 20 Japanese associations in this province represented in the brief sent to Ottawa and went on to test Neisho's knowledge of Nipponese affairs here.

Under cross-examination by Locke, Frank K. Smith declared again that he had sent a list of 10 Japanese families, who wished to be evacuated to a self-supporting camp, to the Security Commission. Smith received the names from T. Koyama. He received an answer from Grant MacNeil, M.L.A., then secretary of the Commission, who testified the list had not been received.

It was alleged earlier that some of those on the list paid as much as \$500 to Morii to be evacuated to Minto.

Asked by the Commissioner if he attached any significance in the varying stories of Smith and MacNeil, Senator Farris said he thought the most important thing now was whether Morii should have been interned.

"As far as I am concerned," he said. "There are no charges to be implied against the Commission or any responsible official, with the possible exception of the Commission's policy."

At the suggestion of Commissioner Cameron, Koyama will be brought here from Greenwood to testify.

The Commissioner read into the record a letter he had received from K. T. Shoyama in which the Japanese denied making a statement to either Ted Ward, News-Herald reporter, or another man to the effect that Morii boasted he would be repatriated and would not be kept at Minto.

Senator Farris was informed during the morning session that the R.C.M.P. at Ottawa had refused his application to have their file on Morii released to the Commission.

The Senator asked if the R.C.M.P. had files on Neisho and Nichiguchi, the other two members of the three-man liaison committee, but received a negative reply.

ALLIED BOMBERS HIT 4 JAP SHIPS

VANCOUVER NEWS-HERALD FINAL

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'JAPANESE ARE TERRIFIED OF MORI,' SAYS WINCH

Foe Fleet Retires From Solomons Battle

Nazis Gain Ground In Caucasus

MOSCOW, Oct. 31.—(AP)—Russian troops defending the approaches to the Georgian military pass through the Caucasus Mountains have been forced to retreat again in the Nalchik area, but the Red Army defending Stalingrad killed 1100 more Nazis in a successful stand Friday in the ruins of that Volga River city.

The Friday midnight Soviet communiqué stressed the numerical superiority of the enemy forces attacking on the Nalchik plains toward Ordzhonikidze, gateway to the high snow-banked military pass. It was the third consecutive Russian retreat there.

Dispatches said a formidable mass of German forces, including a bombing squadron shifted from Stalingrad, was employed in the plateau area leading to the Caucasus mountain range.

Before retreating to a new defence line, the Russians said, their troops exterminated one Nazi infantry company and disabled two tanks.

In the west along the Black Sea coast the Russians reported the Red Army had "advanced slowly" after a two-day exhausting fight in which 1000 Axis troops were slain northeast of Tuapse. The Germans now have gone over to the defence in this area, the communiqué said.

Inside Stalingrad the Red Army was said to have destroyed or disabled eight Nazi tanks, 14 mortar and artillery batteries and 18 planes in addition to killing 1100 Germans. No further Nazi advances were conceded in the shell-torn factory area in the northern part of the city.

Soviet troops attacking the Nazi flank northwest of Stalingrad broke into Nazi trenches, wiped out an entire company in hand-to-hand fighting, and captured one gun, two mortars, five machine-guns, a radio transmitter and two ammunition trucks, the communiqué said.

In another sector on the same front the Russians reported killing 180 Germans in a successful local fight against Axis counterattacks.

Hundreds of miles northwest of Stalingrad in the Voronezh hinge of the long front, the communiqué said, nearly 200 more Nazis had been killed and 24 enemy blockhouses and other equipment destroyed.

(Continued on Page Five)

URGES ALCAN BE EXTENDED

EDMONTON, Oct. 31.—(C.P.)—Governor Ernest H. Gruening of Alaska in an interview here Friday night after an inspection of the Alaskan highway said it was a "superb job of construction" and urged its extension beyond Fairbanks.

ROOSEVELT CAN'T RESIST TAKING OFF WILLKIE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—(CP)—That irrepressible mimic, President Roosevelt, in discussing the reservoir of potential women war workers at his press conference Friday, could not resist tilting back in his swivel chair to the danger point and pronouncing the word reservoir.

It brought a burst of laughter from the roomful of reporters who thought they recognized the pronunciation as that of Wendell Willkie on the radio recently when he told of the reservoir of American good will abroad which he said was leaking.

The dictionary says "reservoir," which is of French derivation, should be pronounced "rez-er-vwar."

City Airman Dies In Crash

Twenty-three-year-old Cyril Herbert Bennett, a sergeant in the Royal Canadian Air Force, was killed in a crash of a training plane near Summerside, Prince Edward Island, according to a communication received here Friday night.

Sgt. Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Bennett, 155 East Forty-ninth Avenue, joined the air force in August, 1940. Before he enlisted he was employed in a woolen mill in the city. He attended Van Horn and John Oliver High Schools.

His parents saw him last in July of this year, when he was home on leave.

His body is being sent to Vancouver for burial. It is expected that the funeral will be held Thursday.

Order Restricts Paper Output; Warns Of Further Curtailment

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—(CP)—labor and critical materials to more essential war production. "Joint action by the two governments, designed to accomplish orderly curtailment of such an internationally important product as paper on the broadest principles of equality of treatment, is welcomed by Canada as further evidence of the mutual determination of our democratic countries to accomplish maximum results toward our total war effort."

A joint statement issued here and at Washington said the restriction was "the first step toward curtailment of the production and use of paper products" to be taken by the two governments.

The immediate "freeze" of production is the first step toward a balanced program of further reduction and concentration of the industry on an international basis, this joint statement continued.

"The ultimate object is to reduce the production of paper products down to an essential level and thereby to release for war purposes labor, power, transportation and materials." (Continued on Page 17)

U.S. Wins 1st Round Of Fight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—(CP)—The Japanese fleet which menaced the American Army and Marine forces on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons, has retired from that battle zone, some units returning to their home bases, it was disclosed here early Friday by Navy Secretary Frank Knox.

Declaring that the first round of the Guadalcanal battle appeared to be over, Knox told newspapermen that American forces today hold as much territory on the island as they ever controlled.

While the naval secretary went out of his way to disclaim any sense of false optimism, his statement over the retirement of the Japanese fleet was regarded as the best news to come out of the Solomons for days.

It appeared to mean that the land, sea and air defenses of the American garrison have held against the first onslaught of the enemy and, taken with another statement of his that military supplies are steadily reaching the United States forces, was an indication that the Japanese have not gained the sea supremacy that earlier battle reports indicated.

SUPPLY LINE HOLDING

Some military observers here have been suggesting that the ultimate course of the Guadalcanal fight will depend on the supply line to the American garrison and Knox was emphatic in saying that it was holding up to all demands.

THE ODD SPOT

WINONA, Minn., Oct. 31.—(AP)—This is Curly Sievers' duck-hunting story:

He was one short of his limit when a lone bird came over. He stood up in his boat, shot and fell overboard in three feet of water. He clambered back in the boat, pulled off his boots and out rolled five sunfish.

He got the duck and started gathering up the fish, when a warden arrived and asked for his licence. He didn't have it and the fish went back in the river and Sievers went home with his duck limit.

Raiders Blast Two Cruisers

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 31.—(CP)—Allied bombers probably damaged a Japanese aircraft carrier, scored two hits on a warship described as either a cruiser or a battleship, probably damaged still another cruiser and left an unidentified ship ablaze in a raid on Buin, the high command announced today.

The raid was the second in as many days on the Japanese-held harbor on the southern tip of Bougainville Island in the northern Solomons.

It was by far the most damaging aerial blow announced recently in attempts to checkmate an all-out assault by the Japanese on Guadalcanal to the south-east of Buin.

Allied medium and heavy bombers delivered three attacks Friday night on shipping concentrations at Buin. Twenty-seven tons of explosives were dropped on the Nipponese vessels.

"FIRST WAVE"

"The first wave of heavy bombers scored two hits on a heavy cruiser or battleship," the communiqué said, "and placed other bombs very close to a light cruiser and an airplane carrier, probably causing extensive damage."

Reports from medium units which made up the second wave have not been received. Heavy bombers formed the third wave. They set the unidentified vessel ablaze and also scored two possible hits on a destroyer.

DEFENCE FAILS

In contrast with Thursday night's raid by Flying Fortresses when no interception was encountered, Friday night's raiders drew an interception attempt by three Jap float planes but it failed.

A small force of Allied medium bombers also delivered two attacks last night on Jap-held portions of the town of Dilli, on the north coast of Portuguese Timor. Results were not observed.

The command also announced that Allied troops pounding steadily at the Japanese in the Owen Stanley mountains of New Guinea have occupied Alola, within eight miles of Kokoda, and Allied forward elements are continuing their advance.



CENTRE OF INQUIRY—Around the shoulders of squat Etsuji Mori, confidante of the B. C. Security Commission and alleged terror of many British Columbia Japanese, revolves the Cameron Commission which is investigating his activities. Apparently unperturbed by the serious accusations made against him by witnesses, the little Japanese climbs down the Court House steps Friday afternoon as News-Herald cameraman snaps his picture.

Order Limits Butter Storage; Prices Will Be Raised Monday

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—(CP)—The food administration of the Prices Board announced Friday night an order limiting all holdings of butter in storage warehouses and creameries at Nov. 30 next to 75 per cent of the amount held at the same date last year.

The announcement said the present rate of consumption is above that of last year but added that the board "believes that with co-operation on the part of consumers it will be possible to maintain an adequate supply to meet normal demands."

The statement said that the board felt the restriction in holdings "will facilitate the movement of butter within Canada and permit the best possible distribution of existing stocks."

The order also requires that beginning with November and until further notice all holders of butter carrying stocks in excess of 5,000 pounds must report their actual holdings to the food administrator, J. G. Taggart, at the close of each month.

In accordance with the board policy established last April, maximum prices of butter will increase on Nov.

Declares Fear Seals Lips To Charges Against Group Here

Their lips sealed by a paralyzing fear of Etsuji Mori, influential Japanese who shared the confidence of the B. C. Security Commission, many city Japanese are loathe to make their charges public.

This was the evidence of Harold E. Winch, M.L.A., leader of the Opposition in the Provincial House, as he took the witness stand on the opening of the commission of inquiry by Judge J. C. A. Cameron, Belleville, Ont., into activities of the Japanese secret society in this province as made public by The News-Herald.

Complicating this situation, Winch continued, was the fear that all Japanese might be returned to Japan after the war where vengeance could be wreaked on the witnesses and members of their families.

Winch's evidence regarding this fear, prevalent among evacuating Japanese, was substantiated by Grant MacNeil, M.L.A., and former honorary secretary to the Security Commission.

Little time was wasted in preliminaries as Senator J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., counsel for The News-Herald, fired a broadside into the proceedings by calling Assistant Commissioner Frederick John Mead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, after his opening remarks.

C. H. Locke, K.C., representing the Security Commission and the R.C.M.P., suggested that Commissioner Cameron, Senator Farris and himself retire to the judge's chambers to discuss the matter before Mead was asked any questions.

Senator Farris took strong objection to this procedure, maintaining that the proceedings in their entirety should be held publicly.

The hearing eventually continued when The News-Herald counsel agreed not to ask any questions that might prejudice the safety of the state or disclose police or government methods of investigation.

Earlier Locke had suggested that the Commissioner appoint a counsel to assist him. Senator Farris said he was prepared to use his best efforts "to take the lead in the presentation of evidence."

While Mori was labeled as a man who was intimidating fellow countrymen and using his position of confidence with the Security Commission to work a "racket," the little Japanese sat stolidly in one corner

of the Assize Court room flanked by two lieutenants.

He followed the proceedings carefully but evinced no signs of nervousness as the serious allegations were made.

Climaxing the first day's sitting was the calling to the stand of Rev. William H. N. Norman, pastor of St. George's United Church, who is a member of the Consultative Council which prepared a brief on behalf of the Nisei group—Canadian-born Japanese.

Born in Japan and a resident of that country for 25 years, Mr. Norman was called to the stand by Senator Farris to translate sections of the magazine "Sokoku" which contained a picture of Mori with a man named Kita.

Norman said the magazine was published in Tokyo and its title meant Fatherland.

He was interrupted by Locke's objection that the magazine's origin could not be proved.

"What do you want me to do, go to Japan and subpoena the editor?" Claude L. McAlpine, co-counsel for The News-Herald asked sarcastically.

"You can prove by this witness that he has been shown a magazine and can translate it, but it doesn't mean I can accept these statements as established," Commissioner Cameron ruled.

Subject to the above limitations, however, he said he would admit the booklet.

(Continued on Page 11)

11 HUNGARIANS TO BE EXECUTED

BERNE, Oct. 31.—(AP)—Dispatches from Budapest reported Friday night 11 persons were sentenced to death in the Batschka area of Hungary for sabotage and possessing and using firearms.

One business institution which disposed of its own cars and uses taxi service for emergency business

Calls Star Cabs exclusively now, because the cost is always the same for the same "runs"—and that is the minimum.

STAR CABS MA 2121 RINE

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

A SOUTHAM NEWSPAPER

Published every day except Sunday and holidays at the southeast corner of Hastings and Cambie Streets, Victory Square, in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, by the Southam Company Limited.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1943

Strong Feeling—What Else?

MR. JAMES MOWAT, M.L.A. for Alberni, has made in the Legislature a very short speech that was full enough of anxious foreboding on a serious question to make matter enough for a much longer one. His speech was about our local Japanese and what we are going to do with them after the war.

He thinks, in sum, that "they should not be brought back here, as the feeling is too strong against them."

Mr. Mowat illustrates his warnings with citations of opinions expressed to him by returned men, fishermen, loggers and others. Some of his correspondents have told him, he says, that if the Japanese are allowed to come back to the Coast, "it will start a civil war."

There is no reason to doubt the reality of this strong feeling against the Japanese of which Mr. Mowat speaks. What there is reason to doubt is the virtue of that feeling toward a settlement of the Oriental question here.

It is to be noted that neither Mr. Mowat nor the people for whom he is speaking tell us any more than what we must not do. We must not bring the Japanese back here, they say. They do not tell us, constructively or helpfully, what we must do or what we can.

Some of them, it is true, talk as if somehow we could ship all our local Japanese back to Japan. But who seriously believes, strong feeling aside, that such a settlement would be a settlement, would be practical politics?

Strong feelings or not, it is not possible in public policy to disregard the fact that many of these Japanese are Canadians under the law, born here on our soil and born here under the protection of our Canadian laws. They may even include a few of the men who fought for Canada in Canadian uniforms in the Great War.

Nor is it possible to forget that, strong feelings or not, this is a question of national policy which must be settled in Parliament and not at Victoria. Nor can it be settled in complete disregard of what is done in the same essential problem by the people of the United States. Nor can it probably be settled without reference to the general peace settlement of the United Nations.

The New Ration Book

THE new ration books, it is said, are easier to understand than the old ones. It would be a serious reflection on the authorities if they were not.

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"Does he think that the men who return from Hongkong, or in fact from any other theatre of war, are going to share the C.C.F. solicitude for the Japanese, and that they are going to take kindly to the continued presence in their midst of these representatives of an enemy country which has wrought unspeakable indignities upon white men and women, innocent civilians, who are incarcerated in Japanese-occupied territory?"

"I think the kindest and most humane way of dealing with these people, who have proved that they are unassimilable here, is to treat them with consideration while they are here—as the report of the B. C. Security Commission shows they are being treated—then repatriate them to their motherland."

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

CHEAPER FOR CANADA.

It would be cheaper for Canada to pay the entire cost of repatriation than to let the Japanese remain here to become a serious racial problem, Mrs. Hodges added.

In speaking of the work of the post-war Rehabilitation Council, of which she was a member, Mrs. Hodges dealt exhaustively with social problems. "The time is coming," she said, "when the government should establish a separate department of social security, under which the many phases of our social and welfare services could be co-ordinated and integrated."

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

After congratulating the coalition government on what it has done for old age pensioners since taking office, Mrs. Hodges said she wanted "to make a plea on behalf of those who are advancing years to see the dawn of a new day."

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