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# Kamloops Fifty-Mile Restricted Area Urged

Special to The Vancouver Sun

KAMLOOPS, March 27.—Demand that an area within a radius of 50 miles of Kamloops and not less than 20 miles from transcontinental railways and power transmission lines be declared a restricted area was made in a resolution adopted at a meeting attended by several hundred here Sunday, called to protest the number of Japanese in the Kamloops area.

The preamble to the resolution told how Kamloops and district had persistently asked for restrictions on Japanese in this area but had been ignored, and how Japanese are living practically within important military installations.

## CITY AND LEGION

The meeting was under auspices of a joint committee of City Council, Board of Trade and Canadian Legion, with G. H. Greer, president of the Legion, chairman.

Mr. Greer, in opening the meeting, denied that the Legion had in any way stirred up racial hatred.

The Legion, he said, is interested in the matter from a military viewpoint and on behalf of members of the forces who will return to the district.

With Jap land and property at the coast sold, and other provinces accepting Japanese only on condition that they be sent back to BC after the war, he feared that the Japs might be settled here, and formal protest against such a possibility was essential.

R. H. Carson, MLA for Kamloops, expressed a fear that if full privileges were ever given the Japanese they would be the dominant race in less than half a century.

## "STUPIDITY"

There was applause when he declared he would not be satisfied until there is a law forbidding Japanese to own property in British Columbia, and it is made a criminal offence for a white man to act as a medium for the Japanese to get control of property.

Dr. R. W. Irving, chairman of the local war finance committee, declared the worst offender to be the man who will run his neighbors down for the sake of a few hundred dollars, bringing Japanese into the district.

He also referred to Japanese living close to military installations and to the "stupidity" of not



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He also referred to Japanese living close to military installations and to the "stupidity" of not rising up sooner and demanding action.

#### "KELOWNA WITH YOU"

R. G. Rutherford of Kelowna, former member of the Security Commission for this district, congratulated Kamloops on its stand and said "Kelowna is heartily with you."

Also on the platform were D. B. Johnstone, secretary of the Board of Trade; R. W. Bourne, president of the Board of Trade and the Kamloops Rotary Club; and T. Aldworth, chairman of a sub-committee which prepared the resolution.

The resolution is being sent to all defense departments, British Columbia members of Parliament, the minister of defense, the minister of labor, the minister of munitions and supply and the B. C. Security Commission.



May 45

## Many Younger Nisei Favor Repatriation

(Special to The Daily Province)

KASLO, April 23.—The Japanese weekly newspaper, the New Canadian, today expressed regret that large numbers of Japanese, including many Canadian-born children of minor age, have signified willingness to return to Japan.

An editorial said:

"Their decision to turn their backs upon what has been their adopted land of years standing can not but reflect unhappily upon both themselves and upon the country they have thus given up.

### "BLIND" DECISION"

"For many, the decision has been made in disillusionment and defeat, without a true and accurate appreciation of what is involved.

"Our conviction must be that there is a place for us in Canada as full-fledged citizens, exercising all rights and discharging all duties."

Concluding most of their work at Kaslo ahead of schedule, the R.C.M.P. taking applications for voluntary repatriation and placement, officers of the federal labor department's Japanese division have left for the Slocan area.

Officials declined to indicate how many signed repatriation forms, but a New Canadian unofficial report indicates the number was large at Kaslo and at Tashme.

From the Slocan area, the officials will proceed to New Denver, the Rosebery-Nakusp district, Grand Fork-Greenwood, East Kootenay, and Windermere Valley, Okanagan and Kamloops, Kettle Valley, west of Grand Forks, and Bridge River-Cariboo.



May 45

## MORE B.C. JAPS MOVING EAST

Ontario Farms Absorb Bulk of  
214 Leaving Province in April

British Columbia's Japanese are beginning to move east of the Rockies in increasing numbers following Ottawa's "dispersal" program announced early in April.

In the month since the plan was launched, three times as many Japanese left this province as in the previous month.

Since April 9, the B.C. Security Commission disclosed today, 43 Japanese families, totalling 214 persons, have left B.C.

In March, only 81 Japanese moved out. In February, the total was only one-third of the March total.

### 161 ADULT WORKERS

Of the April exodus, 161 were adult workers. Every one of them went to jobs east of the Rockies. None was put on "the breadlines," the commission said.

The increased movement coincided with registration of all B.C. Japanese, now in full swing. Japanese are being asked to designate if they want to go back to Japan.

In the original Ottawa announcement, those who do not want to return to Japan were told they would be regarded as "non-co-operative" with the government's policy if they did not leave B.C.

### ASK FOR JAPS

The commission said that the eastbound Japanese are going only to eastern employers who have asked "specifically for Japanese labor."

Majority of those who left in April went to southwestern Ontario farms. A small movement to Manitoba and Quebec was reported.

Commission officials said "there is all kinds of employment in the east" for the Japanese if housing can be found for them.

Summary...  
their demand for duration per-

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# Japanese in Kelowna MOST STRIKERS BACK AT WORK

KELOWNA, June 28.—Japa-  
nese labor upset in Kelowna area  
appeared settled today as repre-  
sentatives of the 400 Japanese  
affected took back a proposal by  
a special three-man committee  
here that the Japanese be per-  
mitted to remain over the win-  
ter if they return to the fields  
now.  
The Japanese field workers  
staged a passive "strike" last  
week in protest against an agree-  
ment between the British Colum-  
bia Security Commission and  
resident in Kelowna, which pro-  
vided that evacuee Japanese in  
the Kelowna area must vacate  
at the end of the present crop  
season.  
Japanese told the committee  
Saturday that they would remain  
at their jobs only if granted per-  
mits to remain for the duration  
of the war. This was refused  
and on Sunday the Japanese rep-  
resentatives returned again in an  
effort to reach an agreement.

## ORDER EXTENDED.

They were told that the evis-  
tion order would be extended to  
November 15, some weeks after  
the usual close of the season, and  
that after that date employees  
who have sufficient work avail-  
able may apply to the commis-  
sion for permission to keep their  
Japanese farm help through the  
winter months.

This concession, they said,  
would apply only if the Japanese  
agreed to return to the fields im-  
mediately. If they accept, the  
special committee will give as-  
surances that each application  
will be given fair and reasonable  
consideration.

The Japanese are discussing  
this proposal among themselves  
today and are expected to reach  
a decision within the next two  
days.

## WORK IN FIELDS.

In the meantime a number of  
Japanese are now working in the  
fields pending further develop-  
ments. Many of the "striking"  
Japanese returned to their jobs  
Saturday, only to quit again when  
their demand for duration per-



REPORT TO  
A special three-man committee here that the Japanese be permitted to remain over the winter if they return to the fields now.

The Japanese field workers staged a passive "strike" last week in protest against an agreement between the British Columbia Security Commission and resident in Kelowna, which provided that evacuee Japanese in the Kelowna area must vacate at the end of the present crop season.

Japanese told the committee Saturday that they would remain at their jobs only if granted permits to remain for the duration of the war. This was refused and on Sunday the Japanese representatives returned again in an effort to reach an agreement.

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#### WORK IN FIELDS.

In the meantime a number of Japanese are now working in the fields pending further developments. Many of the "striking" Japanese returned to their jobs Saturday, only to quit again when their demand for duration permits was refused.

It is generally believed here that the Japanese will decide to remain at their jobs under the new proposal.

Growers point out that many of the Japanese are working under a crop-sharing agreement and that it is to their advantage to remain in the fields until the season is completed.

A spokesman for the three-man committee said the committee was formally constituted by the Federal Government over the weekend and now has full authority to act.



### THREE TEST CASES LAUNCHED

## Jap Deportation Goes To Courts

SUN JAN 16/45  
Legal action to thwart the Dominion government's plan to deport them will be launched Tuesday on behalf of Japanese in British Columbia.

Three writs against the B.C. Security Commission will be issued out of Supreme Court here on behalf of a Canadian-born Jap, a naturalized Jap and a Jap who is still a Nipponese national. Their test cases seek a judicial order that the government is powerless to repatriate any Japanese, and that steps already taken for that purpose are illegal.

#### BEFORE WAR ENDS

If the government begins to put its policy into effect before a final ruling is made the Japs will immediately apply for an injunction to stop the exodus.

The Japs believe that the Security Commission is already arranging to ship them to some Japanese possession or the home islands without waiting for the war to end.

In support of this opinion they point out that those who signed for repatriation are now being segregated and mustered into three central camps.

These developments spring from a meeting held last week at the Bay Fann camp near Siccan City.

It was attended by representatives of Japs quartered at Bay Fam, Popoff, Siccan City and Lemon Creek.

They have retained Denis Murphy, Vancouver barrister, with instructions to fight the issue "to the highest court necessary."

#### U.S. PRECEDENT

Mr. Murphy, who was present at the conference, today confirmed the news.

He said the writ to settle the right of a Canadian-born Jap will be issued in the name of Michael Sato, former salesman for the local firm of Scott-Bathgate Co. Ltd.

The lawyer expected to be advised today of the names of the other two for whom he will act.

In the meantime he has written for a copy of the judgment of the United States Supreme Court, handed down December 18, 1944, which established that repatriation is impossible under American law.

The British common law is the same, he said.

"No Canadian citizen can be

Even Japanese nationals are secure in their privilege to stay here if they have been domiciled in Canada for five years. Mr. Murphy contends.

He will argue before the courts, therefore, that declarations made by Japs of all three classes, purporting to agree to repatriation, are meaningless and void.

Those who signed the forms submitted to them by the RCMP are free to retract or ignore their undertakings if the legal action succeeds.

#### 'RELINQUISH NATIONALITY'

In the case of a Canadian-born Japanese, the document reads: "I ..... hereby declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan."

The same wording is contained in the form for the naturalized Japs but the nationals were simply asked to "request the government of Canada to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan."

About 10,000 Japs in all categories, now living in interior housing centres after their evacuation from the Coast, signed these papers.

Many of them, however, have since petitioned the B.C. Security Commission to have themselves struck from the list, but their requests are denied.

#### 'UNDER DURESS'

The claim is made that they signed under duress.

They were told that if they wanted to remain in Canada they should immediately "re-establish themselves East of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intentions to cooperate with the government policy of dispersal" and that "failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a latter date as lack of co-operation with the government."

The Jap newspaper, the New Canadian, published at Kaslo, states that there was "a widespread belief that the registration was a wartime measure and that decisions made could be annulled after the hostilities cease."

#### 'ONE SOONER'

Many of the signers allegedly



15-5

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The British common law is the same, he said.

"No Canadian citizen can be deprived of his citizenship or nationality," Mr. Murphy said.

#### 'CAN'T TAKE IT AWAY'

"Parliament can't take it away from him and neither can he give it away."

The only statute which would permit a naturalized Jap to be deported, he continued, is the Opium and Narcotic Diversion Act, which includes such a penalty for convicted dope pedlars.

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#### "OR SOONER"

Many of the signers allegedly thought that they would be undisturbed in their present homes for the duration.

Now they find, however, that they are being moved to repatriation centres.

"They have also spotted a clause in a notice issued in April by Minister of Labor Humphrey Mitchell, dealing with regulations for Japs who 'make voluntary application to go to Japan being now

OR SOONER after the AN BE AR RANGED," that the "or

"They be" sets about to be carried out that the Japs

They have in Canada who already in relation are now



## Jap Dispersal Dropped?

What kind of a bomb has to be detonated under the Dominion Government to get it to act on its own policy for dispersing the concentration of Japanese in British Columbia? It is time that the Provincial Government found out the reason for the delay and insisted on swift action.

"There is little doubt that, with the co-operation of the provinces, Japanese can be settled more or less evenly throughout Canada," said Prime Minister Mackenzie King on Aug. 4, 1944. More than a year has gone by but, to our knowledge, not one province has agreed to accept a share. In fact, the provinces which received Japs under the wartime relocation scheme are adamant that the intruders must be taken out. Furthermore, they have a signed undertaking to that effect from the B.C. Security Commission.

There are about 7000 Japs in this category and 16,000 still in B.C. Of the 16,000, roughly 9000 have expressed a willingness to go to Japan. Ottawa suggests that the remainder of the 16,000 should move East of the Rockies or risk being considered disloyal. This threat refers to Prime Minister King's year-old declaration that a commission would be appointed to sift out the undesirable Japanese element for deportation. The commission has not only not functioned; it has not even been named.

It is not clear, either, how Japs can be persuaded to go East when those already in the East are supposed to be taken back to B.C. Ottawa can scarcely force the other provinces to harbor these people. The British North America Act gives the provinces jurisdiction over property and civil rights. The best that Ottawa has come up with lately is a suggestion that the disposition of Japs who don't want to go back to Japan may have to await the peace treaty.

British Columbians had been willing to consider the dispersal policy and perhaps to allow a proportionate quota of Japs to remain here in stated districts. This was only on the understanding, however, that the other provinces would take their share. If that policy is not to be followed, British Columbia will revert to its original demand for total exclusion and total expulsion.

Prime Minister King committed himself to deal with the problem on a national basis when he said last year that "the problem is one to be faced by the whole of Canada and not by B.C. alone." That is precisely the position taken by The Vancouver Sun.

If the dispersal idea has been dropped as impracticable, the Provincial Government ought to get busy at once. Regardless of peace treaties, British Columbia will not tolerate a return to pre-war conditions when this province had the Japanese headache all to itself.



## B.C. Japs Who Signed Must Go

*Sept. 6, 1945*  
The hopes of Japanese who have changed their mind about going to Japan after the war have been dashed by Mr. Justice Manson's dismissal of two Supreme Court actions launched in July to halt their repatriation.

Writs were issued in the names of Tanjima Norimichi and Toyosaki Shigamitsu of Farm Bay, B.C., formerly of Vancouver, for declarations that documents purporting to take away their Canadian nationality were obtained by false pretenses and are void.

The actions were taken by the Canadian-born and native-born Japanese against the B.C. Security Commission but before they got beyond the initial stage Mr. A. Sheppard applied to have the writs cancelled on the ground that the commission was dissolved some time ago.

His request has been granted by Mr. Justice Manson.

Some 10,000 Japs evacuated from Vancouver are said to have signed documents expressing their willingness to be sent to Japan. Many of them changed their minds later and asked to have their names taken off the repatriation list but were refused.

## Michell Bound Here to Watch Jap Deportations

*(Special to The Daily Province)*  
OTTAWA, Dec. 22. — Hon.

Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labor, is on his way to Vancouver and will arrive on Monday to look into the final arrangements for the transportation to Japan of the first batch of Japanese deportees.

While no definite word has been received as to what ships are to be made available, it is anticipated U. S. vessels will be used and the first will sail from Seattle.

Mr. Mitchell will be in Vancouver for a number of days, checking the final arrangements for the deportations and ironing out any last-minute snags. He will spend a day in Victoria.



## Cornett Favors Repatriation Of All Japanese in Canada

Mayor Cornett, on learning of probable repatriation of at least a large portion of Canada's Japanese, today reiterated his belief that all Nipponese, regardless of birthplace or loyalty, should be sent back to their homeland.

"I do not say that in a spirit of bitterness," he explains, "but because I sincerely believe it would be better for the Japanese and better for the rest of us."

### BITTERNESS FEARED.

"Sending back a portion of our Japanese population only aggravates the problem. It will mean separating families and causing a bitterness greater than if they were all repatriated."

His worship expressed the belief if B.C. Japanese are permitted to return here they will find a population so embittered against them they will be unable to make a livelihood.

"Too many things have happened since Pearl Harbor for us to accept the Japanese people on the same basis as before."

The Japanese Repatriation League of B.C. has communicated with 1000 municipalities throughout Canada urging their parliamentary representatives to speak in support of a petition that "all people of Japanese origin be removed from Canada."



# B.C. Members Insist Jap Problem Up to Ottawa

By TORCHY ANDERSON.

(From The Daily Province Ottawa Bureau. Copyright, 1945, by Southern Co.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—If some members of the Dominion cabinet have their way, approximately 10,300 Japanese in Canada, who have voluntarily agreed to return to their country, will be on their way just as soon as ships are available.

However, final action on the policy announced by Prime Minister Mackenzie King on August 4, 1944, has not been determined. Currently the matter is before the cabinet and further action is expected within the next fortnight.

Some members of the cabinet are believed to favor repatriation of all, or nearly all, of the 23,856 Japanese listed in February of this year.

Others favor prompt repatriation of the 10,300 volunteers and dispersal of the remainder throughout Canada.

British Columbia members arriving back in Ottawa after a general election, with few exceptions, are determined that the Japanese problem shall remain a national one and not be shelved on B. C., with the end of hostilities.

They are determined that the Japanese remaining in Canada shall not be allowed to concentrate in B. C., especially in the coastal area, where they lived before Pearl Harbor.

## INCREASE OF 1000.

Since the outbreak of the war with Japan there has been a natural increase in the number of Japanese in Canada of more than 1500, offset by about 500 deaths, leaving net increase of approximately 1000.

In his pronouncement of August 4, 1944, Prime Minister King said it would be unwise to allow a concentration of Japanese in B. C. after the war. He said Japanese immigration should not be allowed after the war. He promised that a "quasi-judicial" commission would be appointed to determine the loyalty of Japanese in Canada.

## COMMISSION PROBABLE.

"There appears to be no doubt that the 'loyalty' commission may be named in the near future.

Dispersal of any considerable number of Japanese, allowed to remain in Canada, is complicated by the objection of some provinces to receiving these people and the grim determination of British Columbia not to have the question localized as it has been for many years.

British Columbia members take the stand that their province did not control original immigration and therefore it is rightly a federal problem.



# First of Canada's Home-bound Japs To Be Shipped Out During January

## Pickersgill Now Completing Arrangements in Ottawa

By TORCHY ANDERSON

From The Daily Province Ottawa Bureau, Copyright 1945, by Southern Co. J  
OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—The 10,000 Japanese in Canada who volunteered to return to their homeland will sail from Vancouver and it is expected first groups will be on the way by mid-January.

Tentative plans call for use of both Canadian and United States transports.

It will probably be necessary to send the repatriates to Japan in groups of 1000 to 2000.

Officials are working out details and are confident of a start very early in the new year.

Thomas Pickersgill, federal labor department representative who has been in charge of the Japanese in the West, headquarters in Vancouver, is in Ottawa to complete transportation and other details.

### NO CENTRES HERE

Deputy labor minister Arthur MacNamara said today he does not think it will be necessary to set up reception centres in Vancouver to handle the Japanese as they are sent westward from the prairie provinces.

Groups of 1000, in special trains, will be rushed to embarkation point and placed aboard ships immediately on arrival at the coast.

Evacuation of the 10,000 Japanese from centres in which they have been located during the war will be very orderly, but speedy.



1914/11/11

"Signed Willingly"?

Of all the subversive nonsense spoken in the debate on the Japanese problem in the House of Commons on Thursday, none was more foolish, inaccurate or subversive than the statement made by the minister of labor, the very man who should know the Japanese question best, because the handling of the Japanese has been all along a part of the work of his department.  
Rev. Daniel McIvor of Fort William

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had spoken of the citizenship aspect of the problem and of the iniquity of any attempt to make British Columbia supply homes for the Japanese.

"I will say that Canadian citizenship is a sacred thing," said the member for Fort William, "and whether a man be Japanese, Indian or Irish, his citizenship is his sacred right and we must be careful how we handle it."

This remark brought Hon. Humphrey Mitchell to his feet. "I wish to point out," he said, "that when this nation accords the rights of citizenship it also imposes obligations. When you stand alone in a fight you need friends.

"So long as the B.C. Japs expected to win the war they wanted to go back and partake of the victory. So they signed up to return post war. But when the atomic bomb shattered Japan's chances and these went down the drain, these boys who signed willingly to go back to Japan changed their minds. They want to stay here."

"Signed willingly," the minister says. What does he mean by that? Does he not know that there was no willingness whatever about the choice the Japanese were required to make? These people were confronted with an alternative which was no alternative at all for many of them, though it had the appearance of being one. They were told by the officials who made the enquiry that if they refused to ask for repatriation they would be certified as "non-co-operative" to the tribunal which would finally sit upon their case.

"Non-co-operative?" They did not know what that meant. But it sounded sinister, as it was, no doubt, intended to sound. It seemed to imply a threat. So, in the face of this subtle bit of coercion a great many Japanese who would not otherwise have signed the request for repatriation signed. Now, they wish to change their minds and if there is any justice in Canada they will be given the right to do so.



## Buying Them Out

Announcement that the Dominion Government will pay \$200 to every repatriated Japanese will put a heavy strain on the professed loyalties of these people to Canada. Many who applied for deportation before Hiroshima, but changed their minds after Japan's defeat, will be expected to renew their applications.

A man and wife with four children will find in the home islands with \$1200 of Canadian government funds. In addition, they will have the proceeds of the forced sale of its property. Japs have been permitted to draw against these credits but have been obliged to retain a nest-egg of not less than \$30 for each adult and \$50 for each child.

A family, then, will arrive in the Dominion with at least \$1920 of racial origin with at least \$1920.

Some will have far more. This is

29 1945  
a tremendous sum in a country where the average farmer makes less than \$100 per year.

Repatriates will not be refugees, by any means. They will be grantees, and their native villages will regard them with envy.

British Columbia, however, will not begrudge them their rehabilitation bonus. It is money well spent. The more of them who can be encouraged to depart, the fewer will be left to disperse throughout the Dominion.

Dispersal is going to be difficult enough unless other provinces will accept their share, and there is no evidence of any such willingness. Indeed, the Central Rehabilitation Committee of Manitoba—home province of the Winnipeg Free Press, which delights to berate B.C. for alleged persecution—demands the total expulsion of the few Japs who are already there.



At Our Own Cost 45

HON. HUMPHREY MITCHELL, minister of labor, has been several days in British Columbia making preparations for the deportation to Japan of several hundred Japanese now resident in Canada. Mr. Mitchell's task is an unpleasant and thankless one and few would care to be loaded with it. In the shifting of people in hundreds or thousands injustices are inevitable and a responsibility devolves to see that the injustices are as few and as small as it is possible to make them.

It is understood that the only people to be sent to Japan in the first deportations are people of Japanese nationality who have asked for repatriation. No Japanese naturalized in Canada and no Nisei—native-born Canadians of Japanese race—are to be included.

The policy of the Federal Government in repatriating those Japanese who really wish to return to Japan is one with which no fault can properly be found and the same may be said of the repatriation of any Japanese who have demonstrated that their interest lies in Japan and not in Canada. But the authorities should be very sure. In the interests of justice and humanity there must be no sharp dealing. There is too much of the stuff of human tragedy involved.

There has been an agitation for the deportation of all persons of Japanese blood and British Columbia's sole cabinet representative at Ottawa is one of the leaders of the agitation. The sentiment in Canada as a whole, however, is not extreme and the government apparently feels that it can not go too far. The preparations Mr. Mitchell is making are in response to the agitation, but latest announcements of policy indicate that there is no intention of interfering with the citizenship of the Nisei.

These are safe. The naturalized Japanese, however, are not safe. Their naturalization can be cancelled and if it is they can be deported. Under a recent order-in-council a commission is to be set up to assess the loyalty of any Japanese not born in Canada who remains in the country. The commission may recommend deportation and it is suggested that any Japanese not born in Canada may be deported without coming before the commission if he signed an application asking to be sent to Japan and did not revoke it before September 2.



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These are safe. The naturalized Japanese, however, are not safe. Their naturalization can be cancelled and if it is they can be deported. Under a recent order-in-council a commission is to be set up to assess the loyalty of any Japanese not born in Canada who remains in the country. The commission may recommend deportation and it is suggested that any Japanese not born in Canada may be deported without coming before the commission if he signed an application asking to be sent to Japan and did not revoke it before September 2.

Persons who made applications and did not revoke them before Japan acknowledged defeat are assumed to be more loyal to Japan than to Canada. But that is a pretty wide assumption and one with not a very substantial base, particularly in view of Mr. Mackenzie King's statement, made in a speech 16 months ago that no Japanese in Canada, whether citizens of Canada or not had been guilty of any offense against Canada's security.

In dealing with this question—a very serious question particularly on the Pacific Coast—Canada must remember that she is dealing not with pawns and commodities but with human beings and principles. She can, if she insists, probably send some thousands of these helpless and pathetic people back to Japan. But she can not do this without doing violence to the foundations of her own nationhood.

Whether we like them or hate them these are our people and we have a responsibility to them which we can not discharge by shipping them out of the country. Either they were born among us or we accepted them into the body of our citizenship. Now, we can not throw them out except at a cost to ourselves which we may well hesitate to incur.



## ELMORE PHILPOTT

Evangelines of 1946

THERE IS NOT SO MUCH CAUSE  
for argument over the proposals for  
Japanese deportations as appears on  
the surface.

The King Government has wisely  
refused to listen to its more rabid  
mis-advisers. It proposes to repatriate  
to Japan all Japanese citizens. It  
proposes to deport from Canada  
any Canadians of Japanese ancestry  
who have been proven disloyal to  
Canada. It proposes also to deport to  
Japan any Canadians of Japanese stock  
who signed papers requesting such  
deportation—provided that they did not  
change their minds before Japan sur-  
rendered. It proposes to disperse in  
Canada the remainder of persons of  
Japanese ancestry.

PROVIDED THAT THE ABOVE  
principles are carried out with kindli-  
ness and common sense, there is  
nothing much wrong with them. The  
details of the law are a matter for the  
constitutional lawyers. The Supreme  
Court of Canada will soon rule as to  
whether Canada's federal government  
has or lacks the power to deport  
Canadian-born citizens, simply because  
they happen to be of Japanese race.  
But, in the main, the King Govern-  
ment's plan for dealing with the whole  
problem is fair and sensible.

There is one glaring exception. There  
is a real need for immediate investiga-  
tion into ways and means used during  
wartime to induce Japanese-Canadians  
to sign "requests" for future deporta-  
tion. Many of these people have taken  
oaths which indicate that outright  
coercion or trickery was used to get per-  
sons to sign deportation applications.  
Those who signed were promised the  
right to stay with their families, and  
to get good jobs, in their native prov-  
ince of B. C. Those who refused to  
sign were separated from their loved  
ones, shipped east, and generally  
pushed around from pillar to post.

HERE ARE TYPICAL AFFIDAVITS  
which tell their own story:

I, George Tameo Aoki, do herewith  
submit the following statement:

My wife is in poor health and cannot  
travel long distances. I was told by  
the Placement Officer \_\_\_\_\_ that  
if I did not go east of the Rockies I  
would be cut off the payroll. . . . There-  
fore I had no alternative but to sign."

"I, Daley Kobayashi, was willing to  
go east but family obligations pre-  
vented me. I was orphaned at birth  
and my grandfather, now 80, took care  
of me. I am the sole support. In  
order to remain with my family who  
could not go east, I had to sign for  
"repatriation."

A sawmill worker swears:

"My wife is in New Denver San-  
itarium. I could not go east and leave  
her alone. I therefore had no alterna-  
tive but to sign."

A sixteen-year-old girl writes that  
she told the RCMP constable that she  
did not want to go to Japan, but  
that she did not want to go east where  
there would be no way for her to keep  
on going to high school.

\* \* \*

CANADA WILL GAIN NOTHING  
and lose much by carrying out this  
deportation policy ruthlessly. The so-  
called "Japanese problem" is not going  
to be solved, but aggravated, by grab-  
bing a few thousand persons who hap-  
pen to be of Japanese ancestry and  
shipping them to Japan.

By breaking up families, separating  
Canadian-born children from their  
parents or grandparents, Canada  
would break the laws of humanity  
(some call them the laws of God)  
which no nation can break without  
suffering inevitable consequences.

I think that if Canada goes ahead,  
to tear daughter from father, and aged  
grandparents from orphaned grand-  
children, that Canadians of all races,  
all religions, and of all provinces will  
live to regret it.

Have we forgotten the poem "Evan-  
geline"? Do we want some future  
poet like Longfellow to immortalize  
a blemish in the record of the west  
coast, as that of the east coast was?



# Alberta Asks Japs' Removal

SUN JAN. 31, 1946  
Premier Manning Says Province  
Will Hold Commission to Pledge

By CLIFF MACKAY, Associate Editor, The Vancouver Sun  
OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—Premier Manning of Alberta said today his province will demand the removal of Japanese placed there during the war by the B.C. Security Commission. Alberta is only awaiting the official declaration of the end of the war with Japan, but Premier Manning has already held preliminary discussions on the point with Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Dominion Minister of Labor, who is in charge of the Jap problem.

Mr. Mitchell isn't talking for publication, but the official view in Ottawa is that the security commission's premises are invalid. The Dominion government believes that once the war is over the Japs may move around the country as they please.

Premier Manning said however, that he has the commission's undertaking in writing and that it is equally binding on the Dominion.

"Do you intend to enforce it?" I asked.

"Absolutely," he said.

## MANITOBA STAND

This is directly counter to the policy of the Manitoba government. Premier Carson wired Wednesday to Winnipeg to get the written text of Manitoba's position, so that there could be no possibility of misunderstanding.

This states that "with regard to the general body of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin whose loyalty is questioned, in our opinion their Canadian citizenship should be the same as that of all other Canadian citizens, which carries with it unrestricted freedom of movement within Canada."

Manitoba states that it has no power to exclude "persons born in Canada or illegally admitted in Canada or settlement in Canada." Consequently, it did not sign an agreement offered to it in June, 1942, by the B.C. Security Commission.

## PROMISE INVALID

"There would be very little that the Manitoba government could do to enforce the agreement," Mr. Carson explained. "The commission did send a letter in which it promised "

Please Turn to Page 74  
See "Japs"



YAKASHI 1004

## JAPS

Continued from Page 1

remove from your province any Japanese placed therein through this commission upon the termination of the state of war existing between Canada and Japan."

"From a strictly legal standpoint," Mr. Garson continued, "the commission did not have to give this undertaking in the first place and the Dominion is free to ignore it now, if it wishes to do so. The movement of the Japanese to Manitoba for reasons of security was wholly a federal responsibility, and it is wholly a federal responsibility to re-dispose of them."

Prime Minister King has said that the Japs ought to be dispersed throughout the Dominion, but it now appears that he will first have to settle the legal battle with Alberta, or any other provinces which share Alberta's views.

Nothing is being done now to reach an understanding. The government is waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, to be handed down February 5, on its orders-in-council providing for deportation of certain Japanese nationals and Japanese naturalized in Canada.

Canadian-born Japs who asked for transportation to Japan and don't change their minds before an order for their deportation is made are also covered by the orders-in-council, but it is learned today that no such orders have yet been made.

If it had not been for the legal action taken by influential Easterners to halt the deportations, about 1000 of the Japs would have already been on their native soil or on ships bound for Japan.



# JAPS TO BE DE SUPREME COURT

Ban Upl  
For W



# FEDERAL JUST DEPORTED RULES

## Ban Upheld Except For Women, Children

By D'ARCY O'DONNELL.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—(CP)—Majority opinion of the justices of the Supreme Court of Canada is that the federal government has the power to deport between 10,000 and 15,000 of the 24,000 Japanese in Canada, but has not the authority to deport Japanese wives and children, it was disclosed in judgment handed down today.

Chief Justice Thibault, Mr. Justices Patrick Kerwin and Robert Taschereau were of the opinion that the orders-in-council authorizing the deportation of Japanese are not invalid, either in whole or in part.

Mr. Justice A. B. Hudson, Mr. Justice I. W. Esley, Mr. Justice I. C. Rand and Mr. Justice E. Z. Kellock were of the opinion that the Governor-in-Council had the authority to deport Japanese nationals, British subjects of Japanese origin and Canadian-born Japanese who requested they be sent to Japan, but does not have the power to deport the wives and children of men in these three classes.

In delivering judgment, Chief Justice Rinfret said the court was unanimous in declaring that the Orders-in-Council were legal except as to the forcible deportation of the wives and children of those to be sent or wish to be sent to Japan.

Four justices, he said, felt that this section of the orders was illegal while three justices felt it was valid. There were certain other reservations by some of the justices, he said.

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Justices Hudson and Estey agreed except as far as the wives and children were concerned.

Mr. Justice Ivan C. Rand said in his opinion the Governor-in-Council could authorize the dispatch to Japan of Japanese nationals, Japanese naturalized in Canada and persons of Japanese origin who wished to leave Canada voluntarily.

The Governor-in-Council, however, could not deport natural-born British subjects resident in Canada, nor the wives and children who were not Japanese nationals or Japanese naturalized in Canada.

Mr. Justice Rand also referred to an Order-in-Council which, on deportation, would take away Canadian citizenship rights from Japanese British subjects and naturalized Japanese in Canada.

This order is "not invalid insofar as it takes away incidental rights and privileges of persons of the Japanese races as Canadian nationals," said Mr. Justice Rand. "But it is beyond the power of the Governor-in-Council to the extent that it purports to revoke the naturalization of such persons under the Naturalization Act."

## 22,000 Words in Ruling

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock said the federal cabinet after the Co-Operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians had requested the deportation of naturalized British subjects who do not wish to leave Canada, and insofar as they prevent them from withdrawing consent to go to Japan at anytime and in any manner.

The section dealing with the deportation of wives and children was illegal "in toto."

The order dealing with the revocation of citizenship was invalid insofar as it provided for the loss of the status of a British subject.

The opinions of the justices of the court were contained in five briefs, containing more than 22,000 words.

orders-in-council were re-

Please Turn to Page Three



*Courtesy of SURGE TAKASHIMA  
21 Ryland Avenue  
Toronto 10, ONTARIO*

## Maitland Finds Canada United Against Japs

Attorney-General R. L. Maitland, K.C., who returned from Ottawa Wednesday after the Dominion-Provincial Conference and the Supreme Court hearing on the deportation of Japanese, said today he found people throughout Canada are convinced the Japanese can never be assimilated into the population.

"I found there is a general desire to clean up the situation once and for all.

"It is a noticeable thing that not one province in Canada has expressed any desire to have them in any large numbers. Saskatchewan is willing to take a small quota only and the other provinces are ready to wish them back on British Columbia."

### INDIVIDUALS ONLY

The attorney-general said the pro-Japanese sentiments expressed in the country are the vocal feelings of certain individuals. Alberta has taken no stand on the deportation, but has insisted that the Japanese must be removed from that province, in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the Dominion that they were to be placed there only for the period of the war.

Saskatchewan had sided with the pro-Japanese groups.

### HOPEFUL FOR SUCCESS

Mr. Maitland was optimistic about the outcome of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, saying satisfactory solutions to the problems confronting the nation could only be reached after long study.

"To come to a common understanding suitable to all is felt to take a great deal of thought. Any proposals will have to be carefully analyzed and examined before any conclusions can be reached."

very indefinite nature.



1934 ASH/127

# Gov't Will Facilitate Jap Case

From The Vancouver Star, Orlava Bureau

OTTAWA, March 3. — The Cabinet has decided to facilitate the appeal to the Privy Council in the Japanese deportation case.

The Co-Operative Committee which brought about the reference to the Supreme Court has notified the Department of Justice that it intends to carry an appeal to the Privy Council.

To do so it must first get permission of the Privy Council and the government has decided that in order to clarify the situation it will facilitate the proceedings.

The Justice Department has received no word from London that application for leave to appeal has been made to the Privy Council, nor any further word from the Toronto committee other than notification of intention to appeal.

In the meantime the Department of Labor will proceed with its arrangements to deport those willing to go to Japan.

For those who do not want to go there will be a delay pending the Privy Council decision. As the situation stands any Canadian-born Japanese who formerly signified a desire to go to Japan will be permitted to revoke that intention. This does not apply to Japanese nationals.

The Department of Labor is averse to giving out any information about those who want to go or the numbers of those who have revoked.

RECEIVED 20 JUNE 1968  
very indefinite nature.

15-5  
FOLDER NO.

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NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
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The University of British Columbia



## WIDE RETURN OF ALL JAPS

VICTORIA, April 9.—Demanding that all persons of Japanese descent should be repatriated to Japan, a resolution standing in the name of Coalition members of the Conservative wing will be introduced in the House today.

A. C. Hope, Delta, will move, seconded by R. C. MacDonald of Dewdney, that "the Dominion Government be requested to deport to Japan all peoples of Japanese descent."

### CHARGES JAP CHILDREN REGISTERED IN TOKYO.

Mr. Hope anticipates wide and strong support for the resolution in view of "the well-known fact that for years past births of almost all apanese children in Canada have been registered with the Japanese consul to maintain their nationality and make them subject to Tokyo law."

The resolution states that all Japanese males who registered are liable for military service at the age of 16.

The preamble of the resolution makes this point clear, and adds that Japanese are entirely unassimilable with the white races in Canada.

### SUGGESTION DROPPED

In effect, the resolution asks for deportation not only of Canadian citizens born of Japanese parentage, but of Japanese nationals still resident in this country.

Earlier, the Coalition group supporting the resolution had intended to ask the Dominion Government to furnish with sufficient Canadian currency Japanese in this country who had not sufficient funds to re-establish themselves in their homeland.

But the suggestion was dropped as being too far-reaching and too costly.

presently an inventory was of  
very indefinite nature.

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# 'Angel' Ship Coming Here To Take Japs 1500 Expected To Depart at End of Month

Japanese repatriates, probably numbering 1500, will be sent out of Vancouver at the end of this month aboard the "Marine Angel," and a second vessel which will likely be the "General Gordon," two ships equipped to carry large numbers of passengers troop-ship style.

"Marine Angel," according to latest official advice, will sail from Vancouver, May 29, with the first contingent for Japan. A few days later a second ship will sail.

## MAINLY FROM ALBERTA

Government authorities have decided no armed guards will accompany the Japs.

But there will be government officials aboard to direct the repatriation movement. Medical staff will also accompany the ships.

The repatriates are mainly from Alberta, but a few from B.C. will be included.

Authorities are striving to maintain the greatest secrecy on the Japs' travel movements.

## IN DEEP SECRECY

They will reach Vancouver, it is expected, only a few hours before the ships are due to sail, being taken aboard ship direct from the train to prevent demonstrations.

Major-General G. F. Pearkes, VC, former GOC-in-C, Pacific Command, now Progressive Conservative MP for Nanaimo, commented in Ottawa today when names of the ships were announced: "I'm glad to see the government is carrying out my suggestion of Christianizing the Japs by sending the 'Marine

possessing an inventory was of  
very indefinite nature.

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ORDER NO.



# Jap Dispersal Speeded

No matter what the Privy Council decides about the Dominion Government's powers to deport certain Japanese, the practical problem about dispersing the remainder is getting a practical answer.

British Columbians will be delighted to know that only about one-quarter of the 25,000 Japs who clung to the coastal regions before the war will be left anywhere in the province after the end of this year.

For the present, at least, the evacuated Nipponese appear to be complying, with such grace as they may muster, with the government's dispersal policy. They now believe that the government is sincere in the belief that it is contrary to public interest to permit them to congregate again in their former coastal colonies. Vindication for the policy and tribute to the persistent efforts of Thomas B. Picketts, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, can be found in the official statistics.

By the end of this year 3700 Japanese nationals will have embarked here voluntarily for the voyage to Japan. Approximately 12,000 more have already scattered themselves East of the Rocky Mountains. Most of them are doing well in farming and other

pursuits and stoutly declare that they have renounced any intention of returning.

Despite reluctance to permit them to stay, neither Alberta nor Manitoba is expected to try to enforce federal agreements, made in wartime, to take the newcomers back to the Pacific Coast.

Today, there are about 8000 Japanese left in British Columbia. Of these, 5500 are gainfully employed in agriculture, lumbering and other jobs throughout the interior. They may become permanent residents. Many of the remaining 2500 will leave for the Eastern provinces within the next five months. Perhaps 1000 of them will stay in two up-country relocation centres. They are unemployable anywhere because of age or infirmity and will be charges of the government. Most of the wartime camps, such as Tashine and Greenwood, have been closed.

By these methods, it is understood, the principal minority problem in British Columbia is being advanced toward permanent settlement. By continuation of the persuasive efforts, the number of Canada's Japanese retained in this province may be reduced still further toward a quota based on B.C.'s proportionate population, to which division Ottawa has been committed by Prime Minister King.

Four small children,  
Waseda Murakami, who was

damaged or were  
necessity an inventory was of  
very indefinite nature.

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# RELUCTANT JAPS GO ABOARD SHIP HERE

More Than 500 to Sail for  
Orient Early Tomorrow

544

BY RAY GARDNER

More than 500 Japanese men, women and children boarded the American transport Marine Falcon here this morning to begin the long voyage to Japan—and many of them expressed a reluctance to leave Canada, adopted home of the adults, birthplace of most of the children. They sail early tomorrow.

The young girl in the blue slacks, for instance, her arms full of U.S. movie magazines.

Her name is Tashiko Sasaki. She was born in New Westminster 18 years ago.

"I DON'T WANT TO GO"

In speech, dress and manner she is like any other Canadian-born teenager and the thought of going to Japan, foreign and frightening, upsets her, but she accepts it philosophically.

"I don't want to go," she said. "But the old folks do and I suppose I just have to accompany them."

This was the way most of the young people spoke, except for the smallest children who were too busy exploring the ship to worry about such things.

"ONCE OUT, HOME"

K. Kobashi, a former Vancouver insurance agent, who is going home with his wife and three children, said, "We once decided this was to be our home. We wanted it that way. But I am afraid it can not be.

"My oldest kid," he said, "thinks now it may be best for him in Japan. He knows he could get an education more easily in Canada, but then what? He'd be restricted. He hopes his chances will be less limited in Japan.

"We feel badly about leaving. Most of the others do, too, I believe.

But perhaps it is best . . . the prejudice there. We would not find if we had been treated like the Germans and Italians. But we were treated differently. We were always willing to obey the government. The war we understood. We knew it was necessary to do some things. I do not believe there was any sabotage from our people."

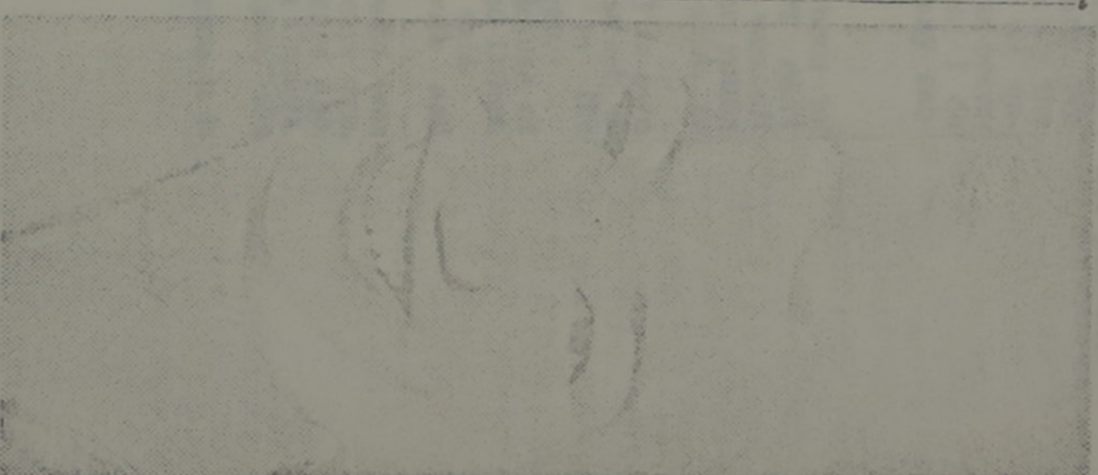
"THE OLD FOLKS"

Mae Moriyama, 14, born in Mission, said flatly, "I don't want to go," then she was off about the ship with her young friend, exploring from stern to stern.

Stuke Ebata, who used to own a store on Granville Street, is returning reluctantly to the Japan he left 13 years ago.

"I am going back because of the old folks, mother and father. I wish to see them," he said. With him are his wife and four small children.

Waikiki Murakami, who was



RELUCTANT traveller to Japan is Tashiko Sasaki, 18, who sails aboard the American ship Marine Falcon tomorrow morning. She is going merely to please her parents.

Examination of Wong's collection was of very indefinite nature.

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worry about such things.

"ONCE OUR HOME"

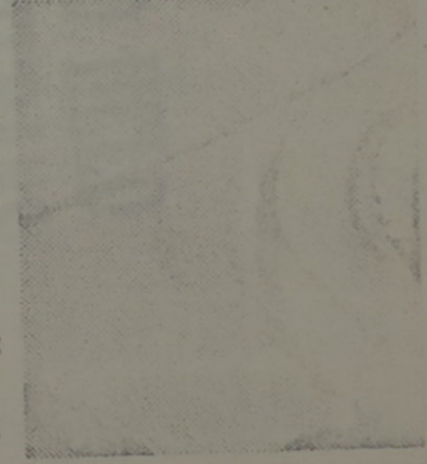
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Wakaki Murakami, who was born in Stevenson 16 years ago, was in Japan seven years ago. "I don't like it. I like Canada. I don't want to go to Japan," she said. But she is going because it is the wish of her parents.



RELUCTANT traveller to Japan is Tashiko Sasaki, 18, who sails aboard the American ship Marine Falcon tomorrow morning. She is going merely to please her parents.

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## JAP LAND HELD FOR VETERANS

All lands taken from Japanese are being held by the Federal Government until Canadian servicemen return from overseas, Hon. Ian A. Macdonald, minister of veterans' affairs, has notified Tom Reid, M.P.

He said: "This has been done to prevent the land all being bought up before the men who have seen service overseas have had a chance to acquire some of these properties."

"Most of these properties are leased, and according to present arrangements those holding the leases will be given notice to vacate within a reasonable time. It is expected that all leases will terminate by the end of the year."

## Canadian Citizens

Sir: The Vancouver consultative council is seeking funds to carry on the fight against the removal of Canadian citizens of Japanese birth from this province and Canada.

Every Canadian citizen who can should not only assist the council but voice his disapproval of restrictions and discrimination against Canadians of whatever racial origin. For once government discrimination against any type of Canadian citizen begins there is no predicting where it will end. So this is not merely a fight for Canadians of Japanese birth: it is for all Canadians, and for justice and One World.

Vancouver. LAWREN HARRIS.

15-5  
FOLDER NO.



## Repatriation by Personal Request

The legal fuss raised in Eastern Canada about the Dominion Government's decision to repatriate undesirable Japanese succeeded in belogging the issue for almost a year. Now the Privy Council has blown the fog away and the issue again appears in its original clarity.

Their Lordships have sustained the right of the Dominion to send about 10,000 Japanese back to the country from which they came. Approximately 3700 of them have already gone of their own volition and another 250 are scheduled to go before the end of this month. This leaves about 6000 on the waiting list.

Presumably, arrangements for their departure will be made as fast as Japan can absorb them. In cases of any real doubt or to apply its policy as mercifully as may be consistent with the national welfare. The Privy Council was satisfied that the power to send wives and children with deported males was not used for unauthorized purposes and that "the making of a deportation order covering a husband or father might create a situation where further proper action should be taken." If the Privy Council can see the necessity for granting a measure of administrative latitude, there would seem to be no grounds for apprehension about its application.

It cannot be repeated too often that Canada is not deporting persons of Japanese race who were born in this country. Despite propaganda to the contrary, none of the native-born is under any compulsion to

leave although the Dominion will assist them to go if they wish it.

The federal orders-in-council applying to citizens of Japan who were interned when the war ended and to Japanese nationals who had asked for repatriation, orders also cover Japanese who took naturalization papers in Canada and who asked to be repatriated. Those in this category, however, will not be obliged to go through with it if they had cancelled their requests before V-J Day.

They are ex-aliens who repented of seeking Canadian citizenship during the period when Japan was winning the war. That was the time when Japan had knocked out the American fleet at Pearl Harbor, defeated British sea power in the South Pacific, captured the Singapore naval base, driven General MacArthur out of the Philippines down into Australia, swept across China and invaded the North American continental islands in the Aleutian chain. During that period Gandhi was scoring a postwar offer of Dominion status for India as "a postdated cheque on a crashing bank."

Some of the Japanese who urgently desired to relinquish their Canadian citizenship then are not so anxious now. The Privy Council has ruled that it is perfectly proper for the Dominion Government to make up its own mind as to whether a citizenship, conferred as a favor and not as a right, should be cancelled for evident disloyalty at a time of national adversity. These particular Japanese tried to work both sides of the street. They have now found out that it can't be done.

canard or used common sense  
necessity an inventory was of  
very indefinite nature.

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Although relocation has been

# Homes of City Japs Looted, Ransacked

## Charge of Vandalism During War Made in House of Commons

Widespread looting and damage of property left in Vancouver and Steveston by Japanese evacuees—including ransacking of the Japanese consul's home in Shaughnessy—is charged in documents read into the Parliamentary record Monday in Ottawa.

Documents were presented by Donald Fleming (P.C. Toronto-Eglinton).

He said the consulate, the Crescent, Shaughnessy, had even been partly wrecked by looters, who took all plumbing, light fixtures and switches and leaded glass doors and windows.

Thieves entered an East Hastings building filled with Japanese-owned articles, stole what they wanted and scattered articles in indescribable confusion. "Police (he was referring to Richmond) seemed powerless to deal with the looting situation," Mr. Fleming declared.

He quoted from report of P.S. Ross & Sons, auditors, who examined the evacuation section of the Vancouver office of the Custodian of Alien Property, October, 1943, and report of H. Mathieu, assistant deputy custodian, prepared in January.

Mr. Mathieu's report said:

"It must be remembered the Custodian became responsible for the whole household economy of more than 22,000 persons moved from 'Little Tokyo' (Powell street) and Steveston, and from Fraser Valley farming districts and others.

"Certain types of citizens considered the abandoned homes an opportunity for theft and vandalism—in evidence in some cases even before our fieldmen or agents had opportunity to take charge.

### GOOD DISTRICTS

"This was in evidence even in better class districts. The property owned by the former Japanese consul was under control of the protective powers until Japan capitulated."

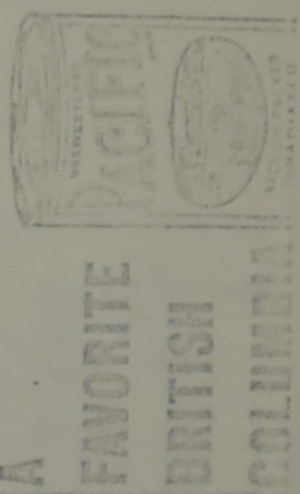
This report said the looting in the Shaughnessy home was discovered when the property was turned over to the Custodian in December, 1945.

The Ross report said:

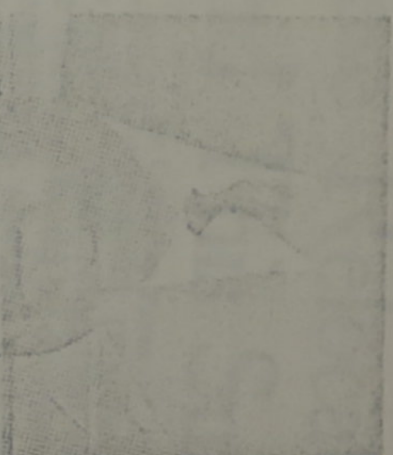
"We visited some places in Vancouver and Steveston, used for storing chattels, and noticed many evacuees had packed belongings in cartons not covered or tied. Many articles were in damaged or used condition. Of necessity an inventory was of very indefinite nature.



Henry Kaiser and his two sons were taken to the hospital.



"Build B.C. Payrolls"



Medal.

L. Church (P.C. Toronto Broad-  
sw), a Commons return said  
e firefighters are entitled to  
e Defence Medal and the War

"We were informed storage  
places, on a number of occasions,  
have been broken into and con-  
tainers ransacked. Belongings of  
evacuees became mixed up, des-  
troying means of identification of  
ownership."

#### BARREL ON INSIDE

The report said a request from  
certain evacuees for articles they  
had left in an East End building  
resulted in discovery of whole-  
sale looting there.

"Thieves entered by the front  
door and barred it from the in-  
side with planks.

"The place had been ransacked,  
lids of boxes torn off and the  
entire contents scattered over the  
floor.

"These goods were left by the  
Japanese in care of Messrs. Nor-  
ris and MacLennan.

"Mr. MacLennan and the re-  
presentative of the B.C. Security  
Commission, viewing evidence of  
looting and vandalism, realized  
the futility of attempting to  
identify owners of the chattels.

#### DID UTMOST

"The assistant commissioner of  
(B.C.) police in July, 1942, said it  
was impossible for the police in  
Richmond area to do more than  
keep an eye on Japanese prop-  
erty, although he gave assurance  
they would do their utmost to  
halt breakings and enterings.

"He suggested we might em-  
ploy a watchman.

"The police seemed powerless  
to deal with the situation and  
apart from property in which the  
Custodian was interested the  
public press at that time contain-  
ed many reports of a general  
wave of crime.

"Frequent reports were made  
by us to police and acknowl-  
edged."

Mr. Fleming said no account-  
ing of the Enemy Custodian's ad-  
ministration had been given the  
House since 1939, and he demand-  
ed a full accounting be given to  
the committee of public accounts  
this session.



although relocation has been largely completed, assistance

## Japanese Relocation To End This Summer

OTTAWA—The Government reported today there "is every reason to believe" that relocation of Japanese-Canadians west of the Rockies should be completed this summer. Its labor department, charged with supervising a job that has gone on as quietly as possible through the war and post-war years, issued a "report on re-establishment of Japanese in Canada 1944-46" which estimated that less than one-third of those people now lived in British Columbia, almost one-third on the prairies and more than one-third in Eastern Canada.

"Present reports confirm," the brochure stated, "that the great majority of those who have moved east of the Rockies have no desire to return to the Pacific Coast."

### SOME TIME YET

It added, however, that "although relocation has been largely completed, assistance may have to be continued for some time until permanent and successful re-establishment of the evacuated people has been fully accomplished across Canada."

The report said there were 20,558 Japanese in Canada Jan. 1, 1947, of whom nearly four out of five were Canadian citizens and nearly two out of three Canadian-born. The 1941 population was 23,202.

British Columbia's Japanese population had dropped from 21,975 in 1941 to 6776 in 1947. The prairies' had grown from 664 to 5871; Eastern Canada's from 159 to 7880; the north's had slumped from 39 to 31.

### WELL DISTRIBUTED

The department said the "13,000 who have transferred east are for the most part well distributed and are gradually but steadily finding favorable acceptance with other sections of the population."

Of British Columbia's total, only 900 remained in the one remaining department housing centre from which relocation would take place. Since they were aged or infirm persons or others belonging to families whose transfer to employment is difficult, the relocation program from temporary housing centres has, "for all practical purposes, been completed."

Between 1941 and 1946, the percentage of Japanese in the fishing industry had dropped from 16.2 to 0.9 per cent while farming grew from 18.6 to 44.8 per cent.

"The changes within occupational groups show that from small-scale growing of berries and vegetables to large-scale farming of sugar beets, grain, fruit, also dairying, market and nursery gardening, with modern equipment, has been a distinct



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"The changes within occupational groups show that from small-scale growing of berries and vegetables to large-scale farming of sugar beets, grain, fruit, also dairying, market and nursery gardening, with modern equipment, has been a distinct trend. Many have changed from service in housework, dry cleaning plants and rooming houses to a wide variety of service in homes, restaurants, hotels, hospitals and day nurseries. . ."

Net cost to the government was \$13,359,000 for "Japanese administration," the department said.

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and to see why this fed. hand of the ... knew before.

## Neill Defends B.C. Jap Stand

Pro-Jap Church Organizations 'Ignorant  
Of Conditions on Coast'

By JAMES DYER  
Vancouver Sun Resident Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA, July 18.—Commons Monday afternoon gave second reading to the measure barring British Columbia Japanese from voting in Dominion elections no matter what part of Canada they may be living in at the time the election is held.

Passage of the measure—which was in the form of a Senate amendment further amended by the government—was preceded by abortive CCF attempts to take the sting out of ban by postponing it until after the forthcoming federal election.

As amended by the government, the anti-Jap clause permits Japanese who voted in the 1940 federal election to continue to vote, no matter where they may live in Canada.

### "BRITISH SUBJECTS"

Arthur Roebuck (Lib., Toronto-Trinity), who, like many other Eastern MPs has been under pressure from church groups and others favorable to the Japanese, introduced an amendment of his own which would have exempted all Japanese who are "British subjects" from the ban.

Roebuck's amendment, like those of the CCF party, was ruled out of order by Speaker Glen on grounds of irrelevancy.

Contrary to advance expectations, the debate—although it consumed nearly four hours of Commons' time—fell short of high drama.

The CCF and others opposed to the measure did not even call for a recorded vote. M. J. Coldwell, CCF leader, was absent from the House, electing to be in Alberta, and the only B.C. member who took part in debate was A. W. Neill, Comox-Alberni Independent.

Sticest opposition to the measure came from Mrs. Doris E. Neilson, Labor Progressive member for North Battleford, Sask., who attacked the people and government of British Columbia for their attitude on the question of rights of Japanese.

"I fail to see why this federal House should take the attitude that British Columbia has the right to decide if Japs have the right to vote in other provinces," Mrs. Neilson said.

"If the people of B.C. no longer want the Japanese, if they put the responsibility for them on the shoulders of the federal government what right have they to say whether or not they should have the franchise?"

"I can't see how any federal member can support the idea that B.C. can dictate what parlia-

ment to foment their reaction."

Mr. Neill said it was wrong to say the Japanese franchise bar existed in B.C. in 1895 and Japanese coming in since then acknowledged they knew beforehand of the conditions.



1945/10/17

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et al House should take the attitude that British Columbia has the right to decide if it has the right to vote in other provinces," Mrs. Neilson said. "If the people of B.C. no longer want the Japanese, if they put the responsibility for them on the shoulders of the federal government what right have they to say whether or not they should have the franchise? "I can't see how any federal member can support the idea that B.C. can dictate what parliament must do."

#### JAPS IN ARMY

The rest of Canada, Mrs. Neilson added, is beginning to realize "It is not the color of a man's skin that makes him a good citizen." She saw no reason why Japanese should not be allowed to join the Canadian army.

Mrs. Neilson spoke chiefly in favor of the Roebuck amendment, but this was ruled out after Hon. Ian Maclean pointed out that to confer the right to vote on Japanese who are technically British subjects would mean that even those still in B.C. could vote.

Victor Quetch, Social Credit, objected to the measure because, he said, it enabled B.C. to dictate to other provinces who should be permitted to vote within their borders.

#### WOODSWORTH AND JAPAN

Mr. Neill's speech to the House was featured by the statement that the late J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., former national CCF leader, had once declared himself in favor of votes for the Japanese and that "inside of three or four weeks that gentleman and his wife sailed for Japan on a Japanese vessel and I have no doubt that they treated him well while he was there."

"On his return he had hardly set his feet on the wharf at Vancouver before he was asking for votes for his brown friends, and so on."

#### THREATENED TO QUIT

Mr. Neill said also that Angus Macdonald, CCF MP for Vancouver East (now touring Australia), said it was his view that the Japanese should have votes and he would not continue to be a member of the CCF if that view did not continue.

Mr. Neill said that members who have spoken favorably to the Japanese had shown ignorance of their subject, and he suggested they should agree that the people of British Columbia were the best informed.

"If I could take the time I could describe conditions in British Columbia which would make your hair stand on end, that is, those of you who have sufficient hair to stand on end," he said.

#### RAPS CHURCH MOVE

Mr. Neill, turning to the church groups which have sponsored appeals on behalf of the Japanese, said he must "express regret that I was paying out good money to subscribe to a church that was used for that purpose."

"They got out a circular and it said: 'We are going to see why this federal House should take the attitude that British Columbia has the right to decide if it has the right to vote in other provinces,' Mrs. Neilson said."

15-5  
FOLDER NO.



...inside of three or four weeks that gentleman and his wife sailed for Japan on a Japanese vessel and I have no doubt that they treated him well while he was there.

"On his return he had hardly set his feet on the wharf at Vancouver before he was asking for votes for his brown friends, and threatened to quit."

Mr. Neill said also that Angus MacInnis, CCF MP for Vancouver East (now touring Australia), said it was his view that Japanese should have that the member of the CCF if that view did not continue.

Mr. Neill said that members who have spoken favorably to the Japanese had shown less tolerance of their subject, and he suggested they should agree that the people of British Columbia were the best informed.

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"They got out a circular and they appealed to the people in Ontario and Quebec, people who did not know the conditions in British Columbia, people take care of these people, to said. 'They were asked to take them into their homes, at a time when our men were being murdered by them in foreign lands.'"

"Our people were asked to take them into their homes and feel them jobs because they were God's chosen people."

"These people are being moved out of British Columbia and they are being spread over Canada like a smallpox disease," he went on. "They will create little centres of heathens in Ontario, Manitoba and so on."

"They will not fit in with their Christian surroundings because it is a set policy of the Japanese



# Canada Shuts Door On Jap Immigrants

NOV 9 1949 By British United Press  
OTTAWA, Nov. 9. — Canada has closed the door to Japanese immigration, according to State Secretary Gordon Bradley.

Bradley told the Commons Wednesday that Japanese immigrants were not being admitted to the Dominion. However, that did not mean Japanese could not enter the country at all.

Small numbers of Japanese nationals were to be admitted from time to time for a temporary period, to attend conferences, to gain educational knowledge, or for some other approved purpose, he said.



OTTAWA, Feb. 20—(CP)—Majority opinion of the justices of the Supreme Court of Canada is that the federal government has the power to deport between 10,000 and 15,000 of the 24,000 Japanese in Canada, but has not the authority to deport Japanese wives and children, it was disclosed in judgments handed down today.

Chief Justice Thibaudau Rinfret, Mr. Justice Rick Kerwin and Robert Taschereau were of the opinion that the orders-in-council authorizing the deportation of Japanese are not invalid, either in whole or in part. Mr. Justice A. B. Hudson, Mr. Justice I. W. Estlin, Mr. Justice I. C. Rand and Mr. Justice E. Z. Kellock took the opinion that the Governor-in-Council had the authority to deport Japanese nationals, British subjects of Japanese origin and Canadian-born Japanese who requested to be sent to Japan, but does not have the power to deport Japanese wives and children in these three classes.

# Ban Upheld Except For Women, Children

## TO BE DEPORTED IF COURT RULES