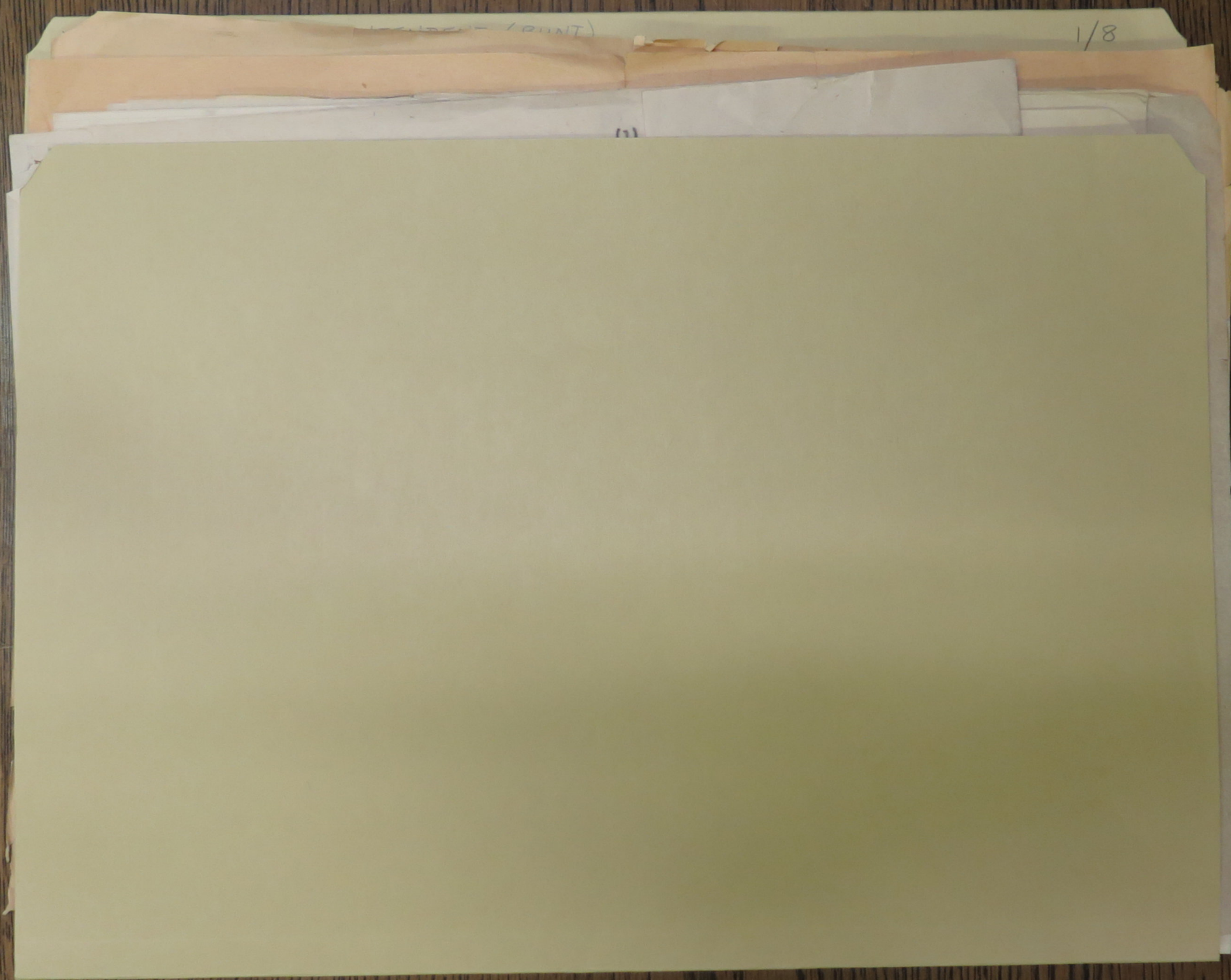




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AUGUST 18, 1942

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LOCATION	NO. HOUSED	ACCOMMODATION in course of CONSTRUCTION.	(1) EVENTUAL TOTAL ACCOMMODATION.	REMARKS
Bridge River	272	None		Self-supporting group.
Minto	320	None		Self-supporting group.
Taylor Lake	99	None		Self-supporting group.
East Lillooet	264	None		Self-supporting group.
McGillivray Lodge	62	None		Self-supporting group.
Christina Lake	108	None		Self-supporting group.
Hope-14 Mile	262	400 Houses	3,500	Males will be provided with work on Hope-Princeton Highway. Women and children will work on farm and produce vegetables, etc.
Greenwood	1047	None		
Kaslo	971	50 Houses		These additional houses required to readjust the families on account of reuniting of families.
New Denver & Roseberry	258	150 Houses)	6,500	This is the most ideal place for a housing project.
Slocan City	1389	500 Houses)		
Sandon	909	None		Large percentage of old people; not the most ideal spot on account of being extremely isolated; high altitude; heavy snow in winter.

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<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NO. HOUSED</u>	<u>ACCOMMODATION in course of CONSTRUCTION</u>	(2) <u>EVENTUAL TOTAL ACCOMMODATION.</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Alberta (Sugar Beets)	2560			Presumed to be self-supporting.
Manitoba (Sugar Beets)	1036			Presumed to be self-supporting.
Ontario (Sugar Beets; industries)	417			Presumed to be self-supporting.
Special Permits: (incl. Westwold, Assiniboia; Miscel.)	1391			Presumed to be self- supporting.
Road Camps - (Single men only)	850			
Estimated No. who left prohibited area before B.C.S.C. formed 2000				
Internees	687			
<u>TOTAL</u>	22,993			

SICAMOUS - REVELSTOKE CAMPS

From Revelstoke - Westward.

Three Valley Camp:	15 miles
Griffin Lake:	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Taft:	20 "
Yard Creek:	36 "
Solsqua:	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Rumors Of Changes In Price Of Beet Labor In District Spiked By Baker

Rumors that changes had been made in the contract price for beet labor in southern Alberta this year were spiked today by Philip Baker, president of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Association, with the statement that the price "has not and will not be changed from the price set in contracts issued by the association."

"The contract price is essentially fair and there is no justification for any change," Mr. Baker added. "The price is as high as growers feel they can afford to pay and compares favorably with the highest beet labor contracts on the North American continent."

Payment under the cash labor contract calls for the payment to workers of \$33 per acre for a 12-ton per acre yield. This is \$6 per acre more than last year.

Schedule of Pay

Various work under the contract this year calls for pay as follows: Thinning 22-inch rows, \$10.50 per

acre; hoeing, \$4.50; weedings, \$3; pulling and topping and piling beets, or loading as topped into low wagons, \$15. Where the yield exceeds 12 tons per acre, a bonus will be paid of \$1.25 for each additional ton while for yields under 12 tons per acre a deduction at the rate of \$1 per ton shall be made with the provision that there be no deduction on a yield below nine tons per acre.

Under the tonnage contract workers are obliged to do all thinning, hoeing, weeding, irrigating, pulling and topping, topping on to low wagons and supply half the labor for spraying or dusting.

Payment for this work is on the following basis of, per ton: On yields up to nine tons per acre, with the minimum basis being nine tons, \$3.60 per ton; up to 10 tons per acre, \$3.45; up to 11 tons, \$3.25; up to 12 tons, \$3.10; up to 13 tons, \$3.05; up to 14 tons, \$3; up to 15 tons, \$2.95.

The United Church of Canada

CANADA'S JAPANESE

FELLOWSHIP FOR A CHRISTIAN
SOCIAL ORDER,
VANCOUVER UNIT

I. N I t h s N
II. N F V
III. R V h C c b a A g t s A f T n o a s l C a

From the Consolidated Edition
Sept. 1943, and with
Letter to Mr. John West
Premier, Oct. 1943.
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Comment: While anti-Japanese agitation continues in California, it is

The United Church of Canada

I.

FELLOWSHIP FOR A CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ORDER

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

THE Fellowship for a Christian Social Order is an Association of Christians whose religious convictions have led them to a belief that the creation of a new social order is essential to the realization of the Kingdom of God.

II.

III.

The Fellowship recognizes the present critical stage in the transformation of society as a religious crisis. It is a religious crisis because religion is concerned to establish human community, and in the present anti-democratic economic system human community is being denied. This crisis in our day demands a change in the economic organization of society such as will transfer the means of production to social ownership and democratic control so that the motive of meeting human needs may operate and supplant the motive of private gain.

The life of the Christian community is one of freedom, equality and brotherhood. These are mere words unless they are embodied in the relationships of human society. A religion which does not effectively transform human relationships in every sphere of life is a religion of illusion. It is as Christians that we engage to further those economic and political forces which are releasing the possibilities of fuller personal living.

Copies of this pamphlet may be ordered from
F.C.S.O., 677 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont., or the
F.C.S.O., 6464 Chester Street, Vancouver, B.C.
Single copies, 5c; 20 copies or more, at 3c each.

*From the Consultative Council
Sept. 1943. sent with
letter to Mr. John West
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FOREWORD

WITH Canada's declaration of war on Japan the presence of a considerable number of people of Japanese origin, whose home for years has been in British Columbia, was immediately recognized as raising questions of great importance. The problem is primarily military but it involves serious social implications for the present and for the future. Consequently it is highly important, first, that the necessities of defence should be met as fully as possible and, second, that the means adopted should not unduly jeopardize or delay wise solutions of related social problems. The following statement has been prepared by a committee of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, Vancouver, in the hope that it may be of assistance to those concerned. This document consists chiefly, therefore, of a factual summary. With this are associated certain suggestions based upon a study of the objective facts and certain comments upon proposed policies.

Comment: While anti-Japanese agitation continues in California, it is

From the Canadian Consulate in London
Sept 1943. sent with
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Dunsmuir St. Sept 20.
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The United Kingdom of Canada

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Japanese Canadian community originated in immigration which began on a small scale before the turn of the century. About 1903 the influx suddenly increased in response to a demand for cheap labour, chiefly for use in the expanding exploitation of the natural resources of British Columbia. The competition offered by this imported "contract labour" gave rise to protests similar to those against Chinese immigration some twenty years earlier. Restrictions were therefore imposed in 1908 and made more stringent by modifications effected in 1923 and 1928. The difficulty of dealing effectively with the problem was increased by the fact that outside of British Columbia it was little understood and it was further complicated by treaty relations, actually effective or under contemplation, between Great Britain and Japan. The so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1928 permitted an annual immigration of not more than 150 Japanese, of whatever class or sex, and this agreement remained in force until its abrogation was announced by the Canadian Prime Minister in February, 1942.

An important feature of the situation is that, from 1907 onward, female Japanese immigrants outnumbered the male immigrants. As pointed out by Young and Reid, Japanese immigration "instead of persisting as a seasonal migration of males, who came to Canada for a temporary residence, . . . became a bona fide movement of immigrants arriving here with the intention of remaining in the country." In important respects, therefore, the situation differed from that involved in the coming of Chinese immigrants, since the regulations relative to the admission of Chinese women were practically prohibitive.

From time to time, particularly after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, charges were freely circulated that an indefinite number of Japanese immigrants had entered the country illegally; and in the fall of 1938 a committee headed by Dr. H. Keenleyside conducted, on behalf of the Canadian Government, a careful investigation of this question. In January, 1939, the Government tabled in the House of Commons the committee's report, which declared the charges of illegal entry, "false both in detail and substance." The committee estimated that, at the time of the enquiry, there were not more than one hundred persons of Japanese origin illegally resident in Canada, and reported that most of these had entered the country years earlier, when immigration regulations were not always rigidly enforced.

As is usual in the case of immigrant communities, the immigrants from Japan usually constituted an addition to the low income group, and various circumstances have tended to confine them to it by concentrating this Oriental element in very definite and limited occupational fields. These include the coastal fisheries, intensive agricultural operations for the production of small fruits and vegetables, unskilled and semi-skilled labour in logging camps and sawmills, personal services and the economically less desirable retail trades.

Occupational and social discrimination based upon race, together with the play of economic forces, increased the tendency of Japanese residents to congregate in definitely Japanese communities. The largest of these is in Vancouver city, focussing in the Powell Street section. The second largest such community is at Steveston, a fishing village at the mouth of

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the Fraser River. Lumber centres on Vancouver Island, pulp and paper "company town" on the coast, and northern coastal fishing districts include a substantial proportion of the remainder of the Japanese-Canadian population, but there are Japanese farmers scattered through the lower Fraser and Okanagan valleys.

In general, social and economic circumstances have almost precluded Japanese residents from professional and other "white collar" occupations, except in the largest communities, where a small number of physicians, dentists, editors, clergymen, and the like, serve chiefly the special needs of other residents of the same racial origin.

The almost total restriction of Japanese immigration to the Province of British Columbia, and, within it, to coastal localities, has resulted largely from the fact that in these parts the immigrants found, in the section of Canada nearest to the land of their origin, a climate substantially similar to that of Japan. Moreover, limited financial means, difficulties incidental to the new arrivals' ignorance of English, and the natural reaction of a sensitive people to a painful degree of social ostracism tended to make the newcomers stick together and to discourage penetration to parts of Canada where they could not find people of their own stock.

The concentration of the Japanese element in a few places naturally produces in these regions an erroneous impression of the extent of Japanese settlement in Canada. In 1941 the registration conducted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police gave the total number of persons of Japanese origin resident in British Columbia as 23,428, 3 per cent of the total population of the province, and a fraction of 1 per cent of the population of the Dominion. Of these 8,076 were males over sixteen; 5,724 were females over sixteen; and the balance, 8,898 were children under sixteen years of age. The registration figures further showed that there were 7,126 Japanese born listed as Japanese aliens; 2,157 as naturalized British subjects, (196 gained full citizenship by serving with the Canadian forces in Europe in the First World War) and the balance, 12,714, were Canadian citizens by reason of birth in Canada. Even of the number listed as aliens, many had lived in Canada since infancy.

That the Japanese are conspicuously industrious and law-abiding, no one denies; and that they naturally desire to acquire Canadian standards of life is as little open to question. Their habits of personal cleanliness, which impress visitors to Japan, have naturally been retained in their Canadian surroundings. They have manifested a very keen interest in education. All the Canadian-born and many of the young people who by accident of birth are classed as aliens have been educated in Canadian schools, often at the cost of great self-sacrifice on the part of their parents. The number graduated by the University of British Columbia has been remarkable. During their school life these young people have experienced little racial discrimination, being freely accepted by their companions and teachers as Canadians, and certainly looking upon themselves as such. Their case is very different from that of young foreigners in lands where the foreign element is educated by foreigners, in foreign schools, with minimum local contacts and with the hope and intention of ultimately making their home in the land of their ancestors. For these and other reasons, in the period from 1928 to 1937 a friendlier attitude toward the Japanese in British Columbia developed rather steadily. In 1936 the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League sent a delegation to Ottawa to ask

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for the Dominion franchise and this movement had the support of numerous Occidentals.

The feeling against the Japanese was due to several causes. Charges of "peaceful penetration" to the detriment of the majority race were not lacking. Concentrated in a strictly limited number of occupations, the Japanese offered serious competition to Whites working in the same fields and sometimes the latter were forced out of business. Such competition was particularly resented during the period of the depression, when there developed a tendency to make the Orientals the scapegoats upon whom was laid responsibility for many social ills. Moreover, coming to Canada originally as "cheap labour," the Japanese were always at a disadvantage, and laws allowing employers to pay a certain proportion of their employees at rates below the so-called minimum wage meant, in actual practice, that one scale of wages prevailed in the case of Occidentals and another in the case of Orientals. Forced by this to accept lower wages to secure a livelihood, they have been unpopular in labour circles; labor unions consequently charged Japanese workers with lowering Canadian standards. There was lack of co-operation in fishing and other small businesses—confectioneries, green-groceries, tailoring and dressmaking establishments, cleaning and pressing shops, barber shops—and on fruit farms, it was claimed, and often with justice, that by pressing practically the whole family into service and by working for unreasonably long hours, subsisting on a meagre rice-and-fish diet, and being apparently content with very poor living quarters, the Japanese were able to undercut Occidental competitors. An uncertain but decreasing proportion of Japanese were contributing to the support of relatives in Japan and this exportation of Canadian money was resented. Though the police never found one Japanese engaged in espionage, it was believed that the excellent knowledge the Japanese fishermen had of British Columbia coast was made available to the Japanese Navy.

The outbreak, however, of the Sino-Japanese War tended to stimulate popular disapproval of things Japanese and with the outbreak of the present World War in September, 1939, and particularly after the alignment of Japan with the Axis in September, 1940, smouldering hostility burst into flame. In response to agitation which as yet had little support in responsible quarters, the Dominion Government was again moved to institute an enquiry. In the fall of 1940 a special committee made investigations and in January, 1941, in a report submitted to the House of Commons, the Government re-affirmed its confidence in the loyalty of "the great majority" of the Japanese in Canada and of the Canadians of Japanese origin. It set up an advisory committee on "The Japanese Question," exempted Canadian born Japanese and Chinese from compulsory military training in British Columbia, and put forth a voluntary plan for all persons of Japanese origin to be specially registered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This plan was carried out during 1941 with the voluntary co-operation of the Japanese communities in British Columbia. By the fall of last year every individual of Japanese origin in Canada had been provided with a serially indexed identification card, complete with the photograph and fingerprints of the registrant. Duplicate cards were filed with the Japanese Registration Bureau at the headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The United Nations of America

ASSIMILATION AND CITIZENSHIP

The fact that by complexion and other physical characteristics residents of Japanese origin are easily recognized and distinguished from those of European origin constitutes a basic handicap upon assimilation and recognition as citizens upon equal footing with all others. This handicap is effective even in the case of those many Nisei (second generation Japanese Canadians) who, in the opinion of their teachers and of other intimate observers, are thoroughly Canadian in outlook and habit.

However, whether justifiable or not, the hesitation of British Columbia authorities to admit even second generation Japanese Canadians to political equality has not been wholly a matter of racial prejudice. Many have felt that the allegiance of these residents was too divided. There did exist a very strong desire for full Canadian citizenship among Japanese residents in general, particularly among those of Canadian birth and education, and these have greatly resented the exclusion from the franchise. Such exclusion they view not only as an insult to their intelligence and integrity, but as a handicap excluding them from certain walks of life for which, in individual cases, they may be well fitted. Admission to certain professions —e.g., law and certain branches of engineering—is confined to persons whose names are on the voters' list for the province of British Columbia.

This divided allegiance, it was felt, was revealed in the matter of the Japanese Language Schools, and the relation of the Japanese consul to the Japanese in Canada. The first generation Japanese, in most cases familiar only with Japanese customs and traditions, and anticipating an early return to Japan, either sent their children to Japan for education, or have done their best to give them a knowledge of the Japanese language and morality through Japanese Language Schools in this country. It would be a grave mistake to suppose, however, that all who have attended Japanese Language Schools have done so with the intention of returning to Japan. And it should be equally noted that in certain instances, owing to the nationalistic tendency of the Language Schools, Japanese parents have steadfastly refused to support these schools or to send their children to them. Again the Japanese residents have had so little access to profitable employment that many of them have found it extremely important that their children be equipped with a reading, writing and speaking knowledge of Japanese in order to make a livelihood within the limits of the Japanese community. Consequently, in nearly every centre of Japanese population, Language Schools have been maintained and patronized.

Similarly, the first generation Japanese, having no roots in Canada with her past, and experiencing opposition from Occidentals who have constantly objected to their presence in British Columbia, have generally followed the policy of registering their children at the Japanese Consulate, a practise that puts these children in the position of possessing a dual nationality and allegiance. Under these circumstances it has been inevitable that the influence of the Japanese consul in British Columbia has been considerable among Japanese nationals. This influence has discouraged forces making for Canadianization of the Japanese community. It is admitted that such officials, while not expressing disapproval of the insistence by Canadian-born Japanese upon their claim to the exercise of the

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franchise, have urged that, until admission to unrestricted Canadian citizenship were assured, applicants would be well advised to postpone termination of their dual citizenship. This advice has been followed very generally. The detailed oversight by Tokyo of Japanese nationals and Nisei, together with the matter of dual nationality have been resented by many Occidental Canadians.

Japanese Canadians normally have friends and relatives in Japan with whom they correspond and whom, in occasional cases, it may even be possible to visit. This intimate intercourse with the land of their ancestors is thought by many to weaken the bond between Japanese Canadians and this Dominion. On the other hand, the Nisei freely and emphatically report that in Japan they feel and are treated as foreigners.

Religion has contributed to the gulf between Occidentals and Orientals. A large proportion of our Japanese residents are members of adherents of Christian churches. Many others are Buddhists; since on this continent there is no centre for the training of Buddhist priests, it is necessary to bring Buddhist clergymen from Japan. Canadian Buddhists have subscribed freely to patriotic funds and to gifts to Canadian soldiers, but it is perhaps inevitable that Buddhist churches should be centres of influence not favorable to processes of Canadianization.

DEVELOPMENTS SINCE DECEMBER 7, 1941

The outbreak of the war with Japan on December 7 was followed by the more obvious steps demanded by the military situation thus created. A number of enemy aliens from several communities and districts were taken into custody by the R. C. M. P. and interned. The Japanese Language Schools were also suspended, and their closure was later ordered by the Provincial Department of Education.

Registration of "enemy aliens," which had applied to Germans and Italians following the beginning of the war in Europe, was extended to Japanese nationals, and also to those British subjects who had been naturalized since September 1, 1922. Such registrants are required to sign a certificate of good conduct and are issued a parole permit. They must report periodically to the Registrar of Enemy Aliens and may travel from one district to another only with special permission. Shortly afterwards, the special "Japanese Registration," previously described, was made compulsory by order-in-council.

Immobilization of the Japanese Canadian fishing fleet, the greater part of which was already tied up because of the season, was ordered by the Naval Control. A general round-up of boats from all points in British Columbia waters was effected, and these were placed under naval guard at New Westminster. It is a matter of regret that owing to inadequate supervision a number of them were raided by thieves and many of them were allowed to founder at their moorings. This round-up was authorized by orders-in-council which (a) forbade the operation of any vessel by "any person of Japanese race within waters adjacent to the West Coast (P.C. 9761); (b) suspended all commercial fishing licences issued to fishermen of Japanese racial origin; and (c) set up a three-man commission to supervise the transfer of fishing vessels at fair prices from Japanese

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Canadian owners to others. One of the three members of this important committee is a Japanese Canadian.

The attack on Pearl Harbour and the sustained Japanese offensive in the Far East, together with what many thought a tardy appreciation on the part of Ottawa of the defence problems of British Columbia, aroused grave anxieties, aggravating fears of fifth column activity on the part of the Japanese in coastal areas.

On February 25, 1942, an Order-in-Council was announced giving the Minister of Justice authority to exclude from "protected areas" any or all persons of Japanese race irrespective of their citizenship. At the same time it was announced that according to the R. C. M. P.'s latest figures, a total of 22,800 persons were to be removed from the territory west of Hope and the Cascade Mountains by April 1, 1942. Of these 9,476 were reported to be Japanese nationals, of whom 1,878 were males over the age of sixteen. Of 6,067 Canadian-born Japanese, 3,378 were males over sixteen. Twelve additional Japanese of United States citizenship were listed.

On February 26 a dusk-to-dawn curfew, forbidding movement from his domicile of any of Japanese origin was announced. A day later the same group was ordered to give up motor vehicles, radio receivers or transmitters, cameras, firearms, ammunition, explosives. Until such time as the motor vehicles were surrendered, their use by Japanese was forbidden.

On February 27 the creation of a Security Commission, headed by Mr. Austin C. Taylor and composed of British Columbia officials and citizens, to superintend the evacuation of the Japanese from the protected areas, was announced from Ottawa.

A very few Japanese had already started away from the coast. Some with savings moved to eastern points with the prospect of establishing themselves there. However, the Security Commission ruled that no Japanese could move without its permission. Since then each Japanese remains in his domicile until he is ordered by the Commission to move to a place designated. All property and finances held by a Japanese, whether "enemy alien," or a Canadian of Japanese origin, is registered with the Custodian of Japanese Property and is subject to his control.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Our recommendations are based on the belief that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth." Therefore we repudiate the view, occasionally expressed, that Canada should be a "White man's" country, and that the Japanese should be shipped to Japan after the war is over. This, and the refusal of certain people who have never accepted them as potential Canadian citizens comes perilously close to Hitler's racial dogmas. In the preceding pages we have indicated the points at which the Japanese in Canada have failed to accept the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, but we believe the answer to their shortcomings in this respect is a determined and sympathetic attempt to encourage them to assume these responsibilities and duties, and the granting of full political equality when the war is over. Russia has set all countries an example in the solution of the problem of race. Our enemies base their propaganda and policies on theories of race superiority.

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Can we permit any ambiguity regarding Canadian ideals and practices? In order to win the war and the peace after it, must we not be enlightened by men's highest insights?

These convictions should underlie the handling of the Japanese in their removal from the protected areas. They are not to form a pool of cheap labour to be exploited; they are not to be treated like outcasts. Police surveillance is necessary in respect of Japanese Nationals, but it should be remembered that a considerable number even of these are Canadian residents of long standing, some of whom applied without success for naturalization.

Many of the Japanese affected are citizens of Canada whose loyalty to Canada there has been no reason to question, and who are anxious to make a contribution to Canada's defense of the democratic way of life. England has found it possible to release many anti-Nazi Germans, which at the outbreak of war were interned, and employ their services in the struggle against Nazi totalitarianism. We can profit from their experience, and assist our loyal Japanese Canadians to contribute to the full measure of their capacities. To refuse to do this is to fail to be worthy of their trust and to encourage disaffection. Then a problem, sufficiently discouraging before the war, might be rendered practically insoluble.

It should be emphasized that the problem of the Japanese does not concern British Columbia alone. From some quarters east of the Rockies expressions have come of unwillingness to have our Japanese; but this would seem like a short-sighted and provincial attitude to a national problem. What other choice is there that offers hope of a just and permanent outcome than that their entrance in small numbers to other communities in many parts of the country be facilitated? It may be that this could be done best by a planned re-settlement scheme undertaken by the Dominion Government in co-operation with city and community officials in localities throughout the other provinces. Canadianization is easier, and the hostility aroused by a solid block of people of Japanese race settled in one locality is avoided. . . . For those who go to different parts of the Dominion a friendly reception and assistance in adjustments by Canadians of goodwill is earnestly recommended.

Among those Japanese, however, who will be retained for organized work projects in British Columbia, a great opportunity presents itself. Many of those who will go to labour camps are millworkers, fishermen, tillers of the soil, small landowners, fruit growers and poultry raisers. Their concentration for road construction with the attendant long hours of leisure in the evenings offers an opportunity never before available to inject new urges into the processes of assimilation through small study groups, and conferences, designed to prepare the Nisei to be consciously and co-operatively members of our common society. The English Language, Co-operatives, Canadian Citizenship and kindred topics might well be studied in the camps. Qualified leaders for a wide program of adult education with adequate materials should be found. It is to be hoped that every means will be explored by which the Japanese may be assisted in turning the period of the war to good use so that with the peace they may be admitted to the full rights of citizenship. There is every reason to believe that from among the Nisei themselves will come

From the Consolidated Canadian
Sept. 1943. sent with
letter to Mr. John West
Dominion Rd. Sept. 30.
Mr. West has copy of letter

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The United Friends of Canada

forward those with vision and qualities of leadership to assist in this process.

War makes many demands for sacrifice upon us, but all is not lost if such necessities are turned to good advantage. The surrender of the hard-won, meagre security of many a Japanese family and the admission of small groups of these to White communities whose means of livelihood are not too abundant may be no more welcome to one than to the other—unless it offers both an escape from an existing intolerable situation. People in other parts of Canada are slowly realizing the grounds for concern over this problem which have existed for the White and Japanese citizens in British Columbia. The defense of the Pacific coast may now require all Japanese be moved east of the Coast range, but it should be recognized that this is far from a final or adequate meeting of the basic problem. Effective leadership and far-sighted official action is required to assist in opening channels which would permit Japanese to settle in other parts of Canada so long as concentration in certain localities and industries is avoided. The beginning of the implementation of this program should not be deferred until after the war if the willing co-operation of the Japanese is to be enlisted. The solution of this problem can come only through the common effort of the White and Japanese Canadians in a long-term, wise and generous project of progressive, permanent rehabilitation throughout the Dominion.

I. M

It is the duty of all Canadians to assist in the rehabilitation of the Japanese Canadian community.

II. P

The United Friends of Canada is a non-profit organization.

III. R

It is the duty of all Canadians to assist in the rehabilitation of the Japanese Canadian community.

Comment: While anti-Japanese agitation continues in California, it is

The United Church of Canada

Tenth General Council

REPORT NO. 1

SESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON HOME MISSIONS

I. Memorial from Kingston Presbytery re Students on Summer Fields.
Inasmuch as what is asked for in this memorial is now the policy of the Board of Home Missions we recommend no further action. Yet in view of the special need created by the war emergency we urge special emphasis by all concerned on the proposal contained in the Memorial.

II. Memorial from London Conference re Assessments of the Pension Fund.

We recommend no action.

III. Recommendation re Japanese in Canada (p. 361 agenda).

Whereas the United Church (and the Methodist Church before 1925) has carried on missionary work among the Japanese people in British Columbia since 1892, and has achieved a gratifying measure of success, not only in interesting the Japanese in the Christian religion, but in building up those Christian institutions which are found among our Canadian people;

And whereas at December 31st, 1941 the United Church had 17 congregations ministered to by 7 Japanese ministers, which congregations number 1,116 families, comprising 5,500 persons, with a membership of over 1000

And whereas the war has created a very critical situation not only for the Japanese people, but for our own Canadian people;

Therefore be it resolved that:

(1) The Church recognizes the need of such action by the Government as will adequately protect the country against subversive activity on the part of any enemy group and commends the vigilance of police authorities throughout the country. The Church commends the statement of policy issued by the Prime Minister's office on January 14th, 1942, and the appointment of the British Columbia Security Commission. The action of this Commission has been marked by commendable attention to the application of the ordinary principles

OF THE ALLIED FORCES
in a large combat unit.

"Japanese Americans in Hawaii", by Cecil Henry Coggins, in June "Harpers", is reprinted as a pamphlet by Pasadena Chapter of the Committee on American Principles and Fairplay.

Comment: While anti-Japanese agitation continues in California, it is

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of British fair play. And we in the United Church note with appreciation that this Commission has not yielded to the race prejudice of extreme-minded citizens. The United Church also is grateful to recall that as far as it has been able to ascertain the Japanese people have borne themselves with a patience and forbearance that has been very commendable in these difficult and trying days.

(2) The Church believes that it is its duty in these days of terrible upheaval for our Japanese congregations to follow them with its ministry and to assure them of sympathy; that the United Church should, by rendering this service, assure our Japanese fellow-Christians that a great Canadian Church, while realizing that our Government must protect us so far as is possible from insidious attacks, wishes to dissociate itself from vicious and unchristian attitude and to hold fast the faith that in Christ there is no distinction of race and color.

(3) Evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast,—

The Church notes with satisfaction that the British Columbia Security Commission is making every endeavour to see that the best standards of Canadian health and education are being promoted. The Church also is glad to note that so far, and as speedily as possible, the British Columbia Security Commission is re-establishing the Japanese under conditions more nearly approximating normal family life and that it has been found possible to secure the co-operation of certain provincial governments so that through them a number of families and individuals have been employed in beet-growing and certain other agricultural pursuits. The Church views with satisfaction this willingness on the part of certain provincial governments to co-operate in these efforts and heartily commends the same. The Church also notes with approval that the Department of Labor has recently appointed a placement officer whose duty it will be to further the settlement and employment of Japanese people as individual families throughout the Dominion so that they may be able to contribute to this land something of immediate and real economic value according to their individual aptitudes and gifts. We appeal to the Church as a whole to co-operate with the placement officer whose duty it is to locate places where the people may settle so that they may find a home where they may be re-located and where they may resume their normal family life.

We recommend that our ministers on Sunday, October 18th., or on some suitable Sunday in the near future, make an appeal for the cultivation of good will among all the people of this Dominion so that the fullest freedom for all the inhabitants of this fair nation, regardless of race, color or creed, may become an immediate reality.

(4) We further express the hope that all our United Church folk will seek to manifest a truly Christian spirit toward all people re-

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is reprinted as a pamphlet by Pasadena Chapter of the Committee on American
Principles and Fairplay.

Comment: While anti-Japanese agitation continues in California, it is

sident in this land no matter what their racial extraction may be.

IV. Suggestions and argument for a change in organization of Rural Work in Western Canada. Presented by Rev. Chas. Kitney, Alberta Conference.

After consideration of the suggestions put forth by Mr. Kitney, it was agreed that this Sessional Committee on Home Missions approve of the policy set forth in the Report of the Committee on the Committee on the Shortage of Candidates for the Ministry, Sec. (c) p. 89 of the Agenda and request the Board of Home Missions that its application be not limited to college centres but that an effort be made to extend its application to entirely rural areas and that experiments in this direction be made during the next two years.

V. Re Status of Rev. M. C. Macdonald.

That this Sessional Committee on Home Missions, having been informed that it was the opinion of the members of the Board of Home Missions sitting on this Sessional Committee that the Board would have recommended to the next General Council the appointment of Rev. M. C. Macdonald as an Associate Secretary, and at the suggestion of the members of the Board of Home Missions sitting on the Committee, recommend that this General Council do appoint Mr. Macdonald as Associate Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, such appointment to take effect after the first session of the opening of the Board in 1944.

JOHN MacKAY, Chairman.

S. A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

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NOTES HAVING POSSIBLE BEARING UPON
AMERICAN POLICIES RELATIVE TO
RESIDENTS OF JAPANESE STOCK

The Dates refer to issues of The Pacific Citizen

June 17. Dies Committee of House of Representatives seizes Japanese American Citizens' League files.

Comment: This is an incident in a prolonged and violent attack on the JACL and on the War Reallocation Authority (corresponding to our Security Commission) for allegedly favoured treatment.

Editorial comment very moderate; exhorts Japanese Americans to co-operate with authorities and consult local labor unions before adding to given type of labor available at given point.

July 3. Comments upon "Lengthening list of race riots", - Detroit, Beaumont, Vallejo, Los Angeles, Port Bliss.

July 10 Arizona's state law prohibiting commercial dealings with "persons whose movements are restricted" declared unconstitutional.

July 17 Dies calls off investigation of Nisei and the attack on WRA, noted above.

Comment: Many wild charges and innuendos had been offered but without supporting evidence, though this had been sought very energetically.

American Legion's advocacy of race discrimination protested by The American Legion District Convention at Minneapolis.

July 24 War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes announces that restriction within coastal areas will continue but that loyal evacuees would likewise continue to be released from centres.

Comment: A reply to those protesting that the evacuees should remain at concentration points under armed guard.

Dillon S. Myer of the War Reallocation Authority predicts the abandonment of concentration centres as undemocratic.

Comment: There is a possibility that this comment indicates policies in contemplation.

Hawaii relaxes financial bans on alien Japanese.

Comment: The very large number of Japanese in Hawaii have given surprisingly little trouble. A few are interned and legal and constitutional disputes have arisen. However, the change here announced seems clearly to be in line with developing American policy.

July 31. Nisei Women to be accepted into Women's Army Corps and not placed in a segregated group.

Comment: This significant announcement indicates the satisfactory outcome of the already adopted policy of enlisting Japanese Americans in a large combat unit.

"Japanese Americans in Hawaii", by Cecil Henry Coggins, in June "Harpers", is reprinted as a pamphlet by Pasadena Chapter of the Committee on American Principles and Fairplay.

Comment: While anti-Japanese agitation continues in California, it is

interesting to observe that coast citizens in considerable numbers view such policies with resentment and anxiety as contrary to fundamental principles of freedom.

Arizona passes a Land Act declaring it a "felonious conspiracy" to violate the provisions excluding "aliens ineligible for citizenship" from "acquiring, possessing or enjoying real estate for agricultural purposes."

Aug. 7

Native Sons want Constitution amended by insertion of the underlined words: "All persons born of citizens or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state where they reside."

General Barrow, formerly president of the University of California approves the employment of Nisei in the army.

Comment: Significant as from a west coast citizen of prominence, with military experience.

Aug. 14

Dillon S. Myer of WRA reports that 90% of evacuees spurn proposed "repatriation". "The Gripsholm" has been held up", said Mr. Myer, "because the Japanese Government insisted on some going back that do not want to go." According to Mr. Myer, a considerable percentage of those asking repatriation were influenced by the belief that there will be no place for them in the United States after the war.

CIO COUNCIL considers Japanese American problem and Harry Bridges urges immediate action to combat "the campaign to pit race against race and to create confusion on the home front".

Laws, new or old, forbid interracial marriages of whites with coloured or Mongolian persons in Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Since December 7, 1941, a total of 5234 Japanese nationals have been interned, of whom more than 60% were only temporarily detained, 2079 being interned for the duration.

Aug. 21. Five Nisei soldiers given medals for heroism, at Camp Shelby.

Japanese American sergeant in Southwest Pacific among casualties.

Sheriff orders Japanese graveyard closed for duration at Portland, Oregon, and prevents Portland Fellowship of Reconciliation from spending the afternoon beautifying the cemetery as gesture of friendship to thousands of loyal Japanese Americans". Opposition aroused by American Legion and Hearst Press.

Nisei soldiers on leave allowed within coastal area.

Segregation of those Japanese nationals who prefer retention of Japanese Citizenship to commence Sept. 10.

Representative Leroy Johnson, Cal., urges "That all aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry found to be disloyal be sent to Japan after the war."

COMMENT: This proposal indicates that a shift in the direction of moderation is taking place.

25 Evacuees relocated in New England, some taking over a farm.

A Minnesota post of the American Legion protests use of the Legion Magazine "To foster race hatred".

West Coast agitation undermines morale of JA.

Anti-Japanese bloc in Congress active.

Sept. 4. Evacuee children threatened with denial of free schooling in Idaho.

Important indictment of politicians exploiting anti-Oriental feeling in coastal areas. Governor Warren of Cal., well known "white supremacy" fanatic, nominated for presidency by Hearst Press.

Unionizing of JA labour in Hawaii said to be arousing prejudice in employing groups.

COPY

Report of regular District Meeting, Monday, April 19, 1943.

The President, Mrs. S.A. Cracknell, reported the purchase of a new temperance sound-film "It's The Brain That Counts", and a pre-view for educational leaders at the Y.M.C.A. The film shows in narrative style the effects of beer. The film is available free for any groups.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:-

1. Resolved that the District W.C.T.U. in regular meeting, register a strong protest against the following recommendations of the Immigrations Committee, adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Local Council of Women, viz.,

(a) "That Nationals of any race which cannot be absorbed as Canadian, by intermarriage, shall not be permitted into the country."

(b) "That Chinese immigration should cease....."

AND FURTHER that the District W.C.T.U. dissociates itself entirely from these recommendations.

2. That in the consideration of immigration of any of our Allies, that color, race or religion should not constitute an exclusive basis for barring immigration.
3. That whereas, information we have received is to the effect that across the Dominion of Canada in military camps, moving picture films are available seven days per week.

Therefore we urge the Minister of National Defense to safeguard the Christian Sabbath from encroachments such as the proposed Sunday theatres for the forces.

3. That we heartily commend the active educational program of the Provincial Board of Health and the Junior Board of Trade on Venereal Disease Control this year, and express the hope for the continuance of this program on an even greater scale.

To the Editor of the Club Page,

The above is the report of the W.C.T.U. meeting. With many thanks for your kind attention, and the space,

Yours sincerely,

Corresponding Secretary.

COPY

Recommendations in the Report of Immigration
Committee at the Annual Meeting of the Local Council of Women.

"Your Committee recommends that nationals of any race which cannot be absorbed as Canadians, by intermarriage, shall not be permitted into the Country".

Japanese - To date immigration being a Federal policy, the opinions of British Columbians in regard to the Japanese have been ignored by the National Government. Despite frequent objections, and on occasions in the past - riots due to permitting the Japanese entry into British Columbia, the Japanese continued to enter and their numbers increased out of all proportion to the natural increase of the white population. After taking into consideration all conditions, and the difficulties which must be faced to carry out such a programme,

YOUR COMMITTEE RECOMMEND THE COMPLETE REPATRIATION OF ALL
CITIZENS OR IMMIGRANTS OF JAPANESE BIRTH OR RACIAL ORIGIN
AND THAT IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA OF THIS RACE BE PROHIBITED."

Chinese - Your Committee recommends that Chinese immigrations should cease, but this should in no wise restrict the exchange of students (who will be returning to their own countries) between universities of China and of Canada, nor the right of trade representatives engaged as direct representatives of Chinese exporters to Canada. These classes should, however, be considered in a similar category to Consular representatives, with no expectation of becoming permanent citizens.

Appreciating the position of China as the first victim of Japanese aggression; the Gallant stand against enormous odds and China's position as a major member of the United Nations, the above recommendation is made solely on the grounds previously mentioned, i.e. that races which cannot be absorbed by intermarriage should in their own interests, and the interests of Canada, not be permitted to seek citizenship in this country.

East Indians - The problem of India, being an integral part of the problems of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and India having refused the basis of self Government after the war, as submitted to the Indian people by Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of His Majesty's Government, your Committee considers this situation in the same manner as a case before the courts, and therefore "sub judice" while the Japanese menace exists. We therefore recommend that no policy in regard to immigration by East Indians be considered at the present time, but that the matter be brought forward for consideration when the status of India as a member state of the British Commonwealth of Nations, or outside such commonwealth, is clarified in the post war settlement."

Student's name

Address

Amount enclosed for books and

Princeton Camps.No. 1. - from Princeton, men.No. 1. Lemon Creek, Japanese Nov. 19-20/42

Population - approx. 1700.

Houses - 260: ea. 14x28.

Brooms each: as high as 11 in 1 house.

6. United Church families - i.e.
in which ^{are} baptized Christians
others connected with our Church
the Kindergarten.

5. Anglican families.Bay Farm - Mr. Sloean City.12 United Church families.

Population - 1500. approx.

Sloean City.2 United Ch. families.Services.

at 11 AM. each Sunday.

S.S. - twice each "

10 AM. - Beginners Primary1:30 PM. - others.

Enrollment = 90

8 teachers. (over)

many have moved out, + more are going.

Carried forward

Carried forward

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Student's name

Address

Amount enclosed for books and

Princeton Camps.Japanese

No. 1. - from Princeton, Tenn.

Mr. Miss Murd has started C. G. I. T.

Mr. K. - starting Boys' Groups.

Education

800 Children under 1600

431 - in grades 1 to 8.

In summer (B.G. Security Comm.)

To erect 2 schools for elementary grades; employ 19 Japanese girls as teachers at \$30 per mo. 1 director at \$45. Each teacher to have from 15-25 pupils. Will buy set of books for each 2 pupils of 9, 1-4.

Similar policy in all "ghost towns"

Needs.

1. Kindergarten room of decent size.

2. Church: a room as chapel in new community bldg.?

3. A doctor; nearest now in Sloan City.

Cen Nov 26 Proposal

1. Monthly exchange with Monoto.
2. Operating expenses of the mission: - share of Powell St. Balance.

many have moved out, + more are going.

Carried forward

Carried forward

ngs are only

People

120 approx.

50

400 to 500

120

125

since Dec 7

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Student's name

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Amount enclosed for books and

Princeton Camps.

Japanese

No. 1. - from Princeton men.

No 1. - 12 mi - 100 approx. -

No 2 - 29 " - 120 "

No 3 - 47 " - 80 "

In summer Part of No 3 - 53 " -

even in Kanagawa - church gatherings are only
ones allowed to Japanese.

V. Summerland	-	Lamilies 1 Simple People	120 approx.
Westbank	-	132 25 + "	50
Kelowna	-	6 + "	400 to 500
BK. Center	-		120
Vernon	-		125

On Nov 26 Kelowna 135 now resident, coming in since Dec 7

Vernon 100 " " "

many have moved out, + more are going.

Carried forward

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Student's name

Address

File No.

Amount enclosed for books and
suppliesDEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA, B.C.
HIGH SCHOOL CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

PRICE-LIST—BOOKS AND STUDENT SUPPLIES, 1942-43.

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE FILLING OUT YOUR ORDER.

The High School correspondence courses are based on the books listed herein; other books on the subjects included in the courses, whilst useful for students' reference, cannot be substituted, as pages would not correspond. You will need all the books listed under each subject. The text-books are listed under grades and each grade will contain the books required for courses leading to High School Graduation, University Entrance, and Senior Matriculation. The student must, therefore, know which course he is taking, also the grade and the subjects, before placing an order for books. Many of the books are the same in more than one course in the same grade and some are used in more than one grade. For further information as to courses and subjects see general circulars. For books and equipment for Technical-Vocational courses see separate booklet on those courses.

In making out your order indicate the number required in front of the name of the book or article ordered, also carry the correct amount into the right-hand column. Do not overlook equipment and general supplies on the last page. If two copies of this price-list are sent to you, please keep one for reference as to prices when you come to need additional books or supplies. Small orders can be stated in a letter and thus you will be able to keep a copy of the price-list on hand. Do not order from old price-lists.

Enclose the correct amount for the books and supplies ordered and do not combine it in one money-order with fees. It is not necessary to include anything extra for postage. C.O.D. orders must not be sent. The Text-book Branch does not open personal accounts for students. Make all cheques and money-orders, including postal notes, payable to "The Department of Education." Please do not forget this.

We can supply, occasionally, good second-hand books at a reduced price. Students wishing same should mention the fact in ordering. They must, however, include the full amount as indicated in this price-list for new books. Then if the second-hand books desired are available they will be sent and the balance refunded to the student.

Address all orders, letters, and papers to: "The Director of High School Correspondence Instruction, Education Department, Victoria."

GRADE IX.

(For stationery supplies see last page.)

English Literature III.	Price.
Golden Treasury of Canadian Verse (Stephen) ..	\$0.60
Kidnapped (Stevenson) (Laurel & Gold) ..	.40
Poems Chiefly Narrative (MacDonald & Walker, 1938) ..	.55
Grammar and Composition III.	
Sense and Structure in English Composition (Diltz & Cochrane) ..	.65
Kidnapped (Stevenson) (Laurel & Gold) ..	.40
Social Studies III.	
A History of Britain (King) ..	.95
The Romance of Canada ..	.85
World Geography for Canadian Schools ..	1.20
Dent's Canadian School Atlas (New Edition, 1940) ..	.75
Health III.	
Health Essentials for Canadian Schools (Andress & Breeze) ..	1.35
General Mathematics III.	
(No text-books required.)	
1 pad plain exercise paper ..	.20
Latin I.	
Latin for Today—First Course (Gray, Jenkins, and McEvoy) ..	1.00
French I. (Introductory): (For students who have not taken French in Grades VII. and VIII.)	
Si Nous Lisions (Cochran & Eddy) ..	1.45
La France (Hills & Dondo) ..	1.55
Gramophone record ..	.75
French II.-A.	
La France (Hills & Dondo) ..	1.55
Arsène Lupin ..	1.40
Carried forward	

General Science III.

Useful Science for High Schools (Weed, Rexford, and Carroll) ..

Price. \$1.70

1 pad science report forms ..

.20

For equipment for experiments see Paper I. of course.

Home Economics (CC) I. and (A) I.

Foods and Home Making (Greer) ..

2.10

Foods, Nutrition, and Home Management Manual ..

.40

Fabrics and Dress (Rathbone and Tarpley) ..

1.90

Package of coloured papers ..

.20

Samples in sewing ..

.50

Drawing set ..

.95

NOTE.—Home Economics I. is the same for (A) and (CC) courses.

Art III.

Art Appreciation Series of small colour prints ..

.95

Drawing Set (1 box water-colour paints, No. 2 and No. 6 brushes, 2 drawing pencils (B and HB), 1 art gum eraser, 1 pen handle, 1 Speed-ball nib (B-5), 1 small bottle India ink) ..

.95

Drawing paper ..

pads at 20 cents

Junior Business and Introductory Book-keeping.

*Drill Exercises in Canadian Book-keeping ..

1.35

*Assorted Book-keeping paper ..

.50

1 pad ruled exercise paper ..

.20

* Not needed until Paper XI.

Shorthand I.

Pitman Shorthand (Canadian Centennial Edition) ..

.95

Student's Shorthand Dictionary and Phrase Book ..

.40

Pen-points for Shorthand ..

.05

Stenographic note-book ..

.15

1 pad of ruled paper ..

.20

Typewriting I.

New Rational Typewriting ..

1.10

Carried forward

パウエル教会最後の聖餐式

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Brought forward		
GRADE X.		
(For stationery supplies see last page.)		
English Literature IV.	Price.	
Life and Literature Today, Part I.	\$0.55	
Selection of English Poetry—1938 edition (MacDonald & Walker)	1.00	
A Book of Stories (Stevenson)	.45	
English Grammar and Composition IV.		
The English Apprentice (Kerr)	.80	
Social Studies IV.		
Civilization in Europe and the World (Schapiro, Morris, and Soward)	2.25	
Health IV.		
(Same book as in Health III.)		
Mathematics IV.		
Algebra I. (No text-books required.)		
Geometry I. (No text-books required.)		
Graph paper	.20	
Latin II.		
Latin for Today—Second Course (Gray, Jenkins, and Dale)	1.25	
French II.B.		
Cassell's Small French Dictionary	.85	
The New French Reader (Ford & Hicks)	.65	
Les Oberlé by René Bazin (adapted by J. Douglas Haygood)	1.50	
La Mission de Slim Kerrigan by Ludovic Boutinon (edited by D. Gurney and G. C. Scott)	.25	
General Science IV.		
Science for Today (Caldwell and Curtis)	2.40	
1 pad science report forms	.20	
For equipment for experiments see Paper I. of course.		
Agriculture I.		
Canadian Agriculture for High Schools	1.40	
Home Economics (A) II.		
Foods and Home Making (Carlotta Greer)	2.10	
Foods, Nutrition, and Home Management Manual	.40	
Dietetics for High Schools (Willard and Gillett)	1.80	
Home Economics (CC) II.		
Foods and Home Making (Carlotta Greer)	2.10	
Foods, Nutrition, and Home Management Manual	.40	
Fabrics and Dress (Rathbone and Tarpley)	1.90	
Drawing Set (as in Art III.)	.95	
Samples in Sewing (CC) II.	.75	
Geography I.		
Geographical Work Book, Part I.	1.25	
Canadian School Atlas (Dent)	.75	
World Geography for Canadian Schools (Denton and Lord) (1940)	1.20	
Essentials of World Geography (Unstead)	1.60	
Book-keeping I.		
Drill Exercises in Canadian Book-keeping	1.35	
Assorted Book-keeping paper	.50	
1 pad of ruled exercise paper	.20	
Carried forward		
GRADE XI.		
(For stationery supplies see last page.)		
English Literature V.		
Julius Caesar	.30	
Or		
Richard II.	.30	
Please order the book you will want and mark on your application form which of the Shakespearean plays you are taking.		
A Book of Modern Prose, Parts I. and II. (W. L. MacDonald)	.90	
A Selection of English Poetry (MacDonald and Walker) 1938 edition	1.00	
One of the following:—		
(a.) Readings in Science (Hunter and Whitford)	.65	
(b.) Representative Short Stories (Hart and Perry)	.85	
English Grammar and Composition V.		
Mastering Effective English (Tressler and Lewis)	1.00	
Social Studies V. (Final course.)		
Civilization in Europe and the World (Schapiro, Morris, and Soward)	2.25	
Health V. and VI. (Combined.)		
(Same book as in Health III.)		
Mathematics V.		
Algebra II. (Mathematical Tables)	.25	
Geometry II. (No text-books required.)		
Latin III. (Final course.)		
Latin for Today—Second Course (Gray, Jenkins, and Dale)	1.25	
Selections from Virgil (Robertson, Bennett, and Glassey)	.55	
French III. (Final course.)		
Cassell's Small French Dictionary	.85	
Contes et Récits (edited by H. R. Huse)	1.55	
Émile et les Détectives (edited by Bovée)	.65	
Les Trappeurs de l'Arkansas by Aimard (edited by B. Helliwell)	.25	
Le Mystère de la Chambre Jaune by Leroux (edited by A. Owen)	.25	
Le Raid Fantastique by E. de Riche (edited by A. Rose)	.25	
General Science V. (Final course.)		
Science for Today (as in General Science IV.)	2.40	
Dynamic Biology (Baker and Mills)	2.10	
New Practical Chemistry (Black and Conant)	1.80	
1 pad science report forms	.20	
For equipment for experiments see Paper I. of course.		
Agriculture II. (Final course.)		
Modern Agriculture (Grimes and Holton)	2.15	
Home Economics (A) III. (Final course.)		
Dietetics for High Schools (Willard and Gillett)	1.80	
Foods and Home Making (Carlotta Greer)	2.10	
Foods, Nutrition, and Home Management Manual	.40	
Carried forward		

Brought forward		Price.
Home Economics (CC) III. (Final course.)		
Foods and Home Making (Carlotta Greer)		\$2.10
Foods, Nutrition, and Home Management Manual		.40
Art in Home and Dress (Trilling and Williams)		2.70
Applied Art Manual		1.35
Samples for Home Economics (CC) III.		.75
Geography II. (Final course.)		
Geographical Work Book, Part II.		1.50
World Geography for Canadian Schools (Denton and Lord)		1.20
Whitaker's Almanac (1941 Ed.)		2.40
Canadian School Atlas (Dent) (1940)		.75
Journalism.		
(No text-book required.)		
Book-keeping II.		
Drill Exercises in Canadian Book-keeping		1.35
Assorted Book-keeping paper		.50
1 pad ruled paper		.20
Business Arithmetic. (May be taken on completion of Book-keeping I.)		
(No text-book needed.)		
Secretarial Practice I.		
Typewriting—Techniques and Projects (SoRelle & Smith)		1.40
Office Practice (Gregory)		.55
Forms for Use with Office Practice		.55
Key to Business Letters for Dictation (Pitman)		1.20
Student's Shorthand Dictionary and Phrase Book (Pitman)		.40
Paper in sets for Secretarial Practice		.55
Business English.		
Concise Oxford Dictionary		2.25
GRADE XII.		
(For stationery supplies see last page.)		
English Literature VI.		
Treasury of English Verse (Collins)		1.00
The Tempest		.30
A Book of Modern Prose, Parts I. and II. (MacDonald)		.90
English Grammar and Composition VI.		
(No text-book required.)		
Social Studies. (See Grade XI.)		
Health. (See Grade XI.)		
Biology I. (Prerequisite, General Science V.)		
Dynamic Biology (Baker & Mills)		2.10
Set 6-C (set of biological specimens)		2.00
1 pair biological forceps		.35
Plant-mounting paper (pad of 25 sheets)		.20
Physical Sciences. (Prerequisite, General Science V.)		
New Practical Chemistry		
Physics of Today (Clark, Gorton, and Sears)		1.80
Physics Laboratory Manual and Work Book (Davidson and High School Committee)		2.10
Set 11-A (apparatus)		.60
Set 11-B (materials)		5.00
Set 10 (alcohol-lamp and alcohol)		3.00
		.75
Carried forward		
Mathematics VI.		
Algebra III. (Mathematical Tables)		\$0.25
Geometry III. (No text-books required.)		
Latin. (See Grade XI.)		
French. (See Grade XI.)		
General Science. (See Grade XI.)		
Book-keeping III.		
Drill Exercises in Canadian Book-keeping		1.35
Canadian High School Accounting		1.65
Assorted Book-keeping paper		.50
1 pad ruled paper		.20
SENIOR MATRICULATION.		
(For stationery supplies see last page.)		
English Literature.		
Julius Caesar—Shakespeare (Copp, Clark)		.30
Electra—Euripides (Gilbert Murray's paraphrase) (Allen & Unwin)		.55
The School for Scandal—Sheridan		.25
The Doll's House—Ibsen (Dent)		.65
An Anthology of Modern Verse (Methuen)		.75
A Century of Short Stories—Larsen & MacDonald		1.55
English Composition.		
Writing and Thinking—Foerster & Steadman (Houghton, Mifflin)		1.40
Blackie's Concise English Dictionary		1.80
World History.		
Either Europe since 1914 (Benns)		4.95
or The World since 1914 (Langsam)		4.20
Additional valuable references:—		
The Triple Alliance and Triple Entente (Schmitt)		1.45
An Atlas of Current Affairs (Horra bin)		1.05
Mathematics.		
Algebra and Trigonometry. (No text-books required.)		
Five Place Tables (Castle)		.45
Geometry. (No text-book required.)		
Biology I. (See Grade XII.)		
Physical Sciences. (See Grade XII.)		
Physics.		
College Physics (Foley) (1940 edition)		4.30
Outline of Course in Senior Matriculation Physics Laboratory Work		.30
Set 7 (for required experiments in sound, light, and electricity)		7.00
Set 9 (brass balances and set of weights (metric))		3.00
Chemistry.		
General College Chemistry (Richardson and Scarlett)		3.95
Students already in possession of Smith's College Chemistry do not need to buy the above text-book.		
Set 8-D (apparatus)		5.00
Set 8-E (materials)		3.00
Set 9 (brass balances and set of weights (metric))		3.00
Set 10 (alcohol-lamp and alcohol)		.75
Carried forward		

パウエル教会最後の聖餐式

十餘年の御恩寵を思ひ主のいつくしみと主のいさをしを思ひ見て

Brought forward		Price.	Brought forward		Price.
French.			Cassell's Small French Dictionary		\$0.80
French Review Grammar by Ratner and Sorokin (Gage)		\$1.40	Cassell's Large Latin Dictionary		2.50
Modern French Short Stories edited by Fanni�re (Clarke, Irwin)		.75	Cassell's Small Latin Dictionary		.90
Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, Moli�re		.80	Penmanship: MacLean Senior Writing Manual (for those wishing to improve their writing)		.30
Les Cent Milleurs Po�mes lyriques (Gowans and Gray)		.55	Student Supplies, Paper, etc.		
Latin.			NOTE.—Standard exercise paper, punched to fit covers, is supplied at very reasonable prices from this office and all students are required to provide themselves with the same. Plain paper is best for all work in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry; ruled paper for all other subjects. Price, 20 cents per pad.		
Cicero—Pro Lege Manilia (Joliffe and Tracy)		.70	Plain exercise paper pads		.20
Selections from Virgil (Robertson, Bennett, and Glassey)		.55	Ruled exercise paper pads		.20
Latin Prose Composition (Pilsbury)		1.00	Drawing paper (padded) (needed for Art III., Mechanical Drawing, Building Construction, Automotive Engineering, etc.), per pad		.20
The Story of Greece and Rome (Robertson and Robertson)		1.05	Graph paper (used in mathematics and science), pad of 40 sheets		.20
Home Economics (CC) IV.			Report sheets for experiments in science, per pad		.20
Dietetics for High Schools (Willard and Gillett)		1.80	Stenographic note-books, each		.15
Foods, Their Nutritive, Economic, and Social Values (Harris and Henderson)		2.40	Book-rings (1 pair required for each subject), per pair		.05
Art in Home and Dress (Trilling and Williams)		2.70	Set of instruments for Geometry (includes a pair of set squares (45°-45° and 30°-60°); a protractor; a compass; a 6" ruler; a pair of dividers)		.75
Fabrics and Dress (Rathbone and Tarpley)		1.90	Technical lead pencils H, HB, B, for drawing or general use, each		.05
Agriculture.			Ruler (12 inch), English and metric		.10
Modern Agriculture (Grimes and Holton)		2.15	Paper-clips (wire), per package		.05
Making the Most of Agriculture (Macklin, Grimes, and Kolb)		2.00	India ink in small bottles		.15
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.			Pen-points for Shorthand, per package		.05
NOTE.—It is very important that every High School Correspondence student should own a good English Dictionary and should make constant use of it. Students taking Latin should have at least the small Latin Dictionary, and those planning to proceed to Latin beyond Junior Matriculation should purchase the large Latin Dictionary. The same thing holds for French. We recommend the following:—			Speedball nibs (B-5 and B-3), extras, each		.10
*Winston English Dictionary		.75	Parcel pens, each		.15
**Blackie's Concise English Dictionary		1.80	Manuscript pens, each		.05
Cassell's Large French Dictionary		2.50	School Pin in red, blue, and gold—The School Colours		.40
* Highly recommended for general use.			Total amount of order		
** Strongly recommended for Senior Matriculation.			Carried forward		

Important Notice.—Only the books and supplies listed in our price-lists will be supplied to students. Never include payment for books and supplies in the same remittance (cheque or money-order) with payment intended for fees. Registration and tuition fees (if any) should be covered by one cheque or money-order; books, supplies, science equipment, etc., by a separate cheque or money-order. Letters carrying cash, especially in amounts exceeding \$1, should be registered.

Please address all orders and all correspondence to The Director of High School Correspondence Instruction, Department of Education, Victoria, B.C. (Orders are not to be sent to the Text-book Branch nor to a local dealer.)

E. E. LUCAS.

Director of High School Correspondence Instruction.

Church News

On the last Sunday in September while other United Churches throughout Canada were observing Rally Day activities—the day to mark the beginning of another year's active work—our Japanese United Church in Vancouver on the same day brought to a close 45 years of activity among the Japanese in this city. More than 40 people came out to this last service. For this memorable occasion, the Church was beautifully decorated with autumn flowers and maple leaves by Mr. R. Ide who has Sunday after Sunday, year after year brought flowers from his garden to add to the beauty of our services.

With Miss Margaret McDuffee presiding at the organ, the service opened with the singing of the hymn, "Holy, Holy, holy". Dr. K. Shimo-Takahara offered the opening prayer and Mr. M. Masuda followed with the reading of the Scripture for the day. Miss Fumi Chori who has inspired us so often with her lovely solos, sang at this closing service the favorite of us all "Ave Maria". The message for the day was brought by Miss Ada Killam who was a missionary in Japan for over 30 years. She preached on the faithfulness of Jesus.

The service then proceeded to observe the Communion which was conducted by Rev. T. Komiya.

Mr. Ide gave the closing prayer and in this prayer he uttered the thoughts that were within each one of us when he prayed that peace may come again and we shall be able to meet again for worship in our Church here.

We were happy to have with us at this service many of our friends of the Church—Misses Etta DeWolfe, Jessie Howie, Mrs. W. R. McWilliams and many others.

After the service, the ladies of the Church served tea in the Library room. After the singing of "God be with you till we meet again", Miss DeWolfe offered the closing prayer.

DONATIONS

We wish to acknowledge with grateful thanks many donations which we have received since our last issue.

To the Shepherd's Call—
Mr. S. Utsunomiya \$2.00
Mrs. S. Yamaoka \$2.50
Mrs. A. Nakamura \$2.50
Mrs. G. Yatabe \$2.00
To the Church—
Mr. Shozo Tomita \$2.00

United Church Debt Liquidation Fund

At the Board Meeting of our Church held on September 15th, it was agreed that since our Church has a balance in the Church treasury, that we should make a contribution to the campaign to eliminate the debt of the United Church in order that it may be ready for the post war years. A cheque for \$100.00 has been therefore sent to Toronto through Dr. George Wilson, campaign chairman for British Columbia, as our contribution.

Greater Vancouver Young People's Union

The Greater Vancouver Young People's Union held a week-end Conference in Canadian Memorial United Church Hall last week-end. At this Conference they decided that the Union would collect text-books for the use of the Japanese school children in the interior towns. Also, old Sunday School papers, books, etc. will be collected to be sent on to the evacuees.

Personals

Mrs. S. Yamaoka accompanied by her eldest daughter Setsu, came down to Vancouver from McGillivray Falls last week with her youngest daughter who underwent an appendicitis operation at the Vancouver General Hospital and is making speedy recovery. During their stay in Vancouver, they are staying at the Church.

Since our last issue, many more members of the Church have left for the interior:

To Tashme:
Mr. and Mrs. K. Shiraishi, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Shiraishi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tomita, Mrs. S. Ando.

To New Denver:
Mrs. G. Kumita, Mr. Mark Toyama, Miss Fumi Toyama, Mr. Teizo Uyeno.

To Slocan:
Mr. and Mrs. T. Yano, Miss Yuki Tsushima, Mr. and Mrs. K. Ikeno, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Sakamoto.

Miss Helen R. Hurd returned on Saturday.

urday from a trip to the interior towns of Greenwood, Grand Forks, Nelson, Slocan, Lemon Creek, New Denver and Roseberry.

Rev. George Affleck of Ottawa who has been appointed to be the minister of the United Church at Queen Charlotte Island was a recent visitor to the Church. He attended the National Young People's Conference at Belleville this summer and met the girls from our Church who are working in Albert College.

We have received many letters from all parts of Canada since our last issue. Among them are letters from: Mrs. A. Imai of Celesta, B. C., Mr. and Mrs. Tegur, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hayashi, Mr. and Mrs. I. Yamashita, Mr. Seiroku Nakagawa, Rev. G. Nakayama of Slocan, Mr. T. Yasunaka, Mr. Roy Nose, Mrs. S. Fujizawa of Montreal, Mrs. T. Ohi of Toronto, Mrs. G. Yatabe, Miss Nori Arikado, Miss Sachi Takimoto of St. Thomas, Ont., Mrs. Muneo Kawasoe of London, Ont., Rev. K. Shimizu, Mrs. S. Shinobu, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nagatakiya, Mrs. J. Ito of Kaslo; Mrs. K. Akiyama, Mrs. H. Takahashi, Mrs. T. Sakamoto of New Denver; Mr. Shinno Akiyama of Slocan; Mr. Hisakichi Suzuki of Slocan; Miss Grace Namba of Greenwood; Mrs. U. Higuchi, Miss Esther Ryan and Mrs. S. Tomita of Tashme, B. C., and Mrs. D. Kobayashi of Okanagan Centre.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Yasunaka have moved from London to Montreal. Their new address is Apartment 5, 5780 Darlington Street, Montreal, P.Q.

◆パウエル教會最後の聖餐式
おゲッセマネに祈らるるエス様の姿は今も尚教壇の中央に掲げられてあります。あの青磁色の一對の花瓶には井手長老の手によつての紅葉と紫苑が活けられ中央には秋の草花が色とりどりに映えて居りました。その前に白布もては掛けられました。その日の光景をお偲び下さいませ、早春の頃から多くの兄弟姉妹を次々にお送りして今は残り少なくなつた兄弟姉妹四十餘名が様々な思ひを胸に抱いて最後の禮拜にお集りになりました。井手、下高原、益田の三長老が禮拜を助けられました。ミスキラムのこの日の禮拜にふさはしき印象深き御説教、大堀さんの胸底にしみ透る様なアヴェマリアの獨唱、ミスママクダフキーのオルガン、凡ては感激深いものでございました。此の日の聖餐式は又今日を最後と思ふその思ひから心ふるふばかりの感激を與えられました。過ぎ來し四

十餘年の御恩寵を思ひ主のいつくしみと主のいさをしとを思ひ見て涙はとめどなく流れました。聖餐を受けつつ主のみ姿をうち仰げば「汝等心安らかにためらはずに行け」吾凡てを知れり」と静かなみ聲がきこえる様な氣が致しました。今私達はこの愛する教會を残して何方にか立去らなければなりません而してただ主に凡てを委ねて行手之光を見つめつつ心雄々しくお互に定められたる場所にぞ参りませう
◆其の後の移動—▲スローキヤン
へ矢野武夫、池野國輔、坂本忠喜
諸兄及御家族▲ニューデングアール
へ汲田姉、遠山昇、當山フミ、對島ユキ、上野貞藏諸兄姉 タシミ
へ白石吉太郎、同義則、富田正三
安藤ハル諸兄姉家族
◆山岡ハツ子姉 お子様御病氣のためマギルブリーフオールスより
節子様同伴御出晚教會に御止宿中
◆安仲平兄 ロンドンの同兄御一家はビジネスの都台上海ントリオ市に御移轉

THE NEW WESTMINSTER
JAPANESE UNITED CHURCH
325 EWEN AVE., NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.
PHONE 1854-R

Number 24

The Message

MINISTER
REV. W. R. MCWILLIAMS
PUBLISHER
MR. HANJI YAMAZAKI

New Westminster Japanese Mission

Kyoka Kikin Report for 1941

Even in a country where Buddhism or other religions prevail, Christianity comes in for special recognition and praise

Canada is not actually Christian, though it is known as a Christian Country, and yet the people of this country do put forth real effort to realize Christian Principles. Whether we are members of the Christian Church or not, we, along with others who live in this country, benefit directly by the Christian Religion. Therefore, we ought to have a measure of appreciation and as we are able give support to the work which the Church carries on among us.

Because the United Church of Canada spends an enormous sum of money yearly for the maintenance of Girls' Rescue Homes, Kindergartens, Hospitals and Churches, all of which have an intimate relation to the Japanese People, we have once more concluded a general canvass to solicit funds for these ends. Beyond our hopes the response has been generous and we take this opportunity of expressing our hearty thanks to all the contributors to this fund.

We ought to remember that both in peace and in war the happiness of the Japanese People in this country depends on the measure of their co-operation with the Anglo-Saxon People. Therefore we bespeak also future assistance in the work you have generously supported this year, and wish all our friends and sympathizers a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

For the committee in charge of the collections:

H. Yamasaki, chairman.
Y. Nakagawa, treasurer.

Canvassers' Names

Mr. H. Yamasaki
Mr. S. Sato
Mrs. Toyeko Sato
Mr. Eijiro Onishi
Mr. B. Ohashi
Mr. Masaru Suzuki
Mr. T. Y. Nakagawa
Mr. K. Hikida
Mr. N. Otsuki
Mrs. Sadako Onishi
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Mr. H. Taira
Mr. Y. Kai
Mr. S. Yamaguchi
Mr. Jinji Kumagai
Mr. S. Arai
Mr. C. Furutani

Total Subscribers 282

December 31, 1941.

SURREY, SOUTH PORT MANN, CLOVERDALE, SUNBURY, LION ISLAND and NAKANO SHUKU DISTRICT

Subscribers' Names	Amount
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Mr. Kunikazu Shinohara	3.00
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Mr. Fumio Ito	1.00
Mr. Seichiro Oikawa	1.00
Mr. Ichiji Sato	1.00
Mr. Yoshio Oikawa	1.00
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Mr. Kyutaro Yoshino	.50
Mr. Danji Kawahara	.50
Mr. Noboru Tahara	.50
Mr. Toyokichi Omori	.35
Mr. Yosaji Nakahara	.25
Mr. Matsaku Hashimoto	.25
Mr. Mitsuo Ikegami	.25
Mr. Sanjiro Ikegami	.25
Mr. Hatsuaro Tanaka	.25
Mr. Sakichi Fujino	.25
Mr. Hanjiro Yoshijima	.25
Mrs. Suzejiro Inouye	.25
Mr. Iwataro Ichikawa	.25
Total	\$74.85

FRASER MILLS

Mr. and Mrs. Uhei Watanabe	\$10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Kiichi Maruyama	8.00
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Mr. Masao Sasaki	7.00
Mr. Kwanji Oikawa	5.00
Mr. Teruji Haga	5.00
Mr. Jinji Kumagai	4.00
Mr. Shigeo Shuto	4.00
Master Takashi Maruyama	3.00
Mr. Naka Oikawa	2.00
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Mr. Ryosaburo Kikagawa	2.00
Mr. Kazuo Onodera	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Toda	1.00
Mr. Takisaburo Ozaki	1.00
Mr. Chikataro Miyaji	1.00
Mr. Suekichi Masuda	1.00

The Message

Page Two

Mr. Kiyoshi Seki	1.00
Mr. Hando Kenji	1.00
Mr. K. Saito	1.00
Mr. Shigezo Sunohara	1.00
Mr. Rinnosuke Numata	1.00
Mr. Tatsujiro Nikaide	1.00
Mr. Shinsajuro Sawata	.50
Mr. Jonoshin Mano	.50
Mr. Mamoru Ujiye	.50
Mr. Samon Yokota	.30
Mr. Shuji Niwa	
Total	\$74.30

STRAWBERRY HILL

Mr. and Mrs. Nihei Otsuki	\$17.00
Mr. and Mrs. Aichi Hikida	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Chojuro Furutani	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Samatsu Uno	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Kamakichi Nagasaka	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Sadaaki Arai	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Kawata	3.00
Mr. Masajiro Nagamori	2.00
Mr. Shinichi Otsuki	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Asato Chori	2.00
Mr. Shunosuke Suzuki	2.00
Mr. Tsuyako Sumitoka	1.00
Mr. Kaname Sato	1.00
Mr. Magoichi Okamura	1.00
Mr. Jukoh Otsuki	1.00
Mr. Kenji Okabe	1.00
Miss Teiko Arai	1.00
Miss Kimiaki Arai	1.00
Miss Junko Arai	1.00
Master Kazuhiko Arai	1.00
Mr. Suzezo Wakai	1.00
Mr. Tsunekusu Inaba	1.00
Mr. Tomizo Kamada	1.00
Mr. Sawaichi Sakai	1.00
Mr. Kanroku Suzuki	1.00
Mr. Sakaye Takenaka	1.00
Mr. Yonekichi Yukawa	1.00
Mr. Usaburo Oikawa	1.00
Mr. Masayuki Kanai	1.00
Mr. Bunnosuke Fujino	1.00
Mr. Nobuharu Sano	1.00
Mr. Hiroyasu Iwamoto	1.00
Mr. Masaharu Ibuki	1.00
Mr. Jukichi Onishi	1.00
Mr. Tokusuke Oyakawa	1.00
Mr. Kichizayemon Nishiyama	1.00
Mr. Shinkichi Nakamura	1.00
Mr. Chusaburo Inaba	.50
Mr. Tetsuo Takahashi	.50
Mr. Jo Mukai	.50
Mr. Yonetaro Takayama	.50
Mr. Masao Sato	.50
Mr. Shigetoshi Takahashi	.50
Master Ryo Otsuki	.50
Miss Emiko Otsuki	.50
Mr. Shinzo Miyazaki	.50
Mr. Riichi Koizumi	.50
Mr. Hikobeye Saruwata	.50
Mr. Hidejiro Naga	.30
Mr. Yasukichi Goto	.25
Mr. Yasuharu Goto	
Total	\$90.55

SAPPERTON, TIMBERLAND and DISTRICT

Mr. and Mrs. Bunjiro Ohashi	\$15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Hanji Yamasaki	10.00
Mr. Kohichiro Okihiro	10.00
Anonymous from Timberland	2.00

Mr. Torazo Mototsune	1.00
Mr. Yosoya Kitamura	1.00
Mr. Rintaro Takahira	1.00
Mr. Tadaichi Fujiwara	1.00
Mr. Yoshio Suga	.50
Mr. Kohhei Nishiyama	.50
Mr. Juichi Shigefiro	.25
Mr. Matsu Higa	.25
Total	\$42.50

NEW WESTMINSTER TOWN

Mr. and Mrs. T. Y. Nakagawa	\$16.50
Mr. & Mrs. Yusuke Kai & family	12.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roy S. Yamaguchi	10.00
Messrs. Nishiguchi Store	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Yasuo Fujimoto	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Bunshiro Iwasa	3.00
Mr. Sukejiro Nakamura	3.00
Mr. Eikichi Teramura	2.00
Mr. Hifumi Andoh	2.00
Mr. Yajiro Yamagishi	2.00
Messrs. Baba Store	1.00
Mr. Sotojiro Teramura	1.00
Mr. Mitsuo Amemori	1.00
Mr. Yukio Hasebe	1.00
Mr. Sennosuke Nishi	1.00
Mr. Mohei Kamegaya	1.00
Mr. Sadajiro Akada	1.00
Mr. Teijiro Baba	1.00
Mr. Shotaro Nakamura	1.00
Mr. Torao Tajiri	1.00
Mr. Otokichi Matsuda	.50
Mr. Suyeki Uyeno	.50
Mr. Yonetaro Tatebe	.50
Mr. Kanzo Omoto	.50
Mr. Shinuyemon Sawada	.50
Mr. Isao Oda	.50
Mr. Tatsukuro Hayashida	.50
Mr. Matao Kikuchi	.50
Mr. Kitaro Fujiwara	.50
Mr. Ninichi Shintani	.50
Mr. Jutaro Nakamura	.50
Mr. Junzo Samata	.50
Mr. Sakutaro Ikegami	.50
Mr. Minosuke Tsubota	.50
Mr. Toki Kobayashi	.50
Mr. Shinji Doki	.30

A NEW YEAR'S GATHERING FOR worship and fellowship will be held in the church on New Year's morning at 11.00 o'clock, to be followed by lunch together, (everybody bring their own) and a report of the M&M Fund Committee. The Nisei, of whom there are many, are urged to meet with the older group. Mr. Nakayama will be the Chairman and Mr. Ohashi and Mr. McWilliams will speak briefly.

A NEW YEAR'S PRAYER MEETING will be held in the Strawberry Hill Nokai Hall on Sunday, January 4th at 1.30 p.m. Mr. Otsuki will be the leader and several of the Christians will speak briefly. Again the young folk are invited to share with the older members of the church in a profitable meeting and good fellowship. Lunch will be served at the close of the meeting.

Mr. Sanjiro Kawasaki	.25
Mr. Tozoo Fujimoto	.25
Mr. Nakaki Kawasaki	.25
Mr. Kazutaro Tatebe	.25
Total	\$79.30

HONBU ATSUKAI

Englewood	
Mr. Kantaro Kadota	\$15.00
Mr. Yosojiro Nishimura	6.50
Mr. Shunji Akamoto	3.00
Mr. Saiji Tsuyuki	3.00
Mr. Makio Kumagai	2.50
Mr. Takeo Ohashi	2.50
Mr. Minoru Kadota	2.00
Mr. Genichi Honda	1.50
Mr. M. I. Ichikawa	1.00
Mr. G. H. Kadota	1.00

White Rock and Langley Prairie

Mr. Yuzo and Yasutaro Sakamoto	5.00
Mr. Nikizo Morishita	5.00
Mr. Kitaro Ioki	2.00
Mr. Mitsugu Tanizaki	2.00
Mr. Kamejiro Obana	2.00
Mr. Fusajiro Takeda	2.00
Mr. Seichi Kinoshita	2.00
Mr. Matsuzo Higa	1.00
Mr. Masanari Yokota	1.00

Port Alice and Chemainus

Mr. Kakuji Yasunaga	\$5.00
Mr. Otoji Okinobu	2.00

Vancouver

Rev. W. R. McWilliams	\$10.00
Mr. Juichi Asano	2.00

Church Organizations

Fujin Kai	\$20.00
Y.P.S.	12.00
Sunday School	5.00
C.G.I.T.	1.00
Total (Honbu Atsukai) ..	\$117.00
Grand Total	\$606.25

On January 7th at 7.30 p.m. we plan to hold a small meeting for prayer at Mr. Watanabe's home in Fraser Mills.

The Jesus as Teacher study is held weekly at the church on Friday evenings at 7.30 o'clock.

The Second Generation assimilation group will meet at the church on Sunday, January 4th at 7.30 p.m. Rev. Alex Grant will speak at this meeting. All interested persons come.

Teruko Sato was married to Nobuo Yosaiharu at the Powell Church by Mr. Shimizu on December 20th.

Mr. Kantaro Kodota and George are in Vancouver staying for the present at 134 Powell Street.

THANK YOU:

Special contribution to the church from Mrs. R. Takamura—\$5.00. Christmas contribution to the church from Rev. Alex Grant—\$3.00.

Vancouver NewsHerald

Vancouver Sun

early in 1942
or Dec. 1941

Play the Game

Editor, The Sun:—I read the report of the Conservative Convention in Monday's issue of The Sun with mingled feelings. Some remarks made at that meeting won my entire approval, but there were other statements made of which I disapprove and of which I am thoroughly ashamed.

Let any misunderstanding about my attitude of mind regarding the Japanese should arise, I would like at the outset to say that I lived for twenty years in China, that I learned to love its hills and valleys and many of its dear, queer, yellow people and it is not likely that I would have any biased feelings of affection for the brutes who bombed Chinese cities, ravaged her countryside, raped her women and sought in every devilish way to undermine her morale and destroy her life as a nation.

Let it be definitely understood, then, that I am not in any sentimental or political sense pro-Japanese.

I am, however, pro-common sense and pro-justice for every last man on earth, no matter what his color may be, and some of the speakers at the convention, if accurately reported, were apparently carried completely away with the intoxication of hate and made statements which were lacking not only in elementary British fairness, but also in ordinary common sense.

Take, for instance, the remarks of Brig. Sutherland Brown, as follows: I quote:

"Every little slit-eyed kid, every slit-eyed woman, and every slit-eyed man would unfurl the flag of the rising sun if the Japs invaded. Don't trust any Jap. There isn't a good Jap. They're the worst fiends in the world."

Now, I say that sort of talk is lacking in common sense. Does Brig. Brown know all the Japanese or a hundredth part of them? Moreover, our chief of police tells us that the Japanese are the most law-abiding citizens in Vancouver. How come? The fiends must have got at least partially converted.

It is perfectly well known that there is a military party in Japan, who at present are in control. It is this party that is responsible for the devilish deeds that we know so well. There are many Japanese who oppose this party at the risk of losing liberty or life.

Many have been actually murdered for their liberal views, some of them the highest leaders in Japan. Is it fair to forget these heroic men? Is it fair to malign them and call them fiends?

It is reported by United States authorities that during the attack on Pearl Harbor there were Japanese soldiers in Honolulu who rushed to the colors to defend the island from the invaders. To forget these things is hardly what one would expect of a British soldier.

In my opinion, the inconceivably brutal and cruel conduct of the Germans is even more damnable than the deeds of the Japanese, for the Germans during a thousand years have had the teachings of Christianity, while the Japanese have not had that advantage. To whom much is given, of him more shall be required.

Personally, I have two or three warm friends among the Japanese. I regard these men as among the finest men I know of any race or color.

I wish to assure these men and any other noble, true Japanese, of whom there are many, that I utterly repudiate the remarks of Brig. Brown and consider them unjustifiable, unfair and untrue.

The whole situation is terribly hard and trying. It is up to us all to play the game.

HAROLD M. CLARK.

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VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

A SOUTHWEST NEWS PAPER

Published every day except Sundays and holidays at the southeast corner of Hastings and Cambie Streets, Victory Square, in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, by Vancouver Daily Province Ltd.

The Province aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service.

Circulation Yesterday, 98,442

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1941.

The Japanese With Us

RESENTMENT grows steadily on this continent at the treachery of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and Malay. Anglo-Saxon people, as a rule, fight with high good humor. They hit hard, but respect their enemies, if they find them worthy of respect, and do not bear grudges.

It is difficult, however, to respect a foe who violates a flag of truce, as the Japanese did by striking while their special peace envoy was negotiating at Washington. And it is quite as difficult to forgive the fifth column work of the Japanese both at Pearl Harbor and in Thailand and Malay.

The evidence of the past few days, too, that German Messerschmidts are working with the Japanese is another count in the indictment. Japan, it is plain, while wearing a smile of peace and goodwill, has been collaborating closely with the Germans for months, preparing for total war in the Pacific.

But while it is easy and natural to boil with resentment against the methods of the Japanese Government, which has adopted the methods as well as the policies of the Nazis, it is neither logical nor wise to indulge in the same resentment against the 23,000 Japanese who live among us here in British Columbia.

Two-thirds of these Japanese residents of British Columbia have been born among us, have grown up with us and have been educated in our schools. Fully a quarter are of the third generation. It is surely no compliment to our ideals as displayed in our lives and culture or to the teaching in our schools to suggest that young people can be exposed to them for years and yet remain untouched and uninfluenced. Besides, there has not come to light the slightest evidence that the general run of these people, whether native-born, naturalized Canadians or Japanese nationals, have any desire other than to live peacefully in the environment in which their lot has been cast.

Some firebrands there are, of course, some ultra-nationalists — perhaps some would-be fifth columnists. But these dangerous elements have already been picked up and hustled off to internment camps or are under close surveillance. The authorities have been on the watch and are satisfied that they have the situation well in hand.

If anyone has any doubt of the thoroughness of official attention, let him count the number of times the Japanese have been recorded in the past eighteen months. There was first the national registration, then the census, then the special registration of Japanese by a special committee, and now another registration following the declaration of war. And for two years and more the Mounted Police have kept a close watch on the Japanese colony as a whole and on certain members of it in particular.

Vigilance should not be relaxed but until there is some evidence or indication that dangerous Japanese elements are at large in B.C. let us be as tolerant as human nature will permit. Toleration is one of the virtues of our race. Its exercise in the trying times we are going through will be a manifestation of our confidence and our strength.

Our battle is in the Far East. It has not yet come to Vancouver.

Vancouver NewsHerald

Vancouver Daily Province
Jan. 2, 1942

COMMITTEE'S ADVICE

"Province"
2-1-42

Plan Purchase Of Nippon Fish Boat Fleet Here

Oriental Committee
Against Use By
Present Owners

LABOR CORPS

If any Japanese fishermen carry on their occupation on the Pacific Coast before the end of the war it will be in direct opposition to the majority of the members of the standing committee on Orientals in British Columbia.

The standing committee was set up by the Federal Government before the Japanese entry into the war to study the position of Japanese in British Columbia and to advise Ottawa on how to deal with them. Its chairman is Mayor Hume of New Westminster.

Here are some of the things which are predicted as a result of government decisions now pending:

1. Complete ban of fishing operations by Japanese—Canadian citizens or otherwise.

2. Setting up of an agency through which Japanese fishboat owners may sell their craft. This sale would not be compulsory and the agency would be merely an assisting and enabling body to facilitate transfer if the owners so wish. But the alternative might be that the boats would stand idle—of no use to their owners or anyone else.

FORM LABOR GROUPS.

3. Formation of labor groups—not under the department of national defense and not in any sense part of the Canadian army—in which Japanese may volunteer their service. These groups will be employed for labor purposes, paid wages. They might be used to construct air raid shelters in B. C. coast cities and afterwards put on road work in the interior. The Hope-Princeton road is considered as a possible project. Other suggestions include emergency landing fields.

3. Aside from the actual fishing vessels in Japanese ownership the government must devise means of dealing with a vast accumulation of gear and the shore plants such as salteries, which are Japanese owned and controlled.

READY TO RESIGN.

Those in close touch with the situation predict that if any Japanese vessels are allowed to operate on the coast several members of the committee are ready to tender their resignations.

Torn between the desire to be fair and the grave responsibility of taking any chances on fifth column activities in British Columbia, the committee has faced many hard decisions.

Vancouver NewsHerald

Vancouver Daily Province
Jan. 2, 1942

Men of Goodwill

Sir: Many people have come to this country to live because of its ideals of fair play. Let us stick to our principles.

Many people inflame the "local Japanese" question in order to get rid of the competition of an embarrassingly industrious people.

Let us trust our Mounties to deal with the subversive ones—as I believe they are doing, and quit complaining. At any rate let us quit gabbing in a way to turn our honest friends against us.

I for one am not going to judge Japanese individuals by the Japanese war lords any more than I would judge Canadians by Mackenzie King, his volunteer system or his scrap iron policy.

Langley Prairie. VETERAN'S GUARD.

Japanese and Sabbath

Sir: May I without prejudice give my experience of the Japanese invasion during the past 30 years?

The Japanese settled in some districts in great numbers and have shown no respect for our ways of life, especially our "Sabbath Day." They seem to make a special effort on the Sabbath Day to get ahead of the Christian folks.

I have seen land-clearing, blowing stumps, house-building, truck-hauling and all kinds of work on the "Sabbath Day," and during these 30 years I have not known the church take any action in this matter.

They have succeeded on the land by their greed to get ahead of us, by their wife-slavery and their Sunday labor.

In conclusion allow me to acknowledge the good service to this province of Alderman Wilson, who in his endeavor to keep the Japanese in his right place has earned the thanks of all Christian people.

Port Hammond.

OBSERVER.

What Price Loyalty?

Sir: Often we see letters in the press by well-intentioned writers proclaiming the loyalty of the Japanese here to our Canadian government.

Do these people read the papers? Are they in touch with world events? Do they know what has happened in other countries where Japanese are domiciled and where the governments of those countries put faith in them?

The loyalty of the Japanese here has never been put to the test. The test will come when this country is invaded by Japanese from overseas.

Then, if we have trusted too much, and find we have guessed wrong, it will be too late. We will have no chance to rectify our mistake.

There is no room for sentiment in this matter. This is our country. If we want to hold it we must take every step to safeguard it. No Japanese should be allowed in the coast area. They know our coast line better than the average British Columbian.

Rightly, or wrongly, we have never treated them as equals. They know it and resent it. Will we do the sensible thing at this time, or will we wake up to find the little brown man prodding us with his bayonet and giving us orders?

North Vancouver. GEO. J. FELTON.

War Is Right Here

Sir: It seems a pity that you should have published your editorial regarding the Japs at the same time that you published the article by Paul Malone, which refutes in toto what you say, and shows that you are taking a criminally complacent view of the war situation at the Coast today.

It is a pity that you had not waited a few days before making the definite statement which concludes your editorial.

The Canadian-Japanese War is not 3000 miles away from Vancouver, but right on your front doorstep, say 20 miles off Victoria, as it is 20 miles off San Francisco.

Maybe this week, maybe next, one of those slick apes, the native-born B. C. University Japs, will guide a flight of 50 bombers in on a radio beam and a good deal of Vancouver will be a pile of rubble.

Do you suppose for one minute that a hidden transmitter in Germany or occupied France can evade the Gestapo, and can not do the like with our secret service?

Every day, everything that happens in Vancouver, the ships that leave, the planes that are finished, etc., is being radioed from some point in this country to Japan.

For all you say of precautions taken, Mr. Editor, I still think your attitude of smug security and isolationism a very mistaken one.

R.G.S.A.

Trail, B.C.

Vancouver NewsHerald

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1942

ve Draft ABINET NOW FORMING PLAN

Vancouver Daily Province
Jan. 3, 1942
p 1 of 2

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

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

SENT TO OTTAWA.

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

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

Continued

cf. *Ammanuly*

Ottawa Urged To Open Camps For Nipponese

Committee Called to Capital for Conference On British Columbia Situation

IMMEDIATE ACTION SOUGHT

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

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

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

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

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

Committee Urges Work Camps

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

Vancouver NewsHerald

p. 2 of 2

Van. Province
Jan. 3, 1942

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1942

Continued from page 1

JAPANESE

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

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

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

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

BEFORE WAR STARTED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MET CANNERS.

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

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

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

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

CONSULTED JAPANESE.

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 6.)
See JAPANESE.

Page Four

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

A SOUTHAM NEWSPAPER

Published every day except Sundays 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.

The Province aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service.

Circulation Yesterday, 99,753

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1942.

Japanese on the Coast

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vancouver NewsHerald

Vancouver Daily Province
Jan. 3, 1942

Province
3-1-42

Page Six

Ald. Wilson Plan

CITY MAY ASK JAP REMOVAL

The City Council may ask the Dominion Government next week to remove British Columbia's entire Japanese population to communal work camps east of the Rockies.

Advocated by Ald. H. D. Wilson, for years an opponent of what he termed "peaceful penetration of Japanese," the move is gaining support among aldermen, who claim it would be fair to the Nipponese and afford real protection against possibility of fifth column activity here.

Ald. Wilson will ask the Council to take action at its first 1942 meeting next Wednesday.

ANXIOUS FOR ACTION.

He will preface his demand for an urgent request to the government with a preamble pointing out Japanese are potentially a menace to the province's internal security.

"Since nothing has been done by federal authorities to alleviate public dissatisfaction at the situation I am anxious to obtain speedy action," Ald. Wilson states.

He points out when U.S. Navy Secretary Frank Knox returned from the devastation of Pearl Harbor he reported Japanese fifth column activity had been equalled only in Norway.

"And I have had hundreds of phone calls here from people who can not understand why nothing has been done here with exception of internment of a few known Japanese sympathizers.

BRITISH EXAMPLE.

"In Great Britain authorities had rounded up all enemy aliens within a few days after commencement of the war. If that was deemed necessary in the Old Country we should do it here without further delay."

NO GREAT OBSTACLE.

Ald. Wilson argues a mass migration of B.C.'s Nipponese, approximately 23,500 in number, is no insuperable problem. In the Donets Basin of Russia, he states, 130,000 Germans were removed to Siberia after outbreak of Russo-Nazi hostilities.

Members of the council, who previously have balked at interfering in what they considered purely a federal problem, now show readiness to express their opinions.

Mayor Cornett does not advocate going as far as offering a remedy to the government, but favors "drawing to Ottawa's attention the seriousness of the situation."

"I am in favor of something along these lines," observes Ald. Charles Jones. "I feel it is necessary, particularly after reports that a number of Japanese who were registered have now disappeared."

BACK TO JAPAN.

Ald. George Buscombe not only favors sending B. C. Japanese east of the Rockies for the duration but sending them all back to Japan after the war.

Ald. Buscombe regrets it is necessary to penalize many loyal Japanese, but believes it is impossible to distinguish between them and others who might be recalcitrant.

He urges work camps should be comfortable, working no hard-ship on inmates, particularly in view of the fact that the Japanese Government has a number of Canadian civilians and soldiers under guard and could take drastic steps against such prisoners if Nipponese nationals were mistreated.

LABOR BATTALIONS.

Alderman Wilson favors communal work camps in which Japanese would live with their families and from which they could be organized into labor battalions.

He will couple his resolution to the council with another requiring all Japanese, naturalized and Canadian-born, to produce documentary evidence they have renounced Japanese citizenship before they are permitted to receive new civic trade licenses.

It is indicated at City Hall that this proposal is ultra vires of the council. Section 24 of Defense of Canada regulations provides that enemy aliens, legally entitled to reside here, shall continue to enjoy protection of the law and to be accorded respect

and consideration due to law-abiding citizens and that they "shall not be arrested, detained or interfered with," as long as they obey all regulations.

"We have got to abide by the act," comments Mayor Cornett.

NINE HUNDRED LICENSES.

Figures obtained by Ald. Wilson from the city license department show there are more than 900 Japanese license holders in Vancouver.

In view of the war situation Ald. Charles Jones, civic license chairman, late last year took steps to obtain the nationality of all licensees this year.

All applicants for renewal of civic licenses must now state on their application form their racial origin and, if foreigners, where and when they were naturalized.

VANCOUVER

OFFICIAL FORECAST TOMORROW!
LITTLE CHANGE—(SEE PAGE 19.)

PARLEYS AT CAPITAL

Japanese Move East Of Rockies Is Held Unlikely

Non-Rigid Airships
Will Patrol Coast

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—(CP)—William Knightley, national salvage campaign director, today called on all local salvage committees and organizations to salvage bottle caps "such as those used on soft drink and beer bottles."

He said these caps, known as crown corks, are needed for the materials in them. New processes mean that cork linings can be salvaged as well as the metal itself.

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Mr. Mayhew returned by train and plane from the capital, where he attended the special meeting of the Canadian Parliament to hear the address of Prime Minister Churchill.

While there Mr. Mayhew discussed the Japanese situation with Hon. Ian MacKenzie, minister of pensions and national health.

In addition to tying up all Japanese fishing boats on the Pacific coast and advancing the date of registration for all Japanese nearly a month, "very definite safety measures have been taken by the government which, for obvious reasons, can not be disclosed," Mr. Mayhew asserted.

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Put a good spoonful of Vicks VapoRub into a bowl of boiling water.

Get right after painful bronchitis miseries... help relieve the coughing, congestion, and soreness this time-tested Vicks way that is so successful!

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BRONCHITIS

RELIEVED FAST!

with medicated vapors

but the ship was able to continue and probably will enter Rio Grande Do Sul today, it was reported. The ship was acquired by Argentina recently.

shioka, which is Japanese

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Vancouver Daily Province
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NO MASS TRANSFER PLANNED

STRICT CONTROL OF JAPS IN FORCE

Pacific Coast States Restrict Travel And Funds Of Japanese

Three Pacific Coast states have taken strict measures to control the activities of Japanese residents, but so far there is no plan to transfer them east of the Rockies.

A survey by The Vancouver Daily Province shows that Washington, Oregon and California are maintaining close scrutiny of all Japanese while endeavoring not to discriminate against them.

California, with the largest number of Japanese, is prepared to advocate a mass migration of it becomes necessary. It believes, however, that such a step will not be required.

All three states have imposed federal regulations which restrict travel of Japanese residents, control of their personal finances and require them to surrender all radios and cameras.

(Special to The Daily Province).
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—California, with 93,717 listed Japanese residents—some 33,000 of them officially classified as enemy aliens—has buckled down to the big task of defending the home front without causing unnecessary hardship to those who may be loyal.

San Francisco, with 2276 alien Japanese and 3004 American-born, has the second-largest Japanese population in the state. Los Angeles leads, with a total of 23,321, of whom 14,595 are American-born.

Under leadership of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, law enforcement agencies acted swiftly after war was declared. Some 86 suspected Japanese agents have been arrested in San Francisco.

To middle, col'n 2-

since the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Considering that there are 14,565 Japanese in the state, 9865 of whom are in the vicinity of Seattle, the number taken into custody is relatively small.

CAMERAS TAKEN IN.

As a result of presidential proclamations making it mandatory for Japanese, German and Italian aliens to surrender cameras,

shortwave radios and firearms, Seattle's police headquarters were swamped. At the deadline for surrendering cameras and radios last Monday night police officers had issued receipts to 3200 aliens.

The deadline for surrendering firearms is today. By the end of the week more than 300 rifles and pistols had been surrendered.

Aliens also are finding it difficult to travel. Under another

presidential proclamation, they can not travel outside the municipality in which they live unless they have obtained a special permit from government officials.

Thirty-two Arrested In Portland District

(Special to The Daily Province).
PORTLAND, Jan. 5.—Thirty-two Japanese aliens considered dangerous to public safety were taken into custody in this area immediately after the outbreak of the war with Japan.

The remainder of the 1000 Japanese aliens in the Portland district were permitted to remain at liberty, but were restricted in their movements and were required to turn in all guns, cameras and short-wave radio receiving and transmitting sets in their possession by the authorities.

from col'n 1

TRAVEL RESTRICTED.

Guards were posted in front of more than 100 Japanese business houses, and bank accounts were frozen. Within the week, the first flurry of activity was over, and the city and state settled down to a long-range program of careful control.

The first job was a thorough survey by FBI and treasury agents of all Japanese-owned or controlled businesses. Those which were owned by American-born Nipponese were allowed to conduct business as usual, and their assets were promptly released.

With alien-owned business firmly under control, the authorities turned to the problem of personal activity. First step was a stringent restriction on travel of all Japanese and other aliens.

Foreign-born Japanese are not allowed to leave the city without permits, and the permits are hard to get. The ban on travel makes it considerably easier for officials to keep track of the aliens.

AVOID HYSTERIA.

Personal finances were also placed under rigid control. Alien Japanese were required to give an accounting of all financial transactions, and each family is allowed only \$100 a month for all expenses.

to middle, col'n 3

from col'n 2, bottom

All aliens were required to turn all cameras, firearms and short wave radio receiving and sending sets in. Some 5000 radio sets and more than 1000 cameras, many of them of expensive makes, were received the first day. A number of short-wave sending sets were also received.

Meanwhile, officials conducted a well-planned campaign to avoid unnecessary hysteria and persecution of loyal citizens of Japanese birth.

An enemy alien board was set up to pass upon all arrests, with power to order parole or outright release of those arrested. Citizens were urged not to discharge Japanese employees who had been cleared by official investigation.

(Special to The Daily Province.)

SEATTLE, Jan. 5.—Having sent more than 100 Japanese nationals to an internment camp, the Seattle office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has renewed its roundup of aliens believed to be dangerous to the security of the United States.

Twelve Japanese aliens were arrested here New Year's Day, bringing to 131 the total number arrested in Washington State.

to top, col'n 2

shioka, which is Japanese.

Vancouver NewsHerald

Vancouver Daily Province

Jan 5, 1942

p. 3

8500 ADULT MALES INVOLVED

Mass Removal of Japanese Would Change Face of B.C.

By ARTHUR MCKENZIE.

If the policy advocated in certain quarters toward the Japanese should prevail, it would result in the greatest single mass movement of civilians in the history of Canada. It is proposed that all Japanese males 18 to 45 be removed from the coastal areas.

Some 8500 adult male Japanese would be plucked from Vancouver, the Fraser Valley, Victoria and scores of hamlets on the coast that look out toward Japan and the sea and air approaches the Nipponese navy and aircraft would have to traverse to strike at Canada's western flank.

If these thousands could be mobilized like soldiers, assembled at central points at scheduled times with the utmost discipline, at least a dozen railroad trains would be required to transport them. More than 4000 families—some with children—would be broken up.

UP TO OTTAWA.

Whether this policy is to prevail will be answered in Ottawa where the Prime Minister has summoned representatives of the province, and the members of the standing committee on Oriental problems, for a conference to start January 9.

If the committee favor the shifting of Japanese of military age from the coast; if the proposal is concurred in by the Premier, the military and naval commanders charged with the defense of the Pacific Command, undoubtedly the thing will happen.

Of 23,428 Japanese in British Columbia, 95 per cent. live west of Chilliwack. Of this number, 8706 are males 16 years of age and over, according to the authentic registration conducted by the R.C.M.P. and ended in October.

Removal of males alone should not cripple any branch of industry. It should not deplete the labor supply except in respect of unimportant seasonal occupations such as gardening.

FISHERMEN HARD HIT.

The largest single economic group are fishermen—about 1800. Already these have been cut off from their livelihood because the navy has seized their fishing boats.

Fish canneries would not be handicapped because male Japanese are not employed extensively. Most of the hands are Japanese and Indian women. If Japanese women were not allowed to go into exile with the men, they would remain to earn a living in the canneries.

Whole villages and communities would disappear. The thousands of shopkeepers and tradesmen of all sorts, the dentists, doctors, photographers, tailors and taxi drivers in Powell Street would be whisked away.

STEVESTON INVOLVED.

Steveston, a village of 2500 whose livelihood already has been seized, would fade away overnight. Vista, a cluster of shanties on the seaward edge of Sea Island where about 200 Japanese live near two canneries, would lose its manhood.

The men would disappear from scores of villages on Vancouver Island, from Nanaimo north to Royston.

The small fruit industry, now almost wholly in Japanese hands, would vanish except to the extent that Japanese boys and women could carry on. The north bank of the Fraser River—Pitt Meadows, Maple Ridge,

Mission and Hatzic—would be stripped of its Japanese males.

The proposal to remove all males 18 to 45 would apply to Canadian-born as well as Japanese nationals and Nippon-born naturalized Canadians. Of this

group about three out of eight were born in British Columbia and got the same schooling as white children.

They have as much difficulty reading a Japanese language newspaper as a similar age group of white children would have reading the Paris Soir.

Among them would be such Canadian-born as Thomas Shoyama, a graduate of the University of British Columbia and editor of the publication of the second-generation—Canadian-born Japanese.

Among them would be such as George Akira Ishuara, Vancouver-born graduate of an American dental college. His clientele is 70 per cent. white. He is the father of a two-year-old girl.

Ishuara's father went to Japan more than a year ago to visit an ailing mother and has not returned. Ishuara—unlike many other Japanese of his age and education—once visited Japan as the guest of the Tokio Nichi Nichi daily newspaper—representing a typical Japanese youth born in Canada. Ishuara has dual citizenship.

Or such as the "United Church Young People" who each Sunday night pack the chapel at Powell and Jackson to hear a sermon by liberal-minded Reverend K. Shimizu, graduate of Harvard and U. B. C.

If Ottawa orders the Japanese to pack up and go inland, the face of Vancouver will be to Prince Rupert,

changed by the disappearance of hundreds of dry-cleaning and dressmaking shops and corner confectionery-grocery stores.

The army of Japanese evacuees would be made up somewhat as follows: About 1800 fishermen, 2000 loggers and pulp mill workers, 800 farmers, 178 gardeners, 211 cleaners, and pressers, 123 rooming-house keepers, 695 retail and wholesale clerks, 435 laborers and more than 1000 otherwise employed in miscellaneous occupations.

These figures are supplied by the special committee on Oriental problems as an approximate index to the chief occupations of Japanese wage earners of both sexes.

It has been suggested that the Japanese evacuated from the coast could be put to work building a highway from the interior to Prince Rupert,

shioka, which is Japanese.

Vancouver NewsHerald

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"SHIFT EAST" MOVE DEFERRED

City Council to Wait and See What Ottawa Does About Japs

Vancouver City Council will not interfere with the Japanese situation in British Columbia until the Dominion Government has had an opportunity to take action.

Ald. H. D. Wilson's plan to ask the council on Wednesday to urge Ottawa to move all B. C. Nipponese to communal work camps east of the Rockies will be postponed for two weeks as a result of conversations on Sunday between Wilson and members of the federal committee on Japanese problems.

Just before they left by train to report their findings direct to government officials at the capital, the committeemen indicated to Ald. Wilson that they are recommending removal of B. C. Japanese from Coast areas to government work camps inland.

"In view of this fact, it may be better to wait and see what action is taken by Ottawa before asking the council to make representations," Ald. Wilson explains.

PUT OFF TO JANUARY 21.

Instead of putting his resolution before the council on Wednesday, he will merely give notice of his motion, which, under civic procedure, will bring the move formally before aldermen on January 21.

"If the government has taken action which is satisfactory to us, there will be no need to proceed further," Ald. Wilson asserted. "But if the government has not headed the situation here, the council will be justified in

demanding precautionary measures against Nipponese."

Other aldermen favor giving the government an opportunity to deal with the problem.

"If the government doesn't take the necessary steps, then it will be the proper time for us, as representatives of the people, to take action," observes Ald. Charles Jones.

Ald. Wilson denies reports that he had predicted riots in Vancouver if the government failed to act on the Japanese front.

"I merely stressed to members of the federal investigating committee the necessity of impressing upon Ottawa the seriousness of the situation here, and did not forecast any such irresponsible actions."

Page Four

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

A SOUTHAM NEWSPAPER

Published every day except Sundays 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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MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1942.

For Military to Decide

MOST of the Vancouver aldermen appear to be opposed to Alderman Halford Wilson's drastic proposals for dealing with the Japanese situation in British Columbia. They think, and think rightly, that the matter is one not for civic but for federal decision and action.

The Japanese situation in this province is serious enough, in all conscience, but not so serious as certain individuals and newspapers are endeavoring to make out. These, for quite extraneous purposes and for private and political gain are trying to blow the coals into a flame; and they may succeed unless the federal authorities decide upon a policy without delay and make their decision public.

It is being urged, now, that all Japanese, whoever they are, wherever born and educated and whether naturalized or not are a menace to the country and should be interned forthwith or at least removed beyond the mountains. The magnitude of such drastic action and the question of its real necessity do not appear to enter into the calculations of those who are blowing on the coals. They see an opportunity and are seizing it.

Obviously, the problem of dealing with the Japanese population is a problem of defense and so belongs to the military and federal authorities. If the Japanese residents are dangerous, they are dangerous because they are enemy aliens and so come under the federal authorities, who are responsible for the protection of the lives and property of citizens. It should not be forgotten that there are thousands of people of German and Italian blood at large in Canada, who are, potentially at least, quite as dangerous as our Japanese citizens and there is no suggestion of interning them.

The man in the street has his opinion on the Japanese situation and has a right to express it. But the opinion of the man in the street is not based on authoritative information. The federal authorities have information which has been gathered for them by the military, the mounted police and the standing committee which has been looking into the problem. They are in a position to make intelligent decisions on what measures are necessary for the safety of life and property in B.C. and for security against possible aid to the enemy.

It is therefore in a major sense the responsibility of the military authorities to determine what protective measures are called for. It is a heavy responsibility and should be discharged with no reservations on the point of public safety. It is not a question for self seeking agencies to exploit for their own selfish advantage.

Let Ottawa deal with these inflammable materials and let them deal with them promptly. Delay is dangerous in more ways than one.

Vancouver NewsHerald

News Herald

ALD, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1942

13

Committee on Orientals Leaves for East

Wilson Forecasts Riots In City Unless Jap Situation Dealt With

With protesting elements the situation in Vancouver and threatening to take the Japanese vicinity is becoming serious, Ald. Halford D. Wilson told members situation into their own hands.

Mission: Grim



TO OTTAWA—Ottawa-bound last night, carrying a valise bulging with the figures that tell the story of Japanese in British Columbia, was this grim-visaged secretary of the Standing Committee on Orientals. He is Sergeant J. K. Barnes, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and with him went members of the committee, Hon. George S. Pearson and Commissioner T. W. S. Parsons of the Provincial Police. They were called to the Capital by the Prime Minister to discuss their proposals dealing with the situation here.

of the Standing Committee on Orientals, as they prepared to board a C.P.R. train for Ottawa Sunday night.

Called to the capital by the prime minister, the committee, headed by Mayor F. J. Hume, will discuss with him and federal cabinet members, several proposals dealing with the Japanese situation in the province.

"If something isn't done there are going to be riots," said Ald. Wilson, as he discussed the situation with committee members on the platform just before the train's departure."

Mass Meeting

It was learned by The News-Herald that "several organizations" are planning to jointly sponsor a mass meeting urging greater home defence and supporting a move to remove all Japanese from coastal areas.

Plans for this meeting, it was said, would be subject to police control since authorities are expected to refuse to sanction any gathering which might be of a demonstrative nature.

Ald. Wilson said that the meeting was being organized, but that details could not be revealed until plans are completed.

Hopeful of early solution of problems facing them were members of the Standing Committee on Orientals as they left for conferences at Ottawa.

"The federal authorities are fully behind us, as proven by quick action resulting from our recommendation that the Japanese fishing fleet be immobilized," said Mayor Hume. "Thus we feel that recommendations we have made subsequently are likely to receive a sympathetic hearing in Ottawa."

Getting Action

"The fact that we have been called to the capital for a conference indicates that we are getting some action on our suggestions," his worship added.

Committee members travelling with Mayor Hume were Col. Magregor Macintosh, Col. A. W. Sparling and Sergeant J. K. Barnes, R.C.M.P., secretary.

Also accompanying the committee to the conference were Hon. George S. Pearson, on behalf of the provincial government, and Commissioner T. W. S. Parsons of the Provincial Police.

Hon. R. L. Maitland, K.C., Attorney-General, held a last-minute conference at the train with the committee members and provincial representatives.

skin happened to be brown and his shock of hair black as coal and his name Edward Yoshioka, which is Japanese.

Vancouver Daily Province

Vancouver News Herald
Jan. 5, 1942

Japanese In B.C.

Even before war came to the Pacific—even before incriminating phrases like "Fifth Columnists" were invented—Vancouver had been persuaded to look upon the Japanese resident here as a menace.

There was much of sincerity in the viewpoint, and there was a degree of justification, too, in all likelihood, but that justification so far defies measuring. It will always defy measuring unless an awful day requires our local world to endure destruction compounded on treachery such as has ravaged Hawaii, the Philippines and Malaya.

And there is no way to measure, either, the factor of error entering into the judgment that the Japanese here are a menace; no way of picking an acceptable dividing line between truth in either arguments or conclusions reached, and the mutterings that represented smugness, self-righteousness, political, commercial and self-interest, or simple racial blindness as invidious as that which Hitler has invoked.

Yet the largest single domestic issue for B.C. lies between these two extremes:

- Alarmist actions; acceptance of every tissue paper-thin rumor printed in any newspaper as to dirty dealings by Japanese landlords, or reports from any source challenging persons in our midst who have the slightest hint of Japanese blood in their veins, even though they have been Canadians into the first, second or even third generation.

(In that case we would follow extremists, going further even than Ald. Halford D. Wilson, with a civic career which rests in some degree and somewhat surprisingly, upon his opposition to the Japanese which is ordinarily a matter of national policy.)

- Shutting our eyes; refusing to be alarmed by what our enemies, whether Japanese or otherwise, have done elsewhere in damage to our cause—have been able to do because persons such as we are have decided to trust them as a group because we have found certain individuals among them trustworthy.

(No matter what treatment some members of their group merit, for instance, it is clear that many of the children of Japanese veterans of the last war, born in Canada, have clearer ideas than could be offered by many of our own children as to what should be expected through democratic procedures.)

Beyond these things there is one other way in which British Columbians might meet their challenge but it seems almost too simple to deserve mention, yet here it is:

- Let democratic action have a chance to function; let national policy rather than individual alarms have the right of way; let whatever we have to say, whether through Ald. Wilson, our other constituted representatives, or even our private irritations directed at individual Japanese, be directed through the channels we set up in our effort to make this a democratic country.

If this war is to dwindle to the level of Vancouver vs. a few Japs (or, lower still, some newspaper here against some local Japanese) rather than an Allied struggle against the Axis, it means surrendering a purpose big enough to claim all decent men for one which is at best, a town-pump issue, suited to the village green.

skin happened to be brown and his shock of hair black as coal and his name Edward Yoshioka, which is Japanese.

Vancouver Daily Province
Jan. 7, 1942

Province
7-1-42

THE VA

A Plea for Calmness

HIS WORSHIP, Mayor Cornett, is to be commended highly upon the tone of his inaugural address. As His Worship pointed out, Vancouver faces a grave problem, this year—the Japanese problem—and has had a serious responsibility thrown upon it by the war in the Pacific.

We have among us, in the city and district, something over 20,000 people of Japanese blood, and natural uneasiness is being exploited by some agencies for purposes which are far from helpful.

The mayor very properly reminds us that the Japanese have in their hands at Hongkong, in Japan, in the Philippines and in occupied areas of China a good many thousands of Canadians, Britons and Americans. If we desire these white hostages held by the Japanese to receive just and decent treatment, we must not fail, even by implication, to extend the same sort of treatment to Japanese nationals and Canadians of Japanese blood here.

In the name of decency and in the name of the cause for which we have taken up arms, we should within the limitations of military necessity accord these Japanese fair and proper treatment without considering consequences. But the fact that reprisals against people of our own blood are possible throws an additional responsibility upon us.

The mayor urged a truce to rabble-rousing and begged the people of Vancouver to face the situation calmly and judiciously. That, of course, is the way it should be faced. If we follow any other course, we shall only be creating trouble for ourselves and hardship for our friends and compatriots.

skin happened to be brown and his shock of hair black as coal and his name Edward Yoshioka, which is Japanese.

Vancouver News Herald
Jan. 7, 1942

Japanese

Vancouver News Herald
"Justice" writes: 7-1-42
I was very glad to read your common sense editorial on Japanese in B.C. It is most unfortunate that so many letters containing ignorant, vicious, and

To And From The Editor

wholly unsubstantiated charges against all Japanese are appearing in our papers. The writers are doing a great disservice to the country in thus stirring up panic and racial animosity.

We must remember that naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese are our own citizens; as a group, they have always been hard-working and law-abiding, and so far there is no evidence of the slightest act of disloyalty on their part.

Any amongst the Japanese who are dangerous can be dealt with by the proper authorities; but let us not disgrace ourselves

by persecuting the innocent. I consider it a matter of great shame to Vancouver that a civic career can be furthered by a policy of opposition to any race.

The idea of a "master-race" to which all others are essentially inferior, is the very essence of Nazism, which we are fighting abroad—are we then going to practise it at home?

We call this a Christian country—let us prove it by treating our Japanese residents with justice and charity, remembering that they are in a very difficult position through no fault of their own.

skin happened to be brown and his shock of hair black as coal and his name Edward Yoshioka, which is Japanese.

Jan. 10, 1942

Mass Meeting To Vote On Resolutions Dealing With Japanese Situation Here

(See Editorial "How Many Voices?"—Page 12)
A "mass meeting" will be held at the Georgia Street Auditorium within the next two weeks at which four resolutions dealing with Japanese on the Pacific Coast will be introduced. They are:

1. That all Japanese in British Columbia be moved from the coastal area.
2. That a home guard — "to teach men street fighting and bush fighting" — be formed.
3. That provision be made for unemployed whites "before we worry about the Japanese."
4. That some adequate use be made of Japanese fish boats impounded and now lying idle.

The first resolution will be put to the meeting by Alderman Halford D. Wilson.

Committee of Six

Endorsement of these plans, made by a committee of six, was given at a meeting Friday night in Hastings Auditorium under chairmanship of T. Burnett.

A spokesman for the committee said he could not divulge members' names "without authorization of two members who are out of town," but it was learned that Ald. Wilson is one of the six.

The spokesman said that organizations which the group represented included the United Fishermen's Federal Union, Pacific Coast Fishermen's Union, B. C. Fishermen's Protective Association, Civic Employees', Truck Drivers and Laundry Drivers' Unions, the Canadian Legion, Great War Veterans, the

Street Railwaymen's Union, Pt. Grey and Victoria Road Community Associations, Army and Navy Veterans, and the Flying Column.

Burnett said that the group as a whole planned to adopt the

name "Pacific Coast Defence League."

Wilfred J. White, president of the British-Canadian Allied Association, was to be chairman, but was reported to be in Ottawa.

'Perhaps It Is Time There Was Some'

Wilson, Burnett Deny Rabble-Rousing Charge

An expression of public feeling regarding the Japanese situation here will influence Ottawa in minimizing the claims of some members of the Standing Committee on Oriental Affairs now in Ottawa, Ald. Halford D. Wilson told a meeting in Hastings Auditorium Friday night.

"The majority of the committee members appreciate and understand what the people of British Columbia think, but there are some who have shown sympathy for the Japanese," he said.

"A public expression of feeling might assist members of the committee who may not receive the understanding hearing to which they are entitled," he declared.

No Understanding

"We of British Columbia have always realized that Ottawa has no appreciable understanding of the situation here relative to the Japanese," he said.

"We do not want any mass hysteria or rabble-rousing," he went on.

In discussing removal of all Japanese from the coast — he

said, "Here we have a potential reservoir of volunteer aid to our enemy. . . . It is better to be safe AND sorry."

"Every able bodied man should give a few hours each week so that we will not be helpless in the event of invasion," he declared, referring to proposed establishment of a home guard. "Every man should be trained in street fighting and bush fighting."

Fishing Boats

On a proposed resolution calling for assistance of unemployed whites before dealing with unemployed Japanese, Ald. Wilson declared. "There seems to be a great deal of consideration of what to do with the Japanese now that their boats are confiscated."

"But we have 15,000 of our own men unemployed. Your committee felt that the government should address itself to that problem before expending the people's money to employ Japanese fishermen."

Chairman T. Burnett, denying the charge of "rabble-rousing," declared, "perhaps it was time there was some of that."

skin happened to be brown and his shock of hair black as coal and his name Edward Yoshioka, which is Japanese.

Vancouver News Herald
Jan. 10, 1942

HOME MISSIONS SUPERINTENDENT (BUNT)

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News Herald 10.1.42

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A PAGE
OF OPINION

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How Many Voices?

Since Ald. Halford Wilson who emerged last evening as a leading sponsor of a planned mass meeting on the "Japanese problem", insists that he is acting in response to "pressure of public opinion" in this connection and condemns his disagreeing colleagues as "afraid to face an issue," he raises issues which are his to face alone:

In what measure is he the author, instigator, initiator of this public opinion which he now reports is pressing him into action?

Is it not the amplification of his own voice, the multiplied reverberations of his own crusading that Ald. Wilson now finds goading him to action?

These questions, of course, have to do only with Ald. Wilson's part in the present debate—with the explanations he gives of his stands—with his rejection of the designation reportedly given him by a government spokesman at Ottawa as "a thoroughly bad influence"—and with irresponsible suggestions that demands such as his must be met or there'll be riots.

Answering them cannot clear away the "Japanese problem" but the questions themselves suggest one reason for gratification that proper authorities — not private zealots—are reported taking formal action on that problem today.

... a race, but
skin happened to be brown
and his shock of hair black as
coal and his name Edward Yoshioka, which is Japanese.

Page Four

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

A SOUTHAM NEWSPAPER

Published every day except Sundays 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.

The Province aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1942.

A Wise Decision

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of a kind, but skin happened to be brown and his shock of hair black as coal and his name Edward Yoshioka, which is Japanese.

The United Church
Observer Vol. 3
No. 22, Jan. 15, 1942

Number 22

Japanese Influence In British Columbia

Theirs Is an Excellent Record in Peace and War

By H. M. R.

The Standing Committee on Oriental problems has released an authoritative statement regarding the Japanese population in British Columbia. The total is 23,428, but this figure is broken down into categories of children under sixteen—8,898, females—5,824, and males over sixteen—8,706. Looked at in this light the problem of the Japanese in respect to male population does not appear at all formidable. In centres like Steveston where their numbers predominate, the impression might be created that their proportion is more substantial than it is. Steveston is a fishing centre at the delta of the Fraser River, and makes a natural rendezvous for the men who go down to the sea in little ships; but the practice of limiting fishing licences forced Japanese labour into other areas of life.

They are becoming an increasingly potent influence in farming, in the saw-mills, in the fruit and vegetable stores, and in the more general occupations of the city.

No section of the population has a better record for law observance. They

(Continued on page 30)

Japanese Influence in British Columbia

(Continued from page 1)

are able to boast the lowest crime record of any national group in Canada, and in the present critical hour are disposed to hold themselves in strict obedience to the laws of the country which has nurtured the great majority into economic security.

When the Pacific Ocean onslaught burst with the suddenness of the bombing at Pearl Harbour, our Japanese people in Canada were greatly perturbed

about their own position. If they needed reassurance surely the picture on the front page of the *Vancouver Province*, Monday, December 8th, bore a comforting suggestion. It was entitled "Democracy at Work," and represented a stalwart Vancouver policeman offering the impartiality of his protection to a group of tiny Japanese children as they crossed a dangerous street intersection on their way to school. To have caught that photograph and have it featured on such a day was born of the genius and spirit of Canadian democratic justice. Then to see Japanese school children in their games on the playground with all other children was a token of what the adult population might expect, if they played the game.

Fears expressed themselves that day on the part of Japanese leaders who did not quite understand our Canadian sense of fair play. Ichiro Kawasaki, Japanese consul in Vancouver, hoped "Canadians will be kind enough and broad-minded enough to let naturalized Japanese in the Dominion live in peace." The Rev. K. Nomoto could not believe the account of the attack at Hawaii when he first heard it, and when the report was placed beyond dispute his thought turned to his fisher folks who depended upon the sea for a livelihood, and said, "I trust the Canadian Government will give us justice."

Canada will not forget what our Japanese did in the last great war. A monument in Stanley Park recalls the fact that this national group of soldiers in the Canadian Expeditionary Force suffered the highest percentage of casualties of any national group in the Canadian army. Neither is it ignored what the Japanese Canadian Citizen organization is doing through the Red Cross. The other day they crated and labelled 624 one-pound cans and 5,084 half-pound cans of Fraser River salmon for bombed out victims in Britain. It was in reality a joint Japanese and Chinese effort, and when the work was done they all went to a Chinese restaurant and held a banquet.

Both naturalized and un-naturalized Japanese throughout British Columbia have repudiated Japanese policy in declaring war, and they now claim the privilege of being a hundred per cent Canadian. Many are eager to fight in the Canadian army; they recognize the quandary in which the Government finds itself. But the general public will take them at their word, remembering, of course, that deeds speak louder than words. In knowing that the leaders are co-operating with the authorities to protect the mass of the people from such plotters as have been known to maintain close association with the Nipponese War Lords, our whole public remains

CHURCH OBSERVER

calm and reassured. It may appear drastic to suspend Japanese language newspapers, to close fifty-nine language schools (which will be a relief to the children whose study periods were too long), and it must needs work hardship to round up the entire Japanese-operated fishing fleet and have it immobilized for the time being, but all this is part of the price which must be paid by our Canadian Japanese for the good of all. The step which will be appreciated by all good Canadians whether of European or Asiatic extraction, is the apprehension of such Japanese nationals as have been earmarked for internment in the event of war. This war has taught us that there are Quislings among all people. The cheer with which Japanese veterans of the Great War are greeted by the troops and the public on Remembrance Day shows that the sympathies of our Canadian people rise above the accident of colour and the folly of our shared prejudices.

New Japanese Church

While suspense has hung over the whole Japanese population in Canada one definite achievement, dated November 30th, ought to be recorded. In the area around Mission City the growth of the Japanese population has been steady and the Christian enterprise has paralleled this growth. On this date the corner-stone of their church was laid by Rev. R. A. Redman, of Chilliwack, the Chairman of Westminster Presbytery, who was assisted by several of his brethren in the formalities. The Superintendent of Missions, Rev. W. P. Bunt, read the Scriptures in English, and the Rev. Y. Akagawa in Japanese.

The building now under way will cost approximately \$5,000, and with some small help from the Home Mission Board and the W.M.S., in spite of the war clouds which rain down bombs, the church will be opened free of debt early in the New Year. The women with more than a pecuniary interest in this progressive mission were well represented by local and provincial officers, and they were blessed with the good fortune of having Miss Mackenzie, their travelling secretary, also present.

Then with that blend of Oriental and Occidental sociability which is the characteristic now-a-days of social occasions all joined in a wholesome repast in the Japanese Community Hall. In the fellowship of the hour they were neither Jew nor Greek, alien nor Canadian, but one in the great fellowship of God's children owing fealty to the one Lord and Master—the Son of Man.

skin happened to be brown and his shock of hair black as coal and his name Edward Yoshioka, which is Japanese.

Similkameen Star
Princeton
Dec. 24, 1942

Similkameen Star
Dec. 24, 1942
Princeton

The

Forty-Third Year, No. 3

JAPANESE MINISTER APPRECIATES COOPERATION

Rev. Y. Yoshioka,
United Church Pastor,
Voices Appreciation

Finds Better Spirit of
Co-operation Among
Japanese Nationals

The Rev. Y. Yoshioka, M.A., B.D., Japanese minister of the United Church to his countrymen in this province, sends the following letter of appreciation for courtesies he has received in carrying out his ministerial duties:

DEAR SIR:-

I have been visiting regularly each month since last May the Japanese Nationals camps along the Princeton-Hope Road. Recently, another missionary, Rev. W. R. McWilliams, was appointed to Tashme, and other two camps at the Hope end of the road, leaving me to visit regularly the camps on the Princeton end of the road.

Having just returned from such a visit I feel happy and satisfied that I have done my duty in this year of confusion, 1942. On this occasion I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation through your columns to those who have been so generous and helpful in many ways in furthering this work in which I am engaged.

of a kind, but
skin happened to be brown
and his shock of hair black as
coal and his name Edward Yoshioka, which is Japanese.

My special thanks are due to A. J. Bowering, Chief Engineer in charge of the project; J. H. Wright, Charles Harman, Tom Smith, Sam Kitchen, camp foreman; Constables Sgt. D. Halcrow, and E. Nelson; Cpl. J. A. Illington and R. A. Clayton; and the R.C.M.P.'s in each camp, including Mr. Rowe, of Hope.

My purpose in visitation is to promote good understanding for their present situation. While they are not prisoners of war, they must submit to certain restrictions in their daily lives. By explaining the necessity for these measures it helps to keep them more contented, and to keep up their morale.

I have tried to explain to them the evacuation scheme effected by the appointed committees, so that they might realize the need for the fullest co-operation in the midst of Canada's wartime effort. Consequently the administration of the local project becomes easier and more effective.

I thank God that I have found great improvement in the attitude of the Japanese in the camps. They have become more co-operative, and are looking forward to the restoration of peace, for which they are seeking to prepare themselves.

In the words of Oliver Cromwell "Above all ill reports, God will vindicate in His own appointed time."

Wishing to one and all a happy Christmas and a good New Year,

Yours sincerely,

Y. YOSHIOKA

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VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

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FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1945

Why Not Be Practical?

IN Richmond municipality, in the delta of the Fraser, they are circulating a petition to Ottawa asking that persons of the Japanese race be not permitted to reside in British Columbia but be settled east of the Rockies, be repatriated to Japan or be moved to some territory in the Pacific Ocean.

At Victoria, last week, the advisory board of the Farmers' Institutes passed a resolution asking that no person of Japanese ancestry be allowed to own or lease land or carry on business or find employment in Canada but that all be removed from Canada.

More recently, the Victoria City Council passed a resolution asking that at the coming federal election a referendum be held to discover the desires of Canadians with respect to a post-war policy for Japanese in Canada.

If other far-fetched and fanciful ideas for the solution of the really important and vexing Japanese problem are developed, no doubt they will be able to find sponsors.

People of British stock are credited with an unusual ability to find practical solutions for practical problems. They are interested not in establishing theories or working out ideal formulas or finding adequate answers to hypothetical questions so much as in devising machinery that will work under existing conditions or in adapting existing machinery to new situations. There is a pragmatic philosophy.

Now, there is no question that it would have been better for Canada if no Japanese problem had ever been allowed to develop—if, to put it briefly, we had no people of Japanese stock domiciled in our country. That is perhaps the same as saying that the ideal solution would be to remove the Japanese root and branch as the Farmers' Institutes Board suggests.

A lot of heat and very little light has been developed in the discussion of the Japanese issue. It seems to be assumed that because we should like to get rid of the Japanese we can do so. But British Columbia, however much it may desire such a solution, can not achieve it alone and there is not the slightest evidence that she will be able to command any assistance.

Even if Canada were interested in repatriating the Japanese—and there is no evidence that she is—repatriation would be a matter for international decision. It would have to receive the endorsement of the Big Three. And what likelihood is there that it would receive such endorsement?

The United States has a Japanese problem and no repatriation solution; what hope is there that she would support repatriation for British Columbia?

Russia's whole interest is in consolidating racial groups, not in scattering them.

Great Britain, which must bear quite a share of the responsibility for saddling us with the Japanese problem in the beginning, may be looked to for help in finding a way out. But repatriation in our case might bring demands for similar action elsewhere. So, Britain is likely to be cautious. We can not do the job alone and there is no aid in sight.

The organizations—and the politicians, too—interesting themselves in clearing up the Japanese mess would achieve more if they would seek out a solution that has some possibility of adoption, instead of grasping at impossibilities. It is as futile to talk of sending Canada's Japanese to Japan as it would be to make plans for locating them on Mars.

Of a kind, but skin happened to be brown and his shock of hair black as coal and his name Edward Yoshioka, which is Japanese.

Vancouver Daily Province
Nov. 26, 1945

Yan. "Province" Nov. 26, 1945
"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 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.

Of a race, but because skin happened to be brown and his shock of hair black as coal and his name Edward Yoshioka, which is Japanese.

"N.I. Province."
Vancouver Daily Province
Dec. 28, 1945

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1945

At Our Own Cost

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.

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.

and his shock of hair black as coal and his name Edward Yoshioka, which is Japanese.

Vancouver Daily Province

MAY 15 (week), 1947

THIS Column

By JEAN HOWARTH

Vancouver may have passed up a prophet on Sunday.

He was a young man, with a great deal of goodness in a kindly, homely face. And he talked from the pulpit, in his deep beautiful voice, as though he were carrying on a simple conversation with people he liked about something that was quite important to all of them.

He talked about lives which were houses of many rooms, full of much rubbish, and about a Housekeeper who would clear them out and tidy them up, and fill them full of flowers and gentleness and peace, if He were given the chance.

* * *

Among Friends

He was a young man, preaching his first sermon since ordination, and he was a little nervous, and paid much attention to the pile of notes on the pulpit. But quite often he forgot, and spoke about his friends, and to his friends—these people sitting in front of him who had been so kind to invite him to preach this, his first sermon, before them.

And afterwards, when the final hymn had been sung and the benediction said, he stood at the door and shook hands with each one as they passed out into the rain. And up close you could see that there was more goodness in his face even then you had been aware of behind the pulpit.

* * *

The Questions

And all of a sudden you couldn't ask the questions you had had in mind. About how he felt about this city of Vancouver, which had given him, grudgingly, a police permit for a few days' visit—a permit which, if he overstayed, would make him an enemy of the state, liable to arrest and imprisonment.

You couldn't ask him if he hated other British Columbians, being himself born in British Columbia and raised here and loving the mountains and valleys and the long ragged coast — because they had shut him out of it.

Not because he was a thief or a killer, but because his skin happened to be brown and his shock of hair black as coal and his name Edward Yoshioka, which is Japanese.

MAY 13

There were forty-three people, counting the choir and organist, in the cold nearly-empty church. And there was a basket of scarlet flowers at the altar, and the choir of eight sang two anthems, and the church's own minister, Rev. William Deans, introduced the stranger with affection accentuating the Scottish burr on his tongue.

He told us that his church had found seeds of goodness and greatness in this young man, and that the children among us might well live to see his name become a very famous one indeed.

He thought we would look back one day and say to our friends: "I heard Edward Yoshioka preach his first sermon after ordination. It was at Mountain View United Church, and there were forty-three people there. And the church was cold."

Permit Ended

But today is Monday, and the permit which allowed a Japanese into our sacred precincts is running out. And Edward Yoshioka, who is not just Edward Yoshioka but a whole people, must go away.

But he is in good company. There was Another, once, who had come to a city where He had once lived and grown and learned, and the people rose against Him and took Him to a high cliff, and would have thrown Him over. But He looked on them with sorrow, and passed through them, and came to another city with His story of a love that could make a man live forever.