

OTTAWA, CANADA

BASE POST OFFICE

Internment Camp "101"

Service

Rank

Sender's Name

AVNIO KAJIRO No. 424

PRISONER OF WAR MAIL

FREE

FRANC DE PORT



Mr. J. L. Stevens

6th ave + Steveston Highway

Steveston

B.C.

EXAMINED BY CENSOR

93/34

FORM 1.A.17

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN HERE.

NICHT HIER SCHREIBEN.

New Haven, C. C.

Feb. 21, 1947.

Dear Mrs. Steves,

How are you? I hope you are well.
As for ourselves we are all fine. We would
like to thank you greatly for your kind
reactions towards my son during his short
stay in Stevenson. We can never forget
the gratitude toward you in all you have
indulged during the time we were in
Stevenson. I would very much like to see you
again sometime in the future.

We thank you again.

Most sincerely,

K. Yoshida

Steveston, B.C.

June 5th, 1942.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Mrs. H.L. Steves has full charge of my property, including house and contents, with the exception of the strawberries and piece of land adjoining same now in use of the Army, during my absence.

Mrs. F. Kajino

June 15, 1942

Magrath, Alta.

Dear Mrs. I. B. Steeves

How are you feeling?

We are in strange country.

We could see just flat plains and some rolling hills. It's quite a change to us.

Did you receive the post card I sent you?

There's lots of rain and lots of wind.

We live in a small house - only one room.

Will you write some to me.

I wish you good luck and I hope I can return soon as possible.

Yours truly

Eiji Yamemoto

P.O. Box 512
Kaslo, B.C.
June 26, 1942

Dear Mr. Lum Poi

Hello, and how are you getting along these days? I do hope you are in best of health. I'm glad to state that we are in an excellent health.

Before going any further I would like to express my heartfelt thanks for everything you did to me while I was in Steveston. I'm thanking you million times for your most kind sympathies extended to me.

It's three weeks since we came. The place is very nice and I'm used to it now. Fumiko says she just loves this place. Many of her friends are here. She's going to school everyday. At the present I'm not working yet. All we do is just play.

We go to the beach and park once in a while. In front of the beach is a Kootenay Lake 90 mi. in length. The scenery is very beautiful everywhere you look around but especially from the beach.

The weather is still kind of cold. Practically every day we have a bit of rain. It's pretty near July now and if it was in Steveston we won't have rain like this.

I guess the strawberries are out now and everyone are busy picking them. I think the Steveston is dead now. Write to me and tell me something about Steveston.

There is quite a few grocery stores here so you can get anything. Most of the things is about the same as Steveston but the meats and vegetables cost more. The bread costs 9 cents a loaf. So you see, it's quite hard for living.

I used to stay in the Drug Store building downstairs and the place was so small, but two days ago we moved in to the Kaslo Bakery upstairs, and we have a very nice room. It's not like the other place. Here we have a nice kitchen and a dining room, bathroom. On the floor is a carpet and the walls are papered, and so it's very nice. I'm glad that we moved here.

Well, in closing I'd like to thank you again. Please let me know everything and I'm hoping to hear from you. I'll be waiting. Please take good care of yourself. Best wishes and good luck to you.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) F. Kajiro

Catholic Japanese Mission

Greenwood, B.C.

August 7, 1942

Dear Mrs. Steeves

How are you? We are all fine. We didn't get our letters from you so we thought we will write to you.

Is it hot over there at Steveston? It is hot at here at Greenwood. Did our gladiolas already bloomed? It is now the flower time in Steveston I guess.

Did you get the letter from Sumey Yoshida? We sent it to her and she didn't send it back to us. Please take good care of our house. Did you get a letter from Sakae Urano? We got from her mother and her aunt. They sent us a picture also. It is fun to look at it.

Please take care of our house. Please take care of yourself.

Best regards to your family. Good-Bye.

Yours sincerely,

M. Yamamoto

Catholic Japanese Mission
House No. 5
Greenwood, B.C.

P.S. Best regard to Mr. Morrical. "Tell him that."

Oct. 30, 1942

Dear Mr. Steves,

I must admit that I should have written you a long ago and thanked you for your kindness, while I was yet your neighbor and also after I left. I am very pleased to learn from my wife that you and your family are keeping well. My wife often wrote that she felt very pleased with your sympathetic attitude. Recently she wrote that you were very helpful when packing and I, on my part, realize how lucky I am to have in you such a good neighbor and such a worthy friend. As for myself all I want to say is that I'm sure the time will tell and prove that I was, after all, a good fellow worthy of having enjoyed your friendship, furthermore, in spite of having been tossed around three different camps since I left home, each time experiencing different climates and conditions, I'm keeping myself exceedingly well, and I'm sure that some day I will be able to appreciate a heartfelt shake hand with you. It might be that I'll be sent to my home country but still I'll be coming back to see you again after the war.

I wish I could write more but I must close now by asking you to convey my best regards to each and every member of your family.

Sincerely yours,

F. Kajiro

PRISONER OF WAR MAIL

Sender's Name: Fumio Kajiro

No. 424

Internment Camp "101"

BASE POST OFFICE

OTTAWA, CANADA

Oct. 30, 1942

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I am very pleased to learn from my wife that you and your family are keeping well. My wife often wrote that she felt very pleased with your sympathetic attitude.

Recently she wrote that you were very helpful when packing and I, on my part, realize how lucky I am to have in you such a good neighbor and such a worthy friend.

As for myself, all I want to say is that I'm sure the time will tell and prove that I was, after all, a good fellow worthy of having enjoyed your friendship.

Furthermore, in spite of having been tossed around three different camps since I left home, each time experiencing different climates and conditions, I'm keeping myself exceedingly well, and I'm sure that some day I will be able to appreciate a heartfelt shake hand with you.

It might be that I'll be sent to my home country, but still I'll be coming back to see you again after the war.

I wish I could write more but I must close now by asking you to convey my best regards to each and every member of your family.

Sincerely yours,

F. Kajiro

Tashme, Hope, B.C.
Nov. 27, 1942

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Steves

Thank you ever so much for your most welcoming letter which I received a few days ago. I'm glad to hear all of you are in best of health, as for us, we are fine as ever.

It is getting very cold these days. We are having nothing but the snow. It is like the midwinter in Steveston now.

About the furniture I left at home. I am glad you are taking care of it. I really don't know how to thank you for all your kindness towards us. At the present, we will stay in Tashme. I would like you to sell my furniture, and I would be very much appreciated if you will do all your best to sell them. I will give you the prices for what I want you to sell for it. The prices here are less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the prices than what I bought, but, if this is still hard to sell, you can figure out the prices to them. As I am in badly need with the money, I hope you will do your utmost to sell all of them. You can have the inkwriter and the thing to put the oil in. It is in the barn. Besides I have many small things, so I wish you'll just make out the prices to them and sell them also. This is the list of the prices I would like you to sell.

Sofa	\$30.00
Dining room set	\$40.00
Kitchen stove	\$35.00
Double bed	\$20.00
Three-quarter Bed	\$15.00
Kitchen Cover	\$10.00
Table at parlour	\$ 5.00
8 chairs	\$ 5.00
Carpet - dining room	\$10.00
Carpet - parlour	\$10.00
Carpet - basement	\$ 5.00

If the prices are unsatisfactory, will you figure them and sell them for what they want. In closing thanking you for all the help, I remain

Yours sincerely
(Mrs.) S. Kajirao

(Note from A. Harris - OK for Mrs. Steves to buy anything she wants and move balance to auction.)

Tashme, Hope, B.C.
June 30, 1943

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Steves

It's a long time since I last wrote to you, and how is everyone getting along these hot days? I hope you are all doing fine. As for us, we're fine as ever and Fumiko is enjoying herself playing outdoors for the school is on holiday now. I often hear from my husband and he's 100% perfect in good condition.

It certainly is hot these days, isn't it? We have been having the screwiest weather for the past few weeks. Already some people go swimming here, but we have to walk a way to the lake. I wish we had a nice beach like Kaslo.

Today I am asking you to do me another favour. I sure hate to bother you every time I write to you, but I have to ask you for you are the only one that's been so kind and generous to me. What I want you to do for me is about the tree that grows in front and back and side of my house. My husband wrote to me and he wants me to tell you to cut the root of that tree. For the tree is growing bigger and I think it will spoil my house. I do not know the name of this tree, but I hope you'll get what plant I mean. So, will you please kindly do this favour for me. Thank you ever so much.

There is a talk that there will be an exchange sometime in July. People say we'll be able to go to Japan this time, so we have lots of hopes now. I feel awful to leave B.C. without saying good-bye to you but that can't be helped. If I happen to sail off to Japan now, it's a long time or a short time until I can see you again. I've got a feeling that someday, somewhere, we'll be able to meet again, so at present, let's keep ourselves healthy, and wait for our happy reunion.

About the furniture I left at home, I want you to sell them as much as you can for I don't know when I have to leave here, and I need more money to take it with me. Will you please talk this over with the Custodian and try to sell them as soon as you can. The prices will be all right with what you think. I will also tell Mr. King about this, but in the meantime, please try and sell them soon, won't you? I hope you'll understand my present situation, and I'm hoping you can do this favour for me.

Everybody here is doing their own gardens now. I have planted a few vegetables and they grow very well without the fertilizer on. Well, I must close now. In closing I wish to thank you again for your kind generosity you extend to us. Please keep yourself in good health and convey my very best regards to grandma and the rest.

Best Wishes and Good Luck to all.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. S. Kajiro

P. O. Box 98
Coaldale, Alta.
August 24, 1943

Dear Mrs. Steeves

Hello Mrs. Steeves? How are you? I hope you are fine. I am fine and so is everyone. We finished beets and now we are going to a nearby farm for stooking. Stooking is not a bit hard on us but it's the heat we can't take. It's extremely hot one day and it sometimes gets cold that it seems to hail. It hailed 30 miles from our place and the crop was ruined.

How is it out there? Are the flowers blooming? Well, let me think. It's the gladiolas blooming right now. Isn't it? I can always imagine your beautiful garden. I saw the first time flax blooming. It's the most beautiful purple. Fields after another covered with all purple, or you may say bluish purple or indigo. It was a lovely sight.

Now we are not doing anything since picking beets is over. We worked 23 days in beets and stoked 2 days. Until fall we will be idle.

I passed Grade IX and I am going to school this fall. Our school starts in October 11. When does the school in Steveston start?

Will you please send a parcel of seeds such as cabbage, carrot, etc., which is in the north east corner of the fareset (?) room.

Please tie new string if possible. The freight shall be paid by us. Please send the box of clothing etc. which I mentioned in my other letter to us too, if Mr. Morrical is there.

I thank you very much for your kindness.

Sincerely

Sakae Urano

Wartime Letters

House No. 139
Greenwood, B.C.
Oct. 7, 1943

Dear Mrs. Steeves

How are you getting along these days? We are fine as usual.

Thank you very much for the books and the pattern. How's the house and the other tools we left?

How's the crop of the Steveston? It is cold at here in the morning. Is it cold at Steveston? At Greenwood the vegetables doesn't grow as well. I guess Steveston is now lonely. I think that Mr. Hall is taking good care of our horse.

How's the fruit this year? In Greenwood the people who lived here long doesn't grow very much so we buy fruit at store.

Shigeo will pay you the rent. How are your family?

I was going to send this letter sooner but I was too busy playing and the time goes faster than you expect. Well I guess this is all.

Looking forward for your letter.

Yours sincerely
Fumiko Yamamoto

P.S. I want to give my best regards to your family and thank you for the things you had sent me. I was always told to write to you but time goes faster. Good Bye.

P.P.S. My sister was going to write but she hasn't time so she wants to give her best regards to your family. We are now going to school. I do hope to pass this year.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

PHONE PACIFIC 6131

PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. 1725

506 ROYAL BANK BLDG.
HASTINGS AND GRANVILLE
VANCOUVER, B.C.

May 5th, 1945.

Mrs. Harold Steeves,
Steveston Highway,
Steveston, B. C.

Dear Madam: Re: Ishi KATAYAMA - 04672.

Will you please advise us what is the position with regard to the house owned by the above which we understand was built on land owned by you.

We believe the barn owned by this Evacuee was demolished and all the chattels from the house were removed by our Protection Department early in the year.

X To facilitate your prompt reply we enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

Yours truly

P. Doust
P. Doust,
Administration Department

PD/ ER
Enc.

X w kindly advise Mr Harris.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1941

THE LOCAL JAPANESE

One of the first acts of the authorities after the declaration of war with Japan was to tie up all fishing boats in Steveston and up and down the coast. Carburetors were said to be removed from all engines to make sure that the boats did not venture out to sea, and owners removed fishing tackle and all personal possessions to their own storehouses.

This act must have brought home to the local Japanese the fact that Canada is at war with their people overseas, for the freedom of the coastal waters and the liberty to fish therein has been their privilege here for many years.

For a majority of the fishermen, perhaps, this precaution may have been unnecessary. But were there one Japanese disloyal to Canada among the hundreds who have been plying up and down the coast it would have been dangerous to leave him at large with his craft. Thus all have to be penalized on the assumption that there may be a few among them whose loyalty to Canada could not be trusted.

We believe the mistake of not granting citizenship to these young Canadian-born Japanese is now becoming apparent.

Other native sons of foreign parents in Canada have been required to swear allegiance to the British sovereign and have been granted citizenship in return for such oath of loyalty. This privilege has been denied the Canadian-born Japanese. He remains, therefore, a man without a country. He knows nothing of Japan, having never been there, and it is stated that few if any who have been schooled and reared in this country have any desire to live in Japan, especially if they are taken back for a visit to that quite different country.

Many of the second generation here have expressed their desire to become Canadians. Many have offered themselves as recruits to army or navy, and have been flatly turned down.

It is stated that they have contributed \$341,000 for Victory bonds through their city organizations, and have been most generous in supporting Red Cross activities, P.T.A. and other associations which work for the common good.

If given the opportunity of citizenship they would at least be afforded a chance to show their colors. They would then be eligible for enlistment, and would feel that at least they had a country for which to fight. Now they are neither Canadians or Japanese.

And in such a situation what inducement is there for loyalty on their part to Canada?

If Canada will not let them belong, then is it not only natural that they should turn back to the mother country as the only land which will give them citizenship?

Our Canadian constitution, as we have often said before, gives to every Canadian-born child the right to be a Canadian citizen. It is only by some quirk in our British Columbia constitution that these young men whose parents came from Japan are excluded from the same privileges which are allowed the Germans, the Italians, the negroes and any other color or extraction. Is it not natural that the Japanese resent the discrimination.

Mass Steveston Evacuation To Alberta Sugar Beet District

Arrangements have about been completed for the definite removal of all Steveston's Japanese population.

Mr. M. Kuba, secretary of the Japanese Fishermens' Hospital, has been an active intermediary between the Japanese and the evacuation officials. An offer came from the sugar beet district near Lethbridge to accept two hundred and fifty families for work in the beet fields there, and Mr. Kuba has interviewed the heads of these families and they have signified their readiness to go.

This migration will include most of Steveston Nipponese not already provided for, excluding the group of about a hundred which the Catholic mission plans to find accommodation for. This body has applied to Greenwood for permission to move to that small town, but as yet no word has come as to Greenwood's willingness to receive the migrants. It is stated that there is no industry at Greenwood in which the evacuees could engage, so that venture may not prove a practical one.

The majority of these Steveston Japanese live in homes provided by the canneries, so there will be no problem of disposing of the homes for many of the departing residents. Many of the better homes have already been disposed of. Some owners have arranged for the renting of their houses, while others have merely turned them over, furniture and all, to white friends whom they feel they can trust to act as reliable caretakers.

It is believed that the evacuation
(Continued on Page 2)

MASS EVACUATION

(Continued from Page One.)
tion to Lethbridge will not take place until the middle of April, as that is about the time that the crop would be ready for workers. Canada is well aware of the advantage of producing more of its own sugar supply, especially during wartime and the Steveston population may prove a blessing to the Lethbridge industry as well as providing a solution to a difficult situation.

The removal of these workers, however, already is creating consternation in some other quarters. The canneries are making a frantic bid to secure bean growing acreage in Richmond, but as yet are meeting with only indifferent success. Chinese growers can peddle their own stuff in the city and will not agree to grow beans at the price the canneries are offering. Cannery men complain that the government has set a ceiling on their selling price which does not permit them to offer an equitable price to farmers for canning produce.

Those who have large strawberry acreage and who are wont to depend on Japanese pickers are hoping for the best from released high school students, but past ex-

perience has not been conducive to confidence. White boys and girls have not proven to be the tireless and reliable workers which has made the Oriental the preferred picker in many fields.

Japanese who have hitherto grown large fields of beans and berries themselves are doing nothing this spring to prepare for crops. Their loganberry vineyards remain without attention and no one seems to be coming forward to take over the acreage which they are abandoning.

Richmond, like other districts up and down the coast, seems destined to record a great decrease in food production this year because of the war demands for Oriental removal.

In this issue appears an advertisement offering high wages for work in an up-coast paper mill. No one can blame men and boys for deserting the farm when better wages lure them elsewhere.

Thus, Richmond in its intensely patriotic zeal to have all (so-called) enemy aliens removed from their midst may have to work harder this summer than it has ever done before to keep itself on the land.

Japanese Leave For Town Of Greenwood

The special C.P.R. train which came rumbling over the B.C.E.R. tracks Saturday morning changed back townward again in the afternoon, bearing 160 Japanese passengers from Steveston and their baggage, all bound for Greenwood, B.C.

There were few men among the migrants, only old or ill men being allowed in this new-old town. Greenwood was once a sizable mining center, but the failure of the ore made it another ghost city of which B. C. has many. It is stated there are about 150 inhabitants left in the mountain town, and with two hotels standing empty and many houses sitting silently without owners or inhabitants it is stated accommodation can be provided there for 1,000 Japanese.

Women with their families who do not wish to work in the beet fields, or who are not able to work, are choosing Greenwood as their destination, and it is expected there will be another train leaving Steveston for this destination on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. They will presumably be supported by the wages of their men folk who are already in work camps in B. C. or in other parts of the Dominion. Several plumbers went along

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPANESE LEAVE

(Continued from Page One)

(Japanese) with the Saturday train to help put the old discarded plumbing in shape, so the town plans to be quite modern when all is finished. Carpenters have already been at work, making habitable the homes whose roofs are leaking or which need repair otherwise.

Thus Steveston is gradually being depleted of its population. Stores now appear on Moncton street boarded up, and many houses have their windows similarly treated. The migrants hope and expect to return again to their "native" village, for to hundreds of them it has been their birthplace and the only home they have ever known.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 10, 1941

IT'S HERE

Well, that long looked for thing has arrived. The war with Japan is on.

Canada has declared war. America has announced that her resources are to be unitedly dedicated to the defeat of the attacker, Japan. Prime Minister Churchill has proclaimed that Britannia is at war with the Nipponese. Canada was the first of the three to declare its position and smaller nations near the Panama and in Asia have already, or will shortly, follow suit to ally themselves with the defenders against this new aggressor.

The world has known much of the dramatic in the last few years, but there have never been two more sensational days than those which will go down in history as marking the beginning of this Pacific conflict. The other half of the world is now in the war, and there is drama and tragedy waiting ahead for many months, maybe years, to come.

From across the border comes evidence not only of sudden united determination to strike back at the infamous attacker who struck even while pretending to talk peace, but of high pitched wrath and fury that this thing could happen to America in this day and generation.

America has been so safe, so secure. It has lived so luxuriously and confidently. Wars might rage overseas being, many Americans,

can possessions, to snuff out thousands of American lives within the first twenty-four hours of attack, to slap the American nation in the face in an insult never before suffered by the great American Democracy.

They are astonished. They are angered. They are aroused to the last man and last woman.

There are no isolationists now in the U.S.A., unless they be Germans or Japs. Uncle Sam's hordes are fighting mad and "rarin' to go." The cry that arose in the House of Representatives when, Monday noon, President Roosevelt briefly and tersely asked for a vote declaring a state of war sounded from the radio like the war cry of a pack of wild apaches.

The American natives are on the war-path again, and God help those who have dared to stir them into this action!

Canada, characteristically, takes this crisis more quietly, but none-the-less resolutely. Military and naval units are being called to their posts, and this week there will be the most intensive mobilization for action that this section of the Pacific has ever seen.

How close the war will come to these shores cannot be predicted. How long will be the conflict no man knows. That there will be Canadian losses in men, uniformed and maybe in civilian circles, is frankly anticipated. Whether or not destruction can be kept at arm's length from this British Columbia shoreline will depend on how successful are the defenders in the further outposts.

One spectres keeps popping out to haunt our clear vision. It is the thought of flocks of chickens coming home to roost in the shape of bombs and shells, those same chickens which this continent has been sending to Japan for the past five years in scrap iron and American oil.

Has the treachery been all on one side? Has America brought any of this calamity on its own head by its insistence that "business must go on" in its continuance of shipments of war materials to a recognized aggressor.

One could not blame the Chinese if now they remember that the planes which brought them death

and destruction for five long years were fitted with American engine and British guns, that they flew on American oil, that they dropped salvos of horror filled bombs made from Vancouver scrap iron. Could one blame them if now they feel that at last retribution is having its way?

It will not afford Vancouverites much comfort if these bombs fall within their city limits to know

that someone at Trail or elsewhere made a heap of money out of selling metals to Japan. It will not be much comfort to hear the apologies of the profiteers that they really didn't expect their own metals to be used against themselves and friends here, that they were sold merely for Chinese destruction.

Chickens have a proverbial habit of coming home to roost, and mayhap tradition will be maintained in this story. If so, another illustration of the marvellous workings of capitalism will have been supplied.

No Discrimination Against Japs Here

Sergt. Herdman states that three Japanese suspected of being too loyal to Japan have been removed from the municipality. The mounted police, acting in conjunction with the local group, effected the transfer, and the three "patriots" are being held in Vancouver.

Sergt. Herdman states that there will be no interference with the regular and normal life of all those Japanese in this area who manifest loyalty to Canada and who make no move to arouse suspicion that they intend to be otherwise in this crisis.

Mr. Herdman is going to appear in the different schools to ask the white children to manifest no ill will or discrimination against the Japanese youngsters who are in attendance at Richmond schools. Mr. Herdman believes in British fair play and since the war is no fault of the young Japanese in this area they should not be penalized either by word or deed for its existence.

The sergeant is asking that all A.R.P. workers assemble at the Town Hall tonight, Wednesday, to make final arrangements to meet the present situation. It is Mr. Herdman's intention to secure an A.R.P. headquarters in each section of the Island, probably in the school buildings, where first aid supplies may be kept. To this end he asks the co-operation of the Red Cross, and there will be a public meeting in the Cambie gymnasium at 7.30 on December 12 to lay definite plans to meet any possible emergency. Children will be allowed only if accompanied by their elders.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1942.

**WHO ARE THE
FIFTH COLUMNISTS?**

There is a big howl being made in this vicinity about possible fifth columnists. Alderman Wilson is taking the lead in this crusade against local Japanese, this having been his favorite theme song for years. He now has envisioned the bright idea of moving all the male population belonging to the twenty-three thousand Japs of this province to the Interior, or the prairies, with vague ideas as to what he will do with them when he gets them there.

Quite possible there are some, even many, among the B. C. Japanese population who would lend aid to their countrymen if they should approach these shores. It would not be in human nature to expect otherwise, especially if there seemed to be a chance of a Japanese invasion attaining success in these parts.

But the matter which arouses our irony is the utter hypocrisy of this stand by Alderman Wilson and his ilk.

Did we hear any voice of protest from this city official when month after month shiploads of scrap iron went out from Vancouver docks to fill the shells of the Japanese Imperialists?

No! Not one peep did we hear out of this very patriotic alderman nor from any of his associates, to the effect that Canada was imperilling its safety by furnishing its potential enemy with the very materials it needed for combat against this continent.

Women from the W.C.T.U. and other organizations paraded the streets in Vancouver bearing banners protesting these criminal exports of war supplies to Japan. Feeble voices were raised occasionally from pulpit and from such ineffective sheets as the M.R.R. But there was no voice from authoritative sources demanding a discontinuance of this practice of arming an enemy. Vancouver and Canada went merrily on their way to assist the militaristic leaders of Japan in their deadly designs and no cry of "Unpatriotic!" was raised.

Now the humble fishermen, the lowly market gardeners whose struggle in life to keep body and soul together by honest toil has been as difficult as that by which the lowly among the whites have survived are made the goat for the crimes and ill intent of Canadian authorities. They are being accused of being the fifth columnists, whereas the truth stands out in glaring outline that it has been the profiteers of Canada and those who permitted their unrestrained traffic in arms who are this country's most deadly fifth columnists!

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1941.

A "HOT" EDITORIAL

When Don McKim asked for an editorial for his "Weekly News-desk Hour" over CKWX last Thursday we thought we were supplying him with a very conservative and mildly-worded comment on a very live topic, viz., the local Japanese issue. When he pronounced it a "hot" editorial, we were quite surprised. Richmond readers could tell him of hotter ones, we feel sure.

However, that it created a back wash was evidenced in one telephone call received early the following morning, so early in fact that it dragged the guilty author of the same written comment over from bed.

A fifteen-minute conversation ensued, or should it be considered a monologue, since the shivering editor had scarcely a chance to interject a word cornerwise.

Our denunciatory critic wished to state that California, contrary to this scribe's assertion, was moving its 94,000 Japanese from their homes in the sunny south to the swamps of Louisiana. The CKWX editorial has been all wet in its assertion to the contrary!

Washington was expected to follow suit, and British Columbia was certainly going to evict all its 24,000 Japanese forthwith. Yes sir! and no rabble rouser such as the Review scribe was going to have anything to say in preventing it!

One can say quite a lot in fifteen minutes when he has the stronger voice, so what the Review scribe heard about herself as a result of this one editorial covered all the ground from A to Z.

It was only when one of the cornerwise observations managed to make itself heard that the real character of the abusive gentleman on the phone was uncovered.

The writer had managed to say something about the fact that Canada had had a lot of its people over in Japan. That there were rows of business houses owned by Canadians in the international settlement of Tokyo some of whom doubtless remained in that now-belligerent country. There were also missionaries who had stayed behind, including one whose parents had recently resided at Blundell. If too harsh treatment were meted out to Japanese here it might have repercussions against "enemy aliens" from Canada resident in Japan.

It was the mention of the word "missionary" that touched off the revealing spark.

"Missionaries be damned!" shouted the telephone assailant, following this up with a tirade against all missionaries who left these shores in obedience to the biblical command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel."

In Germany there have been a lot of people who have prided themselves on their race hatreds, who have gone to war on the assumption that they were the only race in the world that mattered, and contempt for religion has been one of their chief qualifications.

This Mr. Morrison (he gave his name and said he lived in Vancouver) might do well to examine himself and see how closely his outlook is related to that of the Nazis. One who has such intense race hatreds and in addition maintains a harsh contempt for religion seems pretty well qualified for membership in Hitler's party.

—It develops that we happened to save a copy of the "hot" editorial which was heard over CKWX Thursday last, and that readers may have a chance to agree or disagree with our irate friend, Mr. Morrison of Vancouver, we herewith present it—

MERE RACE PREJUDICE IS HITLERISM

California has about 94,000 Japanese within its borders, the greater portion of whom reside in coastal cities. Oregon and Washington also have large numbers. Yet no move is being made by these American states to molest or expel these Japanese from coastal regions.

A handful have been taken into custody in the various cities as suspects, but they will be accorded a fair trial before being pronounced enemy aliens. Such other precautionary measures as have been deemed necessary have been resorted to and the public has accepted this protection as provided by the authorities as adequate.

Democracy in its highest form is at work in the U.S.A.

President Roosevelt in his powerful speech of Tuesday last stressed his aversion to race prejudice, knowing full well that race discriminations at home are but another brand of Hitleristic race hatreds abroad.

Is there any necessity for Canadians to manifest less democracy on this side of the line that America is showing across the border?

Irresponsible letter writers, and a certain overzealous alderman in Vancouver are doing their best to stir up race feeling here. They are even taking seriously the suggestion that the 8,700 Japanese males in this coastal district be packed up, bag and baggage, and shipped off to parts unknown. In this demand are they really considering public safety, or are they merely seizing upon this situation as an opportunity to oust from their midst a people whose presence they have long resented? Is their cry one of patriotism or one of prejudice?

If their zeal against fifth columnists were really sincere why did they not raise their voices all through these past five years when Canada continued to ship scrap iron and other war supplies to Japan?

We would like to know!

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1942.

CONTROL OF THE JAPANESE SITUATION

The howl of the extremists for virtual annihilation of the Japanese population in B.C. has subsided before the comparatively moderate mandates which have finally come through from Ottawa.

Although just what Ottawa purposes doing when they get ready to carry their vaguely-worded decrees into effect is still very hazy, the general impression that nothing half so drastic as has been advocated will be perpetrated upon the local Nipponese. Ottawa is evidently out to meet the demand for safeguarding this Coast but with as little harshness and upheaval as is humanly possible.

"The New Canadian," edited and published by a young U. B. C. Japanese, is more than usually interesting these days in that it provides a glimpse of Japanese reaction to the stirring current events now in progress. We herewith reproduce an editorial from the Jan. 10 issue of the little sheet, "The New Canadian," which voices the stoical acceptance of new pending government rulings on the disposition of the people whom the semi-weekly serves.

The editor says:

The Government's Decision
The Japanese Canadian community on the whole will do its best to accept the measures laid down by the federal government in its announcement Wednesday in the same reasonable spirit with which they were drafted. Pending further details on the orders, they will hope for the best that those details will be drawn up in line with the government statement that every protection will be given to themselves and their property.

"The majority of the people can appreciate the viewpoint of the average Canadian. They understand that this coast has become a vital front in the war. Hence they realize that certain restrictions and interferences with civil rights must be assumed as willingly and cheerfully as possible. And there is no reason to doubt and the community's past record for observance of the law is a sure indication that the regulations will be carried out fully.

"There will be a widespread appreciation, too that a distinction is to be drawn between those who are aliens and those who are citizens. It is admittedly an arbitrary distinction, based on legal formalities. But it is the only factual basis upon which a democratic distinction can be made. As the editor of the Province cogently points out, for the first time in the history of the Oriental problem in British Columbia, 'it puts a premium on Canadian citizenship, holding it up as something distinctly worth having.'

"The other side of the picture, unhappily, suggests that many among us are going to be hurt. And what makes that hurt doubly hard to bear is the knowledge that one is wholly innocent of any wrongdoing, let alone of any subversive intent or thought.

"This will include, particularly, those who though legally alien are wholly Canadian in outlook and in spirit, in some cases even more so than those legally citizens. It will include hundreds of older folks—farmers, merchants, doctors, dentists, and ministers—who have resided in Canada for many years. They settled in Canada years ago, raised families and built up their businesses by dint of hard work and perseverance. In every way they have conducted themselves as worthwhile citizens.

Included, too, among those for whom the future is dark, are many younger people who came to Canada as children, or as mere babes in arms. By birth, they are alien. By education, environment and training they are wholly Canadian. In many cases they have developed their talents and capabilities, and won for themselves positions of respect and importance, in which they render all the services of good citizens.

"One may well express regret that because of the 'silent but effective discrimination' exercised through the discretionary power of the Secretary of State in regard to naturalization is likely to result now in many cases of personal unhappiness that might easily have been avoided.

"Minor restrictions, such as those dealing with cameras, radios, and the sale of gas can be cheerfully accepted without bitterness. The disruption of an entire life, such as may result from the 'removal of aliens,' however, is not something which we can look upon with any self-righteous complacency.

"It is to be most sincerely hoped that a just and reasonable interpretation of the regulations will enable the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to issue all permits consistent, of course, with the demands of national safety."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1942.

THE CONSCRIPTION PLEBISCITE

Is Mr. King trying to pull off a Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera in his dealings with the conscription issue at Ottawa?

For almost two weeks the entire house has given itself over to the discussion of Mr. King's proposed plebiscite, and indeed "little" has been talked about since opening of parliament six weeks ago, according to eye witnesses.

The plebiscite is supposed to give Mr. King release from his pre-election promise to the Canadian electorate that he would not draft men for compulsory overseas service. Yet only last week he further confused this same electorate by announcing that he did not need to conscript Canadians because he was getting all the men he needed by present methods.

For what, then, can anyone tell us does Mr. King want a \$1,500,000 plebiscite?

His associates at Ottawa seem to have given up in despair in their effort to comprehend his purpose. One member accuses him of being afraid to run the ship, unwilling to consult the crew but asking the passengers to operate the vessel for him. Unable to get anywhere with endless debate members of parliament seem to have capitulated, averring that if we must have the plebiscite let it be brought on as soon as possible and get it over with.

Ten weeks, at the shortest, it is stated, will be required before the question can be put before the people. Then it is declared, nothing will have been settled, for the ambiguous reading of the query is going to make it very difficult for voters to know what issue they are deciding anyway.

Here is the text of the question to be submitted:

"Are you in favor of releasing the government from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service?"

Do you, Dear Reader, get an intelligent idea of the weighty issue you are going to be called upon to settle from a perusal of the above text? The vote is going to cost you a million and a half in cold cash, so it would seem that some tangible benefit should accrue from this political manoeuvre.

The British public is openly talking of ousting their beloved Mr. Churchill from his high post as Prime Minister during wartime. Not enough punch, not enough aggression in these terribly critical times is charged. How long do you suppose they would put up with the easy going politician who is directing Canada's war effort?

Everything is going wrong in the East. In the three short months since the Nipponese turned loose in the Pacific, Hong Kong has fallen. Singapore, the supposedly impregnable Gibraltar of the Orient, collapsed like a house of cards in one short week. The East Indies are going. Java, the island that was to prove the Waterloo of the aggressor, has been overrun and occupied before the defenders had scarcely time to catch their breath.

The next stop is Australia, or India. Or will it be Canada?

A lot can happen, and will happen, in the ten weeks during which Mr. King is getting his ballots ready to vindicate his honor before his precious electorate. Nero is going to passively fiddle while Rome burns, only in this case it may be Vancouver or Victoria which goes up in smoke while this reclusive of literary inclination moves with gentlemanly grace to vindicate himself.

We are not concerned about his conscription issue. As far as we can see he is hitting it right when he says he is getting all the men he needs by present methods.

What we want is to see that the Singapore radio was the pathetic question:

"WHEN will help come?"

The same tragedy is continuing daily in the East. But never mind, Mr. King is going to hold a plebiscite—ten weeks hence.

To the people of Vancouver one hundred more anti-aircraft guns in position around the city would be of far greater importance than are the pre-election vote catching promises of political leaders.

THE EXPULSION OF THE ACADIANS

Longfellow years ago painted, in his poem, "Evangeline," a picture of what it is like when a settlement of human beings are uprooted from their homes and compelled by force to seek other habitation. That picture is not a bright one. In fact, it is rated as one of the black spots in Canadian history. A credit to no one, least of all to the British authorities who carried out the evacuation.

Will the story of the Acadian peasant be duplicated here in British Columbia in the banishment of the Japanese?

Public sentiment has lashed itself into a fury which cries: "Crucify them!" and the government has yielded to the storm and plans to tear up all Japanese roots in this area.

Strange that there was no such outcry when Canada was so busy shipping munitions to Japan these last several years! The Japanese militarists, we are told, have enough scrap iron on hand to last them four years, and they can of course thank Vancouver for doing its very considerable bit in making this provision for them.

Then these patriots who now so loudly cry for the annihilation of the local Nipponese had nothing to say, so far as we can remember, in criticism of the U.S.A. in supplying that same militarist government with sufficient oil with which to wage several years of war.

How much of this outcry against the peaceful fishermen and farmers who have toiled for thirty years or more here to make a home is really fear of them, and how much is jealousy? Is not ninety per cent of the storm due to the same race hatreds which actuate Herr Hitler against the Jews? Do not those howlers for expulsion behold in the present turn of events an opportunity to oust from their midst people who have perhaps worked harder, minded their own business better, kept the country's laws more rigorously, succeeded better than have many white Canadians?

How much of this outcry is patriotism and how much pure unadmitted brute selfishness—the desire to get rid of a competitor?

Whether the whole affair turns into the tragedy such as is told in the sad tale of Evangeline, or whether it will prove a bearable adjustment of a difficult situation is up to the authorities who are to handle the evacuation.

Thus far the Jap boys who have gone elsewhere to work report satisfactory conditions for them on their arrival. If these Canadians—for they are Canadians by every right of birth—are fairly treated in their new surroundings, allowed to make a living for themselves and families, treated with the humanity which we would ask for Canadians who find themselves similarly resident in Japan at this time, then there will be no blot on the record of this Canadian government such as has existed since the Acadian tragedy.

But already the authorities have taken their boats away with very little compensation, we understand, being granted them for their property. Now the flaring headlines loudly proclaim that Japanese cars are to be confiscated. Will that be done also without compensation?

What is this, anyway—Hitler's country or a democracy?

At any rate, there is no occasion for the provocative cartoons, the sneering quips, the unvarnished slurs which at least one of the city papers sees fit to employ against these boys and girls who had no part in making this war and whose approval of the war-thirsty government which now presides in Tokyo is probably as non-existent as our own.

There are Japanese agents here, of course. So also are there German agents and Italian agents.

There has been no such outcry against them as has been raised against the Japanese.

If the same ruthless expulsion is applied to second and third generation Germans and Italians as is promised for the Japs, look around and see who it is going to effect? Some of your most respected citizens and officials would come in the banned class. And why be more harsh on the Jap than on the German? Would it not be more fitting if the Canadian and American profiteers who supplied militarist Tokyo with war equipment be sent to concentration camps rather than that these local Japanese should be punished for crimes which they never committed?

Evacuation Of 2,000 Japanese May Make Steveston Ghost Town

Steveston—This is not Goldsmith's deserted village, but it is indeed a virtual ghost town after sundown marks the curfew hour. After that time the town's 2000 Japanese are off the streets and even the 500 white inhabitants seem to govern themselves by this retiring order.

Over fifty years ago the first Japanese settled in this little fishing village and now their numbers have increased so that over 600 Japanese students attend Richmond schools. There are about 400 in Lord Byng school or over seventy-five percent of that institution's total enrollment.

Twenty-five of Steveston's stores and one large service station are owned and operated by Japanese and since the evacuation orders only a few have been sold to white ownership. The fate of the others is as yet unknown.

The one-story buff colored Fisherman's Hospital which has been serving the Japanese fishfolk for 40 years will remain open until the current patients are discharged, when removal orders come. It is understood by those in charge. At present there are only 17 cases, all maternity in this 14-bed hospital. The Japanese language school was closed immediately upon the outbreak of the war.

Life goes on much as usual for these little brown skinned people except that they are ready to move bag and baggage for parts unknown when the evacuation orders are given. Many of the larger homes have been rented or leased to Occidentals, the arrangements being left entirely in the hands of the owners.

To date only 40 Japanese nationals have left Steveston.

A Canadian-born Japanese who attended Steveston public school when it was a two-room building and Bridgeport High School nearly twenty years ago, told the Review that many Japanese had sold their boats since they were seized by the government and had received full payment. It is understood that the naval department is to repair all damaged boats and the decision to sell them rests with the Japanese.

(Continued on Page 2)

EVACUATION OF

(Continued from Page One)

Japanese owners. No arrangements have been made to date, it is believed, about payment for seized cars.

One of the biggest clearance sales held in this Fraser-bound town was that staged by the River Radio store last Friday. Some 500 city people flocked to inspect its goods and buy any visible bargains. The owner reported having sold about half the stock; he also sold the business and expects to relinquish all claim this week.

Steveston Bicycle Shop, one of the town's most thriving businesses is closing its doors immediately, the owner deciding to sell the stock in the quickest way possible.

What might prove to be the vanguard of an entirely new type of citizen for Steveston is the initial group of Canadian-born Icelanders which arrived in the village last week-end. A few such stalwart Vikings are already quartered at the Steveston Hotel, landmark of the town. They expect others to join them and are here to work in the Cannery and to man fishing boats when the season starts. "We'll see how the land lies before we think of moving our families out from Manitoba," they told the Review.

A.E.W.

Japanese.

Mrs. Gordon Kadota reporting 1966.

A Dr. Ishiwara, dentist, of Vancouver, knows a great deal about the early history.

Mrs. Kadota has a book, published in 1960 relating the complete history of the Japanese United Church in Canada from 1892 to 1959 in Japanese. And that Rev. Shimizu was one of the editors.

She thinks there were Japanese people at the Acme Cannery before Steveston. Also that there was a sort of home, or boarding house there, and a small hospital.

1892. Rev. Kawabe became a Christian in San Francisco and began mission work and English classes

Rev. Mitsui church at 2855 East First call AL5 0626 office.

Mr. Mitsui wrote his these from which Dr. Runnals drew materials. He has photos of hospital built in 1890.

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(30)

Steveston in the early days./ Japanese

For the first ten years there weren't many people. They began to come out by 1888.

The Japanese came here around 1890. A few were here before 1885, but not many. Japanese came up to the farm to buy vegetables. There were also a lot of Kanaka and some Australians. A number were run away sailors.

There was a typhoid epidemic among the early Japanese who came here because they drank the river water. Poor sanitation spread disease.

The only fat people Mrs. Steeves saw were the Chinese merchants at Hong Wo.

A(44)

Memories of
IDA STEEVES

Japanese Hospital

opened as A.M. and A.F. unit #284 canteen and club 1945. Prior to taking over this property, had sold bottled beer upstairs in building on N.W. corner of Second avenue and Moncton St. (early day butchers shop, then a fish and chip shop when club was upstairs.) First president of club was Wm. Rennison, Royal Bank manager. Entrance to these premises was by an outside stairway from Moncton St. The family of Mr. Fujisawa, his wife and daughters, Lily and Mary had occupied this as a home for many years. Mr. Fujisawa was the only druggist in Steveston.

The hospital building burnt down Dec. 20, 1956. Club operations were suspended, except for necessary business meetings, until the new premises on the same site opened on December 10, 1959. They have since been enlarged to include billiard and shuffleboard.

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Anno

Miss Anno was a Japanese woman who looked after the dry goods section of Walker's Emporium. She had her own store at No. 1 Road and Moncton later on. She was very nice with children.

Memories of
IDA STEEVES

!

"SPY-HUNT" IN COMMONS

JAP-C.C.F. COALITION CHARGED BY NEILL

By TORCHY ANDERSON.

(From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau. Copyright, 1944, by Southam Co.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 14. — When members trooped into the Commons this morning, the end of a heavy session was definitely in sight. By tonight, perhaps Tuesday, the small balance of members left in Ottawa hope they will be through and on their way home.

It may have been the heat, or the weariness of long debate that brought some members of the House to the stage of looking under the bed (or in the galleries at least) for Japanese spies.

W. A. Neill (Independent, Comox-Alberni) livened up the continuation of the external affairs debate with a charge that Japanese had been allowed into the galleries of the House of Commons and were seen to be taking notes of proceedings. It is strictly against rules to take notes anywhere but in the press gallery.

Mr. Neill said the Japanese attending the debates used the room of Angus MacInnis (C.C.F., Vancouver East) as their headquarters.

(Mr. MacInnis has been absent on a parliamentary tour to Australia.)

M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, said he was in charge of Mr. MacInnis' room and had the key to it.

No one had use it without his knowledge and he knew of no Japanese using it.

He demanded a retraction.

Mr. Neill said: "Then I will put it another way, in a way that will be more satisfactory. You know sometimes people are liable to make a big fuss when they are only labelled."

"I will put it more directly."

"I claim there is a direct, permanent connection in British Columbia between the C.C.F. and the Japanese."

Mr. Coldwell, "that is not true ... we are not filled with the hate that some people are."

After Deputy Speaker J. A. Bradette said he understood Mr. Neill had stated he was not aware there were Japanese in Mr. MacInnis' room, Mr. Neill withdrew his remark.

"Yes, dear," he said, "I will withdraw."

No Jap-C.C.F. Tieup Anywhere Says MacInnis

"Mr. Neill admits himself there was no truth in his statement that Japanese used 'my room while I was away,'" was the retort of Angus MacInnis, C.C.F., Vancouver East.

"Neill works on the assumption that if you can state a lie, the retraction or truth can never catch up."

"Anyone with any knowledge of the situation knows there is no tie-up between the C.C.F. and the Japanese anywhere."

"Perhaps I have taken a lead in standing up for the rights of Japanese, because they are Canadian citizens. I intend to keep on doing so."

"I am quite satisfied that if Mr. Coldwell says my room was not used by the Japanese that he is stating a fact."

FIVE, NOT TWO, JAPANESE

Mr. Neill said there had been two Japanese, but Rodney Adamson, a Toronto Progressive Conservative, assured him there had been five. The Prime Minister was rather inclined to think that the complaint was absurd. He couldn't see what the so-called spies would learn in the gallery or how they might communicate with Japan.

Those of us who labor in the gallery were wondering whether suspicious members had failed to look closely enough at a party of Chinese who accompanied Dr. Lui Shih-Shun, Chinese ambassador, to listen to the debate one day last week. On another occasion two representatives of a Japanese - Canadian newspaper

were sent to the press gallery by a government agency.

Mr. Neill advocated keeping the whole of British Columbia as a danger zone so far as Japanese are concerned. He thought it would be a good idea to send them all to Saskatchewan where they could start a new heaven and a new earth with their friends in the C.C.F.

Mr. Hansel, Macleod, of the Social Credit party, did not want to have anybody think he had suddenly gone Liberal, but he hoped that, no matter what government might be in power, Prime Minister King would go to the peace conference. He thought that the leaders of all parties should be returned to the Commons by acclamation.

Doubts Effect Of Jap Policy

OTTAWA, Aug. 14. — (CP) — Doubts about the effectiveness of the government's policy on Japanese in Canada were expressed today in the Commons by Hon. Grote Stirling, Progressive Conservative member for Yale constituency in British Columbia.

He questioned whether it would be possible to ascertain the loyalty of persons of Japanese origin by a quasi-judicial commission.

"I find it very hard to place reliance on the result of the work of the commission," he said.

(Mr. King had announced the commission would decide which Japanese were loyal and which not and that those found not loyal would be sent to Japan after the war.)

Mr. Stirling also questioned how it would be possible to prevent Japanese drifting back to British Columbia after dispersal when war-time restrictions on movements are lifted. He congratulated the government on making the Japanese question a national problem, but reminded it there are still between 16,000 and 17,000 Japanese in British Columbia.

Vancouver Province - Dec. 15, 1944

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1944

APPROVE PLAN ON JAPANESE

(By Canadian Press)

KELOWNA, Dec. 15. — Executive of Kelowna Board of Trade went on record as approving a plan drawn up by Magistrate T. F. McWilliams as an approach toward permanent settlement of the Japanese problem in Canada, if general deportation proves impossible.

The McWilliams' proposals, as amended by the Board of Trade, now provide for no more immigration and the removal to Japan of all Japanese nationals and their children under 16, as well as others who might want to go.

All Japanese returning to Japan should be permitted to take with them money representing the value of their holdings here.

All other Japanese should be permitted to remain in Canada provided that they swear allegiance to the King and forswear any allegiance to Japan or the Japanese emperor.

They should also enter into a personal agreement with the Dominion Government that they will remain in any province and locality in Canada to which they are assigned for 10 years after the signing of the agreement.

During the second 10 years after the signing of the agree-

ment the Japanese population of any community must not be increased by more than 10 per cent of the Japanese population assigned to the area originally.

Japanese signing these personal agreements would be subject to deportation should they not keep the agreement.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1944

"Divide" With C.C.F.

PARTY AFFIRMS STAND ON JAPS

(Special to The Daily Province)

VERNON, Sept. 28.—"We intend to stand up for the Japs, even if it costs us votes. To me it is the only decent kind of living," said Mrs. D. G. Steeves in a C.C.F. campaign meeting in Vernon Wednesday night.

"The C.C.F. provides abundant life possibilities for all. Greed and privilege give birth to Fascism. These forces are just as strong in North America as in Europe, and are our next and greatest enemy."

Mrs. Steeves termed as disgusting the propaganda which is causing division in races and religions, and deplored the subtle workings seeking to foment discord between home and overseas troops. She said the C.C.F. was on the threshold of power in the Dominion.

CAN NOT GO BACK.

Only 53 per cent. of Canadians earned \$1000 annually, the speaker declared, ridiculing the so-called prosperity resulting from war production in Canada. "We can not go back to 1939. In one generation there have been two major wars and one depression. Is it not time there was a change?"

Angus MacInnis, M.P., said the system which produces war must be changed.

Mrs. MacInnis Speaks

C.C.F. WOULD SCATTER JAPS

WEST VANCOUVER, Sept. 28.

—The C.C.F. party is interested in the welfare of the 12,000,000 people in Canada, and the 23,000 Japanese formerly domiciled on the Pacific coast are included in that 12,000,000, Mrs. Grace MacInnis, M.L.A., told a party meeting here Wednesday night.

If the C.C.F. is elected to govern Canada, the party will adopt a policy of distributing the Japanese throughout the Dominion, Mrs. MacInnis said.

The speaker told an audience of 100 that the policy enunciated by Hon. Ian Mackenzie here last week of "No Japanese from the Rockies to the sea," actually denied the condition granted to those of the race who were moved from the Coast two years ago. The government, she declared, had agreed they would be returned to their homes at the conclusion of the war with Japan.

She linked A. W. Neill, M.P., Comox-Alberni, and Tom Reid, M.P., New Westminster, with the pensions minister in the ban on Japanese from British Columbia.

Mr. Mackenzie, she declared, had "put it over" with the Bren gun in 1940.

"Does he think he can do it this time with a Japanese kimono?"

The two "old-line" parties, she charged, had permitted payment of lower wages to Japanese to undercut all others, had permitted "big business" to bring the Japanese to B.C., and allowed race prejudice to grow while refusing to deal with the real cause, economic insecurity.

Canadians want the right to be well born, the right to health, education, opportunity and security, declared E. E. Winch, M.L.A. Only in Socialism can these privileges be found.

Colonist.

MAY 6, 1942

JAPANESE WILL GO TO ONTARIO

Between 400 and 500 From
British Columbia to Work
In Beet Fields

TORONTO, May 5 (CP).—Ontario hopes to bring between 400 and 500 Japanese from British Columbia to Western Ontario sugar beet fields shortly to relieve the labor shortage, Hon. P. M. Dewan, Minister of Agriculture, disclosed tonight.

Mr. Dewan could not say the exact number involved, but explained that negotiations for their coming have been conducted between the Provincial and Dominion Labor Departments. Following their successful completion, his department took over.

The Japanese will be housed in labor camps in various parts of the sugar beet district. Mr. Dewan said that camp sites include Glencoe, Centralia and elsewhere in the Chatham and Wallaceburg districts.

SITES SURVEYED

Already a survey of sites has been made by Dr. H. D. Brown, representing sugar manufacturing interests in Chatham, Mr. Dewan said.

The Ontario Farm Service will direct the work of placing the Japanese and tomorrow the farm service director, Alex Maclaren, will tour the prospective sites.

Mr. Dewan said that the Japanese "will have to be there within the next two or three weeks."

Asked what the workers would do on completion of the sugar beet season, Mr. Dewan said "there will be other work for them," but did not specify its nature.