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THE JAPANESE MENACE

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Japan for the Japanese

A Canadian Press report from London credits to "Whitehall sources" the statement that the United Kingdom firmly believes that a policy of "Japan for the Japanese" will be imposed after the war in the Pacific is won. The Japanese, under this policy, will be restricted solely to their homeland.

It is an excellent idea. The Japanese have shown, wherever they have gone as immigrants or for ostensibly commercial reasons, that they remain Japanese. In the Philippines, in the East Indies and elsewhere, including, of course, China, the Japanese civilians already on the ground worked effectively as fifth columnists. These Japanese retained their nationality and their loyalty to the homeland; they have proved a disruptive force throughout Asia.

On this continent it was fear of this very danger that dictated the policy of removing Japanese residents from the strategically important west coastal zones. In Canada, by subscribing to this policy, the government acknowledged its distrust of the Japanese. It would be a faint-hearted reversal of policy if Canada failed to subscribe with whole heart to the principle that the proper place for all Japanese is the homeland to which they are openly or secretly devoted.

It was a British Columbia policy in the first case. British Columbians are happy to see that Whitehall is taking it up, and hope that Ottawa will follow suit.

It is even indicated that the Japs themselves subscribe to the policy, to judge from reports that 70 percent of them in British Columbia have applied for voluntary repatriation rather than be scattered throughout the Dominion.

Jap Penetration Directed By Consulate

Like a giant octopus, Japanese economic penetration of this province was deep and sinster.

Millions of dollars ostensibly invested by local Japanese in Canada was done only after permission was secured from the Foreign Office of the Japanese Government and then only after they had been advised by their Consuls of the potential possibilities.

Little did the government realize the extent of these investments until Japan had made her dastardly attack at Pearl Harbour and the evacuation of the "Nips" from the Coast.

Resolute Action Essential

What to do with the Japanese after the cessation of hostilities looms on the horizon as one of the biggest problems facing the Dominion Government.

The White Canada League formed in 1928 was recently re-organized under the name "Japanese Repatriation League". A Charter is held under the Societies Act.

The League is non-partisan and non-sectarian. Membership is open to any citizen not of Japanese extraction. The sole purpose of the league is the repatriation of the Japs. To achieve this desirable end the league has launched a campaign to arouse and cristallize public opinion to the point that we can make our demands heard at Ottawa in no uncertain voice. Our program calls for Use of the press, Extensive use of the radio and the circulation of petitions. These are now being sent all over the province for signature.

We take this opportunity to thank those public spirited citizens who have made possible the progress which has been made up to date. Anyone wishing to support this cause which is so vital to all of us, please write the Secretary, Japanese Repatriation League 525 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

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The Case Against The Japanese

By Sam Williams

There is no racial hatred involved in the stand taken by Hon. Ian Mackenzie against the return of the Japanese to the coasts of British Colubia.

The case against the Japanese is based on the fact that their so-called immigration to this country has been fully tested out during the last 45 years in British Columbia and it has been found that they do not fit into our picture. They are objectionable from an economic standopint. The reason is that, as a group, they do not accommodate themselves either to our habits or economic position. The overwhelming factor against them is that they are not and never have been legitimate or bona-fide immigrants at all. The foundation fact of their lives is that they exist only for their emperor. Any other allegiance is mere make-believe.

There is no mystery about this position of the Japanese as we had them in British Columbia prior to the day of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Everyone will admit there are exceptions to the general rule—there may be a few Japanese who came to this country willing and even anxious to renounce their fatherland for a new country and a new life in Canada. A small sprinkling of these people therefore may be fair and legitimate immigrants.

But we are speaking of the thousands who make up the leaders and the rank and file of the Japanese community. Let's be completely fair and admit that out of the 24,000 in B. C. before the war, there might have been 500 or 1,000 or perhaps 2,000 who could earnestly and properly fit themselves into our economy. But how to find these among the thousands of others who undoubtedly have been our enemies at heart. They are our enemies, in the last analysis, because they have undoubtedly wished the triumph of Japan in the wanton war she declared on the United States and her Allies.

Now what are the facts of their allegiance? The immigrants from Japan continued as a class to work and live and enjoy the privileges and freedoms of this dominion, while at the same time they took continuous instructions from the consul and related their lives to the requirements of the government at home in Japan. This fact applies to the first class — the people who came here from Japan where they were born.

Now what about the others, those second-generation Japanese who were born in this country? You may argue that, ipso facto, they are citizens of Canada. Under our liberal laws, nobody can deny that.

But the fact is that they divorced

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themselves from that position, or their parents did it for them. Every child was registered not only in accordance with requirements of our birth statistics bureaus, but his advent was also filed with the Consul's office. As, he was a citizen of Canada all right, but he abrogated part of his usefulness and his privileges in that citizenship by signing up with the Consul to obey instructions from the home-land. The immigrants of no other country to Canada required their former nationals to enter into this system of double-dealing with the land of their adoption. The best you can say of the Japanese is that they were only half-Canadians. They wanted all the privileges coming to them as Canadians — and they insisted on being subject to call by the Japanese government at any and all times.

Their system of education, by which every Japanese child went to a Jap language school in the late afternoon following his day in the ordinary public school of Canada, is typical of their attitude in this connection. The chief school of this series was located at Steveston and in this one centre 50 children were handled every day. There is no question but what they were instructed to venerate the emperor of Japan, to regard him as the Son of Heaven in special veneration and to learn to place him on a pinnacle above all other earthly kingship. In other words they were taught to be good Japanese subjects of the Japanese crown, first and foremost. In a purely secondary way they could be as good Canadians, as the Japanese laws and usages allowed.

From amongst these boys who were specially instructed in Japanese schools a selection was made each year of growing youth to be sent back to Japan for army service. It could be fairly asked now if Canada was not remiss in allowing these actions at the time. Well, in Canada we regard freedom as the first requisite. Perhaps it was easy to overlook this playful little habit of the Japanese to train their youth in the army or navy or airforce of Japan.

To what extent was this system actually carried out? The facts have been ascertained by Canadian official investigators since the start of the war. The boys taken from here to Japan during the three or four years previous to the attack of Pearl Harbor were unexpectedly caught in Japan. Their number is officially established at 1,650. They represented a three-years crop of the smart boys from the Japanese schools in this province. It can be assumed that the Consul did not bother with the dull lads and any who might not be physically capable of becoming good soldiers. It is therefore evident that a fairly clean sweep of all the lads born here was made to have them trained back home in Japan during their formative years. The succeeding consuls in Vancouver did not overlook very much good human material in this connection.

Net result of all this was that U. S. G I Joes fighting for their lives in Guadalcanal ran up against some of the B. C.-born Japanese as opponents. These Jap soldiers spoke excellent English of course and added to the troubles of our allies in their re-conquest of various islands of the Southwest Pacific.

But it is the question of the economic infiltration of the Japanese into this province that is of interest to voters of B. C. in the present election. During 1898 and '99 a considerable number of the little brown men of Japan had arrived on this coast and established themselves at Steveston. By the summer of 1900 about 3,000 of them were ready to capture the salmon fishing business of that area. They did accomplish just this. The story of it is worth telling now.

The white fishermen of that period had been unorganized, but in 1900 a semblance of a union appeared on the scene and sought to make a deal with the cannery proprietors. The prevailing price for sockeyes had been 10 cents each — not ten cents per pound which is rather more like the ruling price today — but ten cents per fish and this price included Springs and other larger fish, anything that came into the net. The fishermen wanted an advance to 12 cents. The union leaders of that period tried to get the Japanese to join them in this modest demand, but the Japs stood out and in the final analysis were used as strike-bearers to hold the price down.

In the first week of July 1900 there was a threat of riot in Steveston. One evening an excited crowd gathered and paid a visit to the British America cannery, one of the largest plants on the river. The Japanese quartered in that area quickly fled and there was really no trouble. But the incident was used as an excuse to call out the military. Two hundred men of the militia force in Vancouver were hastily conveyed to Steveston by ship and were quartered in a tented area close to the fishing village during the following fortnight. The net result at the end of this period was that the strike was broken in the sense that the white fishermen gave it up as a bad job and the Japanese were pretty well settled as masters of the situation. The canners financed construction of boats for the Japs and in later years the invaders constructed and owned their own boats. This was the beginning of the taking over of the industry there by a foreign group. The queer part of it was that after the lapse of a few seasons the Japanese formed themselves into a watertight organization — again under the dictation of the Consul — and told the canners what the price would be and what they would have to pay. Within a decade the whites were completely out and the cannery owners believed that they could not get along without the Japs. The women and children of the newcomers fitted into the scheme by performing most of the inside work at the packing plants and in this job took the places of native Indians of B. C. who since

the earliest days of the industry had been in charge of this branch of the work and in this way were enabled to work their way through the season to provide a pittance for the remainder of the year.

During the succeeding 15 or 20 years there was hardly a white fisherman on the river. The business was entirely in the hands of the Japanese. On a very low scale of living they were able to monopolize the industry. They branched out in a number of other fishing areas. In one of these they established salteries for cheap grades of salmon caught on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The point in all these incidents is that the Japanese immigrants operated as an industrial group, under the guidance of the Consulate and probably being furnished with any finances they required from the home government in Japan. This is why we say that individually the Japanese were never bona fide immigrants.

Within a few years the fishing industry did not provide sufficient outlet for Japanese labor in this province and officials of the Consulate began to look around for other industries in which to operate. Small fruit growing appeared to be attractive to them and they invaded the district on the North side of the Fraser River between Pitt Meadows and Mission. They had at first a good deal of difficulty getting a foothold. A group of white growers at Maple Ridge agreed amongst themselves not to sell to Japanese. But the latter used agents to buy in the centre of the area and within a short time the whites were forced to sell or else live beside undesirable neighbors. The result was that within a few years the area was dominated by the Japanese. The white co-operative marketing agency was finally administered by a Japanese manager and secretary. This shows how completely this industry fell into the hands of the invaders.

During all this period, that is right from the time of the advent of the Japanese in the fishing industry in 1900, the idea that the Japanese provided indispensable labor was carefully nurtured by interested people in this province. It was part of the Consul's propoganda, namely that there were some industries that should be looked after exclusively by the Japanese, that they were better and more dependable workmen, that their white employers could not get along without them. It has turned out that this is a myth. The Japanese themselves proved the case against themselves.

It is characteristic of the Japanese that they get insolent and difficult to handle when they get power and money. This has been shown in their conduct of the war in the Orient. It was proven up to the hilt in British Columbia in their handling of the fishing and small fruit packing industries. Give the Japanese a bit of power in these fields and they speedily began to recognize their own ability and to take advantage of it.

Canners found them very hard to deal with. It has long been known that the contract word of a Japanese is worthless while that of a Chinese is as good as cash. During a period of years the employing cannery-owners found themselves being pushed around by the arrogant Japs, but they stood it because they had come to think of this class of labor as indispensible.

Came Pearl Harbor and the moving of the Japanese away from our coastal areas. Other labor had to be found — and it was found. Never in years have canners felt so carefree as to be rid of the trouble they had been constantly having with the Japanese. So today we have the curious phenomena of the employers being as anxious as the white workers to be forever rid of the domination of the Japanese in the labor market. The Japanese have played their cards so that they are today possessed of very few friends outside their own ranks.

Many people wonder today why objection is centered on the Japanese and does not exist at all against the Chinese. It would be idle of course to say that the war has nothing to do with it. The Chinese are our brave allies. But it is an overwhelming fact that the Chinese are different entirely in their activities as immigrants into this country. They do not operate as a watertight group under the control and guidance of their consul.

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The Chinese in this province have always been content to fit themselves into the general scheme of things, not to try to capture any industry or to push the whites out of jobs. The Chinese immigrant operates on an individual basis, friendly with the people of this country. The Japanese on the other hand came with the intention of "taking over," either in whole or in part — taking over all that he could get away with by smart organization and special aptitude and training for specific tasks.

The trouble with the Japanese is that you can neither assimilate him into our family nor fit him into the economic picture. The Jap is forever wanting to make over the economic picture to suit himself. The trouble is that he is very efficient at doing this sort of thing, even to the point of being obnoxious to everyone he encounters.

It is not a case of race hatred as some people suggest. This province in the future must provide for handling some immigrants, white or brown or black, Jew or Gentile. We shall reject no man because of creed or color. But certainly we have a right in B. C. to say once we have excluded a group of trouble-makers, that they shall not return to start their trouble all over again.

The present policy of the government of Canada should recommend itself to everyone. Under gudiance of the Mounted Police, a large percentage of the Japanese are signing up to return to Japan after the war. The remainder are being induced to see the need of scattering themselves across Canada so as not to make themselves a local issue in any one place. In this way the menace of their presence is reduced to the vanishing point. If the after-war population of B. C. is reduced to a total of between 1,000 and 2,000, nobody will worry much. But for them to flock back to this coast in their former numbers is unthinkable. It would be a signal for all kinds of trouble and it would not be fair to B. C. In Australia the governments made up their minds never again to allow Japanese to settle in their seacoast towns. In this province our desire would be that even in peacetime they should be excluded from areas within sound of the sea. If they are wise they will never attempt to come back to this coast.

Definitely it is a Federal matter but by the same token it is necessary that the people of this Province speak their minds and that in no uncertain terms; so that the Government in Ottawa wll know that the peoples of this Province stand united on the question of Japanese repatriation.

To meet this problem it is first necessary that we have in power in Ottawa a stable government who from past experience and in the light of past revelations can demand at the proper time and place that the Japanese menace insofar as this province is concerned can never again occur.

It is all very well for other provinces in the Confederation to say "we won't have these people in our midst after the war is over." That being their attitude it is all the more reason why these other provinces should stand shoulder to shoulder with us in our demands on the Canadian authorities.

Let us all hope that never again will Canada be a party to such an absurd agreement as that entered into with the Japanese some years ago and so often referred to as "The Gentlemen's Agreement."

It was due to the fact that this agreement was never committed to paper that Japanese diplomats were able to read into it so many clauses that did not exist in the minds of its makers at the time of making.

When diplomatic persuasion failed the wily Jap would always fall back on the self same agreement and in many, all too many instances, would win his point.

It is an undeniable fact that Japan has never lived up to the terms of an agreement trade or otherwise if she could not stretch the wording of that pact to include the contingencies that might arise in the future.

In all agreements between countries there are two types, unilateral and bi-lateral. The Japanese diplomat can and would enter into a bilateral agreement fully conscious of the fact that it was unilateral insofar as they were concerned, to be scrapped if and when it served their purpose.

Economic Fields Throttled

So much for the political question. Let's look at this economic penetration and see to what extent it had throttled certain fields of endeavor on this Coast, bearing in mind the fact that such throttling was in each and every instance at the expense and to the detriment of the honest, law abiding citizens of this Province and subjects of this Dominion.

As a class farmers and fishermen predominate in Japan and it was only natural that this class should be chosen by the Government of Japan to pioneer the silent infiltration to this Coast.

Likewise it was natural when these people reached our shores they would settle on farms or put to the sea in boats.

Let there be no mistaking the fact that these people did not just come over here. On the contrary they were sent, aided and abetted by their government to these shores.

Before a Jap national could leave his native shore it was essential that he secure a permit to do so from the Home secretary.

But let us return to the farmers and the fishermen and see how they operate, once they have arrived.

The methods of the Japanese fishermen in coastal waters hereabout are all to familiar to the white fisherman who for years have tried to compete against them.

Man for man, working the same hours per day, the white man is a better man at sea than a Jap. But—

When the Jap will work for 18 hours a day and live on rice with no thought to those other amenities of life, which we of the white race take as our unaneniable right, then

our white fishermen are at a distnct disadvantage.

But as mentioned before, the Jap, aided and abetted by his home Government was able to secure the best of equipment and go forth to fish. Dominion fishing regulations had no terror for him.

For a Japanese to acquire a fish-licence it was first necessary for him to be a native born or a naturalized British subject. Once having secured their naturalization they would normally cease to be Japanese subjects and become Canadian.

But herein lies the joker.

Officialdom Dabbles in Domestic Issues

The past Japanese Consuls in this city formed these fishermen into unons and allotted districts wherein they would fish and further saw too it that each union secretary was a person of their own choosing.

Here we have a glaring absurdity of the way in which the Nip worked.

An industry which the law says must be reserved to the right of native or naturalized Canadians being organized by Japanese officialdom.

There was no likelihood of the members kicking over the traces, so to speak, as the hold that the Consulate had on these men was something that could not be shaken off with impunity.

Again, there is evidence to support the fact that these unions through its members contributed to the upkeep of the Consulate and staff at the same time assuming commitments to supply funds for projects back in the homeland.

It would be interesting to know the amount of money remitted by would be Japanese Canadians to the homeland under compulsion.

Why was it possible for the Jap to "out fish" the white man apart from hours of labour and living conditions?

A Jap boat owner besides having a licence for himself could also have on board his boat what was commonly called a "boat puller", also licenced. The function of these persons was to pull the boat and keep it on even keil while the nets were being taken in.

This would be helper was definitely not a necessity when one considers the type of boats used by the Jap fisherman, powered as they were with the best possible engines procurable.

The real reason for this supposed boat puller was, to spell the owner off and fish while the former slept. Thus, a fisherman and his boat puller could fish 24 hours a day.

Be it said for the King Government that steps were taken to eliminate the issuance of boat pullers licenses and a start had been made to cut them down. All things being equal it was quite probable that ere now they wohld have been definitely eliminated.

It is however interesting to note that the moment the government made a move to eliminate or cut down the boat pullers' licenses Jap delegations would besiege the Consulate and plans there formulated to make the necessary representations to Ottawa.

While it was impossible for the Consul and his staff to take an official action having to do with a purely domestic matter nevertheless it was the self same gentleman who aided and counselled the so called Canadian citizens in their problem.

At least two delegations of Japanese went to Ottawa to discuss the question of boat pullers with the Government, financed with money for their expenses supplied by the Consulate. Of course these advances were made good at the close of the fishing season.

Loyalty Question Ed.

Their apparent loyalty to Canada was only a fine veneer at the most.

In 1939 a strike was called by the white fishing unions in protest against prevailing prices for fish offered by the canneries.

The Jap fisherman were in high dudgeon. A war was on they said and Canada needed all the fish that could be caught. Something must be done. Patriotism came first with them and they would go and fish.

They did go out and fish and sold their catch to a Japanese buyer that appeared on the scene from the United States.

Many instances could be cited of arrogant treatment of the white fisherman by the Japs. Many white men were threatened and told to stay out of certain areas. There were

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instances in which their nets were cut. But leave that to the fishermen themselves, they can give first hand information.

Japs Dominated Herring Salteries.

Very little has been said or written about the herring salteries established by Jap imported capital along this Coast.

These enterprises were financed by money sent from the Foreign Office to the Consulate in Vancouver.

At the commencement of each season an estimate was furnished to the Consul here of the amount of capital required for the season. Repayment was made to the foreign office by the shipment from this coast of thousands of pails of salted herring.

It is interesting to note that of all these canneries dotted along the coast only two of the companies owned the property upon which the canneries stood.

In all other instances the Japs took to themselves the foreshore rights and built their canneries. Never did they secure the consent of the Provincial Government nor pay one cent of rental for the use of the land and foreshore.

As in the fishing industry, a purely domestic problem, so in the field of agriculture the Jap was directed by officials of the Consulate.

Periodical inspections were made by these officials. The "minions of the Imperial Japanese Emperor" were ever on the alert to advise their countrymen of ways and means to circumvent government laws and regulations.

Week-ends would find some member of the staff visiting berry farmers and truck gardeners up the Fraer Valley and throughout the Delta.

Our government officials found it difficult to secure the co-operation of Japs in estimating the amount of crop planted and expected yield, but not so the Consulate, they always knew.

The power and control exercised over the Japanese officials domiciled here was akin to that of master and servant. At all times the officialdom knew what and where each and every one of their countrymen were doing and where he was situated.

Industrial Mogols' Investments

Two enterprises launched by the industrial moguls of Japan on this Coast have been the subject of a great deal of publicity during the past ten years, the N. S. McNeill Trading Company and the Sydney Inlet Mining and Smelting Company, both of which were located on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The first mentioned involving an outlay of one half million dollars proved to be a veritable gold mine for their owners during the time of operation. At the outbreak of the war it was taken over and operated by the Custodian but has now passed on to the hands of private capital.

The second venture was doomed to be a white elephant but not until the wily Jap had spent good money to no avail.

The N. S. McNeill Trading Company, was a subsidiary of the power-Nippon Soda Company, of Japan, largest producers of pulp products in the Far East.

At various times so called managers were dispatched from Japan to look after the interests of the parent company. It is significant that these so called managers were always fairly high ranking officers of the Imperial Japanese navy, as instanced in the arrival of one Tobinaga and Sumida. The last incumbent of this office, Ida, made frantic endeavors to return to Japan prior to the outbreak of hostilities and eventually got away on the last boat to sail from this port.

Efforts were made on many occasions to force this company to process the timber here in B. C. without avail. The trees were felled and the logs cut to specified lengths, loaded on boats and shipped to Japan, there to be manufactured into paper pulp and its by-products.

The vicissitudes of the Sdyney Inlet Mining and Smelting Company under the Japs was a mute contradiction to the vaunted ability of the wily Jap.

Thousands of dollars were expended on this copper property but eventually the project was abandoned.

The mine had been worked out when the great Mitsibishi interests undertook to re-open the mine and hoped by new methods known only to their engineers, bring it into production.

Two experts arrived from Tokyo to take over in the persons of Ito and Matisbara, supposedly skilled engineers.

From observations they spent most of their time running up and down the Coast with cameras slung over their backs.

Both were high ranking officers in the Japanese Navy.

By some means it became known that these two were interested in the purchase of mining property and no prospect was too distant for them to investigate with a camera.

When it became apparent to these two that the going was going to be tough, they received a urgent call to return to Japan and were tendered a farewell banquet by the Consul and his staff.

Actually questions being asked in certain military quarters were becoming embarrassing and the pair thought it better to fade out of the picture.

Why the all powerful Mitsibishi interests would invest hard cash in a worked out mine on Vancouver Island is one of the questions that must remain forever unanswered.

If even only one third or say 12 to 15 thousand are allowed to remain and these are settled East of the Rockies they will still be a menace because the next step will be the **Franchise.** This will make them free citizens, even as you and I. Free to come and go where they will without let or hindrance. In a short time they will naturally all return

to the Coast of B. C. where they will set about the job of consolidating. First will a come a rapid increase in population, then, when the Jap population has reached about 100,000, they will begin to take a serious interest in politics. They will elect their own representatives (white men at first) with the view of modifying the immigration laws. Presently with their block voting power they will succeed in lowering the bars, perhaps in eliminating them altogether, then will come a vast oriental immigration which will drive the white man entirely out of B. C.

W. F. Fletcher

Canadian-Born Japanese Not 'Canadians'

(From the Vancouver Sun, Friday, March 13th, 1942).

Imperial Visit

Editor, The Sun: Sir,—We, the undersigned Canadian-born Japanese, hereby register our strong protest against the publication by The Vancouver Sun on Saturday, April 3, 1937, of a cheap and disgusting cartoon designed to bring contempt and ridicule upon and to insult their Imperial Highnesses, Prince and Princesses Chichibu.

We refer to the cartoon appearing on the front page of the issue in question depicting their Imperial Highnesses shaking hands, in bowing position, with a so-called Mr. and Mrs. Vancouver (whoever those beings may be), representing just two ordinary common Canadians.

As loyal and patriotic Japanese, it is our duty to remind The Vancouver Sun that we Japanese people regard our Imperial Family as divine and whose sanctity is inviolable. The divine persons of the Imperial Family are not to be profaned by being made subjects of such insulting cartoons or caricatures.

The Vancouver Sun cannot be of such short memory as to forget that not so long ago a cartoon by a contemptible American Red concerning the person of our Emperor was the subject of a sharp and just protest to the American Government by our ambassador and an official apology was obtained from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

A recent editorial of The Vancouver Sun, unjustly condemning the peace-loving Imperial Japanese Empire of militarism, while at the same time professing to welcome their Imperial Highnesses, goes to prove that the cartoon in question was subtly designed both to insult their Imperial Highnesses, Prince and Princess Chichibu, and to offend local Japanese loyal feeling. Taking the most charitable view possible, the cartoon showed very bad taste and complete ignorance of Japanese traditions and noble ideals.

If The Vancouver Sun and the Canadian public in general had kept their eyes open during the recent visit of Prince and Princess Chichibu, they would have observed that no Japanese looked down on the august procession of their Imperial Highnesses from the windows above so great is our respect for the divine persons of our Imperial Family.

That no objection was made to Canadians and other foreigners from doing so was merely a concession on the part of the Japanese people concerning those who do not as yet fully appreciate their highly patriotic feelings. The brazen attempt, on board ship, on the part of a motley rabble of news reporters to gain audience with their Imperial Highnesses, and thus interview them directly and ply them with profane questions, was another unfortunate indication of the complete ignorance of Vancouver's Newspaper fraternity concerning matters pertaining to our Ruling Imperial Family.

We Japanese are a proud and sensitive people, and the Imperial Japanese Empire has a way of dealing with those people and nations who show their insincerity by disregarding and flouting our most sacred sentiments and feelings.

However, in conclusion, we beg to say that this letter is written in a true friendly spirit to remove possible misunderstandings for the future, in the end that diplomatic and trade relations between Canada and Japan may be further cemented.

This letter expresses sentiments of various leading Japanese in Vancouver and vicinity to whom we have shown the draft, and therefore trust your paper will in all fairness give it due publicity.

Thanking you, yours very truly—

J. S. TANAKA, 396 Powell St.
F. USHIJUNA, B.A., Steveston, B. C.
K. YADA, Steveston, B. C.
F. HUJAMA, Maple Ridge.
GEORGE YAMADA, New Westminster.

JAP 'OPPOSITION' LEAGUE REGISTERED

A group of white persons opposed to Japanese residents and citizens of Canada have banded together in the Japanese repatriation league of Vancouver, registered this week at the parliament buildings under the societies act.

Object of the league, according to its official papers, is "to form and consitute an organization for the purpose of educating directly, informing and crystallizing public opinion, in relation to repatriation of persons of Japanese ancestry or naturalization, to the end that this important subject may be urged upon attention our parliamentary representatives, so legislation and regulations may be passed to provide future repatriation of all such persons."

Membership in the league is open to all persons, except those of Japanese racial origin.

Reid at Issue With King On 'Jap-Bribed' Advisors

"Prime Minister Mackenzie King is advised by men who have had fine trips to Japan and were bribed by the Japanese previous to the war. These higher-up civil servants at Ottawa are putting in a plug for the Japanese on every occasion," said Tom Reid, M.P., Liberal candiwate for New Westminster, speaking to a meeting of women in the Moody Park clubhouse.

Mr. Reid said that his policy regarding the Japanese question differed from that of the Prime Minister.

The candidate reaffirmed his demand for complete exclusion of the Japanese from Canada, especially from B.C., after the war, rather than their distribution throughout the various provinces of the Dominion.

"When I was asked in the House to name an individual who had been bribed by the Japanese, I refused, but said I would write the name in a letter and send it to Mr. King. I did this and later was summoned to an interview attended by Mr. King and Norman Robertson, assistant secretary for external affairs."

The Liberal candidate said the interview was brief. Mr. King asked Mr. Robertson point-blank he said, if the individual, named in the letter as having been bribed, denied the charge.

Mr. Robertson made no reply, and the interview was over, it was explained.

Mr. Reid asserted his only mistake was in failing to mention two others in the same category.

On the eve of Pearl Harbor Mr. Reid claimed, 500 of Ottawa's "elite" were invited to a banquet by the leaders of the Japanese community in the capital. Many of the guests at this function consitute the pro-Japanese element that Ottawa now is up against in seeking to find a solution to the Japanese question.

The speaker contended that the Japanese question would never have become a political issue if the C.C.F. had not announced in 1933, that if given power they would enfranchise Japanese in Canada.

Temper Timepiece—Hell knows no fury like Conductor Arturo Toscanini's temper unleashed. He is known to crack batons, push his fist through a windowpane, and tear his shirt to shreds during such outbursts.

Once during rehearsal, after several unsuccessful attempts to get a certain effect from the orchestra, the maestro furiously dashed his exquisite watch to the ground, destroying it.

The next day the penitent musicians presented Toscanini with a box. t contained a watch—a lovely onion-sized watch, inscribed: "For rehearsals." **—Galt Reporter**

ALBERTA VETERANS DONT WANT JAPS

The stand taken by the Provincial Government in demanding federal authorities remove all British Columbia Japanese from Alberta at the end of the war with Japan, so they would not compete in the labor market with those who have served in the Canadian forces, was unanimously endorsed by Imperial No. 102 branch of the Canadian Legion, at a meeting recently.

JAP BRUTALITY TOLD IN LETTER

A grim story of hardship and starvation in a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines is told in a letter received by Mrs. F.B. Ennis, 525 Seventh Street, New Westminster, from her nephew, Kenneth Jorgenson, 30, recently released from internment.

For a year before surrendering to the Japanese Jorgenson "hid out" in the hills near Baguio by enlisting the aid of friendly Filipinos. They brought him food and smuggled out letters to his wife's parents, who were held in a concentration camp.

Finally, in October, 1942, as a result of guerilla raids by American-Filipino patriots, the Japanese increased patrol activity in the district, and Jorgenson was forced to surrender.

"Had it not been for the Red Cross supplies at Christmas, 1943, I believe more than half the camp would have died of starvation," he wrote in describing conditions in the prison camp.

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'We Don't Want Japs Either,' Says East

CCF Saskatchewan Only Province Willing to Take Share of Nippons

CCF Saskatchewan is the only province in Canada so far to declare officially that it will be ready to accept its share of B. C. Japanese under any Dominion dispersal plan.

In a coast-to-coast survey made by **The Vancouver Sun** today it was revealed that public reaction ranged from indifference to emphatic protest for any plan that would settle Japanese "east of the Rockies."

Calgary Protested

From Quebec and Alberta came the protests, Alderman E. H. Starr, Calgary, one of the most outspoken Albertans on the Japanese question, said he was opposed to even the temporary settlement of Japs in that city.

Premier Duplessis said that Quebec would oppose the admission of evacuees to that province and later told the legislature that his government would take "necessary steps" to prevent their settling.

In its statement, Friday, the B. C. Security Commission said it would seek post-war settlement east of the Rockies of the Japanese evacuated from West Coast defense zones in 1942. The Japanese will also be asked whether or not they wish to return to Japan after the war.

Not Whole Load

In Regina, Premier T. C. Douglas, leader of the CCF government, said he was ready to cooperate with Ottawa in the distribution of these people. "No province should be required to take the entire load of Japs as British Columbia has in the past," he said.

Mayor Thomas G. McNall of Regina did not agree with the premier. His personal opinion was that not another Japanese should be permitted to establish residence in that city.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Saskatchewan had only 105 persons of Japanese origin within its borders in 1941.

Alberta 'Against'

An Alberta government spokesman told **The Vancouver Sun** that Alberta is "positively opposed" to having the 3600 evacuated Japanese in that province remain as permanent residents.

"The Japanese are here under an agreement with the Dominion government. When the war is over they will have to get out," said Public Works Minister W. A. Fallow in Edmonton. A similar line is being taken by the Edmonton council.

Premier Garson said Manitoba cooperated in receiving the Japanese on the understanding that the Dominion government would remove them once the war emergency had ended.

An unofficial survey taken in the Winnipeg area revealed that the majority of Japanese wished to return to British Columbia after the war but had no desire for repatriation.

Apathy, Hostility

Japanese women are working in Winnipeg as domestic servants. Other Japanese are working on sugar beet farms.

Port Arthur reported that the dispersal suggestion received a mixed reception. "Some people are almost openly hostile to the B. C. Japs, others declare it matters little whether the Japanese stay here or not," wrote a correspondent from the head of the lakes.

From most eastern areas contacted came the report that the Japanese girls working as maids, and also the male workers, were efficient and "minded their own affairs.'

J. A. Garner, agricultural representative for the Ontario government, said that Japanese workers in Ontario had satisfied the demands for labor. "If they are not allowed to congregate in one section after the war there should be no public fears," he said.

Thorough—An officer strode up to the bluejacket and asked, "Have you swabbed the deck and polished the brass?"

The bluejacket calmly answered, "Yes sir, and I've swept the horizon with my telescope."

—Calgary Albertan

Not Biting—The amateur conjurer was getting ready to perform his best and final feat and stepped to the edge of the platform.

"For the purpose of my next trick, will some gentleman in the audience lend me his hat? Will you, sir?" he added persuasively to a man in the front row.

But the man in question clutched his hat firmly with both hands and shook his head.

"I will not," he retorted indignantly, "not until you return the lawn mower you borrowed last summer."

—Port Arthur News Chronicle.

No Come Back If No Go Away

The Sun's Ottawa bureau correspondent says the appointment of a Royal Commission to sift the disloyal from the Japanese population of Canada "has been relegated to the background by more important matters". This is another way of saying that nothing will be done until after the election.

In the meantime, the government hopes for an automatic scattering of the Japanese from coast to coast. The fact, unfortunately, is that the Japanese are hostile to the idea. They see the end of the war coming, they know how it will end—they know it is "all up" with Japan—and as many of them as possible want to be right here in good old British Columbia when the shooting is over. They are being aided and comforted in this resolve by certain newspapers and politicians

From other standpoints, too, the

stated government policy of having the Japanese dispersed as evenly as possible all over Canada is not meeting with much success. The 3500 who went to the sugar-beet fields of Alberta and to the farms in Manitoba were covered by agreements with the individual provinces that it was "for the duration" only. The federal government hoped that after the war these agreements would not be insisted upon, that the Japanese might have found themselves permanent homes.

Sorry to relate, these hopes are indicated to be groundless. The sugar-beet planters of Alberta are anxious to get away from this kind of "stoop-labor" just as soon as they can get other workers to take their places. The Japanese are hard to get along with, according to eastern reports.

This is nothing new. From the earliest experience with them in British Columbia, they have invariably been "difficult." Their idea of co-operation with the authorities is to "take over" an industry. They did it in fishing and in small fruit culture. They want all the rights of Canadian citizens, at the same time maintaining their "right to organize as a separate racial unit to obtain special economic control.

This has made the average Japanese dangerous as a neighbor—and unco-operative as a competitor—in the economic field. This is the basic reason why the residents of Lulu Island and other nearby farming districts are petitioning Ottawa against returning the Japanese to these areas.

Going Too Far—The principal of the firm looked grimly at the newest traveller.

"Look here," he said, "we have no wish to stint you in the way of reasonable expenses, but we think you've gone over the line by treating yourself to a new hat and calling the item overhead expenses."—Toronto Star.

Jap Move 'Doesn't Go Far Enough'

Those who had battled stiff Jap competition in British Columbia's basic industries today showered their praise upon the government's new dispersal plan to move the Japanese east of the Rockies or face possible Ottawa disapproval for lack of co-operation.

Civic and Canadian Legion officials studied the orders more skeptically. They welcomed them as part-way measures, then called impatiently for a sterner policy of repatriation.

Amid this chorus, the dissenting voices of those who championed the Japs' right to remain here were scarcely audible.

May Return

Mayor Cornett called for specific regulations to provide that Japanese once dispersed east of the Rockies, may not return later to the coast.

His Worship was jubilant, however, over the apparent indication that the wishes of British Columbians can be heard as far east as Ottawa.

His councillors feared that the plan wouldn't work, because other parts of Canada might refuse to accept the Japanese. One alderman thought that the opinion of Canada as a whole, not of the Japanese, should be sought.

Jack Henderson, provincial president of the Canadian Legion, doubted that his organization would alter its stand on outright Japanese repatriation.

Won't Be Satisfied

"I don't think the legion will be satisfied with this move," he said. "Removal from the coastal area will remove some of the danger, but not all."

The jubilation of those who had fought the Japanese on the economic level before Pearl Harbor was reflected by Dick Wilson, secretary of the Federated Growers of B. C. at Mission.

"The Japanese had a 75 percent monopoly on the berry industry here, and were responsible for the low standard of living in this district," he said. "The white men couldn't compete. This should solve the problem. Farmers will be able to carry on with what they have developed since the Japs were sent East."

Native Brotherhood of B. C. whch has found easier sailing in the fishing industries since the Japanese were evacuated, welcomed the news as the achievement of a long-sought goal.

'Never Welcome'

"Our organization was one of the first to go on record as being in favor of total Japanese exclusion from the province, and the feeling is 100 percent unanimous among our membership," commented Guy Williams, business agent for the Indian association.

Austin Harris of Steveston announced that he would call a meeting of the Japanese Repatriation League, of which he is chairman, in the near future to discuss the news.

"My stand on the matter has been well known for the past 35 years," he said. "I didn't want the Japanese in B. C. then. I don't want them now. I don't want them ever again."

Two Ways

A bumptious fellow was giving evidence in a police court.

"You say you stood up?" asked the magistrate.

"I said," retorted the conceited one, "that I stood up. There's no other way of standing."

"Oh, isn't there?" replied the magistrate. "Pay two pounds for contempt of court, and . . . stand down!"

Support the

Japanese

Repatriation

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