RECORDS.

DECEMBER 7th, 1941.

Bombing of Pearl Harbour by Japan, and Japan declared War against England and United States of America.

Canada declared War against Japan and rounding up of forty-Two Japanese into Immigration Building at Vancouver, B. C.

Immobilization of Fishing fleet owned by Canadian Born Japanese and Naturalized Japanese.

DECEMBER 8, 1941.

United States declared War against Japan.

Canada ordered, (Ottawa order) all Japanese Language Schools to be closed and three Japanese Newspapers stopped their publications.

All Japanese Nationals over 16 years of age, and Naturalized Japanese over 16 years old, whose naturalization after 1922, are ordered to report at R.C.M.P. (Deadline February 7th, 1942).

DECEMBER 9th, 1941.

England declared war against Japan.

Vancouver City alderman H.D. Wilson started again of the discrimination of Japanese in British Columbia.

Canada appointed Standing Committee to discuss the Japanese Situation in British Columbia.

Members are: Mayor Hume of New Westminster.
Professor Angus of University of B. C.
Hon. Ian Mackenzie, B.C. Minister of Pension.
Col. F.J. Mead of R.C.M.P.
Col. A.W. Sparling.
Col. Macgregor Macintosh.
Barnes of R.C.M.P.

DECEMBER 25th, 1941.

The fall of Hongkong and strong discrimination against Japanese people started to arouse within public.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JANUARY 3rd, 1942.

SUBMIT PLAN TO EMPLOY WORKERS.
COMMITTEE BROACHES USE OF FISHING FLEET.

Measures to provide employment for all Japanese Canadians deprived of their livelihood by restrictions imposed following the outbreak of the war on the Pacific have been submitted to Ottawa, according to a press statement issued today by the Federal Standing Committee on the Oriental question in B. C. "Particulars" of the recommendations, however, says the statement "cannot be disclosed until the subject has been dealt with the federal authorities."

A second recommendation submitted is a plan to make use of the immobilized fishing fleet. This plan has been agreed to by all concerned and representatives of the fishing industry have given assurances that "there would be sufficient crews available to man the boats and maintain the necessary production of fish for both Great Britain and the domestic market."

JAPANESE-BAITER RIDES AGAIN.

Vancouver's own alderman H.D. Wilson was choosing the opportune time to jump into the local puddle to raise a big splash. He gave notice Friday that he will introduce one of his pet subjects into City Council to deprive all but Naturalized Japanese Canadian of their trade licenses. The ban moreover would take licenses away from any Canadian born citizen who could not produce documentary evidence to show that he was not dually registered. It would also stop the issuance of any new licenses to any Japanese Canadian. The alderman said he plan to give notice of motion when the council meets on Wednesday.

JANUARY 5th, 1942.

PARLEY TO DECIDE FUTURE POLICY.

Important and far-reaching steps to meet the increasingly tense situation in British Columbia was forecast last night as members of the Standing Committee on Oriental Affairs left by C.P.R. train for Ottawa, where they were called into conference by the Prime minister over long distance telephone. "The federal authorities are fully behind us, as proven by quick action resulting from our recommendation that the Japanese fishing fleet be immobilized," said Mayor Hume, chairman of committee, "Thus we feel that recommendation we have made subsequently are likely to receive a sympathetic hearing in Ottawa. The fact that we have been called to the capital for a conference indicates that we are getting some action on our suggestions."

WILSON TALKS RIOTS.

H. D. Wilson told Committee members, prior to their departure, that if something isn't done, there are going to be riots. He said that a meeting was being organized supporting greater home defense and a plan

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

to move all Japanese from the Pacific Coast. Plans for this meeting would be subject to police control since the authorities are expected to refuse to sanction any gathering which might be of a demonstrative nature."

Although Ald. Wilson trying to influence the City Council, they think handling the Japanese situation is a federal matter, best left to Ottawa administration under advice of the Standing Committee for Japanese Affairs. They doubt of the legality of curtailing business licenses to Japanese which Ald. Wilson proposed.

JANUARY 7th, 1942.

University of British Columbia dismissed Canadian-born Japanese students from further military training.

SECRET COMMITTEE PLAN PUBLIC MEETING: A secret committee is holding secret meetings to organize a public meeting to discuss what should be done in regard to local Japanese Canadians.

SPECIAL JAPANESE REGISTRATION COMPULSORY.

LOCAL TENSION STILL HIGH AS AGITATION STIRS UNREST.

"Suspended anaimation" even after one month of war continues to be the most apt description of Japanese Canadian community in British Columbia. Although exactly a month has passed since the blow fell, and there has been a brave attempt to get back to normal, the element of uncertainty is so strong that tension remains at a high pitch. That tension, of course, is not caused by the course of the war. It is caused by the jittery condition of the people of this coast. While the immediate shock of the events of Dec. 7 has passed there is no denying that the Pacific Coast is suffering from the worst attack of war nerves in history. The Japanese community, of course, attacked so flagrantly even in times of peace, is taking the worst beating since the riots of 1907.

Eagerly anticipated are the results of the conferences between the Standing Committee and the federal and provincial authorities which begins tomorrow in Ottawa. It is hoped that any plan adopted in regard to the fishing industry, as well as providing employment for discharged workers, will be as reasonable and as just as possible. While people have cofidence in the government, local agitation is undermining the morale of the people, and they are appears too that those who feels that they have been grossly abused (as the facts will acturally that they have been) are considerably irritated. Business generally in the City is reported as slow, but it may be due to the usual seasonal slack as anything. Number of those who have lost jobs have succeeded in finding new employment, with the forest industries being still open. On the other hand, cases of want and suffering are increasing. Salvation Army of Japanese Corps and Japanese branch of Welfare Federation are giving out the helping hands.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JANUARY 9th, 1942.

OTTAWA PARLEY VIEW CONFLICT.

An official statement will likely be issued late today from the conference of the 25 high government officials, naval and military heads, and the standing committee on Orientals as to what further steps, if any will be carried out with the Japanese population of British Columbia. One thin is clear, Ottawa sources said, and that is that the Japanese fishing fleet will not go out this spring. It is propsed to set up some kind of agency to buy, lease or charter the boats so they may be used by other fishermen. Considerable dissension, it appears, has arisen over other issues, particularly the removal of the population away from the coastal areas. Where they could moved, and to what is mentioned only in vaguest terms. Road work is mentioned, but with every available energy going toward war, this is not regarded as feasible because of the cost. But if there is no work for them, it seems that relief must be provided for naturalized fishermen dispossessed of their livelihood. No party to the conference is willing to assume that responsibility.

Fraser Valley Council had endorsed a resolution submitted by a deputation, which declares: " We demand our provincial government pass legislation.....(1) to disallow any Japanese from purchasing farm land: (2)....from renting any more farm land: (3)....from buying or renting farm crops until harvested.

Nanaimo City Council this week voted to ask the Dominion Government to intern all adult Japanese in British Columbia for duration of war.

JANUARY 12th, 1942.

FEDERAL CABINET TO MAKE FINAL DECISION ON POLICY-----but nothing has made public.

STEVESTON RESOLUTION BACKS GOVERNMENT AND OFFERS SERVICE.

Test of the message sent to the government by the Steveston Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association last week-end follows:

> "We wish to record our confidence in the Canadian Government, the R.C.M.P., and the standing committee on Oriental Affairs in British Columbia, in their handling of matters relating to Japanese in their dealing withthe fishing community. We earnestly desire to contribute our utmost to Canada's war effort and hereby offer our services in any capacity that the government may decide."

Fraser Valley M.P. Geo. Cruickshand urged that no Japanese be allowed to use trucks in valley between fruit seasons.

JANUARY 16th, 1942.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JANUARY 16th, 1942.

COAST, VALLEY, OKANAGAN, do not want Japanese.

Okanagan Valley do not want Japanese but they say that they will permit Japanese under strictly military guard.

Cameras and Radio banned to Japanese Nationals. Enemy aliens Japanese are not allowed to possess or use any cameras or radios.

JANUARY 19th, 1942.

Valley farmers face uncertain future, but plan "Berries for Britain".

Details still unknown but reasonable enforcement of new regulations expected.

Rev. McWilliams declares Nisei loyal.

Fishing Committee may open at Marine Building Office.

Nisei couple, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayashi, 1798 West 2nd Avenue name their son Winston, named after Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Nisei Committee seek details on Labor Corps.

JANUARY 23rd, 1942.

Powell Junior Church re-affirms their loyalty. Declare confidence in Policy of Government.

Committee:	Reverend	Shimizu	Saiga	Fred
	Hyodo	Hide	Kondo	Tsuneo
	Hidaka	Eiko	Yatabe	Eiji
	Hyodo	Aki	Washimoto	Daniel
	Matsui	Yuki	Tomida	Shotaro
	Komiyama	Takashi	Okamura	Maeya
	Hyodo	Chiyo	Fujita	Norah
	Nose	Roy	Arikado	Mune
	Oyama	Kasey	Ide	Teiko
	Ide	Henry	Shinobu	Roy

Two distinct pronouncements, which Japanese people are sit tight and awaiting for further details:

(1) That Japanese Nationals are to be removed from Protected Areas.

(2) That a voluntary civilian corps will be formed for naturalized or Canadian-born Japanese, and that the corps will be put to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

work on projects of national value.

FISH VESSELS COMMISSION BEGINS WORK:

Three-man Committee appointed to dispose Japanese fishing fleet. Mr. Kishizo Kimura, secretary of the Canadian Salt Herring Exporters, has been appointed by Ottawa as a member of the three-man committee; Mr. Kimura will represent the owners.

Committee: The Hon. Sidney Smith, Puisne Judge of Supreme Court of B. C.
Commander B.C.Johnson, R.C.N.R.
Mr. Kishizo Kumura.

(1) To make such arrangements as will make it possible for the present owners of detained vessels to freely negotiate for charters, leases, or sales of such vessels as they own to persons other than those of Japanese origin, provided that the committee approve of such charters.

(2) Where necessary, to arbitrate disagreements on price between leases, or sales, which approval shall be prerequisite for the use of such vessels under fishing license. Owners and intending purchasers with a view to preventing advantage being taken of duress.

(3) To REPORT on claims which may be made on the government for damage to, or deterioration of, the vessels and equipment while under detention.

(4) By consultation with the department of Fisheries, to determine which of the detained vessels shall first come under the arrangements to be put back into production.

(5) To report on steps that should be taken to dispose of vessels which the present owners are unable to sell, charter, lease or ~~erot~~ otherwise transfer.

JANUARY 28th, 1942.

ROAD PROJECTS LIKELY UNDER FEDERAL LABOR DEPARTMENT:

Two weeks after the original announcement of federal government policy calling for the compulsory removal of Japanese and other enemy aliens from the British Columbia coast, the actual details are still far from clear. Out of the confusion of reports and "scare" stories, however, the picture is becoming plainer. Prime Minister Mackenzie King's statement, promised in the House, is expected to outling officially some of the details. It seems clear that as well as the enforcement of "removal" the government is anxious to push its "voluntary civilian corps", and to do its utmost to secure the "voluntary" co-operation of naturalized and natural born citizens of Japanese origin.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Several reports show that a detailed program may be expected shortly.

Premier to Clarify Policy:

(1) In reply to questions from Reid (Tom), M.P., the Prime Minister said that he would shortly make a statement to House that would clarify the government's policy.

(2) At the same time the department of national defense announced that it would soon complete the mapping out of "protected areas" on the British Columbia Coast. Its report will go to the department of justice, which will operate through its R.C.M.P. in the removal.

(3) A report from Ottawa said that a work program for the British Columbia interior, at a cost as high as $10,000,000 is "in course of preparation and will be carried out by Japanese removed from the coastal defense areas."

ROAD PROJECTS:

The department of labor, it is said, will take the "major responsibility" in the removal, and Humphrey Mitchell, new minister of labor, after his by-election on February 9, may fly to B.C. for a personal hand in the program. Private industry in eastern provinces, where there is a shortage of labour, will absorb a limited number of workers, it is believed likely. Several highway projects have been considered. Among these are the Prince Rupert connection, the North Thompson road north of Kamloops, the Hope-Princeton highway, and the Sicamous-Revelstoke section of the Trans-Canada highway.

The difficulty is in choosing road projects today that are so necessary to national defence and sound economic ventures as to justify the expenditure of ten million.

FEBRUARY 2nd, 1942.

FIRST MOVEMENT FROM COAST TO ONTARIO LUMBER CAMPS.

First organized movement of Japanese nationals of any size from the British Columbia coast is expected to take place this week. In Ottawa, government spokesmen said that probably 100 men or more would come east to work in Ontario lumber camps.

Hiring of men has been proceeding over the week-end in Vancouver and the R.C.M.P., it is understood, are facilitating legal steps required under the registration of enemy aliens.

(It is understood that a telegram sent, asking for the guarantee of the works and life, but there was no answer)

This movement was cancelled later on.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

FEBRUARY 5th, 1942.

DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATION: Minister of Justice ordered:

(1) All male Enemy Aliens of the ages of 18 years to 45 years inclusive, shall leave the protected areas heretofore referred to on or before the 1st day of April, 1942.

(2) That, subject to the provisions of paragraph No. 1 of this order, no Enemy Alien shall, after the date of this Order, enter, leave, or return to such protected areas except with the permission of the Commissioner of the Royal Mounted Police Force, or an Officer of that Force designated by the Commissioner to act for him in this respect.

(3) That no Enemy Alien shall have in his possession or use, while in such protected area, any camera, radio transmitter, radio shortwave receiving set, firearm, ammunition, or explosive. Male Enemy Aliens, it is understood, applies only to those born in Japan and not naturalized. It does not apply to those naturalized since 1932.

FEBRUARY 5th, 1942.

The Greater Vancouver Youth Council passed a resolution to remove all Japanese from the Protected Areas.

FEBRUARY 6th, 1942.

COMMUNITY PLANS VICTORY LOAN DRIVE:

Committee:	Morii Etsuji	Japanese Canadian Association.
	Shoji Kozaburo	" " "
	Ni-imi Toragoro	Japanese Merchants Ass'n.
	Nishikawa Tomijiro	B.C. Fir Aiyukai.
	Noritake Teigo	Tamura Company.
	Shinobu Saburo	Manufacturer Life Insurance.
	Kobayashi Kazuo	Sun Life Insurance Company.

FEBRUARY 9th, 1942.

FEDERAL STANDING COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

Standing Committee for the Oriental Affairs dissolved today and from now on R.C.M.P. and Federal Minister of Labour will take up the works.

Move to restrict trades licenses before Council: instignation of Alderman Wilson, same as usual.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

FEBRUARY 10, 1942.

ACTION URGED ON JAPANESE REMOVAL:

Reporting widespread criticism of the government's delay in removing Japanese males from the coastal areas, as recommended by a special committee, Mayor J.W. Cornett sent a wire to the federal government Tuesday, urging immediate action.

FEBRUARY 12th, 1942.

JASPER PROJECT CLOSER.....ONTARIO OUT.....MACINTOSH BACK:

Indications that road work west of Jasper to Tete Juane Cache would be the major project upon which Japanese Nationals moved from the British Columbia protected areas will be placed in the near future. Reports from Ottawa add that the first movement is scheduled for next week, although reliable information is still lacking. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health, announced however that work is being rushed to construct work camps in that section sufficient to house 2000 men. Negotiations with Ontario Lumber Camps collapsed, it is said because of the protests from Ontario Premier Hepburn.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1942.

Notices to appear to Nippon Club were sent to Japanese Nationals by Mr. Etuji Morii.

The fall of Singapore. annihilation of British battleship fleet by Kamikaze squadrons.

SCOREBOARD:

(1) Heavy duty trucks operated by berry farmers in the valley were seen as the latest menace by Ald. Wilson addressing a meeting of the United Commercial Travellers, I.O.D.E., Lady Foresters, and the Flying Column at the White Rose ballroom, Wednesday. The meeting passed a resolution urging the removal of all Japanese.

(2) McCregor Macintosh, member of the late standing committee, turned up Thursday in Victoria urging that "all Japanese of All ages" be evacuated from the coast. The M.P. said that the former M.L.A. believed the presence of 24,000 Japanese on the Pacific Coast is one of the "worst menaces" B. C. faces.

(3) Get those interned Japs across the mountains out of B. C. without delay", Arthur Slaught, M.P. for Parry Sound, urged in the House of Commons today. Mr. Slaught apparently is not up to developments locally.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Enemy Aliens are being moved by government order.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

FEBRUARY 18th, 1942.

U.S. ALIENS, ALSO NISEI FACE EVACUATION.

The fall of Singapore is being followed by rising repercussions in Pacific Coast states of the U. S., reports indicated.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS CIVILIAN LABOUR CORPS:
FIRST JASPER ALIEN GROUP TO MAKE CAMPS:

Passage of an order-in-council in Ottawa, authorizing the formation of a civilian corps of road workers. Male Canadian Japanese of military age will be expected to volunteer for service in this organization, but as far as could be learned from Vancouver sources no further information is yet available.

At noon today it was not yet fully definite that the first group of 100 men would leave for the Jasper tonight to begin construction of work camps for the removed Japanese nationals. Departure of the group depends upon whether the men can be gathered together with necessary equipment before 7:15 tonight. The first projects are for Nationals only, and Canadian-born Japanese would not be permitted to join them. Families, Mr. J.H.Mcvety, regional supervisor for the Employment of Service of Canada, said, would be permitted to join the removees in due course, as soon as facilities can be provided.

A general stiffening of government policy in regard to the entire local question is foreseen as a result of the fall of Singapore.

VANCOUVER CITY COUNCIL ASKS OTTAWA FOR REMOVAL OF ALL JAPANESE ON COAST. (Wilson's resolution passed after heated debate)

FEBRUARY 19th, 1942.

ANYTHING POSSIBLE NOW.....PUBLIC FEELING RISES...EVENTS MOVE FAST.

A rising demand from many quarters for immediate and more drastic action by the federal government to dispose of the local "Japanese question" has been the outstanding feature of the week's developments, as the war in the Far East sweeps on to the detriment of the United Nations arousing greater concern over the safety of the Pacific Coast. Not only are there pressing demands for an immediate and thorough evacuation of the alien males of military age, but also for the removal of the entire population.

MARTIAL LAW MOOTED ON U.S. COAST:

Most far-~~will-be-a~~ reaching and drastic step in the defence of the Pacific Coast---the declaration of martial law in a 100-mile zone along the Pacific Coast---may shortly be taken as a result of conferences between the department of justice and the ~~war-dep~~artment in United States.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

FEBRUARY 19th, 1942.

Definite assurance----MEN GO MONDAY.

SPECIAL PERMIT NOW REQUIRED TO BUY LAND:

"Persons of Japanese" origin may not buy or lease land without a permit from the minister of justice, according to an order-in-council passed by the government. (It is notknown whether this order would include homes and buildings.)

FEBRUARY 23rd, 1942.

ALIEN EVACUATION TO ROCKIES GETS UNDER WAY.

From C.N. Station, 100 men pulled out to Rainbow and Lucerne. This is the first removal of enemy alien of Japanese from Pacific Coast defense areas.

FEBRUARY 24th, 1942.

About noon today, ~~another~~ those one hundred Japanese nationals disembarked from Canadian National Coaches at Rainbow and Lucerne, B.C., deep in the snows of the Canadian Rockies.

A large number are expected to leave tonight for Geikie, Alta., just off the provincial boundary, and additional groups will leave during the week.

Above men are those who received the notice from Mr. Etsuji Morii, without knowing the details of the paper, they signed. They have spent almost 100 dollars each, investing in suitable clothing for work outdoors under all weather donditions.

FEBRUARY 21st, 1942.

CURFEW LAW-----TO ALL JAPANESE RACE, no exception to Nisei or Naturalized Japanese.

FEBRUARY 24, 1942.

Those men for road works will be paid 25¢ per hour, from which they must pay their own board. If married, they are required to assign $20. per month for the support of their wives. Camps will be run on the familiar co-operation basis.

R.C.M.P. officals said that the men were all "voluntary" and included for the most part men who had worked out of doors. Later groups will contain larger numbers of "white collar" workers.

~~There is no hours of work~~
There is no hours of work stated and no compensation. They have to sleep in the train boxes till the camp is built.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

FEBRUARY 25th, 1942.

OTTAWA ANNOUNCE TOTAL REMOVAL POLICY:---ORDER-IN-COUNCIL AUTHORIZES STEPS RAPID SPEED-UP IN EVACUATION.

SWEEPING STEPS TO ALL JAPANESE ON COAST---NO LOCAL ORDERS GIVEN YET.

Ban on Radios, Cameras includes Citizens.
Motor Vehicles to be taken over.

FEBRUARY 26, 1942.

Drastic new restrictions amounting in sum to a practical application of martial law against all persons of Japanese origin in the procted area of British Columbia were announced in a series of new orders announced Thursday and Friday in Ottawa.

These include:

(1) Formal authority to provide for the removal "forthwith" from the protected area of all persons of Japanese origin. "Worthwith", it is understood, means as soon as the federal government can make adequate arrangements.

(2) Imposition of a curfew law, under which all persons of Japanese race in the protected area must return to their usual places of residence each day before sunset and sunrise.

(3) Person of Japanese race living in the protected area of B. C. are forbidden to possess or use "any motor vehicle, camera, radio receiving set, radio, transmitter, firearm, ammunition, or explosive" under an amendment to the Defence of Canada regulations.

The order states further that "any peace officer or the R.C.M.P.... is authorized to search without warrant the premises or any place occupied by any person of the Japanese race... and to seize any article (mentioned in this order) found on such premises."

These articles, an Ottawa dispatch said, must forthwish be turned over to any justice of the peace, or to any police officers. Officials receiving such articles must give to the person delivering them a RECEIPT.

The definition of persons of Japanese race includes all those whose father or mother is Japanese or those who were required to regiester by the R.C.M.P.

APPOINTMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION:

Appointment of a British Columbia Security Commission which will take charge of evacuation, control, and employment of all persons of Japanese race was announced this afternoon, by Ian Mackenzkie, Minister of Pensions and Health. Austin Taylor has accepted the chairmanship of the commission and the names of other two members are to be announced shortly.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The commission is asked to take complete control of the situation, and is given very wide powers. Departments of the governments are instructed to co-operate with it in every respect and will lend experienced men to help in the evacuation of all Japanese from the protected area.

The Commission is responsible directly to Ottawa, Mr. Mackenzie said that the fullest co-operation of the Provincial government was expected. The members will be expected to give all their time to the huge task of settling nearly 23,000 Japanese outside of the Protected Area.

MARCH 3rd, 1942.

JAPANESE COMMITTEE TO ASSIST IN EVACUATION:---CO-OPERATE WITH TAYLOR COMMISSION: seek JUST, REASONABLE PLAN.

A working committee of first and second generation will act on behalf of the Japanese community and co-operate with the new Security Commission in effecting federal policy in the control and removal of persons of Japanese origin on the British Columbia coast.

A meeting Sunday afternoon, attended by over 100 delegates and many interested observers, approved a plan to elect an advisory committee of ~~All-J~~ representative members, and the setting up of a smaller committee charged with the heavy responsiblity of working ~~the~~ with the Taylor Commission. The drastic overhaul in governmental policy in dealing with the problem---calling for total removal and severe restrictions until it is effected---has demanded a like overhaul in the effort of the community to deal with the situation itself.

It is therefore widely felt that only a representative committee can assume the huge responsibility of protecting the safety and welfare of the 20,000-odd persons----Canadian-born, naturalized and alien, men and women, and children----who face removal. The Taylor Commission itself has recognized this fact, and has asked for the selection of such a committee to meet with it. Three meetings of the advisory committee have already been held to draft proposals to the Taylor Commission.

One of the chief concerns is that the evacuation of nationals now under way under direct orders of the R.C.M.P. be suspended temporarily, until necessary arrangements can be made for the families left behind.

ANOTHER FIFTY JAPANESE NATIONALS LEFT VANCOUVER for roadwork in the Rockies last night, under direct governmental orders. The ~~new~~ group left from the C.N. Station at 7;15 headed for Geikie, Alta.

The men going are no longer volunteers, but are ordered to report for such roadwork. Failure to do so will result in orders for their internment, the R.C.M.P. declare.

They are being employed for 25¢ per hour, and it is understood that a minimum eight-hour day will be provided under any conditions. From their wages, the men must deduct the cost of board, and if ~~married~~ married, they are require to sign an assignment of $20 from their monthly wages for their wives.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEAL SEVERELY WITH THE OFFENDER OF CURFEW LAW: SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

THREE NISEI NURSES ASKED TO WITHDRAW FROM VANCOUVER GENERAL HOSPITAL.

OCEAN FALLS EVACUATION MAY BE COMPLETED SOON:

Total evacuation of Ocean Falls by Nisei and Issei families and working men, is likely to be completed in less than two weeks.

MARCH 5th, 1942.

CARS, RADIOS, CAMERAS TO BE TURNED IN FROM MONDAY, MARCH 9th, 1942.

First action taken under the government regulations, Monday, surrender date applies only to the southern portion of the protected area and excludes Vancouver Island and Gulf Island. Surrender dates for these districts will be posted ~~aft~~ later.

THE ORDERS:

(1) Under provisions of Order-In-Council, P.C. 1486, no person of the Japanese race may have in his possession or use a motor vehicle, radio receiving set or camera in the restricted area.

(2) Radio receiving sets and cameras are to be delivered up by all persons of the Japanese race to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Barracks, 33rd and Heather Street, Vancouver, B.C. commencing at 9 a.m. Monday, March 9, 1942.

(3) All Motor vehicles, which includes trucks, trailers and motorcycle, in possession or use of persons of the Japanese race, are to be delivered to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Hastings Park Exhibition Grounds, Vancouver, B. C., commencing at 9 a.m., Monday, March 9, 1942.

(4) This order applies to those persons of the Japanese race residing in the southern portion of the restricted area, not including Vancouver Island, and the Gulf Islands, but including Greater Vancouver, North Vancouver, ~~West-Minister~~, West Vancouver, and the Fraser Valley, which would include such places as Steveston, New Westminster, Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Mission, Haney, and Hammond.

(5) Persons of the Japanese race residing in other parts of the restricted area will be notified regarding the places at which ~~preh~~ prohibited articles now in their possession are to be delivered up by them.

Nationals Moving.....Additional groups of Japanese nationals are moving out steadily for road work in the Jasper section. A small group left Wednesday by C.N., and larger groups are expected to go Friday night and Saturday again.

Tecoigne, Alberta, not far from Yellowhead is the destination of Friday's group.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In the meantime, the voluntary extodus of families to friends outside of the protected area is continuing to gather force. The north and central sections of the Okanagan are destinations for a number of families. Raymond, in southern Alberta, is receiving more, while one or two families are going as far as Saskatchewan.

Similarly, the flow of Japanese people from rural points is continuing, with families arriving in the city from Ocean Falls, Price Rupert, Port Alice, and the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

B. C. SECURITY COMMISSION.....COMMISSIONERS:

Head Commissioner....Austin Taylor,C.
Assistant " .....John A. Shirras, B. C. Provincial Police.
" " .....F. J. Mead, R.C.M.P.
Legal Advisor .....Charles H. Locke, K.C.
Honorary Secretary...Grant MacNeil, M.L.A.
Advisory Committee...
Vancouver...Hon. R.L.Maitland, K.C., B.C. Attorney-General
" Geo. S. Pearson, B. C. Labor Minister
Harold Winch, M.L.A.
Capt. M.C. Robinson
M.H. Hamilton
Gen. J. A. Clark
T.M.Harnett
A. D. Darlington
Dr. Lyall Hodgins
G.L. Fraser
Birt Showler
A. R. Morton
Victoria....General R.O. Alexander
Commodore Stevenson
" W.J.R. Beach
New Westminster.William Mott
Mission City....J. McKinnon
Kelowna.....R.G.Ruthorford
Revelstoke.....Mrs. Mary Sutherland
Victoria.....Mrs. Percy Scurrah
Prince Rupert...Geo. W. Nickerson

Commission's office will be at Marine Building.

DOCTORS ESCAPE CURFEW ORDER:

Under an order by the Minister of Justice and announced Wednesday by the Security Commission, Japanese medical doctors have been relieved of "compliance with curfew and automobile restriction." One unfortunate case of a locan medical doctor being unable to attend a dying patient because of the curfew occurred, before the new order was issued by the Minister.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MARCH 9th, 1942.

ALL NATIONALS ORDERED TO ROADWORK: NEW TRAVEL BAN.

The ruins of a shattered world crumbledfaster and closer around 20,000 harassed and bewildered people over the week-end and today, as governmental machinery moved on with its work of "demolition." Fathers, husbands, brothers being removed each; livelihood and means of sustenance going and gone; ordered to "leave protected area forthwith" and yet to ordered to "remain quietly in their homes," forbidden to stir into the street after dusk on penalty of six months hard labor; automobiles, radios, cameras confiscated....the 20,000 feel the heavier blows of war every hour.

Speed-up in the removal of all Japanese nationals was announced today, as the surrendering of automobiles, cameras and radios commenced. These new developments followed hard upon orders issured by the Minister of Justice, forbidding any movement within or from the protected area by first and second generation alike.

Col. C.H. Hill of the R.C.M.P. announced an order requiring "all male Japanese nationals residing in the coastal protected area to report immediately" at R.C.M.P. Barrachs. Upon reporting, they are order to road works in the Jasper region; and are subject to internment for failure to comply. The general order follows up the former system (just like Mr. Morii's notice) of notifying individuals by letter to report for assignment.

The order banning movement from the protected area applies to those who have alresdy left and declares that they may not settle anywhere, except with permission from the commission. "No person of the Japanese race ordinarily resident in the protected area aforesaid, who has left or leaves such area otherwise than pursuant to an order of the B. C. Security Commission shall reside or take up residence in any place except a place to which persons of the Japanese race are or have been evacuated by the Commission or in which persons so evacuated are by such sommission authorized to reside." A second order forbids movement with the protected area itself.

MARCH 11, 1942.

CUSTODIAN TO TAKE CONTROL OF PROPERTY OF EVACUEES.

NOTICE TO PERSONS OF THE JAPANESE RACE.
Office of the Custodian.

The Custodian desire to bring to the attention of persons of the Japanese race the following provisions of Order in Council Number P.C. 1665 dated the 4th day of March, 1942.

"As a protective measure only, all property situated in any protected area of British Columbia belonging to any person of the Japanese race resident in such area (excepting fishing vessels subject to Order in Council P.C.288 of the 13th of January, 1942, and deposits of money, shares of stock, debentures, bonds or other securities), delivered up to any person by the owner pursuant to the Order of the Minister of Justice dated February 26th, 1942, or

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-16
www.nikkeimuseum.org

which is turned over to the Custodian by the owner, or which the owner, on being evacuated, is unable to take with him, shall be vested in and subject to the controal and management of the Custodian ad defined in the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939; provided, however, that no commission shall be chargedby the Custodian in respect of such control and management.

"Subject as hereinafter provided, and for the purposes of the control and management of such property, rights and interest by the Custodian the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the same extent as if such property, rights and interests belonged to any enemy with the meaning of the said Regulations.

"The property, rights and interest so vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian, or the proceeds thereof, shall be dealt with in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct."

"The above provisions do not apply to fishing vessels, deposits of money, shares of stock, debentures, bonds or other securities, or property required to be delivered to any person by the owner pursuant to the Order of the Minister of Justice dated February 26, 1942, but enable persons of the Japanese race to deliver to the Custodian, before they are evacuated from a protected area, such other property as they have not disposed of and are unable to take with them."

All such other property not disposed of or delivered to the Custodian, prior to evacuation automatically comes under the control of the Custodian upon the evacuation of the owner but persons of the Japanese race are urged to report their property immediately instead of waiting until their evacuation as this will enable the Custodian to take prompt action to protect and adminster the same.

Forms for setting forth the particulars of such property may be obtained on written application to the undersigned and should be completed as fully as possible by owners of property and mail to the undersigned without delay.

Dated at the City of Vancouver this tenth day of March, 1942.

G. W. McPHERSON,
Authorized Deputy of the Custodian,
1404 Royal Bank Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR EVACUEES AT EXHIBITION PARK:

Temporary quarters large enough to accomodate hundreds of men, women, and children are bing prepared at Hastings Park, to provide shelter for the many Japanese Canadians who will assemble in Vancouver prior to evacuation from the Protected area by the B.C.Security Commision. It is understood that these shelters will house the evacuees from up-coast, as well as those people who are selling out their businesses, and unable to find other quarters in the city.

MOVE TO CAMP GAINING SPEED: Already a total of 625 Japanese nationals have been moved, all of whom have been placed in northern district near B.C.-Alberta ~~boundry~~ boundary.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-17
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MARCH 12, 1942.

VANCOUVER ISLAND CARS SURRENDERED AT VICTORIA.

MARCH 14th, 1942.

EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNAL LIVING: Move 2500 from Island &Up-Coast Points.

A new experience in communal living is in store for some 2000 first and second generation---men, women and children---who will be housed in two buildings at Hastings Park, before being evacuated out of protected area.

The movement is expected to begin next week, Security Commission chairman Austin Taylor said, indicating that evacuation of whole families from stragetic points within the protected area will shortly commence.

COMMISSION TO PROVIDE FOR EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE:

Assurance that the B. C. Security Commission will do all it can to assist in the education of an estimated 5,000 second generation school children, whose schooling is disrupted by evacuation, and will direct its attention to the social problems arising daily was given in a statement issued Friday following a meeting of the Commission and its advisory board.

The commission will assume the cost of education, thus relieving the places to which the families are sent of the burden. Rigid supervision of all movements, work projects and settlements, with a necessary regard to receiving communities will be followed by the Security board, the chairman indicated.

MARCH 17th, 1942.

ENTIRE PARK TAKEN OVER FOR USE AS MANNING POOL:

The B. C. Security Commission announced Tuesday that it had completed arrangements to take over the entire Park area at Hastings Park for use in the evacuation of all persons of Japanese origin ~~for~~ from the coast.

POWELL OFFICES AID REPORT OF PROPERTY TO CUSTODIAN:

Under order-in-council of Mar. 4th, the Custodian has been authorized to take control of property voluntarily turned over to him, as well as any property left behind by an evacuee. Property vested this way with the Custodian is subject to the consolidated regulations on trading with the enemy, which involves approval by the custodian of all business transactions. Disposal of the property is subject to the direction of the Dominion Government.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-18
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Two Forms:

Forms of two kinds are available at the Powell Street office. One for those who are property owners, one for those who have only ± liabilities to pay.

General information is not available here, however, and for general details the up-town office at 1404 Royal Band Building should be consulted.

The forms require the reporting of all real property, that is land and buildings owned. Details as to insurance, taxes, claims title and tenants, and crops sown on farm land are required. Buildings acturally occupied by the registrant,or farm lands tilled must also be reported.

Personal Property:

Personal property, including furniture and fixtures, equipment and machinery, stock in trade and personal effects may also be registered. Farmers may report on livestock, horses and other farm animals, poultry, etc.

Bank accounts, bond, stocks, shares, life insurance policies and alike, although exempted in the order for delivery to the custodian may also be regiestered on the forms. The registrant is also required to report on liabilities, including both personal and business debts. Persons wishing to report their property, and unable to understand the English language, are advised to take an interpreter with them, since no such service is available as yet.

~~POWELL-OFFICE-AID-REP~~
TRAVEL PERMITS GRANTED FOR APPROVED CASES.

Permits to leave the protected area are now being granted by the Security Commission to Canadian-born citizens, provided that applicants for peremission to travel can be approved.

For a week all such applications have been held up Permission is now being granted, however, to those people leaving voluntarily, whoeh have a definite destination. The destination itself must be approved; and the consent of the local authorities in whatever place the applicant wishes to travel to, must be secured before a permit is granted.

Small numbers of Nisei, both young men and young women, are now expected to begin the voluntary movement to eastward again. No permits are being issued to enable second generation to return to homes on Vancouver Island or up-coast, since evacuation of these destricts is expected to be completed in the near future.

OVER THOUSAND NATIONALS MOVED.

Removal of some 1700 Japanese Nationals between the ages of 18 and 45 from the protected zone has passed the two-thirds marks, with over 1000 place in roadcamps on the Hope-Princeton road, the North Thompson highway, and the B. C.-Alberta Jasper route.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-19
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MARCH 20th, 1942.

CALL TO NISEI TO FORM UNITED CITIZENS' COUNCIL.

AID COMMUNITY, GOVERNMENT IN REMOVAL:

Organization of a "united Nisei council" from among all second generations to grapple with the increasing problems facing the community generally and Canadian citizens of Japanese origin specifically is planned at a meeting of representatives from all Nisei organizations. It will be held under the auspices of the National Japanese Canadian Citizens' League Sunday afternoon, March 22, at the Alexander Japanese Hall, from 1 o'clock. All second generations organizations are urged to send three delegates to the meeting.

A statement released by the special committee of the League, which has been functioning since the outbreak of the war, indicates that the Security Commission is willing to listen to any reasonable and workable project that the Nisei can advance.

ONTARIO MOVEMENT SOON, SAY MINISTER OF LABOR:

The first 100 male evacuees to go to Ontario are expected to leave "within the next few days" Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labor, said Thursday night. They will be carefully selected for this work, and if married with families, they will not be allowed to take their families with them, according to the report.

MAY CANCEL LIQUOR PERMITS:

The British Columbia Security Commission announced today that the Attorney-General of British Columbia has been asked to cancel permits to purchase liquor issed to all persons of Japanese origin.

EVACUEES MUST REPORT TO PARK----REMAIN WHERE SENT:

Additionsl orders restricting still further movement of all persons of Japanese origin in Canada were laid down this week by the B. C. Security Commission.

(1) All persons of Japanese origin who have been instructed to vacate places within the restricted area and to proceed to Vancouver, B.C. shall report forthwith to the Hastings Park Clearing Pool.

(2) Prohibits any person who has been sent to any work camp, village, town or municipality from leaving that place without permission from the Commission or from police authorities.

(3) It also applies to those who have been granted permits to leave the protected area for destinations of their own choice, which have been approved by the Commission.

Under this order, therefore, movement from roadcamps, or from Alberta beet fields or Ontario lumber camps, either on the part of [illegible] would not be allowed except with

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-20
www.nikkeimuseum.org

direct permission.

FOREST WAR WORK FOR 3000 EVACUEES IN ONTARIO.

Arrangements to place some 3000 male evacuees on roadwork and in the pult and paper industry in Ontario have been practically completed, and are expected to go into operation soon. Work for at least an estimated 2,5000 Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese in industry of value to the war effort is thus been provided.

Sugar beet growers in the Lethbridge area have indicated that they too would welcome the importation of 500 farm laborers. The entire of cost of the transportation will be borne by the Dominion Government, Premier Mitchell Hepburn said.

CANADA, JAPAN DISCUSS EXCHANGE OF NATIONALS:

Possibility that an exchange of non-official nationals might be effected between Canada and Japan was indicated here Thursday in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Prime Minister was asked what steps were being taken by the government in regard to the return to Japan of the Japanese minister Seijiro Yoshizawa, and Japanese consuls and officials resident in Canada.

"Much progress has been made with a view to reaching a satisfactory agreement and to completing the necessary arrangements," Mr. King Said. "It may be added that concurrently, consideration is also given to the exchange of nationals who have no official status."

Any such exchange would take place in a neutral country,,with Spain and Portuguese East Africa mentioned as possibilities.

MARCH 27, 1942.

Families where Possible
ALBERTA BEET FIELDS FOR FAMILIES:
WOMEN, CHILDREN TO GHOST TOWNS:
NISEI TO ONTARIO CAMPS.
NATIONALS TO B. C.-ALBERTA ROADWORKS.

Evacuation of the Japanese community from the coast Protected Area will be carried out by the B.C. Security Commission under the following definite plans to date:

(1) Placementof over 3000 Canadian-born Japanese and naturalized citizens in pulp mills, forest camps and war industries in Ontario.

(2) The men will go to a clearing station at Schrieber, Ontario, to be built by themselves. From this clearing station they will be dispatched to different centres wherever there is a shortage of workers. They will be paid the prevailing rate of wages ranging from 25¢ per hour upward.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-21
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Many wild and foolish rumours have been circulating about the movements to ~~Ona~~ Ontario, such as Niseis going there would be placed on oil tankers. These are dastarly rumors, which should be stopped.

(2) Settlement of 5500 to 7500 women and children in "ghost towns" in south-eastern B. C.

Appropriations for funds to put vacant houses into shape is being submitted to Ottawa. Families in these "ghost towns" will be charge~~d~~ of the federal government, and at the same time husbands and fathers will assign a portion of their wages to them.

Committees of Japanese Canadians will be asked to supervise and direct these newly-formed committees.

(3) Placement of 1000 farming families from theFraser Valley on Sugar beet farms in southern Alberta and Manitoba.

Families are to be provided with individual cottages and small plots of land for their own use and cultivation in addition to the sugar beet farms on which they will work. On the basis of five members to a family, each family is assured of an income of at least $1000 during the short sugar beet season. Added income of $2 to $4 per day is assured during the harvesting season on the grain fields.

With 1000 families, averaging 5 per family, the happy evacuation of 5000 people is assured.

Arrangements are going ahead to provide for the balance of the population, and the Commission through the Chairman Austin C. Taylor and Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead have given assurance time and again that families left behind are the charge and responsibility of the federal government and WILL BE TAKEN CARE OF.

MARCH 28th, 1942.

130 NISEI LEAD MOVEMENT OF CITIZENS TO ONTARIO:
RECEIVE ASSURANCE OF FAMILY CARE:

EVACUATION OF CANADIAN-BORN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ~~ORGIGIN~~ ORIGIN OUT OF THE PROTECTED AREA GOT UNDER WAY SUNDAY NIGHT, WHEN 133MEN LEFT FOR SCHREIBER, ONTARIO, FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC STATION:

They will be employed in the building of a clearing station under Government supervision, and from this station they and later arrivals will be sent to jobs in lumber camps, pulp mills and war industry, at prevailing rates of wages. Those unable to fill such jobs will be employed on the building of an uncompleted section of the Trans-Canada highway near Schreiber.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-22
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Evacuation of able-bodied male citizens will gain speed, following registration of all lower Mainland Nisei at the R. C.M. P. Barracks, Tuesday. It is expected that upon registration each Nisei will be given a date upon which he must report again to arrange for employment outside the coastal area.

Japanese nationals were required to report Friday last, and are moving out to roadwork in B. C. daily. Naturalized citizens report Monday under the same order.

Some confusion arose earlier in the week owing to the fact that the men drafted to leave in the first and second groups were not fully aware of all arrangements. Fuller information and assurances that families and children will be fully cared for have solved these difficulties.

Friday afternoon, Harold Winch, M.L.A., interviewed the two groups of draftees, from 4;30 and 6;00 p.m. explaining fully the situation and promising to take up their problems.

Assurance that they would comply fully with the government evacuation order was given by the young men affected.

Saturday morning this promise again given directly to Austin C. Taylor, Chairman and Assisstant Commissioner F. J. Mead, of the Security Commission, who spoke to the men themselves.

It was clearly pointed out and stressed that the men wish to comply with the order for the sake of the whole community.

The departure of the men will assure that the plans of the commission to work for as humane and as just a program in evacuation as possible will go ahead.

Among the matters which were cleared up were questions of shortness of notice, fear for the welfare of wives, children and other dependents left behind, recognition of status as citizens or "enemy aliens" and the discounting of many wild rumours concerning the destination and future work of the men.

NOTICE TO ALL MALES OF
JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN:

Every MALE person, 18 years of age or over, of Japanese racial origin now in the district of vicinity of the cities of Vancouver, New Westminster, North Vancouver and the towns of West Vancouver, and Steveston must report at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Barracks at 33rd Avenue and Heather Street, Vancouver, B. C. between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon as follows:

JAPANESE NATIONALS.....March 27, 1942

NATURALIZED CANADIANS.....March 30, 1942

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-23
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADIAN BORN.....March 31, 1942.

Unless in possession of a permit to remain in the defense area issued by the British Columbia Security Commission.

Failure to comply with this order will entail a penalty of five hundred dollars fine ($500.00) and one year imprisonment.

By Order:

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,

Chairman,
B.C. Security Commission.

Assist Liaison Work:

UNITED CITIZEN'S COUNCIL ORGANIZED:

Delegates from over 50 second generation organizations meeting Sunday, March 22nd in Vancouver gave unanimous endorsation to the formation of a "Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council", authorized to act as a central co-ordination body for the Niseis, in the evacuation of the community from theprotected area.

Monday afternoon, three nominees of the Council were appointed to the Japanese Committee ~~fo~~ of the B. C. Security Commission. They are Miss Chitose Uchida, Kunio Shimizu, general secretary of the Japanese ~~Citizen~~ Canadian Citizens' League, and Thomas Shoyama, New Canadian Editor.

These three Nisei augment the present first generation committee of Etuji Morii, Arthur Nishiguchi, and Ippei Nishio, who were appointed by the Security Commission some time ago as liaison officers between itself and the Japanese community.

The Citizens' Council itself has the support of a special advisory committee of naturalized first generation citizens, which has been working on plans for mass evacuation. Called together under the auspices of the J.C.C.L., some 150 Nisei delegates met Sunday afternoon is an atmosphere of tense concern over the events moving so rapidly about them. An audience of an equal number listened to the deliberations and gave expression to their own point of vew.

Selected to the Council of thirty by a nomination Committee were:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-24
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Men:	Ladies:
Dr. E. C. Banno	Hide Hyodo
Kunio Shimizu	Chitose Uchida
Seiji Homma	Kazuko Kagawa
Shoichi Takayama	Kazuko Hidaka
Thomas Shoyama	Masuko Iguchi
Tadashi Saito , Mission.	Kiyoshi Kato
Frank Nakamura	Aya Suzuki
Rev. T. Tsuji	Nora Fujita
Hajime Suzuki	Myea Okamura,
Eiji Yatabe	Mrs. E. Kitagawa
Kanao Naruse , Steveston	Mrs. M. Maikawa
Hideo Onotera, New Westminster.	Kay Oda, Steveston
Hideo Yoshida	
Dr. George Ishiwara	
Hajime Shiga	
Dr. H. Kuwabara	
Kaoru Atagi , Steveston	
Tatsuo Suzuki, New Westminster.	
Hiromu Fujiki, Surrey.	
Shogo Omura , Haney.	
Bert Murakami, New Westminster	

NATURALIZED CANADIAN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN:

Naturalized Canadian Citizens of Japanese orgin have formed a "NATURALIZED CANADIAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATION" from the first generation to assist in co-operation with the government'spolicy of evacuation.

Committee: Bunji Hisaoka,.....Chairman.
Y. Iwasaki,.....Secretary.
T. Takenaka,.....Assistant secretary.
J.W.Kinoshita.....Treasurer.

Headquarters for the naturalized group is at the Tairiku Nippo, 215 East Cordova St., Vancouver, B. C.

NO MORE LIQUOR OF ANY KIND

Prohibition is back strong as far as the Japanese community in British Columbia is concerned.

A complete ban on liquor was imposed Monday by the liquor control board in an order sentoout to all liquor sto vendors by Commissioner W. F. Kennedy. The order was effected at the request of the B. C. Security Commission.

Individual permits may not be issued to persons of Japanese origin, the sale of beer prohibited, and they are forbidden to haveliquor in theirpossession.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-25
www.nikkeimuseum.org

APRIL 2nd, 1942.

ALL'S WELL IN ONTARIO-NEXT GROUP GOES APRIL 7th, 1942.

FIRST GROUP ARRIVES IN ONTARIO:

A wire from Schrieber, Ontario, to THE New Canadian, indicates that all is well with the first group of second generation who left here last Sunday. The wire follows:

"Everything on schedule. Conduct orderly and all in good spirits. Have 24-hour freedom of private baggage car. No baggage examined. Accommodation on car warm and okay. Cooking facilities limited but got sufficient food."

"Bring own bedding and ordinary work clothes. Personal effects as desired."

"Train took us right to campsite situated alongside half completed highway that we will work on. One camp nearly full. Twenty-five similar camps located along highway near here. Good buildings, provisions, beds all waiting."

"Now Thursday, April 2nd, all running smoothly. Electricity, Running water soon as possible."

"Schreiber forty minutes' walk along highway. Fourteen hundred population, stores, show,,bank, post office, everything. Address all mail care of "Camp," S.W. 5-5."

"Given assignment to write for Toronto Weekly Star re Canadians moved to Ontario. Everything better than expected. Welcomed by many people in Shreiber." DAVE WATANABE.

48-72 Hours Notice for Future Movements.

Future movements of second generation out of Protected area have been delayed until next Tuesday, April 7, it was announced. On that day 100 Nisei, who have passed through the R.C.M.P., the Custodian and the Labor department are due to follow the 132 mean already settled at Shreiber, Ontario.

In future, according to a Commission announcement, all evacuees upon reporting to the R.C.M.P. for instructions to leave, will be given from 48 to 72 hours notice after reporting. This will ~~leave compl~~ relieve complaints that evacuees do not receive sufficient time to make proper preparations to leave.

KEEP PATERNAL EYE ON BEET FIELD WORKERS:

Movement of Fraser Valley Japanese farming families to the sugar beet fields of southern Alberta is expected to begin next Saturday, following a tour of the valley by officials of the B. C. Security Commission.

Meetings of farmers and their families will be held in the various "Nokai" halls in the valley, from next Tuesday for the purpose of selecting the groups to go. Work will begin at the Mission end of the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-26
www.nikkeimuseum.org

valley and from there westward. "Ideal" farming families will be the first chosen.

Railway cars will be spotted at the various stations and families will board them at the nearest point. The Commission has approved an allowance of $1 per capita for food on the trip to Alberta. Each family is expected to bring food for five meals.

Each adult is allowed 150 pounds of baggage free, and each half-fare 75 pounds. There is no truth to the rumour that children will not be permitted to go with families.

Each family will contract to work for a private farmer for the beet season, but the Security Commission, officials declare, will continue to watch over them for the duration. Although they will be in private employ, their welfare will continue to be a responsibility of the government.

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS OF THE JAPANESE RACE:

It has been brought to the attention of the British Columbia Security Commission that some apprehension is felt by persons who are under orders to leave the protected areas of British Columbia, that their families will not be properly cared for.

The British Columbia Security Commission give this understanding, through the medium of "The New Canadian", viz., that no cases of hardship will be allowed to exist among the families of those who are leaving the protected area. This is a responsibility palced on the Commission by the Government and one which the Commission will fulfill.

Medical and Welfare Organizations have been up and are being administered in order that all cases may receive proper attention.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION.

North Okanagan Problem Settling.

Satisfactory adjustment of the situsation with respect to the settlement of Japanese evacuees in the northern Okanaga has been reported here by J.E. Montague, president of the Vernon Board of Trade, after confering with the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Dominion labor minister.

Since the Security Commission assumed control, no more evacuees have been permitted to enter the valley. Included in the new arrivals totalling some 140 persons, are 19 children of school age who would be eligible to attend Vernon School.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-27
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NOTICE.

In order to clarify any misunderstanding which may exist in the minds of persons of Japanese race who are being evacuated from the protected area to work projects and camps, twenty-five cents per hour is the rate of wage paid by the government with the followeing exceptions:

Construction Foreman-------30¢ to 40¢	Axemen and Fellers-------30¢
Maintenance Foreman--------30¢ to 35¢	Timekeepers-------25¢ to 30¢
Sub-Foreman and Straw Boss--------30¢	Blacksmiths----------30¢
Carpenters----------35¢	Drillers (Hand)----------30¢
Carpenters (Rough)----------30¢	Powdermen----------30¢
Broadaxe Man----------30¢	Hook Tenders----------35¢
Steel Sharpeners (Hand)----------30¢	Rigging Slingers---------35¢
Saw Filers----------30¢	First Aid Man----------30¢

Married men will be required to assign to their wives the sum of twenty dollars ($20.00), per month and the Government will pay the following rates for each child:

1st Child----------$5.00 per month. Follwing 4 children $4.00 per month.

Twenty-five cents per meal will be charged for board at the camps.

These camps are being put into operation for the sole purpose of providing employment for persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected area who can not otherwise secure employment.

The Government will endeavour to find employment in private industries for large groups, particularly in Ontario, in the Pulp Mills and Logging Camps, and persons of Japanese origin so employed will receive the prevailing rate of wage paid by the industry.

In cases where wives and families of men in camps are residing in the clearing station at Hastings Park, a nominal sum will be charged for the board of the wife. This amount will not exceed Ten Dollars per month. Children will be boarded free.

Work rooms will be provided at the clearing station equipped with Sewing Machines, etc., and in cases where a family has no funds available for the purchase of clothing, cloth and other necessary materials will be provided by the Commission for such purposein the event that same is necessary.

APRIL 4th, 194?.

'Mackenzie All Wrong"---Major Austin Taylor.

In an emphatic statement issued this afternoon to The New Canadian, Major Austin C. Taylor, chairman of the B. C. Security Commission, flatly denied remarks attributed to the Honourable Ian Mackenzie in the Vancouver press at noon today.

Mr. Taylor declared that the Minister of Pensions and National Health is "not authorized to speak for the Commission" insofar as he was

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-28
www.nikkeimuseum.org

concerned.

(Mr. Mackenzie is quoted in the press as having declared that all Japanese would be out of the protected area in three or four weeks, including those in Hastings Park.)

"The statements made by the Honourable Mr. Mackenzie are entirely without foundation," said Mr. Taylor.

"In the first place, it is impossible to evacuate all the Japanese in the Prohibited Areas in three to four weeks. In the second place the Government is, as far as the Commission knows, expropriating Hastings Park. In the third place, neither the Commission nor anyone else knows what the eventualities will bring forth insofar as the future of the Japanese evacuated is concerned. But one thing is certain it is not the intention, under any circumstances, to prevent the families from being re-united. The Honourable Mr. Mackenzie is reported to have made reference to some mysterious announcements regarding the evacuation of the Japanese. There are no mysterious announcements to be made that I know of other than announcements as to taking more Japanese into lumbering camps, logging camps, pulp mills, and so forth, where they will receive a better remuneration than they will in road camps, " he declared.

"I wish to reiterate," emphasized Major Taylor, "that any unfavorable conclusions that may be drawn from the Honourable Ian Mackenzie's remarks are entirely without foundation."

Members of the Commission were obviously concerned over the harm that may come to the government program because of unwarranted political interference. Major Taylor stressed that he and his fellow-commissioners were intent only upon proper handling of thejob entrusted to them by Ottawa.

APRIL 6th, 1942.

GHOST TOWN INTERIOR HOUSING SCHEME PUSHED:

COMMISSION ISSUES GENERAL RESUME//Peopleurged to Discount Rumours.

When war-time evacuation of the B. C. coast has been completed, twenty thousand people of Japanese origin will have been moved to one of four projects now under way, according to a detailed progress report issued by the B. C. Security Commission today.

(1) Male nationals will have gone chiefly to roadwork in the Province; ~~the majority~~

(2) majority of second generation to Ontario roads or industry.

(3) Farming and fishing families to farms in Southern Alberta and Manitoba.

(4) Thousands of women and children will have been placed in "Ghost Towns" in the interior.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-29
www.nikkeimuseum.org

APRIL 6th, 1942.

HASTINGS PARK LIVING CONDITIONS IMPROVE:

COUNCIL, COMMITTEE TO WORK TOGETHER.

CUSTODIAN TO ACT FOR EVACUATED PEOPLE.

" Property delivered to the Custodian will be administered in the interests of the Japanese evacuated," according to a statement of the Security Commission. "This is not confiscating" declares the statement, which points out that "there seemsto be a lack of understanding of the Custodian's duties."

Confusion thus far has arisen over the fact that the administrative policy of the Custodian has not yet been defined. He is thus unable to answer many details which arise in the disposing of various kinds of property.

FARMERS TO GO SATURDAY...VARIED JOBS IN MANITOBA:

Saturday night a group of 25 families will leave Mission for Alberta and an equal number will leave Haney bound for Manitoba, as evacuation of a projected 1,000 families to the praries gets under way.

Family groups were chosen Sunday afternoon, following a meeting of some 50 farming representatives from the Valley, Commission officials, and sugar beet growers' association representatives from the prairies. The families will be assembled Tuesday in Mission and in Haney for medical tests, interviews with the custodian, and officials in charge of sugar beet arrangements.

Groups to Alternate-----Alternate groups will go from each separate locality to Alberta and to Manitoba, so that families in each area will have the choice of which province they prefer. "Ideal" families, however, will be asked to go first. An allowance of $2.00 is to be made for meals en route to the prairie points, and for families in need the commission will grant $12.00 assistance, Commissioner John F. Shirras announced.

The Commission itself is responsible for the education, hospitalization and relief of Japanese evacuated into the prairies, and will have representatives stationed there to hear complaints.

Alberta set-up---------Japanese families will be place in districts adjacent to Raymond, Taber and Picture Butte.

Manitobe set-up--------Manitoba area extens eastward from a line drawn between Portage la Prairie and Morden, through the Red River Valley according to Mr. Graham, who is here from Winnipeg.

The Manitoba section is not confined to sugar beets only, but a variety of general farm labor, including tractor men, stockmen, poultry men, hog men, market gardeners, etc., are needed.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-30
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"Herein is our voice as we speak as the representative members of the Japanese Canadian committee in Toronto.
"We feel highly insulted that these goods should be offered to us. Such an act on the part of the Japanese Government to send such goods to us can only be construed as an attemp on their part to convert on our sympathy to its fascist philosophy and all it stands for against which this country is at war.
Our immediate reaction to the above has resulted in dispatching the following telegram to the Department of Labor, Japanese section, through the Toronto office of the British Columbia Security Commission. Committee elected representing Toronto Canadian-Born at a meeting held January 16 as well as a similar committee representing Toronto first generation at a meeting held January 17 unanimously decided not to participate in distribution of International Red Cross shipment of Japanese shoyu, tea etc, Both committees also recommend in the interests of the future oa all Japanese in Canada the same attitude be taken by Japanese residents of other places and province.
We ~~sih~~ wish, through the medium of your paper, to make known our stand on this very important question because as Canadians our one desire is to align our forces with the United Nations against the fascist aggressors."
The letter is signed by Roger Obata, Kay Oda and George Tanaka on behalf of the second generation committee, which itself was instrumental in securing widespread sympathetic publicity for the stand taken by the Toronto paper.
The Canadian Tribune published a full page article on the question and the Toronto Daily Star featured the story.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-31
www.nikkeimuseum.org

APRIL 10th, 1942.

COMMISSION DEFINES NEW POLICY:

A new policy in regard to the functioning of the Japanese liaison Committee was announced Wednesday by the British Columbia Security Commission.

NOTICE.

For reasons best known to the Committee itself, it has been decided to abandon recognition of any Japanese Committee. However, any representative group of Japanese recognized by the Commission may form a committee of three or five and the doors of the Commission will always be open to them.

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,

Chairman,
B.C. Security Commission.

Formerly the Committee was responsible to the commission for the whole community. From now on, however, instead of recognizing only the one Committee, theCommission will hear representations from a committee of three or five, on behalf of any responsible group or organization of Japanese.

The former liaison committee, headed by Mr. E. Morii, as well as the J.C.C.C. and the Naturalized Canadian Japanese Association will carry on with their work, as committees under the new policy.

Relief Needs Acute.

ALL NEEDY FAMILIES MAY ENTER HASTINGS PARK ON APPLICATION.

Acute relief and welfare problems are increasing in the Japanese Community, it is indicated in a report from the Vancouver Japanese Welfare Association and the J.C.C.C. These two groups are pushing for a more-extensively organized machinery of relief to be set up as soon as possible.

The sudden removal of the breadwinner from families in the "low income" groups has been the cause of this situation. Families formerly budgeted to incomes in the neighbourhood of eighty-five dollars a month are now faced with no means of support until allowances from their ~~families~~ husbands at work camps are forthcoming. Even when these arrive, they will not as a rule be adequate.

Destitute families, however, are being moved into the clearing Station at Hastings Park, where board and lodgings are provided. Entrance to the Park may be arranged by notifying the Administration office of the Station, and giving the number in the family, and serial numbers of registration cards.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-32
www.nikkeimuseum.org

April 10, 1942. (Friday)

CARPENTERS AT WORK IN GREENWOOD NOW:

Carpenters have already gone to work renovating vacant buildings in Green-wood,B. C., Preparatory to receive some 1000 aged men, women and children, according to a special report published last night by the Vancouver Sun.

The report said that arrangements were completed Monday by the Greenwood City Council in a conference with Leonard Boultbee, representing the British Columbia Security Commission.

The group going to Greenwood will include 100 men over age 60, 300 women and 500 to 600 girls and children. Future groups will go to Kaslo, Slocan and Sandon.

Small Groups leaving

STRAIN SEEN AS EVACUATION PROGRAM HITS LOCAL CITIZENS.

Evacuation of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin from the coastal protected area--Canadian born and naturalized males over the age of 18--is getting under way, but not without the stress and strain that inevitably accompanies the break-up of an entire community.

Small parties left Tuesday night for Schreiber, Ontario, and for three points in the Revelstoke section--Three Valley, Solsqua and Taft--of the Trans-Canada highway. Thursday night a small group, comprising a large number of youths just over the age limit of 18, left for Cambie Siding in the same section.

Groups from Vancouver, New Westminster and Steveston are scheduled to leave regularly, based upon the R.C.M.P. registration carried out March 30 and 31.

Nationals completed-----The removal of enemy nationals has been practically completed, and the Commission is now moving into the problem of the enforced evacuation of resident citizens.

WELL-TO-DO MAY MOVE:

The arrangements are pending, it is reported, whereby families with means may be enabled to move to interior towns as a unit, at their own expense. The Security Commission is said to have located appropriate town prepared to receive such families, who will return from active work for the duration.

From Schreiber, Ontario. ----LETTERS INDICATE THAT NISEI ARE DOING ALL RIGHT AT CAMP SW 5-5 (Letter for New Canadian from Frank Nagano.)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-33
www.nikkeimuseum.org

April 10th, 1942.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS MAKE STATEMENT:

The Naturalized Canadian Japanese Association today issued the following formal statement:

"The Naturalized Canadian Japanese Association has taken as its first consideration the safety of Women and children and the welfare of the Japanese Community. It believes that co-operation with the Government of Canada is the only way to assure that these interests will be safeguarded.

The Association has at no time neglected this prime purpose in negotiations with representatives of the Government. It has been recognized by the B. C. Security Commission, and believes its negotiations are producing favorable results.

The Association urges that the community work for an orderly evacuation, and not be misled by irresponsible rumour-mongers. It will make public as much reliable information as is possible.

Those who were required to leave on April 7, but failed to do so because of transportation difficulties, baggages and so forth are asked to contact the associations at the office of the Tariku Nippo."

CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT///ONLY COURSE TO PROTECT WELFARE OF PEOPLE.

A strong stand urging co-operation with the government in the evacuation of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin was made Tuesday before a public meeting in the Alexander Hall, by the Executive Committee of the Naturalized Canadian Japanese Association.

Support for that stand was voiced by Kunio Shimizu, speaking on behalf of the J.C.C.C.

The meeting passed a resolution urging that the Association carry on with its efforts on behalf of the community, and to co-operate with the government.

Shigeru Yasuura, reporting on behalf of the committee said that four points discussed with the Commission had all been favorably received. These included:

REPORT POINTS:

(1) A request that aged people be evacuated with their families, if necessary at their own expense, where such could be afforded.

(2) Recognition of the Naturalized Association.

(3) Democratic administration of the interior towns to which women and children are moved.

(4) Evacuation of people from the Hastings park Clearing Station.

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2002-2-1-1-1-34
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nisei Council;

Speaking for the Nisei Council, Mr. Shimizu declared that in the opinion of the Council, the interests of the whole community, men, women and children, could best be safeguarded through co-operating with the authorities. After weeks of negotiations with the commission during which the main issue had always been the evacuation of families as units, the Council had come to the conclusion that temporary separation could not be avoided, he said. But, he added, the Council feels that the Commission is sincere in its expressed intention of working for the ultimate re-uniting of every last family. "We asked the Niseis to co-operate with the government, evacuate in compliance with orders as cheerfully as possible, and be a credit to our whole people," he declared.

Yoriki Iwasaki was chairman of the meeting, and Bunji Hisaoka, K. Kinoshita and Mr. Yoshida also spoke.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN GHOST TOWNS ASSURED:

Assurance that the management of interior towns will the be left in competent hands, and that Japanese Canadian evacuees will have some voice in administration has been given by the Security Commission in a statement to the Naturalized Canadian Japanese Association.

The statement said:

"This is to advise that the management of interior towns where this Commission intends to evacuate woman and children, and aged dependents will be under the supervision of a competent representative of this Commission who will work for with a small committee of the local inhabitants and a small committee of Japanese resident in the respective towns."

APRIL 15th, 1942.

CUMBERLAND HERE AS ISLAND EVACUATION PUSHED:

Total population at the Hastings Park Clearing Station will swell up to the 2000 mark today, with the arrival of some newcomers from Cumberland, Courtenay Fanny Bay and district on Central Vancouver Island, who sailed this morning from Union Bay.

The movement of this oldest of all Japanese communities in British Columbia will set in motion again the machinery of evacuating all persons of Japanese origin from outside coastal points. Other community such as Duncan, Chemainus and Victoria are expected to follow next week.

Last remaining centre of any importance on the coast, the town of Woodfibre, is expected to be evacuated after a shutdown of the plant toward the end of the month.

Well-Prepared:------Preparations to receive the newcomers have been going ahead steadily for the past week. Personnel of the Clearing Station has now been sufficiently well-organized to avoid the hopeless confusion which caused so much trouble with the first arrivals.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-35
www.nikkeimuseum.org

April 15th, 1942.

NATURALIZED COMMITTEE STATEMENT ---- ASKS PRUDENCE FOR SAKE OF ALL:

The Executive Committee of the Naturalized Canadian Japanese Association today issued the following statement, translated from the Japanese.

"The Naturalized Canadian Japanese Association reported on the progress of its discussions with the B.C. Security Commission at a mass meeting in theAlexander Hall on April 7th, As was reported in the previous issue of the New Canadian, "removal of families as units" was our primary consideration.

In the course of discussions, it has become apparent that under present circumstances, this system of evacuation was impossible. Accordingly, we sought the next best course, namely to assure the best possible administration and treatment for women, children and aged people in Interior towns. (Refer to statement by Mr. A. C. Taylor in the previous issue of The New Canadian.)

Since it is impossible to move families as units, The N.C.J.A. feels that it is necessary to lay aside this issue, in order to insure further discussion for the welfare and safety of women, children and the aged of the Japanese community. We are at present seeking assurances as to the standard of living comditions in road camps and earnestly ask the support of the whole community.

We feel that we must have hope and faith in the future, and to bear our trials patiently. All our efforts must be directed towards this end.

It has been brought to our attention that certain well-known residents have give an erroneous impression concerning the policy of the Naturalized and natural-born Japanese Canadians. Upon contact and inquiry, we have been able to clarify and correct this mistaken report. We hope that no one has been misled by such reports, and understanding this, will co-operate with the government policy of early and humane evacuation.

We ask the community to confirm with the proper authorities any rumours which are circulated. We ask members of the community to act prudently, in order not to place the whole community at a disadvantage.

It is necessary to effect an orderly evacuation in order to make the best of this worst situation..But we fear and anxiety, some of which is wholly unnecessary, seem to be hindering the evacuation.

The N.C.J.A. is requesting from the B. C. Security Commission, full announcements of details with regard to orderly evacuation. Such matters as the preparation for the removal of families, where the males have already been evacuated, are inclued in this request, as well as hope that the removal of persons from the Clearing Station will be carried out as soon as possible.

A request for the improvement of conditions, such as through the opening of school facilities was brought to the attention of the authority.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-36
www.nikkeimuseum.org

APRIL 17, 1942.

April 17th, 1942.

To Nisei:

The Security Commission still refuses to grant our request for Mass Evacuation in Family Groups.

But we are still demanding because we think beyond all doubt that our request is a most reasonable one in view of our enormous sacrifice for our country.

With this conviction we resorted to various methods to secure our last remaining freedom---freedom to live with our families by evacuating en masse in family groups.

We pleaded with Naturalized Canadians to demand it--they gave up without much effort. We persuaded J.C.C. Council to do their utmost--they also gave up too soon. They even refused to arrange a final nisei mass meeting to discuss our common trouble. We talked with the Security Commission, we wrote to them (copy enclosed) and we sent our lawyer.

The answer is that we are by law Japanese Nationals and we have to do what we are told and go where we are sent. Some families are being sent to Alberta and Manitoba and while there is no promise that all families will be sent like this, ~~that~~ the Commission hopes to settle more family groups as time goes on. And that is as much as we can get from them.

We however know that we are Canadians and that we are going to continue all efforts to get what we feel are our rights.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-37
www.nikkeimuseum.org

April 15th, 1942.

Austin C. Taylor, Esq.,
The Chairman, B.C. Security Commission,
Marine Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Honourable Sir:

We Canadians have reached a point where we must stop and think deeply regarding our evacuation. For that purpose we have carefully reviewed the development of events which has brought us to this point where ~~are~~ we are ordered to part with our families, perhaps never to meet them again for a long time to come. We enclose a summary of our above-mentioned review.

As you clearly understand and as it is fully mentioned in our review, we have said "YES" to all your previous orders, however unreasonable they might have seemed. But we are firm in saying "NO" to your last order which calls for break-up of our families.

When we say "NO" at this point, we request you to remember that we are British subjects by birth, that we are no less loyal to Canada than any other Canadian, that we done nothing to deserved the break-up of our families, that we are law-abiding Canadian citizens, and that we are willing to accept suspension of our civil rights--rights to retain our homes and businesses, boats, cars, radios and cameras. Incidentally, we are entitled, as native sons, to all civil rights of an ordinary Canadian within the limitations of Canada's war effort. In spite of that we have given up everything. In view of this sacrifice we feel our request for mass evacuation in family groups will not seem unreasonable to you.

Please also remember that we are not refusing to go. Indeed if it is for our country's sake, we shall evacuate to whatever place Canada commands. Yes, it was in that spirit that we obeyed all previous orders.

Another point which we request you to remember is that separation of our families would not contribute anything towards Canada's war effort, whereas a soldier's separation from his family does result in a definite contribution.

Considering the above facts, we think it totally unnecessary that our last remaining freedom should be taken from us--the freedom to live with our families. We were taught in our Canadian schools that we should always cherish freedom and do our utmost for the protection of women and children. We can now fully appreciate what they meant. We were also taught in our church that the unity of family is sacred and must regarded as God-given human right and should be cherished as life itself.

We understand that it is the intention of the B.C.Security Commission to avert all unnecessary hardship and ill-feeling in dealing ~~in~~ with this problem, and we should like to bring to your attention the fact that by allowing us to be evacuated in family groups you would do this, and further, you would gain co-operation from us in carrying out your orders.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-38
www.nikkeimuseum.org

For these reasons we request your kindness in granting our humble request for the mass evacuation in family groups. We do so because we have confidence that British fair play and justice, even in war-time will manifest itself and grant us our most human and reasonable request.

Respectfully yours,

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP.

Representatives:

THE SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS OF EVENTS RE EVACUATION OF CANADIANS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN:

1. On December 7th, 1941, a most unfortunate international circumstance comes as a fact which was later to affect all persons of Japanese origin in British Columbia.

2. The Government orders and public actions swiftly heightened to make it increasingly difficult for all persons of Japanese origin to maintain war-time normality of living, loss of business and jobs, confiscation of boats, cars, radios, and cameras, and imposition of curfew law. Ultimately, circumstances threatened the family unity itself.

3. The Government orders all male enemy aliens of military age to evacuated from the Defense area by April 1st. On February 23rd, Morii persuaded the first group of Japanese nationals to evacuate to designated work camps, on pretext of sacrificing them for the future security of the Japanese residing within the defense area without consulting them.

4. The Government orders all able-bodied males of Japanese origin to evacuate to designated points and jobs.

5. At this point, the Niseis hold a meeting of representatives from 52 overlapping organizations, electing an emergency Nisei council which was generally to cope with circumstances arising out of male evacuation. The method of election was thus: The chairman selected a nominating committee of five, which, in turn, nominated 30 members; finally the chairman recommended and the representatives agreed to accept the 30 nominees to-gether with the nominating committee, thus making a council of 35.

6. The J.C.C.Council tried to better the evacuating conditions of all males of the Japanese origin and also to prevent the ultimate separation of families but reported that to be inevitable. Therefore the general policy of co-operation with the authorities was adopted. On March 23rd, the first group of approximately 150, mostly 'teen aged boys, received orders classifying them as "Enemy Aliens" to evacuate to designated destinations. At this point not all nationals and no naturalized Canadians had as yet been evacuated. The Niseis refused to follow order under the classification of "Enemy Aliens", and moreover as British subjects they considered the removal order as void. However, after detention and various methods of persuasion, the authorities were able to evacuate approximately 100 Niseis.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-39
www.nikkeimuseum.org

7. A group supported by the Nisei majority feeling that evacuation en masse, in family groups, was the last human right lawfully due to anyone, intervened. After deliberation, the J.C.C. Council accepted their demand to again confer with the Security Commission.

8. The J.C.C. Council endorsed a concrete plan worked out by Naturalized Canadians and submitted to the Security Commission for consideration. The basis of the plan was thus: A piece of land outside of the defense area, materials at the cost of $1,800,000, labour to be supplied by the evacuees.

9. The Security Commission refused to accept the plan on the grounds that there is no land available. The J. C.C.Council and the Naturalized Canadians accordingly accepted the Commission's reply as final.

10. The second plan of mass evacuation of women and children to be followed by males to other designated points was put forth for consideration to the Commission by both groups. But the latter condition of this plan was rejected. The J.C.C.Council and the Naturalized Canadians accepted the revised plan. At the mass meeting on April 7 the combined groups publicly informed the audience that they would co-operate hereafter in adherence with the orders of the Commission. The meeting was predominated by a feeling of public refusal to comply with the revised plan. This attitude of the public climaxed in the detention of approximately 60 Canadians.

APRIL 18, 1942.

NISEI ARE NOT NATIONALS: CAN'T CHANGE BRITISH CITIZENSHIP:

Major Austin Taylor and Assistant Commissioner F.J. Mead at noon today told The New Canadian and the Citizens'Council that the statement published last night by the "Nisei Mass Evacuation Group" (to the effect that the Commission had ruled that the Nisei "are by law Japanese nationals") was "absolutely untrue."

"The Commission has neither the legal power nor the moral right to decide that Canadian-born citizens or naturalized citizens are nationals of another country," Mr. Mead said.

"It would require an Act of Parliament at Ottawa to attack this basic principle of citizenship in our country," he declared.

"As far as evacuation is concerned, the regulation must apply to all persons of the Japanese race," he continued, "but it would be stupid of us to make a statement as untrue as that."

Lawyer for the "Nisei Mass Evacuation Group", Eric R. Thompson told Major Taylor that he had been retained by Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Shimoda and a grocer on Denman Street to approach the Commission. He had spoken, however, only to Commissioner John Shirras.

Questioned by Major Taylor, Mr. Thompson admitted that he had not been told that the second generation were Japanese nationals, but only that as far as evacuation went, the regulations must be obeyed by everyone, nationals, naturalized, or Canadian-born alike.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-40
www.nikkeimuseum.org

800 more Evacuees.

CHEMAINUS, GULF ISLES AND VICTORIA MOVE NEXT WEEK:

Evacuation of the whole British Columbia coastline, except for Howe Sound and the Lower Mainland itself, will be completed by next Wednesday, with the arrival in Hastings Park Clearing Station of 890 persons of Japanese origin.

City youth loses life in drowning:

Yoshio Shiraishi, 22, son of Mr. and Mr. H. Shiraishi, 757 East Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. lost his life in drowning at road-camps at Three Valley.

Yoshio Shiraishi had been ill for an extended time, but was judged physically fit for light work by the medical department of the Commission

APRIL 21,1942.

NEW CANADIAN TO PUBLISH ALL OFFICIAL COMMISSION NEWS:

The obsious need for correct and dependable information among the Japanese in Canada today has led to the completion of arrangements by the British Columbia Security Commission to make this newspaper, "The New Canadian", the medium for official announcements by theCommission.

All important data, notices and regulations which the Commission desires to bring to public attention, will be published both in English and Japanese, so that both first and generation will be fully aware of the facts. This newspaper, moreover, will continue publication until the return to more normal settled community conditions makes the need for a connecting link among the people less acute.

As an important public service, "The New Canadian" will be distributed free of charge, and asks that all those who have moved from the protected area and are anxious to know what is happening to friends and relatives to sendin their names and addresses to be added to our mailing list. Correspondence and news reports from all points will be invaluable contributions to the paper and donations to assist the work ~~b~~ will be welcomed.

CARPENTERS, PLUMBERS GO TO WORK ON GHOST TOWNS:

A fatigue party of first and second generation will leave for Greenwood this week to assist in the work of putting vacant houses and buildings into proper condition, preparatory to the first movement of women, children and aged men into "ghost Towns" under the Interior Housing scheme.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-41
www.nikkeimuseum.org

APRIL 21st, 1942.

PLAN FOR SELF-SUPPORTING:

The Naturalized Canadian Japanese Association announced today the virtual completion of a plan to move a limited number of family units intact to the interior of the Province.

"We are endeavoring to make evacuation as smooth as possible and at the same time with the least suffering for the Japanese. We are at present working on the question of interior cities and education and improvement of living conditions in Hastings Park," declares the statement.

"We are also trying to make accomodation for those who wish to move with their families and have almost completed a plan whereby fifty families can be moved to interior of British Columbia.

"This plan is open to those who can evacuate at their own expense and provide for themselves, or for those who are prepared to be self-supporting, with some assistance from the Government.

"Applications should be made immediately to the Association office at Tairiku Nippo, 213 E. Cordova Street."

VALLEY FAMILIES MOVING STEADILY TO PRAIRIES:

Surrey berry growers and their families joined the eastward trek yesterday, when 125 persons for sugar beet fields in southern Alberta.

About 650 have left the Fraser Valley since. Tuesday groups are due to leave from Mount Lehman and Mission, bound for Manitoba. Wednesday a second group from Steveston will go.

Since the movement started April 11, several hundred persons have left the Fraser Valley in the movement which is expected to amount for 5000 by the time of its completion.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION PAMPHLET:
APRIL 22nd, 1942.

TO THE NISEI:

In our open letter to Nisei dated April 17th regarding Evacuation Problem, we stated in the 5th paragraph:

> "The answer is that we are by law Japanese Nationals and we have to do what we are told and go where we are sent."
>
> "Mr. Thomson admitted that he had not been told that the second generation were Japanese Nationals." The New Canadian in their issue of April 18th stated: The Statement continues to say: "but only that as far as evacuation went, the regulations must be obeyed by everyone, nationals, naturalized or Canadian-born alike."

We now make the following statements:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-42
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It is understood that all Canadian born are in theory Canadians. Since this is understood, therefore we are not and were not discussing this theory.

However, we are and were concerned with and only with the Evacuation Problem in relation to and as applied to the Persons of Japanese origin in the Protected Area.

The conclusion is that although we are in theory Canadians but in practice we are as Japanese and we are at this moment concerned not with theory but with and only with practice.

The New Canadian of April 21 states that it has become "..the medium for official announcements by the Commission." The paper professed to be the voice of the second generation now seems to have become also the voice of the Security Commission. It also announces that the paper will be distributed free of charge.

The addressee, Mrs. Madokoro confirms the receipt of the following telegram:

Schrieber, Ont. April 21.

LETTER RECEIVED 20TH HOW IS TAKASHI WIRE REPLY IMMEDIATELY STOP TELL HARUO KIMOTO WIRE INFORMATION YOU SIDE STOP YESTERDAY B. C. SECURITY COMMISSION POSTED ORDER AND REGULATION HERE BY WHICH TAYLOR BROKE HIS WORD OF HONOR TO US STOP ACCORDINGLY WE HAVE PROTESTED TO HIM BY WIRE THURSDAY DEAD LINE FOR REPLY IF NOT SATISFACTORY YOU CAN SEE THE CON SEQUENCES STOP WEATHER TOO HOT

Y. Madokoro

We have always stated that we aregoing to continue all efforts to get what we feel are our rights. We have one and only one demand and that is "Mass Evacuation in Family Groups." We want you to know that we are continuing our relentless negotiation.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP.

April 25, 1942.

To Nisei:

Yesterday, 103 Canadians of Japanese origin went into internment camp opposing to the last for an ideal, for humanity and for you. Today, 66 Canadian boys in whose veins run the blood of a proud people have given themselves up for voluntary internment as a protest against the Commission's refusal of our plan for mass evacuation in family groups. They have sacrificed themselves for the weak, women and children, and the aged. Give them credit for their daring/! Take your

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-43
www.nikkeimuseum.org

hats off to what they have in their hearts! Be not ashamed of your tears if you weep for them! They deserve it all.

FLASH

We have just had word that Mr. Taylor of the Security Commission has gone to interview the boys at the Immigration Building. According to statement made by him the boys have been refused detention. No definite reason was given to them for refusal.

FLASH

The boys are sitting down at the Immigration Building until they have further word from the Security Commission and the latest news is that they have forced their way in for an interview.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP.

(April 24, there was a ~~pham~~-pamphlet in Japanese of N.M.E.G.)

APRIL 25, 1942.

High School education completed in Hastings Park:

On the staff of four Nisei supervisors are three U.B.C. graduates, Albert Takimoto, B.A., Hiroshi Okuda, B.A., B. Comm., and Kiyoshi Shibuya, B.A., and Howard Sugimoto who will supervise commercial course.

EVACUATION OF WOMEN, CHILDREN AND AGED MEN TO GREENWOOD COMMENCED:
(handled by Catholic Church)

First Group leaves from Steveston.

"JAPANESE MALES NOTICE TO REPORT:"

All Japanese males who were ordered to report to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Hastings Park on the 27th, 28th, and 29th, instant are to report instead to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the City Clearing Station of the Commission, 314 Powell Street, Vancouver, B. C. Only the men above referred to are to report. It is not necessary for their families to accompany them.

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,

Chairman,

B.C. Security Commission.

24th, April, 1942.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-44
www.nikkeimuseum.org

APRIL 25, 1942.

MORE DRASTIC ACTION: (New Canadian)

The B.C. Security Commission believes that the great bulk of the people of Japanese origin in Canada are sincerely endeavouring to obey the instructions issued to them, and such persons can always be assured of the desire of the Commission to make their lot as satisfactory as possible.

However, it is a regrettable fact that a considerable number of men instructed to report for embarkation for various work projects have neglected so to do. Doubtless the reason for this is that mischievous propagandists have been at work, inciting them to disobey orders with the hope, even though a vain one, of stirring up trouble between the Commission and the Japanese.

Heretofore the Commission has not taken drastic action in connection with these occurrences, hoping that the saner and wiser element among the Japanese people would be able to convince their countrymen not only of the futility, but also of the danger of such behaviour. But patient forbearance cannot last indefinitely.

If unfortunate occurrences of this nature should still presist, it will become necessary for drastic action to be entered into, and the consequences to the culprits will not be pleasant.

Many of the Japanese in Canada are persons of wisdom and ability, and their ~~famil~~ influence should be brought to bear on the misguided men who seek to defy the regulations issued, not only for the security of Canada but also for the personal security of those of Japanese origin in the country. If these Japanese of standing in the community will advise their compatriots not to listen to agitators but if in doubt to consult with the officials of the Commission, who are willing at all times to render assistance, they will be doing a service of value to members of their community.

WORD TO THE WISE: (New Canadian)

Males of Japanese origin, who are employed in the various work projects in different parts of Canada, receive fair wages based on the average scale in the localities where they are employed.

The wives receive $20.00 per month from such wages, with an additional sum of $5.00 per month for the first child and $4.00 per month for the next four, plus housing accommodation if residing in the interior housing areas. If a son is a sole support of his mother, the same deductions apply, as do the rate of allowances for dependent younger brothers and sisters.

Turn from this to the internment camps: there the internee receives 20¢ per day, with no allowance for wives and families, who would perforce be placed on a relief basis at the prevailing rates of relief in the interior housing areas. If the family of an internee is at Hastings Park, they would get board, lodging and medical attendance but nothing more. "Think a bit; which is preferable?"

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-45
www.nikkeimuseum.org

APRIL 27th, 1942.

HUNGER STRIKE AT HASTINGS PARK----NISEI MASS EVACUATION PAMPHLET:

GAMBLING AT HASTINGS PARK MUST BE STOPPED (Men are spending even wives' pocket money)

APRIL 29th, 1942.

IMPROVED FOOD AT HASTINGS PARK FOLLOWS PARLEY.

Assurances that the quality and quantity of food supplied at Hastings Park would be kept up to decent standards was given by the B.C. Security Commission following a conference Monday of the Commission, Park Supervisors, and the Japanese Committee:

Big gambling joint is stopped also.

VANCOUVER GETS NOTICE:

REMOVAL PUSHED ON FOUR FRONTS.

1. Japanese nationals to B.C. Interior roadcamps.

   Naturalized Canadian of Japanese origin and Canadian-born Japanese to Ontario projects.

2. Sugar Beet Projcet------Family groups.

3. Interior Housing Project-----Women, children and Aged men to Ghost towns.

4. Self-supporting Projects-----People with independent means will manage to preserve assemlance of ordinary family life.

INTERIOR HOUSING PROJECT:---handled by religious groups, Catholic, Anglicans, Buddhists, and the United Church.

COMMISSION RULES AFFECT ONLY PERSONS MOVED FROM PROTECTED AREA.

It has been brought to the attention of the B.C.Security Commission that some misunderstanding exists among the Japanese regarding the orders of the Commission.

It is desired to bring to the attention of all Japanese fact that any orders passed by the Commission concerning conduct, activities, and dicipline of any person of the Japanese race apply to the Japanse who have left or been taken away from any protected area after the 5th of February, 1942. The orders do not apply to Japanese permanently residing in unprotected areas before that date. B.C.Securtty Commission.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-46
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ORDERS FROM THE B.C. SECURITY COMMISSION.

Notice to Vancouver Japanese.

Persons of Japanese origin residing in Vancouver should terminate, not later than the 30th April, 1942, all leases or rental arrangements they may be working under. They must also be prepared to move either to Hastings Park or to work camps or to places under the Interior Housing Scheme at twenty-four hours notice. No deferments whatsoever on business grounds may be made to the above orders.

April 29th, 1942.

To our friends:

We want you to know that we are Canadians, and as Canadians we have given up nearly all our rights and properties, practically everything that we ever had in our lifetime. Therefore, we are asking as a small return for our huge sacrifices an extremely reasonable request--mass evacuation in family groups to evacuate to whatever place Canada orders with our fathers and mothers, wives and children, and sisters and brothers, to live with them and care for them and help them when need arises. Let us again emphasize this point that we are Canadians and as Canadians we must work towards the one common cause that is in the heartsof everyone. We must not even for a moment stray from our objective, or do anything that may be harmful to our cause, and must not at any time do anything contrary to our Canadian ideals. Please remember that internment is definitely not our objective. Our goal is mass evacuation in family groups.

A number of our friends totaling 66 have voluntarily allowed themselves to be detained in protest regarding the manner of evacuation conducted by the authorities! Heretofore over one hundred have been interned upholding the same very same principle. If necessary we are all willing to face the same consequences.

Until now the menfolks of some families who are backing our movement have been interned or detained in the Immigration building, and the dependents are signing up for evacuation to different points. At this time, we require co-operation from every including women and children for the safety of the future of all concerned. We ask all of you women to think again and withold your evacuation and to unite to-gether co-operating with us towards the common cause believing that you feel as we do and that you want to share in our sufferings and in our work towards the mass evacuation in family groups.

We are working now for the Welfare and safety of the dependents of internees and care of helpless families in time to come. How much we can do towards this only time can tell, but we believe that our hopes are not without foundation.

We ask you again, men and women and children, to unite together with one thought----- one for all and all for one!

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-47
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MAY 2nd, 1942.

ACCORDING TO NEW CANADIAN:

Families must pay own board in Ghost Towns.

The attention of evacuees going to interior towns is drawn to the fact that when families are placed in these towns, they are required to buy their bood at their own expense.

While housing is provided, each family or group of families will board itself by the purchase of supplies from the local stores in the towns. They will be dependent upon the income which they receive from husbands' wages and children's allowances, or other independent income.

Persons with no income will be paid relief according to the prevailing scale in that section of the province. Special arrangements, it is understood, are being made for women without male relatives, who formerly supported themselves at jobs within the protected area.

INTERNEES' FAMILIES MAY ENTER PARK OR SEEK GHOST TOWN RELIEF:

YOUTHS, 16 to 18 years of age MAY GO TO HIGHWAY CAMPS.

CHURCHES PUSH REGISTRATION FOR EACH TOWNS:

Greenwood---------Catholics.
Kaslo-------------United Church.
Slocan------------Anglicans.
Sandon------------Buddhists.

FAMILIES LEAVING FOR LILLOOET, MINTO SELF-SUPPORTING PROJECTS.

The first group of evacuees from the coast, going to the Lillooet "self-supporting" project sponsored by the Naturalized Canadian Japanese Association will leave for that Pacific Great Eastern Railway point next Monday from the Union Steamship dock.

Negotiations between the Association and representatives in Lilloet have been sucessfully concluded, and approval of the scheme given by the Security Commission.

A party of twelve men will leave to be engaged in the construction of home and general preparation for the groups which will follow. Able-bodied males, voluntarily evacuating under this "self-supporting" project will be able to remain with their families.

The first group of families going to the Minto self-supporting plan is also expected to leave within a few days. Several hundred persons are expected to be settled in this abandoned gold-mining town in the Bridge River district. Remaining residents of Minto itself were moved to recently, the adjacent "ghost towns" of Goldbridge. The final movement of evacuees to Alpine Inn on Christina Lake is also expected to take place soon. Two groups have already been moved to this former summer tourist lodge, where some 150 people will be sheltered for the duration at their own expense.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-48
www.nikkeimuseum.org

People should carry Cards and Papers.

All persons of Japanese origin are strongly advised to carry their papers with them at all times, including orders from the R.C.M.P., the Security Commission said today. If stopped by the Police, people without papers may be held for enquiry and disposition. A penalty is provided for failure to carry registration cards.

MAY 5th, 1942. (Tuesday)

CONSUL LEAVES CITY WITH STAFF.

May 4/42

Ichiro Kawasaki, Japanese Conaul in Vancouver since April 1941, left here Monday night for the east, on the diplomatic exchange arranged between Canada and Japan.

He was accompanied by his family, members of his staff, and a small number of non-diplomatic civilians, who will feature in an exchange for persons of similar status returning from Japan.

The party left via C.N. on a special car, and escorted by Corporal D. Davidson of the R. C.M.P.

WOOD-FIBRE JAPANESE EVACUATED TO HASTINGS PARK MANNING POOL:

NISEI MASS EVACUATION PAMPHLET: (Ghost Towns)
(Wages at Roadcamps & PC 1271&Pc 1348)
(Naturalized Japanese Committee collecting signatures from the families of internees without having any definite assurances from authorities.)

May 6th, 1942.

INTERIOR TOWNS:

Families moving to Interior towns in the future, are strongly advised to bring with them quantities of food sufficient for several days and kitchen utensils for cooking.

Kaslo Move Soon;...The movement to Kaslo is expected to get under way next week form New Westminster and district.

OTTAWA CONSIDERS PETITIONS RELOSSES:

Consideration is being given by government authorities to representations submitted to Ottawa regarding financial losses arrising from the evacuation program. (Canadian Naturalized and J.C.C.C.)

In a letter to the Japanese Canadian Citizens Council, the Prime Minister's private secretary wrote as follows:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-49
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"The Prime Minister has asked me to acknowledge receipt of the petition signed jointly by you and B. Hisaoka as representatives of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Council and the Naturalized Japanese Citizens Committee, requesting the Government to grant assurances that the Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who have been evacuated from the British Columbia coastal areas will be reimbursed after the war for their financial loss as a result of the evacuation.

"Mr. King wishes me to let you know that your representations have been noted and are being referred to the appropriate authorities for consideration."

The petition sent to Ottawa pointed out that the evacuation policy "imposes on Canadians of Japanese origin losses of a discriminatory nature beyond the ordinary burdens of war common to all Canadians."

HASTINGS PARK///GRADE SCHOOL CLASSES UNDER WAY:

Fegistration of pupils is now under way, and it is believed that som 400 to 500 pupils from grade 1 to grade 8 will shortly be back at their R's in the Exhibition Gardens.

The teaching staff is being recruited from among the second generation in the Park and the city, from among high school graduates and university students. They will be given some instruction in teacher training, and are lending their services on a volunteer basis.

MAY 8th, 1942.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP-----Protest against SELF-SUPPORTING PROJECT:

Japanese Liaison Committee and Naturalized Canadian Japanese Committee helping well-to-do families in self-supporting scheme, which is mass evacuation in family units ONLY FOR RICH.

MAY 9th, 1942.

Rev. Shimizu to Give Report on Kaslo City.

Ontario Nisei Go To Work On River Drive:....To Receive $3.00 per day with Board expect later jobs in Mills.

To Austin Lumber Company at Nicholson, Ontario. (50 Niseis)

Many men are recalled from road camps to go to Sugar Beet Projects with their families.

MAY 9th, 1942.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP PAMPHLET:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-50
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MAY 9th, 1942.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP PAMPHLET: Asking People to refrain from going to sugar beet projects, ghost towns, self-supporting scheme, and Help Mass Evacuation in Family Group for everyone.

MAY 11th, 1942.

Nisei Mass Evacuation group pamphlet:

1. Manitoba Sugar beet farm evacuees.
   conditions of some of them.
2. Report on Kaslo evacuation by Rev. Shimizu.
   not enough to the point which is mostly essential.
3. No compensation for Road works.
   some workers are suffering after accidents.
4. Conduct of Reverend at Hastings Park.
   there was trouble once among young people at H.P.
5. How many families are possible to re-unite after war?
   So many families parted and scatter all over Canada.

So, Help Mass Evacuation in Family Group for everyone.

MAY 14th, 1942.

TREK FROM COAST TO CAMPS, FARMS, INLAND GAINS VOLUME.
New Westminster Soon complete Movement to Slocan due next.

1. Kaslo, Green wood, Slocan, (women, children and aged evacuees)
2. Lillooet, Minto Bridge River, (self-supporting projects)
3. Revelstoke, and Ontario, (able-bodied male for road and lumber camps.)

TWO THIRD OF BOATS TRANSFERRED:

With more than 700 fishing vessels formerly owned by Japanese Canadian fishermen transferred to Occidental owners, and 100 transferred to the government, about two-thirds of the immobilized boats have now been disposed of, the Fishing Vessel Disposal Commission announced Wednesday.

About 400 boats remain: all in good condition, ranging from seiners to trollers and gill-netters. It is believed that at least 200 more will be sold to bona fide fishermen, and that such vessels as are left will be sold for general purposes.

A. E. McMaster, manager of the Commission office, said that in all cases completion of sales was reached through free negotiation between owners of their representatives and buyers.

KUNIO SHIMIZU-----Left Monday via C.P.R. to Schreiber, Ontario.

(He is at Black River Camp SW 5-4)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-51
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SOLDIERS ON PATROL AT IMMIGRATION BUILDING:

Soldiers surrounding the Immigration building, where 130 Japanese rioted on Wednesday, May 13th, had orders today to bar Japanese visitors from the ramps at the foot of Granville and Burrard, to outburst, when the inmates of the building broke windows, hurled rubbish to the grounds and played a fire hose on soldiers.

The Japanese, who are held in the building, becuase they refused to entrain for work camps with their families, began "yammering" early Wednesday afternoon in protest of a new rule barring visitors.

BAGGAGE DETAILS ANNOUNCED BY B. C. SECURITY COMMISSION:

General instructions issued by the B.C. Security Commission in regard to bagge to the various projects are as follors:

INTERIOR HOUSING PROJECTS-----1000 lbs. of personal effects per family, including crated pedal sewing machine, kitchen utensils, blankets, clothing, crated bicycles, and mettresses (no spring). BAGGAGE FREE ON SAME TRAIN. Small crated cook stove in good condition, FREIGHT as soon as possible FREE. 30 pounds of hand baggage per person and food for at least 3 days, to be taken in the passenger car with you. Commission will allow $1.00 per person to those going to Interior Housing, and $2.00 per person to those going to the Sugar Beet projects, for the purchase of the food.

SUGAR BEET PROJECTS----------All of above, BUT NO STOVE IS NEEDED.

WORK CAMP PROJECTS----------100 pounds of baggage FREE ? baggage car same train.
30 pounds of hand baggage and blankets FREE (in the passenger car with you).

MAY 16th, 1942.

OTTAWA TOLD 4,300 JAPANESE REMOVED FROM PROTECTED AREA:

ROAD CAMPS:	Blue River-Yellowhead Section.....	1,290 males.
	Revelstoke-Sicamous.....	,417 "
	Hope-Princeton Highway.....	,237 "
	Schreiber-White River, Ontario.....	,341 "
Ghost Towns:	Greenwood.....	,812
	Kaslo.....	,185
	Slocan.....	, 22
	Sandon.....	, 2
Sugar Beets Projcet:	Alberta.....	1,635
	Manitoba.....	,720

Self-supporting--next page.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-52
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SOLDIERS ON PATROL AT IMMIGRATION BUILDING:

Soldiers surrounding the Immigration building, where 130 Japanese Canadians rioted on Wednesday, May 13th, had orders today to bar Japanese visitors from the ramps at the foot of Granville and Burrard, to outburst, when the inmates of the building broke windows, hurled rubbish to the grounds and played a fire hose on soldiers.

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BAGGAGE DETAILS ANNOUNCED BY B.C. SECURITY COMMISSION:

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INTERIOR HOUSING PROJECTS----1000 pounds of personal effects per family, including crated pedal sewing machine, kitchen utensils, blankets, clothing, crated bicycles, and mattresses (no spring mattress). BAGGAGE FREE on same train.
-----Small crated cook stove in good condition, FREIGHT as soon as possible FREE.
-----30 pounds of hand baggage per person and
-----~~Small crated~~ food for at least 3 days, to be taken in the passenger car with you. Commission will allow $1.00 per person to those going to Interior Housing, and $2.00 per person to those going to the Sugar beet projects, for the purchase of this food.
SUGAR BEET PROJECTS----------All of above, BUT no stove is needed.
WORK CAMP PROJECTS----------100 pounds of baggage FREE (baggage car ~~same~~ same train)
30 pounds of hand baggage and blankets FREE (in the passenger car with you.)

MAY 16, 1942. (Saturday)

OTTAWA TOLD 4,300 JAPANESE REMOVED FROM PROTECTED AREA:

ROAD CAMPS: Blue River-Yellowhead Section.....1,290 males.
Revelstoke-Sicamous..... ,417 "
Hope-Princeton Highway..... ,237 "
Schreiber-White River, Ontario..... ,341 "

Ghost Towns: Greenwood..... ,812
Kaslo..... ,185
Slocan..... , 22
Sandon..... , 2

Sugar Beets Projects: Alberta.....1,635
Manitoba..... ,720

Self-Supporing Projects: Christina Lake..... 80
Bridge Mis

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-53
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Self-Supporting Projects: Christina Lake..... 80
Bridge River, Minto. 150
Lilloet..... 51
Westwold..... 35

No figures were given for the number of people who have moved voluntarily to destinations of their own choice as private individuals.

Some men Back from Road Camp:.....Go To Self-Supporting Projects.

Mr. Takeshi Uchida injured at Princeton two monthsago arrived Vancouver transferring to Vancouver General Hospital. (injured leg)

Mr. Sekizo Nomura get insane, taken to Vancouver under an escort of R.C.M.P. He was at Princeton road camp.

MAY 20th, 1942.

BLACKOUT TONIGHT: A test blackout will be held some time tonight, Wednesday, for Vancouver and the entire coastal area, Provincial Civilian Protection headquarters announced yesterday.

CITY COUNCIL TO ASK FOR EXCHANGE WITH PRISONERS:

Vancouver City Council will consider a resolution urging the federal government to seek an exchange of British and Canadian prisoners held in the Far East for Japanese residents of B. C. at its next meeting.

Meeting in committee Tuesday the council also approved a move to seek from Victoria charter amendments which would permit the city to control or discriminate in any manner over the issuance or classification of trade licenses.

The Council, however, did not approve of the immediate cancelation of some 230 trading licenses of Japanese still carrying on business in the City. Ald. George Buscombe was for taking the "bull by the horns" and cancelling all Japanese licenses forthwith, but the legal obstacles were stressed by colleagues.

MAY 20th, 1942.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP PAMPHLET: Conditions in Ghost Towns.

May 23rd, 1942. (Saturday)

NISEI WANTED FOR SOUTH ONTARIO BEET FIELDS.
25,000 Acres in Rich Niagara Peninsula Nees 500 Hands.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-54
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Ottawa.-----Arrangements have been completed for the transfer of Japanese male labor to sugar beet areas of Ontario by agreement between the Federal and Ontario labor departments, Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell announced Friday night.

It is believed that Canadian-born and naturalized citizens now located at road camps near Schreiber in northern Ontario after being evacuated from the coastal area will be sent to the sugar beet farms in the Niagara Peninsula in Southern Ontario.

Vancouver.-With the completion of arrangements announced in Ottawa by Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell, the B.C. Security Commission issued a call today for several hundred Canadian-born young men to volunteer for industrial and farm jobs in Ontario.

202 INTERNED: April 21 to May 18.
Minister of Justice Hon. Louis St. Laurent told the House of Commons Thursday that 202 Japanese were interned in the period April 21st to May 18th.

A number of a Nisei girls are scheduled to leave for points in Eastern Canada, going principally to jobs in domestic service.

MAY 27th, 1942. (Saturday)

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP PAMPHLET:
THE BIRTH OF NISEI MASS EVACUATION WOMEN GROUP:

DELTA REGION MOVING TO HASTINGS PARK POOL:

Interior Floods postpone Slocan.

Men Called in From Valley.

Evacuation of the entire Delta region by all persons of Japanese origin, and the movement of able-bodied males from the Fraser Valley to various projects, was revealed as the latest step in the evacuation program today.

Throughout the Valley generally all able-bodied males are being handed orders by the R.C.M.P., under which they are required to move to Hastings Park, prior to being sent out to road camps.

Women, children and the infirm are being permitted to remain at their homes until arrangements are completed to move them to interior housing accommodation. They may, if they wish, however, move to Hasting Park with their menfolk.

Prohibited Area. All Japanese families on Sea Island are being moved today to the Clearing Station, and from May 28th, this area will be declared a prohibited area.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-55
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NEW ORDER FOR SINGLE MALES TO REPORT:

Notice to All Japanese SINGLE MALES:

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION ORDER No. 15.

Every single male person of the Japanese race, whether a Japanese National, a Naturalized Canadian or Canadian-born, between the ages of eighteen (18) and fifty (50) years, inclusive, now in the district or vicinity of the Cities of Vancouver, New Westminster, North Vancouver, and the Towns of West Vancouver and Steveston, must report at 314 Powell Street, Vancouver, B. C. on Friday, May 29th, and Saturday, May 30th, 1942, between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. for registration purposes.

Anyone failing to comply with the provisions of this Order will liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for a breach of an Order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

This Order shall not apply to any person permitted to remain in the defence area under written authority from the British Columbia Security Commission.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 27th day of May, 1942.

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,

Chairman,
B.C. Security Commission.

COMPLETE HOSPITAL UNIT BUILT--NURSING AIDES MAKE RAPID PROGRESS.

JASPER: Alta.-----The flooding Miette River has washed out the Japanese mountain road work camp at Decoigne, Alberta, about 10 miles west of here it was learned here today. More than 100 Japanese in the camps and about a dozen white men are affected. It is expected a new campsite will be constructed on higher ground.

NO LICENCES GRANTED FOR PURCHASE OF LAND:

Justice Minister Louis St. Laurent told Hon. Grote Stirling in an answer tabled in the House of Commons that no licences have been granted to Japanese persons or Japanese controlled companies to acquire or hold land, hold crop-share agreements, or acquire or hold any other interest in land or growing crops.

Before any licences are granted to persons ordinarily resident in the protected areas of B. C. the approval of the B.C. Security Commission and the attorney-general would be required, Mr. St. Laurent said.

For the persons outside the protected area approval of the attorney-general would be required and in either case an investigation by R. C. M. P. may be required.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-56
www.nikkeimuseum.org

May 27th, 1942.

THE NEW CANADIAN moved to second floor of Tairiku Nippo.

J.C.C.C. office at front room of Tariku Nippo first floor.

MAY 30th, 1942. (Saturday)

LARGE GROUPS LEAVE FOR SELF-SUPPORTING PROJECTS.

One of the largest contingents of evacuees going to a self-supporting project left here via Union Steamships Thursday noon for Minto and Bridge River to join the colony of some 150 already settled there.

A small group of evacuees left on the same boat, Lady Alexandra, for the Lillooet project, and further group leaves next Monday.

Among the evacuees going to the Bridge River district were the members of the former Liaison committee, with their families, A. Nishiguchi, E. Morii, and I. Nishio. The contingent also included E. Kagetsu, K. Shoji, T. Nishikawa, and many other well-known Vancouver residents.

NISEI MOVE FROM ROAD CAMPS TO SUGAR BEET FARMS IN SOUTH ONTARIO.

Upwards of 150 second generation have been transferred from the road camps at Schreiber to the camps for sugar beet workers in southern Ontario it was indicated in a report today.

Arrangements are going ahead in Vancouver to raise more workers willing to evacuate to this project. The first group of single second generation is expected to leave early next week.

FIRST GIRL VIOLATION OF CURFEW RULE:

HASTINGS PARK HOSPITAL ACCOMODATES FOR SICK.

126 beds.
9 nurses.
12 nurse aids.

WAR-TIME EVACUATION.....Half-way Mark now in Sight.

REGULAR SCHEDULE FOR SLOCAN MOVEMENT.

PRAIRIE SUGAR MEET PROJECT NEAR END.

WRITE MEN IN ROAD CAMPS IN ENGLISH.....PERSONS WRITING TO MEN IN THE HIGHWAY CAMPS OF THE B.C.SECURITY COMMISSION, OR MEN IN THE CAMPS WRITING TO FAMILIES OR FRIENDS ARE AGAIN URGED TO WRITE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE. IT IS THE ACCEPTED CUSTOM IN OTHER COUNTRIES TO USE THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTRY, AND IT WILL HELP IN OVERCOMING THE DELAY IN THE DELIVERY OF MAIL EITHER TO OR FROM CAMPS IF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE USED.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-57
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JUNE 1st, 1942.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP PAMPHLET:

(about editorial of News Herald (May 29th).

Interview with reporter of Daily Province, about Mass Evacuation.

JUNE 3rd, 1942.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP PAMPHLET:

Public Forum.

JUNE 4TH, 1942.

MARPOLE, EBURNE EVACUATE TODAY. STEVESTON MOVES BY JUNE 10th.

June 10 has been designated as the deadline before which all people of Japanese origin will have been moved from Steveston, New Westminster, Eburne, Marpole, Sea Island and Lulu Island, it was indicated today.

Marpole area will be declared "prohibited" from June 5 on, and evacuation machinery will then be directed to complete evacuation of Steveston by the 10th. These evacuees are entering Hastings Park if they do not move themselves to the city centre.

This means that the only Japanese left in the protected area will be the population of Vancouver City, a number of families of women and children in the Valley and the people in Hastings Park itself. The last Japanese left on the Island, a Great War veteran left Victoria yesterday.

While these areas are being cleared, the movement to the interior is going ahead with the Slocan project occupying the spotlight. Monday and Wednesday nights, large parties of 140 each left for the Inland town, and smaller groups of self-supporting projects.

ARMY TO PURCHASE CARS FROM CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE.

Most of the 400-oddcars and trucks seized from Japanese and now placed in the Hastings Park oval and at Victoria are still not in use, but are gradually being taken over by the government departments.

Although no statement on the matter has been released by the office of custodian of Japanese property, it is understood that all the first-class cars and trucks will be purchased by the army services, provincial forestry branch, R.C.M.P., and some other departments.

These will absorb virtually every recent model in good mechanical condition. What disposal will be made of the poor quality machines [illegible] stripped for rubber and ~~scrap~~ scrap

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-58
www.nikkeimuseum.org

metal, or whether they will be reconditioned and put on the market, has not been disclosed by the custodian. So far as is known, the government has not laid down a policy for disposal of the machines.

MILITARY ANXIOUS TO TAKE OVER PARK.

BUILDING MATERIAL LACK..... DELAYS SLOCAN MOVE.

STOMACH ACHE WAVE HITS CLEARING POOL.

An epidemic of severe stomach aches and diarrhoea caused a violent stir at the Hastings Park Clearing Station, with hundreds of people, men, women, and children affected. Several cases of serious illness were reported, but by this morning conditions had returned almost to normal. School calsses, however, were not conducted owing to the lack of pupils, and many Japanese employees were still confined in bed.

It is believed that the lunch or the supper served in the main dining room of the clearing station caused the epidemic, which began to develop about 10 p.m. and had stricken several hundred victims by midnight.

Henry Yasuo Yoshie drowned at Austin Lumber Co., Nicholson, Ontario.

JUNE 10th, 1942. (Wednesday)

ONTARIO FARMERS WANT MORE NISEI WORKERS.

Chatham, Ont..... Premier Hepburn's urgent appeal for famm workers, to save the sugar beet crops in Kent county and neighboring counties, has created a profound impression in this district, and a movement has been started to supply this lack of labor, if it is at all possible to do so.

FIRST GROUP TO SANDON SATURDAY.

The first group of evacuated families to the fourth town, Sandon, will be on its way this Saturday night, June 13th, when a party of 70 people will leave via C.P.R. at 8.20 p.m.

INDIAN SCHOOL PLAN STUDIED.

Seeking an outlet for the several thousand evacuees yet to be settled outside of the protected area, Commissioner F.J. Mead and Dr. Lyall Hodgins of the Security Commission are now in Edmonton conferring on the Ottawa--proposed plan to make use of a number of large Indian Residential School.

300 men wanted at Hope district or Revelstoke area for balance of the Canadian-born or naturalized Japanese.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-59
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PROPOSED MOVEMENTS OF DENTISTS AND DOCTORS.

KASLO.....Dr. Banno, dentist.
GREENWOOD.....Dr. Ishiwara, dentist.
SLOCAN.....Dr. Miyake, Dentist.
SANDON.....Dr. Kumagai, dentist.
BRIDGE RIVER.....Dr. Fujiwara, Dentist.
HOPE (Tashme).....Dr. Kuzuhara, dentist.

SANDON.....Dr. Kuwabara,
SLOCAN.....Dr. Kamitakahara.

JUNE 6th, 1942. may 9/1942

NATIONALS COMMITTEE:

Jitaro "Charles" Tanaka, well known Vancouver furniture manufacturer, and Ippei Nishio, prominent importer and exporter, have been named officially to a committee to act in behalf of Japanese Nationals in Canada, it was learned this week.. Both nationals their appointment has been made through the Spanish consulate-general, and approved by Ottawa, It is understood that Mr. Nishio will return to the city from the Bridge River district.

JUNE 13th, 1942.

'ONTARIO HOLDS FUTURE FOR CANADIAN-BORN JAPANESE' -----Frank Nagano, return from Ontario, having three weeks holiday to visit his family in Hastings Park Clearing Station, urging Nisei to go to Ontario.

TWO FAMILIES TO JOIN MEN ON ONTARIO FARMS:

Authority has been granted for the first time on record for two B.C. families to join their menfolk in camp in Onatrio. It was learned today. The two men, Ken Nagata and Ko Teshima, have been engaged in road work at Schreiber. They have secured farm work at Inglewood, and it is understood their families at present in the interior will join them in Schreiber before going to the farms.

RAPID PROGRESS ON LILLOOET PROJECT.

NOTICE TO JAPANESE WOMEN:

All Japanese women presently residing in Vancouver and who are entitled to assigned pay and dependents allowances are requested to immediately register their addresses at 314 Powell Street.

Arrangements are being made whereby they will be paid their money at the beginning of each month from now on avoiding the delay of the past. It is urgest therefore that they immediately register their addresses at the above mentioned office. (B.C. Security Commission)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-60
www.nikkeimuseum.org

June 15th, 1942.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION PAMPHLET:

JUNE 20th, 1942.

INDIAN SCHOOL PLAN DROPPED FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT PARLEY.

ONTARIO AND B. C. OFFICIAL DISCUSS FAMILY MOVEMENT TO BEET FIELDS.

NOTICE TO ALL JAPANESE PERSONS and Persons of Japanese Racial Origin.

TAKE NOTICE that under Orders No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, and No. 24 of the British Columbia Security Commission, the following areas were made prohibited areas to all persons of the Japanese race:-

LULU ISLAND (including Steveston)
SEA ISLAND
EBURNE
MARPOLE
DISTRICT OF QUEENSBOROUGH
CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER
CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF WEST VANCOUVER.
SAPPERTON
BURQUITLAM
PORT MOODY
IOCO
PORT COQUITLAM
MAILLARDVILLE
FRASER MILLS
CORPORTATION OF THE DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that any person of the Japanese race found within any of the saidprohibited areas without a written permit from the B.C. Security Commission or the Roeyal Canadian Mounted Police shall be liable to the penalties provided under Order in Council P.C. 1665.

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,

B. C. Security Commission.

JUNE 24th, 1942.(Wednesday.)

COMMISSION TO BUILD INTERIOR HOUSING UNITS.

Model Houses Constrcted at Slocan: Provide Farm Plots.

A glimmering of the end of the first phase of evacuation was seen today in the announcement by the B. C. Security Commission that Ottawa had approved the early construction of scores of housing units in the interior to accommodate families removed from the Pacific Coast.

These housing units, models of which have already been set up in Slocan City, have been planned to accommodate eight people. They are divided in to three rooms, two of which are for sleeping quarters, the third providing kitchen and living facilities.

NEW CANADIAN TO RETURN TO FORMER SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-61
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN.

1. All persons who have moved from Lulu Island (Including Steveston) Eburne, Marpole, Eberne, Queensborough, New Westminster, West Vancouver, Sapperton, Burquitlam, Port Moody, Ioco, Port Coquitlam, Maillardville, Fraser Mills, District of North Vancouver and City of North Vancouver and other prohibited areas must report their new addresses to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Hastings Park immediately. Failure to do so will render them subject to arrest.

2. All persons resident in the City of Vancouver, who have changed their addresses must notify the R.C.M.P. at Hastings Park of this change in address.

3. Persons resident in the City of Vancouver and holding certificates of parole issued to enemy aliens must report monthly to the R.C.M.P. at Hastings Park. Persons, holding parole certificates, resident in outlying districts, whether within or without the Protected Area, must report to the nearest Registrar of Enemy Aliens.

4. Persons resident in the City of Vancouver are forbidden to travel to any other districts within the Protected Area, and persons resident in other districts are forbidden to travel to Vancouver or from one point to another, unless provided with a written permit from the R.C.M.P.

5. Failure to comply with the above orders will render any person subject to the penalties provided.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION.

The first party of Canadians being repatriated from Japan in exchange for Japanese Nationals who will depart soon from New York for Portugese East Africa is expected to arrive in Canada about the end of August.

It is understood, according to information from the Prime Minister 's office, that other reciporcal repatriations will be undertaken later as extensively as transportation facilities permit.

JUNE 27th, 1942.

"GO EAST, YOUNG LADY, GO EAST".

Gathering steam all the time is the "Go, East, Young Lady, go east" movement, and more and more girls seem to be convinced that the unknown perils of the east are a much less unfortunate alternative than permanent boredom in a ghost town. Just now the demand still exceeds a supply, with only a trickle of young women moving to the various towns in southern Ontario, most of whom are taking up domestic service of some kind.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-62
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CAMP MORALE IS SAGGING .

CAMP UNREST FLARES INTO GEIKIE STRIKE:

Japanese workers at two road camps, Geikie and Decoigne, near Jasper, Alta., have refused to work since Tuesday night, according to B.C. Security Commission.

(The trouble was precipitated when a fisht broke out between one of the Japanese workmen and a member of the camp staff. This led to the outbreak of grievances, and the subsequent calling in of police officials.)

Thirteen of the ringleaders have been arrested and are en route to internment at the Canadian Immigration detention sheds here under guard. Sixteen other Japanese are being held on the charges following what appeared to be organized outbreak at other camps.

The work strikes are in protest against separation of Japanese men from their families and delays in receiving cheques.

NEW SELF-SUPPORTING PLAN IN CARIBOO:

The first group of some thirty men, women and children left Vancouver via Union Steamships Thursday afternoon for a new self-supporting project at Taylor Lake, B.C. in the Cariboo district a few miles from the famous Flying Udude Ranch.

THE LIFE BLOOD IS DRAINED FROM THE HEART OF THE COMMUNITY:

Powell Street was early adopted by the Japanese and under their care it just grew up.

Now the Japanese are leaving and the street is beginning to look like a neglected orphan.

Through the years the street reflected the prosperity or poverty of the Japanese people, at times gaily sporting a new coat of paint and at times badly in need of repairs and trimmings.

So far as buildings go, the street is old with replacement somewhat overdue. One possible outcome of the evacuation is a rebirth of the whole area as a wholesale and light industrial zone.

With the daily movement of peaple, the need for Japanese stores, is decreasing and the shopkeepers themselves are leaving too. Powell Street between Main Street and Dunlevy Avenue with its former solid block of Japanese shops is taking on a new physiognomy, looking sadly enough, like an old woman badly in need of makeup.

These two blocks were the center of the Japanese community. Most stores were in the consumer goods business to meet the daily needs of the people.

What will be the future history of the street we do not know, but we see the notes on the doors of some shops with "Closed for the Duration", indicating that the owners intend to come back.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-63
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JULY 1st, 1942.

PLAN RE-UNION OF MARRIED MEN AND FAMILIES.

Tent Houses to Speed Evacuation.

The expansion of housing facilities in the interior towns, and a widespread program to place family units in self-supporting communities and on farms out-side the protected coastal areas was announced in a press statement issued by the British Columbia Security Commission. The statement indicated at the same time that definite plans are going ahead whereby men now employed in road camps will be united with their families.

Evacuation, moreover, will be speeded up by an early start in setting up one thousand tents, in areas adjacent to the various interior towns. Evacuees will be accommodated in these tents until the housing units previously announced are prepared, or until places for family units can be found, which will allow the husband and father to join his wife and children.

THE TEXT OF THE COMMISSION STATEMENT FOLLOWS:

Dr. Lyall Hodgins and Commissioner F.J. Mead of the B.C. Security Commission have just returned from a trip to Eastern Canada, in connection with placing of persons of Japanese race who have to be evacuate from the protected area to other provinces.

A report has been made to the chairman of the Commission who states that satisfactory interviews were conducted with the officials of Alberta, Ontario and Federal Governments, which will accelerate the movement of these people from the Protected Areas. The question of placing Japanese in Indian schools was one of the subjects discussed and it was found that with one or two exceptions, it was not practicable for various reasons. It is hoped, however, that the Commission will be able to establish family units in the various provinces for the duration of war and an assurance was received from the various officials of the Provinces of their co-operation.

Regarding Ontario, a canvas is now being made by officials of the Department of ~~Agriculture~~ Agriculture with the view to locating families where farm help is urgently required, and this will prevent the necessity of breaking up families which has resulted in some opposition to the work of the Commission from the Japanese now in the Protected Areas.

In addition, it is the intention of theCommission to enlarge housing facilities in areas adjacent to interior towns now occupied by Japanese in B. C. and to hasten the evacuation, one thousand tents have been acquired where the Japanese can be taken care of until they are placed in communities where they can be self-supporting.

In cases where the Japanese are co-operating now and where future co-operation will be forthcoming, it is the intention of the Commission to rennite them with their families including their dependent children.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-64
www.nikkeimuseum.org

LARGE CREW OF WORKMEN GOES TO SLOCAN TO START BUILDING AND CLEARING.

JULY 1st, 1942.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP PAMPHLET.

As their wish of the mass evacuation in family units, and reunion of the family by winter season granted by authority, from now on, this Mass evacuation Group will co-operate with the authority.

JULY 3rd, 1942.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP PAMPHLET.

"Don't forget those men went into internment protesting againt the separation of families"

JULY 4th, 1942.

Co-operate With Commission.

NEW POLICY FOR EVACUATION GROUP.

In a statement issued Wednesday the Nisei Mass Evacuation Group announced that it had decided to change its policy of opposition to "one of co-operation" with the Security Commission.

This change in policy followed the announcement on the part of Commission that its plans to reunite families and prevent future break-ups had advanced considerably after meetings with federal authorities and government officials in Alberta and Ontario. It is understood, that remaining leaders of the Mass Evacuation Group, which has led the non co-operative movement to date, had decided upon the change after personal interviews with members of the Security Commission.

These interviews, it is said, stressed that the Commission, so far as possible, would re-unite the men with their wives and children and attempt to place family units so as to "prevent the necessity of breaking up families."

A committee of the group, headed by Shigeichi Uchibori, will work to assist in the evacuation of families in the Vancouver Area.

In its statement the group said, "We appeal to all persons to realized this change of situation and to support us in our new policy" and co-operate with the authority."

Their office at 573 Hastings Street, East. Tele. Hast. 3760.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-65
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JULY 4th, 1942.

SLOCAN VALLEY PROJECT DUE TO GET UNDER WAY JULY 15th.

TWO COMMITTEES WILL AID WORK:

PLACE FAMILIES ON HOPE HIGHWAY:

The large-scale movement of families from the Vancouver area into the Slocan Valley district is expected to begin about July 15th, and to proceed rapidly until several thousand people have been placed in the estimated 30-mile stretch north and south of Slocan City in the valley of Slocan Lake.

The evacuation procedure for the Slocan Valley project will be the same as that followed in regard to the interior towns, except that applications from families will not submitted to the Security commission by religious organizations in the past.

This function, it is indicated, will be taken over by two second generation committees, the J.C.C.C. and Nisei Mass Evacuation Group. The Security Commission has announced that it will work in co-operation with these two bodies.

Re-unite Families:

While single young men will still be expected to go to work in the highway camps, efforts are under way to restore married men to their families.

This principle is being observed in plans to settle families in the Slocan Valley and to place many women and children along the Hope-Princeton highway, where their husbands and fathers will be employed in road construction.

Camps on this highway, it is thought, will be expanded, and the men will be placed so that they may visit with their families without too great difficulty. The nationals committee, headed by S. Sasaki, is co-operating with the Commission is this project.

JULY 8th, 1942.

CONTROL FARM LAND SALE AND LEASE:

What effect, if any, the new order-in-council vesting control of Japanese-owned farm lands in the Protected area in Gordon Murchison, director of Soldier Settlement Board, would have upon existing arrangements already made by owners and lessees was uncertain today. It is not thought that these would be upset, but the approval of terms would be required. Many owners have transferred control of property to friends with the power of attorney, while many others have simply registered with the Custodian to manage their property.

It is admitted locally that Japanese-owned businesses being operated by the Custodian are being administered with a due regard to the interest of the owners, and it is believed that this same principle is likely to be observed in the administration of the new order.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-66
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JULY 8th, 1942.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP PAMPHLET.

Protest against the editorial of The New Canadian of July 4.

Four representatives of Nisei Group went to Slocan Valley for the inspection.

JULY 8th, 1942.

SPANISH CONSUL-GENERAL ON VISIT TO B. C. COAST.

The Consul-General for Spain, Pedro E. Schwartz, is expected to arrive in Vancouver from Montreal, this week-end, it was announced. He will make an inspection of the situation including roadcamps, interior towns, and Hastings Park, it is understood.

Japanese members of the "Protecting Power Commission", which acts on behalf of Japanese nationals in Canada, Jitaro Tanaka, and Ippei Nishio, left last night for a trip to the Yellowhead-Jasper road section on a brief trip to the northern B.C. camps.

It is understood they will attempt to explain to the men in the camps the principles underlying the new program of the B. C. Security Commission to re-unite the married men with their families, and thus to allay the unrest which has been marked in recent weeks. Gosnell, Geikie and Decoigne, it is indicated, will be visited particularly.

RECALL MARRIED MEN TO SLOCAN AREA BY WINTER:

Families Move As to Ghost Towns Vision Self-Supporting Society.

The mechanics of the new program to evacuate several thousand people to Slocan Valley and there to re-unite married men with their families, as well as the larger picture envisioned by Security Commission officials to organize an agricultural community which may in time become self-supporting, were sketched last evening to committee members of the Japanese C.C.C. and Nisei Mass Evacuation Group.

Both committees are now taking applications from families wishing to move inland to Slocan. Itis urged that everyone interested hasten to register in order to arrange for an early removal which will give them time to become properly settled while whether conditions are still favorable.

Infirm men and those over age, however, will be allowed to join their families at an early date., and by winter all married men will have been transferred from camps to the new settlement. While policy has not been strictly definite, it is not thought that this will also apply to single men, except in case where they are regarded as the heads or sole supporters of their families.

It is understood that maintenance allowances, similiar to those now issued where needed in Interior towns, will be provided for the families during the winter months.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-67
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SAME BAGGAGE ARRANGEMENTS;

Baggage arrrangements will be the same, as to those apply to Interior Housing Projects.

JULY 11th, 1942.

HOPE/PROJECT.....By Nippon Club, co-operating Security Commission.

NO SHORTWAVE RADIOS AND CAMERA ALLOWED IN INTERIOR TOWNS.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION PAMPHLET:

"Calling single men to work on the Slocan Valley Project".

JULY 13th, 1942.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION PAMPHLET:

Report on the investigation of Slocan Valley.

JULY 15th, 1942.

MORE WORK CRES TO PUSH SLOCAN AND HOPE SETTLEMENTS:

EARLY CAMP CLOSURE EXPECTED: EVACUATION OVER BY NOVEMBER:

RE-ORGANIZED COMMISSION.

A spokesmand for the Commission said that depending upon theprogress made in the settlement projects, it is expected that the whole deal will be completed by November, and Administration of the work itslef will be carried out by an organization set up under Mr. Alec Eastwood of the Security Commission.

The three-man Commission, including Major Austin Taylor, Assistant Commissioner F.J. Mead and Assistant Commissioner John ~~Sirr~~ Shirras, will carry on in office but are not expected to take an active part in directing the work after the end of the month.

SPANISH CONSUL-GENERAL AND RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE ON INSPECTION HERE:

Inspection of the Hastings Park Clearing Station was completed yesterday by a party of neutral officials for a report to the Japanese Government on the war-time conditons of Japanese nations in Canada.

The party today will travel to one of the "ghost Towns" via Nelson, B. C., visiting either Slocan City or Kaslo, return to Hope for an inspection of the Projected A.B. Trites' farm settlement, and then leave

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-68
www.nikkeimuseum.org

for a tour of road camps in the Blue River-Jasper section. From there the party is expected to swing southward to the Lethbridge irrigation district, to look into conditons in the sugar beet area, where large numbers of former B.C. Farmers have been relocated on the sugar beets farm.

JAPANESE CHILDREN NOT ALLOWED TO SWIM AT NEW BRIGHTON SWIMMING POOL.

JULY 17th, 1942.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP PAMPHLET.

Sale By Tender.

CONFISCATED CARS OFFERED FOR SALE: CUSTODIAN TO CREDIT FORMER OWNERS.

Bids by tender for some two hundred motor vehicles, formerly owned by Japanese but turned in to the R.C.M.P. follwing the government order of March 9th, are now being received from private buyers by the Custodian of enemy property.

Funds realized from the sale of the vehicles will be placed to the credit of the former owners, but are first subject to the claims of any creditors.

The vehicles now being sold by tender to the public, including trucks, passenger cars and motor vehicles, are he those which were not claimed by the various government agencies, such as the Security Commission, fire wardens, public works department, and so forth.

EDGEWOOD PROJECT OPEN:

Families interested in evacuating under the Edgewood project, on the Upper Arrow Lake, are ~~request~~ requested to contact the J.C.C.C.

REPORT ON SPANISH CONSUL TALKS.

The B.C. Security Commission is going ahead with its plans to reunite families, and to provide adequate livlihood, accommodation, medical care, welfare and education, according to Pedro Schwartz, consul-general for Spain. He is now on an inspection tour to prepare a detailed report to Japanese government on the treatment of Japanese nationals in Canada.

Rev. Ono traced the various committee meetings which were held to prepare points for submission to the consul-general, and to the visiting international Red Cross representative, Ernest Maag. These points covered grievances which had arisen in the past, and an inquiry into the future welfare of evacuated nationals. The "protecting Power Commission" including Mr. Schwartz, Ippei Nishio, and Jitaro Tanaka will continue to function, it is indicated.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-69
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JULY 22nd, 1942.(Wednesday)

SLOCAN LAKE CLAIMS YOUNG BOY VICTIM.

Takeo Kinoshita, third son of Mr. & Mrs. Z. Kinoshita, formerly of Vancouver drowned at Slocan Lake Tuesday afternoon while swimming.

Minomatsu Onodera is victim at road camp at Gosnell.

FISH BOAT COMMITTEE TO WIND UP JULY 31.

All but 200 of the 1270 Japanese-owned fishing boats seized by the government at the outbreak of the war have now been disposed of by the Fishing Vessel Disposal Commission according to an announcement by Fisheries Minister Michaud.

"The committee will wind up its administration July 31 and such of the remaining vessels as have not been sold or otherwise disposed of by that time will then be transferred to the control of the custodian of enemy property as a protective measure," Mr. Michaud said.

REPORT SAYS EVACUATION TWO-THIRDS COMPLETE:

A progress report given to British Columbia M. P.'s Tuesday by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labor, detailing figures of Japanese evacuation, indicated that on July 9th, 9191 people out of a total of 22,082 still remained to be moved from the 100-mile coastal defense zone.

This remainder included 2990 in Hastings Park, a number of farming families in certain districts of the Fraser Valley, and the balance in Vancouver. Of these only 150 are physically fit men over 18, 800 are aged or unfit men, and 5094 are women or children.

Up to July 9, six principal classes of projects had accounted for the following numbers:

(1) ROAD CAMPS.....2122
- Blue River-Yellowhead.....1237
- Revelstoke-Sicamous..... 502
- Hope-Princeton..... 257
- Ontario Camps..... 126

(2) INTERIOR TOWNS.....3193
- Greenwood..... 949
- Slocan..... 729
- Sandon..... 563
- Kaslo..... 943
- Hope (14 mile-Ranch)..... 14

(3) SUGAR BEET FARMS.....3901
- Alberta.....2509
- Manitoba.....1021
- Ontario (Farm Service)..... 371

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-70
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(4) SUPERVISED EMPLOYMENT.....1162
British Columbia.....851
Alberta.....104
Saskatchewan..... 9
Manitoba..... 25
Ontario.....145
Quebec..... 27
Yukon Territory..... 1

(5) SELF-SUPPORTING.....1048
Christina Lake.....127
Lillooet.....260
Bridge River.....267
Minto City.....316
AcGillivray Falls.....59
Assiniboia, Sask.....19

(6) MISCELLANEOUS..... 236
Austing Lumber Co. 50
Westwold (farming) 71
Taylor Lake, B.C. 71
Others.....44

JULY 25th, 1942.

REVIEW OF PROGRAM:

The recent press and politicians' storm over the delay in the movement of Japanese from the protected area called forth a press statement, Friday by Major Austin Taylor, chairman of the B.C. Security Commission.

In a review of the program, Mr. Taylor said that some 3,500 of the 9000 people still left here, would be settled on the 14-Mile Ranch there. Able-bodied men will work on the highway while work for elderly and some of the women will be provided by the gergrowing of vegetable produce on the farm.

The Commission will build a hospital in the interior for tubercular cases, Mr. Taylor announced. A tentative site was selected some time ago near New Denver, B. C., in the northern end of the Slocan Valley, half-way between Sandon and Slocan.

Mr. Taylor said the plans for settling family units on prairie farms were being held up, pending a survey now being made of possible places for them.

Mr. Jukichi Onishi killed in an accident when he was coming back ~~form~~ from the farm in Kaslo, one of the B.C.Security Commission project, where he was struck by the truck.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-71
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JULY 29th, 1942.

CLOSE ALL NORTH ROADWORK CAMPS BY MIDDLE OF AUGUST.

Three camps now shut down and moving to Camp work Southward.

Closure of all highway camps for Japanese Nationals in the 200-mile stretch from Blue River to Jasper, Alta., and the transfer of all married men to projects at Hope or Slocan through a Hope Clearing station, will be effected by the middle of August, it was indicated by Security Commission.

It is understood that only married men will be sent to the interior housing projects, and that in future no single men will be sent from Vancouver City also. Single men now working at Slocan and Hope, will be transferred from there, unless sufficient housing is available for their use after all the married men have been settled.

AUGUST 5th, 1942.

BUILD 35 HOUSES PER WEEK WHEN PLAN IS IN FULL SWING.

WINTER CAMPS FOR SINGLE MEN?

Although married men in the road camps of the Sicamouns-Revelstoke section will be allowed to rejoin their families in the evacuation towns "before snow flies", present indications are that these camps will be kept open during the winter by the Department of Mines and Resources.

In that event, it is likely that they will be staffed by single Canadian-born and naturalized citizens, it was stated here today.

At the same time, assurances given to the second generation now on sugar beet farms in Ontario that they would be permitted to return to British Columbia if they so wish at their own expense will be fulfilled. However, if they do return, and no employment is available elsewhere, they may be required to go to these camps.

Similarly single nations, returning from northern camps will probably be employed at road building at the Hope end of the Hope-Princeton highway during the winter, Security Commission officials said.

Groups of nationals from the northern camps will be returning regularly, at the rate of about sixty per day, with the program complete about August 19, it was said.

When the building program gets into full swing, the Commission expects that 35 houses a ~~day~~ week will go up at Slocan and Hope, and that these will be filled as rapidly as they completed.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-72
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JAPAN AGREE ON NEW EXCHANGE OF ENEMY NATIONALS:

The foreign office announced last Friday, conclusion of Japanese-British negotiations through Swiss mediation for the exchange of some 1800 Japanese and Tahi officials and other nationals in the British Empire and Egypt for a similar number of Britons, Belgians, Egyptians and Netherlanders.

The exchange will be accomplished at Laurenco Marques, the Portugese East Africa port at which similar Japanese-American exchange was effected last week. Five Liners will be used.

RATIONING OF TEA AND COFFEE.

AUGUST 8th, 1942.

LARGE SLOCAN MOVEMENT DUE AS HOUSE GO UP.

COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ON INSPECTION TRIP:

With the completiong of some seventy of the new housing units in the Slocan Valley, the first large group of women and children to occupy them is expected to leave very shortly. They will be mostly the families of married men, or dependents of single men, now employed as construction workers there. It is understood that the first families were chosen in a drawing by lot.

Major Austing C. Taylor, chairman of the Security Commission, left today for an inspection tour of the interior towns, particularly of the progress of housing construction in the Slocan. Work is expected to begin shortly at the north end of the Valley, near New Denver and Rosebery, at sites located some time ago by the commission representative in the interior, Leonard Boultbee. Not far from New Denver on a very beautiful height overlooking Slocan Lake, is the site of the ~~su~~ proposed hospital.

At Rosebery, a few miles from New Denver on the highway to Nakusp, are several abandoned buildings and uncultivated farm lands, with extensive acreage suitable for settlement.

ONLY CERTAIN GROUPS TO RETURN FROM ONTARIO:

Owing to an inadvertent error, a report in the last issue of "The New Canadian," stated that "second generation now on sugar beet farms in Onatrio... would be permitted to return to B. C. if they so wish at their own expense."

It should have been stated, however, that this applies only to those men who voluntarily transferred from the road camps in the Revelstoke-Sicamous section, in response to an appeal for worker in the sugar beet camps. They may return at the end of the farm season, to the camps in the Revelstoke-Sicamous section.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-73
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It does not apply to the men who went directly to road camps at Schreiber, Ontl, later moved to the sugar beet farms. Some provision is made also for those Nisei with parents on farms in Alberta and Manitoba. They may join their families on these farms if room for them is available.

It should also have been stated that single nationals will be employed at the Princeton end of the Hope-Princeton highway, and not the Hope end.

EVACUEES HIT BY PRAIRIE HAILSTORMS:

One of the most violent storms in Manitoba's history pounded the province the night of July 29, causing heavy hail damage in south-western sections and serious flooding in Winnipeg and other parts of the Province.

Hailstones reported as big as hen's eggs blasted a 12-mile trough four miles wide through wheatfields around Melita, in the south-west corner of the province.

Other parts of the province reported little damage from hail, but heavy rains were general.

COMMITTEE ORGANIZED IN MONTREAL TO AID MONTREAL NISEI:

Japanese acting on the committee are: Mr. T. Shima-takahara, Mr. S. Nose, well-known former Vancouver merchants.

AUGUST 12th, 1942.

ALDERMEN IRED.... SAYS ARMY SHOULD TAKE OVER.

The city council Tuesday adopted a resolution demanding that the federal government remove the evacuation program fromthe B. C. Security Commission and place it in the hands of military authorities.

TAKE STEPS IN ALBERTA AGAINST WINTRY BLASTS:

Many thousands of board feet of lumber, hundreds of bundles of shingles and other building material have been sent to the Lethbridge, Alta., irrigation district to help the new Japanese settlers put their dwellings into shape to withstand the rigorous prairie winter. A considerable sume has been spent by the Security Commission to provide winterizing materials, it was said. The farmer-employers themselves will be called upon to supply additional repairs and supplies wherever necessary. A new Commission representative is being appointed it is understood, and he is expected to check into housing conditions and to look into the question of education for children before the schools re-open. Educational ~~costs~~ costs have been guaranteed by the Dominion government to the provinces.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-74
www.nikkeimuseum.org

AUGUST 15th, 1942.

Keep Family Together.

NEW FARM PROJECT ON PRAIRIE FOR VOLUNTEER FAMILY UNITS.

Opening up of new agricultural projects for Japanese evacuees in Manitoba and Alberta was announced Friday by the B.C. Security Commission and a call issued for volunteer families to register immediately for the project.

Officials of the Commission stressed that this is the only evacuation project that will permit single, unmarried men to remain with their families, and urged that families wishing to stay together apply at once.

REVISED MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE FOR FAMILY UNITS UNDER STUDY:

Under studay by the B.C. Security Commission is a draft revision of the system of paying maintenance allowances to evacuees in interior settlements. The draft calls for the establishment of a "basic family unit" of three or four persons, to which a "basic maintenance allowance" would be issued, with higher rates for families of larger size.

Single persons, both men and women, it is planned, may be formed into similar "units," both in regard to maintenance and housing. This arrangement is expected to help in providing accommodation for married men returning from the camps to already-crowded quarters.

The basic allowance would be scaled to conform with the rate of relief paid to Occidental residents in the same area. It would be subject to adjustments to make up for differences in costs of living in the different interior towns.

Considerable concern has already been reported over the new proposal, however, for many families have reported difficulties in making the present allowance stretch from one Sunday to another.

FROWN ON EMPLOYMENT OF VANCOUVER RESIDENTS.

Employment of persons of Japanese origin remaining in Vancouver is frowned upon by the Security Commission, it is intimated in daily press, reports. According to these reports, the Commission explains that while Japanese are still employed and are able to make their own living, instead of depending upon the government for assistance, they are not so ready to evacuate to inland areas.

On the other hand, it is freely admitted that there are thousands of people who have been waiting anxiously to move for several months. Unfortunately, they have no place as yet to move to. Unless they are able to work and secure some income, their savings are rapidly depleted, forcing them to secure government relief.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-75
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CRACK DOWN WITH WAR RESTRICTIONS.

The web of wartime restrictions caught up four Vancouver people Thursday as city police suddenly cracked down on enforcement of laws directed against all persons of Japanese origin.

A forty-year old worker who returned from a road camp prior to moving to an interior settlement was arrested while fishing from a row-boat in False Creek. He received one month with hard labor Saturday morning, on charges of having failed to report to Hastings Park as required and for a breach of Security Commission's antifishing order.

Friday morning a charge against a 67-year old pioneer that he was present on a wharf and fishing was dismissed, when it was shown that he had been unable to get to the wharf or to cast his line for shiners before the arm of the law caught up with him.

A 17-year old youth was fined $5 for being outside his home after sunset.

In Edmonton, a former Vancouver Nisei, who left the protected area to escape evacuation orders and restrictions, was sentenced to five months in jail on charges of theft of $50.00 from a friend. He had wandered for several months in search of a job without success.

AUGUST 19th, 1942.

LIMITED NUMBER.

ALL NATIONALS REPORTING AT PARK: MUST REMAIN THERE UNTIL EVACUATED.

All nationals still resident in Vancouver and the Fraser Valley on special deferment papers are now being ordered to report to the Hastings Park Clearing Station prior to removal from the protected area.

The order affected only a limited number of men who have remained within the area, in most cases either because of their age or because of other physical reasons prevent them for working.

Notices to report to Hastings Park with bag and baggage for "further instructions" are being issued by R.C.M.P. officials. Only the men are affected, their wives and families not being required to move to the park with them. Only exceptions, it is understood will be care one or two committeemen and physicians. The order does not apply, thus far, to naturalized or Canadian-born citizens.

EDUCATION STILL UNDER GOVERNMENT STUDY.

Arrangements for education of children in the interial towns are still under consideration by the provincial and federal governments, according to welfare officials of the Security Commission.

Aconference on the brief as prepared by the Commission has just been completed in Victoria, and word is now being awaited from Ottawa as to what responsibility the federal government is prepared to assume.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-76
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SLOCAN FORMS NEW COMMUNITY GROUP.

As a result of meetings between the representatives of the men who were transferred here from road camps recently, the Slocan City Kyowakai and the Mass Evacuation Group from Vancouver, a new group has been organized here at Slocan, for the purpose of striving to co-operate in the building of a comfortable settlement in Slocan.

Representatives met on August 8 in No. 2 messhouse, with Otohachi Tsuchikawa, who explained the purpose of the meeting, in the chair. The meeting adjourned after a nomination committee was elected for the purpose of appointing members to the special committee which was agreed upon.

The following day a meeting was held by the special committee, where a heated discussion ensued on the question of a name for the new organization. So long was the discussion that members had to take the recess before finally agreeing upon the name, Mass Evacuation-Kai.

Various departments will be established in this organization which will serve as a strengthened Kyowakai.

WORK IN MINTO MILL.

Some twenty men in Minto have secured private employment in a nearby sawmill and are now working steadily at a minimum wage of 42½ cents an hour.

MORE GIRLS WANTED IN EASTERN CITIES.

RETURN TO SCHREIBER:

Those who went to Shreiber and transferred to Sugar Beet farm, and some of them has now returned to Schreiber. They have been promised of more freedom and daily wages of $5 to $10 but were not true. They have worked five weeks on the farm and only made money for their board. Some have about.25 cents to 50 cents left after deducting their board.

AUGUST ?2nd, 194?.

POSTAL CENSORSHIP GIVE ADVICE TO SPEED UP DELIVERY OF MAIL:

A series of instructions especially for Japanese people and designed to aid the postal censors thus speeding up delivery of censored mail has been issued by the Canadian Postal Censorship at Vancouver.

These instructions are as follows:

1. Write in English whenever possible. Japanese, being an uncommon language in Canada, cannot be handled as expeditious-ly.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-77
www.nikkeimuseum.org

2. If correspondence must be in Japanese, it should be confined to essential news and information, avoiding inconsequential gossip. A concise letter gets first consideration from your correspondent as well as from the Censor.

3. Mark on the covers of letters "Written in English" or "written in Japanese" as the case may be, to eliminate unnecessary handling in the Censorship.

4. Do not slow up the Censor's reading by using unusual symbils, He postpones examination of such items in favour of correspondence written in the conventional style.

5. Do not employ Occidental names in addressing mail intended for Japanese nationals. Such items thereby become non-transmissible.

6. Do not enclose in envelopes addressed to Occidental correspondence to be passed on to Japanese nationals. This places upon the Occidental the duty of reporting your action to government authorities.

7. Do not be responsible for unnecessary delay to the mail of your countrymen by hempering an any manner the operation of the Censorship.

NISEI, ISSEI FIND INTERNMENT CAMP LESS PLEASANT THAN FONDLY EXPECTED:

Nisei and naturalized citizens in internment camps will be treated as Canadian citizens, and the official interest of the consul-general for Spain does not extend to them, says a communication recently received from an internment camp where numbers of persons of Japanese origin have been confined.

".....Although there is nothing here that is bad," says the communication, "our future looks very dark, since we do not know when we will be freed.

"Although we do not think that anyone would wish to lead the pitiable life we experience, yet is is peculiar to find so many coming here to join us.

"We believe that there are quite a number here who have been misled by rumours that if they become interned their families would be supported by the government and that when the war is over they would receive a large ~~number~~ indemnity. However, since the federal government has issued a statement that Nisei and naturalized Canadians will be treated as citizens of Canada, and the consul-general for Spain has revealed that he is not concerned with these groups, already loud and idle complaints are spreading over the camp. The Issei, too, are realizing that what was said outside and what they are really experience in the camp differ greatly.

"What situation actually exists in the Japanese community we do not know. It is surprising, however, to note that there are very few who might be of the so-called 'intelligentsia' among those who become interned volumtarily. Moreover, it seems that the few 'intelligentsia' who are confined here are those who had camouflaged their real selves beneath social standing and occupation. Hence what they do and say now is mostly illogical and astonish us greatly.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-78
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"Camp life here is exceedingly strict and also unpleasant, in addition, the climate here is cool, and even in August, we have to wear sweaters and seek the warmth of the fireside."

POLICY TIGHTENED AS END OF EVACUATION NEARS:

Developments this week---just six months after the decision of wholesale evacuation was made in Ottawa---indicate that the authorities charged with the task now feel that the removal phase of the program is clearly in sight.

A general tightening of policy, plus the partial or complete dissolution of the number of committees which have been working to effect evacuation, came as a sudden, though not unexpected jolt. Excitement and heated conversation, not without both humorous and unhappy angles, stirred Park and Vancouver folk in a manner reminiscent of either early or more tense evacuation days.

The policy of confining all nationals to the Clearing Station, together with police action to enforce the same, is being rigorously carried out. Evasion on deferments and upon recalls from road camps are being strictly checked upon.

TRAIN TEACHERS FOR INTERIOR TOWNS:

VICTORIA DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR SCHOOLS.

AUGUST 26th, 1942.

1000 PEOPLE TO MOVE FROM PARK TO SLOCAN NEXT WEEK.

FRASER VALLEY EVACUATION PROCEEDS::PEOPLE TO ENTER CLEARING STATION:

Almost one thousand women and children will be moved from Hastings Park Clearing Station to the newly-built housing units in the Slocan Valley next week, the B.C. Security Commission said today.

The women and children will go out in groups of 150 in three coaches beginning next Monday, August 31, and continuing for six or seven consecutive days.

First families to leave will include those whose husbands are at work on construction crews in the interior towns, and those whose registrations for evacuation were placed at an early date. In addition, it is understood, a special effort will be made to arrange for the early removal of families for medical reasons, as in the case of pregnant women.

FRASER VALLEY MOVE: The removal of one thousand people from the clearing station is designed at this time to make room for an equal number to be brought in from the farming districts of the Fraser Valley.

A start has already been made on this program, and from August 28, next Friday, the Hammondand Pitt-meadows districts will be defined as prohibited areas in which no persons of Japanese origin may remain.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-79
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The evacuation of the valley, it is indicated, will move eastward along the north bank of the Fraser as far as Mission, and then the south bank of the River will be affected.

SHOULD REGIESTER NOW:

It is not yet clear what further movements will be conducted when next week's program is complete, but officials indicate that at the present rate of construction, it is hoped to ring down the curtain on this phase of the evacuation at the end of October.

FARM LABOR POOL TO HELP NORTHERN OKANAGAN IN HARVESTING APPLE CROP.

Assistance to fruit ranchers in the North Okanagan Valley will be provided by the formation of a "labor pool" of Japanese fruit pickers from Greenwood, B. C. it was announced last week. The workers must be provided with adequate housing, proper food and proper wages, before the B.C. Security Commission will release them to take part in the harbest of an estimated two-million boxes of rapidly ripening apples.

ALL HUSBANDS LEAVE ROADCAMPS AND WORK ON BUILDING AT NEW DENVER AND HOPE: JOIN FAMILIES LATER:

MANITOBA SETTLERS FORM PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE--MEET COMMON PROBLEMS.

With the announcement that Pedro E. Schwartz, consul-general for Spain and chairman of the Protecting Power Commission, would come here, Carey, to inspect conditions among the first generation settled in Manitoba, a meeting was held at the home of Kurahachi Yoshino on Aug. 23 to draft a report for the inspecting party.

AUGUST 29th, 1942.

J.A. TYRWHITT APPOINTED GENERAL SUPERVISOR FOR AL-EVACUATION TOWNS.

OFFICIALS TO CONFER ON POLICY FOR ONTARIO FARM WORKERS.
HEAVY RAINS MAKE EARNINGS SLIM FOR NISEI.

Although the details are as yet unknown, an official of the Ontario Farm Service said today that a conference will begin Monday in Toronto to discuss furtue plans for the Japanese in Ontario.

Almost 400 Canadian-born Japanese are enrolled in the Farm Service Force, working out of nine camps in South-western Ontario, especially on the sugar beet farms, and an additional 150 are employed in road camps at Schreiber, in Northern Ontario.

CONTRARY WEATHER: Reports from the farm service force camps indicate that extremely wet weather has interferred extensively in the past

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-80
www.nikkeimuseum.org

weeks with the efforts of the men to earn more than their three squares daily.

Although a basic wage rate of 35¢ per hour has been agreed upon, continual rains have made it impossible for the men to go out to work, just at that time when farm workers usually clear the most money. This is the threshing period, when ordinarily it is possible to clear $3.25 per day for a ten hour day. It is impossible, however, to thresh wet grain since it will sprout when stored in the granary.

Although the Farm Service Force is said to have guaranteed a minimum of $2.00 per day, the exact nature of this guarantee has not be revealed. As a result, cases are reported where men in the farm camps, whose earnings have been interrupted by the wet weather, arrive at the situation where they feel they owe the government of Ontario for their 75¢ per day board.

SELF-SUPPORTING PROJECTS END.

All self-supporing projects are winding up at the end of this month, officials of the Security Commission said.

Taylor Lake has been closed, and a party of 90 people, chiefly from the Fraser Valley, leaves from the Union Steamship and the P.G.E. for Lillooet, the last of this group. One or two individuals leaving for Minto and Bridge River next week will also bring these projects to completion.

From next week, the Commission's effort will be directed at the completion of the projects at Tashme, New Denver, Slocan, and the districts just south of Slocan.

EDUCATION IN INTERIOR TOWNS NOT YET CLEAR:

FORMER ALEXANDER JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL IS TAKEN OVER BY ARMY 6TH DIV'N.

NEW SLOCAN ORGANIZATION-----SLOCAN MASS EVACUATION-KAI.

COMMITTEE:
Chairman.....Otohachi Tsuchikawa
Vice-chairman.....~~Taichi~~ Yonetaro Ibuki
Inquiry committee.....Taichi Ukitsu
Housing Committee.....Sobei Nakamura, Jun Taniguchi
Guide and Baggage commi....Fukutaro Hirai.
Dustrubution Committee.....Kiyoshi Tabata
Meal ticket officer.....Shinkichi Sakai
Secretary.....Gihei Takahashi
Consultation officer.....~~Hideo Yoshida~~ Shinichi Sato
Personal affairs.....Hideo Yoshida.
Employment agency.....Takeshi Kawaguchi
Contact committee.....Mr. Takahashi
Mr. Yoshida,
Mr. Kawaguchi,
Akira Mizuhara.
Work Committee, cook.....Shinkichi Sakai
carpenter..Kiichiro Rikimaru.
plumbers...Mineyoshi Fukuda
loggers....Hidio Terakita.
Hideo Terakit

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-81
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Work Committee, lumber....Shigeru Kawasaki,
transportation...H. Yanagizawa,
storehouses.....Y. Suzuki.
Education and
Public morales..Shinpei Watanabe.
Fire-chief.....Yahei Kawabata.
Health.....S. Sato.
Constitution
committee...M. Miyoshi,
T. Ukitsu
S. Sato.

METHOD OF WORKING:

1. That meetings of the committee and department heads may be called at the request of the heads.
A representative meeting may be called upon by the committee or upon the request (written) of ten or more representatives.

2. That general meetings, attended by leaders chosen by groups of five families may be called upon the written request of fifty such leaders, or when a representatives' meeting deems it necessary.

3. That meetings of representatives be held once every month, at which time departments will submit reports.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To discontinue the use of tents by families.

2. To allocate houses to families in order of their arrival and application.

3. To discontinue ~~upon-h~~ personal reservation of houses.

4. To decide upon houses for families by drawing lots at the time of their arrival.

5. To move families now living in tent-houses into real houses gradually.

6. To reserve five out of every thirty houses by the Committee.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-82
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1942. Wednesday.

"Impractical To Hire Teachers"

NO NISEI CHILDREN ENROLL IN VANCOUVER SCHOOLS FOR FIRST TIME IN FIFTY YEARS.

For the first time since the first small dark-eyed, black haired tots passed through the doors of Strathcona School fifty years ago, those same doors were closed yesterday to Japanese children and no Nisei pupils occupied new desks in classrooms on the opening day of school.

Throughout the city in schools in many parts of the city, nearly 1000 children still living in Vancouver turned up for school, only to be told by teachers and principals that they could not be admitted.

School officials, however, who have always been foremost in upholding equal treatment for children, stressed that this policy was being adopted because of assurances given the school board that all the children would be moved from Vancouver by the end of October.

NOT RACIAL GROUNDS:

"We are not refusing them the right to attend school because of their Japanese racial origin but because they will be in the city for a short time. If any other group of children, regardless of their racial origin, planned to attend school for only a month or six weeks, we would advise them to continue their summer holidays for that time," said H.N. MacCorkindale, superintendent of schools.

"If we enrolled the 1000 Japanese who are here, it would mean employing an additional 25 teachers for a month and then firing them. That would be highly impractical."

MOVEMENTS START TO CLEAR 4000 FROM PARK IN MONTH:

CITY FAMILIES WILL MOVE DIRECTLY FROM OWN HOMES BY END OF OCTOBER.

With movements of evacuees from Hastings Park to the interior well up the schedule for the first three days of this week, Security Commission officials indicated that they would go all out in tackling the huge task of clearing some 4,000 men, women and children through Hastings Park by September 30.

This total will include all present residents of the Park, and several hundred who are being evacuated from their homes in the Fraser Valley into the Clearing station.

Families remaining in Vancouver City, outside the Park, it is indicated, will be moved directly from their homes to interior housing projects. This movement it is hoped, will be brought to an end by the beginning of November, and the preliminary removal phase of evacuation will be completed.

It is understood that military authorities will take over the use o of theClearing station at the end of September.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-83
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CUSTODIAN NOT SELLING REAL ESTATE LEFT BEHIND BY EVACUATED OWNERS.

Council Members Hit Snag on Plans For Powell Street.

Plans of Ald. G. Sbscome, civic building chairman, to rehabilitate Vancouver's "Little Tokyo" for white occupancy were brought to a standstill Monday but the discovery that neither the city nor the custodian of enemy alien property can arrange arbitrarily for disposal of Japanese-owned property , The Vancouver Province reports.

G.W. McPherson, deputy custodian of enemy alien property, revealed to Ald. Buscombe's special civic committee that the custodian is not exercising his authority to sell Japanese property or to order sale of Japanese property although he may arrange for rental of such buildings.

He added the custodian possesses no funds to repair the property. Buildings which can be made revenue-producing are usually place in hands of a real estate agent.

(Under the Order-In-Council requiring evacuation, the custodian is directed to take control "as a protective measure only" of property which the owner is unable to take with him. Property so controlled is subject to the "regulations respecting trading with the enemy" and to the direction of the federal government.)

AUTOMATIC CONTROAL:

Property owners, the deputy custodian said, are encouraged to make their own arrangements for its disposal. Failing that, all property automatically comes under the control of the custodain when the owner is evacuated.

"We'll wait and see what happens after September 30," asserted Ald. Buscome. "We don't want the Japanese to return here after the War. They are going to outbreed the whites and eventually outnumber us."

He declared it might be possible for the provincial government to pass a law, preventing Japanese from hoolding property.

Such authortiy rests with the Dominion government, City Solicitor A.E.Lord advised.

Ald. Busvombe ~~said~~ said the Province report, then demanded that the government put up for sale all Japanese holdings in Vancouver, "the same as their fishing fleet." Mr. McPherson explained a special order-in-council was passed to authorize sale of the fishing vessels so that they could get back to the fishing grounds as soon as possible and the same condition does not exist with regard to real estate.

He said the custodian has been asked by the army, navy, air force and ship builders to make the Powell Street section available for white tenants.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-84
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN.
(From an Editorial of Vancouver News-Herald)

The Vancouver Board of Education declines to accept the responsibility for the teaching of Japanese children. The province of Alberta does likewise. In this city, our board takes the position that as the Japanese youngsters will be gone in a few weeks, it would be impractical to fit them into this year's program. It shares the view of the Alberta government that the Dominion of Canada is responsible for the wartime education of these children.

The whole handling of the Japanese evacuation has been woefully slow and subject to a scandalous degree of side-stepping of responsibility. But it would be a great injustice to penalize these children of Japanese origin merely on that account. There is no reason why the Dominion government should fail to provide educational facilities for these children there is every reason ~~whey~~ why they should do so immediately.

The overwhelming majority of the people of British Columver were, and are, in favor of the complete clearance of coastal areas of people of Japanese origin. But this opinion is based on the realization of the need for precuationary measures. It was to protect ourselves--and not to punish the Japanese.

In the time available it was impossible to find out which of the Japanese were loyal Canadian citizens and which potential fifth columnists. But once these Japanese were removed from areas of danger, there is no justification whatever for discriminating against them.

This war falls hardest on civilians and children. When we bomb Tokyo we cannot choose between the guilty war lords and the innocent children. But we are under no such dilemma here. Every child is a human being. Every Canadian-born child is entitled to proper education.

ASSESTS OF OWNERS IN JAPAN BEING SOLD:

Liquidation of Japanese-owned assets under the control of the Custodian of Enemy Property is now proceeding in Vancouver, according to advertisements offering various businesses for sale.

Stocks of goods and store furniture and fixtures of the M.Ebisuzaki Trading Co., which is insolvent were offered for sale last week by the Custodian's representative in Vancouver.

Nanaimo Shipyards Ltd., well-known boat-building firm on Newcastle Island near Nanaimo, has been put up for sale in three parcels, including buildings and marine ways, machinery and equipment, and inventories of stores and supplies.

On Monday the Tamura Building at the corner of Powell and Dunlevy, landmark in "Little Tokyo" more familiarly known as the World Hotel, was placed on the market for purchase by tender.

These assets being liquidated are owned by individuals who are now living in Japan, and therefore "enemy property" within the meaning of the Regulations respecting trading with the enemy.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-85
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SEPTEMBER 5th, 1942. Saturday.

NO NEW RATION CARDS 'FOR THE TIME BEING'

TERMS OF REPATRIATION MAY CHANGE:

APPLICATIONS NEED OKAY OF TWO GOVERNMENTS--JAPAN AND CANADA.

REPATRIATION OF ALL JAPANESE AFTER THE WAR IS NOW TALKED OVER AT VANCOUVER CITY COUNCIL:

MANITOBA ADMITS NISEI CHILDREN TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Total of Japanese evacuated in Manitoba 1050 (200 families) appr.
(included are children 300)

Total of Japanese evacuated in Alberta 2600 appr.
Sugar Beet Farms
(included are children 600)

SEPTEMBER 9th, 1942.

MOVEMENTS PUSHED TO TASHME AND SLOCAN.

The new centre of Tashme, 14 miles beyond the coastal defense zone, will continue to hum with hustle all the rest of the week, with ~~only~~ daily quotas of 150 people arriving from Tuesday to Saturday.

Slocan Valley movements are keeping up also.

VOLUNTEERS TO HELP SCHOOL:

If a sufficient number of teachers who are willing to volunteer their services can be found among the Nisei, arrangements will go ahead to hold school classes for young Nisei children living in the city and awaiting evacuation to the interior. At present it seems likely that the majority of city residents will not be removed for at least a month, and these classes will help to fill in the increaingly serious gap in the education of the children.

Official approval has been given the venture, and the use of a large and excellent building on Powell Street has been secured. Miss Hide Hyodo and Miss Chitose Uchida, both qualified normal school graduates with experience in teaching, will act as directors. But the whether the school can actually be held will depend above all upon the number of high school students and graduates of university students ready to help.

A meeting of everyone willing to lend a hand in this emergency educational project will be held Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the office of the J.C.C.C. 215 E. Cordova St., Vancouver. B.C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-86
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 12, 1942.

May Secure Sugar, Tea, Coffee.

CITY FOLKS TO ENJOY STANDARD SWEETNESS:

Japanese residents in Vancouver, awaiting removal to the interior will find the next month at least sweeter and more stimulating than they had feared only a week ago.

Arrangements to provide the monthly ration of sugar and tea or coffee have been made by the B.C. Security Commission and the local branch of War Time Prices and Trade Board, a Commissi on told. (This arrangements proposed by Nisei Mass Evacuation Group.)

TILL NO PUPILS OR TEACHERS
REGISTRATION FOR SCHOOL MONDAY:

Registration of children for the emergency school being sponsored by the J.C.C.C. will take place Monday at the Powell United Church hall, it was decided Friday afternoon at a meeting of prospective teachers in Council office.

The school will meet regularly in the church buildings, the use of which have been donated for this purpose. School equipment and furniture is being loaned also by the Hompa Buddhist Temple.

Efforts are being made to borrow a number of necessary text books in all the subjects to be taught, and also to obtain donations to meet any expenses involved.

NO MORE APPLICATIONS FOR EXCHANGE ACCEPTED.

No further application for inclusion on the exchange list are being accepted for the time being, Frank P. Bernard, Spanish vice-counsul in Vancouver said today. Applications received after September 8 will not be considered for the forthcoming exchange, but will be place on file for future arrangements. No other applications, however, will be received until further notice.

CITY COUNCIL DELAYS REPATRIATION RESOLUTION FOR MONTH'S STUDY:

Mayor J. W. Cornett's "repatriation resolution" was laid on the table for another month at Wednesday afternoon's meeting of the city council, for redrafting and possible modification by a special committee of the council.

The month's postponement was adopted after the Consultative Council for Co-operation in Wartime Problems of Canadian Citizenship presented a vigorous brief through its spokesman, Dr. Norman F. Black, which declared the proposal unfair and totally opposed to the demonratic ideals to which the United Nations are pledged in the war today.

Mayor Cornett explained he has no hatred toward the Japanese race but he feels Japanese must be repatriated because other Canadian Provinces have refused to accept Japanese residents after the war, a policy which means that most of them will return to B. C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-87
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1942. Wednesday.

200 Pupils Enroll in Emergency School.

Almost 200 school age children awaiting evacuation to interior housing projects and barred from regular city schools in the meantime have enrolled in the special classes being sponsored by the J.C.C.C. at the Powell St. United Church buildings.

1200 Evacuees at Tashme.

Yesterday's departure of 150 people has boosted the population of Tashme over the 1000-mark and tomorrow a further group will raise the total still higher to some 1200, inclusive of women, children and work crews. Next week, it is indicated, the Commission plans daily quotas to Tashme if they can accommodate with undue confusion.

With the movement of an additional 400 people from the city, the first phase of moving voluntary registrants to the former 14-mile ranch at Hope will shortly be complete. A spokesman for the Nippon Club Wartime Security Committee, which has been co-operating with the B.C. Security Commission in this movement, said today that their office will close on September 25.

PATIENTS LEAVING FROM HASTINGS PARK:

Patients in the Hastings Park hospital, able to move, are being gradually transferred to hospitals in the interior towns, and it is thought that the hospital will be emptied by the time the military are due to take over on October 1. Twelve patients left this morning travelling in the hospital car, accompanied by nursing aides from the hospital.

ONTARIO BOYS EXPECT TO GO TO SUITABLE APPROVED JOBS.

Chatham, Ont....Canadian-born Japanese employed at present in Farm Service Force camps in south-western Ontario will be permitted to go to jobs anywhere in Ontario except in protected zones, according to a report received today.

VOLUNTEERS FROM REVELSTOKE CAMPS PICKING APPLES IN VERNON DISTRICT:

At the request of the North Okanagan Security Committee one hundred volunteers left the camps on the Revelstoke-Sicamous project Tuesday to assist in the harvesting of the expected record-breaking apple crop at the Coldstream Ranch near Vernon.

After four to six weeks work, it is indicated that the men will return to their respective camps. They will work in crews in the apple orchards, and will provide their own cooking arrangements. Chief hope of the men is that they will be able to enjoy somewhat more personal freedom than is the case in the road camps.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-88
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SEPTEMBER 18th, 1942. SAT.

REPORT ALBERTA EARNINGS REACH ORIGINAL ESTIMATES:
Proportion of Non-Workers Large But Labor Termed Highly Satisfactory

Earnings of Japanese evacuees settled on farms in Soughern Alberta are expected for the most part to reach the estimates made in the spring, it was revealed here at a recent conference of representatives from the B. C. Security Commission, the sugar beet growars' ass'n., and the sugar manufacturing interests.

The fact that the proportion of non-workers to workers in each family had been higher than expected and depressed per capita income. It was also felt that some of the families had incurred expenses during the season which were not usual with the transient Central European labor formerly employed on these farms.

These factors in some cases had cut down the margin of income which would be available to see the evacuees safely through the winter. It was said that not a great deal of relief would be necessary to prevent any family from being in want during the off-season.

In any case the work performed by the evacuees in the production of sugar beets and other farm crops was termed 'highly satisfactory.'

EDUCATION IN ALBERTA SETTLED:

The Dominion Government took over the cost of providing the $65 necessary for each child, Alberta agreed on receiving Japanese pupils.

600 school children

B. C. INTERIOR HOUSING PROJECTS:

Discussing education by correspondence for children.

ONTARIO FARM SERVICE CORP ------- 350 Niseis.

SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1942.

ONTARIO NISEI BUSY ON TOBACCO FARM AND TOMATOES:

BALANCE OF EVACUEES IN PARK TO GO TASHME BY SEPT. 28.

Final group from Park to Slocan Thursday;

Patients to New Denver Hospital.

REPATRIATION HELD UP FOR PRESENT---OFFICIAL NOTICE FROM SPANISH CONSUL-GENERAL.

Only people approved by both governments can be repatriated, and that is only eighteen people. Of them, at present six people are ready to aboard S.S. Gripsholm.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-89
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1942. Sat.

ONTARIO VALUES NISEI LABOUR CONTRIBUTION:

FARM FEDERATION CONDEMNS 'ANTI-STAND OF CHATHAM CITY COUNCIL'

In an emergency meeting last night, the Chatham Board of Trade passed a resolution expressing "regret over the injustice done to Japanese Canadian farm workers through rumours derogatory to their character, industry and capability, and desires to make commendation of the valuable service rendered by the Japanese in aid of Canadian fruit production and in aiding the Canadian war effort".

Copies of the resolution were sent to representatives of the department of agriculture at Windsor, Chatham, Sarnia and London and to the press.

Although the Chatham City Council has remained firm in its stand taken last Monday, urging rigorous restrictions upon the Canadian-born Japanese in farm camps, the Kent County Federation of Agriculture, representing powerful farming and sugar manufacturing interests, Thursday passed a resolution condemning the Council's stand.

NO COMFORTS FOR VERNON PICKERS.

Nisei apple-pickers from the camps in the Revelstoke-Sicamous section will return to the camps as soon as the apple crop is harvested in time about two or three weeks.

Meanwhile they are living under conditions which seem typical of migrant farm labor from Mexico to the Okanagan, from the Fraser Valley to Michigan. They sleep on the floors of convenient, unused buildings, cook their own meals with a minimum of utensils and sanitation, and have available only the rudest facilities. They work ten hours a day under contract, sometimes longer.

PAROLE REPORT AT POWELL STREET: AFTER CLOSING OF HASTINGS PARK.

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1942.

ALL PERSONS ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT ADDRESS IN GENERAL R.C.M.P. CHECK.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police will make a general check-up on all persons of Japanese race now scattered in many different parts of Canada, it was announced today.

Everyone of Japanese origin without exception is required to report by mail their present addresses to the Commission of the R.C.M. P. Canada, and failure to do so will render them subject to penalties.

"All persons of Japanese origin anywhere in Canada, regardless of citizenship status, are requested to notify the Commissioner, R.C.M.P., of their present addresses. Failure to do so will render them subject to charges laid under P.C. 9760, order-in-council 117"

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-90
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1942.

Mornig Paper "News-Herald" -----writes about Mr. Etsuji Morii.

OCTOBER 3rd, 1942. (Saturday)

OVER 5000 EVACUEES NOW GRADUALLY SETTLING FROM SLOCAN NORTH TO ROSEBERY.

TO PROHIBIT VANCOUVER SOON.

Vancouver and Burnaby will soon be defined as prohibited areas, B.C. Security Commission officials said today, in urging that people still living in the city co-operate promptly in completing arrangements with the authorities for their evacuation to the interior.

When the area is decleared "prohibited" it will be illegal for any Japanese to remain here, and officials said they were anxious that families respond promptly to the calls to report which are issued from 314 Powell Street.

OCTOBER 7th, 1942. Wednesday.

URGENT NEED FOR WORK, SCHOOLS SEEN IN LONG RANGE FOR 'GHOST' TOWNS.

HIGH SUGAR BEET YIELD IN MANITOBA.

FINAL REGISTRATION DATE FOR INTERIOR PROJECTS TO BE SET.

October 15th will be set as the final day for registration at the Powell Street office for evacuees to arrange for their movement to interior housing projects, B.C. Security Commission officials said today.

WHAT TO DO THIS WINTER IS THE ROAD CAMP PROBLEM.

Young single men in the road camps worrying about the winter problem.

OCTOBER 10th, 1942.

NEED VOLUNTEER TEACHERS FOR EDUCATION BY MAIL.
COMMISSION TO PROVIDE CORRESPONDENCE COURSES AND EMPLOY SMALL NUMBER OF SECRETARIES.

The Immediate solution of the urgent school problem in the interior housing projects is being placed squarely upon the Japanese people themselves, and particularly upon Canadian-born and educated young people who are willing to serve as teachers on a voluntary basis.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-91
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In a long-awaited announcement, the B. C. Security Commission today told that correspondence courses would be provided, but that financial limitations will necessitate that volunteer teachers assume the work of coaching and instructing.

The provincial government at Victoria insists that it is without either moral or financial responsibility, and has refused to "contribute in any manner, shape, or form" toward the education of the children evacuated from the Pacific Coast.

The Security Commission itself will therefore provide at its own expense correspondence courses, necessary text-books and a minimum of Supplies. Supervisors in each of the projects will co-operate in making available whatever quarters they can, so that the school children can gather to follow their studies by mail.

MANPOWER SHORTAGE ....INTERIOR MILLS SEEK JAPANESE LABOR.

A proposal to employ up to 4000 Japanese for the duration of the war has been sent to Ottawa by the B. C. Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association, according to a report Friday in a Vancouver daily.

The proposal is to employ evacuees in the interior in logging camps and sawmills in the interior to meet the critical shortage of labor.

SLOCAN.....HOPE TO MOVE ALL SLOCAN SETTLERS FROM TENTS SHORTLY.
4500 PEOPLE ALREADY LOCATED: WORKERS DRIVE CONSTRUCTION PHASES.

NEWS-HERALD PUSHES BLACK DRAGON HUNT:

Following up on its sensational expose Sept. 26 of an alleged Japanese terrorist "Black Dragon Society" in B. C., the Vancouver News-Herald yesterday ran a two-column front page story, in which it claimed that Japanese still living in the city are "loath to go to the Morii-controlled camps of Tashme."

The alleged head of the Black Dragon organization, says the News-Herald, is now in Minto, but his "lieutenants carry on for him." The story declares that....The Japanese undoubtedly do not want to go to Tashme, and their bias against that camp is undoubtedly based on their fear....."

FINAL EVACUATION REGISTRATION OF ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN.

TAKE NOTICE that all persons of the Japanese race remaining in Greater Vancouver, including Burnaby, B.C., must report to the B.C. Security Commission Representative at 314 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. between now and October 15th at 10 a.m. for the purpose of completing evacuation papers. THIS IS THE FINAL EVACUATION REGISTRATION TO COMPLETE THE SHIPMENT OF ALL JAPANESE FROM THIS AREA.

TAKE NOTICE that 10 a.m. on Thursday, October 15th, 1942, IS THE FINAL DATE FOR REGISTRATION and anyone failing to register by that time will be liable to prosecution under P.C. 1665.

B. C. SECURITY COMMISSION. AUSTIN C. TAYLOR, chairman.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-92
www.nikkeimuseum.org

OCTOBER 13th, 1942.

OCTOBER 31st, "FINAL DEADLINE" FOR JAPANESE.

Vancouver and Burnaby will become "prohibited" areas to Japanese at the end of this month.

Austin C. Taylor, chairman of the B. C. Security Commission, said today that the number Japanese remaining around Vancouver and in Fraser Valley centres now has been reduced to 800, and these will be moved to interior camps within two weeks.

"Just as sson as we get the last of them away, any who are found in Vancouver and Burnaby will subject to immediate arrest," said Mr. Taylor.

Delays in completing the evacuation were due to shortages of materials and labor for camp construction, officials of the Security Commission state.

OCTOBER 14th, 1942.

Wilson's Last Council Meeting.

WOULD SEEK POWER TO BAN JAPANESE FROM BUSINESS HERE AFTER WAR.

The City council should endeavor to obtain power from the Legislature to establish a trade license board which could refuse to issue business permits to Japanese if they endeavor to return to Vancouver's commercial life after the war.

This was the burden of Ald. H. D. Wilson's swan song to the City Council on Tuesday afternoon.

Now a lieutenant in the Irish Fusilliers, Ald. Wilson explained his present brief leave from the army affords him what is probably his last opportunity to speak on a subject "dear To me".

He recalled that in 1940 the council tried unsuccessfully to obtain trade license board powers which would permit it to refuse to issue licenses and thus bar further Japanese infiltration into business of the city.

While the Provincial Government refused the application then because it was unwilling to jeopardized relations with Japan, circumstances now probably would assure passage of such a measure, Ald. Wilson argued.

Aldermen referred the proposal to the meeting at which they will consider applications to the Legislature for amendments to the city charter.

Ald. Wilson thought the move would be an "effort to help ourselves".

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-93
www.nikkeimuseum.org

OCTOBER 14th, 1942.

Evacuation Fronts.

People are pleased with Tashme Facilities, as it is said by the resident of that place.

Describe Independent Folk as happiest of all Evacuees:

Rev. McWilliams feels young men better off in camp than interior towns: he suggested a series of University of B. C. extension courses, urging that boys make use of these and to apply themselves that they might become better men.

NEW DANADIAN WILL SUSPEND PUBLICATION SATURDAY:

After publishing the last issue of the New Canadian in Vancouver on Saturday, October 17th, The New Canadian will move to Kaslo, and will re-publish at that town. If, due to mechanical difficulties, censorship regulations, human frailties or acts of God, they are unable to publish again as soon as they hope, so they beg indulgence in advance of their subscribers.

OCTOBER 21st, 1942.

COUNCIL MODIFIES MAYOR'S RESOLUTION OF REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE.

"Would spread Canadian-born Japanese throughout all the Provinces."

Mayor Cornet's resolution urging the Dominion Government to work for repatriation of all persons of Japanese race in Canada after the war was modified by the City Council on Tuesday into a request to Ottawa to act along these lines:

1. Take in hand as one of its post-war problems the question of repatriation of all Japanese-born persons residents in Canada.

2. Enquire into loyalty of all Canadian-born Japanese by means of a tribunal with power to order removal to Japan of any whose loyalty to this country is not definitely established.

3. Make sure that continued residence in Canada of Canadian-born Japanese be contingent upon establishment of the tribunal and fair distribution of Japanese among all the provinces of Canada: such fair distribution to be maintained.

Mayor Cornett stages a one man defense of his original motion, induced six weeks ago, and was the only coucil member to vote against the resolution finaly adopted, which was drafted by a special committee.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-94
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Preamable of Resolution:

1. That presence of Japanese in Vancouver before the war was a constant source of irritation "owing among other thins to unfair labor and business practices."

2. That experience shows Japanese cannot be assimilated: that the Japanese standard of living is lower than that of Canadians.

3. That it would be unwise to permit Japanese to return here after the war to repeat the process of infiltration into business and industry which has fallen into the hands of white Canadians after the removal of the Japanese from the local defense area.

A plea not to attempt to solve the problem on a basis of nationalism or racialism was made by Dr. Norman F. Black, speaking on behalf of the Consultative Council.

FORSALE MOTOR VEHICLES.

By notices, published in Vancouver and Victoria newspapers in the month of July, 1942, tenders were called on motor vehicles under the Custodian's control.

The undisposed of units are located in Vancouver and Victoria. Any person interested may obtain particulars and conditions of sale by applying to the Custodian of Japanese Evacuee Property, Room 912, Royal Bank Building, Vancouver, B. C.

G.W. McPherson,
Authorized Deputy of the
Secretary of State and/or
Custodian

Vancouver, B. C.
October 21, 1942.

OCTOBER 22nd, 1942.

Front Page of News Herald, the morning paper.

Say Jap Fear Of 'Gang' Slowed Evacuation.

Written about Mr. Morii.

OCTOBER 29th, 1942.

ALL JAPANESE NOW REMOVED ----Only Sick Remain.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-95
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National selective service civilian regulation.

The Minister shall carry out the policies of the Government of Canada with reference to the utilization of manpower in the prosecution of the war by the voluntary placement of labour, if that is practical, and shall only exercise the powers of compulsion vested in him by these regulations when, in his opinions, such action is necessary to carry out policies of the Government.

For the purpose of carry out the policies of the Government, the Minister shall:--

(a) maintain and operate an employment service in Canada:
(b) take such steps as may be ncessary to ensure the most efficient use of manpower by employers other than His Majesty in right of Canada:
(c) make such surveys of the manpower resources and needs of Canada as deems necessary;
(d) after consultation with armed services of Canada and the departments and agencies of the Government of Canada whose activities affect or relate to the demand for and the supply of manpower, recommend to each of them such action as, in his opinion, is necessary to co-ordinate such activities and carry out the policies of the Government; and
(e) after consultation with the armed services of Canada and the departments and agencies of the Government of Canada whose activities affect or relate to the demand for and the supply of manpower, recommend to the Governor in Council such action as, in his opinion, is necessary to co-ordinate activities of the armed services of Canada and if departments and agencies of the Government of Canada which affect the demand for or the supply of manpower and such further action as is necessary to achieve the manpower objectives laid down by the Government.

Civilian Employment
interpretation.

(a) "court of referees" means a court of referees constituted under section fifty-three of The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940:
(b) "employee" means any person who has attained his sixteenth birthday and has not attained his sixty-fifth birthday and who is employed under a contract of services or apprenticeship, written or oral, expressed or implied; includes any person or group or class of persons not employed under a contract or service or apprenticeship when the Minister declare such person or group or class of persons to be an employee for the purposes of this part; but does not include--

1. any person employed by His Majesty in right of any province;
2. any member of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces:
3. any person employed in agriculture, fishing, fish processing, hunting or trapping;
4. any technical person;
5. any minister, priest or clergyman authorized to perform the marraige ceremony;
6. any registered nurse, any person undergoing training to become a nurse or any practical nurse in a private home;
7. any teacher in a school, college or unversity which, in the opinion of the Minister, is not carried on for gain;
8. any female person employed on domestic service in a private home where not more than one servant is employed;
9. any student when employed only after day classes or on holidays during the school or college term but not whem employed during the long sum-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-96
www.nikkeimuseum.org

10. any person in respect of part-time subsidiary employment which is not his principal means of livelihood;
11. any person in respect of casual or irregular employment for not more than three days in any calender week for the same employer;
12. "employer" means any persons having one or more persons in his employ and includes His Majesty in right of Canada, any person acting on behalf of an employer, and in the case of a corporation which is an employer, any officer of the corporation;
13. "notice of separation" means a notice given by an employer or employee pursuant to section two hundred and two or a similar notice given under The National Selective Service Regulations 1942;
14. "permit to seek employment" means a permit furnished by a Selective Service Officer pursuant to section two hundred and four or a similar permit furnished under The National Selective Service Regulation, 1943
15. "urban municipality" means an urban municipality whose population exceeds five thousand.

Supply and Demand.
201.

1. When a person ascertains that he requires or will require to engage an employee or that he will be laying off or discharging an employee, he shall forthwith notify the local office of such requirement or supply the local office with such information as to the employee to be laid of or discharged as may be prescribed.
2. Any person who has attained his sixteenth birthday and has not attained his sixty-fifth birthday and who, for a period of seven consecutive days, has been unemployed or not gainfully occupied shall, unless he is

a a technical person, or
b a school, college or university student, forthwith register with local office and supply such information as may be prescribed;

3. No person shall have in his employment more persons of any particular qualifications than are reasonably necessary for his immediate needs without notifying the local office that the persons whose services are not immediately necessary are available for employment.

Separation from Employment.
202.

1. No employer shall lay off or terminate the employment of an employee without giving him prescribed form in duplicate,

a seven day's notice of separation exclusive of the day on which the notice is given, or
b such shorter notice as the Selective Service Officer allows, unless
c the employee is employed on building construction work,
d the employee has been in his employ for a period of less than one month,
e by reason of weather conditions or by reason of fire, explosion or other calamity, the employee's services cannot be utilized, or
f the employee has refused to accept a transfer under a collective labour agreement or practice in the industry in accordance with which employees have agreement or accustomed to transfer from their usual employment to alternative employment with the same employer at a lower rate of remuneration.

2. Where

a an employee is employed on builging construction work,
b an employee has been in an employer's employ for a period of less than one month,
c by reason of weather conditions or by reason of fire, explosion or other calamity, an employee's services cannot be utilized, or
d an employee has refused to accept a transfer under a collective labour

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-97
www.nikkeimuseum.org

agreement or practice in the industry in accordance with which employees have agreed or are accustomed to transfer from their usual employment to alternative employment with the same employer at a lower rate of remuneration, the employer shall give him notice of separation in prescribed form in duplicate before laying him off or terminating his employment.

3.. Except to undergo alternative service under the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations or to enter service in His Majesty's Canadian armed forces, no employee shall terminate his employment without giving to his employer in prescribed form in triplicate

a seven day's notice of separation exclusive of the day on which such notice is given, or

b such shorter notice as the Selective Service Officer allows,

unless he is employed on building construction work or has been in the employment for a period of less than one month, in which event he shall give his employer notice of separation in prescribed form in triplicate before terminating his employment.

4. The Selective Service Officer may, in accordance with principles and directions seven day's notice under this section; and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, he may do so if he is satisfied

a that it is impossible by reason of

b the absence from work of another employee or group of employee,

c a power shortage,

d conditions which might jeopardize the health of the employee,

e a shortage of materials, or

f a breakdown of machinery,

to give the seven day's notice before the employee's services become unnecessary and that the circumstance making it impossible was, in the opinion of the Selective Service Officer, beyond the employer's control

g that the employer cannot use the employee's service in alternative employment;

but when the services are made unnecessary by reason of a shortage of materials or a breakdown of machinery he may not allow the employer to give less than two day's notice.

5. Where an employer applies for a reduction in the seven day's notice affecting an employee who is a member of a trade union and such employ er and the trade union have a collective labour agreement, the Selective Service Officer shall consult with the authorized representatives of t the trade union before making his decision.

6 Every employer shall, on request, furnish an employee with an adequate supply of forms containing the prescribed notice of separation.

7 Where an employer gives an employer notice of separation under this part, the employer shall forthwith acknowledge receipt therof by sign- one copy in the prescribed place and return such copy to the employer.

8 Where an employee gives an employer notcie of separation under this part the employee shall forthwith acknowledge receipt thereof by signing one copy in the prescribed place and return such copy to the employee.

9 Every employer who gives or receives a notice of separation under this part shall retain one copy thereof and shall, within forty-eight hours of giving or receiging such notice, deliver a copy thereof to the local office.

10 The provisions of this part with respect to the giving of notice of separation shall not supersede any law, statutory or otherwise, requiring a longer notice.

11 No employer or employee shall be bound by this section insofar as it is inconsistent with any right or privilege of the employer or employee, as the case may be, under an existing collective labour agreement which was entered into prior to the first day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-two.

1 Where an

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-98
www.nikkeimuseum.org

203.

1 Where an employer is of opinion that an employee is guilty of serious misconduct he may give him notice of separation pursuant to section two hundred and two and suspend him from duty forthwith.

2 An employee may, within seven day's of being suspended for serious misconduct, exclusive of the day on which he was suspended, apply in writing to the Selective Service Officer to review such suspension and, if he does not make such an application, his employment shall be deemed to have terminated when he was suspended.

3 Where an employee is a member of an association with which his employer has entered into a collective labour agreement which provides for review of a suspension of a member of the association from work, he may not apply under this section to the Selective Service Officer to review a suspension notwithstanding subsection two of this section.

4 If, upon reviewing a suspension for serious misconduct, a Selective Service Officer finds that the employee was guilty of serious misconduct, the employee's employment shall be deemed to have terminated when he was suspended but if, upon such review, the Selective Service Officer finds that the employee was not guilty of serious misconduct, the employer shall reinstate the employee with full pay from the time the application for review was made and the notice of separation given prior to the suspension shall be of no affect.

Permits to Seek Employment, 204

1 The Selective Service Officer shall, on request, furnish a permit to seek employment in prescribed form to any employee who presents a notice separation signed by his employer or to any person other than an employee, and he may , in accordance with principles and directions set out in instructions given by the Minister insert therein restrictions as to

a the place where employment may be obtained thereunder,

b the employer from whom employment may be obtained thereunder,

c the nature of the employment which may be obtained thereunder, or

d the duration of the employment which may be obtained thereunder.

2 The Selective Service Officer may, at any time, in accordance with principles and directions set out in instructions given by the Minister,

a cancel a permit to seek to employment by notice in writing to the employeroyer and employee effective upon or after the expiration of seven days from the day such notices are mailed, or

b extend the period or employment fixed by a permit to seek employment.

205.

1 Neither an employer nor person acting or pretending to act on behalf of an employer shall

a interview any person with regard to employment as an employee,

b solicit any person to enter into employment as an employee, offer any person employment as an employee, or

c take any person into employment as an employee, unless such person presents to him in duplicate a permit from the Selective Service Officer to seek such employment.

2 No person shall apply to, accept or enter employment as an employee, unless he has obtained from the Selective Service Officer a permit to seek such employment.

3 No permit to seek employment is necessary for the re-employment of an employee by an employer,

a within fourteen consecutive days from the day on which the employee was last employed by the employer,

b at the termination of a period of sickness or disability which occasioned the termination of a previous employment of the employee by the e employer,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-99
www.nikkeimuseum.org

c at the termination of a period of stoppage of work which resulted f from an industrial dispute and terminated the employee's previous employment by the employer,

e pursuant to a collective labour agreement proviging preference in re-employment according to service or seniority, or

f upon reinstatement in employment pursuant to this part or The Reinstatement in Civil employment Act, 1942. but in any such case, the employer shall, within forty-eight hours of the commencement of such re-employment, deliver notice of such re-employemnt. deliver notice of such re-employment in prescribed form to the local office.

4 Where an employer takes an employee into employment, he shall, unless it is a case of re-employment under subsection three of this section,

a record the prescribed particulars of the employment on both copies of permit to seek employment presented to him by the employee,

b retain one copy of the permit to seek employment on file, and

c ,withing forty-eight hours of taking the employee into his employment, deliver the other copy of the permit to the local office.

206

1 No employer shall during any day retain in his employment an employee who was, contrary to law, taken into employment without having obtained and presented a permit to seek such employment.

2 No employer shall retain an employee in his employment during any day if the permit to seek employment pursuant to which he took the employee into his employment has been cancelled pursuant to these or any other regulations or during any day after the period of employment authorized thereby expires.

3 No employees shall, during any day, remain in any employmenet which he, contrary to law, entered without having obtained a permit to seek employment.

4 No employee shall remain in any employment during any day if the permit to seek employment pursuant to which he entered such employment has been cancelled pursuant to these or any other regulations or during any day after the period of employment authorized thereby expires;

Agricultural Employment 207.

1 No persons employed in agriculture shall enter or remain during any day in employment outside agriculture except

a active service in His Majesty's Canadian armed forees, or

b seasonal or temporary employment outside an urban municipality for for not more than sixty days in any year when such employment does not interfere with agricultural production.
unless he has first obtained from the Selective Services Officer a permit in prescribed form to enter or remain in such employment.

2 No person shall take a person employment in agricultural into employment outside agriculture, or retain during any day a person employed in agriculture in employment outside agriculture except.

a active service in His Majesty's Canadian armed forces, or

b seasonal or temporary employment outside an urban municipality for not more than sixty days in any year when such employment does not interfere with agricultural production. unless such persons presents to him a premit obtained from the Selective Service Officer in prescribed form to accept or remain in such employment.

3 The Selective Service Officer on request may, in accordance with principbes and directions set out in instructions given by the Minister, furnished a permit to a person employed in agriculture to enter or remain in employment outside agriculture and insert therein restrictions as to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-100
www.nikkeimuseum.org

a the place where employment may be obtained thereunder;
b the employment which may be obtained or retained thereunder;
c the nature of the employment which may be obtained or thereunder, or;
d the duration of the employment which may be obtained or retained there under.

4 The Selective Service Officer may, at any time, in accordance with principles and directions set out instructions given by the Minister,
a cancel a permit furnished under this section notice in writing to the employer and employee effective upon or after the expiration of seven days from the day such notice is mailed; or
b extend the period of employment fixed by such a permit.

5 No person shall retain a person employed in agriculture in his employment during any day if the permit pursuant to which he took the person employed in agriculture into his employment, or retained him in his em employment, has been cancelled pursuant to this section or during any day after the period of employment fixed thereby expires.

6 No person employed in agriculture shall remain in any employment during any day if the permit pursuant to whcih he entered such employment, or remained in such employment, has been cancelled pursuant to this section or during any day after the period of employment authorized thereby expires.

Advertisements 208

1 No person shall publish an advertisement offering employment as an employee or seeking employmenta as an employee except pursuant to and in accordance with a permit obtained from the Selective Service Officer

2 Where an application is made to a Selective Service Officer for a permit to advertise under this section, the Selective Service Officer may, in accordance with principles and directions sst out in instruc tio ns given by the Minister,
a refuse the permit,
b grant the permit subject to such conditions as he deems proper, or
c with the applicant's consent, make such arrangements, at the applicants expense, as he deems proper,

Control of Employment 209

1 A Selective Service Officer may, in accordance with priciples and directions set out in instructions given by the Minister, by order in writing direct any person,
a to report for interview at a local office at a time which will not interfere with his work or occupation, if any;
b if the person is unemployed or not gainfully occupied, to apply forthwith for specified employment which, in the opinion of the Selective Service Officer, is suitable and to accept the employment when it if offered to him, or
c if, for more than two consecutive weeks, the person has not been gainfully occupied during normal full time, to apply, within seven days from the time when the direction is given, for specified full time employment which, in the opinion of the Selective Service Officer, is suitable and to accept the employment when it is offered to him,
and every person to whom any such direction is given shall comply with the direction.

2 An employee shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be umemployed on the termination of a period of seven days from the day his employer gives him a notice of separation or gives his employer a notice of separation.

3 When a Selective Service Officer directs an employed person to accept employment under this section, he shall send a copy of the order to such person's employer.

4 In deciding whether employment is suitable for a person, a Selective [illegible] such factors as he deems relevant

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-101
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4 including the person's physical condition, training, experience, prior earnings and personal responsibilities and the distance of the employment from his residence; and he shall not consider employment to be suitable if the wages are lower, or the conditions of work are less fabourable, than either those fixed by collective agreement, those for the place where the work is to be performed or, if there is no such agreement, those observed by good employers.

5 When a Selective Service Officer directs a person under this section to accept employment which necessitates changing his place of residence he shall, in accordance with principles and directions set out in instructions given by the Minister, provide such persons with financial assistance under section two hundred and twelve.

6 Where aperson accepts employment pursuant to a direction given under this section he shall not terminate the employment or cease to perform his duties in the employment, nor shall his employer terminate the employment or lay him off, within six month from the day he enters the employment without a written permit from the Selective Service Officer.

210

1 When, after having, in his opinion, given all interested persons an opportunity to be heard, the Minister is of opinion that an employed person to whom the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations apply and who belongs to an age class or part of an age class which has been designated by proclamation for the purpose of the said regulation can contribute more effectively to the prosecution of the war in employment other than that in which he is employed, the Minister may by order require the employer of such person forthwith to give such person two weeks' notice that his employment will be terminated.

2 When the Minister has made an order under subsection one of this section the Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, apply and who belongs to an age , after the expiration of the two week period, by order in writing require the person whose employment is so terminated to apply forthwith for specified employment which, in the opinion of the Selective Service Officer, is suitable and to accept the employment when it is offered to him; and subsections three, five and six of section two hundred and nine shall apply mutatis mutandis as if enacted in this section.

3 Within forty-eight hours of receiving an order from the minister under this section, the employer shall give the notice therein required to be given and inform the local office as to the time when it was given.

4 For the purpose of this section, "employer" shall include every person having any other pserson in his employ and "Minister" includes any senior officer appointed under these regulations and designated by the Minister to exercise the powers conferred on him by this section.

211

Where in the opinion of a Selective Service Officer, it is in the national interest that an employed person take employment other than that is which he is employed, the Selective Service Officer may request him to accept such employment at the expiration of seven consecutive days from service on his employer, either personally or by registered post, of a notice that such request is made pursuant to these regulations; and the person to whom such request is made may accept such employment at the expiration of such time notwithstanding his contract of employment at the expiration of such time notwithstanding his contracto of employment or any law, statutory or otherwise, to the contrary.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-102
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Supplementary Allowances. 212

1 Where a Selective Service Officer has directed or requested a person to take employment and deems it necessary for the efficient placement of workers he may, in accordance with principles and directions set out in instructions given by the Minister.

a advance such person an amount not exceeding his necessary travelling expenses from the place of employment to the place of employment;

b advance such person an amount not exceeding his necessary travelling expenses from the place of employment to the place where he was when he was requested to take the employment or to a place equidistant from the employment;

c if, in his opinion, it is necessary to move such person's dependents, advance him an amount not exceeding the necessary travelling expenses for his dependents and other necessary expenses arising out of his change of residence; and

d pay him an amount sugstantially equivalent ot the remuneration which in the Selective Service Officer's opinion, he would receive from such employment during the period equal to the time necessarily spent travelling to the place of employment.

2 A person to whom an advance is made under subsection one of this section shall repay the amount thereof to the Crown upon demand but he shall be deemed to have repaid to the Crown in respect of such advance five dollars for each week during which he remains in the employment which he accepted on the direction or at the request of the Selective Service Officer; and if he remains in the employment for the period which he was, pursuant to this part, directed or requested to remain, or if, for reasons beyond his control, he does not enter the employment which he was directed or requested to take, he shall be deemed to haverepaid the full amount of the advance.

3 Where a Selective Service Officer directs or requests a person to take employment which involves a change of residence and requires him to be separated from his dependents, and the earnings from the employment are not, in the opinion of the Selective Service Officer, sufficient to compensate him for the increased cost of living occasioned by the separation, the Selective Service Officer may, in accordance with principles and directions set out in instructions from the Minister, pay him a supplementary living allowance not exceeding five dollars for each week he is in such employment.

4 When a Selective Service Officer has, under this part, directed or requested an employment person to take employment at a lower rate of remuneration than he is receiving, the Minister may pay him or authorize the employer notwithstanding the Wartime Wages Control Order to pay him, a supplementary allowance not exceeding five dollars for each week he remains in the employment.

5 Where a Selective Service Officer directs or requests a person to take employment, he may, in accordance with principles and directions set ou in instructions from the Minister, advance him an amount not exceeding fifteen dollars to defray living expenses during the first week employment, and the person to whom such advance is made shall repay the amount thereof to the Selective Service Officer within forty-eight hours from receiving his first normal wages or salary from the employment or within such period as the Selective Service Officer may allow.

6 Payment under subsections three and four of this section may be made to the person to whom the supplementary allowance is granted or to his employer on his behalf; and where any such payment is made to an employer, the employer shall pay it to the person to whom the supplementary allowance is granted within one month from the receipt thereof.

7 Where as advance is made under subsection one of this section for travelling expenses, the Selective Service Officer may pay the amount thereof or any part thereof to a transportation company in payment of [illegible] from the advance is made.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-103
www.nikkeimuseum.org

1 Where a Selective Service Officer directs or requests an employed person to accept other employment under this part and notifies the employed person's employer that such direction or request is made pursua to these regulations and the employed person thereupon accepts such employment, the provisions of The Reinstatement in civil Employment Act 1942, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the reinstatement of such person upon the termination of the work which he has been directed or requested to accept.

2 Where a person terminates the employment of another person pursuant to an order made under these regulations, the provisions of the The Reinstate in Civil Employment Act, 1942, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the reinstatement of the person whose employment has been terminated when the Minister certifies that such person is no longer required for other work.

214.

1 Where the Minister makes an order under section two hundred and ten or a Selective Service Officer refuses to grant or cancels a permit or makes an order, direction or ruling under this part, a person affected thereby, or a representative of a trade union or similar organization to which a person affected thereby belongs, may appeal therefrom to a court of referees by a notice in writing containing a statement of the grounds of the appeal filed in the local office within seven days from the time when the permit was refused or cancelled or the order, direction or ruling was made.

2 The members of the court of referees to which an appeal is referred shall be chosen in the same manner as in the case of an appeal to a court of referees under The Employment Insurance Act 1940.

3 The court of referees to which an appeal is referred shall consider and determine the appeal as soon as possible after receipt of the notice of appeals and its decision thereon shall be final and conclusive.

4 An appeal may, with the consent of the appellant but not otherwise be proceeded with in the absence of any members of the Court other than the chairman.

5 No person shall be a member of a court of referees during the consideration of an appeal

a in which he is or may be directly interested;

b in which he is or has been a representative of the appellant or other interested person; or

c in which he has taken any part either as a witness or otherwise.

6 The appellant when filing his notice of appeal may apply, by notice in writing filed in the local office, for a hearing; and the chairman of a court of referees may refuse an application for a hearing or he may whether or not an application for a hearing has been made, direct that there shall be a hearing.

7 If the number of members of the court of referees is an even number, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

8 The procedure on a hearing shall be determined by the chairman of the court of referees.

9 A court of referees shall not decide an appeal until reasonable opportunity has been given to the claimant to make any representations which he desires the Court to consider in making its decision; and in any case where a hearing has not been directed, the claimant shall be given an opportunity of making representations to the court of referees in writing and if he fails to do so he shall be deemed to have had reasonab opportunity.

10 Any person who appears before a court of referees shall do so at his own expense.

11 The Minister may publish a decision of the court of referees if and as he deems proper.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-104
www.nikkeimuseum.org

12 For the purposes of remjneration, a court of referees functioning under this part shall be deemed to be functioning under the Unemployment Insurance Act 1940.

Administration.

1 The Minister shall administer and enforce these regulations.

2 There shall be an officer in the Department of Labour who shall be appointed by the Governor in council, shall be called the Director of National Selective Service and shall hold office during pleasure.

3 The Governor in Council may appoint such Associate Directors of National Selective Service as he deems necessary to assist in the administration and enforcement of thses regulations.

4 The Minister may appoint officers who shall be called National Selective Service Officers and he may designate the areas in which they shall perform their duties.

5 Such other officers, clerks and servants are necessary for the administration and enforcement of these regulations shall be appoint in the manner provided by law.

501.

1 There shall be a National Selective Service Advisory Board of which the Minister and his deputy shall be chairman and Vice-chairman, respectively, and which shall consist of the members of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination, established by order Council p. C. 5886 dated the twenty-second day of October nineteen hundred and forty-two, members of the National War Labour Board established by the Wartime Wages Control Order and such other persons as the Minister may designate, to advise the Minister with reference to the utilization of manpower in the prosecution of the war and the administration and enforcement of these regulations.

502

1 The Governor in Council shall determine the remuneration to be paid to the Director and Associate Directors, and the remuneration tobe paid to such other officers, clerks and employees as may be appoint under these regulations shall be determined in the manner provided by law.

503

1 The minister may, in the manner provided by law, established at any place in Canada such office or offices as are required for the administrations and may provide therefor the necessary accommodation, stationery, equipment and telphones.

504

1 The Minister may incur all expenses reasonably necessary for the p proper administration and enforcement of these regulations and the cost thereof, including the remuneration of all officers and servants of the branch, shall be paid out of moneys provided for the purpose.

505

Ad. Ministers Powers.

a prescribe anything which under these regulations is to be prescribed;

b prescribe such forms as he considers necessary for the administration of these regulations;

c prescribe the manner in which notices delivered pursuant to these regulations must be executed;

d revoke, cancel or vary any instruction, order, direction or form made or prescribed pursuant to these regulations;

e for the purpose of acquiring general or specific knowledge with reference to any person or group or class of persons or the manpower situation in Canada or any part of Canada, require, by order, that any person or group or class of persons complete and return to him such return to him such returns of information as he may specify or report [illegible] at such times and [illegible] he may specify and complete such forms and give such information in such manner as he may specify;

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-105
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Enforcement.

Every Selective Service Officer, and every persons authorized by the Minister to act as a Selective Service Inspector, may for the purpose of enforcing these regulations.

enter at all reasonable times any premises or place, other than a private dwelling house not being a workshop, where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any person is employed;

make such examinsation or inquiry as may seem to him to be necessary for ascertaining whether these regulations are being complied with;

examine orally, either alone or in the presence of any other person for as he think fit, with respect any matter arising under these regulations, every person whom he finds in any such premises or place or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be or to have been in employment and may require every person so examined to sign a declaration of the truth of his statements on such examination; and

exercise such other powers as, in the opinion of the Minister, are necessary for enforcing these regulations.

The occupier of any premises or place, other than a private dwellingh house, not being a workshop, any person having other persons in his employ, the servants and agent of any such occupier or person, and any employed person shall furnish to any Selective Service Officer or Inspector all such information, and he shall produce for inspection all such books, documents, papers and records, as the Selective Service Officer or Inspector may reasonably require.

Every Selective Service Officer and Selective Service Inspector shall, on applying for admission to any premises or place under this section, have in his possession and produce if so required a certificate of his appointment signed by or on behalf of the Minister.

For the purpose of these regulations and of any proceedings taken thereunder, any notice or other communication sent through His Majesty's mail pursuant to these regulations shall be presumed, until the contrary is p proven, to have been received by the addressee within eight clear days of the posting thereof and a certificate of such posting purporting to be signed by a Selective Service Officer shall be prima facie proof thereof.

A certificate purporting to be signed by the Minister or any person authorized to act in the Minister's place or on his behalf that a document is a true copy of any other document which is or has been in the possession of the Minister or any of the Officers or employees engaged in the administration or enforcement of these regulations shall be evidence of the statements contained therein and the copy shall be accorded in all courts, the same probative force as the original document or part thereof, of which it is a copy

Every person is a party to and guilty of an offence under these regulation who.

Actually commits it;
does or omits an act for the purpose of aiding any person to commit the offence;

abets any person in commission of the offence, or
counsels or procures any person to commit the offence.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-106
www.nikkeimuseum.org

If several persons form a common intention to contavene any of the provisions of these regulations and to assist each other therein, each of them is a party to every offence under these regulations committed by any one of them in the prosecution of such common purpose, the commission of which offence was, or ought to have been known to be a probable consequence of the prosecution of such common purpose.

Every one who counsels or procures another person to be party to an offence under these regulations of whcih that person in afterwards guilty is a party to that offence, although it may be committed in a way different from that which was counselled or suggested.

If a corporation if guilty of an offence under these regulations, any officer or director of the corporationwho assented to or acquiesced in the commission of the offence is a party to and guilty of the offence.

In any prosecution under Part XV of the Criminal Code for a contravention of these regulations or of any regulations repealed by these regulations, the complaint shall be made, or the information laid, within one year from the time when the matter of the complaint or information arose.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Part XV of the Criminal Code, a complaint or information in respect of any contravention of these regulations or of any regulations repealed by these regulations may be heard, tried or determined by any Police or stipendiary Magistrate or any justice or Justices of the Peace if the accused is found or apprehended or is in custody within his or their territorial jurisdiction although the matter of the information or complaint did not arise within his or their territorial jurisdiction.

Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of these regulations is guilty of an offence, and unless some penalty is expressly provided by these regulations for such contravention, liable on summary conviction for a first offence if an individual to a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars or to imprisionment and if a corporation to a penalty of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars, and for any subsequent offence if an individual to a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both wuch fine and such imprisonment and if a corporation to penalty of not more than five thousand dollars.

Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and not less than six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment, who corruptly.

Makes any offer, proposal, gif t, loan or promise or gives or offers any compensation or consideration, directly or indirectly, to a person concerned in the adminstration or enforcement of these regulations or having any duties to perform thereunder, for the purpose of influencings such person in the performance of his duties; or

being a person concerned in the administration or enforcement of these regulations or having any duties to perform thereunder, accepts or agerees to accept or allows to be accepted by any person under his control or for his benefit any such offer, proposal, gift, loan, promise, compensation or consideration.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-107
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Toronto Critical of Food Gift.

Shoyue, Miso and Tea Via Exchange ship ignites indignation of evacuee Groups.

Toronto. Under the leadership of its recently-formed second generation committee, the substantial Japanese Canadian population of the city, has unanimously declined to take any part in the distribution of Japanese foodstuffs which arrived in Canada recently as a gift from the Japanese Red Cross.

Their stand has been adopted as a vigorous gesture, asking on the one hand that the Canadian government recognize them as full-pledged citizens entirely divorced from Japan, and at the other as a protest against Japan's fascist war aims.

In prominently-featured letters to Toronto daily papers, the Nisei committee declared that the Japanese Canadian population of the city was "highly insulted that these goods should be offered to us."

"Such an act on the part of the Japanese government," said their declaration, "to send such goods to us can only be contrued as an attempt on their part to convert our sympathies to its fascist philosophy."

"As Canadians our one desire is to align our forces with the United Nations against the fascist aggressors," the Nisei committee wrote.

The foodstuffs concerned included osy bean sauce, green tea and bean paste, substantial quantities of which were shipped to Canada abroad the exchange liners for distribution among Japanese evacuees through the International Red Cross.

Indiscriminate Ottawa action scored.

A second generation spokesman in Toronto said that the approval of the Canadian government to the distribution of the foodstuffs was a clear indication of the government's failure to distinguish between Japanese nationals and natural-born Canadian citizens.

This shoyu insult from Tokyo passed on by the Canadian Government to its own citizens in another blow at the Canadain-born even though they want to take part in the struggle for democracy," he said. We have been refused admission to the armed forces and most war industries, our civil rights have been curtailed, we have suffered great loss in the sale of our property and have no means of redress with inevitable results to our spirit.

"What we need most of all is an expression and action from the leadership of our country showing that our government recognizes us as Canadians. That what Roosevelt has done for Japanese Americans, and that accounts for the service they are giving to their country."

A telegram of inquiry sent to Ottawa following decisions not to accept the foodstuffs, drew the reply from the government the goods were considered to be available to Japanese national only.

LETTER TO TORONTO PAPERS EXPLAIN NISEI STAND.

The text of the letter from the Nisei committee, sent to various publications in Toronto, reads:

A group of Canadians wish to give voice. The nature and tenor of this letter, the undersigned sincerely hope, will show the character of this Canadians voice.

At Japanese Canadian meeting on January 8 it was announced out of the British Columbia Security Commission that a consignment of certain Japanese foodstuffs which are not available in Canada in Canada were t to be distributed to all Japanese Canadians throughout Canada and that it was on the point of being distributed in Montreal.

"The nature of this gifts gives rise to our indignation. This so-called gift of foodstuffs arrived in Canada on the Gripsholm via the International Red Cross and is being handled in this country by the Canadian branch.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-108
www.nikkeimuseum.org

OCTOBER 29th, 1942. (Thursday)

Evacuation of Japanese from the restricted area on the British Columbia Coast now is "practically complete," said labor department officials.

Latest complete figures, as of September 30, showed 19,227 Japanese moved from the area and 2122 still remaining, but it was expected at that time almost the entire remaining group would moved on October, and figures on the removals during this month were not available here.

Of those still in the restricted area at Spetember 20, 1646 were in Vancouver, 400 in the Fraser Valley and 76 in a tubercular hospital at Hastings Park.

GOOD NES FROM JAPAN. (Letter in Editorial of Daily Province.)

Sir: I quote from a letter recently received from a Canadian working in England: she says, " I am so glad to hear that the Red Cross reports Tokio as a model internment camp, in good buildings, provision for games, permits to go shopping, etc."

Another, recently repatriated, writes: "It is unfortunate that so much publicity has been given to the comparatively few cases where people have received harsh treatment from the Japanese. We certainly had nothing to complain of and our friends were very good to us."

This may be a comfort to people who have friends still in the Oritnet.

Vancouver. Emily.

OCTOBER 30th, 1942. (Friday)

BLACK DRAGON Court INVESTIGATION COMMENCED FROM TODAY AND CONTINUE:

R.C.M.P. Head tells 'Why Morii used as Japanese Evacuation Aide.'

OCTOBER 31st, 1942. (Saturday)

Winch charges Morii Group had Japanese in 'Fear of their Lives.'

Says Nisei Fear Consequences If forced to give Evidence.

Japanese terrified by Morii: (Harold Winch declares.)

NOVEMBER 2nd, 1942. (Monday)

Disagreement between Alien Custodian and Security Chief bared at Hearing.

[illegible] Claim Morii exacted tribute for release.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-109
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NOVEMBER 3rd, 1942. (Tuesday)

Charge Morii Took $500 Fee to ensure Evaucation of 10 Japanese Families.
City Food Inspector reports cealing with Commission.

NOVEMBER 4th, 1942. (Wednesday)

Japanese in Vancouver feared Fifth Column Activity Risky.
Morii wicked, dangerous man: City School Teacher testifies.
Agent's name withheld. Commission Plans to call Morii as Witness at Prove.

NOVEMBER 5th, 1942. (Thursday)

Morii Gang terrorized Japanese School Children, teacher declares.

Once 'Highly regarded.' Japanese resented influence of Morii with Security Group.

NOVEMBER 6th, 1942. (Friday)

'Morii Like Al Capone,' Young Japanese tells Commission.
Nisei feared strongarming.

NOVEMBER 7th, 1942. (Saturday)

Japanese asked R.C.M.P. to intern him - insulted by 'Morii Control.'
Preferred internment to being under Morii Rule.

NOVEMBER 10th, 1942. (Tuesday)

'Never Heard of It'; Jap Probe told no Black Dragon here.

Ottawa unaware Tokyo Sought Morii's return.

NOVEMBER 11th, 1942. (Wednesday)

Japanese admits he got deferment: "I got Evacuation Deferment through Nippon Club."

NOVEMBER 12th, 1942. (Thursday)

Japanese Great War Veteran tells probe he was beaten up by Etsuji Morii.

Former R.C.M.P. Constable testifies Jap Leader was not 'Stool Pigeon',
But 'Trusted Figure'ex-Police Officer says.

Japanese Testifies Morii offered Advice on How to stay in Canada illigally.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-110
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NOVEMBER 13th, 1942. (Friday)

Etsuji Morii called to stand in Black Dragon Commission Hearing.

Morii On Stand: He denies Anti-British remarks in his 1939 Speech.

NOVEMBER 14th, 1942. (Saturday.)

Morii said raised funds for Japanese: defends (Benevolent work.)

NOVEMBER 14th, 1942. (Saturday)

Shot Japanese and fined $50.

H.B. DeWolfe, aged rancer residing near Slocan City, was fined $50.00 and costs in Provincial Police Court at Nelson after he had been found guilty of wounding a young Japanese, Minoru Nishimura on October 19th, with a 22-calibre bullet at his foot.

NOVEMBER 17th, 1942. (Tuesday)

B.C. Members hold Conflicting Views on Question of Repatriating Canada's Japanese.

A Preview of the conflict likely to reign in Canada after the war over the fate of Japanese now in the Dominion was given to the City Council on Monday in letters on the subject from B.C. Members of Parliament.

Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of pensions and national health, wrote he believes all B.C. Political parties should unite in a policy to prevent return of Japanese to this province after peace is signed.

Representing a completely opposite school of thought was correspondence from Angus MacInnis, M.P., who defended loyalty of Canadian Japanese and argued the post-war wolrld can only be built by accepting all peoples and races on a basis of equality.

Conflicting: These conflicting sentiments were strongly expressed in acknowledgements of copies of the council's recent resolutionasking the Dominion Government to consider, as a post-war problem, repatriation of all Japanese-born persons resident in Canada.

The resolution also advocated fair distribution of Japanese of Canadian birth among all the provinces, providing their loyalty was established by tribunnals appointed specially for the purpose.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLMENT DOWN 2800.

There were 2831 fewer children attending Vancouver schools in October of this year than in the same month in 1941, H.N.MacCorkindale, superintendent told trustees at the meeting of the School Board, Monday night. The decrease in largely due to the withdrawal of Japanese students.

[illegible] KEEP OUT JAPS:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-111
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NOVEMBER 17th, 1942. (Tuesday)

MORII .VELIFIED: SAYS MOUNTIES. (Black Dragon Enquiry.)

Nisei charges not substantiated.

Japanese Witness defends His Loyalty to Dominion -- Mr. I Nishio.

NOVEMBER 18th, 1942. (Wednesday)

BARNES Testimony Gave Wrong Impression, ~~Wich~~ abinet Tells Commission.

NOVEMBER 19th, 1942. (Thursday)

Consel Quiz Newspaper on Source of 'Rumors' in Morii Case.

Morii has been of great help to Government, R.C.M.P. officials declares.

Police Agents have no proof Black Dragon Socity Exists.

NOVEMBER 20th, 1942. (Friday.)

R.C.M.P. Counsel claims Newspaper's charges against Etsuji Morii were based on Hearsay. Evidence failed to prove wrongdoing, Locke declares.

C.H. Locke -- Counsel for B. C. Security Commission and R.C.M.P.
F.W. Farris -- Counsel for News Herald.
A.E. Bull -- Counsel for Etsuji Morii.

NOVEMBER 21st, 1942.(Saturday.)

Black Dragon Hearing ends to-day.

FARRIS asks for Investigation of Morii.

No charge of wrongdoing against Security Commission or R. C. M. P. , says counsel.

NOVEMBER 23rd, 1942. (Monday)

At Relocation Centre in United States,

Police quell Japanese Riot.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-112
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NOVEMBER 28th, 1942.

ONLY 105 JAPANESE STILL IN CITY -- Ian Mackenzie.

There are only 105 Japanese left in Vancouver, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of pensions and national health, told the annual meeting of the Vancouver Centre Liberal Association. Those remaining are the patients and staff of the T. B. Hospial at Hastings Park and will be moved to New Denver shortly.

When Japan entered the war on December 7th, 1941, there were 23,546 Japanese in the Whole of Canada, and of this number 21,349 were living in areas which are now defense areas. TheB. C. Security Commission by its own machiner has evacuated 19,867.

Road Camp projects	986
Sugar beet Projects	2988
Interior cities	11964
Self-supporting projects	1161
Industrial projects	431
Approved employment	1337
	18867

Evacuated voluntarily prior to March, 1942.	579
Repatriated to Japan,	42
Internment Camps Angler, Ontario.	699
Detention in Vancouver,	57
Hastings Park Hospital	105
	1482

INDIANS URGE DEPORTATION OF ALL JAPANESE At Annual Convention.

Strong resolution urging the Dominion government to exclude all Japanese from Canada after the war were filed at the thirteenth annual convention of the Native Brotherhood of B. C., an all-Indian event, being held here, Skeena Crossing, but the strongest resolution came from the Sisterhood, women delegates.

NOVEMBER 30th, 1942. (Monday)

The New Canadian is now publishing from Kaslo, B.C.

More normal communal Life seen in Evacuation Towns.
Housing, Water Supply improved: Heating Chief Winter Problem.

Fairly stable conditions likely to last without great change through the winter months, varied reports indicate, are now the rule throughout the six interior housing projects, in which the great bulk of Japanese evacuees, totalling some 13,000 have been settled.

With housing construction virtually or wholly completed, how to keep warm for the next four months is the chief concern of evacuees from Tashme to Kaslo. The fact of an over-all fuel shortage throughout the country is contributing to their concern, as well as to officials

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-113
www.nikkeimuseum.org

in responsible positions. Similarly the provision of stoves, as well as necessary precautions against the fire hazard, makes the heating problem a difficult one.

Next to that question, the continuing worry of a very large numbers is still that of financing family budgets on slim maintenance rates.

Normal Community Life: Apart from these, however, the general impression is gained that the majority of evacuees are rapidly settling down in their new homes, and a more normal semblance of community life is emerging.

More satisfactory arrangements for an educational system have relieved many parents of one cause for concern. Settlement of all families in houses in the Slocan Extension, and the provision ofbetter water facilities there and in New Denver marked new steps forward. Further improvements in houses, notably building ventilation outlets to eliminate the dampness which has plagued the new houses up till now, installation of sinks, and completion of doors and windows have all contributed to a more "settled down" feeling.

Housing Adjustments: In most centres, however, many adjustments in housing are still continuing. In the more settled communities, this involves the shifting of families about as more room is made available. In the newly-built projects, many minor improvements to the housing, both by the carpenter crews and the residents themselves, are making the dwellings more liveable.

Construction, too, of medical and sanitation facilities is progressing, particularly at Tashme, Slocan and New Denver.

Contributing to the "settled down" situation too are numbers of organizations which provide outlets for normal communal activity. These include such varied groups as community committees which co-operate in town administration; social, church and athletic societies, and even children's groups.

The chief unsettled issue of the moment continues to be the question of what policies will conclusively be adapted for single men in the evacuation towns.

10% OF PRAIRIE FARMERS NEED RELIEF.

Of 3982 British Columbia evacuees placed on sugar beet farms --- 2578 in Alberta, 1053 in Manitoba and 351 in Ontario --- it was estimated in a report to the government that 90 percents of the families earned sufficient money to carry them through the winter season without maintenance.

CANADA NEEDS MANPOWER:

ONTARIO LUMBER INDUSTRY SEEKS JAPANESE LABOR.

B.C. INTERIOR WOOD INDUSTRIES ALSO NEED LABOR.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-114
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NOVEMBER 30th, 1943.

EDUCATION AT VARIOUS INTERIOR TOWNS.

Over fifty Nisei to teach in Schools.
Need co-operation of parents to make schools successful for almost 2000 pupils.

Within a month's time the educational system for elementary school children in evacuation towns is expected to be in full swing, with over fifty paid Nisei teachers acting as instructors for almost 2000 pupils.

Although a month ago it was thought that teachers would have to act on a volunteer basis, provision has now been made by the federal government to pay them a nominal monthly salary.

In addition, the federal government, through the Security Commission, as previously announced, will provide correspondence courses of instruction and necessary text books, purchased from the provincial department of education at Victoria.

J.A.Tyrwhitt, in charge of education for the Commission, has recently completed a tour of the interior towns, during which the groundworks for establishing the system was laid, and meetings held of prospective teachers. Parents themselves, Mr. Tyrwhitt stressed, must play a key part in their children's education.

Standards of proficiency will be set and pupils expected to meet them so after the war they will be able to return to formal schools and enter their respective grades without slipping behind. Mr. Tyrwhitt said that education department officials at Vicoria declare that the standing of correspondence course pupils is usually higher than of those who attend school classes.

It is understood that in each centre the teachers will take classes under the general supervision of a Nisei director. These teachers will be chosen on a ratio of 15 pupils per teacher in grade 1, 20 pupils in Grade 2, and 25 pupils for higher grades.

From grades 1 to 5, a course of instruction will be supplied every 15 pupils, which the teacher will make use of as a guide. For grades 6 to 8, every group of 4 pupils will have a correspondence course.

A ratio of books has also been worked out,---In grades 1 and 2, a complete set will be provided for each two children; grades 3 to 5, a set for every three pupils; and grades 6 to 8, one set for four.

Male physical education instructors will also be included among the teachers.

School Accommodation:

School accommodation has not yet been completed in all the centres, but plans are being pushed in this direction. In most centres, such as Kaslo, Sandon, and Tashme, standing buildings are being converted to school purposes. In Slocan plans have been submitted to erect a two-storey school building, which will also be available as a community hall.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-115
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Approximate figures for primary school population are as follows:

Kaslo	220	pupils
Sandon	200	"
New Denver	212	"
Rosebery	72	"
Lemon Creek	490	" increase to 590 pupils.
Popoff	180	"
Bay Farm (City)	440	"
Tashme	600	"

Separate facilities for school have already been established in Greenwood, where Catholic Church and United Church workers are operating schools and kindergartens.

In Tashme, it is expected that owing to the very large number of pupils, a staggered system may be worked out.

SEEKING MANPOWER FOR EASTERN INDUSTRIES.

Assuming growing importance to Japanese evacuees are the widespread demands for manpower now being strongly voiced by the forest industries of Ontario, British Columbia and Prairies. In the face of the demand, a number of farm and road camp workers in Ontario and on the prairies have already been absorbed in logging camps and mills. There is every indication that not only will their number increase, but that many workers, now relieved of pressing construction needs in the B. C. evacuation towns, are likely to be placed in the wood industries, both here and in East.

The keenest demand and the most marked movement is already under way in Ontario, where the shift to the woods from Schreiber road camps began early last summer. In recent weeks a new demand has been felt in northwestern sections of that province, particularly the Fort Williams district, where timer men say they can use 2000 workers.

A definite program to place up 500 Japanese loggers and mill hands in this district has already been placed on paper before the B. C. Security Commission. In fact the first overtures to interest prospective employees from the evacuation towns were made recently in Slocan, New Denver and Kaslo before meetings of men employed in these towns.

Acting on behalf of the Pigeon Timer Co., controlling company for the Great Lakes Sawmills at Fort Williams, which new employs over thirty men from Schreiber, in a written brief to the Security Commission Oscar Lehtinen has made a written offer of a minimum wage of $54.50 per month plus board valued at $30.00 for work in Logging Camps. Experienced men working on a piece work basis, declares the offer, can make much better wages than this. A bonus of $10 is paid to every employee remaining with the company for three months.

Arrangements and working conditions are detailed at length in the offer, and provide for board "of very high and satisfactory quality," and "sanitation", competent medical services", "clothing and equipment" charged to employees, duration of employment, work is carried on during April and May, transportation to the camps, and supervision of these camps. Provision is also made for the arbitration of disputes between the company and the workers.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-116
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DECEMBER 12, 1942.

JOB PLACEMENT IN B. C. INTERIOR SAWMILLS GOING AHEAD:
Assurance Given Against Future Economic Threat,
Evacuees Working in Okanagan Mill.

Arrangements which will aid in the placement of Japanese evaucees in self-supporting employment in the Interior British Columbia for the duration have been tentatively arrived at between prospective employers and the B. C. Security Commission.

These arrangemtns parallel the federal-provincial agreements for postwar consideration of Japanese evacuees and their disposition in the districts in which they settle. They have thus halped to allay fears of future economic insecurity expressed by Occidental residents.

Already under the arrangements, permits have been issued to numbers of evacuees in the interior, not residing in the evacuation towns, to go to work in the logging camps and mills in North Okanagan. These permits provide for the employees to visit their homes in various self-supporting projects such as Lillooet or in independent projects as a Westwold as they wish at their own expense. Term of employment is for the duration.

CUSTODIAN IS CHECKING UP ON ALL EVACUEES' PROPERTY:

The Custodian of Japanese Property is taking steps to assume complete control of all property left behind by Japanese evacuees from the coastal defense zone.

In newspaper notices, "all persons who hold or manage property--- on behalf of any person of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected area of B. C." are required to furnish "full particulars in writing" to the Custodian if this has not already been done. December 19, 1942 is set as the deadline.

This deadline is also posted for creditors to lay claims against the property of evacuees.

Control of all Japanese property automatically passed into the hands of the Custodian as soon as the owner left the protected area, even if it was not registered, and entrusted only to the dare of agents or friends. Under the terms of the notice, the Custodian is now checking upon such property.

Commission Manager on Inspection Tour:

W. Alec Eastwood, general manager of the B. C. Security Commission, is making an inspection trip through the interior towns this week. Accompanied by E.L. Boultbee, general manager of interior housing, and D.W. Simmons, chief accountant for the Commission, Mr. Eastwood visited Greenwood last Monday, Kaslo and Sandon Tuesday, proceeding from there to New Denver, Rosebery and Slocan.

Opening of the new, modern hospital in Tashme will take place on December 20, Mr. Eastwood said.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-117
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DECEMBER 26, 1942.

STEPS ALREADY TAKEN FOR TRANSFERS EAST IN NEW YEAR.

Settle Wherever Assimilation Possible:
Drop in Jobs in Interior Projects Due:

Steps are already being taken to arrange for a transfer of as many people as possible from Interior housing projects to the Prairie Provinces and Quebec, under the new program of reallocation, to be directed by George Collins, recently appointed supervisor who succeeds Austin C. Taylor as head of the B. C. Security Commission.

This reallocation phase will be pushed from the first of the year, and opportunity provided all physically fit individuals and families to transfer east. They will be located in "any of the small towns or cities across Canada where they can be assimilated,"

A determining factor will be the sharp drop in employment in the interior towns expected within a short time.

EMPLOYMENT DROP

Although at the moment there is plenty of work in all the towns due to the balance of construction and to the cutting of wood for fuel, it is expected that this employment will decrease definitely after the first of the year. The Japanese will then be ready to undertake the second step in reallocation to the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and Quebec.

It is not clear whether it will be possible to place many people in employment within British Columbia itself.

ONTARIO LABOUR NEEDS KEEN.
Company seeks more bush workers at $77.00 per month.

The shortage of men in the woods of Ontario is still acute, and large concerns are anxious to employ Japanese labor, according to Frank Nagano, who returned recently from a trip east, with a proposal from the Northern Wood Preservers of Port Arthur to hire 100 men for bush work.

A number of Nisei from Schreiber have already gone to work at the Armstrong camp of the company, near the northern shore of Lake Nipigon, north of Port Arthur.

Nagano has held meetings in Greenwood, Slocan, New Denver and Kaslo, putting the company's proposition before the men employed inthese towns.

The terms of employment provide for a monthly minimum wage of $54.60 plus cost-of-living bonus of $2.60 monthly, plus production bonus of $10 monthly, paid to employees who stay on the job three months and longer. Board and lodging is provided "free of charge" to men employed by the month.

However, piece rates in Ontario are considerable more attractively regardinf to company's written statement. A two-man gang can turn out 2000 logs per month, at 22¢ per log, for a monthly income of $220, plus bonuses, the company states.

Hours of work are essentially the same as those prevailing in the

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2002-2-1-1-1-118
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Spanish Consul arrived

case of Nisei employed by the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Co. at Kapuskasing, 63 miles west of Cochrane, and by the Pigeon Lumber Co., at Savanne, 70 miles west of Fort Williams.

Tenants May Lease Berry Farms For Three Years: White Growers Ask Aid.

Haney, B. C. --- In future it will be possible for Occidental tenant farmers to make arrangements to lease Japanese-owned berry farms for a period up to three years, under a three-way deal involving the Custodian of Japanese property, the Soldiers Settlement Board and the tenant, according to a report in the Maple Ridge Gazette.

This information was given to a meeting of berry growaers at Mission in a letter from G.W. MacPherson, the Custodian.

Existing leases made directly between Japanese owners and tenants Mr. MacPherson said, will not be disturbed, although there may be a re-bision of rentals. "Hitherto", claims the Gazette, "it has not been possible to rent berry farms from the custodian for more than one year with the result that the land was not receiving the attention necessary to keep it in good condition and this has been the subject of complaint".

"Correspondence was read by the custodian, stating that leases would be dealt with in the same manner through the Pacific Co-operative Union. Adjustments would be made on rentals and benefits would be the same."

150 growers have formed an organization to be known as the "Farmers' Protective Association," headed by J.W. Little, Matsqui, and C.K. Richardson. TheAssociation is pressing demands for a 3 cents per pound subsidy from the federal government, which have been refused previously.

RESTORE CITIZENS' RIGHTS------

OTTAWA.--The external affairs department has announced an ammendment to the Defense of Canada Regulations, removing war time restrictions placed upon former subjects of enemy countries who have been naturalized in Canada since 1922, the Canadian Press said Wednesday. The amendment means that about 10,000 former German citizens and 16,000 former Italian citizens, previously considered "enemy aliens" under the regulations, will have restored their full rights as naturalized British subjects. "Revocation of section 26-B applies equally to Japanese naturalized since 1922, but there is an over-riding order-in-council dealing with all Japanese ---- still in effect. For that reason, the amendments do not in fact affect the Japanese," said C.P.

~~FEBRUARY 13, 19 43.~~
JANUARY 9th, 1943.

Spanish Consul to Aid Evacuees.

Fernando De Kobbe, the only full Spanish consul ever apponted to Vancouver, will arrive here direct from Madrid early in January. He arrived in Montreal recently with his wife and young daughter and will remain there several days before proceeding to Vancouver.

His principal duties, it was learned from F.P.Bernard, honorary

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-119
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Spanish Vice-consul, will be to act as liaison between the Japanese in Canada and the Canadian Government, acting in the same capacity as Swiss representative in Japan.

His work here will involve repatriation, international exchange, inspection of camps, complaints of internees and the general welfare of the Japanese. This work has been carried on by Mr. Bernard, who will continue as assistant to the new consul.

The work of the Spanish consul on behalf of the Japanese is carried on in an unofficial capacity, by mutual consent of all parties concerned.

MANY ALBERTA FARMERS BUSY IN WOODS.

Lethbridge, Alta. -----Alberta has started to capitalize on the experience Japanese gained during their many years of employment in the forests of British Columbia. Hundreds of the 3,000 Japanese evacuated to the foot-hills province from vital coastal defence areas spent most of their lives working in logging and lumbering camps.

They have offered to work during the winter months in similar camps of this province and are now being steadily absorbed by companies operating in mountainous regions. Officials of Alberta's forestry department claim there is an urgent need of more than 1,500 more workers in the province's logging and lumbering industry.

While a small number of Japanese going to the camps have been transferred from road construction, most of them were sent from southern Alberta's sugar beet region. Those who go into forestry work are obliged to return to beet farms when the 1943 crop is planted.

Yachiyo Yoneyama Wins Dental Degree at University of Alberta.
She is the first Nisei girl to graduate in dentistry.

JANUARY 16, 1943.

CAMP BOYS TO VISIT INTERIOR HOMES ON TWO-WEEKS LEAVE.

Under arrangements made by the Department of Mines and Resources offices at Banff, alta., groups of men of ten or less at each time from each of the five camps on the Revelstoke-Sicamous road project are being given leave of two weeks to visit homes in the interior towns. Those who have worked in the camps for the longest period are to be granted leave first, and releases from camp are being given only to those who have been employed on the project over four months. Leave for the others is to be considered later. Not more than ten per cent of the camp personnel will be given leave at one time.

The men must pay their own expenses, and will be responsible for their own meals and lodging while travelling. Their permits, issued by the B.C. Security Commission, R.C.M.Police, and Engineer-in-charge, are good for two weeks only, including travelling time, and subject to cancellation.

The general intention, it is understood, is to have leave activity completed before spring, and it is "desired that all who have earned

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-120
www.nikkeimuseum.org

leave," will have visited their homes by April 30.

Each worker before being issued a permit "must give a written undertaking that he will return promptly and peaceably at the end of the leave.

Almost 400 men, Canadian-born and naturalized, are employed in the five camps on the project at Solsqua, Yard Creek, Taft, Three Valley, and Griffin Lake. They are all single men.

They have been advised, to their considerable amusement, that getting married during their leave in the interior towns will not entitle them to remain there with their wives. Posted on the various bulletin boards in the camps, a letter advises project officers that it has been brought to the attention of the Security Commission that "some of the boys proceeding to the Housing projects on holiday have in mind the thought that they can become married while there, which entitles them to take up residence at one of these projects."

The letter goes on to inform those it concerns that the Commission will not allow them to stay in the Housing project with the wives, if they become married: but they must find some employment outside of British Columbia and take their wives with them. The letter concludes: " We feel that a warning at this time will probably offset a great deal of trouble which may arise if they get into these housing points and become married to girls for no other purpose than that they will be allowed to stay in British Columbia."

MORII CLEARED OF CHARGES IN DRAGON PROBE REPORT:

Allegations that Etsuji Morii, a naturalized Japanese who assisted authorities in evacuation of Japanese from the B. C.Coastal area, was 'racheteering' and was allied with the Black Dragon Society of Japang were described as "quite unwarranted" in the report of Commissioner J.C. A. Cameron, made public Monday.

Judge Cameron of the County Court at Belleville, Ont. was appointed a commissioner under the Inquiries Act to investigate reports published in the Vancouver New-Herald last September and October. These, said the official summary accapanying the 98-page report of the commission, were to the effect that the R.C.M.P. or the B.C. Security Commission has made use of the services of a naturalized Japanese named Etsuji Morii who, it was alleged, was not only racheteering at the expense of the otheroJapanese but was closely allied to the Black Dragon Society of Japane.

The summary gave the following as Judge Cameron's conclusions:

1. That evidencewas not adduced to prove that Morii was affiliated with an association connected with the Black Dragon of Japanee, nor that he was racketeering.

2. Although recommending that Morii be further investigated, evidence available did not indicate that the R.C.M.P. should have caused his internment on basis of known activities, as had been suggested in some quarters:

3. That the R.C.M.P. have not been guilty of emplacement

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-121
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3. That the R.C.M.P. have not been guilty if complacence in regard to Morii and that they have lived up to the high standards which the Canadian public expects of that force:

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

JAPAN PRISON CAMPS "FAIRLY SATISFACTORY".

London -CP Cable - Canadian, British, American and Australian war prisoners totalling 10,000 are in prison camps in Japan, the British War Office announced last week in a statement.

"Hong Kong is believed to be largely evacuated", the statement said. "It seems probable, however, that some 2,000 British and Canadian prisoners of war remain there."

Half of the prisonersin Japan are Americans, the Statement said.

It said a Red Cross repreesentative in Tokyo had visited three prison camps ~~in Tokyo h~~ and reported conditions "comparatively satisfactory", although some prisoners are suffering tropical disease.

...The prisoners, the statement continued, have been forced to adapt themselves to the Japanese diet, consisting largely of rice, although there is some bread, fish and vegetables. It said the prisoners get very little meat....

"Medical treatment is handicapped by a lack of medicaments which appears to be general throughout the Far EAST", said it. "Considerable quantities of medicaments were, however, sent to the Far East by allied Red Cross Societies on the last diplomatic exchange and some of these supplies have been distributed.

The report said Japanes prisoners work an eight-hour day in docks and factories.

IMMIGRATION BLDG. RESIDENTS TO BE PLACED IN INTERIOR.

Forty Japanese now quartered at immigration headquarters, the only remaining Japanese in Vancouver area with the exception of hospital cases which cannot be moved, will leave Vancouver soon to "detainment camps" throughout British Columbia, the Daily Province quoted George Collins, general ~~as~~ superintendent of the B.C. Security Commission, as saying.

"The remaining Japanese now being held at the Immigration sheds are only awaiting accommodation. These were held back because of the fact that their talents made them a little more difficult to place in camps where they could be put to use," said Mr. Collins, according to the report.

Mr. Collins is expected on an inspection tour of interior housing projects shortly and thereafter of conditions among settlers on sugar beet farms of southern Alberta.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-122
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JANUARY 23, 1943.

Consider Maintenance Changes: Relocation to be entirely voluntary
Commission head tells Nationals.
Most separate Rates for Fit and unfit.

Two separate scales of maintenance -- one applying to the physically unfit, aged and sick, and the other to those able to work but without employment in the interior projects are under official consideration George Colins, recently-appointed head of the B.C. Security Commission told a committee of Japanesenationals from Kaslo in Nelson last week.

The committee met and conferred at length with an official party which had just returned from an inspection tour of Slocan, New Denver, and Sandon. Included in the party, besides Mr. Collins, were Earnest Magg, International Red Cross representative from Montreal, Mr. Scott from the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa, Mr. Pammet, of the Department of Labor, and L. Boultbee, Commission head in the Interior.

An appeal by the committee to the officials for an increase in maintenance rates drew a reply from Mr. Maag that there is no definite agreement between bellingerent countries as to the handling of civilian populations. This question is left to the government of each country.

The committee pointed to the need for a upward revision of rates, because of the difficulty of preparing meals at a cost of only six cents per person per meal. They were advised by Mr. Collins of the plans for separate scales now under consideration.

RELOCATION VOLUNTARY:

At the same time the Security Commission head said that it is the hope of the authorities to assist everyone of Japanese origin to resettle themselves in suitable productive employment, in order to give them an opportunity to lead more normal lives.

This relocation program which implies the movement of families with wage earners to centres where such employment is open, will not be compulsory. It will apply only to those who wish to return to normal society and others can remain in the housing projects.

Stress was laid that it is in the best interests of the evacuees themselves that they participate in the program so that a more normal form of life for families might be resumed.

Tashme Man Held In Assault Case- No Heating Equipment Delays School Opening

Preliminary hearing of Yasutaro Sugiyama on a charge of assault is ~~bei~~ being held in Hope, following an altercation at Tashme, which sent R. Kobayashi, World War veteran and Tashme police guard to the hospital with a knife wound near the right lung.

A dispute broke out on the evening of December 30, following an attempt by Saburo Shimada and his partner, Sugiyama, to open a store in Tashme for the sale of Japanese delicacies, contrary to the self-imposed community regulation banning the operation of private enterprise in Tashme.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-123
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A crowd gathered in front of the store to protest its opening. Angry words flew, and in a great state of excitement the accused man picked up a butcher knife, brandishing it and menacing the crowd.

Kobayashi, in the course of his police duties, stepped forward to intervene before violence broke out, and received the knife thrust in the breast. A second veteran guard S. Kinoshita, received a cut sleeve, before Sugiyama was disarmed. Kobayashi is recovering in the hospital.

JANUARY 30, 1943-Saturday.

LABOUR DEMAND IN ESSENTIAL FOOD PRODUCTION OUTWEIGHTS SENTIMENT AGAINST EVACUEES:

Princeton, B.C. - Delegates to the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association in annual session here Thursday adopted a resolution commeding the labor policy of the association's central executive, "including the obtaining of Japanese labor in those districts which request it."

The labor policy, as endorsed by the convention, provides for the use of Japanese in orchard work in any district which request their use. Before Japanese may be brought into any area approval must be ~~eta~~ obtained from the municipal or city council or from a majority of the citizens of the district. Adoption of the resolution offered by the Vernon delegation and one of the most contentious on the agenda, came after E.J.Chanbers, B.C.F.G.A. representative on the National Selective Service Board, told delegates:

"If we have no labor, we won't need to worry about priorities and income taxes, will we?"

Summerland and Oliver delegations voted against the resolution because of the reference to the Japaese labor. Pentiction delegates, denied the use of Japanese orchard worker last season by their municipal council voted solidly for the resolution.

Labor Needed for Lethbridge War Effort.

Lethbridge, Alta. - Anxious to co-operate in providing labor for industries essential to the war effort, the city council at tis special meeting Tuesday evening passed a resolution consenting to the hiring of Japanese evacuees by the Broder Canning Company here under certain definite conditions. The resolution was introduced by Ald. Ed. Castles and received unanimous support.

Resolution Clauses:

1. That this Council consents to the hiring of male Japanese evacuees from the Province of British Columbia by the Broder Canning Company here, as follows:

2. That such hiring shall be conditioned strictly upon no other labor being available.

3. That, subect to approval by Sanitary inspector and Fire Chief, lodging accommodations, or housing of Japanese so hired shall be at Dormitory at the plant of the said Broder Canning Company, or as closely contiguous

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-124
www.nikkeimuseum.org

there to as possible.

4. That wages paid said Japanese by Broder Canning Company shall be the same as paid to other employees, under same working conditions

5. That such hiring shall only be for the months of July, August and September, and Japanese hired as aforsaid shall return to their domicile outside the city upon termination of such employment.

6. That all Japanese so hired shall be hired through the Selective Service or Unemployment Insurance Commission, and shall be selected from beet workers employed in Southern Alberta.

7. That all the foregoing provisions are conditioned strictly upon no other labor being available.

8. That paragraph ten (10) of the agreement signed by Austin Taylor, chairman of the B. C. Security Commission, dated Vancouver B. C.March 11th, 1942, be, so far as the City of Lethbridge is concerned, modified accordingly, but not otherwise whatsoever.

(Paragraph 10 Of the agreement reads: The commission further agrees to see that any Japanese so moved, remain domiciled on the farms to which they are allocated, and the comission further agrees that they will not allow them to move and reside in the City of Lethbridge or become a charge on any municipality in the Province of Alberta.)

U.S. APPEAL COURT TO HEAR TEST CASES ON EVACUATION.

San Francisco.-- The United States District Court of Appeal has announced that it will review the cases of two American-born-Japanese now in government relocation centres, testing the legality of evacuation and subsequent military orders. The Court will sit January 30 in San Francisco, the Pacific Citizen reported.

The rest cases to be argued will be those involing Fred T. Korematsu, former San Francisco shipyard worker, who has been charged with refusal to leave an area from which persons of Japanese ancestry had been excluded, and Gordon K Hirabayashi, University of Washington student, who was convicted in federal court, of failure to report to a Wartime Civil Control station and for violation of military curfew regulations.

At the same time the court will hear the suit of John T. Regan, Grand secretary of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Prohibiting Comeron King, registrar of voters in San Frahcisco, from according voting rights to American- born Japanese . Regan's suit was thrown out of court by Federal Judge St. Sure last July.

Korematsu is being represented in court by the American Civil Liberties Union, through its cousel, Wayne Collins.

Travesty on Justice In brief filed with the U. S. District Court, Collins argued "that aliens here from neutral countries should enjoy greater rights than these unfortunate people (Americans of Japanese ancestry) is unwarranted: that Japanese nationals (those born in Japan) should enjoy rights equal to theirs is indefendible : that alien enemies, national of Naze Germany and Fascist Italy should possess greater rights, privileges, immunities and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-125
www.nikkeimuseum.org

liberties in citizens is a disgraceful travesty on justice."

It was stated that at least seven other cases against American-born -Japanese , still pending various courts, will hinge upon the verdict by the Appeal Court.

DISPERSAL OR DEPORTATION DEBATED BY 'Y' SPEAKERS

Vancouver.--The Japanese question in Canada is a federal problem and should be dealt with by Ottawa, speakers at meetin of 200 people at the public affairs institute of the Y. M. C. A. agreed last Sunday afternoon.

They agreed too that "unless definite action is taken at once to solve the problem, it will be dropped on British Columbia's doorstep after the war, while the province is struggling with the rehabilitation of her own people."

The speakers included C. Grant. MacNeil, M. L. A., Mayor J. W. Cornett, Mrs F. Rolston, M. L. A. and Dr. Norman F. Black.

The manner of solution offered by the participants in a round-table discussion provided the clash in opinion, with two principal suggestions:(1) That after the war the Japanese be deported to Japan; and (2) The Japanese be distributed among the provinces of Canada.

Dr. Black made a plea against drawing the color line, the "Province" reported.

The ultimate catastrophe will come if the world is divided on the basis of color," he declared. "The whites are a small minority. We must be sure our policy will contribute to peace and good-will after the war.

We must insist that the Federal Government deal with the matter," asserted Dr. Black. "In no conceivable way should the problem be deemed a provincial or municipal one".

Mayor Cornett said that during conferences he had on the subject of Japanese, he did not find any provinces that would take any responsibility for them.

Letter commend Him His worship declared that he had received many letters commending him for his stand, that the Japanese should be deported. "better for all Japs to return to Japan, rather than split up families," he added.

Mayor Cornett said many people favored repatriation of just foreign-born Japanese but that he believed this would only cause a breaking up of families and disloyalty amongst those remaining.

Mr. MacNeil Chairman, reported that here had been 23,000 Japanese in B. C. Of these 13,000 were born in Canada, and some had claims to citizenship. Less than 8000 had been gainfully employed; approximately 9000 had been born in Japan. There were about 9000 males over 16.

So far as he knew the Federal Government had not formulated a policy for the permanent settlement of the question. It was a real problem that could not be brushed aside.

"At the conclusion of hostilities, British Columbia will be expected

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-126
www.nikkeimuseum.org

to take the Japanese back, Mr. Mr. MacNeil said. "They will want to come back. They like the climate. Other provinces will demand that they be return in the midst of our problem of rehabilitation. This will further complicate matter."

Mrs. Rolston asserted that the Japanese had always been a problem. "The little brown men and women are increasing," she said. "I think it is time to consider a pressing problem." Mrs. Rolston asserted, declared the "Provinces" that the Japanese "had no regard for human life life, and were therefore at cross-purposes with Canada". She said Japanese moved in mass movements while Canadians were individualists.

February, 6 1943.
Ottawa order Authorizes Sale of "Seized" Property.
Security Commission Cost $3,875,000 Full details still to be Worked Out
Ottawa.- Sale of Japanese property seized in British Columbia has been authorized by passage of an order- in council, an official of the secretary of state department said January 26, according to a Canadian Press dispatch.

The disposal of the property will be made by the official custodian of enemy property, and details of administration have not yet been worked out, the spokeman said.
(A telegrphed inquiry by the New Canadian to Ottawa failed to disclose any further information available up to the deadline for this week.

(Sales of real property have been proceeding to date, but such sales so far have been confined either to the liquidation of assets to meet the demand of creditors, or to property owned by persons now living in Japan. Both confiscated automobiles and fishing boats have also been sold by the Government.

(It would appear, although this is not confirmed, that the new order-in-council will authorize,the sale by the custodian of all property registered with him, even though this registration was required by previous order-in-council as a "protective measure only". A possible refinement might be a distinction between citizens and non-citizens.)

A return made in the House of Common revealed that the cost of the British Columbias Security Commission was $3,875,000. This , it is understood, would cover the direct costs of the Commission and its evacuation program.

Approximately 75 requsts for use of Japanese labor have been made to the B. C. Security Commission by companies or firms in British Columbia, said a return tabled in the House of Commons in answer to a question of Tom Reid, This answer was dated November 5, 1942.
It said no such requests have been pranted to firms within the restricted area, and added that no persons of Japanese nationality or orgin were employed in Mr. Reid's electoral district of New Westminster.

Commissioner S. T. Wood, of the R. C. M. P. said in his annual report, tabled in the House or Commons, that the experience of the R. C. M.P. indicated there was no organized system of sabotage in Canada-or,if na organization existed, it had not become active.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-127
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Controversy on Proposal to Legalise School Ban.

Vancouver.-- Definite clashes of opinion, cleaving through church and state lines, marked local comment last week on the announced intention of Hon. H. G. T. Perry, Minister of Education, to introduce legislation making it legal to bar Japanese children from B. C. schools, the New-Herald reported.

Mr. Perry stated he was recommending "legalization" of the action already taken by the government in refusing to provide educational facilities for Japanese children who were removed from their school districts by the B. C. Security Commission, and whose responsibility it has become to provide accommodation, and not that of the local school board in the districts to which the Japanese were sent."

Commenting on the comment, Mr. Perry said the proposed legislation would only legalize what had already been done.

The amendment to the School Act would give the right to school boards to refuse education of Japanese children, and might, it is said, make it mandatory on the boards to do so. What it would be to enact the proposed amendment.

Uncivilized Step.

"My immediate personal reaction to C. C. F. opposition at Victoria. "It brings to my mind the thought that if we think and act in this manner now, how do we expect to be able to face peace and the postwar world on the basis of internationalism and the Atlantic Charter?"

The Daily Province, commenting editorially said: "The Provincial Government takes the position that the responsibility here is upon the Dominion Government, through its agent, the B. C. Security Commission, which is answerable for the care of the transplanted Japanese, and that it is the Dominion Government, therefore, which should act to meet the present necessity.

"This is a reasonable position, but it is still difficult to understand why Mr. Perry, the Provincial Minister of Education, should resort to such a sweeping measure as that of outlawing the Japanese children from our public schools, for that certainly is.

"This would be to visit upon innocnet children born here all the consequences of the war in the inflammation of public sentiment against their race and of all the explosive implications of the unresolved Oriental problem in Canada and especially in BritishColumbia. It ought to be possible, by negotiation between the two governments, to do something better in this business than to pass such a law as that now proposed.

"If the Japanese born here are to be permitted to stay here, they should have the protection of Canadian law without any such harsh discriminations against them and certainly they should have that protection now, while they are still here."

A. E. Jukes, president of the B. C. Conservative Association, stated the matter should be given careful thought.

"We often do things in the heat of war emotions that we might regret afterwards," he said.

Vancouver Court Upholds Alien's Right to Sue .

Right of an alien, enemy or otherwise, to sue in the Canadian courts was upheld by Judge Boyd in County Court here, January 28, Counsel for the defendant contented that the plaintiff, a German alien, was barred from proceeding with his case by common law and various regulations and enactment of the Dominion Government . Judge Boyd pointed out that even if the plaintiff were an enemy alien, he is now living in Edmonton "under the protection of our government...nad is entitled to maintain his action."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-128
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Three- man Board to Advise on Sale of Property. Mr. Justice Smith chairman; To Name Japanese Representative: Blow to People.
Vancouver, B. C. /___ The announcement of the appointment of a three- man committee by the Federal Government to advise on and supervise the disposal of Japanese owned property in Pacific Coast cities, now indicates that all urban real-estate owned by Japanese evacuees and now controlled by the Custodian as a "protective measure" is to be actually sold.

It was reported this week, on February ', that Mr. Justice Sidney Smith has been named chairman of the committee, and that the Bancouver City Council has nominated Alderman Charles Jones to represent that city. A third member who will represent Japanese interests has yet to be named. Announcementof the appointment of the committee was contain in a telegram from Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of pensions and national health, to Mayor J. W. Cornett of Vancouver.
Mr. Justice Smith headed the Fishing Vessel Disposal Commission which supervised the sale of Japanese-owned fish boats. Alderman Charkes Jones, for many years Vancouver's license inspector and well-known in the Japanese community for his interest in chrysanthemum culture, is chairman of the civic properties committee.
The appointment of the commission indicates that similar pronciples which were applied to the sale of fishing vessels may apply in the liquidation of real-estate.

Custodian Offices.
No comment beyond that announced by secretary of state's department on January 26, concerning the passing an order-in-council providing for sale of the property, has bee made. Farm lands are not mentioned in the report It is incicated, however, that administration of the new policy may be carried out through the Vancouver offices of the Custodian, Japanese evacuation section, and that no distinction is made among aliens, naturalized or natural-born citizens.

Exclusion from Coast.
Vancouver coucil members, commenting on the new policy, saw in the Ottawa move, reported the "Province", "the forerunner of a policy of Japanese exclusion after the war.
"If these properties are disposed of it will be an additional argument against the reoccupation of Vancouver by Japanese," Ald. G. H. Worthington was quoted," It is another step in getting the Japs out of our country, and Vancouver must co-operate."

Shock to people.
More definite announcement of the policy came as a great shock to the Japanese people, second only to the general evacuation order issued almost a year ago.
The majority of people have banked heavily upon the phrase "as a protective measure only" contained in P. C. 1665 (which vests control of evacuees property in the hands of the custodian). as an official government assurance that their interests would be protected by the Federal Government. Following so closely upon the Provincial Government's propsed legislation to bar Canadian-Born Japanese children from schools, the new policy in regard to their former homes was seen as a particularly heavy blow.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-129
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It is softened in the opinion of a few observers by the feeling that this new step is in line with a serious and drastic attempt on Ottawa's part to push the policy of relocation and distribution of all the Japanese people throughout the various provinces of the Dominion.

Segregate loyal citizens in centre.

Washington.-- The United States senate military affairs sub-committee is considering a plan to remove loyal citizens from among the more than 106,000 evacuees of the Japanese ancestry in the war relocation centres and place them in the army or in war plants.

Chairman Albert D. Chandler of the Sub-committee declared that two-thirds of the 106,000 are Nisei--American-born and American-educated Japanese who "are mostly loyal Americans who want to work and want to fight." "Our problem looks like a problem of segregation--how to separate the good from the bad," Chandler told reporters after an executive session of the sub-committee. "It should have been done a long ago."

Further Exchange To be Made shortly.

Ottawa --(CP)--Negotiations with Japan for further exchange of Canadian nationals in Japan and Japanese subjects in Canada have been under way for some months and it is hoped an exchange will be made shortly, said a reply tabled in the House of Commons for W.K. Esling, Prog. Con. member for Kootenay West. A small number of Canadians and Japanese were exchanged at the time deplomatic officials were repatriated.

Victoria--In a letter to the provincial minister of agriculture, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, federal minister of labor revealed that Japanese evacuees were being considered to provide necessary farm labor requirements.

Considered also in the plan were conscientious objectors, prosoners of war, women's land army and student labor in an effort to meet the critical need for labor on Canadian farms.

FEBRUARY 20, 1943 (Saturday)

Representatives to Inspect Ontario Sugar Beet Farms:
Report on General Aspect in East.
Three Provinces Want Family Labor.

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-130
www.nikkeimuseum.org

February 20, 1943)Saturday(
(A letter from President Roosevelt to the Secretary of War)
The White House Washington.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

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

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

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

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

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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

Apply for Relocation, Relief changes now, in effect says Collins.

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

These application forms are designed to secure volunteers to five general fields--sugar beets, logging, sawmill, farming and domestic service-- in the prairie provinces, Ontario and Quebec.
At the moment, agricultural work alone is available for family relocation Stressing the importance of returning to self-supporting status, re-allocation supervisor George Collins, in a hurried interview Wednesday afternoon, told a Kaslo committee that three courses are open to interior town residents.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-131
www.nikkeimuseum.org

These are first, to remain in the towns, exhausting their assets; second, to continue to exist on relief rates; and third to move to available work, where they will be self-supporting and will thus be able to preserve their assets for future uncertain times ahead.
"we think it best for everyone possible to move out and go to work, so as to save their assets now" Mr. Collins said.
Dominion-Wide The federal minister of labor, Humphrey Mitchell, has been given jurisdiction over all Japanese in Canada, he declared, pointing out that administration is now Dominion-wide, and that government supervision and protection would be extended to evacuees wherever they settle. Replying to question as to whether or not the relocation program is based upon the idea of dispersing the Japanese population throughout the country, the supervisor said that "nobody can tell what they're going to do after the war".

He indicated that evacuees who trading occupation would have to apply for permits to the Wartime Prices,wish to return to former business and Trade Board. These permits would be issued, however, only if quotas of stock-in-trade were available, or if existing services such as dry cleaning were not wide enough so as to warrant the opening up of new businesses.
Employment on road construction adjacent to the towns is out, Mr. Collins declared. "They're not going to do anything on the roads until after the war. There are no cars and no gas."

Maintenance rates
New maintenance schedules are now in effect, Mr. Collins told the committee. Increase are provided under a new schedule, which prove particularly beneficial to large families. Workers in the road camps supporting families in the towns will continue to receive dependents' allowances. The system of dependents' allowances is being discontinued as far as employees on the Security Commission payroll in the towns are concerned, he continued, However, additional maintenance to supplement the income of a wage earner's family would be issued where necessary, he added. Mr. Collins is accompanying Fernando de Kobbe, Spanish Consul and F. P. Barnard, vise- consul on a tour of inspection of the interior housing projects.

Recruiting in U. S. A. Underway---Japanese-American United and Working Together will Become a Symbol: Nation will Remember Their Deed.

Washington, D. C. -- Recruiting of American-born Japanese volunteers for the United States army's new Japanese-American combat team was under way last week-end in ten relocation centres throughout the midwest from Idaho to Arkansas.
Recruiting teams from the War Department, including one Nisei soldier in each team, began the work simultaneously with a general registration of all adult evacuees in the centres.
American-born Japanese, eligible for military service are completing questionaires, with provision for indicating their wish to volunteer for the combat unit.
Women and aliens are filling out War Relocation Authority forms, which will supply the necessary data to have them placed, if advisable in war industry.
A lengthy message from the War Department was delivered in all centres to the residents, explaining the intent and the principle of the government program.

Nation's Good Faith--"Our mission is not an experiment but marks the radical extension and broadening of a policy which has always intended [illegible] you to a normal way of life,"

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-132
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said the message. "The proof of a nation's good faith is to be found in whether it moves or not to restore full privileges at the earliest opportunity."
"Admittedly this past year has been for you a period of considerable hard-ship and great anxiety....Your own burdens have differed from those of the majority of our population in kind and in degree, bringing you perhaps greater anguish of mind...(but) a general policy had to be followed which in the long run has no doubt tested severely the loyalty of these among you who wished only to serve the United States.
"Of that the Government has been aware, but one risk or the other had to be taken, and it seemed best to count upon the continuing loyalty of those whose hearts and minds were with this country rather than to accept the danger from the disloyal acts of those who were not so.

"It is felt now that before any change is made and before you are to asked to make any new decisions these words in explanation are owed to you. "What is wanted by your Government is that your strength shall be added to that of the rest of the nation in its present fight with its enemies and that waysshall be found to restore you as quickly as may be possible to your normal and rightful share in the present life and work of the people of the United States.
This does not mean a promise of any relief from worry and hardship, for these will continue for all of us until the war is won. But it does mean that such hardships as you are now experiencing will be gradually replaced by the same hardships which are now being experienced b byother American families--the hardship of saying good-bye to your family when you leave here to fight for the United States...

Convinced of Loyalty---"American of Japanese blood are wanted to fight for the United States like any other citizens. They are wanted for combat duty and for war work where they are best suited for war work.
They are wanted because of their ability as soldiers and as citizens d doing useful work for the American community.
..."the plan now being contemplated is that American of Japanese blood will be formed into their own combat unit. You may want to know why it is being done in this way. The reason is that if your strenght wr were diffused through the Army of the United States...relatively ; little accont would be taken of your action. You would be important on only as manpower--nothing more.
"But united and working together you would become a symbol of something greater than your individual selves, and the effect would be felt both in the United States abd abroad. All other Americans would remember what you had done for the country , and you had done for the country and you would be a living reproach to those who have been prejudiced against you because of your Japanese blood. Can it be doubted that this would mean a greatly improved relationship between you and all other parts of the American population in the post-war period?

"Accordingly, you will be given the same pay and the same chance for advancement as other Americans soldiers. As you prove yourself qualified, you will be given training for commissioned service and the only limits which will be placed upon how many of you are advanced to commissioned grade will be determined by your own willingness and ability. It is recognized that in point of aptitude for military service by reason not only of your natural ability but of your education many of you are suitable officer material."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-133
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese Property sale does not means Ban From B. C. after War.

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

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

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

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

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

The custodian here said he had known for some time that a three-man committee was to be set up, but what its functions will be and under what orders it will operate has been disclosed.

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

A Statement is in order

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

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

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

The feeling of assurance has been dispelled by the announcement of the new policy. Not only that, but greater insecurity and bitterness is felt, since many conted that they would have taken steps to dispose of their real estate themselves, had it not been for the assurance that it would be protected. Moreover, while credit is freely given to the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-134
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Custodian for the reasonable handling of a very difficult problem, confidence in that department of the Government is not as great as it might be hoped for, chiefly because of the lack of direction and policy which seemed to be characteristic of that office in the early months of evacuation. And finally the question is asked once more a among Canadian-born citizens, if their status as citizens gives them no protection as far as retaining if they wish what they have acquired under all the lawa of the land.

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

Pacific Removal Cost Five Millons.

Ottawa.--Total cost of the removal of Japanese from the protected area of British Columbia, up to December 31, was $4,633,353 said a return tabled in the House of Commons for W. K. Esling 'Prog. Con. Kootenay-West). Expenditures reported by the Labor Department in charge of the movement totalled $,134.695.
The mines and resources Department of work camp spent $1.455.722 on establishment of work camps, payment of wages to Japanese and other expenses; and$21,245 on appraisal of Japanese-owned land
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police reported expenditures of $21,692.

March 6, 1943. Saturday.

Ontario Possibilities, Impress Inspectors,
Toronto-- The party of representatives from the interior towns sent to south-western Ontario to investigate farm settlement prospects there are "impressed with the possibilities" and have found conditions to be in accord with descriptions given by Ontario officials on reported on the recent rour, Takajiro Baba in a wire to The New Canadian.

Mr. Baba, who accompanied the party as Kaslo delegate said:
"Having surveyed the beets area for six days we are impressed by the possibilities. Labour shortages and wages verify statements by McPherson and Easton. Detail will require to be worked out with individual families. Arrive Nelson Monday."

Alta. Sugar contract raised Six Dollars Per Acre.
General condition improving Three hundred Families required.
Kaslo.--A six dollar increase from $27 to $33 per acre in wages for sugar beet labor in Alberta was announced by A. E. Russell Alberta Security Commission representative, who completed a tour of the interior towns last Monday in Kaslo, accompanied by J. N. Lister, prairie supervisor and Tatsushi Maruno, Alberta farmer, seeking an additional 300 families An increase of forty,thousand to sixty thousand dollars in the earning of Japanese is estimated as a result.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-135
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Selective Service seeks data on occupations Order no Racial discrimina
-tion.
Kaslo, B. C. Possibility that persons of Japanese origin are to be withdrawn from the special position they have occupied for that past year, and placed under the jurisdiction of National Selective Service is seen in a report that Federal manpower authorities are examing the occupational classifications of Japanese in the Interior Housing projects.

German in different Class from others.
Ottawa-- In measures designed to relieve the reported shortage of farm labor in Canada, the use of some war prisoners or internees particularly Italians and Canadian-born Japanese is planned, according to a special Daily province reported.
"The Japanese are particularly adapted to the cultivation of sugar beets and soya beans. They may be housed together and directed in extensive fields of cultivation. Mainly , however, this labor would be scattered far apart with an individual here and there over wide areas."
So far as Germans are concerned, the report said, they won't be utilized. They are now behind wire enclosures and they will stay there. For their help there is no demand at all, or disposition to take the chance their employment would entail. They are considered in a class different from Italians or even Japanese.

2000 men needed for interior. Communities choose between Japanese &Plant shutdown High degree of skill not required as at west coast.
Vancouver.--,The geveral expectations among the interior lumber-men is that about 2000 Japanese will be eventually absorbed in the saw-mill and logging camps of the interior, declared Wilfred Hanbury, Director of the Interior Lumber Manufacturer's Association.

The first step, according to Mr. Hanbury will be to ascertain to the number and individual qualifications of Japanese who are eligible for employment. Then a quick survey will be made of the mills and logging camps requiing additional labor. A good data in that respect has already been accumulated.

Berry loss One and Half Million.-- Two thousand acres lost three year lease necessary.

Vancouver.-- More than $1,500,000 yearly income is lost to the Fraser Valley because of the unwise resettlement policy as carried out by the Custodian of Enemy Property in respect to berry farm vacated by Japanese according to spokesmen of the B. C. Growers' A Assiciation.
Two thousand acres have already been lost, it is claimed, and many more are threatened. Weeds have more overgrown many berry patches and brush has begun to appear on land cleared for new raspberry planting
Two delegates from the association told the convention of the B. C. Federation of Agriculture on Saturday that only 10 per cent of the tenants who have occupied Japanese berry farms have leases. The other operate under a seasonal contract and as a result don't know whether to go ahead with cultivation and new planting or not.
Three Year lease.---- They stated that at least a three-year lease was necessay to encourage these growers properly to look after their berru patches. In addition a compensation clause should be inserted in the lease to reimburse growers in the event of losses. They explained that at least two seasons are necessary to produce a berry crop and some such clause was necessary so that a new acreage [illegible] secured.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-136
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mike Masaoka

March 6, 1943 Saturday. Continued----
A resolution asking for a change of policy was presented to the meeting and endorsation of it promised. The Coast Grower' Association is also asking that farmers be paid 12 cents a pound for strawberries this year and 14 cents for respberries.

Royston Lumber Company Sold Custodian's largest transaction--$200,000
Vancouver, -- Royston Lumber Company formerly operated by G. K. Uchiyama at Cumberland has been acquired by Arthur Steki of Vancouver in a transaction reported to involve $200,000 according to a Province re reported. The deal was made through the office or the Alien Property Custodian in Vancouver and was one of the largest transaction handled by the office.
It is understood, said the report, that the deal involved purchase not only of the sawmill, which has a daily capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber . but some 60,000,000 feet of standing timber. The plant operated a planning mill, dry kilns, and other sawmill facilities and employed 50 men.
Arthur Stelk, a member of the Czecho-Slovak community which has gained prominence in the forest industries in the recent years, was formerly associated with Eburne Sawmills Ltd, the report added.

Responsibility to see fair play----Because Japanese here were in the disadvantageous position of not having the franchise "it entails a special responsibility on the rest of us" to see that they get fair play , Dr. Norman F. Black. told the Women's School of Citizens at their meeting in the Medical Dental Auditorium.
Urging a democratic and friendly settlement of Canada's Japanese problem, Dr. Black said, "Our only hope for peace, order and decency in the world lies in the adoption of loyalty to the community of humanity as a whole."
He suggested closest collaboration with the United States in solving the vexing question.

------- Why I Volunteered-----
(In a message to member and officers of the Japanese American Citizens' League, Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the organization requested a "leave of absence" for the duration. In message which is reprinted below he told why he was volunteering for the New Japanese American unit in the United States Army.)

I have volunteered for service in the Army of the United States, and specifically for the special combat team composed of loyal Japanese Americans which is now being organized by the War Department.
As an American citizens, and particularly an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, I could do no less. I volunteered because I had to keep faith. I had to keep faith with "my" America, an America which has granted me innumerable benefits far beyond those meted out to other peoples in other parts of the world and an America which still holds greater promise for justice, equality and opportunity in the years to come for our people and for me than any other country.
A Stake In America---I volunteered because I want to insure our future in this country. Most of us have some stake in America. Most of us have built our dreams around America. Most of us know that this America of ours, is our only hope and salvation, not for ourselves alone but for our posterity. In terms of dollars and sents alone, if not for any other reason, we must demonstrate now that we are in full accord

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-137
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with the principles and ideals of democracy and that we are willing to fight our common enemies on any fronts, including the Imperial Japanese militarists. By our actions we must convince the public at large that we are sincere, and always, have been sincere, in our statements and protestations. Up to this time, most of our manifestations have been of a defensive negative nature.
This is the first time in which all fo us can take an affirmative, forward stand by making an overt act which every person can understand and appreciate far more than all the speeches we can make, all the statements we can make, all the statements we can write, all the bonds we can buy, all the arguments we can win. This is the chance to guartantee for all time to come that our loyalties will never be questioned, that our people will never again live a "regimented life" behind barbed wire fences. We need a servise record to insure our acceptance for all time.
I volunteered because I want to insure our people who are in relocation centres released and resettled in normal communities.
Loyal to this country---Most of the 127,000 Japanese national and American-Born Japanese are loyal to this country and desire a chance to live like and their fellow Americans. Because of the lies and rumours which have been spread aboutus, this process of resettlement is a precarious one. The mere presence of a Japanese American like myself , presumably living in comparative luxury and immunity from the draft causes many people to mouth blasphemies which would change into at least passive acceptance if they knew that we, as a group were fighting side by side with their "boys" over there .
The best -- and the only safe way to develop a workable resettlement program for the thousands in the centres is for every eligible Japanese American to volunteered for this special combat teams.

Contrary to tradition---I know that there are some who have accused the army of adopting this system of volunteer recruitment as an s insidious method of obtaining additional "cannon fodder."
To them and all their kind, I reply that the army of the United States with its millions of men wouldn't have to go to all the troubel which it is now going just in order to conscript a few thousand more men for a "condemmed battalion" even if they wanted to which is contrary to their traditions and their history. I know that there are others who have raised the cry of discrimination and segregation, who have dema demanded selective service on the same basis as that granted to all other Americans. IN principle, we oppose segregations and discriminatio of any kind based upon race, or color, or creed. But, in this particular case, the propaganda value of this special combat team composed and officered by Japanese American cannot be overestimating .
A few thousands Japanese American scattered here and there among the millions which make up, America's fighting forces would make no, impression , but that same few thousand in a special unit can fight o for recognition and identification of our position.
An Effective Weapon.---And, on the "home front" the fact that there is a special combat unit composed of Japanese Americans can be used as an opening wedge to solicit our employment into the defense and other industries , for if we are good enough to fight for our country, we are good enough to help build the fighting equipment. Moreover, this special team could be our most effective weapon to silence our critics and discourage discriminatory legislation. The common bond cause erases many supposed and imagined grievances. To thousands who shout "discrimination" simply to be shouting, I answer that no person regardless of his nationality or his color, is entitled to equal treatment and consideration unless he is willing to earn that right against all those who seek to destroy it.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-138
www.nikkeimuseum.org

I volunteered because I have confidence in this government and the majority of the American people. The very fact that the army itself when it is pressed with the serious problems of fighting a global war, has come forth with this plan which constitutes an affirmation of their trust and faith in us is more than indicative of their desire to aid us regain our rightful statue. This action on the part of the most important part of our government in wartime, when ordinary volunteered for average citizen has ceased, is the greatest endorsement that our group could receive--

Saturday March 20, 1943.

A POSITIVE RESETTLEMENT POLICY.

There are few Canadian-born Japanese of their parents who will seriously question the soundness and desirability of a program which proposes the wholesale transfer of evacuees from the deadening and unwholesome environment of the interior housing sites to useful and productive employment within the frameworkof the Canadian nation. It is abundantly clear to most, both young and old, that no future is to be won here on the government dole. And it is clear too that few of us, children , young people or the older generation, have not in some way or other been unhappily marked by the abnormalities of such "ghost town existence."

Thus to those in authority it comes as a surprise that there are many who, notwithstanding all these things, are disposed to sit right where they are. They find it difficult to understand why any individual will remain under conditions of discomfort and restriction, when opportunity to escape those conditions are offered. Hence administrative policy is now being adapted in a negatcie manner to urge the placement program more quickly and forcibly than was previously anticipated. And by the same token, the continued success of the program is thus opened to question.

Basic to the situation are two related facts. The confidence of the evacuees in established authority has been and continues to be severely shaken by the frequent and unpredictable changes in policy over the past fifteen months-- especially when to many of the less-staunch that policy seems to have drifted away from some of the fundmental principles enunciated in the government statement of January 14 1943. The second follows logically from the first. The feeling that present and future placement advantages are likely to be outweighed by a constant insecurity , due less to economic or military reason than to racial considerations.

What is plainly and acutely needed if more than twelve thousand evacuees are to be transformed into a valuable asset to Canada at war is not a negative administrative policy which is likely to aggravate resentment even while pushing placement, but a positve policy reaching back toward those "fundamental principle."

Unquestionably the transformation should be pushed, both for the good of the nation and of the evacuees themselves; and assured of working and living conditions such as have been stressed so much of late are important. But more basic is the need that some encouragement be given to confused and faltering hearts and mind by positive declaration and action that the rights of citizens and of human beings in a democratic nation are to be upheld in Canada.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-139
www.nikkeimuseum.org

continued

The energy and industry of every Canadian of Japanese origin will not be effectively harnessed to Canada's wartime production merely by a program labelled "placement of manpower." That can will be accomplished only if and when "placement" become a genuine "resettlement."

Lift liquor Ban on Japanese in Alta.

Edmonton Alta. J. A. King chairman of the Alberta Liquor Control Board announced the lifting of a ban which had barred Japanese from going into beer parlors and making liquor purchases at government stores.

Significance of the U. S. Verdict.

Without leaving the bench and following only a brief whispered consultation, the seven judges of a United States Appeal Court upheld in a recent test case a lower court decision which declares that Americans of of Japanese ancestry cannot be deprived of their right to vote, The Appeal Court felt that it was bound by a previou verdict of the Supreme Court , which in 1898 affirmed the right of an American citizen of Chinese ancestry to vote.

The effect of the decision has been summed up by a special counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League, who was present in the court to argue against the fascist-like attack upon Nisei citizan:

"Perhaps born in the United States are citizens of the United States irrespective of race, color or ancestry. This applies equally to American-born Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Negro and white persons. Racial discrimination in the right of citizenship and the privilege of voting , is prohibited by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. This prohibition against such racial discrimination applies to American Born citizens of Japanese ancestry with the same force as it applies to all other persons of whatever race of ancestry."

Canadians of any racial group, unfortunately, lack such expressly worded guarantees of their rights such as are provided in the U. S. constitution. For this reason it has not been deemed possible since 1901 for the Nisei to carry the question to the courts of law.

Nevertheless the American verdict may be regarded as significant. It suggests, for one thing, that the democratic principle and its accompanyingright to vote is to be upheld, in spite of all that we are hear in British Columbia. It is to be hoped the other eight provinces of Canada, who may be faced with two courses, will clearly perceive the right and just one. And in upholding the American Nisei's citizen right status as his birthrightm the court decision helps to uphold the Canadian Nisei's citizenship status likewise. Both Canada and the United States subscribe to the same law of nationality--citizenship as a birthright. It is not to be scrapped in respect to a single racial group south of the border, Hence it is not likely to be scrapped here, for in this, as in other matters, future Canasian policy is likely to follow closely that ot the Unites.

The second generation Japanese who have led the movement eastward have on the whole been the best-fitted among us to adapt themselves to th the normal Canadian community. They are establishing a good name of all of us, and it is to their credit that they are anxious to uphold that name.

With this party in mind, a group in one of the largest and most cosmopolitan of Canadian cities has declined to form a distinctive Nisie

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-140
www.nikkeimuseum.org

social organization. They feel that undue organized activity among themselves will attract undue public attention with possible unfavrable reaction, and that it will retard the process of assimilation. Thus the dispersal policy will not attain the desired objectives nearly so quickly or smoothly as most of us fondly hope. With inherent good sense therefore, these Nisei have taken a stand often advocated in discussion, but now acted upon for the first time,

The principle to be observed is very clear and very simple, It is recognized, however, that in practice some modification may be required. Thus, some arrangements have been made for social contacts among this particular group of Nisei, who are not so mature as or so far removed from home and familiar surroundings as not to wish at times for intercourse that was once very familiar and cear to them.

Much will depend upon the conditions which prevail in any particular locality. For that is true of Monteal, with its abundance of social outlets, may not be true of lonely farming areas in southern Alberta. And while there may be no need of an organization in one locality, it may serve very good purposes in another, Similarly, while social unity may easily be dispensed with, ther is an undoubted need for unity of all Canadians of Japanese ancestry in so far as pressing problems of economic and political nature are concerned.

It is narrow and careful path that the Nisei must travel. Their success in following it will depend chiefly upon the courage and the good sense which they can muster for the job, and how to apply these to p particular circumstances.

A Canadian Problem.

Rev. Savary believe that "the solution of the problem can only be found when the whole of Canada realizes that it is a Canadian problem rather than just a British Columbia proble, and that it is by no means insoluble..With goodwill on all sides a solution can be found which will be just to the Japanese Canadians and to the white Canadians as well, Certainly to allow interested parties in British Columbia to engineer a complete deportation of all people of Japanese race would be to admit the failure of our country to be a home for all men of goodwill, regardless of race, color , or creed. Those who favor such a policy appear to be motivated by an ignorant and misdirected patriotism, or hysteria, or greed".

The Writer's suggestions are these:

1.....To place Japanese canadians outside the coastal zone on the same basis as Canadians of German and Italian orgins, and Japanese nationals on the same basis as other enemy nationals. If we want them to be trustworthy, let us trust them, even to the extent of taking risks. It is the only way.

Grant Franchise now.

2.....To grant the franchise now to British subjects of East Indian, Chinese and Japanese origin in B. C. on the same basis as it is given to British subjects of "white origin. To deny whem the franchise is to deny the purposes for which we claim to be fighting, Christians ought to make their voices heard on this question...Besides the innate justice of it, what an impetus it would give to our efforts and propaganda in Asia if it were made known that we had removed fromour law books those laws which discriminate against all Asatic people.

3....To prevent irresponsible people from stirring up strife in speeches and newspapers, in so far as this can be done without interfering with real freedom of speech and of the press.

4....To promote the permanent resettlement of the Japanese Canadians throughout the whole of Canada in small groups as quickly as possible, in order that they may be established before the thousands return from

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-141
www.nikkeimuseum.org

from the army and from war industies. As we have taken away their livl -ihood, it is up to us to give them another, We must try to place them another. WE must try to place them in positions of constructive value in relation to the war effort. Abovr all we must extend Christian fellowship and aid to all Japanese Canadians who may enter our, community

5....To open the armed forces to voluntary enlistment of Japanese Canadians. It is too late now to conscript them on equal terms with white Canadian boys, as it would be misunderstood, Some Nisei feel that it it is even too late to expect any volunteers, but at least let us mk make the gesture.

Saturday March 27, 1943.
B. C. Faces serious labor shortages in all industries.
Vancouver,..In a special article, a Province writer reported that British Columbia was facing the most serious labor shortage in every field--agriculture, war industry,,base metal production, coal mining, fuel, construction projects, and fishing industry since the start of the war.

The demands of the seasonal industries in B. C. was especially hard to meet , a Selective service official said in the same article, The o official added that removal of thousands of Japanese from the coast industries had aggravated the problem.

Canadian Navy Removes Color Bar "Pressure from some Negro Group".
Color restrictions against those who wish to serve Canada in the naval forces were lifted by an Order-in Council on March 12, but on March 3 local Royal Canadian Navan Volunteer Reserve headquarters had heard nothing about it.

All Japanese need travel permit.
Montreal.. The Canadian Press that Royal Canadian Mounted Police stressed in Montreal last week that persons of Japanese ancestry may not travel from one location to another in Canada without special travel permits.

The report said that approximately 190 Japanese, mostly Canadian-born, employed in the city, chiefly as domestics. Police said that some apparently were not aware of the necessity for travel permits.

Restrictions on travel were imposed by the British Columbia Security Commission in Order No. 36 which forbids any evacuee from moving from the locality in which he is settled without a permit from the Commission og RCMP.

Call Alien for Service.
Ottawa.. Instructions for calling up for military service aliens ordinary resident in Canada, have been sent to the registrars of mobilization boards, Labor Minister Mitchell said last week.
Nationals of enemy country are not included in the call-up.
The call-up applies to the same age and marital-status groups as for Canadians, Nationals of Allied counties have the option of joining any forces being recruited in Canada by missions of their own nationality they are liable for compulsory service with the Canadian forces.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-142
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Custodian Seeks Orderly Property Sale.--Kishizo Kimura and Yasutaro Yamaga represent Evacuees.
Kaslo-- In a press release received by the New Canadian, the appointment of Kishizo Kimura of Christina to the "Advisory Committee of Japanese properties in Greater Vancouver" and Yasutaro Yamaga of Tashme to the second "Advisory Committee on Rural Japanese Properties" was announced by the secretary of state as Custodian of Japanese property in Vancouver. The manner and method whereby properties will be liquidated is still to be decided and will be made known to the public and the Japanese through the press in due course, the release stated. The two Advisory Committee which will advise the custodian "on matters relating tothe disposition and effective use of "Japanese properties are headed by the Honorable Mr. Sidney Smith on the city committee and His Honor Judge Whiteside of New Westminster on the rural committee. Appointment as third member of the committee dealing with properties in the Bancouver area was Alderman Charles Jones of the Vancouver city Council . A. E. McMaster will act as executive assistant to this committee.

Legal Opinion Disposal Beyond Government Power.--
Definite pronouncement of the Federal Government's intentions to proceed with the liquidation of property owned by Japanese evacuees at the Pacific coast ended weeks of suspense for many owners, but also brought fresh fears.

First suggestion that property might be sold came in a Canadian Press report two months ago that an official of the Secretary of State department had announced that the custodian had been vested with the legal power to sell, and that an advisory committee was being constituted.

Legal opinion has been expressed that the intention of the Federal Government to proceed with the arbitrary liquidation of property owned both by citizens and aliens of Japanese origin is beyond the legal power of the Government even as a war measure.

With this expression in mind it seems certain that legal steps w will be taken by property owners ti secure an injunction to prevent sale of the property on these grounds.

Numbers of former residents of the coastal district in the Slocan New Denver and Kaslo projects have voiced their wish to organize as an amagamated property owners association in order to carry the fight to the courts of law.

It is foreseen that the litigation is likely to be long, involved and costly and likely to go at least to the Court of Appeal, if not farther.

Recognizing that the expense will be heavy there is the evident wish on the part of many to unite for the purpose of varrying the case as far as legally possible.

It is thought that evacuee-owners in all different district may set up representative committees, and that a central committee be chosen for action.

Owners in every district who are interested in contesting the power of the government to liquidate their property are therefore urged to set up local committees and to dispatch their suggestions and support by letter and telegram to a temporary committee already established. Headquarters for the temporary committee will be in Kaslo at the office of The New Canadian.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-143
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A. J. A. Unit Begin training soon.--Washington. Secretary of War Henry Stimson declared at a recent press conference that "more than one thousand" American of Japanese ancestry in the reoocation centres had volunteered for combat duty in the United States Army. Secretary Stimson indicated that the army's new AjA (American of Japanese Ancestry) combat team, destined for active service in the European theatre of operations would be activated soon at camp Shelby, Miss. He stated that the combat team would be made up of volunteers from the relocation centres and from other maninland points, from the Territory of Hawaii, and from the Japanese American already in the army.

April 10, 1943.
Beet worker hard to obtain . "Fear of Unkonown" Main reason tells official why Evacuees not volunteering for Alberta Farms.

Ottawa . Selective Service director, Arthur MacNamara said that his department was finding it difficult to induce Japanese workers to leave the Pacific coast to take employment in the sugar beet field of southern Alberta, the Canadian fress reported.
Vancouver--"Fear of the unknown " is the main reason why Japanese evacuees in the Slocan district have been slow to accept offers of employment in the sugar beet fields of Alberta, a B. C. Security Commission spokeman told the Vancouver Province. The Japanese "have not come forward to volunteer because they feel they are leaving a friendly province to enter a province which might prove not so friendly," he stated

"the Japanese in the Slocan centres are in district where there are few white people. They are quite happy and contented. They give us no trouble whatsoever, and can't understand why the government still bothers them, They like it up there and asks nothing more than that they just be left alone."

A Duty to Freedom.

Organization among evacuee property-owners has advanced to the stage where it is now almost certain that the legality of the forced liquidation will be contested in the courts of law. It is this procedure which is last measure of defence we may take in a country, which , despitethe extraordinary things done in the name of a wartime emergency, still based its government upon a foundation of freedom and duly constituted law.

Judge sentences Slocan man fifteen days for Japanese shooting.
Nelson--His Honor Judge W. A. Nisbet last week found Daniel Ralston Mckenzie, 68, of Slocan City, guilty of shooting at Haruo Maeda, Japanese youth , "with intend to do grievous bodily harm," and passed a sentence of 15 days in prison. This decision was made after His Honorheard the accused map, in the concluding seeion of the two-day trial in the County Court, blankly deny any part in or knowlege of the shooting with which he ws charged.
His Honor in giving his decision said the two Japanese youths, Haruo Maeda and his brother Masao Maeda, appeared reliable when testifying. There had been nothing to show the Japanese had a motive for manufactureing a complaint while McKenzie by his own evidence showed that he had an unfriendly feeling toward the Japanese. The defendent had not properly met the accusation, His Honor said.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-144
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Movement of Men from Road Camps to Ontario Halted by Banff order.

Princeton, No. 1 Camp.--In a communication received from Banff it was ordered that all further movement of men from road camps to Eastern Canada will be stopped.

This ruling is taken as a sign that the construction and completion of the Hope Highway is to be pushed. Fifty replacements o. for men who have already gone east are expected to be arriving from Tashme.

Offers for employment fo 18 men in a sawmill 35 miles from Banff and 20 men to work at chapleau, Ontario was received.

The same ruling is reliably reported to be in effect for the seven camps of the Revelstoke-Sicamous section where naturalized Japanese and Nisei are road building.

Legality of Curfew and Evacuation to be tried by U. S. Supreme Court

San Francisco--The ninth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals last week certified to the United States Supreme Court the question of Constitutionality of two army proclamations governing control of persons of Japanese ancestry in the prohibited military area along the west coast. The vote favoring certification was 5 to 1 with Judge William Denman dissenting.

Declaring that American-born Japanese felt "bitter resentment for their treatment as inferiors," Judge Denman conteded that "pertient facts" such as these were not included in the Court of Appeal certification to the Supreme Court.

These facts he added concern the issue of a prsent danger of an immediate evil or an intent to bring it about.

As a result, the dissenting opinion contended, a ruling on the cases should have been made in San Francisco, Because the Court of Appeals has "greater knowledge" of all the pertinent facts of the case, including psychological facts not included on the certification

One such psychological fact, the opinion declared, was the presence of a blind war antagonism.? We are destroying their businesses, in effect, as if such citizens were enemy aliens," the jurist said Judge Denman said American born Japanese whould no more be classified as "treacherous" because of the Pearl Harbor attack that American of 90 years ago might be called treacherous because of Commodore Perry's belligerent demonstration when he compelled Japan to open her commerce to Yankee clipper captains.

"Under the threat of penitentiary sentences to these 70,000 American citizens who have relied on the right they believe the constitution gives them, we are driving them from their homes to internment camps: not alone men, as with the deportation of the Dutch by the Germans, but with their wives and children, without giving the latter the choice to remain in their homes".

The cases involved Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi of Seattle and Minoru Yasui of Portland, Hirabayashi appealed from a conviction of curfew law and Yasui , former attache of the Japanese consulate in Chicago from a penalty assessed for refusing to report to a relocation centre.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-145
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Test Case Receiving support from Evacuees across Canada,

Suggestion campaign to raise funds definite plas nearly complete total cost likely near $6500.00 -- cost of the action are expected to approximate $2000 for the first test case, but to go up to $6500 in the event the case, but to the issue is taken to the British Columbia Appeal Court and then to the Cupreme Court of Canada.

Slocan owners send protest wire to Ottawa--Organize committees .

To Move or not to move is the Problem in Towns: Dislike idleness but low morale Hinders change

Today the average Ghost Town evacuees feels he is caught between the well known devil and the deep blue sea. He is dislikes the rude discomfort and the boredom of his present abode. But he also fears and and mistrusts the distant horizons, in spite of the green verdure in which they are so glowlingly painted.
Thus it is that thought a trickle of evacuees is slowly dribbling eastward, the movement has largely bogged down in a morass of physical and mental mud, In spite of efforts to get people moving in a second evacuation, evacuation, volunteers are few and far beyween. The majority of evacuees seem to prefer to sit right where they are--on the fence, but certainly leaning eastward.

There are of course some who are anxious to be on their way east, but are held back by personnel circumstances or are only awaiting better opportunity. There are others who intend to go to Japan a at first chance, and determined not to or moved now. But there many more pulled in both directions, unhappy where they are, but unwilling ly to pull up stakes now and strike out anew across the Rockies.

Anglicize Japanese names Oda to MacGregor, Watanabe to Miller I[N] Hawii.
Honolulu T. H. Petitions have been filed by about 2400 persons of Japanese descent in the territory with the governor's office asking permission to anglici,e their names. One reason advanced for the increase in name changes is that the army recognizes only given names on birth certificates or those legally changed. Many Nesei have adopted Anglo-Saxon first names from school days, but never bothered to have them legally changed before.

The last names are seldom changed, although there have been such instances as a change of Ouchi to Ching Watanabe to Miller, and Oda to MacGregor.

Refuse transfer of Land to evacuees, B. C. Government policy unchanged says Maitland.
Victoria B. C. Attorney General R. L. Maitland has refused another batch of requests for permission to transfer property in B. C. to persons of Japanese origin, reports the Province.

The policy of the government is unchanged, the attorney-general is quoted as declaring. "We do not think that Japanese should be given title to property at this time," he said commenting upon subject.

He explained that these requests mostly the come from interior points. They are made, in the first instance to the Dominion Government which refers them to the Provincial Government.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-146
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Going Home Again.

It is a sad fact of evacuation that the policy probably created more present problems than it actually solved. But it is a sadder mistake on the part of somepeople to believe that all their trouble will be happily solved if and when they can return to the home they left behind them almost one year ago now.

Some indication of this is given in a report from Arizona, where the U. S. army has decreed that a section of the state no longer need be considered a military area and that evacuees could therefore return to their homes within that district.

"But the problem of going home again was not to be so simple," comments the Pacific Citizen, quoting a Nisei Central official who told a U. S. Senate sub-committee that: "There are about 250 persons in my block from Arizona. They sold everything before coming here. Only two or three families will be able to go back. The others will not go back because they have nothing to go back to."

The leading American Nisei paper goes on to say:

"This is the first instance of a mass return of block of individuals to a once -evacuated area. It forebade sharply the problems that will be foment when ..the evacuees are allowed to return to their homes. The great majority will have no homes to which to return. The confusion and heartache engendered by the mass evacuation will be a nothing compared to this new confusion,"

The obvious need, urged the Citizen , is to accelerate and press the relocation policy, even to the extent of providing financial aid, for "every person remaining in a centre at a the end of the war will mean a difficult problem in resettlement."

The situation evacuees in Canada face is an identical one. And evacuees and government need to join hands in far-seeing and courage action now, even if only to avoid a disastrous confusion and dislocation at the end of the war. Those of us who allow ourselves to be deterred our own feet, whether it be from slothfulness, timidity or downright stupidity, are coastin along to the biggest headache of all our times.

April 17, 1943.

In the United States the constitutional validity of evacuation and related orders as affecting American citizens of Japanese birth is being tested in more than one instance. There, upwards of 70,000 American citizens were ecpelled from their homes, not on the bases of substantiated subversive activities, but on the fact of their racial ancestry alone. Grave doubts as to the strict legality of these measure exist, even in the name of exigencies of war; and they have found expression in the popualar press, even in the disinterested sec tors of that country.

We in Canada, affected a like by similar orders, reasoned that such steps had been taken as a matter of military necessity, not to be measured bu peace-time standards. We urged co-operation with the constituted authorized , believing that this sacrifice would be a measure of our contribution to the total of Canada's war effort. This is not to say that there were not honest doubts. But we were not then interested in the solution of abtruse legal issues; we are more interested in (and did substantially contribute to) minimizing the physical hardship and emotional misgivings that attended the abrupt evacuation of our 22,000 people out of the restricted coast area.

Our convictions had been based on the faith we placed in the basic fairness of the federal policy . Our records of cooperation with what were deemed necessary measures are unquestionable. Yet it is [illegible] subject to increasingly serious

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-147
www.nikkeimuseum.org

challenge in recent days.
The result of the litigations in the United States hold interest as vital to us to the north of the line as to those in whose behalf they were instituted. The constitutional backgrounds of the two country are sufficiently different and an analogy on similar bases cannot be pushed. But, today, we are more than morally interested in the outcome.

Custodian Sells B. C. Timber Holdings and Sawmills.

Ottawa..Timber licenses, tracts and sawmills of six British Columbia companies have been sold by the custodian of enemy property, it was reported in return tabled April 9, in the House of Commons for Howard Green (Con. Van, South.)

The companies, with the names of the purchasers and prices, are: Royston Lumber Co. Ltd. Arthur Stekl, Vancouver, $202, 000
Cameron Lake logging Co,. Ltd., C. W. Logging Co., Ltd., Parkswile B. C. $45,000.
Trans-Pacific Lumber co., Ltd., T. G. McMillan, Vancouver, $10,974
Queen Charlotte Timber Holding Co., Ltd., Ryan Hibberson Ltd., Vancouver, $53, 280 for one lot.
Cartwright Lumber Co., Ltd., Dan MacLean and James M. Brown, Vancouver, $9,000.
Ocean Timber Co., Ltd., approval of a contract for the sale of promissory notes and mortgages between the company and Lake Logging Co., Ltd., of Vancouver for $138,772, dated prior to December 7, 1941 . The proceeds were paid to the Custodian.

April 21, 1943.

NORTH OKANAGAN SEEKS ORCHARD LABOUR FOR DURATION .
CAN PLACE FAMILIES NEAR SCHOOLS SINGLE MEN PRIMARILY SOUGHT.
Japanese labor to work in orchards and vegetable gardens of the north Okanagan district, both for the duration of the war and also on temporary basis of spring to fall, is being sought by the North Okanagan Committee, A. Brown, chairman and prominent fruit packer of Vernon, told The New Canadian in a statement early this week.

Family raises storm in Kelowna.. Given twelve hours to leave town but had no intention of staying there,, Misunderstanding.

Kelowna.--A sudden and unexpected appearance of a Japanese family in Kelowna gave rise to heated indignation on part of the city resident who gave the family 12 hours to leave the town across Okanagan Lake to Westbank, the Privince reported this week. However, the family had no intention of attempting to stay in Kelowna but moved out f five hours "ahead of schedule."

The family, one of many evacuated from coastal areas and confined to interior housing centres, explained the report had been given permission to engage in farm work at Westbank.

"They were due there April 20, had to pass through Kelowna en-route had since they were esrly in arriving decided to stop over in Kelowna. They stayed at the Japanese mission, an organization operated by pioneer Japanese residents in Kelowna who had been allowed legal residence there".

Kelowna, however, is closed to Japanese evacuated from the coast. [illegible] to further protest the action

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-148
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of the British Columbia Security Commission in allowing Japanese permits to work on Westbank farms for the duration.

We have no objection to Japanese labor coming to Westbank and to the Kelowna area, provided we are given assurance that they work here only for the season, and reutrn to their detention camps when the work is through for the years Declared Ed..

"What people here are afraid of is that when entire families of Japanese are allowed to move here to take farm jobs for the duration there will be difficulty in getting them out again after the war, They Don't want the Ward McLean, Kelowna Publisher.
Ominion Government to make this place a dumping ground for the Japanese, he stated.

In Vancouver, George Collins Commissioner of Japanese Placements, said that dangers of Japanese families settling in these areas after the war, and many other angles' were gone over before any decision was made to grant requests for Japanese labor.

It is to the farmers' best interests the sale of evacuee property is keep these Japanese all year?"

May 1, 1943.

Launch fund Campaign --Ten per cent of Taxes Asked..Necessary to take two actions contributions sought by May 20. for Property.

Welfare Worker to lead Nisei Girls East---Report to Parents.
"The future of Nisei in Canada depends on the Nisei."
These words seem so true to me that they might slmost be termed an axiom -- an axiom upon which I wish that some of you would reflect until it becomes a part of your creed, as much as it is of mine.
Many of the older generations have fallen into a state of lethargy have and seem prepared to vegetate an infinitum in the Interior Towns. This attitude can be very contagious, and if it affects the Nisei, they too can look forward to continuance of the completely rural and confined atmosphere in which they now find themselves and which it is difficult for me to believe it would be possible for them to remain satisfied.
The trait of the Japanese which leads the younger generation to bow to parental authority--even at an age when Canadians of other racial stocks have learned to stand on their own two feet and find a place for themselves in this world of opportunotu and competition which liesopen to all of us today -- may be commendable from some points of view. But if it develops a spirit which leaves them willingly to accept, as well as parental authority, the enforced guardianship of the B. C. Security Commission in the light of another parent on whom they can lean forever and a day, it drawa at best a pitiful picture of our present day young Japanese.
Canada still a land of adventure, competition and opportunity for success. The panorama may not move from East to West as in days of yore; nor need the adventure any longer travel through primeval forests to uninhabited lands. For you the panoramic picture swing from West to East. You must cross the prairies to the populated areaa of Ontario andfrom lowly beginnings find your way to the type of work for which you are best suited.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-149
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In this appeal to the Nisei to go forward to Eastern Canada I wish to speak also directly to the parents. No matter what the feelings of these parents may be. let them sacrifice so that each young person who comes to his or her majority may make the choice which is going to mark him for the rest of his life as one who contributed, or otherwise to the needs of this country during the time when her need was very great.

To the parents who fear to let their youg daughters travel East to unknown employment, I wish to call attention to a plan which will be put into effect if it meets with approval. Next month one of the respected Welfare Workers in each of the group from their own Centre. If in each Centre a number of youg women will go forward under the leader ship of the selected Welfare Worker, I shall accompany the whole group to Eastern Canada.

On arrival on the girls will be given the opportunity of interviewing employers, and viewing the homes in which thwy would be employed, before they make their final selection. The Welfare Workers will investigate and report to every parent and, although she too will accept employment in the East, she too will remain as monitor of her group as long as necessary.

Domestic employment is the safest place for young girls during the period of their absence frome, as they are guatanteed excellent salaries and living quarter. Nowdays, habitable accommodation is most impossible to find in large cities without weeks of search, so that even if a girl has ambition to enter other types of work her wisest course is to accept domestic employment and if, after six months, a better opportunity open up for her she is free to accept it.

Most of you know that of the girls who left for domestic work in Eastern Canada last summer, already a few are now employed in offices, dressmaking establishments and industry. Why not let your daughters have the same chance to make their way in the world ? And if your desire for them is a happy and normal marriage, remember that the young men who have the will and spirit to establish homes, will be setting up those homes, not in relocation centres, but in Eastern Canada. May I repeat again, in all sincerity, my simple creed, "The future of the Nisei in Canada depends on the Nisei."

Seeking a Nisei Future Eiji Yatabe.

Toronto, Ont., The appointment of Eiji Yatabe, Vancouver born Nisei to aid in the relocation of evacuees in easter Canada as assistant to G. Ernest Trueman, Security Commission representative in Toronto, was announced Tuesday by the Commission in Vancouver.

Church Conference protest Property Sale without respect to citizens.

Brantford, Ont. "We are informed that in coastal defence areas of British Columbia the property of the Japanese, without respect either to citizenship by birth or naturalization, is to be put up for sale," resolution of the inter-church conference on mission said April 8, according to the Toronto Star.
"We protest against the un-British nature of this order-in-council and commend the government for the present brirf postponement of the matter," the resolution continue.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-150
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Single men 17 and over stuck off Maintenance.
Kaslo. According to a notice posted and signed by local Commission superviseor, H. P, Lougheed, single men 17 and over who have been receiving maintenance as member of a family group will be no longer included, effective from May 1 st. There will be no changes, however for men who have been receiving maintenance for medical and lod age reasons.

It is indicated that the same policy will be put in effect in the other interior housing centres where employment in the east is steadily being r offered to all able-bodied single men. If they choose to remain in the towns they would have no alternative but to live on their own or family expense, by this latest ruling.

Nisei "orkers in Ontario win praise for remarkable work woodcutting.

Blemheim, Ont. Young second generation in Ontario are establishing a reputation for industry and dependability which is not passing unheeded, it was revealed in letter to G. E. Trueman from T. C. Warwick & Sons of Bleinhem.
This company employed 34 young men during that last six months in cutting cord wood at Rondeau Park, and the work they performed has called forth the highest praise from Mr. Warwick, head of the company.

"When it is understood that these men were inexperienced as bushmen, the work they did is rather remarkable," he declared.
"They were salvaging down timber which would have been completely lost had it not been that we were able to secure the services of these men.
"All told they cut, split, and piled approcimatley 100,000 feet of salvaged logs which consists mostly of Hardwood.
"We would estimate that a person would burn 15 to 20 cords of wood to heat a house for the winter. This would give you an idea that they have produc sufficient stove wood,to supply fuel for 200 homes.

"The superindent of the Park said they were as fine a group of boys as ever came into his Park and that they were told. In spite of the fact too that the winter was one of the most severe for many years, there was very little compaint.
We cannot speak too highly of the serviices whish they have rendered.
We think we owe this letter to them in fairness to them as a group.
Mr. Warwick's letter concluded.

Nisei Student Placement Committee at Kaslo Co-ordinate all enquiries.
Kaslo A committee on student placements has been formed under the Nisei Liberties Union which with Vernon Shimotakahara, Lily Uyeda and Dr. E. C. Banno acting as member.

The committee has been in touch with International Student Service and there is a possibility that educational institutions which had closed their doors last year to Nisei students may revise their policy this year. Nisei contacts in Eastern Canada is expected to be of assistance in this work.

The committee will try to co-ordinate inquiries and solicitate application as much as possible. Nisei who wish to carry on with higher education are asked to send in their names, the studies they wish to undertake, details of their financial status and other relevant matters to Vernon Shimotakahara, chairman of the committee at Kaslo, B. C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-151
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Property Sale Case studied by Dominion wide Organizations Occidentals Send contributions.

Kaslo,-- The proposal of the Federal Government arbitrarily to liquidate property, left within the Pacific Coast military zone and owned by Japanese evacuees irrespective of citizenship, is receiving increasingly wide attention from individuals and groups interested in the safeguarding of fundamental rights.

It is reported that Dominion-wide organizations, including religious and citizenship bodies of considerable prominence are studying the queation, inquiring both into the legal technicalities, the policy, and the democratic rights involved.

Sunday, May8, 1943.
Cameras released soon Only to owners outside of B. C. RCMP.
Cameras surrendered to persons of Japanese origin to the R. C. M. P. a year ago last March will now be released to their owners who are located outside of the Province of British Columbia in other provinces of Canadam it was announced this week by the Security Commission.

Nisei Soldiers Free to travel in restricted areas.
San Francisco. American soldiers of Japanese deseent have been given full freedom of movement in military zones of the United States Pacific coast, under an order issued by Lt. Gen. John L. Dewitt, commander of the western defense area.

The order suspends prohibitions against the presence of Japanese in the evacuated area, in regard to such soldier. However, regulation prohibiting the presence of Japanese in the evacuated area.

In sign the proclamation, Dewitt announced that it had been determined that it had, been determined that it was in the national interest to allow uniformed United States soldiers of Japanese ancestry to enter and travel within the evacuated areas of the western defense command when on furlough or leave.

This was the first relaxation of barriers erected against the Japanese in the months immediately following Pearl Harbor.

The nature of the proclamation contrasted sharply with convictions express recently by General Dewitt when he told a house naval affairs sub-committee that he didn't want any Japanese on the west coast.

Report Nisei Accepted for Women's Army Corp.
Hamilton. A report here said that a Nisei girl who had been employed for the past year in domestic service was accepted bu the Canadian Women's Corps, and would be called to stenographic duties this month.

Cash Assistance given needy evacuees leaving U. S. relocation centres.
The relocation program in the United States has advanced further with announcement that outright cash grants will be made to needy evacuees leaving camp centres for self-sustaining employment.
This financial assistance will make it possible for many evacuees with limited funds to accept job offer which they might otherwise have turned down.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-152
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Lack of Good Housing Face Okanagan Workers.
Lack of good housing accommodation is the chiefly difficult that evacuees are likely to meet if they go to the North Okanagan district to work on the farms and orchards, says Kiyotaro Matsumoto, in a communication to New Canadian .

A longtime resident of the valley, Mr. Matsumoto says he has been able to assist the North Okanagan Committee in the placement of several families.

To that end he had intended personally to visit the Slcan Valley to meet families and workers suitable to meet families and workers the labor needs of the valley, but circumstances prevented this.

Although a large number of workers are needed, Mr. Matsumoto feels that not a very large number of farmers.

B. C. Has made no effort to solve its racial problem in 50 years.

The young chinese of Victoriawho protested against the Chinese exclusion resolution of the Vancouver Local Council of Women, are to be commended for the moderate, reasonable entirely true terms of their remonstrance, which lend it a native dignity that contrasts most embarrassingly for white person with arrogant ignorance of the Council's stand.

(The Chinese Youth Association of Victoria requested recently the Vancouver Local Council of Women to withdraw a recommendation on Chinese immigration which stated that Chinese, as national of a race that cannot be absorbed as Canadian by intermarriage be excluded from Canada.

In letter of protest to the convenor of the immigration committee, the Chinese association said it did not believe the council "has any inexpedient intention but that it arrived at its decisions through misunderstanding of the facts regarding the Chinese people. The letter called the council's attitude towards Chinese immigration as "unfavorable" and the implied conception of Chinese people as "grossly mistaken".

Not that the Local Council of Women are alone in their uncharitable and un-christian attitude, in which they recommend exclusion of Chinese from Canada because they are a racial group that "cannot be absorbed by marriage". Too many of us for too long have talked that way.

Acted Like Snobs. The truth of the matter is that we Canadian have always acted like snobs and oafs toward other races in our midst, and are to blame ourselves for any trouble we have had. Whenever we give way to racial hatred, we merely label people of different color "unassimilable and try to throw them out of the country. There is race no race that "cannot be assimilated". We just have refused to try to assimilate them. It might do us some good to contemplate the Dutch attitude toward so called Native races, and contrast it with the Anglo- Saxon's
The British (and all of us British descent) are so little confident of our own superiority --though we proclaim it so loudly-- that we hold the l least mixture of other blood to be a "taint", and with the air of stating an incontrovertable truth, declare that persons of mixed blood inherit the worse traits of both races."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-153
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Final meeting of officials forecasts early start of property liquidation. Vancouver, An early beginning to the liquidation of Japanese owned property within the Pacific Coast area is now expectedm following a final meeting scheduled this week in Winnipeg, Man, of the various government officials concerned.
All arrangements were reported as concluded, and it is believed that advertisements offering properties for sale amy appear in the press as early as next week.

There was every indication that the Government is preparing and intent on going ahead with its policy of arbitrary liquidation.

The Japanese Property Owners' Association is also proceeding to co contest the legality of the sale. It is indicated that the methdd to be followed will be to register all evacuees interested in preserving their right of wonership. This registration will include a filling of legal descriptions of property with its solicitors, Norris and MacLennan, of Vancouver.

If property owned by any registrant is then offered for sale steps will be taken by the solicitors to prevent the Custodian from proceeding with the liquidation of the particular pieces of property affected.

Register immediately. Property owners interested in supporting test case were urged by the Association to co-operated immediately by sending in data on their properties and financial contributions necessary to make a legal issue of the liquidation.

Action, it is indicated, will be taken only on behalf of property offered for sale owned by an evacuee who has signified his desire to protect his ownership by signing with Association.

The represetatives of the Japanese owners were reported to have visited Vancouver to confer with officials and fellow committee members.

May 15, 1943.

Consider Exchange or Civilian Internees. May exchange B. C. Japanese Nationals in Province.

London.--Foreign Minister Anthony Eden disclosed that the British Government was in consultation with Dominion and the Allied Government for examination of the Japanese porposals for additional exchange of civilian internees up to a total of 1600 on both sides.

Answering a question in the House of Common, Mr. Eden said that the Government had received the proposals through neutral Switzerland

Vancouver.--The Daily Province reported that Canada may be able to exchange 1600 of her Japanese nationals if negotiations reported under way for exchange of that number interned in Canada, for British subjects held in Japan are completed successfully.

Officials of the B. C. Security Commission in Vancouver, which has control of movements of all evacuated Japanese, have heard no word of the suggested exchange.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-154
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"However, word from Ottawa says that the Department of External Affairs is closely watching the situation. According to Ottawa advices, an exchange would include British Empire people held in China. First to be exchanged would be, as far as possible, women, children and elderly persons.

Youth Receive Sentence.

Vancouver Four youths found guilty of manslaughter in the Uno shooting trial of January, 1941, were sentenced by Mr. Justice H. B. Robertson at the end of the Spring Assizes to ten years in prisons, One youth, only 19, however, had his sentence shortened to 9 years.

Anglican committee greets Nisei in arriving in Toronto Express sincere Friendship.

Toronto. Welcomed by two hostesses and presented with a name tag in the form of a daffodil, a group of Nisei recently arrived were welcomed at social in the delightful drawing room of the school of Missions on St. George St. in Toronto.

In an effort to promote fellowship and understanding between Japanese Canadian and Toronto people, a amall committee of Anglicans in Toronto under the leadership of Miss Eleanor Lenox have held three social evenings during the past winter for Nisei who have recently arrived from the west. Present at this occasion were Mikiko Kanaya, Haruko Suyehiro, Chizue Hagino, Miss Nagata, Kazuo Nakamoto, Yasuo Adachi, Ken Nagata, Frank Hayashi and Mr. Makino.

Lawyers Confer on Court Case , United States Senate Committee recommends abolishing of relocation centres: Put loyal Japanese to work.

Seattle-- Attorney Frank L. Walters has left for Washington, D. C. in connection with supreme court test of the constitutionality of the evacuation of Japanese Americans from the Pacific Coast. He will confer with eastern lawyers on the test case brought by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Washington.--Terming Japanese relocation centres "trouble breeding A United States Senate investigating committee last week recommended that they be abolishedm the Loyal Japanese put to work or into military service, and the disloyal ones interned.

These conclusions, drafted after a six month inspection of the centres by a Senate Sub-committee, were approving by the full committee.

There are ten relocation centres operated under a $70,000.000 budget by the war relocation Authority.

Washington --American citizens of Japanese ancestry are not entitled to apply for and secure the return of cameras and short-wave radios confisicated by the government proir to evacuation, the Dept. of Justice announced.

It applies only to residents outside of the Western Defense Command Area. The use or control of such articles by an enemy alien, even though owned by an American citizen, is still banned.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-155
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Saturday, May 22, 1943.

Busy Signing 1943 Beet Contracts, May use Prisoners-of-war to alleviate labor needs.

Picture Butte--Japanese families are now busy signing beet labor contract offered, the cash forms of contract, which is work paid by athe acreage with bonus for a yield of 13 tons per acre or more Tonnage contract is paid by the beet tonnage produced and although it is more profitable, more work is involved during the irrigation seasons.

Ernest Bennion, agricultural superintendent of the Picture Butte factory stated that 75 per cent of the beets have been planted and the earliest planted seeds are showing above the ground and should be ready for thinning in two weeks.

A great deal of segemented seed is already planted and it is hoped to plant 500 acres with them. Eight Dix on Cotton Choppers for cross blocking have been cleared by the customs and three will be available for this district. Between 200 and 500 acres of beets will have to be replanted because of the heavy frost it is reported from Lethbridge. However, damage is considered light considering the severe and prolonged period of frost. A report from Taber that some beet seed had rotted in the ground is not confirmed.

Chatham Sugar Factory May remain closed for duration.

Chatham. An official of the Chatham refinery of Canada and Dominion Sugar Company announced Tuesday that the plant would remain idle this year "owing to the very limited amount of sugar beet acreages contracte by farmers. He said that the Chatham refinery might not operate for the duration unless farm production pendulum swings back to sugar beets.

Several families from the interior towns have recently left for placement on these farms in Ontario, following survey made by an inspection party previously. Last year Nisei male single workers thinned and harvested the valuable sugar crop in that district.

The Chatham factory has a capacity of 2850 tons beets sliced per day it being the largest in Canada. The plants at Picture Butte and Raymond in Alberta have a capacity of 1400 tons beets per day.

Seek Japanese talk with King . General council of United Church appoint committee B. C. Religious conference . regret evacuees not present.

The executive of the general council of the United Church of Canada, meeting here, appointed a deputation to wait upon Prime Minister Mackenzie King in connection with the problem of evacuated Japanese from the British Columbia coast and prevailing conditions where they are now living.
The executive also approved a resolution urging Ottawa to appoint a commission to make a careful ecamination as to the number of immigrants for whom this country can reasonably be expected to provide a satisfactory livelihood.
It urged that "no discrimination because of racial origin" be said.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-156
www.nikkeimuseum.org

May 22, 1943.

House in Order-- Kelowna Disagrees with B. C. S.C.

Kelowna-- Local people are at a loss to understand the statement made by Goerge Collins, Commission head. in an interview in Vancouver reported the Province this week.
Mr. Collins is reported to have said that Kelowna "must clean house" and that some districts of this area want Japanese for the duration while others do not want them even for temporary labor.

"Alderman George Sutherland, member of the three-man committee representative of fruit growers, vegetable growers and city people, pointed out that it would be impossible for Kelowna to clean any more than it has.

"He emphasized that all three large groups in the Central Okanagan are united in viewpoint and are working harmoniously together. He suggest that if any more housecleaning must be done , it would be Ottawa job. "In this he referred to the Pearl Harbour Japanese" who came into this district between Pearly Harbour and the time this area became to banned to unrestricted Japanese entry."

Mr. Sutherland pointed out that all parties here are united in pressing of this group to be placed on a temporary bais. The Security commission is reluctant to do so as this would place several hundred more Japanese on its hands, the report continued.

"As far as it is known here, there is not an organization in the Central Okanagan which has asked that Japanese be permitted into any district on a duration basis."

A. W. Eastwood, commission official, was in Kelowna only last week and had a long and apparently harmonious conference with member of the committee set up here by growers and townspeople, concluded the report.

May 29, 1943. Workers ordered out of district by Kelowna people.
Kelowna --A Japanese vegetable worker found in the Okanaga Mission District near here was brought to Kelowna by a group of local resident and requested not to return. It was the second similar action in recent weeks by those opposed to the employment of Japanese in this area. a Japanese family having been given 12 hours to leave Kelowna a few weeks ago.

End of War does not mean end of many restrictions.
An Ottawa report of more than ordinaary interest to Japanese Canadian was made this week by Charles Bishop, Daily Province writer, concerning the nation's post-war problems on the continuation of Dominion Government wartime restrictions of the kind or another.

In his report headed "Termination of War Controls When peace comes Problem", he stated that "in official circles, the idea is dismissed that the end of the war will automatically mean the return to enterprise free of regulative restraints except what has always existed to a degree.

Moreover, "for a considerable time" controls of one kind or another will continue, the time being for whatever proves to be the period of adjust ment the report continued. Conditions will be influenced by the state of the things at the peace and the measure of joint collaboration at

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-157
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The prospect is for a return to the initiative of individual enterprise in the broad sense. At the same time it is thought that this will not come automatically but rather that many controls will continue till the levelling process is accomplished.

Interesting to note in the report is that there are at present 75 controllers and administrators exercising wartime restrictions. "Operating from department of munitions and supplies are 14 full fledged controllers, vested with wide authority. Besides the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, which is,the parent body, ther are 63 administrators.

May 29, 1943.

Selective service Coal Ruling Affect Orientals?
A federal Government advertisement in the dailt papers last Thursday regarding new rulings for employment of men for coal mines brought some interesting case study for Japanese Canadians.

Section 13 of the Federal Order states that "regardless of any Dominion or Provincial law, male persones at least 16 year old may be employed as coal mine workers, and female workers at least 18 years old may be employed as surface workers.

A provincial act passed some twenty years ago ruled that no person could be employed in the mining industry underground unless the person possessed a miner's licence, the qualifications for which included previous experience in that occupation and a knowledge of English.

At one time there were 150 Japanese working at the Cumberland mine on Vancouver Island. This decreased rapidly until 1935 when they were completely excluded . A few, however, continued to work on the surface.

New order, while it is not expressly designed to provide employment for Japanese in mines, actually has the same effect as the recent order-in council respecting logging operations in interior B. C.

The coal mining situation gives rise to some of the more interesting legal precedents established in regard to the legal status of Oriental and their descendants in B. C.

Vancouver--Chinese and East Indians, although not liable for military call-up in Canada, are subject to Ottawa's order transferring workers from non-essential jobs, the Daily Province reported.

"Six Chinese between 19 and 40 have already reported to the Selective Service office in Vancouver and will probably go to work on farm, in logging camps, in mines or in shipyards in the near future.

"As in the case of the whites affected by the job transfer order, previous experience of the Chinese and Hindu and their physical condition will determined to which type of new employment they will go or wether whether they will remain in their present occupations.

"So far, no East Indians have reported under the job transfer order. Apparently there were none of call-up age employed in any of the first 20 industries classified by Ottawa as non-essential. However, a considerably larger number of chinese and few Hindus are expected to be obtained for essential jobs the result of Ottawa's

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-158
www.nikkeimuseum.org

later edict classifying 20 additional occupations as non-essential, the report said.

Deadline for them to report is June 19.

Saturday, June 5, 1943.

Property Owners Gives GO-Ahead signal for action.
Kaslo--Final decision to proceed with court actions was made by the Amalgamated Property Owners',Association at a meeting last Tuesday. Mr. S. Shinobu, secretary, stated that the authority to do so would be forwarded to their solicitors, the firm of Norris and MacLennsn in Vancouver immediately. He made an urgent appeal for evacuees who have not yet sent in their contributions to do so without delay.

Although the Custodian in Vancouver has given warning that property liquidation would begin sometime this week with tender notices appearing in the daily papers, up to press-time no information has reached The New Canadian.

Appeal can be made from court of Exchequer to the Highest Tribunal.
Vancouver--In letter clarifying certain legal terms contained in the their previous statement, the firm of Norris and MacLennan informed the Japanese Property Owners's Association's headquarters in Kaslo that the legality of the sale could be fully discussed in the Exchequer Court.

They stated that the decision of the Exchequer Court would not be final but an appeal from that court could be made to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The exchequer Court is a court which is set up to handle matters between individuals and the Crown. However, one cannot go into action without the permission of the Government and when that permission is granted, it is for the purpose of taking the action in the special court which has been set up for that purpose.

Hope for exchange says U. S. War Department.

The united States War Department announced Saturday that the Japanese Government had given reason to hope that a second exchange of American Canadian and Latin American civilians for an equal number of Japanese civilians held in the United States may be arranged.

Negotiations for further exchanges of those held in Japanese-occupied territory and Japanese held on this side had been under way, the announceds said, since the first transder took place last summer.

At that time approximately 1500 Amreican civilians and 120 Canadians were repatriated in exchange for Japanese.

If unable to Pay Insurance premiums Consult agents.

Evacuees who are having difficulties in meeting premiums payable on various types of insurance policies should consult informed and qualified agents in every case to protect their own interests, highly-placed officials connected with evacuation told The New Canadian this week.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-159
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nisei satisfied in east but lacking feminine companions.
Leonard Boultbee, interior towns supervisor who recently visited Eastern Canada and met quite a number of Nisei in Toronto, London and other centres, told The New Canadian that they seemed to be "very happy and getting along very well."

He reported that nowhere was there any sign of hostility or curb on their activities and they all seemed to be satisfied in thier new homes. one complaint was universal, he said with a smile, in many places there is lack a Feminine companion ship for the boys and they would like to see something done about this.

TEMPO OF A WARTIME NATION FADES OUR GHOST TOWNS INTO UNREALITY

As soon as you hit Nelson from the ghost towns the world you've been cut off from for months nudges you gently. But once you board the trans-continental express, clicking along so smoothly, you find yourself caught up right away in this new and changed tempo of wartime nation. No longer is there the indolent, purposeless monotony of an interior British Columbia housing project. This is hurry rush and going to do something for a purpose.

The travellers. of course, just sit in their seats, eating, reading, or staring outtof the windows. But just the same you sense the idea that everyone is going somewhere for a reason. And you feel that the war must be that reason.

That's apparent. of course, in the uniforms that loom largest wherever the eye turns. The khaki drab of the army, with an unending array of stripes, caps. letters in cloth and gold, shoulder and sleeve insignia. Navy blue with a gold anchor is rare, but you expect soon to be seeing many of skin-tight uniforms. On the prairie the lighter blue of the air force matches the khaki. Different shades blue, of the different names of united nations, and different accents of the English tongue. You notice most of all that accent sread world-wide by the "thin red line." From Alberta eastward you're on the watch for the drone of powerful-motored planes, the yellow of wings by day and the slowly-moving flare of light by night.

The women in uniform, too hair, cut short, bag slung over the shoulder, wing freely along the station platforms in their lowheeled shoes. They're in khaki, in drill and blue, carrying a blonde-youngster in her arms.

They're not only in uniform, but even more you notice of the many young women, each with small youngster, travelling alone. Service wives separated from husbands, you surmise, and snatches of conversation bear you out. Sometimes you glimpse a parting on the p platform, and then the breaking-up of evacuee families falls a little more logically and naturally into your understanding.

The train window discloses little of the war across the prairie. Only the broad stretches of field upon field, some sprouting in green sugar beets you think, some only black with freshly turned and harrowed earth, the rest still brown and fallow. Workers seem few and far between. Actually we met only one--a Nisei at that bound out of Lethbridge to the sugar beet thinning again. But you are in the mood to know that there must be thousands scattered over the unending acres of the prairie production lines converging on the grain elevators, gaunt alongside the railway tracks.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-160
www.nikkeimuseum.org

You begin to realize how much in spite of radio, newspaper and victory loan-- how much you've been out of touch and step with the times. The further you leave British Columbia behind, the more you feel caught up in the whole-wide scheme of things as they are and as you want them to be. The press headlines hit you harder. "Time's column sound more real. Reading Wendall Wilkie's much praised book, One World is little more genuine. An isolated, mountain-bordered ghost town fades into the distance.

An Improper Equation.

Last week, the Grand Orange Lodge of B. C. Held their three-day convention in the Hotel Georgia at Vancouver. They must do, they passed a number of resolutions, and of course, the Japanese Canadian were more than popular in their discussions.

Mong other things besides calling Canada "a conglomerate mass", the Order urged that every Japanese be removed from the military zone, and after the war be sent back to Japan. They protested against any religious organization being represented at the Peace Table or in post-war groups. They protested against the use of the French language in C. B. C. announcements, particularly before English, they protested against separate schools and bilingual school: and most surprisingly of all they recommended to the,immigration department, not in sincerity we trust, "that it excercise the greatest care to see that no one is allowed to become a citizen of Canada who is not sympathetic with the democratic and free ideal for which the Allies are fighting and dying for in this war." We wondered that they did not protest against rain in Vancouver or the salt in the ocean water for that matter.

In our attempts to picture the members of this Order, we logically deduced from the report that the people at this convention were not of the Christian faith or more likely lukewarm, weak church followers--since they resented religious groups being represented at the Peace Conference. We figured that they were English speaking since they they were against French being spoken on the air. But we couldn't classify them, no matter how much we tried, as citizens of Canada "who were sympathetic with the democratic and free ideals for which the Allies are fighting and dying for" because every word they uttered, according to the report, underlined abundantly the fact very clearly that they did not protest even faintly understand the most fundamental principles of a democratic nation.

Substitute Chinese, Italian, French, Celtic or Welsh for Japanese and their statement becomes absurd, foolish, a maudlin and dangerous. The situation aroused by these statements should be , by all counts, one of suspicion, and of anger too, by all free thinking citizens of this country.

From the report we have tried to construct a mathematical equation of some sort. We did it this way. "Are not sympathetic with the democratic and free ideals for which the Allies are fighting for plus, we believe "Japanese" equals deportation. And so "are not sympathetic with the democratic and free ideals for which the Allies are fighting for" (as we tried to point out) plus "Grand Orange Lodge" must equal deportation, too. But the Lodge will surely defend themselves as true men of a democratic nation,-- and Japanese Canadians too would like to make known that they sincerely believe in what the Allied Nation are fighting and dying for. They know better than some men who call themselves patriots, why we are at war.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-161
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Saturday 19, 1943.
Property Tender Ads Begin On Sat. June 19th. Commission and custodian advise selling of personal goods now.

Vancouver, 18 of June. Definite and final warning that advertisements calling for tenders for all Japanese real property would appear in Vancouver newspapers tomorrow was given by L. G. Shears of Custodian's office. The tenders will have a deadline for July 19, a period a of one monthm he stated. A catalogeu of all Japanese properties affected will be made available on the following Monday, it was made know.

The Custodian and the B. C. Security Commission advised that there was no objection to evacuated Japanese receiving all movement p properties belonging to them.

The commission would welcome such a move stated a A. Eastwood general manager. The moving, however, would be at the expense of the individual owners and there would be the possible trouble of storing them at the various points in Canada where the Japanese are now residing.

The Commission especially advised the selling of furniture immediately rather than at the end of the war as it would command a better price now.

Evacuee trouble occurs at Essex.

"When he had nothing to say the crowd dispersed"
Essex Ont, Three provincial police and seven R, C. M. P. officers were called from Windsor to pacify a crowd of 100 people who heard that some Japanese from nearby Northbridge Camp had molested a member of the armed forces, the London Free Press reported.

"The Japanese were reported taken ou the back door of the restaurant, where the trouble occurred, and back to camp by a R. C. M. P. officer while the sailor was asked to go before the crowd and give his story about the disturbance.

"When he had nothing to say, the crowd dispersed at police order. This was about 2.15 A. M. Sunday.

The trouble started in a main street restaurant of the town shortly after 11.P. M. Saturday, when a seaman stationed at Windsor allegedly took it upon himself to see why some of the Japanese from the Camp had pushed around his friend, two nights previously, stated the report

"The proprietor of the restaurant called the local police who, in, turn, had to call the provincials and R. C. M. P. when a crowd according to a satement at a Sunday night meeting of the Canadian Legion in Essex held to investigate the incident, took up the sailor's dispute.

The townpeople were promised that an R. C. M. P. officer would be in town in uniform during the evening hours when the Japanese wer allowed to enter the town, that the Japanese would not allowed to go Essex on Saturdays, and that they would be off the streets at 10.30.P. M. on the nights they were allowed in the town, concluded the report.

Although the Nisei version was yet to be heard, the three-line head given to the story by the Lethbridge Herald, Tale of Jap Attack on Naval Rating False, seemed to be the only impression obtainable from the reports.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-162
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Tomato Crop Treatened as Japanes workers continue to Strike.
Kelowna Growers undecided on solution to new problem.

Kelowna June 25, Possibility of split between growers and business men of Kelowna on the Japanese labor question loomed today as representatives of both factions began meetings to decide what action will be taken following "sit-down" of Japanese field workers in the Kelowna area.

All Japanese farm workers refused to go out into the fields Wednesday and are still "on strike," today following a recent order which statesthe evacuee Japanese must leave Kelowna district by November 15.

Rather than wait until November 15, Japanese workers began making arrangement to leave the air while they can still get the jobs and accommodation in other unrestricted areas. For this reason they have not appeared in the fields.

Would rot first. In meantime, with Kelowna area's tomato crop threatened with almost complete failure , due to lack of farm labor, many growers are reported favor of altering the recent agreement in order that the Japanese might stay in the fields.

Other growers state they would prefer to let their crops rot in the fields rather than submit to the Japanese, Residents of Kelowna City are determined that the Japanese must go November 15, regardless of what action they take.

A Kelowna spokesman said the tomato growers would be in tough spot if the Japanese leave now.

"There just isn't the labor available here to carry on the work of attending the tomato fields," he said.

"We are not worrying quite so much about picking as we can callo on the school children, and even close up some of the business firms so that all can get out and give a hand. Feeling against the Japanese here is very strong at the moment.

Travels Restrictions lifted In East. News greeted heartily chief cause of unrest.
Ottawa Travel restrictions placed om Japanese evacuees in the Toronto area were lifted by an announcement made by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police official last week.
Instructions were issued that persons of the Japanese race residents in the part of Ontario east of Sault St. Marie may now travel without permit they are not changing their place of residence for more than thirty days," it was announced.

The announcement served to clarify a somewhat clouded situation caused by conflicting various government authority in the east. It was greeted enthusiastically by the Nisei for the restrictions had been inconsistent with promised democratic freedom and the principle cause of unrest, however the Nisei admit failure of a few evacuees to co-operate with the regulation put into effect by the B. C. Security Commission last year banning movement without permit.

Earlier in the year, the Monteal division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stressed that persons of Japanese ancestry may not travel from one location to another in Canada without special travel permit.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-163
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Dies Committee Hears Charges of Disloyalty in Sensational Hearing.

June 19, 1943.

Los Angeles. -- Charges of disloyalty and terason which hit the front pages of newspapers from coast were given by former and present officials of the Poston Relocation Centre in Arizona before the Dies Committee last week. Poston, the largest of the relocation centres has population of 17000.

Reported the Associated Press:
June 10th Ralph M. Gelivin associate director of Poston charged that 450 American-born Japanese have refused to repudiate their loyalty to the emperor of Japan or swear allegiance to the United States.

Another 180, he stated, gave qualified or evasive answer such as "I'm neutral", to the loyalty question.

June 11 A former official of the Poston Centre testified that Japanese in the Camp had cached bread and other food in the desert for invasion forces and paratroopers.

June 12. Through the success of a riotous five-day strike at Poston, anti/ American elements were able to maintain leadership of the camp, former camp executive testified.

The Pacific Citizen and the Japanese American Citizens' League rallying to fight the accusations reported that the Dies Committee will charge the Japanese American Citizens' League with subversive activity in special reports now being prepared for publication.

The report will bolster assertions made last year that such activities as the Japanese American Citizens' League, the Japanese Imperial Veterans Association, Various "ken" and prefectural organizations, Japanese language schools and shinto temples were, in reality, agencies for espionage, fostering anti-American and pro-Nippon sentiment, and disguises fo hostile groups of both aliens and Nippon, Nisei, forecasted the Washington correspondent of the Los Angeles Times in the issue of May 19. Whiplashed the Pacific Citizen editorial of May 27:

A mad Circus, If there is a single group which has succeeded in giving the rest of the world the undesirable and avoidable impression that politics in the United States is a mad circus in which the , ludicrousm the lunatic and the cheap trickery of manipulating popupr prejudices keep dignity, reason and discretion cowed and quaking in the wings, that group is the Dies Committee. And if a choices is the Dies Committee. And if choices were to be made of the one phenomenon in comtemporary body poltic of which be most ashamed, the finger, again, will point straight at the Dies Committee.

So reprehensible have been the antics of Martin Dies and his retinue of demagogues that the committee was once publicly chastised by the President of the United States. in a nation wide radio broadcast especially conceived for that commendable purpose; And more recently cabinet minister and secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has not only administered a verbal whacking, but has charged it with feeding Fascist propaganda to the U. S. Congress.
We cannot help but wonder if the Dies Committee cannot be restrained by intercession on the part of an authority high enough to counter with [illegible] charge against Japanese American.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-164
www.nikkeimuseum.org

150(?)

Japanese in Kelowna may stay through winter if, they return to field now.

June 28, 1943.

Most strikers back to work.

Kelowna , June 28, Japanese labor upset in Kelowna area appeared settled today as representatives of the 400 Japanese affected took back a proposal by a special three-man committee here that the Japanese be permitted to remain over the winter if they return to the fields now.

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

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

They were told that the eviction order would be extended to November 15, some weeks after the usual close of the season, and that after that date employees who have sufficient work available amy apply to the commission for permission to keep their Japanese farm help through the winter months

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-165
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanes in Kelowna may stay through winter if they return to foeld now.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-166
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Post-war disposal of 25,000 Canadian Japanese touches off warm debate in House of Commons.
Ried charges Ottawa official "Over-Friendly" to Japanese.

House of Commons, Ottawa, June 30.
One of Canada's most brittle, hate-loaded, post-war problems--re-disposal of 25,000 Japs--exploded into the debate on labor war appropriation late last night.

When the item for the removal of alien enemies was called by the Committee, chairman Tom Reid (lib. New Westminister) was the first of a group of eager British Columbia members to get the floor.
The feeling of the British Columbia members, who are itching to continue the debate which was cut off by adjournment last hight, was summed up by Mr. Tom Reid when he warned the government;
"The people of B. C. are not going to stand by again to ahve a Federal Government say to them: "This is your problem.:
During his remarks, the New Westminster member came back to the old complaint that the government now has in its employ an official who is over-friendly to the Japanese. Last night, when Mr.Reid mentioned that a person "close to the government" had received gifts from the Japanese, Labor Minister Mitchell promptly demanded the name. Mr. Reid said that he was not in the minister's department.

Will give name in private.
"Would a trip to Japan be gift?" interjected George Cruickshank (Lib Fraser Valley), who later irritably advised the minister that he "did not propose to be ordered around by you."
Later Mr. Reid said he would be willing to give the official's name to the minister in private.
"This is a problem that must be faced?" declared Mr. Reid, after admitting the two opposed scholls of thought on the subject of Japanese in Canada.
"It won't be downed by glossy statements from the minister or the government. The people of British Columbia are determined to see the thing through now that it has become a Canadian Problem."
When he looked over the past record of federal governments, Mr. Reid was very hopeful that a decision would be made to remove all the Japanese from Canada.
In dealing with question of dual citizenship, encouraged by the Japanese government and accepted by the Japanese in this country, he said that if a solution is to be found it must come from the Japanese themselves. Let them demonstrate that they were willing to become real citizens of Canada, to cut themselves of from their emperor and country. Somfar not one Canadian-born Japanese had renounced his dual citizenship.

Fear Loyal Japs intimidated.
He was suspicious that Japanese who were inclined to throw their loyalty t to Canada were intimidated by terrorist elements controlled from Japan. This in spite of the investigation of the "Black Dragon" Society by a Royal Commission.
He blamed the C. C. F. party for bringing the question of votes for Japanese into politics. Up to 1933, when this party started the agitation for Japanese franchise, no person in British Columbia ever discussed the subject, They took it for granted that all were against giving the Japs a Vote.
Mr. Reid found it "unfortunate" that this country had followed so c closely the sympathetic attitude of Britain toward Japan. He was glad to find that some to find that some

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-167
www.nikkeimuseum.org

to find that some of the British delegates to the Empire Parliamentary Association had changed their minds about that British policy.
Mr. Reid procaimed that the peoples who know the Japanese best are determined not to take them back. He noted that in placing Japanese around Canada, the Federal Government had been careful to promise to take them back after the war if that were demanded. He was scornful of the arguement that because a Japanese was born in Canada he was a Canadian. "If he was born in Scotland, would he be a Highlander?2 (Mr. Reid plays the pipes and has brogue as thick as oatmeal).

Assimilability Questioned.
He had a bone to pick with those, especially some authors, who talked about the assimilability of the Japanese. He notice that such advocates always ready to have it tried out in somebody else's family.
Asking questions of the minister, he wanted to know why the 115 employees of the B. C. Security Commission had been "placed under protection of the civil service commission when the chief reason for their appointment was friendship with Austin Taylor of Vancouver Chairman.
"And Professor Angus, " interrupted Mr. Cruickshank.
(Professor H. F. Angus, formerly of University of B. C. is now employed by the department of external affairs.)
The minister said that the first appointments to the commission staff were made through Mr. Taylor under a stress of emergency. Later they were confirmed by the civil service commission.
When adjournment came, Howard Grees (Prog-Cons., Vancouver south) was ready to darry on the debate, and several other B. C. Members gave indications of being ready to join the fray.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-168
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Thirteen years ago, the death rate from tuberculosis among the Japanes people was six times as high as the white population. This information, which was found through the aid of the City of Vancouver's statistic, meantthat the Japanes ranked second highest in the city in this particular disease. At the time, if doctor was called to see a Japanese patient, the immediate diagnosis was "Tuberculosis." It was an appalling state.

As early as 1920, a compaign was started by Mr. W. Ukita, then the Japanese Consul in Vancouver, with publication of a pamphlet. The fight against tuberculosis was began, but for 10 years nothing was accomplished. Appeals were made continually but because the people were not public health--minded, the efforts were fruitless. Finally ,the idea of forming a clinic was thought of, and two well-known citizens, Rev. K. Shimizu and Mrs. K. Shimotakahara, headed a committee for this work.

At first this health committee was formed by the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church. Clinics for tuberculosis work only were held at the powell Church with the grateful aid of the late Dr. MacIntosh, at that time the City Health Officer. He had been contemplating this serious problem amongst the Japanese for some time and thus it was the opportune moment to commence such program. Every Japanese for doctor co-operated to the utmost, but among them Dr. K. Shimotakahara, a pioneer medical man, did much to aid in the important steps against tuberculosis. Finally, one by one, the various groups in the Japanese community became interested until twenty representatives from different organizations formed a large committee.

About this time with the aid of Dr. MacIntosh, the director of the Vancouver General Hospital was approaching to see if a Japanese girl could be accepted into the training school for the important work of tracing new cases and checking old cases of tuberculosis among the greatly suffering community. The first girl was accepted in the year 1933 and since then, many have followed her footsteps.

The Clinic was primarily opened for tuberculosis work only, but because of the fear the Japanese public had of the disease, it soon became a general clinic where new cases were sought and found. All this time a very intensive campaign was carried out wherby the interest of the public was aroused. Finally the first tuberculosis test was held among the Japanese public school children when 60% were found to have positive reactions. These cases were investigated by the Public Health Nurse and brought to the Japanese Clinic. In turn the cases were referred to the Chest Clinic for further examinations. The public finally accepted the clinic and came voluntarily for examinations. The Clinic was held once a week, and under the guidance of the City Health Board and one of our well-known social worker, namely Mrs. T. Hyodo, splendid work was done.

However, in spite of all this important work, there was still a vital factor to be tackled. It was the question of hospitalization for all known serious cases. Once again the City of Vancouver offered to help by financing a section of the Japanese community for a hospital building but once again it had to be turned down through the foolish fears that the Japanese would not tolerate such a building in their midst as it would be constant reminder of something they hated and wished to ignore. The Vancouver General Hospital offered 50 beds for $50,000 if the people could contribute toward the expenses. Soon, however the St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital was started and in 1932 all the patients

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-169
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The same year found the organization of the Welfare Federation started and the Japanese Clinic joined in the campaign. Annually, up until the time of the evacuation, $1000 to $8000 had been raised by the Welfare campaign and 80% of this was used for work among the Japanese mostly for anti-tuberculosis work. Gradually with all this intensive work, the death rate was lowered until in 1939-40, it was about the same as the white population. It was tremendous progress from the year 1930.

By this time everyone was interested and donations came from far and wide to carry on the work. There was that memorable year when Mr. Inaba of Japan, donated the X-ray machine which now stands in the St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital; and the year that the portable X-ray machine came to the clinic through the generosity of one of the leading Japanese business men. So great was the value of the Clinic that a Fraser Valley district asked for aid and in the year 1940, an extensive survey was carried out with 7000persons being subject to X-ray examination. Films shown and lectures given over the mainland were attended eagerly. The two Japanese public health nurses employed were busy with the tuberculosis work and they were readily accepted by health-conscious public.

Then came the evacuation . What will happen now? More than ever the fight against tuberculosis must be carried on. Will the Public respond to this call or must the work be done from the foundation again? As started in booklet, "Lessons in Tuberculosis" Public health is the foundation upon which rests the happiness of the people and the power of the state. Take up the challenge with renewed vigor and do not relent until victory is won for tuberculosis can be wiped out in a genera tion if we fight-- and fight with knowledge.

July 10, 1943.

Sharp Debate in London Council . Protest made against renting of houses.

A report, reminiscent of Vancouver days when Alderman Wilson and other tossed words in the white city hall was carried by the London Free Press last week. A champion of democracy and justice appeared in one alderman of the City council while others managed of side-step the real issue by giving some remarkable statements.

Several Londoners, who live in a central residental section protested to the City Council over impending rentals of neighboring houses to Japanese. A sharp debate followed in the City Councils learned that they have no power to act in such a matter, said the report.

"These are all freeborn Canadians," Ald. A. C. Bettam said, " I don't" care if they're white, black. or otherwise. They've been investigated by the proper authority and allowed at large.

We in the labor movement," Ald. A. E. Bettam said, "are skeptical. I think they should be in a place by themselves. If they have a chance to do anything for their own country, it is onlu natural that they should.

I don't know whether my friend is pse

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-170
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Young Japs May stay in east. Many younger Japanese who have taken work in Eastern Canada like the country so well they will probably stay there after the war. Ken Kitamura, former prominent Japanese business man here, predicted today.
Japanese in interior B. C. camps do not resent cutting wood to keep warm the people who had evacuated them. "We are getting paid wages for the work and that's the important thing to us" he said.
Mr. Kitamura in Vancouver under R. C. M. P. supervision to assist in compulsory sale of the property. His family is at Slocan.
He spoke highly of the treatment accorded Japanese who leave detainment camps here to take jobs in Eastern Canada. "We are uncertain at first and many parents did not want their sons ands daughters to leave But the letters we receive from them indicate they are being well treated.
He said many more will want to leave for the east in future.
Many Japnaese whose property is now being sold under a federal order feel they are being treated fairly, Ken Kitamura, head of Kitamura Bros. 301 Powell street, said in Vancouver today.
Kitamura, a naturalized canadian, who live in British Columbia since 1908, is in Vancouver under special R. C. M. P. permit to assist in compulsory sale of his property here. He and his family are now living in Slocan along with 6000 other evacuees Japanese.
"Many of us feel that we are being treated fairly. After all, we have the cash fron our property and no more worry about how the business is being runs, or what is going to happen to it" he said.
To many of the Japanese, selling their coast property is like getting a load off their minds," said Kitamura.
Camp life in the interior districts is proving highly beneficial to the health of detained Japanese, especially children, he said.
"We are all getting plenty of fresh air and the more simple life we have to live is beginning to show its effects."
The general moral of the Japanese is good, he said.
"Why shouldn't we be happy. We get free living quarters, free heat, free light, free food and an allowance. True, the Japanese does not like inaction, but at the same time we have little to keep us worried like we did in Vancouver," said Kitamura.
In answer to suggestions in United States that young Nesei are becoming more and more like their alien parents in thought, due to close association with them, the visiting Japanese said he did not think that this applies to British Columbia camps.
"The younger Japanese are taught only English in the schools, and, as for the Japanese youths, most of them are working and see little of their parents. They come home from work, have dinner with them and go out again after dinner, just as Canadian youths do in Vancouver," he said.
Most parent, he said realize that the future of the Canadian-born Japanese lies in Canada and not Japan.

Ken Kitamura statement to reporters at Vancouver, B. C. on July 12, 1943.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-171
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Million- dollars industry ruined. Thing of the past states Mr. Yamaga. slow interest in Sale.

Vancouver-- Interest in the sale of Japanese property in the Vancouver area was not great, reported the Daily Province last week.
A special advertisement was carried on June 25 in the Vancouver papers offering for sale the property of Dr. Shimotakahara, chairman of the Japanese Property Owners' Association. Although this property is listed in the C section for which tenders have yet to be called, it is not known for what reason the property was offered for sale, except for possible test action. In Kaslo the Japanese Property Owners(Association reported that the sum of $1800. had been collected from 500 property owners across Canada. Fifteen occidentals have contributed, the report added.

Haney.-- A million-dollar industry, which was the result of 35 years of slow work by Japanese farmers, now seems to be the thing of the past. That is how Mr. Yamaga felt when he recently inspected the strawberry patches in the lower Fraser Valley.

He reported that in the districts around Haney, the only strawberries growing were the "Pitts", which are the wild strawberries propagated by Mr. Saito of Pitt Meadows many years ago. They are good, however, only for the manufacture of Jam. Being a hardy plant, the "Pitts" grow a even among the weeds and on the old ranches.
The "Sovereigns," which are of higher quality, were seen growing on the newly cultivated tracts aroung Mount Lehman by Mr. Yamaga,, but , there too, much of the land was over-grown with weeds and half or a quarter acre of these berries remained on this farm.

Official have stated that they believe that the yield this year would be about one-quarter of former years. However, according to Mr. Yamaga, less than one-fifth of the crop will probably measure up to the quality specified in the Dominion Fruit Act.

Raspberry bushes were showing comparatively good growth, but it is felt that since the weeds would grow very quickly, the crop would be reduced to about one-third of former seasons.

Three-quarter of the 250 acres pf land which were devoted to asparagus cultivation are now overrun with weeds, he stated.
It is observed by Mr. Yamaga that owing to the land being left with out cars, only about one-quarter of the cultivated tracts will be left a the end of the season.

Poultry farming in the Strawberry Hill district has also dwindled, many of the hen-houses now being empty. A number of stucco houses and their lawns, built after amny years of hard work by the Japanese farmers presented a neglected appearance. The houses which are teneanted look much better as same as before, but empty houses which are being taken care of by a tenant running two or three farms, look sadly dilapidated, he stated.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-172
www.nikkeimuseum.org

July 3, 1943.

Lack of democratic methods and the attitude of the other members of the Advisory Committee a on Rural Japanese Properties was the reason for the resignation of Yasutaro Yamaga, and not because of pressure from the Japanese themselves, it was made known to the Japanese Property Owners' association this week.

Mr. Yamaga submitted his resignation to His Honor Judge Whiteside, chairman of the committee, on May 25 and returned to the 11 miles camp near Hope. B. C.
In his statement, Mr. Yamaga disclosed that he had at first agreed to serve on the committee because of his desire to protect the interest of his Japanese farmers. He felt that without his help, the committee would not be able to dispose the properties in a manner satisfactory to the Japanese, since the other committee members could not "understand the sentiment that the Japanese owners attached to their lands," and also because in some cases legals steps had not been taken to trasfer the title of the property left by the deceased to the inheritor.
Please understand that I have just as strong an attachment for my land and for the berry growing industry as any of the other 700 evacuees owners, Mr. Yamaga stated. Mr. MacPhersons of the Custodian's office knows that I have fought to protect this industry to the very last, and it was only through his request that I accepted the position on the Advisory Committee.

I hope for the success of the Japanese Property Owners' Association in its fight for justice as much as anyone else, he concluded.

Compulsory Sale. July 20, 1943.
Jap file petition for leave to sue Dominion Government.
Three petition of right for leave to sue the Dominion Government on the question of compulsory sale of Japanese-held property are now on their way to Ottawa, J. A. MacLennan, solicitor for a group of organized Japanese owners said today. The petitions will ask permission to make a test case against the government to prove or disprove of the federal compulsory sale order. It will involve recent sale of three parcels of Japanese property in the Vancouver.

May go to Court. Question of whether or not the Federal Government has the authority to dispose of Japanese farm lands along of Japanese Fraser Valley may not go as far as court action, he said.
"I have asked the secretary of state to refer this matter to the courts a means by which the head of any government department can ask for a ruling. In this case the custodian of enemy property would ask whether or not he can legally dispose of this farm land," said Mr. MacLennan.
"If an answer can be obtained in this way, it will not be necessary to take the farm land question to court."
If permission is granted to sue the government, the case will be heard in the Exchequer Court and may proceed later to the Supreme Court.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-173
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Gentlemen Agreement, Dead. New deal in immigration of Japs here due after war.
Ottawa---July 21,1943--The House of Commons today passed a bill erasing from the statutes of Canada the 1913 act making the Anglo-Japanese teaty on commerce and navigation application to the Dominion.
Today's action was only a formally, since all relations with Japan were automatically ended with the declaration of war at the time of the attack on Pearl Habor and Canada'a declaration of war on Japan December 7, 1941. A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) asked the minister with Japan under which 150 Japanese national were allowed to enter Canada each year before the war was also to be repudiated.
Mr. St. Laurent said that was ended by virtue of the principles of international law, with declaration of war.
"Will not the Gentleman's Agreement be revived after the conclusion of the war, by virtpe of it not having been repealed? Mr. Neill asked.
"Oh, No, it would require another agreement," the minister replied.
"And I hope that if any agreement is made it will be the kind of arrange ment which even the honorable gentlemen representing the Pacific Coast will be satisfied with".

July 21, 1943,

U. S. Bishop protests, Rome Raid Tragic Mistake.
St. Augustine Fla.,--Most Rev. Joseph P. Hurley, Roman Catholic bishop of St Augustine and formerly attached to the Vatican as side to the papal secretary of state, declared to day that "every decent Christian thought and sentiment within me cries out that we have made a tragically mistaken decision" in the bombing of Rome.
Bishop Hurley, now at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., issued his statement through the chancery here.
"The news of the bomging of Rome--by our own sodiers has pained me beyond expression. I realize very well that the Fascist government of Italy has sought with craven cunning to protect some of military activities by carrying them on within the shadow of the sacred shrines of Christendom.
"I appreciate, too, the meticulous care with which our airmen endeavored though vainly, to avoid hitting churches and historic monuments in the Eternal City. But every decent Christian thought and sentiment within me cries out that we have made a tragically mistaken decision on the higher moral strategy of this just war.
"What ever the professionals of war may say about military necessity good men the world over will earnestly pray that the Eternal City be spared further air raids. Such raids would only serve to imperil our hopes for a future of Christain peace.
Let Washington not be received by the obscene chorus of approval which is registered in the regimented press. Our government will show wisdom and virtue if with sincere contribution it addresses itself at once to rebuilding these ruins.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-174
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SEGREGATION OF LOYAL AND DISLOYAL TO BEGIN SOON IN U.S.RELOCATION CENTRE.//

Washington, D. C.--Segregation of the "disloyal" from "loyal" evacuees now in the ten War Relocation Authority Centres will begin about September 1, it was revealed here. The program is expected to be completed by October 20.
Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, first made the announcement before the Dies Committee investigating the WRA program, and asked the press to keep the matter "off the record" until details could be announced.
The press reported, however, that the movement will involve approximately 6300 evacuees who have asked to be repatriated to Japan, and some 7500 others said to have given non-affirmative answer in a recent loyalty questionaire.
One of the present centre will be used to house those of considered disloyal to save costs of construction of another camp. The entire program is expected to cost about $10,000,000 most ly in transportation as it will entail movements evacuees,resembling transfer a year ago from reception camps to inland relocation centres.
It is understood that hearing boards will be set up to judge on questionable cases. Observers declared the step should answer the criticism of some that disloyal elements have influenced loyal evacuees in the centres, at the same time hastening the complete rehabilitation of unquestionably loyal individuals who deserve restoration of right.

Restore right to loyal , Commenting editorially, the "Pacific Citizen" national organ of the Japanese American Citizens' League declared that "removal of the disloyal from the centres indicates automatically that those remaining are loyal, and deserving therefore of restoration of their abridged rights. Logically, if we are to maintain American principle, segregation means that those given a clean bill of health must be accepted as loyal Americans, unstigmatized by any previous state of being. The very fact that they have undergone, and passed, a test of loyalty should give them a distinction over other Americans who have not been questioned.

"Unless the results of segregation are seen in this light--- and appropriate steps taken to translate this view into action, little will have been accopmplished by he step.

July 27. 1943.

PICTURE OF NISEI RESERVIESTS IN MONTREAL STANDARD.
MONTREAL//THREE NISEI OF THE RESERVE ARMY PROCEEDING TO CAMP RECEIVED FAVORABLE PUBLICITY BY HAVING THEIR PICTURES IN THE MONTREAL STANDARD THEY ARE LLOYD SHIMOTAKAHARA, GERRY WATANABE AND TAD GOTO.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-175
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Send Ottawa Petitions. Owners must prepare for Highest Court: Three petitions forwarded.

Vancouver. Three petitions seeking permission to have the case of Japanese Property Owners' Association of Kaslo heard in the Exchequer Court have been forwarded to the secretary of state, the Hon. Norman McLarty, at Ottawa, stated J. A. MacLennan, solicitor, last Wednesday.

The petitions will be in the names of a Japanese national, a naturalized Japanese and a Canadian-born Japanese and no difficulty is anticipated in obtaining leave to sue the government and the action will be started immediately.
Mr. MacLennan stated that he warned the property owners that they must be prepared to take their test case to the Supreme Court after it had been tried in the Exchequer Court.

Should the evacuees win the case the Dominion Government is cerain to take their test case to the Supreme Court. Should they lose in the Exchequer Court they must be prepared to take their case to Canada's Highest tribunal, he stated.

Mr. MacLennan said the Japanese owners now had sufficient amount to take their protest against the federal order as far as the Exchequer Court. A cheque for the funds was received this week, he indicated.

The petition will be heard at a special sitting on the court in Ottawa.

July 24, 1943.

Manitoba Rulings. Consider lifting of Liquor Ban.

In wire received by the New Canadian last week , corrections concerning the story of July 10th on "easing of Manitoba restrictions" are made by the secretary of the Manitoba Joint Japanese Committee. The wire pointed out that lifting of liquor restrictions mentioned in the article was still under consideration and not in effect.
A letter received from a district representative of the Manitoba Japanese Joint Committee further pointed out the errors in the story which was taken from reports sent in to The New Canadian by a reliable member of the Committee. Said the letter;
2You say, granting of permits to those who wish to go to Winnipeg will be made by each district representative of the Japanese Committee, who will be authorized to do so at his own discretion. This matter was brought up one of the representatives but is not in effect as yet. Mr. Frank Ernst, the Commission's Representative for Manitoba, has advised the Committee members to be patient as the Commission is working on the problem at the present time. In his opinion, if things turn out as planned the permit system will be abolished altogether. Although the Commission intimated that the liquor ban would be lifted beginning July 1, they informed us not to take any action until we are notified to do so.

Some Manitobians may enter a beer parlor just on the strength of what was published in your paper and may have to suffer the embarrassment of a refusal, the letter added.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-176
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese Property Bids very slowly, Case likely to be held in Vancouver, in September.

Vancouver-- Bids for evacuee-owned property offered for sale by the Custodian were reported to be coming in only very slowly up to this week. Three reasons were given; 1. The relatively poor location of most Japanese -owned property in Vancouver; 2. The fact that sales must be for cash; 3. The impending litigation over the legality of the sale,

Kaslo--Six typewritten legal size sheets set forth the contentions of Japanese owned-property in their three petitions to the Exchequer Court of Canada asking for an order restraining the Custodian from proceeding with the sale of their property.
Appealing for tardy owners and other interested individsuals to hurry with their contributions to the legal battle, S. Shinobu, property Association secretary, said that the case is likely to be heard at the regualr sitting of the Court of Vancouver in September.
Three petitions have now been filed in the names of Tadeo Wakabayashi, Eikichi Nakashima and Takejiro Tanaka, Canadian-born, naturalized citizen, and Japanese national, respectively.
The government is asked to offer its defense within four weeks, after which the counsel for the owners W. McAlpine, K. C. and J. A. MacLennan, will appear in the court to argue for the owners.
The three petitions filed seek declarations that the Custodian is not entitled to sell or liquidate the property, and an injunction restraining him from doing so.

The Petitions ask:

1. For a declaration that the Custodian is not entitled to sell, liquidate or otherwise dispose of the herinbefore described real property against the wishes and desires of Suppliants. (owners)

2. For a declaration that Order-in-Council numbers P. C. 1665, 2483 and 469 as aforesaid (Government orders providing for the sale of evacuee property), or one or more of them, is or are invalid, unconstitutional and ultra vires the power or authority of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada or the Governor-Gneral in council or the War Measures Act;

3. In the alternative, for a Declaration that the said Order-in-Council or any of them, do not give to the Custodian the authority or power to sell, liquidate or otherwise dispose of the aforesaid real property without the Suppliants' (owners) consent:

4For declaration that the Custodian is a trustee of the Suppliants in respect of the aforesaid real property on terms requiring the Custodian to return the same to the Suppliants upon the Greater Vancouver area ceasing to be a Protected Area or upon the termination of the existing hostilities between the Empire of Japan and the Dominion of Canada, or on terms requiring the Custodian to deal with the property in accordance with any Treaty of Peace to be entered into between the Dominion of Canada and the Empire of Japan on the termination of the existing war:

5. For an Order compelling the Custodian to carry out the terms of his Trust as aforesaid:

6. For an Injuction to restrain the Custodian, his servants or agents from selling, liquidating or otherwise disposing og the aforesaid real property:

7. For such other and further relif as to this Honorable Court may seem meet. 8. For the costs of and incidental to this Petition."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-177
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Believe auction to start with goods stored in Halls and Institutions.
Vancouver, B. C.--July 31.
Public auction of furniture nad household goods owned by Japanese evacuees and held in various storehouses in Vancouver is due to begin almost immediately, it was reliably reported today.
Proceeds of the auction sales will be held by the Custodian of Japanese property and credited to the accounts of the individual owners. Decision to proceed with the sales arose from the belief that the market for furniture and household effects is good at present, and that reasonable prices can be obtained.
It is believed that the auction will start with the large quantities of goods stored in halls and institutions such as the Hompa Buddhist Church.

July 31, 1943.

Teacher shortage, provincial hostility make separate schools necessary committee told. Kaslo, B. C. A frank explanation of the educational Council here last Saturday at a roun-table conference between the council and H. T. Pammett, direct representative of Deputy Minister of Labor Arthur MacNamara at Ottawa, J. N. Lister, prairies supervisor, and Graham Pipher, supervisor for northern Ontario.

Asked why Nisei on the prairies can go to regular schools, while those in the Interior Towns have only special schools and untrained teachers, Mr. Pammett explained to the Council that this was die to the shortage of trained teachers in B. C. and the hostility of the B. C. provincial government.
Education, he said, was constitutionally a provincial matter, but the federal government had been forced to step in with assistance because of the refual of the province to contribute in any way.
Victoria and refused to give grants to local boards to allow evacuee students to enter local high schools. However Ottawa has under consideration some aid in this respect, possibly for next year, he said.
Mr. Lister stressed the fact that the original purpose of the interior towns was to provide accommodation only for those families physically incapable of being resettled in productive employment. This, he declared, had to be taken into consideration in determing what school facilities could be made available.
Prairie Factors, The excellent school accommodation on the prairies is one of the most favorable factors inducing families to prefer to remain where they have settled even after the war. he added.
It is not the intention of the government to force people out of the towns Mr. Pammett declared, but that it is evident that if parents are really anxious to secure the best possible education for their children, they will seek it east of the Rockies.
You Can't get it in B. C. while there is such a shortage of teachers and while the provincial department of education is so hostile, he said.
He thought that if more people moved to new homes it would be possible to improve school facilities for those who had to stay behind.
The children, after all, are the most inportant, Mr. Pammet said and in the long run parent are best advised to go to the places where the school are.
Although work is now available in or near the towns it is only a temporary stop-gap, and the same problem will have to be faced again in the future.
Early resentment against the Nisei in northern Ontario has been entirely overcome, Mr. Pipher told the Council, describing conditions in his section of the country. Large numbers of young men are now employed, a few families have been setteld, and their children are going to regular schools.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-178
www.nikkeimuseum.org

So far has feeling died down that the fifty men employed at the Great Lake sawmill in Fort William now eat in the mess-hall and sleep in the bunkhouses along with other Canadian workers, he said.
The mill itself, employing a large number of former Vancouver and New Westminster boys, is still seeking more men. They are paid a minimum of 50 cents per hour, while experienced and capable men receive much higher wages.

Neys Settlement project. Describing the projected settlement at Neys Ontario, Mr Pipher said that it was expected a small party would leave Slocan this week for the northern Ontario woods, where the Pigeon Timber Company is backing the building of a settlement.
The company, he explained, is supplying lumber and hardware for the construction of houses wich the men most of whom have been released from Angler, will build themselves.
These houses will be rent-free and tax-free and will be built by the men in their spare time. Lots of good water and good fuel are available. At the camp itself a co-operative store has already been started, stocking with doods supplied by the company at cost price.
Schooling is being provided by the Ontario department of education through arrangements with Ottawa, he said.
At the present time some sixty men are employed at Neys, of whom twenty are cutting firewood on a profitable contract basis, the Ontario representative added. Save money . Wages paid to ordinary labor, as set by the Regional War Labor Board range upward from a minimum of $54.60 per month, plus thirty days board at 95¢ per day, plus $2.10 cost of living bonus, plu $10.00 bonus per month for remaining on the job at least three months.
We don't promise an easy time for anyone, Mr. Pipher declare. "But it is an opportunity for those with spirit and energy to be self-respecting and self-supporting, and they will have the chance to save something to meet conditions after the war.

July 31, 1943.
Real School Problem.
An important step forward in the eductional program of the Interior Towns has been made possible through the summer training school for Nisei teachers, which opened for a four-week course in New Denver this week.
Although much concer has been voiced by parents over the fact that fully-trained teachers have not been available for the schools, it is recognized that an excellent job has been done by the youthful Nisei entrusted with responsibility, The training school will go far to impart established techniques and methods of approach which added to the experience already gained, ought to bring the standard of teaching well up toward the accepted level.
This is not to suggest, however, that the school system in the towns is wholly satisfactory. On the contrary much is yet missing. Most obvious is the lack of normal high school education, which unquestionably is in part responsible for the drop in the number of high school graduates this year. British Columbia matriculation results last year and this year, for instance, show a decrease from sixty to twelve where in former years the total was steadily rising, and standards of education in the Japanese community constantly improving.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-179
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Serious as this lack may be, probably even more far-reaching problems are posed by the fact of racial segregation of our young children in the schools set up for the Interior Towns.
In former days, no force acted more effectivley or more strongly for assimilation than the public school, It was here that Canadian-born Japanese children, and indeed all other children rubbed shoulders with each other in study and play. It was here that they learnt of other Canadian children by direct contact with them, and unconsciously absorging in the classroom and playground the thoughts and ideas of the Canadian school, became Canadian themselves, It was here they came to know of siple yet fundamental doctrines of personal freedom, equality and responsibility.
True our Nisei teacher are doing their best to give the children a Canadian education. But that, it its fullest and most significant sense can never be possible in and most school organized on separate and distinct racial lines.

July 31, 1943.
Fair Wages and Fair Work.
The complaint has been raised in the House of Commons that Japanese evacuees placed in road camps at the eastern end of the Hope-Princeton highway in southern British Columbia are doing little work of value These complaints have been reported to the House by two B. C. members and Resources Minister Crerar has commented that he does not think the evacuees are giving as much work as might be expected from them.
Just year ago, when the men had been in the camps for only a few months, they went at their work with an energy which caused the Princeton-Published "Similkameen Star" to remark;
Proir to the arrival of the mechanical equipment all work was being done by hand and it is a tribute to the enthusiasm and efficiency of the Japanese at these two camps that they accomplished so much.
A causal walk up the new stretch of road around First Camp is a lesson in what man can do with a few tools, Hillsides have been cut down, fills made, rocks blasted, and heavy log culverts over 100 feet long constructed by hand.'

It would seem, therefore, that if the men are now accomplishing "little work of value, there must be a reason. It is surely plain in Mr. Crerar's further statement to the House that they are paid 25 cents an hour, from which 75 cents a day is deducted for food and lodging and $1 a month for medical attention.
For eighteen months these men have been cut off from all normal society, isolated in the rudest of lonely wilderness camps, engaged in work of no immediate national or wartime need. Their wages are a third of what many civilian war-workers in the country today do not hesitate to strike over.
The obvious answer to the problem raised in the House is to pay the men a fair wage for a good day's work. The men then can be depended upon to give as much work as Mr. Crerar's department might reasonably expect of them. Certainly that will bring the completion of the highway much nearer than 25 cents an hour less board and lodging ever will.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-180
www.nikkeimuseum.org

July 24, 1943. 165(?)

Segregation of Loyal and disloyal to begin soon in U. S. Relocation.

Washington, D. C. --Segregation of the disloyal from loyal evacuees now in the ten War Relocation Authority Centres will begin about September 1, it was revealed here, The program is expected to be completed by October 20.
Dillon S. Myer, W. R. A. director, first made the announcement before the Dies Committee investigating the WRA program, and asked the press to detail could be announced.
The press reported, however, that the movement will involve approximately 6300 people who have asked to be repatriated to Japan, and some 7500 others said to have given non-affirmative ansers in a recent loyalty questionaire.
One of the present centres will be used to house those considered disloyal to save costs of construction of another camp. The entire program is expected to cost about $1,000.000. mostly in transportation, as it will entail movement of evacuees resembling transfer a year ago from reception camps to inland relocation centres.
It is understood that hearing boards will be set up to judge on questionable cases.
Observers declared the step should anser the criticsm of some that disloyal elements have influenced loyal evacuees in the centres, at the same time hastening the complete rehabilitation of unquestionably loyal individuals who deserve restoration of rights.
Commenting editorially, the Pacific Citizen national organ of the Japanese American Citizens' League declared that removal of the disloyal from the centres indicates automatically that those remaining are loyal , and deserve therefore of restoration of their abridged rights. Logically, if we are to maintain American principles, segregation means that those given a clean bill of health must be accepted as loyal Americans, unstigmatized by any previous state of being. The very fact that they have undergone, and passed. a test of loyalty should give them a distinction over other Americans who have not been questioned.
Unless the results of segregation are seen in this light...and p appropiate steps taken to translate this view into action, little will have been accomplished by the step.

July 31, 1943.
Dispersal a problem for every individual in every community.
The most thorough story of the resettlement of Japanese American evacuees yet told is covered in the Democracy Begins at Home symposium in the current summer issue of the Common Ground.
Common Ground a quarterly magazine published by the Common Council for American Unity. Has as a part of its program, to overcome intolerance and discrimination because of foreign birth or descent, race or nationality. The work of the Council is supported by memberships and contributions. Its Advisory Editorial Board contain such outstanding names as Louis Adamic, Pearl Buck, Thomas Mann and Lin Yutang.
Five writers who have been actively engaged in the evacuation program and resulting problems, hit hard amd realistically at major aspects of the evacuation program and the present dispersal resettlement program.
This is not a program for the government alone M. Margaret Anderson, editor of Common Ground states in Get the Evacuees out, the introduction to the sympoium, nor is it a program for social agencies alone--though the churches, the International institutes, the American Service Friends Service Committee, and Y's and other agencies are behind it.
It is ultimately the responsibility of the individuals at the base of American Communities, for it is there that the evacuees must eventually find their jobs, their housing, their community acceptance, their assimilation into the American scene,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-181
www.nikkeimuseum.org

166(?)

It is a paradox, says Robert W. Fraser, assistant chief of the employmenttdivision of the WRA, in Relocation a people that in the most extreme manpower shortage in our history the productive possibilities of 40,000 employable persons are not utilized, He gives a step-by-step picture of how the government became involved in this paradox through evacuation. Now the the procedural and adminstrative problems of relocation which undoubtly have been a drag on progress to date, have been pretty well liquidated, Mr. Fraser believes the fundamental problems of community sentiment, on the one hand, fears and doubts of the evacuees on the other, are a stumbling block to resettlement.

On the whole Mr. Fraser writes, a better understanding of Japanese Americans Appears to be developing.. trend may be expected to continue.

In student Relocation Robert W. O'brien, former director of the National Students Relocation Council, describes the scope of the Council's objective and activities, and points to the responsibilities facing the Japanese Americans: He must find his place among Caucasian students, worker and soldiers who do not always understand him because of his heritage.. It is American's duty to provide for her citizens of Japanese ancestry: it is their responsibility to accept that opportunity as functioning Americans who happen to be of Japanese deseent.

The government followed a blueprint for a slum in building relocation centre writes Eddie Shimano, editor of the Santa Anita Pacemaker and the Jerome Communique, and, since resettlement , on the staff of Common Ground, He calls attention to the fact that the sane conditions which breed delinquency in city slum are present, even intensified, in the cantres. His convinced that dispersal resettlement will go far to effect the integration of Japanese into American life. Yet, he points out, there will be no escape for the residue of evacuees who are as loyal Americans as those going out, but who cannot leave because they are unemployable. For these a relocation centres is a psychological nightmare.

Less than a year ago there were only nine adults and six children of Japanese descent in St. Paul, writes Alice L. Sickel, secretary of the St. Paul Resettlement Committee, in St. Paul Extends a Hand: thus many residents of that Minnesota city, which every three years puts on a great Festival of Nations, did not know the Nisei. But with the formation of city-wide committee by the International Institute to do the pioneering job on a case-by-vase basis, the demand for Nisei workers exceeds the supply. Now St. Paul welcome Japanese American for it "has realized that these new arrivals will be assest," Mrs. Sickel concludes. "Their skills are needed." In turn the Japanese Americans have expressed their pleasure at their new life in St. Paul.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-182
www.nikkeimuseum.org

August 7, 1943.

Six Week ~~week~~ with Japs.

Our American friends, with their flair for frank terminology, have adopted descriptive name for certain Nisei evacuees. They are called "six week Japs"
"Six week Japs, obviously are those evacuees who move from relocation cnetres to jobs and positions on the "Outside", but who, for various reasons, leave them almost immediatley for other employment. The effect has been, of course, to leave in their trail a list of disgrunted employers, whose opinion of the Nisei in general is poor, and who, unfortunately, are not likely to keep that opinion to themselves. Relocation officers and the Nisei press have been scathing in their condemnation of this sort of thing. In some cases it has closed avenues which if carefully cultivated might have led to excellent opportunities. In others it has endangered wide prospects for relocation throughout an entire district.
The soncemnation applies with equal if not greater force to the Canadian scene, where indentically the same poblems in race relations are being faced by the Nisei from British Columbia.
It is freely admitted that some of the jobs and positions offered to relocees may not be of the best; if they were labor which is already in the east would be available for them. And there may be exceptional circumstances where obligations to employers cannot be wholly fulfilled. But as a general rule the importance of cultivating and maintaining goodwill, even at the expense of personal comfort and gain, is so great that we cannot afford to have "six week Jap". In fact with more limited employment cnetres and fewer industrial prospects, the Canadian Nisei cannot afford that luxury much less than their American cousins.
We need to remember, even with all our individual tastes, virtues, failing and desires, that no one of us is any longer simply an individual. On the contrary, everything we do, are judged as representative of our group. And in nothing are our obligations to our group as clear and as concrete as they are in the record of our relationships with new employers.

Say Minister Mitchell to inspect Centres shortly.
Nelson-- Hon., Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, will make an inspection tour of interior housing centres in the Kootenay and Slocan area very shortly, W. K. Esling, M. P. for Kootenay West, told the Nelson Daily News last week.
Mr. Esling stated that just before he left Ottawa, Mr. Mitchell told him that as soon as he could dispose of urgent matters in his department it was his intention to make a tour of the towns just to see what the conditions were. He also stated that he intended to learn at first hand the nature of recent complaints against the Doukhabors.
While the Miister could make no speical statement concerning the future disposition of the Japanese, the certainty is that they will never return to the Pacific coast, the report stated. That has been made clear by the emphatic views expressed by members on several occasions.
Apparently, said Mr. Esling in the report, the Government's policy is to distribute the 23,000 Japanese in one or two families in every community in Canada, by which meas it is sought to prevent any strong centr alization of the Japanese.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-183
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Should all Japanese continue to be excluded from the west coast, coast for the duration of the War?
My answer to this question is "NO" with however, some important qualifications. For example, there are about 2,000pJapanese who were taken into custody immediately after Pearl Habor and who are now Held in detention camps. Each of these individuals is being held for good cause afterrfull investigation and an impartial hearing. There are also several thousnad evacuees in relocation centres who have expressed a desire for repatriation or have indicated a disinclination to renounce all allegiance to Japan. Obviously neither off these groups should be released from a relocation centre without a searching vigorous investigation.
Whether any of those released should be permitted to return to the west coast is primarily a military question since the area has been declared a theatre of war. Ther are special hazards in theatre of war which it would be folly to minimize. Only the military can appraise these hazards since they alone possess the requieite information. Since it is teir responsibility, they should make the decision.
If and when the military authorities relax the van (as they have already done in the case of furloughed soldiers), then evacuees should bep permitted to return if they so desire.
As a citizen, I hope that the ban can be relaxed before the war is over and for the following reasons:
Basis for deportation.
The present agitation agaianst the return of any evacuees is being conducted with primary regard to non-military considerations. No attempt is made to disguise the fact that this agitation has for t its real real purpose the permanent exclusion of all Japanese from the west coast. Its avowed purposes include such objectives as s stripping the American-born Japanese of their American citizenship establishing rigid economic barriers against them, and laying the foundation for their eventual deportation.
If this emerging pattern is permitted to take fom now, it is likely to result in the indefinite postponement of the restoration of full citizenship even to those who have never been suspected of disloyalty. Since this was not our intention, in ordering mass evacuation, we should either promptly restore full citizenship rights or give an immediate guarantee of such restoration the moment the military emergency terminate.
We cannot ignore the fact that the current agitation is being largely predicated, as in the past upon dangerously irrelevant so-called racial considerations unsupported by a shred of scientific evidence, To make a race issue of this problem is to do precisely what Tojo is trying to do. How we handle the evacuee problem is, therefore, one measure of our intnetion to apply the Four Freedom to all people, regardless of color.
As a nation we stand firmly committed to the great ideal that distinctions based upon race. color or creed have no place in American life in peace or war. If we permit the concept of citizenship to be broken at on point for one group, we are underming the very structure of American citizenship We have never tolerated the notion that there could be different levels of citizenship, with rights withheld from some citizens which were freely granted to others.
To suggest that race can be a test of loyalty is as insulting to these (Nisei) soldiers, and to their families as it is to some 16,000,000 other Americans whose skins happen to be black, yellow or brown, Such a suggestion is utterly at variance with American's magnificent opportunity for world leadership in an unprecendented crises in human affairs. As the President has reminded us, "Americaism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-184
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Nisei Voter.

At this distance it may be presumptuous to comment upon the recent Ontarion election and the relation of Ontario Nisei voters to it. But the results of the balloting have created an historic situation in Ontario, which is particularly interesting to those of us who are so vulnerable to political tides and politicians riding upon them. The existing Liberal administration has been completely overthrown, the Progressive Conservatives will be called upon to form a government, and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation expect to become the official opposition.

Various factors have entered into the decision. The protest vote against the Provincial Liberal administration and its party machine and a similar protest against the politically allied Federal Government were counted as important. Nonetheless, in the face of the success attained by the two parties advocating changes in government and administration--the Progressive Conservatives, who campaigned on a lengthy platform of social reform under private enterprise, and the C' C. F. which urged a similar of public enterprise--it is impossible to ignore the growing opinion seeking such social progress.

That fact will intrigue the new arrivals from the Pacific coast. For the backward standards of Canada's eastern provinces in respect even to such elemental social legislation as minimum wages or hours of work ahs been the cause of not a little complain by the Nisei, accustomed to higher level prevailing in British Columbia. Certainly. a political development such as this, combined with the fact that for the first time most of these Canadian citizens were able to exercise a constitutional and traditional right, ought to keep them keenly politically conscious.

There is no question, of course, that political opinion held by the Nisei are wide and diverse. The influences which have shaped or blunted their views have probably been even more complex than those affecting a normal s social group. Their economic interests, superficially at least, were as far apart as those of the conservative farmer-landowner, the white-collar professional, business and clerical group, and the industrial working class. Added to that were the reactionary influences from a large number of the older generation, in whose minds anything faintly pink was a destrctive force; but at the same time leftist views, favoring radicalcommunism, were not lacking.

The new conditions under which the Japanese Canadian moving eastward are finding themselves will affect those political views, The majority are now likely to identify their interests more closely with the particular economic groups to which they are attached. And the effect of evacuation has been a levelling one, bringing to an unprecedented degree the great majority of us into the ranks of the working proletariat.

Hamilton Nisei donate funds to property owners.
Hamilton's second generation group has sent a substantial donation to the Japanese property owners association to aid in the court battel on the property issue, it was announced this week.
Though the group is not large in number, their donation was on a level easter equal to that of actual owners in the largest centres in the east.
In their accompany ing letter, they regretted they could not send more.
The Hamiltonians are the first Nisei group from the east to remit a donation of this nature. It was for forwarded by Miss Chiyo Hyodo and Mr. Y Hyodo.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-185
www.nikkeimuseum.org

August 14, 1943.

Mold pupils to be Canadian Urges Pammett. Teacher at New Denver Summer School busy with amny classes. In his message to the teachers, H. w. Pammett of the Department of Labour urged the students to take full advantage of the training offered to them.
"You teachers have done and are doing a big job in educating nearly 3,000 children, two-third of all the Japanese children in Canada. I would like to emphasize the point that you are teaching young children to be Canadians. Make it your chief goal in all your teaching, to lead your pupils to think and talk and act as Canadians. If you succeed in this, you they will win gack all the privileges of Canadian citizenship which this war has curtailed.
Mr. Pammett added that he hoped that when the war is over, some of the teachers would be able to continue as teachers in the provinces of Canada, "without prejuduce or discrimination."

Revelstoke-Sicamous
Camp population steadily decreases as monotony and confinement felt.
The monotony of camp life and the desire for more freedom and more lucrative and interesting jobs had led to petitions from every camp to the B. C. Secuirty Commission early this spring asking that the road workers be allowed to leave for jobs in B. C. as well as the eastern provinces.

Segregates Leave for Tule Lake. Expect 20,000 Japanese to be affected program carried out with consideration. Topaz, Wash// Utah.
The first group of 450 segregates from the Topaz relocation Centre are tentatively scheduled to leave Topaz on September 13 for the Tule Lake segretion centre, reported the Topaz Times, following the return of the supervisor from the Denver conference.
The community council has appointed a committee of five repatriates to co-operate with residents and adminstrative personnel in the segregation program, and will meet thrice weekly with project director.
Denver, Colorado. Nearly 70 War relocation officials form Washington regional offices and the 10 relocation centres spent last week in "ironing out" details that will involve the transfer of the Tule Lake centre where those professing loyalty to Japan will remain.
Director Dillon S. Myer, outling the program said activities will be carried out with every regard for human feeling. We realize, Mr. Myer declared, that there are many who wrote "NO" to the loyalty question as a protest to the entire evacuation program and who do not want sincerely want to return to Japan. Both the general hearing board and the welfare board will listen to their stories before action is taken, he said.

Nisei Cast vote in Ontario election.
Chatham, Ont., Six Nisei and one naturalized Japanese Canadian working at the Darling rendering plant here, cast their vote in the East Kent District in the recent provincial election on August 4.
They were pleasantly surprised they said, when they were notified on August 2 of their right to vote. "It was a source of an unexpressible feeling of satisfaction and fulfillment," they declared.

George Collins Expresses satisfaction with roadwork.
First shipment of Wood fuel cut by the Japanese workers at Tashme will arrive in Vancouver sometime this week stated George Collins of the B. C. Security Commission on his return from one-day trip to the interior town. Both fuel wood cutting and work on the Hope-Princeton Highway is progressing satisfactory, Mr. Collins stated.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-186
www.nikkeimuseum.org

August 14, 1943.
Small number of American Nisei to be accepted into Women's Army Corps.
Washington A limited number of American-born women of Japanese descent will be accepted for enlistment as members of the Women's Army Corps, the U. S. War Department said last week.
"The decision..is to be welcomed as another long anticipated step in the developing restoration of full citizenship to Japanese American," declar the Pacific Citizen in its comment. It is indicated that Nisei girls who are accepted into the Corps will not be placed in separate units but are to be trained and will serve side by side with other American girls.

August 21, 1943
Relaxing of travel restrictions approved in New Ottawa order.
RCMP permits not required for casual visits: Movement in B. C. limited to fifty miles distance.
Formal Government approval of a series of steps taken during the past two months to relax unnecessary travel regulations upon bothe Canadian citizens and alien persons of Japanese origin is provided in a recent order issued by Ottawa, effective from August 1.
Under the terms of the order, Japanese Canadian outside of British Columbia may travel without permits except to enter a protected area, to cross a provincial boundary, to change their residence, or to travel lon ger than 30 days.

~~601~~/ Growers Plit with City in Okanagan Labor dispute.
Three growers, three townsmen and an independent chairman are seeking to

1. Formulate a policy in regard to permit extensions for Japanese worker employed on the farms.

2. Form a new three-man committee on evacuee labor control, to replace that headed by Kelowna's Ald. George Sutherland.

3.. Form a new three-man committee on to settle many problems.

Toronto. ask for report on Nisei.
The city's legal staff has been instructed by the Toronto Board of Control to prepare a "full report" on the number of Japanese in Toronto and what supervision is over them, according to the Canadain Press.
The Controller William J. Wadsworth told the board that one Toronto firm had brought a number of Japanese from a camp in the west to work here and "after they were here a little while they began to leave and take other jobs."
The Japs are being given special privileges by Selective Service," He said They are allowed to change their jobs whenever they want and even Canadian Can't do that.

Kelowna Still argues over "Welcome--or unwelcome Japanese.
"What happens to the Japs after Nov 15" debate still goes in full force in the Kelowna district, reports a special feature article carried by the Vancouver Province last week. The Japanese in question are working hard, producing food as they have never produced before, states the article.
On November 15, the 165 evacuees Japanese farmers will be required to move if they have not been granted permits to remain from the Kelowna Japanese Committee. Those permits, explain Kelowna officials, will be awarded on an individual basis, each application to be judged by the committee on its own merit.
The grower group which favors letting the Japanese stay for the duration state that the Japanese are good farmers, and are ideally suited for this type of work. They are efficient, work hard and cause no trouble.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-187
www.nikkeimuseum.org

September 4, 1943.
Wood-fuel Cutting
Production full speed by Japanese workers, Vancouver Won't shiver this win winter as evacuees sweat in Interior Hills.
Last June an order-in-council approved the use of Japanese labor in wood cutting and timber operation. The last month found items in the newspaper on the cordwood cutting in the Kootenay area in the vicinity of the interior housing centres. This plan, to alleviate the fuel shortage and to prevent the occurrence of Vancouver's shivering last winter in now in full progress and George Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, reported some week ago that the program was progressing satisfactorily.

Newspapers big and small publicize story of Sanatorium workers in Hamilton, The problems confronting the Canadian Nisei are being presented to the public eye in one form or another, The value and the necessity of conducting ourselves with common sense in all phases of our daily lives becomes more apparent as Newspaper print press despatches praising the work of Japanese Canadian orderlies in a Hamilton Sanitorium:
Stated Miss Lewis; How could we demand one hundred per cent loyalty from group denied the full citizenship? But if these rights are given to them I believe they will be an asset to Canada and not a problem. If this is to be the solution, our towns and municipalities must show a great willingness to receive them and to give them employment according to their skills and trainings. One can hardly imagine that a highly educated young man will be satisfied for long piling boxes or shoveling coal, or that a successful artist can go forever working as a cook, decalred Miss Lewis. These people are not all labourers, they represent every grade of culture and education.

September 18, 1943.

Dr. Shuichi Kusaka. College stands Pat on Appointment.
Northhampton, Mass.--Although Smith College has been confronted with a storm of protest following the announcement last week of the appointment of a 27 years old Japanese national, Dr. Shuichi Kusaka, as temporary lecturer in physics for the coming school year, it was reported that President Herbert J. Davis has declared that he has no intention of rescinding theaction, local protests notwithstanding, declares the New York daily newspaper "PM"
It was stated that while no formal protests have been made directly to the college, the daily Hampshire Gazeete, the Northampton newspaper, has received "hundred of calls" from the local citizens objecting to the college's employment of a Japanese.
Kusaka was originally recommended to the Smith College by a Chinese , member of the physics department, Miss Chien-Chiung Wu, an instructor.
It was stated that although he is technically a Japanese national, Kusaka left Japan with his parents at the ate of four and was brought up and d educated in Canada.
He studied also at the University of Calffornia, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and for the past year at the Institute for advanced Learning at Princeton University.
Smith College officials pointed out that before Kusaka was accepted he was thoroughly investigated by the FBI and given a clean bill. While at college, Kusaka will live with the school's chaplain.
Interviewed by local reporters, Kusaka disavowed any loyalty for the Japanese government, and said that this was the first time he had encountered any antagonistic feeling as a physicist and student.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-188
www.nikkeimuseum.org

September 18, 1944.

Vancouver, B. C.
Custodian begins auction of House chattels. depreciation rapid, storage cost high present market gives favorable prices.
First sale of evacuee-owned furniture and other household chattels by public auction under direction of the Custodian of Japanese property began last Wednesday morning, September 15th at 314 Powell street, premises formerly occupied by the Fuji Chop Suey.
In a statement to The New Canadian announcing the sale F. G. Sh ears director of Custodian's office in Vancouver, said that depreciation had been rapid and the cost of storage, insurance, etc. had been considered high, and for these reasons it was considred desirable to dispose of these goods.
He added that the Custodian has always been prepared to ship chattels, which has been done upon approval of the B. C. Security Commission and payment of,shipping charges.
Market good, it is expected that present market conditions will bring good prices for the owners of the goods.
As indicated on previous, occasions, it has been considered desirable to dispose of furniture and other household chattles which have been left in the protected area. Depreciation is in many cases rapid and the cost of storage insurance, etc, is considerable. Some of the goods under our control did not warrant the cost of storage and it would be uneconomical to ship.
The Custodian has always been prepared to ship cahttels and it has been done where the approval of the B. C. Security Commission has been obtained and the cost of shipment rpovided.
The goods will be disposed of by public auction and it is expected that presnet market conditions will bring faborable results. The first of such auctions is being held on September 15th and will continue at brief intervals. The proceeds of course will be placed to the credit of the Japanese owners. Goods of a purely personal nature are not being sold.
The Custodian would habe no objection to placing good quality furniture in a public storage at the expense of the weners owners.

Tolerance in Greenwood. An editorial in the Grand Forks Gazette, B. C. September 18th 1944.

It was impossible for anyone attending the Labor Day celebration at Greenwood last Monday not to be impressed by the smooth and friendly atmosphere evidenced between the residents of Greenwood and the Japanese who are their visitors for the duration. It not only speaks well for the sane and humane understanding of the city officials and residents but also for the conduct of the Japanese themselves. It is true that the evacuation of the Japanese to Greenwood has made a considerable change in the business and fincancial sitauation in that city, but there also seems to be a genuine spirit of cooperation and tolerance between the residents and the Japanese rather than a "swords drawn" attitude that might develop into an embarrassing incident at any moment.
There are good Canadian Citizens of Japanese descent. We do not say, as some do, that they all are, nor do we say, as otheres do, that none are. But we do feel some of the Japanese, what percentage we do not know, believe in Canada nad all it stands for, and are loyal to it in mind and heart.
On the Streets in Greenwood on labor day we noticed some Japanese men wore service buttons from the last war. We observed one wearing the ribbons of the D. C. M. We believe many of the Canadian Japanese would be weilling to fight and die for Canada in this war if allowed to do so.
There is one way in which we feel that the Japanese could increase respect for themselves in the eyes of the average Canadian and that speak English to speak it on all occasions and for those who do not speak English to speak it on all occasions. and for those who do not speak English quickly

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2002-2-1-1-1-189
www.nikkeimuseum.org

October 2, 1944.

May take action on property sale in Vancouver Court Soon.
Vancouver, B. C. Action against the Federal Government by evacuee Japanese owners of property now being sold under ~~eeapp~~ compulsory order may be taken in Vancouver courts, J. A MacLennan, council for the protesting Japanese, said recently, according to a Vancouver Daily Province.
Mr. MacLennan said he will start proceedings here unless he receives an answer from the secretaryo of state in Ottawa to his application for leave to sue the Federal Government.
The applications were made some time ago but so far there has been no answer, he said.
I8m going to wire the secretary of state and if there is no suitable answer that I'll have to start proceedings in our own courts.

Kaslo, B. C. Solicitors for the Japanese property owners Association are continuing to watach development in the property liquidation, and fully anticipate that the Government will not refuse the Association consent to sue in the Court of Exchequer, they reported to S. Shinobu, Association secretary.
In the event such consent is not given, Norris and MacLennan said, they would undertake alternative legal action.
Our understanding is that only properties in the immediate vicinity of war industries have actually been sold.
The procedure adopted by the Custodian in that the Vancouver office purchasers on the condition that such acceptance is subject to receiving a Deed of Land from the Secretary of State, insofar given any Deeds apart from those properties which we have mentioned, they reported.

Vancouver Citizens discuss dispersal with Premier Hart.
The movement of the Japanese from the B. C. coast to eastern Canada is slow but continuos, and with most enterprising ~~em~~- members of community having already left, leadership in the camps is deteriorating, Dr, Norman Black told the Vancouver Consultative Council Friday night, Sept. 24, reported the News Herald last week.
A delegation from the Council recently interviewed Premier Hart at Victoria on the Japanese situation, Dr. Black said, and arrangements are being made for a second conference.
Dr. Black addressed members of the Council at a meeting in First Baptist Church, when general reports on the Japanese situation in Canada and the United States were a presented.
He explained that the policy recommended to the government by the council is based on the geographical and occupational dispersion of Japanese throughout Canada, by encouraging and assisting financially settlement of families in small groups.
Reports reveal that abundant exists to indicate that confidence of Canddain Japanese in the goodwill of governmental authorities has been undermined, t the Herald quoted Dr. Black.
He praised the B. C. Security Commission for its handling of a most difficut situation.

APPLY NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE TO INTERIOR TOWNS.
MAY ORDER WORKERS TO ESSENTIAL JOBS: LISTS OF ALL SINGLE MEN TO BE EXAMIINED
New Denver, B. C.
Extension and thorrough application of National Selective Service regulation to all single Canadian-born and naturalized citizen over the age of 18 years in Interior Housing settlements on the same basis as with every other Canadian of any racial origin wa announced this week.
List of all men in this tategory in each interior towns are being compiled for examination and study by Frank DesBrisay,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-190
www.nikkeimuseum.org

executive assistance of B. C. Security Commission of Japanese Placement, who has been visiting Kootenay en- cnetre for the past week.

It is understood that extension of the regualionts to the towns is being carried out on instructions from Ottwa.
In effect it means principally that regional offices of the National Selective Service will be empowered to direct any unemployed man to take a job suitable to his capabilities anywhere in the country.
Likewise, men at work in low proirity occupatins-- such as retail trade personal services non essential manufacturing--may be required to transder tp more essential work.
Refusal to comply with the regulation carries penalties including both fine and imprisonment.
It is npt cpatem- contemplated that the application of the regulations will effect any large transfer of employed men. since most are engaged in essential work such as fuel wood cutting, agriculture, railway maintenance and so forth.
However, it is said that fairly large numbers of unemployed young men in the Slocan Valley, principally at Lemon Creek and Slocan, may be directed to take jobs.
While married men are not now subject to the regulations, those physically fot but inwilling to work will not be issued maintenance E.L. Boultbee general manager of Interior Housing said.
He added that men at present employed but discahrge for any reason such as inefficiency would automatically be directed to go to other work under the regulations.
Under further regulations, of both long-standing order and recent date, every worker will require a permit to seek a job, may not quit or be discharge without seven days notice, and if in a high priority industry may not leave or be discharge except with a special permit.

BSCS WARNS AGAINST FALSE DECLARATION LAW PROVIDES FOR STRICT PENALTIES.
New Denver, B. C. A warning that swearing false declaration is a serious offence and that heavy penalties are provided by the law against such a practice was issued from that office of the Security Commission here this week.
Commission officials said that there had been several cased recorded of individuals making declaration that they were destitute and applying for maintenance. Upon investigation it was discovered that they had substantial balace in various places. A case was cited of one person who swor he was without funds, but was later found to have a bank balance of several thousand dollars.
Court action will have to be taken by the Commission in the future against those guilty of such a serious infraction of the law, the Com-Commission statement said.

OCTOBER 9, 1944.
Nisei American Combat Unit with 5th Army Advance in Italy.
The First unit of American-born Japanese troops to enter the overseas combat zone went into action in the mountains above the Gulf of Salerno to-day and everyone of them was smiling with satisfaction.
Their smiles brough expressions of blank amazement from veterans and officer accustomed to seeing men enter combat with tense, drawn faces.
The unit was recruited from Hawaii, and their smiles of anticipation were not forced.
They're really anxious to get into action, their commander said, I've been with them since this outfit was organized and I wouldNot trade my command for any other in the army.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-191
www.nikkeimuseum.org

President Commends Nisei contribution to America.
from a presidentail letter to the U. S. Senate, Sept, 13th 1943.
"With the segregation of the disloyal evacuees in a separate centre, the War Relocation Authority proposes now to redouble its efforts to accomplish the relocation into normal homes and jobs in communities throughout the United States, but outside the evacuated areas, of those Americans of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to this country has remained unshaken through hardships of the evacuation which military necessity made unavoidable. We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible.
American of Japanese ancestry, like those of many other ancestries, have shown that they can, and want to, accept our institutions and work loyally with the rest of us, making their own valuable contribution to the nation alwealth and well being. In vindication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war it is standard of fair, considerate and equal treatment for the people of this minority as of all other minorityies.

PRISONERS TREATED BETTER SAYS SWISS REPORT. OCT? (9, 1
London, Ap, British prisoners of war in the hands of Japanese are better treated now than formerly, according to reports reaching here through the Swiss Government, but the biggest camp at Osaka docks is still said to be Not Very Pleasant.
There are 580 British and American prisoners at Osaka docks camp, and the principle complaint, the reports said, was that they were being starved of the sun.
Most prisoners in Japan now are housed in huts of wood or a combination of wood and plaster and some building are electrically heated.
Food is still a big problem and the prisoners live mainly on rice, barely vegetables and bread, with occasionally a little meat, fish and fresh fruit. Butter, fats, eggs and jam are unobtainable.
Each man gets six cigarettes a day and prisoners who work are paid the equivalent of three to five cnets a day.

October 16, 1944.
OVER QUARTER OF EVACUEES NOW PLACED BEYOND B. C. SUCCESSFUL MOVE FOR MOST SAYS COLLINS MANY WISH TO STAY WHERE THEY ARE.
Vancouver. Over 27 per cent of the people of Japanese origin required to leave Pacific coast protected areas have been relocated east of the B. C. border, according to figures up to September 28 released by George Collins Commissioner of Japanese placement.

These were, by provinces:

Alberta	2861
Saskatchewan	84
Manitoba	1074
Ontario	1570
Quebec	197

British Columbia remaining Japanese population is estimated to be somewhat less than 17,000 of whom about 10,000 are evacuees located in Government-supervised housing settlements.
Mr. Collins issued the figures upon his return from a cross-country tour of districts in which evacuees are being relocated.
Successful move, Those who left British Columbia for the prairies and eastern Canada are now gemerally agreed that they made a successful move, Mr. Collinns told the Vancouver Province.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-192
www.nikkeimuseum.org

½ BELIEVE OTTAWA TO GRANT FIATS IN PROPERTY SALE TEST CASE.
KASLO? B. C. Long awaiting permission to carry a test case on the forced sale of Japnese owned property within the coastal defence zone to the Exchequer Court of Canada will shortly be forthcoming, it is intimated here this week.
It is understood that legal fiats will be granted by the Minister of Justice and that solicitors for the Property owner's Association hope to commence court action immediately.
In the meantime, however, the Custodian's office is continuing with the sale of property, and is not holding up the proceedings until after the legal validity of the liquidation is or is not established.
Proper valuation, A possible stumbling block to the legal action is also seen in the fact that the fiats may not be granted in time for a referenc to the Exchequer Court at its regular sitting in Vancouver.
Alternative legal method through supreme Court are therefore being studied by the Association solicitors, Norris and MacLennan of Vancouver.
They report that they are satified that to date the Custodian's office ha been very particular about obtaining proper valuations on each parcel of real estate and receiving reasonable prices on those actually sold.
Committee members of the Association heard reports from the officers at a meeting held here last Tuesday evening Dr. Shimotakahara presided, and reports were submitted by Shinobu, treasure and T. Hidaka, treasurer.

BRAND HOODLUMS FOR ATTACK ON FARM LABOR CAMP.
PROVO, UTAH.
Japanese American workers in a War Food Administration camp at Provo were subjected to a series of attempts to terrorize them recently. The camp o of 185 evacuee workers have been stoned and on the last and most serious occasion, shot at with a shotgun and a rifle by a group of hoodlum who made a night raid on the camp and homes of Nisei in the vicinity with the aid of a stolen car. Terrorists, all teen-agers, were taken into custody, by the local authorities and the FBI.
Provo, which had been lukewarm to the advent of the Nisei coming in to work on farms for the government, rosed to the occasion with pledges promising fair play and full protection from 40 prominent civic leaders, educators, church officials, CIO and AFL representatives.
Governor condemns attacks. Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah, speaking at a Kiwanis dinner at Spanish Fork, Utah, strongly condemned the attack on the camp. He also sharply critized the Great Hunter- number of petitions being sent to his office by groups who would drive persons of descent from the state.
Said the Governor Maw, "Many Japanese of this state are loyal Americans and if they cannot feel free in America then most what we are fighting for in this presant war has been destroyed. You cannot discriminate against one group and still preserve the liberty of the classes.
In its editorial columns the Pacific commented on the incident. The Citizen of Provo were quick to take steps to rectify the damage of last Saturday's terrorism. But ot os not enough to pass to resolution a after the damage has been done. Resolution help of course but it is time to get down to the fundamentals of the matter. The fault lies in part, w with the basic racial attitudes and with the encouragement of the indiscriminate and unreasoning hatred, exemplified by the Jap's a Jap statement by General DeWitt and the master race psychology of many white sourtherners. The danger stems from ignorance of issues of the war and an unwillingness to apply at home the democracy for which men are dying abroad.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-1-1-193
www.nikkeimuseum.org